LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN - MADISON

# UN Temporary Commission on Korea. Reel 20

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

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

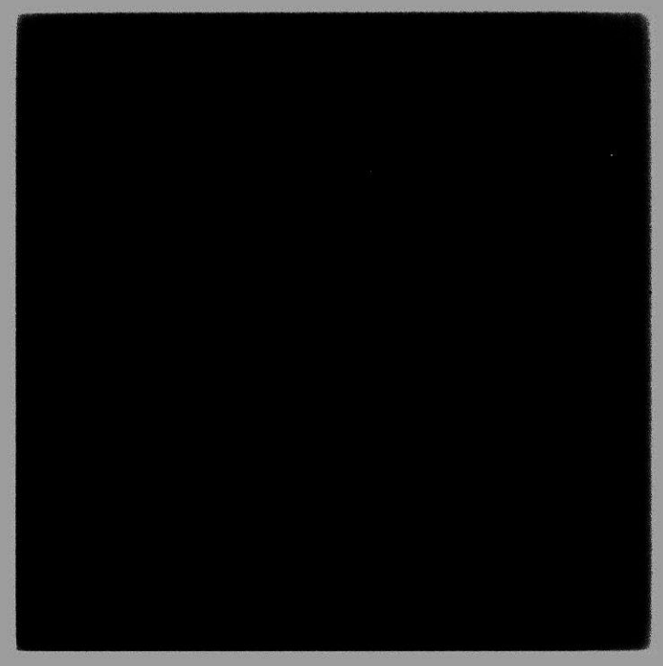
https://rightsstatements.org/vocab/NoC-US/1.0/

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

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

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

# N



MICROCOPY

1243

ROLL

20

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

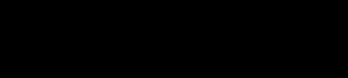
NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS





DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date

File

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

I.F.
F.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

SECRET 210940/2

PRIORITY

21 May 1948

FROM: 704

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: SUPREME COMMANDER ALLIED POWERS JAPAN
CINCFE

FOR MACARTHUR FROM MACARTHUR

REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
ESTABLISHING THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN AND DEFINING ITS
RELATIONSHIP TO THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

THE RESOLUTION PROVIDES THAT THE COUNCIL SHALL BE CONSULTED BY THE
SUPREME COMMANDER IN THE FORMULATION OF POLICIES CONCERNING
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TERMS OF THE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER
AND OTHER MATTERS OF MAJOR POLICY AFFECTING JAPAN UNDER
OCCUPATION AND CONTROL.

THE RESOLUTION ALSO PROVIDES THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER SHALL
HAVE THE POWER OF FINAL DECISION IN CASE AN AGREEMENT CANNOT
BE REACHED IN THE COUNCIL WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME.

THE RESOLUTION FURTHER PROVIDES THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER SHALL
ISSUE SUCH DIRECTIVES AS ARE NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS
OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL.

THE RESOLUTION ALSO PROVIDES THAT THE SUPREME COMMANDER SHALL
HAVE THE POWER TO SUSPEND ANY DECISION OF THE ALLIED COUNCIL
WHICH IN HIS OPINION IS CONTRARY TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE
OCCUPATION AS SET FORTH IN THE POTSDAM DECLARATION AND WHICH
HE CONSIDERS TO BE OF SUCH IMPORTANCE AS TO REQUIRE REFERENCE
TO THE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED ON THE FAR EASTERN COMMISSION.

THE RESOLUTION PROVIDES THAT THE ALLIED COUNCIL SHALL ASSEMBLY IN
TOKYO WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE

2

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

TWO [illegible] THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE HAVING INFORMED ME THAT
[illegible] SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED AND PUBLIC NOTICE
[illegible] RESULTS OF THE ELECTION HAVING BEEN GIVEN CMA ITEM CMA
I HEREBY ORDER CMA LIEUTENANT GENERAL CMA UNITED STATES ARMY
[illegible] ACTING GENERAL CMA UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
[illegible] HEREBY AUTHORIZE THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION
COMMITTEE TO INVITE AND PUBLICLY TO ANNOUNCE THE DATE ON
WHICH THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
[illegible] SHALL BE HELD IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF SEOUL CMA TO
[illegible] CALL TO ORDER CMA AND TO DESIGNATE THE OLDEST
[illegible] AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN WHO SHALL PRESIDE OVER THE
[illegible] UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAS ELECTED
[illegible] AND DETERMINED ITS OWN ORGANIZATION PARA
[illegible] FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
[illegible] SHALL BE WITHIN EACH ONE HUNDRED FOUR EIGHT CHA
[illegible] CLARIFY WITH THE ELECTION COMMITTEE OF
[illegible] SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES OF
[illegible] NOTIFICATION
[illegible] SUCCESSFUL
[illegible] TIME TO ASSURE
[illegible] PARA
[illegible] LIEUTENANT

O. F. ERBE
CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY ~~ROUTINE~~

22 May 1948

ZPOL 5505/220803/7

~~STATE~~

TO : ~~STATE~~ DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER THREE
EIGHT FOUR MAY TWENTYSECOND PARA
FOLLOWING ARE SOME FACTS AND FIGURES REGARDING RECENTLY ELECTED
ASSEMBLYMEN AND THEIR PARTY AFFILIATIONS CLN PARA
ONE PD THERE ARE TWO HUNDRED MEMBERS OF FUTURE ASSEMBLY WHICH
WILL BE CONVENED EARLY JUNE PURSUANT TO DIRECTIONS CONTAINED
COMGEN USAFIKS PROCLAMATION TO BE ISSUED MAY TWENTYFIFTH
PAREN SEOUL POLAD THREE SEVEN EIGHT CMA MAY TWENTYFIRST PAREN
PD COMPLETE LIST OF NAMES WILL BE AIRMAILED SHORTLY SOON AS
FEW CONTESTS AND RESULTS FOR TWO OF THREE CANDIDATES ON CHEJU
ISLAND ARE DEFINITELY DETERMINED BY NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
PARA
TWO PD ACCORDING TO DECLARED PARTY AFFILIATIONS MADE BY
CANDIDATES TO NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE AT TIME OF FILING
THEIR CANDIDACY PETITIONS CMA BREAKDOWN OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES
IS AS FOLLOWS CLN INDEPENDENTS PAREN NO PARTY AFFILIATION
DECLARED PAREN EIGHT EIGHT SMCLN RAPID REALIZATION OF INDEPENDENCE
PAREN RHEES FEDERATION PAREN FIFTY FOUR SMCLN HANKOOK DEMOCRATIC
PARTY PAREN KIM SEUNG SOOS GROUP PAREN TWENTY NINE SMCLN
DAI DONG YOUTH CORPS PAREN GENERAL LEE CHUNG CHUNS YOUTH
GROUP CMA IN THEORY ALLIED WITH RHEE BUT WITH OWN AMBITIONS



Ben Weckerling
384 May 22

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PAREN THIRTEEN S CLN NATIONAL YOUTH FIVE S CLN AND MISCELLANEOUS
PAREN COMPOSED OF TEN SMALL INDEPENDENT PARTIES OR SOCIAL
ORGANIZATIONS PAREN ELEVEN SMCLN A TOTAL OF TWO HUNDRED PARA
THREE PD ACCORDING TO NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEES STUDY OF
LARGE GROUP OF INDEPENDENTS PAREN EIGHTY EIGHT SUCCESSFUL
CANDIDATES PAREN ABLE MORE REALISTIC BREAKDOWN IS AS FOLLOWS
CLN HANKOOK PARTY SEVENTY SIX PAREN KIM SEUNG SOO IS CLAIMING
EIGHT FOUR PAREN SMCLN RHEES FOLLOWERS SIXTY ONE SMCLN DAI
DONG YOUTH SIXTEEN SMCLN KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY SEVENTEEN
PAREN THIS IS KIM KOOS ORGANIZATION PAREN SMCLN NATIONAL
YOUTH TEN SMCLN MIDDLE OF ROADERS TEN SMCLN AND MISCELLANEOUS
TEN SMCLN OR TOTAL OF TWO HUNDRED PARA
FOUR PD COMMENTING ON REALISTIC BREAKDOWN IN PARA THREE ABOVE
CMA IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT RHEE WITH SIXTY ONE/CMA/ IP SUPPORTED
BY DAI DONG WITH SIXTEEN CMA HAS TOTAL OF SEVENTY SEVEN
WHICH
CMA/JUST BALANCES KIM SEUNG SOO WITH HIS SEVENTY SIX HANKOOKS
PD NEITHER THEREFORE CAN MUSTER MAJORITY WITHOUT ASSISTANCE
OF REMAINING SMALLER GROUPS MUSTERING TOTAL OF FORTY SEVEN
VOTES PD THIS GIVES THESE SMALLER GROUPS GREAT BARGAINING
POWER WHICH MAY YET CMA IF PROPERLY ORGANIZED AND MANIPULATED
CMA BRING KIM KOO AND SLANT OR KIMM KIUSIC INTO CABINET PD
AS INDICATED ABOVE KIM KOO MAY HAVE AS MANY AS SEVENTEEN
FOLLOWERS IN ASSEMBLY WHO MAY OR MAY NOT LISTEN TO HIM IN
SPITE OF HIS TRIP TO PYONGYANG PD THIS REMAINS TO BE SEEN PD
NATIONAL YOUTH WITH TEN VOTES IS FREE TO LEND ITS SUPPORT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

WHERE IS WELL PD MIDDLE OF ROAD GROUP OF TEN IS VERY MIXED AND MAY CONTAIN FEW WHO SUPPORT KIM. KIUSIC PD THREE OF THIS GROUP ARE KNOWN TO HAVE HAD LEFTIST AFFILIATIONS PAREN CHO BONG AM OF INCHON CMA KIM YAK SOO OF PUSAN CMA AND YUN CHOI KEUN OF KWANGHWA ISLAND PAREN PD MISCELLANEOUS GROUP OF TEN IS SO MIXED AND DIVERSE THAT THOSE TEN VOTES MAY GO IN ANY DIRECTION PARA

FIVE PD ALREADY RHEE AND KIM SEUNG SOO ARE TRYING BUILD UP THEIR FOLLOWING AND KIMS HANKOOKS SEEM FOR MOMENT TO HAVE EDGE ON RHEE PI MAIN CLEAVAGE IS HOWEVER BEGINNING TO JELL BETWEEN THESE TWO MAJOR GROUPS WITH MINORITIES JUST BEGINNING TO REALIZE THEIR IMPORTANCE IN COMING STRUGGLE FOR POLITICAL POWER PD PROBABLY RHEES GREATEST WEAKNESS LIES IN FACT THAT TO BRING HIS VOTING STRENGTH UP TO HANKOOKS CMA HE INCLUDES THIRTEEN DAI DONG YOUTHS WHOSE LEADER CMA GEN LEE CHUNG CHUN CMA HAS AMBITIONS OF HIS OWN AND WILL BE SEEKING HIS OWN SUPPORTERS AMONG THE MINORITIES PARA

SIX PD IT BEGINS TO LOOK THEREFORE THAT COMING LEADERS WILL BE SYNGMAN RHEE PAREN ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE ELECTED FIRST PRESIDENT PAREN CMA KIM SEUNG SOO PAREN PROBABLY FIRST PRIME MINISTER PAREN AND LEE CHUNG CHUN IN SOME CABINET POST PD LEE YUN YONG PAREN ELECTED IN SEOUL PAREN CMA ABLE NORTH KOREAN AND ACTING HEAD OF CHOSEN DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR CHO MAN SIK PAREN UNDER DETENTION IN PYONGYANG PAREN CMA BOTH BECAUSE OF FEAT HE REPRESENTS PAREN NORTH KOREA PAREN AND HIS PERSONALITY ANT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CHRISTIAN FOLLOWING AS LIKELY TO BECOME STRONG FIGURE POLITICALLY AND WILL PROBABLY BE GIVEN CABINET POST PARA

SEVEN PD FINALLY BREAKDOWN OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES BY AGES IS AS FOLLOWS CLN FOUR UNDER THIRTY SMCLN FOUR FIVE BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY SMCLN EIGHTY THREE BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY SLCLN FIFTY FIVE BETWEEN FIFTY AND SIXTY SMCLN TEN BETWEEN SIXTY AND SEVENTY AND THREE OVER SEVENTY CMA OR TOTAL OF TWO HUNDRED PD

O. F. Erbe

O. F. ERBE
CWO., USA
ASST ADJT GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Gen Hodge Gen Hackerling G-2

(3)
4

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

25 May 1948

ZPDL 729

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

250515Z

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER THREE EIGHT SIX MAY TWENTYFIFTH PARA

FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL COMMENTS ON UNTCOK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES SINCE THOSE REPORTED SEOUL POLADS THREE SEVEN CMA MAY SEVENTEENTH CLN PARA

ONE PD MEETINGS CLN NO MEETINGS IN SEOUL AS COMMISSION AND SECRETARIAT WERE EN ROUTE TO OR POISED TO PROCEED SHANGHAI FOR WRITING OF REPORT PARA

TWO PD DEPARTURES CLN DURING WEEK FOLLOWING LEFT FOR SHANGHAI CLN PARA MAY SIXTEEN CLN PATTERSON CMA JACKSON CMA LIU CMA SINGH CMA MUGHIR CMA SCHMIDT CMA HAUSNER CMA WANG CMA SETU AND ALLARD PARA MAY EIGHTEEN CLN VALLE CMA MANET CMA PLINSKI CMA INGERS CMA GLANCE CMA GRAND CMA LIAO CMA LUCAS CMA LUNA CMA [redacted] LUNAS DAUGHTER CMA MILNER CMA MONTAGUE AND SMITH PARA MAY TWENTYFIRST CLN PAUL BONCOUR CMA BLOKH CMA COTTESMAN CMA MICHAUX CMA ONDOY CMA VILLALVA PARA MAY TWENTYTHIRD CLN FAURE CMA GLOBA CMA KATZ CMA LAGALISSE CMA STEPHEN CMA CAMPBELL PARA THREE REMNANTS IN SEOUL CLN COMMISSION PERSONNEL REMAINING IN SEOUL IS AS FOLLOWS CLN COSTILHES PAREN FRENCH CONSUL PAREN CMA SOO PAREN CHINESE VICE CONSUL PAREN CMA CHU HUNG DASH TI PAREN ACTING PRINCIPAL SECRETARY PAREN CMA COLETTE COFFEE PAREN STENOGRAPHER PAREN PARA



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FOUR ED COST OF TRANSPORTATION CLN TENTATIVE DELEGATES AND
MEMBERS OF SECRETARIAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED TO SHANGHAI
AND THIS NUMBER WILL EITHER RETURN TO SEOUL OR TO TOKYO EN
ROUTE TO UNCLE SUGAR SO THAT COST PER PERSON ON ROUND TRIP
BASIS IS DOLLARS THREE TWO FOUR OR TOTAL OF DOLLARS LIKELY
THOUSAND THREE FOUR ZERO CMA WHICH IS RATHER EXPENSIVE JUNKET
PAREN ITLM USE THAT WORD ADVISEDLY PAREN TO SHANGHAI WHEN
REPORT COULD MORE PROFITABLY HAVE BEEN WRITTEN IN SEOUL PD
CERTAINLY THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE LITTLE JUSTIFICATION FOR
TRANSPORTING ALMOST ENTIRE COMMISSION AND SECRETARIAT TO
SHANGHAI FOR THAT PURPOSE PARA
FIVE PD FUTURE OUTLOOK IN SEOUL CLN ACCORDING TO SUCH INFORMATION
AS IS AVAILABLE HERE CMA SOME DELEGATES WILL RETURN TO SEOUL
BUT JUST HOW MANY AND WHICH DELEGATES IS NOT KNOWN PD OF
SECRETARIAT WE HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT COURT REPORTERS WILL
REPLACE SCHMIDT AS PRINCIPAL SECRETARY AND THAT FUTURE STAFF
WILL PROBABLY CONSIST ONLY OF REPORTERS CMA CHU TING DASH YI
AS ASST SEC CMA HARRY LEE AS TRANSLATOR CMA MARGUERITE ALLARD AS STENOGRAPHER CM
COLLETTE COTTEE AS STENOGRAPHER AND CHRISTINE [illegible]
TRANSLATOR ED IT WILL BE NOTED THAT [illegible]
TO AMERICANS ON SECRETARIAT PARA
SIX ED KOREAN ACTIVITIES CLN KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE HAS BEEN BUSY COMPILING FINAL RESULTS AND REASONS
SOME COMPLAINTS WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED BY MAY TWENTYFOURTH PD

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CHIEF TWENTYFIFTH SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES WILL BE ANNOUNCED
AND GEN HODGE WILL ISSUE PROCLAMATION REGARDING FUTURE ASSEMBLY
WHICH WILL CONVENE MAY THIRTY FIRST PAREN SECUL POLAD THREE
SEVEN EIGHT MAY TWENTYFIRST PAREN PD DUE TO DISORDERS ON
CHEJU ISLAND CMA NEW ELECTIONS MAY BE ORDERED IN TWO OF
THREE DISTRICTS ON THAT ISLAND AS ONLY ABOUT FIFTY OF REGISTERED
VOTERS WERE ABLE TO VOTE IN THOSE TWO DISTRICTS PARA
SEVEN PD SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES CIN COMPLETE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL
CANDIDATES WITH OTHER PERTINENT DATA WILL BE FORWARDED BY
AIR MAIL MAY TWENTY SIX OR TWENTYSEVEN PARA
EIGHT PD OTHER TELEGRAMS PAST WEEK THIS SUBJECT CIN SECUL
POLADS THREE SEVEN EIGHT CMA MAY TWENTYFIRST AND THREE EIGHT
FOUR MAY TWENTYSECOND PD PARA
SINCE PREPARING THE ABOVE HAVE LEARNED MISS LAGALISSE MISSED PLANE
SUNDAY AND WILL REMAIN IN SECUL PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Hodge



U. S. ERBF
CMC USA
APO 235

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

26 May 1948

ZPOL 5632 260220/Z

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER THREE
NINE ZERO MAY TWENTYSIXTH PARA

REFERENCE SEOUL POLAD THREE EIGHT FOUR MAY TWENTYSECOND CMA
FOLLOWING IS FURTHER BREAKDOWN BY OCCUPATIONS OF ONE FIVE
EIGHT SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES ACCORDING TO INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEES FINAL REPORT PD TWO CANDIDATES
FROM CHEJU ISLAND ARE NOT INCLUDED AS ANOTHER ELECTION IS BEING
ORDERED THERE PAREN SEOUL POLADS THREE EIGHT NINE CMA
MAY TWENTYSIXTH PAREN DUE TO INABILITY OF HALF OF REGISTERED
VOTERS TO CAST BALLOTS ON ACCOUNT DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY
SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS PD DEPT MAY WISH REPEAT THIS TO EMBASSY AT
MOSCOW PD PARA
FARMERS EIGHT FOUR SEOUL MERCHANTS TWENTYFIVE [illegible]
OCCUPATION TWENTY SEOUL PRESS AND PUBLISHERS [illegible]
POLITICIANS PAREN MOSTLY FORMER MEMBERS [illegible]
SEOUL DOCTORS TEN SEOUL CLERGYMEN EIGHT SEOUL [illegible]
EDUCATORS EIGHT SEOUL MISC EIGHT SEOUL LAWYERS [illegible]
SEOUL TOTAL ONE FIVE EIGHT ED

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK
DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (2) Gen Weckerling's

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

ZPOL 5637 260232/2

26 MAY 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS FD THIS IS SECUL FOLLOWING REPEE
EIGHTH EIGHT NINE MAY TWENTYSIXTH PARA
IN RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATION OF NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
IN LETTER TO HIM DATED MAY NINETEEN CMA GEN DEAN MILGOVR
ISSUED ORDER FOR NEW ELECTION ON JUNE TWENTIETH IN TWO OF
THREE DISTRICTS OF CHEJU ISLAND AS FOLLOWS CITE THE
ONE FD THE ELECTION IN ELECTORAL DISTRICT CHEJU AND ELECTORAL
DISTRICT BAKER OF NORTH CHEJU DO HELD ON MAY FIFTH ONE NINE
FOUR EIGHT CMA UNDER THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES
FOR THE KOREAN PEOPLE ISSUED MARCH SEVENTEEN ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT
CMA ARE HEREBY DECLARED NULL AND VOID AND OF NO EFFECT HER
TWO FD IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT ABLE NEW ELECTIONS SHALL BE HELD
IN THESE TWO DISTRICTS ON JUNE TWENTIETH ORD NINE FOUR EIGHT
IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION FORTY-FOUR OF THE ELECTION LAW OF
THE PROVISIONS OF SAID LAW AND UNDER THE DIRECTION AND CONTROL
OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE CITE
THIRD FD THIS DECISION TO NULLIFY THESE ELECTIONS WAS MADE
AFTER CONSIDERATION WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
WHICH TOOK INTO CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT VOTING HAS FAILED TO
LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT OF THE VOTING DISTRICTS OF NATIONAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DISTRICT ABLE AND ELECTORAL DISTRICT BAKER OF NORTH CHEJU DO

ON MAY TENTH ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CHA DUE TO ACTIVITIES AND

VIOLENCE OF SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS PD UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES

THE ELECTION IN ELECTORAL DISTRICT ABLE AND ELECTORAL DISTRICT

BAKER OF NORTH CHEJU DO ON MAY TENTH ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CHA CAN

NOT BE CONSIDERED ABLE TRUE EXPRESSION OF THE WILL OF THE

PEOPLE PD UNQTE

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF COMMANDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Gen [illegible]

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ZPOL 563 26023/2

PRIORITY

26 May 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER THREE

NINE ONE CMA MAY TWENTYSIXTH PARA

CHAIRMAN RO CHIN SUL OF NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE IN LETTER

DATED MAY TWENTYFIFTH HAS INFORMED MILGOVR CMA GEN DEAN CMA

OF CONVENING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MAY THIRTYFIRST AS FOLLOWS COLN

QTE ITEM HAVE THE HONOR IN INFORMING YOU THAT COMMITTEE DECIDED

THAT FIRST MEETING OF MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CMA ELECTED

ON TENTH MAY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA SHOULD BE HELD AT TEN AMLE

NIKE ON THIRTYFIRST MAY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT AT THE ASSEMBLY

HALL CMA CAPITOL BUILDING CMA AND THAT PUBLIC NOTICE FOR THE

DATE OF FIRST MEETING HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED PARA I HAVE HAD TO SUBMIT

TO YOU HEREWITH THIS LETTER WITH NOTIFICATION FOR YOUR INFORMATION

PD UNQTE PARA

ASSISTANT SECRETARY CHU HUNG TI OF UNTCOK WAS INVITED ACCORDINGLY

ON MAY TWENTYFIFTH BY LIAISON OFFICER BRIG GEN MCCURDY FOR

INFORMATION OF UNTCOK DELEGATES IN SHANGHAI PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) Gen Hodge

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ZPOL 749

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

27 May 1948

27080 2 of 2

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD [illegible]

NINE EIGHT MAY TWENTYSEVENTH PARA

REFERENCE DEPTEL ONE SIX ONE CMA MAY TWENTY [illegible]

OF MINISTER LORDS LETTER WAS SENT UNTOOK SECRETARIAT PARA

LORD STATES THAT HE WROTE LETTER WITHOUT ANY [illegible]

AND HE SEEKS NONE PD HOWEVER IF DEPT FEELS [illegible]

OCCASIONS RELEASE THEREOF WOULD SERVE USEFUL [illegible]

HE DOES NOT OBJECT PD

C. F. ERBE
CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF OFFICER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: G/S AG POLAD [illegible]

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED

ZPOL 5788 280725Z

28 May 1945

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NR NR [illegible]
NINE NINE MAY TWENTYEIGHTH PARA .

THERE IS GIVEN BELOW TRANSLATION OF REPORT OF [illegible]
WITH SYNGMAN RHEE ON MAY TWENTYSIXTH AS PRINTED IN SEOUL [illegible]
SHIN MUN PAREN RIGHTEST PAREN PD NOTE RHEE'S REMARKS CONCERNING [illegible]
OF AMERICAN TECHNICIANS AND WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS [illegible]
"ITS QUESTION PD THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT WITHDRAWING BEFORE AN
HAVE IS YOUR OPINION QUERY ANSWER PD THAT QUESTION MAY BE ALL
RIGHT BUT MORE IMPORTANT TASK OF THIS LEGISLATIVE BODY IS [illegible]
MENT OF THE GOVT PD AFTER WHAT THE LEGISLATIVE [illegible]
OF THE HOUSES PD IN THAT CASE UPPER HOUSE SHOULD [illegible]
LEADERS ACCORDING TO THE PEOPLES OPINION [illegible]
AREAS PD PARA
QUESTION OF WHEN DO YOU SUPPOSE WE COULD [illegible]
AFTER THE REINSTATING OF A RESPONSIBLE GOVT [illegible]
OF LEGISLATURE WHICH SHALL BE DONE PROP[illegible]
IT IS F[illegible] SOUTH KOR[illegible] THEN COME [illegible]
LEGISLATURE SETTLES OUR FOREIGN RE[illegible]
QUESTION DEALING WITH GOVT OF OUTSIDE LAND [illegible]
OF SECURITY FORCES MUST ANSWER PD WITHDRAW[illegible]

PAGE ONE OF 3 PAGES

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FIRST PROBLEM THAT WE MUST SOLVE PD LAND REFORM AND ORGANIZATION
OF NATIONAL SECURITY FORCES WILL COME NEXT PD AS TO NUMBER
OF NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES ABOUT TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND WILL DO
PD OF COURSE QUALITY COUNTS MORE THAN QUANTITY PARA
QUESTION PD ACCORDING TO FOREIGN NEWS DISPATCHES AMERICAN
ADVISERS ON POLITICAL CMA ECONOMIC AND MILITARY AFFAIRS MAY
STAY IN KOREA PD WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THIS QUERY ANSWER PD
RIGHT NOW THERE ARE TWO CATEGORIES OF AMERICANS ON OUR CMA
OCCUPATION FORCES AND OTHER MILITARY GOVT PD ONES HAVE FROM
ADVOCATING ABOLITION OF MILGOVT BUT AS TO OCCUPATION FORCES
CMA EVEN AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF OUR GOVT UNTIL WE ORGANIZE
NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES WHICH WOULD BE STRONG ENOUGH TO WIPE
OUT FEAR OF INVASION FROM THE NORTH CMA SOME OF AMERICAN TROOPS
MUST STAY PD MOREOVER WE MAY ASK AMERICAN TECHNICIANS AND
OTHERS WHO SYMPATHIZE WITH OUR GOVT TO STAY ETC
QUESTION PD WHAT IS YOUR PLAN FOR UNIFICATION OF SOUTH AND
NORTH AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF ABLE GOVT QUERY IT APPEARS THAT
WILL BE INDICATED BY GENERAL TREND OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TAG
QUESTION PD ACCORDING TO RECENT PLAN RECOGNITION OF [illegible]
WILL EVACUATE FROM KOREA WITHIN NINETY DAYS [illegible]
WE HAVE ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND IF WE CAN [illegible]
NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES AS ITEM SAID ABOVE [illegible]
OF FOREIGN TROOPS MAY BE REALIZED WITHIN [illegible]
DOESNT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT TWENTY DAYS [illegible]
MENT OF GOVT FOREIGN TROOPS MUST WITHDRAW [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

ZPOL 779 300704/Z 30 May 1948

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT
INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR

ZERO EIGHT CMA MAY THIRTY PD PARA

FOLLOWING IS REPORTED ON UNTCOK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES SINCE ITEMS REPORTED SEOUL POLAD NUMBER THREE EIGHT SIX CMA MAY TWO

FIVE PD PARA

ONE PD MEETINGS CLN NONE IN SEOUL PD UNTCOK SUBSTANTIVELY IN

SESSION AT SHANGHAI PD PARA

TWO PD CONVENING OF ASSEMBLY CLN AFTER OUR LIAISON OFFICER

GENERAL WECKERLING OFFICIALLY INFORMED SECRETARY CHU HUNG

HYPHEN TI ON MAY TWO SIX THAT ASSEMBLY WOULD CONVENE MAY THREE

ONE CMA CHU CONVEYED THAT INFORMATION TO UNTCOK IN SHANGHAI

AND REQUESTED INSTRUCTIONS WHICH ARRIVED MAY TWO EIGHT MERELY

TO EFFECT THAT UNTCOK WOULD SEND NEITHER DELEGATE NOR PREPARED

MESSAGE LEAVING IT TO SMALL UNTCOK GROUP HERE TO DECIDE WHO

[redacted] WOULD ATTEND AND WHAT WOULD BE SAID PD AS COSTILHES

WILL ATTEND OPENING AS FRENCH CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE AND AS

SOO WILL ATTEND AS CHINESE CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVE CMA CHU

WILL RELUCTANTLY DO THE HONORS BY MAKING FEW CONGRATULATORY

REMARKS PD THUS THE ASSEMBLY CMA WHICH IS REALLY THE CREATURE

AND CHILD OF UNCLE NANS RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER ONE FOUR LAST

YEAR CMA IS PRACTICALLY DISOWNED BY ITS PARENTS AT ITS DEBUT

Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PARA
PARTY PD/WE REALIZE THAT STRICTLY SPEAKING CONVENING OF ASSEMBLY MIGHT APPROPRIATELY HAVE BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER UNTCOK HAD MADE ITS DECISION AND REPORT ON THE ELECTION CMA SINCE UNTCOK CONCEIVABLY MIGHT DECIDE THAT THE ELECTION WAS UNSATISFACTORY AND THAT THEREFORE ASSEMBLY SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN CONVOKED PD WE COULD NOT HOWEVER SAFELY POSTPONE MATTER LONGER THAN MAY THREE ONE BECAUSE THAT IS ONE WEEK AFTER LAST DATE PROVIDED IN [redacted] ELECTION LAW AND REGULATIONS PAREN APPROVED BY UNTCOK PAREN FOR POSSIBLE INVALIDATIONS PAREN ONLY TWO SEATS FROM CHEJU ISLAND WERE INVALIDATED PAREN AND BECAUSE RHEE AND HIS INNER COTERIE ARE ALMOST EXPLOSIVELY PRESSING FOR ACTION PD TO HAVE DELAYED LONGER WOULD HAVE CAUSED HIM TO GET OUT OF HAND WITH POSSIBLE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCES PD ON THE UNTCOK SIDE CMA CONVENING DATE OF MAY THREE ONE GAVE DELEGATES THREE FULL WEEKS AFTER ELECTION TO DECIDE WHETHER ELECTION WAS OR WAS NOT SATISFACTORY BUT THEY CHOSE TO WASTE TIME ARGUING WHERE TO WRITE THEIR REPORT AND WENT OFF TO SHANGHAI TO DO SO PD THESE ARE ELEMENTS OF BOTH PROVOCATION AND TRAGEDY BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES PD THUS THOSE MOST DIRECTLY CONCERNED WITH THE PRESENT PHASE DASH UNTCOK AND ELECTED KOREAN LEADERS DASH ARE FIDDLING WHILE RUSSIAN BEAR LICKS HIS CHOPS ON THIRTY EIGHTH PARALLEL PD PARA
THREE PD [redacted] CONTESTED CASES CLN AFTER CAREFUL INVESTIGATION BY OUR LEGAL EXPERTS DOCTORS PERGLER AND FRANKEL CMA THE CONTESTED CASE OF DANNY CHOI WAS THROWN OUT FOR FRAUD PD THUS ONE NINE EIGHT SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES ARE ELIGIBLE TO

PAGE TWO OF THREE PAGES (Polad 408)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

[redacted] PRESENT CREDENTIALS AT THE
OPENING SESSION WITH ONLY TWO FROM CHEJU ISLAND YET TO BE
CHOSEN BY NEW ELECTION ON JUNE TWO THREE PD PARA
FOUR PD RETURN OF UNTCOK CLN SECRETARY CHU ADVISES THAT
UNTCOK PAREN OR [redacted] PART THEREOF PAREN IS EXPECTED TO RETURN
SEOUL ABOUT JUNE TEN PD PARA
FIVE PD OTHER TELEGRAMS THIS SUBJECT DURING PAST WEEK ARE
CLN SEOUL POLADS NUMBERS THREE EIGHT NINE AND THREE NINE ONE
CMA BOTH MAY TWO SIX AND THREE NINE EIGHT CMA MAY TWO SEVEN
PD END MSG

DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: A/G CS POLAD (3) G-2 Gen. Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CLASSIFICATION: RESTRICTED PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

ZPOL 5861 300544/Z 30 May 1948

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT
INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AND CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR

ZERO SIX CMA MAY THIRTY PD PARA FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF REMARKS WHICH GENERAL HODGE WILL MAKE AT OPENING OF ASSEMBLY AFTERNOON MAY THIRTY CMA ABOUT FOUR AM THAT DATE IN WASHINGTON PD NOT TO BE RELEASED BEFORE THEN PD PARA QTE TODAY IS ONE OF THE GREAT DAYS IN KOREAN HISTORY PD THIS CONVOCATION OF THE TRULY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE MARKS THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP TO DATE IN DEMOCRATIC PROGRESS TOWARD KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PD THE PEOPLE OF MY OWN NATION AS WELL AS THE THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS HERE IN KOREA WHO ARE GIVING THEIR BEST EFFORTS TO HELP RESTORE YOUR INDEPENDENCE AND UNIFICATION CMA REJOICE WITH THE PATRIOTIC AND PEACE LOVING KOREAN PEOPLE ON THIS MOMENTOUS OCCASION PD WITH YOU CMA WE LOOK FORWARD WITH GREAT HOPE AND CONFIDENCE TO ABLE SOUND AND HAPPY SOLUTION OF YOUR PROBLEMS PD PARA THIS ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE CMA AND CAME INTO BEING AS ABLE RESULT OF ABLE RESOLUTION PASSED BY FORTY THREE TO ZERO IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON NOVEMBER ONE FOUR CMA ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN CMA WHICH PROVIDED FOR THE ELECTION WHEREBY THE KOREAN PEOPLE HAVE NOW CHOSEN YOU AS THEIR REPRESENTATIVES PD PARA

ITEM POINT OUT THAT THE DELIBERATIONS OF THIS BODY ARE ON YOUR OWN RESPONSIBILITY AND YOU ARE IN TURN RESPONSIBLE TO THE WISHES AND THE WILL OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE WHO ELECTED YOU PD THIS



Gen Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ASSEMBLY IS NOT AN ADJUNCT OF CMA NOR IS IT ANY PART OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OF THE SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT PD IT IS ABLE KOREAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTED TO FORM ABLE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT FOR THE KOREAN NATION AND TO INFORM THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF ITS FORMATION PD AFTER THAT GOVT IS FORMED AND READY TO OPERATE CMA IT WILL IN CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION TAKE OVER THE AFFAIRS OF GOVERNMENT CMA AND WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO BE RECOGNIZED BY THE FREE NATIONS OF THE WORLD AS ABLE SOVEREIGN STATE PD PARA

THUS CMA THE FUTURE OF KOREA NOW LIES LARGELY IN THE HANDS OF THE KOREANS THEMSELVES PD GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT FUTURE RESTS WITH THIS ASSEMBLY OF ELECTED KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES PD WHAT YOU GENTLEMEN DO HERE IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS AND WEEKS WILL DETERMINE IN GREAT DEGREE THE FUTURE OF YOUR NATION PD YOU HAVE GREAT PROBLEMS AHEAD OF YOU CMA PROBLEMS OF WHICH YOU ARE ALL AWARE AND OF WHICH YOU SPEAK DAILY PD THEY ARE PROBLEMS THAT YOU YOURSELVES MUST WORK OUT AND SOLVE PD PARA

YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE EYES OF THE ENTIRE WORLD ARE UPON YOU IN ALL OF YOUR COMING DELIBERATIONS AND THAT THE WORLD WILL JUDGE YOUR NATION BY THE RESULTS YOU OBTAIN THROUGH DECISIONS IN THIS BODY PD THE KOREAN PEOPLE DEMONSTRATED BY THEIR GREAT PLEBISCITE ON MAY TEN THAT THEY HAVE CONFIDENCE IN YOU AS THEIR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES TO CARRY OUT THE DUTIES THEY DELEGATED TO YOU THROUGH THEIR VOTES ON THAT DAY IN ELECTING YOU TO FORM ABLE DEMOCRATIC KOREAN GOVT AS PROVIDED IN THE UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION PD PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE AMERICAN COMMAND IN KOREA CMA AS WELL AS FOR MYSELF AS ABLE PERSONAL FRIEND OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE CMA ITEM EXTEND TO EACH OF YOU AND TO ALL OF YOU CMA MY BEST WISHES AND EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE THAT YOU WILL NOT FAIL PD THE UNITED STATES COMMAND IN KOREA DOES NOT INTEND TO DICTATE IN YOUR DELIBERATIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF YOUR GOVT CMA BUT DOES STAND READY AND WILLING TO DO EVERYTHING WITHIN ITS POWER TO ASSIST YOU IN ANY WAY IT CAN PD MAY GOD SPEED YOU AND GOD BLESS YOU IN YOUR ALL IMPORTANT DUTIES PD END QTE

O. F. Erbe
O. F. ERBE
CWO., USA, ASST AG

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) Gen. Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CLASSIFICATION: RESTRICTED PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

ZPOL 5877 310948/Z 31 May 1948

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT
INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SHIPS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR ZERO NINE CMA MAY THREE ONE PD PARA ASSEMBLY HELD PRELIMINARY MEETING THIS MORNING AND OFFICIAL OPENING SESSION THIS AFTERNOON BEGINNING AT TWO O'CLOCK PD AT LATTER RISE CMA PRESIDING AS CHAIRMAN CMA MADE OPENING ADDRESS TEXT OF WHICH IS TRANSMITTED IN NEXT NUMBERED POLAD TELEGRAM PD CHU HUNG CHEEN TI AND COSTILLES MADE BRIEF TALKS FOR UNCLE NAN WHICH CONVEYED NO MASSAGE FROM UNTCOK IN SHANGHAI PD THEN GENERAL HODGE MADE HIS ADDRESS PAREN TEXT TRANSMITTED SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR ZERO SIX PAREN FOLLOWED BY FEW REMARKS BY GENERAL DEAN AS MILITARY GOVERNOR PD THEN MME CALLED UPON DOCTOR JAISOHN FOR FEW EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS PD OPENING WAS OCCASION OF ABLE HOLIDAY AND LARGE CROWDS LINED STREETS TO CAPITOL WHILE YOUTH AND OTHER GROUPS MARCHED PD ALL PASSED OFF WITHOUT DISORDER TD END USG

DESIGNATION OF SENDER: OC POAPIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (Gen. Hodge)

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(1)

UNCLASSIFIED PRECEDENCE: FLASH

POL 5878 310949/Z 31 May 1946

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT
INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

RODDL SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR ONE
MARK CMA MAY THREE ONE PD PARA
FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SYNGMAN RHEE'S ADDRESS AT OPENING
OF ASSEMBLY IN CAPITOL BUILDING CMA SEOUL CMA AFTERNOON MAY
THREE ONE MARK CMA PARA
QUR TODAY WE ARE ASSEMBLED HERE TO OPEN THE FIRST CONGRESS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR THIS DAY CMA WE MUST FIRST TEND
APPROPRIATE HOMAGE TO THE PATRIOTIC MEN AND WOMEN WHO SACRIFICED
FOUND THEIR LIVES AND THEREBY OUR FRIENDLY NATIONS CMA ESPECIALLY
LARLY THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS CMA FOR THEIR
GREAT CONTRIBUTIONS WHICH MADE THIS OCCASION POSSIBLE PD AS
MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTED BY CMA WE AND OUR
THE PEOPLE OF KOREA CMA WE ARE HERE TO ASSUME THE AUTHORITY AND
RESPONSIBILITY AS THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN ORDERING ADOPTING
AND PROMULGATING CONSTITUTION AND REESTABLISHING A DEPARTMENT
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT PD AS THE OCCASION OF THIS GREAT EVENT
CMA I WILL HAVE THE POINT TO SUCCINCTLY DECLARE TO THE WORLD THAT
THIS DAY THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS BORN AGAIN AND FURTHER DECLARE
THAT THIS ASSEMBLY IS THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE BODY OF OUR NATIONAL
NATION PD PARA
ON MARCH FIRST ONE NINE ONE NINE CMA TEN REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO
ONE THREE PROVINCES GATHERED IN SEOUL ORGANIZED THE GREAT

Gen. Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND DECLARED TO THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND ORGANIZED
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THIS REPUBLIC CMA THUS LAYING THE
FOUNDATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE FOR OUR NATION FD UNFOR-
TUNATELY CMA DUE TO THE COLD SITUATION WE HERE UNABLE TO ACHIEVE
OUR AIM FD OUR PEOPLE CMA EVEN AT HOME AND ABROAD CMA HOWEVER CMA
SUPPORTED THAT GOVT CMA GIVING UP THEIR LIVES AND SHEDDING THEIR
BLOOD IN ORDER TO UPHOLD THE PRINCIPLE AND SPIRIT OF THAT
MEMORABLE DAY OF MARCH FIRST ONE NINE ONE NINE FD LOGICALLY
THROUGH CMA THIS CONGRESS WHICH WE OPEN TODAY IS THE SUCCESSOR OF
THAT GREAT GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE GOVT WHICH WE ARE TO ORGANIZE
WILL BE THE SUCCESSOR OF THAT PROVISIONAL GOVT SUBMERGED IN SILVL
AT THAT TIME FD THEREFORE NO HESITY CONFIRM THAT THIS IS THE DAY
WHEN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS REBORN AFTER TWENTY NINE YEARS OF
OUR REVOLUTION FD IT IS APPROPRIATE AND PROPER TO CONSIDER TO BE
THAT HISTORICAL YEAR OF ONE FIVE ONE NINE AS OUR SPECIAL NATIONAL
YEAR AND THIS ASSEMBLY CMA AS OUR NATIONAL CONGRESS REPRESENTING
THE ENTIRE NATION FD CONSIDERING THE GOVT SOON TO BE ESTABLISHED
WILL BE THE CORRECTLY INDEPENDENT GOVT OF THE ENTIRE NATION FD I AM
SO DEEPLY REGRET THAT DUE DIVISION OF THE FIVE PROVINCES IN THE
NORTH WERE NOT ABLE TO ELECT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO PARTICIPATE
HERE WITH US IN THIS ASSEMBLY FD TWENTY FOUR AND ONE HALF MILLION
PEOPLES FROM THE SOUTH PARTICIPATED IN THE NATIONAL ELECTION FD
SUCH OF THEM HAVE BEEN ELECTED AS MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSE FD I CONSIDER
WE HAVE ENSURED ABOUT CERTAIN NUMBER OF SEATS IN THIS HOUSE FOR
THE REPRESENTATIVES FREELY ELECTED BY OUR PEOPLE IN THE FUTURE TO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COME AND OCCUPY THEM SO THAT THEY WILL FULLY SHARE THE RESPONSI-
BILITIES AND PRIVILEGES WITH THE REST OF US PD IN THIS UR COUNT —
ON THE SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS SO AS
TO ACHIEVE OUR COMMON OBJECTIVE AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE PD WE
HEREBY REASSERT THAT IT IS OUR FIRM UNANIMOUS DETERMINATION THAT
OUR PEOPLE WILL EITHER LIVE TOGETHER OR DIE TOGETHER IN OUR
STRUGGLE FOR THE COMPLETE RESTORATION OF OUR COUNTRY AND THAT WE
WILL NOT YIELD ONE FOOT OR ONE INCH OF OUR LAND TO ANY NATION OR
ANY GROUP OF NATIONS PD PARA
THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THIS CONGRESS CMA AS ALREADY MADE KNOWN CMA
ARE TO ADOPT ABLE CONSTITUTION BASED ON DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES AND
TO ESTABLISH ABLE GOVT ACCORDING TO THAT CONSTITUTION AND TO FORM
ABLE NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCE FOR THE SECURITY AND DEFENSE OF OUR
COUNTRY AND PROVIDE FOR THE RELIEF OF OUR SUFFERING PEOPLE PD WE
WILL REGULATE THE PRICES OF RICE AND OTHER NECESSARY COMMODITIES
CMA PUT INTO EFFECT ABLE LAND REFORM PROGRAM WITH FAIRNESS TO ALL
CMA PROTECT INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM AND EQUAL RIGHTS REGULATED BY LAW
CMA PROTECT THE LIVES AND RIGHTS OF OUR PEOPLE RESIDING OVERSEAS
THROUGH INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS CMA PROMOTE THE INTEREST OF
PUBLIC EDUCATION CMA DEVELOP OUR INDUSTRIES CMA ENABLE TO ORGA
COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS ON JUST BASIS AND FREE
BASIS CMA SAFEGUARD THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH CMA PRESS CMA ASSEMBLY
AND RELIGION CMA PROMOTE THE PEACE OF THE FAR EAST THROUGH FRIENDLY
RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS CMA ATTEMPT TO OPEN DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS
NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION TO ADJUST SOVIETS OF THE
CRITICAL COMMON PROBLEMS OF THE TWO NATIONS AND TO SETTLE THE
POLITICAL CMA ECONOMICAL AND OTHER URGENT PROBLEMS WITH JAPAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS WHENEVER POSSIBLE 5) PARA

THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF EVERY MEMBER OF THIS CONGRESS

ARE HEAVY AND URGENT AND WE CANNOT AFFORD TO INDULGE OURSELVES IN

PETTY DISCUSSIONS AND UNNECESSARY DEBATES ON MINOR DETAIL MATTERS

TENDING TO WASTE VALUABLE TIME SHOLN WE MUST FIRST TAKE UP THE

MAIN PROBLEMS AS JUST ANNOUNCED IN OUR PROGRAM AND TAKE ACTION

ONE AFTER ANOTHER AFTER DUE AND FULL DISCUSSION OF THEM 6) PARA

WHEN WE HAVE SET UP OUR GOVT ONA THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVT WILL

WITHDRAW ONA AND THE MILITARY GOVT AUTHORITIES ARE FULLY READY TO

TURN THE ADMINISTRATION OVER TO OUR GOVT 7) WE HOPE OUR GOVT WILL

REQUEST THE GOVT OF THE USA TO LET US RETAIN SOME OF OUR AMERICAN

FRIENDS WHO HAVE BEEN SERVING IN THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION AS

WELL AS THOSE IN THE PROVINCIAL GOVTS WHO CAN BE HELPFUL TO US

EITHER AS ADVISERS OR TECHNICIANS 8) THE AMERICAN FORCES OF

OCCUPATION ONA WE HOPE ONA WILL REMAIN FOR SECURITY PURPOSES UNTIL

OUR GOVT HAS ORGANIZED OUR OWN SECURITY FORCE 9) FURTHER WE UNITED

STATES WILL ACT IN THIS MATTER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISION OF

THE UNITED NATIONS 10) THEREFORE IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED

STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS ONA WE SHALL ACT ACCORDING TO OUR

COMMON UNDERSTANDING AND AGREEMENT 11) IT IS ONLY GOING WITHOUT SAYING

BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD IS THAT ANY REMAINING OF THE SECURITY FORCES

SHALL NOT INTERFERE AT ANY MOMENT IN THE EXERCISE OF OUR SOVEREIGN RIGHTS 12)

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT WHENEVER WE REQUEST THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE

AMERICAN FORCES THEY WILL WITHDRAW AT ONCE 13) IT IS NEEDLESS ALSO

TO SAY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NO POLITICAL OR

TERRITORIAL INTEREST IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD 14) [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

IS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC GOVTS WHEREVER POSSIBLE
FOR THE SAKE OF WORLD PEACE AND OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS FOR
MUTUAL BENEFIT ~~AMERICA~~ PD THEREFORE CMA WHAT AMERICA EXPECTS FROM
US IS NOTHING MORE THAN THE GOOD"ILL OF OUR PEOPLE PD ALTHOUGH
AMERICAN FORCES ~~MAY~~ REMAIN FOR THE TIME BEING DUE TO INTERNATIONAL
CIRCUMSTANCES CMA THEY WILL LEAVE KOREA WITHOUT DELAY WHENEVER
THE KOREAN GOVT FORMALLY REQUESTS THEIR WITHDRAWAL PD FOR
TO THE KOREAN COMMUNISTS WE ARE WILLING TO OFFER ANOTHER AND LAST
OPPORTUNITY TO REPENT AND JOIN HANDS WITH US IN OUR COMMON EFFORTS
TOWARD THE COMPLETE RESTORATION OF OUR NATION PD IF THEY ACCEPT
THIS OPPORTUNITY AND SUFFICIENTLY DEMONSTRATE THEIR DESIRE TO
COOPERATE IN OUR NATIONAL PROGRAM CMA WE SHALL FORGIVE AND FORGET
THE PAST AND REGARD THEM JUST AS WE DO THE REST OF OUR LOYAL
CITIZENS IN BOTH THE NORTH AND SOUTH PD IF HOWEVER THEY FAIL TO
UTILIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY AND INSIST ON THEIR UNPATRIOTIC EFFORTS
TO AFFILIATE OUR NATION WITH ANY OF THE FOREIGN POWERS AND
CONTINUE TO MURDER CMA BURN AND DESTROY IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT
THAT UNPATRIOTIC PROPOSITION CMA WE SHALL HAVE TO DEAL WITH THEM
STRICTLY AND STERNLY ACCORDING TO THE LAW PD THEY MUST REALIZE THAT
THAT PROMISE OR PROMISE OF CLEMENCY FOR THEIR CRIMES PD HAS
PARDON OR RELEASE FROM THE PENITENTIARY FOR THEIR CRIMES PD HAS
ANY VIOLATOR OF LAW AND ORDER THE RIGHT TO PUT HIS FULL CONFIDENCE
FOR HIS CRIMES PD IN ORDER TO LIVE AND LAW LIFE AND TO ENJOY THE
BLESSINGS OF FREEDOM AND PROSPERITY CMA HENCE MUST OBSERVE LAW
AND JUSTICE SUCH PRIVILEGE MUST WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENJOY
THE PRIVILEGES OF DEMOCRACY PD "MA

TO ALL MY FELLOW CITIZENS WHO WISH TO GIVE THE AIRCO THAT IT
THEY ARE FOOLED INTO BELIEVING THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONGRESS ANY OF THE GOVT WILL BRING EVERY INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN AT
WHAT THEY NEED WITHOUT WORK ON THEIR PART CMA THEN THEY WILL SOON
BE DISAPPOINTED AND DISALLUSIONED SO UNDER THE OLD MONARCHIAL
SYSTEM THE PEOPLE LEFT ALL THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATION ENTIRELY IN
THE HANDS OF THOSE IN THE GOVT WITHOUT ANY PARTICIPATION IN IT SO
BUT UNDER AN DEMOCRATIC GOVT THE PEOPLE ARE RULERS OF THE NATION
AND CMA IF THE RULERS NEGLECT THEIR DUTIES CMA THE NATION WILL
AGAIN FALL INTO JEOPARDY SO FROM NOW ON EVERY CITIZEN CMA MAN OR
WOMAN CMA MUST REALIZE THAT HE OR SHE HAS AN EQUAL SHARE OF THE
RESPONSIBILITY CMA AUTHORITY AND POWER CMA AND MUST DEVOTE ALL OF
THEIR ENERGY TO WORK AND STRUGGLE TO CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN
THE FOUNDATION OF THE STATE WHICH IS BORN WILL SAFEGUARD HIS OR
HER INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES, SO AS TO MAKE STEADY PROGRESS
TOWARD THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND PROSPERITY OF OUR NATION SO THERE
SHOULD BE NO ONE OF REGARDLESS OF SEX OR AGE CMA WHO HAS NO HOPE
OR DUTY TO PERFORM CMA AND IF THERE ARE ANY UNPATRIOTIC AND
SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS WHO TRY TO OBSTRUCT OR DESTROY THE PROGRESS OF
OUR NATION CMA THEY SHOULD BE STRICTLY DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO THE
LAW SO THAT NO LOYAL LAW ABIDING CITIZEN MAY SUFFER AT
PEOPLE AND DON'T JUST STRIVE TOGETHER IN CARRYING OUT THE DEMOCRAT
NATION TO STAMP OUT ALL THE EVILS OF CORRUPTION AND PROFITEERING
AT WE MUST DISCIPLINE AND TURN ALL SOCIAL FORCES INTO ONE THE
MAJORITY OF THE NATION AND WHETHER TO PROVEN OR NOT EVERY PERSON
WHO ATTACKS THE GOVT SHOULD BE RIGOROUSLY PUNISHED SO THAT SUFFI-
CIENT INTENSIVE AND CONCENTRATION TO BE MADE TOWARD THE
SOLUTION OF THIS MOST URGENT QUESTION FOR THE SAKE OF ALL PEOPLE

PAGE SIX OF SEVEN PAGES (POLIDS #410)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HENCEFORTH THE DESTINY OF OUR REPUBLIC AND THE WELFARE OF OUR PEOPLE WILL BE ENTIRELY IN THE HANDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS OF KOREA PD IF WE FAIL WE SHALL SUFFER AND HAVE ONLY OURSELVES TO BLAME PD IF WE SUCCEED WE SHALL ENJOY ALL THE BENEFITS AND BLESSINGS THEREOF AND ALL OUR FRIENDLY NATIONS WILL WILLINGLY GIVE US THEIR WARM AND SYMPATHETIC SUPPORT PD ITEM MUST ALL THE MEMBERS OF THIS ASSEMBLY WILL HEARTILY JOIN US IN THE HOLY MEASURE OF DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF OUR NATION PD ITEM KNOW THAT ALL OUR PEOPLE WILL HAVE THE SELF SACRIFICING PATRIOTIC SPIRIT OF ONE HUNDRED MEN PD LET US RECALL THE SOLEMN VOW MADE IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND RENEW OUR DETERMINATION EVERTS TO CONTINUE OUR STRUGGLE TO THE LAST MAN AND TO THE LAST MOMENT AND ENDOWED WITH THIS DETERMINATION LET US PLEDGE OURSELVES TO GET GREAT TASKS BEFORE US IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD AND OF OUR THIRTY MILLION FELLOW CITIZENS END QTE AND END MSG

DESTINATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: AG G/I POLAD Geo. Wedemeyer (5)

END SEVEN OF SEVEN PAGES (FOLLOWS 8-10)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

2 June 1948

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SECUL POLAD NUMBER ~~EX~~ FOUR

ONE FIVE JUNE SECOND PARA

WE HAVE WORD HERE THAT EIGHTEEN MEMBERS UNTCOK PAREN DELEGATES ~~EX~~ AND SECRETARIAT PAREN WILL RETURN SECUL AFTERNOON JUNE SEVENTH TRAVELING ON SPECIAL PLANE VIA TSINGTAO PD NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS RETURNING UNKNOWN HERE EVEN TO UNTCOKS RUMP

SECRETARIAT PARA

TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE OF NORTHWEST AIRLINES WHO ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY INFORMED ME THAT OTHER MEMBERS PAREN HE DOES NOT KNOW WHETHER DELEGATES OR SECRETARIAT PAREN HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS RETURN UNITED STATES SHORTLY VIA HIS COMPETITOR LINE CPA PAN AMERICAN PD

ZPOL 5970 030557/2

O. F. Erbe
O. F. ERBE
CWO., USA
ASST ADJT GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF ORIGINATOR: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S ~~AG~~ AG POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNCLASSIFIED ROUTINE

POL 601C 030641Z 3 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
TWO ZERO CMA JUNE THIRD PARA

REFERENCE SEOUL POLAD FOUR ZERO NINE MAY THIRTYFIRST CMA THERE IS QUOTED BELOW TEXT OF SPEECH MADE AT OPENING OF ASSEMBLY ON MAY THIRTYFIRST BY CHU HUNG DASH TI AS REPRESENTATIVE OF UNTCOK PD COSTILHES ALSO MADE FEW EXTEMPORANEOUS CONGRATULATORY REMARKS OF WHICH NEITHER HE NOR ASSEMBLY KEPT ANY RECORD PARA QUOTE AS ABLE MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT CMA ITEM DEEM IT ABLE PRIVILEGE AND HONOR TO BRING TO YOU GREETINGS CMA CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES WHICH CMA ITEM AM SURE CMA ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WOULD WISH TO SHARE PARA

HOWEVER CMA AT THE OUTSET CMA ITEM WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT ITEM SPEAK MERELY AS AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT PD WHAT FEW REMARKS ITEM CAN MAKE HERE TODAY SHOULD NOT BE INTERPRETED AS IN ANY SENSE REPRESENTING THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA PD ITEM REGRET THAT BECAUSE OF ITS DECISION TO WRITE THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DURING THIS PERIOD IN SHANGHAI CMA THE COMMISSION IS NOT ABLE TO SEND ABLE FULL REPRESENTATION

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ON THIS AUSPICIOUS OCCASION PD IN THIS CONNECTION CMA ITEM
WISH TO EXPLAIN THAT IT HAS BEIN THE GENERAL PRACTICE IN THE
UNITED NATIONS THAT ABIE COMMISSION OFTEN GOES TO WRITE ITS
REPORT IN ANOTHER COUNTRY CMA INSTEAD OF DOING SO IN THE COUNTRY
EKT TO WHICH THE COMMISSION IS ASSIGNED TO WORK PD ACCORDING
TO ITS RESOLUTION OF THIRTY APRIL ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA
THE UNTCOK WILL RETURN TO SEOUL IN FIRST WEEK OF JUNE PD ITEM
HOPE TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND SEOUL
AT PRESENT WILL NOT DELAY THE MEMBERS OF COMMISSION FOR
SINGLE DAY PD IF IT WERE PHYSICALLY POSSIBLE CMA ITEM AM SURE
ALL MEMBERS OF COMMISSION WOULD LIKE TO BE PRESENT IN THIS
HALL ON THIS EVENTFUL DAY OF KOREAN HISTORY PD HOWEVER ITEM
AM GLAD TO SEE THAT OFFICIALS OF CONSULATES WHOSE GOVTS ARE
REPRESENTED ON COMMISSION ARE REPRESENTING THEIR GOVTS HERE
TODAY PD ITEM REFER TO MISTER COSTILHES CMA FRENCH CONSUL
AND MEMBER OF FRENCH DELEGATION TO UNTCOK AND MISTER SU CMA
CHINESE CONSUL WHOSE GOVT IS ALSO MEMBER OF COMMISSION PD
INDEED CMA MISTER COSTILHES HAS DOUBLE FUNCTION TO PERFORM
TODAY CMA AS HE IS ALSO REPRESENTING COMMISSION PD MISTER
COSTILHAS WILL GREET YOU SHORTLY AS REPRESENTATIVE MEMBER
OF COMMISSION PARA
AS CITIZEN OF CHINA WHICH SIGNED THE CAIRO DECLARATION OF
DECEMBER ONE NINE FOUR THREE CMA THAT WE IN DUE COURSE KOREA
SHALL BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT UNQTE CMA ITEM AM GLAD TO SAY
THAT YOUR OPENING SESSION TODAY REPRESENTS GRATIFYING VINDICA-
TION OF CONFIDENCE PLACED IN KOREAN PEOPLE BY CHINA CMA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN CMA SIGNATORY POWERS OF CAIRO
DECLARATION PARA
AS YOU ALL KNOW CMA FUTURE OF KOREA IS MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN
AND OF VITAL INTEREST TO CHINA CMA UNITED STATES AND MANY
OTHER COUNTRIES BECAUSE IT IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO CAUSE
OF PEACE AND SECURITY IN FAR EAST PD FROM CAIRO CMA POTSDAM
CMA MOSCOW CMA TO LAKE SUCCESS CMA CHINA AND OTHER MEMBERS OF
UNITED NATIONS HAVE BEEN WORKING CONSTANTLY TOWARD KOREAS
INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM PD PERHAPS ITEM-NEED NOT REPEAT
CMA TO ESTABLISH ABLE NATIONAL GOVT AND TO ATTAIN ULTIMATE
FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA ARE GOALS OF RESOLUTION
ADOPTED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UNITED NATIONS IN NOVEMBER
ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN CMA WHICH UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION
ON KOREA HAS BEEN TRYING TO CARRY OUT PD COMMISSION WILL MAKE
ITS REPORT ON ITS WORK TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD IN PARIS
IN SEPT PD IT IS NECESSARY THAT REPORT SHOULD BE READY ABLE
FEW WEEKS BEFORE MEETING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY SO THAT THERE
WILL BE SUFFICIENT TIME TO HAVE THIS IMPORTANT DOCUMENT
CIRCULATED TO ALL MEMBER GOVTS OF UNITED NATIONS PD NATURALLY
ALL YOUR EFFORTS CMA PRESENT AND FUTURE CMA TO ACCOMPLISH
NOBLE GOAL OF FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE CMA WILL BE TO THE
INTEREST AND CONCERN OF COMMISSION PARA
MISTER CHAIRMAN AND HONORABLE MEMBERS CMA YOU HAVE TAKEN

PAGE THREE OF FOUR PAGES (POLAD 420)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ANOTHER IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS DEMOCRACY, LIBERTY AND
INDEPENDENCE PD ITEM WISH YOU GREAT SUCCESS PD MAY ITEM JOIN
YOU IN SAYING QTE LONG LIVE KOREA AND THE UNITED NATIONS
EXCLAMATION UNQTE

Thursday
C/S

JAMES M. CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) G-2 Gen Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED PRIORITY

ZPOL 6072 040845/Z $ 4 JUNE 1948

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR TWO FOUR CMA
JUNE FOURTH PARA
FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF CONGRATULATORY LETTER DATED TWO SEVEN MAY SEND BY
GENERAL HODGE TO ASSEMBLYMEN CLN
QTE ITEM CONGRATULATE YOU UPON YOUR ELECTION AS ABLE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
KOREAN PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN FORMING ABLE GOVERNMENT AND IN UNITING THE
KOREAN NATION PD YOU CARRY GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES OF WHICH ITEM AM SURE
YOU ARE WELL AWARE AND WHICH ITEM AM CONFIDENT YOU WILL HANDLE WITH GREAT
HONOR TO YOURSELF AND THE FINE PEOPLE WHX YOU REPRESENT PD PARA
THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE ELECTION IS THAT IT PUTS THE FATE AND
FUTURE OF KOREA INTO KOREAN HANDS PD THE MANNER AND METHOD IN WHICH THE
ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES IN SOUTH KOREA MAKE THEIR APPROACH TO HANDLING THE
AFFAIRS OF THEIR NATION WILL HAVE TREMENDOUS AND LASTING EFFECT ON THE
FUTURE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE PD PARA
THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT KOREA SHALL BE ABLE
UNITED INDEPENDENT NATION UNDER DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT FREE OF FOREIGN
DOMINATION PD THAT SAME POLICY IS REFLECTED INTERNATIONALLY IN THE FORTY
THREE TO NOTHING VOTE OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHEN IT VOTED
TO OBSERVE ELECTIONS IN KOREA AS ABLE STEP TOWARD ESTABLISHING ABLE KOREAN
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND TO ADVISE KOREAN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
FORMATION OF THAT GOVERNMENT PD THIS POLICY ALSO REFLECTS THE WISHES OF
THE THIRTY MILLION KOREAN PEOPLE CMA AND WE ALL REGRET EXCEEDINGLY THAT

Gen. Wedemeyer

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

THE FREE ELECTION ULD NOT BE HELD IN KOREA NORTH THE THIRTY EIGHT DEGREE PARALLEL AT THE SAME TIME AS IN SOUTH KOREA PD THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS HOPE THAT THIS CAN BE DONE AND THAT REPRESENTATIVES FROM NORTH KOREA CAN JOIN THOSE OF SOUTH KOREA IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ABLE TRULY NATIONAL KOREAN GOVERNMENT JOINING NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA TOGETHER IN ONE NATION PD PARA

IT IS MY HOPE CMA THE HOPE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CMA AND THE HOPE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA AS EXPRESSED TO ME ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS CMA THAT THE NEWLY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES WILL DO EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO FORM ABLE TRULY DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND TO UNITE KOREA PD PARA

ITEM AM SURE THAT MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY CMA BOTH AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS MEMBERS OF PARTY GROUPS CMA HAVE IDEAS AS TO HOW THESE OBJECTIVES CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED PD IN THAT CONNECTION CMA ITEM HAVE THREE SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR POSSIBLE EARLY CONSIDERATION WHEN YOU MEET TO BEGIN YOUR DELIBERATIONS TOWARD THE FORMATION OF ABLE GOVERNMENT PD THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS CLN

FIRST CMA IN ORDER TO PAVE THE WAY FOR UNIFICATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA CMA AN EARLY RESOLUTION MIGHT BE ADOPTED STATING THAT ONE HUNDRED SEATS PAREN OR ABLE NUMBER AS CALCULATED ON ABLE PROPORTIONAL POPULATION BASIS PAREN ARE ALWAYS OPEN IN THE ASSEMBLY FOR YOUR BROTHERS IN NORTH KOREA WHEN THEIR REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN DULY CHOSEN PD PARA

SECOND CMA THE ASSEMBLY MIGHT CMA EARLY IN ITS DELIBERATIONS CMA APPOINT AN ABLE LIAISON COMMITTEE TO CONTACT THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA INASMUCH AS THIS COMMISSION WAS SPECIFICALLY APPOINTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF FACILITATING AND EXPEDITING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT KOREAN GOVERNMENT PD THE GOVERNMENT WHICH YOU WILL FORM WILL CERTAINLY WISH TO HAVE THE APPROVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS OF THE WORLD AND SUCH ABLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COMMITTEE COULD BE MOST HELPFUL TO BOTH THE UNCLE NAN AND THE KOREAN ASSEMBLY IN CARRYING OUT THE REMAINING PROVISIONS OF THE UNCLE NAN RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER FOURTEEN CMA ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN PD PARA THIRD CMA THAT THE ASSEMBLY AVOID PRECIPITANT ACTION ~~XXXXXX~~ IN THE ADOPTION OF ANY CONSTITUTION PROVIDING ABLE FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH MAY NOT BE SUITABLE TO KOREAN NEEDS AND PSYCHOLOGY PD THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES THE BASIC FOUNDATION OF THE STATE AND ITS PROVISIONS SHOULD BE THE SUBJECT OF MOST CAREFUL AND SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS PD PARA ITEM WISH YOU AND ALL OTHER ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE EVERY SUCCESS PD ITEM ASSURE YOU THAT AS THE SENDOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN KOREA ITEM WILL CONTINUE TO DO EVERYTHING ITEM CAN TO ASSIST THE KOREAN PEOPLE IN ATTAINING THEIR LIFE DASH LONG DESIRE DASH NAMELY CMA AN INDEPENDENT KOREAN NATION CMA UNITED UNDER ITS OWN SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT PD UNQTE

Acting for
Sgn

John Rachko, Jr.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

JOHN RACHKO, JR
CWO, USA
Asst Adj Gen

DIST: C/S AG POLAD (3) G-2 Gen Weckerling.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNCLASSIFIED PRIORITY

POL 6161 0709062 7 JUNE 1948

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
THREE TWO CMA JUNE SEVEN PD PARA
UNTCOK RETURNED THIS AFTERNOON ABOUT FOUR OCLOCK PD WILL
REPORT NAMES TOMORROW WHEN ITEM ASCERTAIN EXACTLY WHO
RETURNED PD UPON RETURN FOLLOWING PRESS RELEASE NUMBER SIX
SIX DATED SEVEN JUNE WAS RELEASED BY SECRETARIAT CLN
QTE THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA CMA IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ITS DECISION CMA RETURNED TO SEOUL ON SEVEN
JUNE PD PARA THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA
COMPLETED THE FIRST FIVE CHAPTERS OF ITS REPORT TO THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY ON FIVE JUNE CMA HAVING MET TWICE DAILY SINCE TWENTY
ONE MAY IN THE UNITED NATIONS BUILDING IN SHANGHAI PD PARA
THIS PART OF ITS REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH HAS BEEN
ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION CMA CONSISTS OF ABLE REVIEW OF THE
POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOREA CMA THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE
ITS ARRIVAL IN SEOUL ON EIGHT JANUARY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA
AND THE COMMISSIONS OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTION OF TEN MAY ONE
NINE FOUR EIGHT PD PARA THE COMMISSION RETURNED TO SEOUL CMA KORE
CMA IN ORDER TO CONSIDER THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS TERMS
OF REFERENCE AS DEFINED IN THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY ON FOURTEEN NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN PD PARA

Gen Wickerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HAVING AS ITS OBJECTIVE THE PROMPT ATTAINMENT OF THE FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE CMA THE COMMISSION WILL PROCEED TO ABLE STUDY OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOREA IN THE LIGHT OF DEVELOPMENTS FOLLOWING THE ELECTIONS PD PARA THE DELEGATE FOR SYRIA CMA MISTER YASIN MUGHIR CMA WILL TEMPORARILY NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION CMA HAVING RETURNED FOR URGENT CONSULTATION WITH HIS DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON PD END QTE END MSG

DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: AG C/S POLAD Gen. Weckerling

(3)

G. P. Ebbe

O. F. EBBE
CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

ZPOL 6141 070427Z

7 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
TWO EIGHT JUNE SEVENTH PARA
FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK ENDED
JUNE FIFTH PARA
ONE PD FIRST SESSION CNA MORNING AND AFTERNOON MAY THIRTY
FIRST CLN AT MORNING SESSION JUDGE RO CNA CHAIRMAN NATIONAL
ELECTION COMMITTEE BRIEFLY TOOK CHAIR TO ANNOUNCE ONE NINE
EIGHT SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES PRESENT AND TURN MEETING OVER TO
DOCTOR RHEE SYNGMAN CNA OLDEST MEMBER CNA AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN
PAREN SEOUL POLAD FOUR ONE FOUR JUNE SECOND PAREN PD RHEE
THEN TOOK CHAIR AND THANKED NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE FOR
THEIR SPLENDID WORK PD PREVIOUSLY DRAFTED TEMPORARY RULES
WERE ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY PD RHEE WAS THEN ELECTED CHAIRMAN
WITH VOTE OF ONE EIGHT EIGHT CNA FOUR OTHER NOMINEES RECEIVING
TOTAL OF NINE VOTES PD TWO VICE CHAIRMEN OF EQUAL RANK WERE
ELECTED CLN SHIN IK HEE PAREN NARRKI PAREN AND KIM DONG WON
PAREN HOWE KING DOG PAREN PARA THE FORMAL OPENING TOOK PLACE
AT AFTERNOON SESSION AS REPORTED IN SEOUL POLAD FOUR ZERO
NINE CNA MAY THIRTYFIRST AT WHICH RHEE MADE OPENING ADDRESS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PAREN SEOUL POLAD FOUR ONE ZERO MAY THIRTYFIRST PAREN CMA GEN
HODGE AN ADDRESS PAREN POLADS FOUR ZERO SIX MAY THIRTY PAREN
CMA GEN DEAN FEW BRIEF REMARKS AND CHU HUNG TI ON BEHAIF UNTCOK/ PAREN
POLADS FOUR TWO ZERO JUNE THIRD PAREN PD AT THIS FORMAL SESSION
ALL MEMBERS TOOK FOLLOWING OATH CLN PARA
QTE WE CMA MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CMA UPON OUR HONOR
PLEDGE TO PREPARE APLE CONSTITUTION CMA ESTABLISH ABIE NATIONAL
GOVT CMA AND UNITE SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA PD WE PLEDGE TO BUILD
AN EVERLASTING FOUNDATION FOR OUR COUNTRY PD WE PLEDGE TO EXERT
OUR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE KOREAS STANDARD OF LIVING CMA ADVANCE
GOOD WILL AMONG NATIONS AND WORK IN THE GENERAL INTEREST OF
WORLD PEACE PD ON THE THIRTYFIRST DAY OF MAY CMA IN THE FOUR
TWO EIGHT ONE YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE CMA WE VOW TO
ALMIGHTY GOD CMA TO OUR PATRIOTIC ANCESTORS CMA AND TO OUR
THIRTY MILLION BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO CARRY OUT THESE PLEDGES
TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY PD UNQTE PARA
TWO PD SECOND SESSION CMA MORNING AND AFTERNOON JUNE FIRST CLN
DURING MORNING FIVE MAN COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY CHAIRMAN TO
DRAFT LETTERS OF APPRECIATION SECLN CHAIRMAN WAS QUERIED BY
ONE MEMBER CONCERNING QTE AMERICAN ADVISERS/MENTIONED IN UNQTE
CHAIRMANS OPENING SPEECH BUT QUESTION WAS RULED OUT OF ORDER
FOR TIME BEING SECLN AND SEATING ARRANGEMENTS WERE DISCUSSED
WITH DECISION THAT ASSEMBLYMEN SHOULD REMAIN SEATED BY PROVINCES
PD QUESTION OF APPOINTING CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMITTEE AND
ABLE RULES COMMITTEE WAS BEGUN AT MORNING AND CONSUMED ENTIRE
AFTERNOON SESSION PD DECIDED BY VOTE OF ONE FOUR SEVEN TO SIX

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

WITH FORTY ONE ABSTAINING THAT NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF TEN MEMBERS CMA ONE FOR EACH PROVINCE APPOINTED BY PROVINCIAL DELEGATIONS CMA SHOULD CHOOSE COMMITTEE FOR DRAFTING CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIC LAWS TO CONSIST OF THIRTY MEMBERS AND RULES COMMITTEE TO CONSIST OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS PD THE TEN MAN NOMINATING COMMITTEE CMA WHEN ANNOUNCED CMA CONTAINED FOUR INDEPENDENTS CMA THREE HANKOOKS CMA TWO NARRKI AND ONE CHOSEN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PARA

THREE PD THIRD SESSION CMA MORNING AND AFTERNOON OF JUNE SECOND CLN AT MORNING SESSION CHUN KYU HONG CMA TEMPORARY SECGEN READ LETTER OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM PAK LYOL CMA PRESIDENT KOREAN RESIDENT ASSN IN JAPAN PD ON CHAIRMANS SUGGESTION THAT ASSEMBLY NEEDED LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR CONTACTS WITH UNTCOK CMA FOREIGN CONSULATES AND MILGOVT CMA WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PAREN CALLED IN KOREAN QTE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE PAREN AND CORRESPONDENCE AND PRESS COMMITTEE BE AUTHORIZED APPOINT FIVE MEMBERS FOR LIAISON COMMITTEE AND THREE EACH FOR OTHER TWO COMMITTEES PD NAMES OF LIAISON COMMITTEE PAREN WHICH WILL BE OF IMPORTANCE TO US PAREN ARE CLN [redacted] YOON CHI YUNG PAREN [redacted] HANKOOK [redacted] CMA FORMERLY RHEES SECRETARY BUT NOW CRITICAL OF HIM AT TIMES PAREN PARA LEE HAN KOO PAREN [redacted] INDEPENDENT AND FORMERLY HEAD AGRICULTURE DEPT OF SKIG PARA CHANG KI YUNG PAREN HANKOOK AND FORMERLY AMERICAN CITIZEN PAREN PARA CHANG MYUN PAREN CATHOLIC LEADER PAREN AND PARA KIM DOO YUN PAREN HANKOOK PAREN PD THIS LIAISON COMMITTEE IS COMPOSED OF

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

INTELLIGENT CMA ENGLISH SPEAKING KOREANS PARA
DURING AFTERNOON MEETING THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION
GEN HODGES LETTER TO ASSEMBLYMEN PAREN POLADS FOUR TWO FOUR
AND FOUR TWO FIVE JUNE FOURTH PAREN WITH DECISION THAT NO
REPLY WAS INDICATED PD ALSO ONE MEMBER FROM CHOLLA NAMDO
PROPOSED THAT SUMMER GRAIN COLLECTION BE STOPPED BUT ASSEMBLY
DECIDED THAT IT HAS NO JURISDICTION IN THAT MATTER PARA
MOST IMPORTANT ITEM ON AGENDA OF AFTERNOON SESSION WAS DISCUSSION
OF NAMES REPORTED BY NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTION
DRAFTING COMMITTEE AND RULES COMMITTEE WITH NO DECISION REACHED
PARA
FOUR PD FOURTH SESSION MORNING JUNE THIRD CLN CONTINUED DIS-
CUSSION OF CONSTITUTION DRAFTING AND RULES COMMITTEES PD
SOME CRITICISM OF LISTS ON GROUND THAT THEY WERE NOT ADEQUATELY
REPRESENTATIVE BUT BOTH LISTS WERE FINALLY APPROVED ONE THREE
FIVE TO THIRTYSEVEN WITH TWENTY ONE ABSTAINING PD LIST OF PERSONS
ON BOTH COMMITTEES WILL BE SUBMITTED BY AIRGRAM PARA THE
CHAIRMAN OF CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMITTEE IS SU SANG IL PAREN
HANKOOK PAREN AND VICE CHAIRMAN IS LEE YUN YUNG PAREN CHOSEN
DEMOCRATIC PARTY PAREN PD MEMBERSHIP OF THIRTY ACCORDING TO
PARTY LINES IS CLN INDEPNDENTS TEN CMA HANKOOKS SEVEN CMA
NARRKI SEVEN AND SIX OTHERS CMA ONE EACH FOR SMALL PARTIES
OR ORGANIZATIONS PD THIS COMMITTEE AT MEETING ON JUNE FOURTH
ALSO INVITED GROUP OF TEN OUTSIDE SPECIALISTS PAREN NAMES TO
BE SUBMITTED BY AIRGRAM PAREN TO WORK WITH IT PD CHIEF JUSTICE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RO CHIN SUL AND SEVERAL LAWYERS ARE ALONG THIS GROUP PARA
SUH CHUNG HEE
CHAIRMAN OF RULES COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN IS [redacted] PAREN
HANKOOK PAREN PARA
IN ORDER GIVE CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMITTEE TIME TO WORK
CMA ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED UNTIL TEN ABLE MIKE TUESDAY CMA JUNE
EIGHTH PD

JAMES M CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER:

CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (4) G-2 Gen Weckerling Gen. Dean

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

ZPOL 819

7 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

070345/2

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
TWO SEVEN JUNE SEVENTH PARA
FOLLOWING IS REPORT ON UNTCOK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES SINCE
ITEMS REPORTED SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR ZERO EIGHT MAY THIRTIETH
PARA
ONE PD MEETINGS CIN UNTCOK STILL SUBSTANTIVELY IN SESSION IN
SHANGHAI BUT EIGHTEEN DELEGATES AND SECRETARIAT MEMBERS SCHEDULED
RETURN SEOUL AFTERNOON JUNE SEVEN PD NAMES PERSONS RETURNING NOT
YET KNOWN HERE PD UPON UNTCOKS RETURN CHAIRMAN BY ROTATION JUNE
FIRST TO JUNE FIFTEENTH WILL BE PATTERSON PD ON JUNE FIFTEENTH
[redacted] LIU BECOMES CHAIRMAN PARA
TWO PD PERSONNEL CIN MISS LEGALISSE WHO BECAME ILL ON EVE OF
UNTCOKS DEPARTURE FOR SHANGHAI IS DEPARTING FOR LAKE SUCCESS
ON JUNE EIGHTH PARA
THREE PD CONTESTS CIN AS SEVERAL UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES HAVE
CONTESTED RESULTS IN THEIR DISTRICTS PAREN PAPERS FILED WITH
UNTCOK PAREN IT WILL BECOME NECESSARY FOR GENERAL DEAN TO
APPOINT ELECTION REVIEW BOARD UNDER SECTION FIFTY OF ELECTION
LAW PD THIS WILL PROBABLY BE DONE THIS WEEK AFTER MATTER HAS
BEEN EXPLAINED TO SYNGMAN RHEE TO CONVINCE HIM THAT GENERAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

DEAN MUST DO THIS UNDER THE LAW AND THAT GEN HODGE AND MILGOVT ARE NOT IMPINGING UPON ASSEMBLYS PREROGATIVES PARA

FOUR PD FINAL ELECTIONS RESULTS CLN ELECTION COMMITTEE HAS COMPLETED FINAL RESULTS OF REGISTRATIONS AND ELECTION WHICH WILL BE REPORTED IN FULL BY AIRMAIL PD THESE FIGURES DIFFER SOMEWHAT FROM THOSE IN FORMER PRELIMINARY RELEASES AND ARE NOT BEING MADE PUPLIC IN ORDER AVOID COMMENT PAREN BY LEFTIST PRESS PAREN PD CHIEF DIFFERENCE ARISES FROM FACT THAT MORE REALISTIC ESTIMATE OF POPULATION AS OF APRIL FIRST TO INCLUDE NUMEROUS REFUGEES INCREASED TOTAL POPULATION FIGURE WITH CORRESPONDING DECREASE IN PERCENTAGE OF REGISTRANTS PD SUMMARY OF FINAL FIGURES IS CLN PARA TOTAL POPULATION NINETEEN MILLION NINE HUNDRED FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND PARA POSSIBLE REGISTRANTS NINE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THIRTY FOUR THOUSAND PARA ACTUAL REGISTRANTS SEVEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THIRTYSEVEN THOUSAND PARA PERCENTAGE REGISTERED SEVENTY NINE POINT SEVEN PARA ACTUAL VOTERS SEVEN MILLION THIRTYSIX THOUSAND PARA PERCENTAGE OF REGISTRANTS VOTING EXCLUDING FOUR FOUR SIX THOUSAND REGISTRANTS OF TWELVE ELECTORAL DISTRICTS WHO DID NOT VOTE OR NEED TO VOTE BECAUSE THERE WAS ONLY ONE CANDIDATE AND THEREFORE NO ELECTION [redacted] HELD CMA NINETYFIVE POINT TWO PARA

FIVE PD OTHER TELEGRAMS PAST WEEK THIS SUBJECT WERE POLAD NOS FOUR ONE FIVE JUNE SECOND AND FOUR TWO ZERO JUNE THIRD PD

Official designation of sender: CG USAFIK
DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

?

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

ZPOL 6197 080530/2

6 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS TD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR THREE

FOUR JUNE EIGHTH PARA

FOLLOWING UNTCOK PERSONNEL NOW IN SEOUL CLN DELEGATES CLN

JACKSON CMA PATTERSON CMA SINGH CMA VALIE CMA LUNA AND LIU

PARA

ALTERNATES CLN SSUTU CMA WANG AND VILLALVA PARA

SECRETARIAT CLN MILNER CMA BINNERTS CMA CHU CMA ALLARD CMA BALINSKI

CMA BLOKH CMA FAURE CMA LIAO CMA COPPEE AND PATTERSONS OWN SECRETARY

MISS MC FARLANE PARA

THOSE EXPECTED TO RETURN JUNE TENTH ARE CLN PAUL RONCOUR CMA

MANET CMA MICHAUX AND KATZ PARA

REMAINDER ARE STILL IN SHANGHAI WINDING UP REPORT AND ARE

EXPECTED TO DEPART FOR LAKE SUCCESS ABOUT JUNE TENTH P

JAMES M CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AC POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

ZPOL 6406 120601Z

12 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD. THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR FOUR FIVE JUNE TWELFTH PARA

REFERENCE SEOUL POLAD NUMBER THREE EIGHT NINE MAY TWENTYSIXTH REGARDING NEW ELECTION ON CHEJU ISLAND CMA GENERAL DEAN CMA AS MILGOVR CMA ON JUNE TENTH BY EXECUTIVE ORDER PAREN TEXT QUOTED LAST PARAGRAPH BELOW PAREN POSTPONED THIS ELECTION FOR INDEFINITE PERIOD DUE TO CONTINUING UNSUPPRESSED DISORDERS ON THAT ISLAND WHICH PROPOSED NEW ELECTION ON JUNE TWENTYTHIRD WOULD AGGRAVATE WITH CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN LOSS OF LIFE PD FOR COMMENT ON THESE DISORDERS SEE POLAD [redacted] AIRGRAM FIFTY EIGHT CMA [redacted] MAY FOURTH PARA

BEFORE ISSUING THIS ORDER CMA MATTER OF INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT WAS TAKEN UP WITH ASSEMBLY THROUGH CHANNEL OF ASSEMBLY LIAISON COMMITTEE PD AGREEMENT WAS REACHED BY ALL CONCERNED THAT ELECTION SHOULD BE POSTPONED INDEFINITELY RATHER THAN CREATE OTHER CAUSE FOR AGITATION BY ADMITTING TWO CANDIDATES WHO RECEIVED HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES OF THE LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT WHO ACTUALLY VOTED PD LIAISON COMMITTEE FELT THAT CHEJU WOULD BE WELL REPRESENTED BY ONE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE FROM SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF THAT ISLAND UNTIL SATISFACTORY ELECTION COULD BE HELD PARA HERE FOLLOWS TEXT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER CLN PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TE SECTION ONE PD BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER VESTED IN ME BY SECTION FOUR FOUR CMA LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE CMA OF SEVENTEEN MARCH ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA ACTING ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE CMA ITEM DECLARED ON TWENTYFOURTH MAY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT THE ELECTION HELD ON TEN MAY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT IN ELECTORAL DISTRICT ABLE AND ELECTORAL DISTRICT BAKER OF NORTH CHEJU DO NULL AND VOID BECAUSE VOTING WAS HELD IN LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT OF THE VOTING DISTRICTS OF THESE TWO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS DUE TO ACTIVITIES AND VIOLENCE OF SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS PD SIMULTANEOUSLY ITEM ORDERED THAT ABLE NEW ELECTION TAKE PLACE IN THESE TWO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS ON TWENTYTHIRD JUNE ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT PARA

IN VIEW OF THE CONTINUING EFFORTS OF SUBVERSIVE ELEMENTS TO DISTURB PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER ON CHE JU DO ISLAND CMA MOTIVATED BY THE DESIRE TO GUARANTEE TO THE VOTING POPULATION OF ELECTORAL DISTRICT ABLE AND ELECTORAL DISTRICT BAKER OF NORTH CHE JU DO ABLE PEACEFUL AND UNDISTURBED ELECTION WHICH TRULY REPRESENTS THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE OF THESE DISTRICTS CMA ITEM HEREWITH ORDER THAT THE BY ELECTION IN THESE TWO ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IS POSTPONED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD PARA

SECTION TWO PD THIS EXECUTIVE ORDER SHALL BE EFFECTIVE ON THE DATE APPEARING HEREON PARA SIGNED WILLIAM FOX DEAN MILGOVR IN KOREA UNQTE

JAMES M CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

Official Designation of Sender;CG USAFIK
DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling
(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED PRIORITY

ZPOL 6349 110705/Z 11 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
FOUR THREE JUNE ELEVENTH PARA
THERE IS QUOTED IN LAST PARAGRAPH OF THIS MESSAGE UNTCOKS
RESOLUTION JUNE TENTH AS CONTAINED IN ITS PRESS RELEASE
NUMBER SIXTY SEVEN OF THAT DATE ON CONSULTATION WITH ASSEMBLY
PD THIS RESOLUTION COMES AS RESULT OF CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION
FOLLOWING DOCTOR RHEES LETTER TO UNTCOK ANNOUNCING APPOINTMENT
BY ASSEMBLY OF LIAISON COMMITTEE TO CONTACT UNTCOK PD JACKSON
AND PATTERSON PAREN SUPPORTED BY MINER AS DRAFTING OFFICER
PAREN STRONGLY OPPOSED ANY REFERENCE IN RESOLUTION TO QTE
ASSEMBLY UNQTE CMA TO WORD QTE NATIONAL UNQTE OR TO ANYTHING
THAT WOULD DESCRIBE ASSEMBLYMEN AS REPRESENTATIVES QTE OF THE
KOREAN PEOPLE UNQTE PD IT WILL BE NOTED THAT RESOLUTION AS
FINALLY ADOPTED CONTAINED NO INDICATION THAT ASSEMBLY IS
NATIONAL OR THAT IT REPRESENTS KOREAN PEOPLE DASH
ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION IN FORM DESIRED BY STRONG JACKSON
PATTERSON SINGH MINORITY IS ANOTHER INSTANCE OF HOW THIS
STRONG MINORITY CAN IMPOSE ITS WILL ON LESS STRONG MAJORITY
WHICH IN THIS CASE CONSISTED OF LIU CMA LUNA CMA COSTELLOES
TO STATE
AND VALLE CMA ALL OF WHOM APPEARED TO BE WILLING/THAT ASSEMBLY



Jan Vuckerlin

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

IS NATIONAL PD [redacted] ATTITUDE ADOPTED BY MINORITY IS
LIKE THAT OF ANOSTRICE INASMUCH AS RESOLUTION ACTUALLY DOES
REFER TO FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMISSIONS TERMS OF
REFERENCE AS DEFINED IN RESOLUTION NOVEMBER FOURTEENTH WHICH
SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBES ASSEMBLY AS NATIONAL PD [illegible]
ATTENTION IS INVITED HEREIN TO THIS MATTER AS WE MAY EXPECT
HEREAFTER TO FIND MINORITY GROUP [redacted] PAREN AT
PRESENT R MINORITY IN ABSENCE OF MUCHIR PAREN OPPOSING ANY
USE OF TERM QTE NATIONAL UNQTE IN CONNECTION WITH GOVT OR
REGIME WHICH MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN SOUTH KOREA AS RESULT OF
ELECTION OF MAY TENTH PARA
HERE FOLLOWS TEXT OF RESOLUTION CIN PARA
QTE THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA PARA
HAVING OBSERVED THE ELECTION HELD ON TEN MAY ONE NINE FOUR
EIGHT CMA AND HAVING RETURNED TO SEOUL ON SEVEN JUNE ONE NINE
FOUR EIGHT TO RESUME ITS SESSIONS CMA PARA
RESOLVES CIN PARA
THAT NOTICE BE SENT TO THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES STATING
THAT THE COMMISSION IS NOW READY FOR SUCH CONSULTATION AS
THEY MAY REQUEST CONCERNING THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
COMMISSIONS TERMS OF REFERENCE AS DEFINED IN THE RESOLUTIONS
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED ON FOURTEEN NOVEMBER ONE NINE
FOUR SEVEN PD ENQE

JAMES M CAGLE
MAJOR USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK
DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD GEN WEDEMEYER G-2

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL

ZPOL 867

14 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

140315/2

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR FOUR EIGHT JUNE THIRTEENTH PARA

FOLLOWING IS REPORT ON UNTCOK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES SINCE THOSE REPORTED SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR TWO SEVEN JUNE SEVENTH PARA

ONE PD MEETINGS CLN LAST PLENARY SESSION IN SEOUL WAS NUMBER THIRTY NINE CMA MAY TWELFTH PD SESSIONS FORTY THROUGH FIFTY EIGHT WERE HELD IN SHANGHAI DRAFTING REPORT OF WHICH WE HAVE ONLY RUMORS BUT NO RECORD HERE PARA

FIFTYNINTH PLENARY SESSION WAS HELD MORNING JUNE NINTH PD IT HEARD REPORT FROM COSTILHES CMA HEAD OF LIAISON GROUP LEFT HERE WHILE DELEGATES WERE IN SHANGHAI CMA CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF ACCOUNT OF OPENING OF ASSEMBLY AND GIST OF SPEECHES MADE BY COSTILHES AND CHU PD THEN INVITATION FROM KOREAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO RECEPTION FOR NEW ASSEMBLYMAN WAS DISCUSSED PAREN THERE BEING MUCH ARGUMENT THAT DELEGATES SHOULD NOT ATTEND PAREN AND DECISION REACHED TO ATTEND PAREN PATTERSON ALONE VOTING AGAINST PAREN PD DELEGATES ALSO REAFFIRMED POLICY EXPRESSED IN EARLY PRESS RELEASE PAREN NUMBER TEN JANUARY FIFTEENTH PAREN DISCOURAGING INVITATIONS AND SCREENING CAREFULLY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL RECEIVED PD AT THIS SESSION JACKSON INTRODUCED RESOLUTION STATING THAT UNTCOK WAS AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATION WITH ASSEMBLY FOR PURPOSE OF FINDING MEANS ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH SOUTH AND NORTH FOR UNIFICATION PD LUNA INTRODUCED MORE COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION PROVIDING CONSULTATION FOR FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE CONTAINED IN RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER FOURTEENTH PD THESE RESOLUTIONS PROVOKED MUCH DISCUSSION AND MATTER WAS CARRIED OVER TO NEXT MEETING PARA

SIXTIETH PLENARY SESSION WAS HELD ON JUNE TENTH PD DELEGATES CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF TWO RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AT FIFTYNINTH SESSION PD THERE WAS MUCH DISCUSSION OVER USE OF ANY WORD OR EXPRESSION WHICH WOULD INDICATE THAT UNTCOK CONSIDERED ASSEMBLY AS QTE NATIONAL UNQTE OR EVEN QTE REPRESENTATIVE UNQTE OF KOREAN PEOPLE PD FINAL RESULTS AND TEXT WERE COMMUNICATED IN SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR FOUR THREE JUNE ELEVENTH PD RESOLUTION WAS COMMUNICATED BY LETTER DATED JUNE TENTH TO RHEE AS CHAIRMAN OF ASSEMBLY PARA

ASSEMBLYS LIAISON GROUP OF FIVE PERSONS PAREN PARAGRAPH THREE SEOUL POLAD FOUR TWO EIGHT JUNE SEVENTH PAREN CALLED ON CHAIRMAN PATTERSON JUNE EIGHTH CMA WITH PRINCIPAL SEC MILNER PRESENT PD IN VIEW UNTCOKS RESOLUTION JUNE TENTH TO CONSULT CMA IT IS BELIEVED THAT SUCH CONSULTATION WILL BE CHANNELIZED THROUGH THIS COMMITTEE PD IN VIEW HOWEVER OF ATTITUDE OF MAJORITY OF DELEGATES CMA MOST OF CONSULTATION WILL HAVE TO EMANATE FROM KOREAN SIDE PARA



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN PRESS RELEASES SIXTY SIX AND SIXTY SEVEN
JUNE SEVENTH AND TENTH RESPECTIVELY WERE COMMUNICATED TO DEPT
IN SEOUL POLADS FOUR THREE TWO JUNE SEVENTH AND FOUR FOUR THREE
JUNE ELEVENTH PARA
THREE PD ATTITUDE OF DELEGATES CLN IN GENERAL ATTITUDE OF DELEGATES
MAY BEST BE CHARACTERIZED AS QTE STAND OFFISH UNQTE PD AS
ABLE GROUP THEY ARE MORE CONCERNED WITH QTE WHAT THE UNCLE SUGAR
IS GOING TO DO UNQTE OR QTE WHAT THE UNITED STATES WANTS DONE
UNQTE PD THEY HAVE CMA AS A GROUP CMA BEGRUDINGLY AGREED TO
CONSULT WITH ASSEMBLY BUT HAVE INCURRED SOME KOREAN ILL WILL
BY LANGUAGE IN WHICH RESOLUTION ON CONSULTATION WAS COUCHED
PD THEY SEEM DETERMINED NOT TO TREAT ASSEMBLY OR GOVT FORMED BY
IT AS QTE NATIONAL UNQTE PD THERE ARE SOME MEMBERS WHO FOR ONE
REASON OR ANOTHER ARE UNWILLING TO TAKE ANY FIRM STAND THAT
WOULD OFFEND UNCLE SUGAR SUGAR ROGER PD ITEM AM GATHERING
FURTHER INFORMATION ON VARIOUS ATTITUDES AND HOPE TO SUBMIT
SOON GIST OF VIEWS OF EACH PD AM DELAYING TO SEE WHETHER DEPTS
APPROACHES TO VARIOUS CAPITALS MENTIONED IN DEPCIRTEL JUNE
SEVENTH CMA TEN ABLE MIKE WILL HAVE ANY FAVORABLE RESULTS PARA
FOUR PD ATTITUDE OF KOREANS CLN IN GENERAL ASSEMBLYMEN DESIRE
CONSULT AND COOPERATE WITH UNTCOK BUT THEIR WOOING IN THIS
REGARD MEETS WITH SUCH COLD RECEPTION THAT ITEM AND OTHER ADVISERS
OF COMMAND WILL HAVE TO DO CONSIDERABLE COAXING OF BOTH SIDES
BEFORE MUCH PROGRESS IS MADE PD CALIBRE OF FIVE DASH MAN ASSEMBLY
LIAISON GROUP IS ENCOURAGING AND LEADS US TO BE HOPEFUL IF ONLY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

UNTOCK WILL LIBERALIZE ITS VIEWS PD EVEN THERE ITEM SENSE SOME RAY OF HOPE BECAUSE MUGHIR IS NO LONGER HERE AND PATTERSON SEEMS TO BE MORE CONCILIATORY THAN FORMERLY PD JACKSON AND MILNER PAREN WHO WILL LEAVE SOON/PAREN SEEM TO BE REAL RECALCITRANTS WITH SINGH STANDING ON SIDE LINES PROMPTED BY SOME FEELING OR INSTRUCTION THAT HE SHOULD DO NOTHING TO OFFEND RUSSIANS BECAUSE NEHRUS SISTER IS AMBASSADRESS AT MOSCOW PARA FIVE PD OTHER TELEGRAMS PAST WEEK THIS SUBJECT WERE SEOUL POLADS FOUR THREE TWO JUNE SEVENTH CMA FOUR THREE THREE AND FOUR THREE FOUR JUNE EIGHTH AND FOUR FOUR ZERO JUNE TENTH PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Heckerling (2)



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

ZPOL 6734

21 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR EIGHT FOUR JUNE TWENTYFIRST PARA

THERE FOLLOWS BELOW TRANSLATION OF PREAMBLE AND FIRST TWENTYNINE ARTICLES OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION AS PAREN SO WE ARE INFORMED PAREN IT IS BEING PRESENTED TO ASSEMBLY FOR CONSIDERATION PD PAREN OTHER ARTICLES WILL FOLLOW IN SEPARATE TELEGRAMS PD PAREN TEXT IS HEREBY TRANSMITTED AS RESTRICTED AS IT WAS OBTAINED IN CONFIDENCE AND IS BEING CONSIDERED BY ASSEMBLY IN CAMERA SITTING AS COMMITTEE AND NOT AS AN ASSEMBLY PD LATER THERE WILL BE PUBLIC SESSION WHEN FINAL DRAFT IS UP FOR APPROVAL PARA

OTHER TELEGRAPHIC REFERENCES TO CONSTITUTION WILL BE FOUND IN SEOUL POLAD NUMBERS FOUR FIVE THREE JUNE FOURTEENTH CMA FOUR SIX FIVE JUNE SEVENTEENTH AND FOUR SEVEN TWO JUNE EIGHTEENTH PARA HERE FOLLOWS TEXT GEN PARA

QUOTE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA PREAMBLE PARA WE CMA THE PEOPLE OF KOREA CMA WITH ABLE GLORIOUS HISTORY AND TRADITION SINCE IMMEMORABLE AGES CMA RECALLING GRATEFULLY THE GREAT SERVICES RENDERED AND THE SACRED SACRIFICES INCURED DURING THE MARCH FIRST REVOLUTION CMA AND EMULATING THE INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE OF OUR FALLEN PATRIOTS CMA PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AT THIS MOMENT OF JOY AND GLORY IN REHABILITATING OUR MOTHERLAND FREE AND INDEPENDENT CMA FOR OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY CMA HAVE DETERMINED CLN PARA TO ESTABLISH PROGRESSIVE AND DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS CMA CONSOLIDATING THE UNITY OF THE NATION AND DESTROYING ALL THE REMNANTS OF FEUDAL CUSTOMS SO AS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE [redacted] PROGRESS OF THE WORLD SMCLN PARA

TO OFFER EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO EVERY PERSON CMA TO PROVIDE FOR THE FULLEST DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPACITY OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN ALL FIELDS OF POLITICAL CMA ECONOMIC CMA SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS CMA AND TO REQUIRE EVERY PERSON DISCHARGE HIS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES THROUGH LABOR AND EXERTION SMCLN AND CMA PARA UNDER THE BANNER OF JUSTICE CMA HUMANITY AND FRATERNITY CMA HAVE RESOLVED CLN PARA TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE CMA TO FOSTER PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL PEACE CMA TO ELIMINATE ALL AGGRESSION CMA DESPOTISM AND POVERTY AND THEREBY TO ASSURE SECURITY CMA LIBERTY AND HAPPINESS OF OURSELVES AND OUR POSTERITY FOREVER CLN PARA DO HEREBY ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION ON THE BLANK DAY OF JUNE IN THE YEAR OF ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMPOSED OF OUR FREELY AND DULY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES PARA

CHAPTER ONE CMA GENERAL PROVISIONS PARA ARTICLE ONE PD KOREA IS A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC PARA ARTICLE TWO PD THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE RESIDES IN THE PEOPLE PD ALL STATE AUTHORITY EMANATES FROM THE PEOPLE PARA ARTICLE THREE PD THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR KOREAN NATIONALITY SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LAW PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ARTICLE FOUR PD THE TERRITORY OF KOREA CONSISTS OF CHOSEN KOREAN
PENINSULAR CMA UL DASH NUNG DASH DO CMA CHEJU DO AND OTHER
ACCESSORY ISLANDS PARA ART FIVE PD THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
KOREA RESPECTS AND GUARANTEES LIBERTY CMA EQUALITY AND INITIATIVE
OF EACH INDIVIDUAL IN ALL THE POLITICAL CMA ECONOMIC CMA SOCIAL
AND CULTURAL FIELDS CMA AND ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRO-
TECTION AND COORDINATION THEREOF FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE PUBLIC
WELFARE PARA ART SIX PD THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA CONDEMNS
AND RENOUNCES ALL AGGRESSIVE WARS AS MEANS OF NATIONAL POLICY
PARA THE MISSION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES IS TO PERFORM
THE SACRED DUTY OF PROTECTION OF NATIONAL TERRITORY PARA .
ART SEVEN PD THE DULY RATIFIED AND PUBLISHED TREATIES AND GENERALLY
RECOGNIZED RULES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW SHALL BE VALID AS BINDING
CONSTITUENT PARTS OF THE LAW OF KOREA PARA
CHAPTER TWO CMA RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS PARA ART EIGHT
PD ALL PERSONS ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW PD NO DISCRIMINATION CMA
IN ANY FIELD OF POLITICAL CMA ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE CMA
DERIVED FROM SEX CMA RELIGION OR SOCIAL POSITION SHALL EXIST PARA
PRIVILEGED STATUS IS NOT RECOGNIZED AND AT NO FUTURE TIME SHALL
SUCH BE ESTABLISHED IN ANY FORM PARA CONFERMENT OF ORDERS CMA
BADGES CMA ACADEMIC DEGREES AND OTHER HONORS IS CONCERNED ONLY
WITH PERSONAL HONOR PARA ARTICLE NINE PD ALL PERSONS HAVE
PERSONAL FREEDOM AND NO PERSON SHALL BE ARRESTED CMA DETAINED
CMA SEARCHED CMA TRIED OR PUNISHED EXCEPT ACCORDING TO LAW PARA
EXCEPT WHEN APPREHENDED IN FLAGRANTE DELICTO CMA NO PERSON
SHALL BE ARRESTED CMA DETAINED OR SEARCHED UNLESS BY WARRANT OF
JUDGES SPECIFYING THE REASON THEREOF CLN IF ARRESTED OR DETAINED
THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FROM COUNSELS AND TO APPLY THE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

[illegible] BODY FOR EXAMINATION OF LEGALITY OF SUCH A PROCE-
DURE SHALL BE GUARANTEED PARA IN CASE OF WAR CMA INTERNAL
DISTURBANCES OR OTHER EMERGENCIES THE APPLICATION OF THE
PROVISIONS OF THE FORGOING PARAGRAPH MAY BE SUSPENDED BY LAW
PARA ART TEN PD NO PERSON SHALL BE LIMITED AS TO FREEDOM OF
ABODE AND THE RIGHT TO CHANGE SAME CMA NOR SHALL THE HOUSE OF
ANY PERSON BE FORCIBLY ENTERED OR SEARCHED EXCEPT ACCORDING TO
LAW PARA ART ELEVEN PD EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW THE SECRECY
OF CORRESPONDENCE OF EVERY PERSON SHALL REMAIN INVIOLATE PARA
ART TWELVE PD ALL PERSONS HAVE FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE
PARA THERE IS NO STATE RELIGION PD RELIGION SHALL BE SEVERED
FROM POLITICS PARA ART THIRTEEN PD NO PERSON SHALL BE RESTRICTED
IN THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH CMA PRESS CMA PUBLIC MEETING AND ASSO-
CIATION CMA EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW PARA ART FOURTEEN PD
ALL PERSONS HAVE THE FREEDOM OF SCIENCE AND ARTS PARA RIGHTS
OF AUTHORS CMA INVENTORS AND ARTISTS SHALL BE PROTECTED BY LAW
PD ART FIFTEEN PD THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IS GUARANTEED PD ITS
CONTENTS AND EXTENT SHALL BE DEFINED BY LAW PARA USE OF
PROPERTY SHALL CONFORM TO THE PUBLIC WELFARE PARA EXPROPRIATION
CMA USE OR RESTRICTION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY BECAUSE OF PUBLIC
NECESSITY SHALL BE ACCOMPANIED BY DUE COMPENSATION IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE PROVISIONS OF LAW PARA
ART SIXTEEN PD ALL CITIZENS SHALL BE ENTITLED TO EQUAL OPPORTUNI-
TIES FOR EDUCATION PD ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SHALL BE OBLIGATORY
AND FREE OF CHARGE PARA THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS SHALL BE DETERMINED
BY LAW AND ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHALL BE PLACED UNDER

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

THE CONTROL OF THE STATE PARA NO COMPULSATORY RELIGICUS
INSTRUCTION SHALL BE GIVEN IN SCHOOLS OTHER THAN THOSE OF WHICH
THE OBJECT IS TO GIVE SUCH INSTRUCTION PARA ART SEVENTEEN PD
ALL CITIZENS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT AND DUTY TO LABOR UNDER
CONDITIONS DETERMINED BY LAW PARA WOMEN AND MINORS SHALL BE
SPECIALLY PROTECTED IN THEIR LABOR PARA ART EIGHTEEN PD
FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION CMA COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND COLLECTIVE
ACTION OF LABORERS SHALL BE CUARANTEED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF LAW
PARA ART NINETEEN PD CITIZENS WHO ARE INCAPABLE OF SUSTAINING
THEIR LIFE BECAUSE OF OLD AGE CMA INFIRMITY OR OTHER REASONS
CAUSING INCAPACITY OF LABOR SHALL BE ENTITLED TO PROTECTION
OF THE STATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF LAW PARA ART
TWENTY PD ALL CITIZENS SHALL HAVE RIGHT TO ADDRESS PETITIONS IN
WRITING TO STATE ORGANS PARA THE STATE SHALL HAVE DUTY OF EXAMIN-
ING SUCH PETITIONS PARA ART TWENTYONE PD ALL CITIZENS SHALL HAVE
THE RIGHT TO BE TRIED BY JUDGES PROVIDED BY LAW IN ACCORDANCE
WITH LAW PARA ART TWENTYTWO PD NO PERSON SHALL BE PROSECUTED
FOR AN ACT UNLESS SUCH ACT CONSTITUTED ABLE CRIME BY ABLE LAW AT
TIME IT WAS COMMITTED NOR SHALL HE BE PLACED IN DOUBLE JEOPARDY
PARA ART TWENTYTHREE PD IN ALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS THE ACCUSED
SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO BE TRIED IN PUBLIC WITHOUT DELAY UNLESS
THERE EXISTS ANY JUSTIFIABLE REASON FOR NOT SO DOING PARA TORTURE
AND CRUEL PUNISHMENT SHALL NOT BE INFLICTED PARA WHEN AN
ACCUSED WHO HAS BEEN DETAINED IS FOUND NOT GUILTY CMA HE MAY
REQUEST COMPENSATION TO THE STATE FOR DAMAGES INCURRED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF LAW PARA ART TWENTYFOUR PD ALL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CITIZENS SHALL HAVE RIGHT TO ELECT PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF LAW PARA ART TWENTYFIVE PD ALL CITIZENS SHALL HAVE RIGHT TO HOLD PUBLIC OFFICE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF LAW PARA ART TWENTYSIX PD PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARE THE TRUSTEES OF THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE AND SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE PARA CITIZENS SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO PETITION FOR REMOVAL OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS WHO HAVE ACTED UNLAWFULLY PARA PERSONS WHO SUFFER DAMAGES BY UNLAWFUL ACTS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES MAY REQUEST COMPENSATION THEREFOR TO THE STATE OR THE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC CORPORATE BODY CHA PROVIDED THAT CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF SAID PUBLIC OFFICIALS SHALL NOT BE THEREBY EXEMPTED PARA ART TWENTYSEVEN PD ALL RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF CITIZENS SHALL NOT BE DISPARAGED BECAUSE ~~IT~~ THEY DO NOT HAPPEN TO BE ENUMERATED IN THIS CONSTITUTION PARA ENACTMENT OF ABLE LAW IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS UPON THE LIBERTIES AND RIGHTS OF CITIZENS SHALL BE PERMISSIBLE ONLY IN CASES WHERE SUCH RESTRICTIONS ARE NECESSARY FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER AND WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY PARA ART TWENTY EIGHT PD ALL CITIZENS SHALL HAVE THE DUTY TO PAY TAXES IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF LAW PARA ART TWENTYNINE PD ALL CITIZENS SHALL HAVE THE DUTY TO DEFEND NATIONAL TERRITORY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF LAW PD UNQIE

Art 21 Jap. Const
12 Hodge Incl.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) G-2 Dr. Bunce Gen. Weckerling Dr. Noble

JFJ/mtc



JAMES M. CAGLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

21 June 1948

ZPOL 930

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

210 655/2

HOUSE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
SEVEN NINE JUNE TWENTIETH PARA
ABOUT TWELVE DAYS AGO I HAD RECEIVED FROM CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CERTAIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING REPORT WHICH UNTCOK DRAFTED AT SHANGHAI
AND REMAINING POITION TO BE COMPLETED PERHAPS AS THAT INFORMATION
WAS NOT ENTIRELY CORRECT AND MAY HAVE REACHED DEPT THROUGH OTHER
CHANNELS THAN POLAD CMA THERE IS SUBMITTED HEREIN MORE ACCURATE
AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION PARA
ACCORDING TO RESTRICTED UNTCOK DOCUMENT ABLE SLANT ABLE CHARLIE
POINT ONE NINE SLANT SEVENTY TWO CMA FOUR JUNE ONE NINE FOUR
EIGHT CMA FINAL REPORT WILL CONSIST OF TWO VOLUMES PARA
VOLUME ROMAN ONE WILL CONTAIN INTRODUCTION AND SEVEN CHAPTERS
AS FOLLOWS CLN PARA
INTRODUCTION CLN OUTLINE OF VARIOUS CHAPTERS OF REPORT AND ANNEXES
PARA
CHAPTER ROMAN ONE CLN ORIGIN OF UNTCOK CMA ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE AND
COMPOSITION PARA
CHAPTER ROMAN TWO CLN ORGANIZATION OF COMMISSION CMA OFFICERS
CMA SUB COMMITTEES AND OBSERVATION GROUPS PARA
CHAPTER ROMAN THREE CLN REVIEW OF POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOREA PARA



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CHAPTER ROMAN FOUR CLN MAIN ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSION AND
SUBSIDIARY AGENCIES FROM JANUARY TWELFTH THROUGH MAY TWENTY
FOURTH CMA THIS YEAR CLN PARA
ABLE PD APPROACHES TO UNCLE SUGAR SUGAR ROGER CMA UKRANIAN
REPUBLIC AND SOVIET MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN NORTH KOREA AND
BAKER PD CONSULTATION WITH INTERIM COMMITTEE OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
PARA.
ROMAN
CHAPTER/FIVE PD MAIN ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSION AND SUBSIDIARY
AGENCIES FROM JANUARY TWELFTH THROUGH MAY TWENTYFOURTH THIS
YEAR CMA CONTINUED CLN CHARLIE PD WORK OF SUBCOMMITTEES SMCLN
PD
DOG [redacted] PREPARATION FOR ELECTION SMCLN EASY PD OBSERVATION
OF ELECTION SMCLN FOX PD PREPARATION OF FIRST PART OF REPORT
TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY PARA
CHAPTER ROMAN SIX CLN CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMISSION PARA
CHAPTER SEVEN CLN RESERVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY DELEGATES PARA
VOLUME ROMAN TWO WILL CONTAIN SEVEN ANNEXES AS FOLLOWS CLN PARA
ANNEX ONE CLN TEXTS OF RESERVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF DELEGATES
PARA
ANNEX TWO CLN LISTS OF DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT PARA
ANNEX THREE CLN TEXTS OF STATEMENTS AND EXCHANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS
CONCERNING EFFORTS TO OBTAIN COOPERATION OF UNCLE SUGAR SUGAR
ROGER CMA UKRAINE AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF NORTH KOREA PARA
ANNEX FOUR CLN TEXTS OF PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS CONCERNING ELECTION
LAW AND REGULATIONS PARA
ANNEX FIVE CLN TEXTS OF MAIN DOCUMENTS CONCERNING FREE ATMOSPHERE
FOR ELECTION PARA



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX SIX CLN TEXTS OF PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS CONCERNING HEARINGS
OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES AND [illegible] COMMUNICATIONS FROM KOREAN
SOURCES PARA

ANNEX SEVEN PD COMPLETE LIST OF UNCLE NAN DOCUMENTS PAREN TITLES
AND NUMBERS PAREN ISSUED AT LAKE SUCCESS AND SEOUL PARA

COMMENT CLN CHAPTER SIX OF VOLUME ROMAN ONE IS NOW BEING WRITTEN
HERE AND IS REAL CORE OF REPORT PD ITS SUBJECT MATTER IS HIGHLY
CONTROVERSIAL DUE TO CONFLICTING VIEWS AND INSTRUCTIONS OF
DELEGATES SO OFTEN MENTIONED IN FOLAD TELEGRAMS PD ITS TEXT
COVERING EVENTS TO DATE COULD NOT BE AGREED UPON IN SHANGHAI AND
SINCE UNCOK'S RETURN TO SEOUL CONSIDERATION HAS BEEN DELAYED
UNTIL PAUL POINCOURS RETURN FROM SHANGHAI PAREN HE RETURNED JUNE
SIXTEENTH PAREN PD IN SHANGHAI THERE WAS ABLE COMBINED MANET DASH
MEGRIR DRAFT KNOWN AS QTE FIRST REVISION UNQTE PD THEN MANET AND
WANG PRODUCED QTE SECOND REVISION UNQTE AND NOW WANG ALONE
PAREN MANET IS STILL IN SHANGHAI PAREN HAS PRODUCED QTE THIRD
REVISION UNQTE CMA CONSIDERATION OF WHICH WILL BEGIN JUNE TWENTY
FIRST ALONG WITH AN OUTLINE PREPARED BY PATTERSON PARA
SOME MAIN HEADINGS IN THE QTE THIRD REVISION UNQTE OF CHAPTER
SIX ARE CLN PARA
PURPOSE CMA FORMATION AND SCOPE OF COMMISSION PARA/BACKGROUND
OF PRESENT KOREAN SITUATION PARA/FREEDOM OF ATMOSPHERE PARA EXAMINATION
OF ELECTORAL LAWS PARA OBSERVATION OF ELECTION PARA BOYCOTT
OF ELECTION PARA
CONCLUSIONS PAREN SUBSTANCE OF THIS SECTION CMA AS WE NOW KNOW



[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

IT CMA IS THAT RESULT OF THE MAY TENTH ELECTION IS VALID
EXPRESSION FOR PRESENT OF WILL OF KOREAN ELECTORATE IN THOSE
PARTS OF KOREA ACCESSIBLE TO COMMISSION PAREN PARA
AS REGARDS CHAPTER SEVEN OF VOLUME ROMAN ONE CMA WE DO NOT
KNOW TO WHAT EXTENT IT HAS BEEN COMPLETED BUT OBVIOUSLY FROM
ITS TITLE CMA SOME DELEGATES MUST HAVE HANDED IN TO LOCAL
SECRETARIAT CERTAIN RESERVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS FOR INCLUSION
THEREIN REQUESTED END MSG

Action C/S Sec

C. F. ERBE
CWO USA
ASST AD[illegible]

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK for

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) G-2 Gen Weckerling

JEJ/mts



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted] SECRET

ZPOL 6504 130440Z

15 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR FIVE
EIGHT MAY FIFTEENTH PARA
REFERENCE UNTCOK RESOLUTION JUNE TENTH QUOTED LAST PARAGRAPH
SEOUL POLAD FOUR FOUR THREE JUNE ELEVENTH CMA THERE IS QUOTED
BELOW TEXT OF CHAIRMAN PATTERSONS LETTER JUNE TENTH TRANSMITTING
COPY OF SAID RESOLUTION TO SYNGMAN RHEE AS QTE CHAIRMAN CMA
KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY UNQTE PD OBTAINED COPY THAT LETTER ONLY
YESTERDAY PD PARA
QTE I HAVE THE HONOUR TO ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR LETTER OF THREE
JUNE ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT IN WHICH YOU INFORM THE UNITED NATIONS
TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA THAT A QTE TEMPORARY LIAISON [redacted]
COMMITTEE HAS BEEN APPOINTED FOR CONTACTING THE COMMISSION PARA
I HAVE NOW ENCLOSE A COPY OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON TEN JUNE
ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT AT THE SIXTIETH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION
CMA BY WHICH YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE COMMISSION IS NOW READY
FOR SUCH CONSULTATION AS THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES MAY REQUEST
PD UNQTE

JAMES M CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 (Dr. Noble) Gen Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Wecheling

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

22 June 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

ZPOL 933 220030Z

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
EIGHT THREE JUNE TWENTYFIRST CLN PARA
FOLLOWING IS REPORT ON UNTCOK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES SINCE
THOSE REPORTED SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR FOUR EIGHT JUNE FOURTEENTH
CLN PARA
ONE PD MEETINGS CLN SIXTYFIRST PLENARY SESSION HELD MORNING
JUNE FOURTEENTH PD AGREED THAT WANG AND SINGH REDRAFT CHAPTER
ROMAN SIX OF REPORT PD PROCEEDED THEN TO CONSIDERATION DRAFT
RESOLUTION PROPOSED BY LUNA AS REPLY TO CHAIRMAN RHEES
LETTER JUNE ELEVENTH ADVISING UNTCOK OFFICIALLY OF OPENING
ASSEMBLY MAY THIRTYFIRST PD CORE OF THIS RESOLUTION WAS ITS
LAST PARAGRAPH AS FOLLOWS CLN PARA
QTE THIS COMMISSION PLACES ON RECORD ITS OPINION THAT THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY THE ELECTED
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE ON THIRTYFIRST MAY ONE
NINE FOUR EIGHT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROGRAM OUTLINED IN
RESOLUTION ROMAN TWO OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF FOURTEEN
NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN CMA AND CONSTITUTES ABLE FORWARD
STEP TOWARD UNIFICATION AND FREEDOM OF KOREA PD UNQTE PARA
LUNA AND LIU PRESSED FOR ADOPTION AND COSTILHES SAID HE WOULD
VOTE FOR IT IN ABSENCE OF PAUL BONCOUR IF ADOPTED AS INTRODUCED
PD HOWEVER OTHER DELEGATES BEGAN TO SUGGEST CHANGES WITH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



RESULT THAT IT WAS DECIDED TO POSTPONE FURTHER CONSIDERATION
UNTIL JACKSON PAREN WHO WAS ILL PAREN AND PAUL BONCOUR PAREN
[redacted] STILL IN SHANGHAI PAREN COULD PARTICIPATE PARA
SIXTYSECOND PLENARY SESSION HELD MORNING JUNE SIXTEENTH PD
DISCUSSED THIRD REVISION OF DRAFT OF CHAPTER ROMAN SIX PAREN
SEE POLADS FOUR SEVEN NINE JUNE TWENTIETH PAREN CMA PREPARED
BY WANG BUT ARGUMENTS DEVELOPED WHICH LED TO ADJOURNMENT
WITHOUT DECISION PD DURING DISCUSSION PATTERSON PRODUCED NEW
OUTLINE OF HIS OWN PARA
SIXTYTHIRD PLENARY SESSION HELD MORNING JUNE SEVENTEENTH PD
AGAIN DISCUSSED LUNA RESOLUTION INTRODUCED SIXTYFIRST PLENARY
SESSION BUT STILL NO AGREEMENT PD LUNA CMA LIU AND VALLE WERE
FOR RESOLUTION WITH PATTERSON CMA SINGH AND PAUL BONCOUR
AGAINST PAREN JACKSON WAS STILL ILL PAREN PD PAUL BONCOUR HAD
ARRIVED EVENING BEFORE AND FOR FIRST TIME WE FIND HIM LINING
UP WITH WHAT WE CALL UNQTE OPPOSITION UNQTE GROUP PD AS REPORTED
IN OTHER TELEGRAMS CMA HE CLAIMS HIS NEW POSITION CONFORMS
TO NEW INSTRUCTIONS PD THIRD REVISED DRAFT OF CHAPTER ROMAN
SIX WAS AGAIN DISCUSSED WITHOUT RESULT PD PAUL BONCOUR AGREED
WITH OUTLINE PATTERSON [redacted] HAD INTRODUCED AT SIXTYSECOND SESSION
CMA THUS INDICATING FURTHER ALIGNMENT WITH UNQTE OPPOSITION
UNQTE PARA
MAIN COMMITTEE HELD THIRTEENTH SESSION MORNING JUNE EIGHTEENTH
PD JACKSON APPEARED FIRST TIME SINCE HIS RETURN PD FIRST
SUBJECT CONSIDERED [redacted] WAS COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AGAINST FAIRNESS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



OF ELECTION IN CASES OF CERTAIN CANDIDATES PD LIU WANTED
IGNORE OR AT BEST GIVE ONLY LIGHT TREATMENT TO ALL OF THEM
WHILE MILNER WANTED EXAMINE EACH IN DETAIL PD PATTERSON
PRODUCED SET OF COMPLAINTS WHICH HE HAD RECEIVED FROM NEWSPAPER
CORRESPONDENT WHICH LUNA ARGUED HAD QTE NO OFFICIAL STANDING
UNQTE BEFORE UNTCOK PD PAUL BONCOUR DEFENDED PATTERSONS POSITION
ON GROUND THAT THOSE COMPLAINTS WERE COMMUNIST INSPIRED AND
WOULD THEREFORE BE VERY ONES WHICH SOVIET DELEGATES AT GEN
ASSEMBLY WOULD BRING UP PD ACCORDINGLY THERE SHOULD BE SOMETHING
IN REPORT TO REFUTE THEM PD IT WAS FINALLY AGREED THAT CHAIRMAN
LIU AND SECRETARY MILNER SHOULD GO THROUGH ALL COMPLAINTS AND
EXTRACT THOSE CONSIDERED IMPORTANT TO PRESENT TO COMMANDS LIAISON
OFFICER FOR INVESTIGATION PD MOST OF COMPLAINTS ARE OF VAGUE
GENERAL NATURE PD LESS THAN FIFTY REFER TO SOMETHING SPECIFIC
PARA
MAIN COMMITTEE ON JUNE EIGHTEENTH ALSO CONSIDERED ELECTION
RESULTS WHICH LED TO DISCUSSION OF POINT RAISED THAT NATIONAL
ELECTION COMMITTEES REPORTS FAILED TO REVEAL ADEQUATELY POLITICAL
AFFILIATIONS OF ASSEMBLYMEN PD THIS LED TO ARGUMENT AS TO NEED
FOR SUCH INFORMATION AND IF SO HOW BEST OBTAINED PD ON PAUL
BONCOURS SUGGESTION LIU AND MILNER WERE ASKED TO INQUIRE OF
COMMANDS LIAISON OFFICER CONCERNING BEST ASSEMBLY LEADERS TO
CONSULT IN QUEST FOR SUCH INFORMATION PD PAUL BONCOUR SAID HE
DESIRED INFORMATION WHICH WOULD SHOW PAREN ABLE PAREN THAT
SYNGMAN RHEE WAS NOT QTE TOTALITARIAN UNQTE AS ALLEGED AND PAREN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



BAKER PAREN THAT ELECTION OF SOME OPPOSITION LEADERS [redacted]
CMA EVEN THOUGH THEIR PARTIES ABSTAINED FROM PARTICIPATION CMA
WAS INDICATION THAT ASSEMBLY IS NOT TOTALITARIAN BODY PARA
MAIN COMMITTEE WAS ADVISED BY LIAISON OFFICER THAT ASSEMBLY HAD
APPOINTED CHANG MYUN AND SU SOON YUNG TO SIT ON ELECTION
REVIEW BOARD PARA
TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN NO PUBLIC RELEASES ISSUED DURING WEEK
ENDED JUNE NINETEENTH PD RESTRICTED DOCUMENTS UNKNOWN PARA
THREE PD PERSONNEL CLN REPORTED VALLE IS ATTEMPTING BOOK PASSAGE
TO SAN FRANCISCO BY SOME VESSEL/IN SAILING JULY PD LAGALISSE WHO HAD
BEEN HOSPITALIZED IN TOKYO LEFT FOR LAKE SUCCESS JUNE FOURTEENTH
PD PAUL BONCOUR AND KATZ RETURNED JUNE SIXTEENTH PD COSTILHES
REPORTS HE IS NO LONGER CONNECTED UNTCOK SINCE PAUL BONCOURS
RETURN PD MOST DELEGATES AND SECRETARIAT ATTENDED MISTER AND
MISSUS SYNGMAN RHEES GARDEN PARTY AT CHANG DUK PALACE JUNE
EIGHTEENTH PARA
FOUR PD ATTITUDES OF DELEGATES CLN DELEGATES STILL DISCUSSING
USE OF WORD QTE NATIONAL UNQTE FOR ASSEMBLY AND GOVT TO BE
FORMED AS WELL AS UNIFICATION PD SOME STILL INQUIRE CONCERNING
UNCLE SUGAR POLICY AND OUR REPLIES ABOUT WANTING TO SEE RESOLUTION
FULLY IMPLEMENTED SATISFIES NOBODY PD FULL REPORT OF ALL DELEGATES
WITH COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS WILL BE FOUND IN POLADS NUMBERS
FOUR SEVEN SEVEN JUNE NINETEENTH AND FOUR SEVEN EIGHT JUNE
TWENTIETH PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

FIVE PD OTHER TELEGRAMS PAST WEEK ON UNTCOK ARE SEOUL POLAD NUMBERS FOUR FIVE ZERO JUNE FOURTEENTH CMA FOUR FIVE EIGHT JUNE FIFTEENTH CMA FOUR SEVEN SEVEN JUNE NINETEENTH AND FOUR SEVEN EIGHT JUNE TWENTIETH PD

F. ERBE
USA
ASST ADJ GEN

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling (3)



JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED ROUTINE

ZPOL 6806 7 22 32 2/2 22 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
NINE ZERO JUNE TWENTYSECOND PARA
REFERENCE SEOUL POLAD FOUR EIGHT FOUR JUNE TWENTYFIRST FOLLOWING
ARE ARTICLES THIRTY THROUGH FIFTY ONE OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION
CLN PARA
QTE CHAPTER THREE CMA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARA
ARTICLE THIRTY PD LEGISLATIVE POWER SHALL BE EXERCISED BY THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARA
ARTICLE THIRTY ONE PD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL CONSIST OF
ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES PARA ART THIRTY TWO PD THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY SHALL BE COMPOSED OF DEPUTIES CMA ELECTED BY UNIVERSAL
CMA DIRECT CMA EQUAL AND SECRET SUFFRAGE PARA ART THIRTYTHREE
PD DETAILS AS TO ELECTION OF THE DEPUTIES SHALL BE DETERMINED
BY LAW PARA ART THIRTY FOUR PD THE TERM FOR WHICH MEMBERS OF
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ARE ELECTED SHALL BE FOUR YEARS PARA
ART THIRTY FIVE PD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL CONVENE ONCE
EVERY YEAR FOR ORDINARY SESSION ON THE TWENTIETH DAY OF
DECEMBER PARA SHOULD THAT DAY HAPPEN TO BE SUNDAY CMA IT SHALL
ASSEMBLE ON THE NEXT DAY PARA
ART THIRTY SIX PD IF THERE SHOULD BE URGENT NECESSITY FOR
AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION CMA THE ASSEMBLYMEN SHALL BE ADVISED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

IN THE NAME OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ASSEMBLY UPON REQUEST BY
THE PRESIDENT OR NOT LESS THAN ONE FOURTH OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE ASSEMBLY PARA
DURING THE PERIOD FOR WHICH THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS CLOSED
CMA IF THERE SHOULD ARISE AN OCCASION REQUIRING THE ELECTION OF
[redacted] PRESIDENT CMA VICE PRESIDENT OR CONSENT TO THE APPOINTMENT
OF PRIME MINISTER CMA THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL CMA IMMEDIATELY
HAVE FULL RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE PARA
ART THIRTY SEVEN PD WHEN THE ASSEMBLY IS DISSOLVED CMA ABLE
GENERAL ELECTION SHALL BE HELD WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER THE
DISSOLUTION SMCLN AND THE NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL ASSEMBLE
ON THE FIRST MONDAY TWENTY DAYS AFTER THE ELECTION PARA
ART THIRTY EIGHT PD THE ASSEMBLY SHALL ELECT ABLE CHAIRMAN AND
VICE CHAIRMAN PARA ART THIRTY NINE PD ABLE QUORUM SHALL BE ABLE
MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT AND VOTING IN ATTENDANCE OF
ABLE MAJORITY OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF ITS MEMBERS UNLESS OTHERWISE
PROVIDED IN THIS CONSTITUTION OR IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RULES PARA
THE CHAIRMAN SHALL GIVE THE CASTING VOTE IN CASE OF EQUAL
DIVISION OF VOTES CMA APART FROM HIS NORMAL EXERCISE OF VOTING
PARA ART FORTY PD THE SITTINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY SHALL BE PUBLIC
PD HOWEVER CMA SECRET SITTINGS MAY BE HELD BY RESOLUTION OF
THE ASSEMBLY
[redacted] PARA ART FORTY ONE PD BILLS MAY BE INTRODUCED BY
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY OR BY THE GOVT PARA ART FORTY TWO PD
ENACTMENT OF ABLE LAW SHALL BE BY DECISION OF THE ASSEMBLY PARA
LAWS ENACTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE
GOVT CMA AND THE PRESIDENT SHALL PUBLISH THEM WITHIN FIFTEEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DAYS AFTER SUCH REPORT PARA LAWS SHALL BE EFFECTIVE TWENTY DAYS FROM THEIR PUBLICATION UNLESS OTHERWISE PROVIDED TO THE CONTRARY PARA ART FORTY THREE PD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL CONSIDER AND DECIDE UPON BUDGETS PARA ART FORTY FOUR PD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL GIVE CONSENT TO TREATIES ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CMA PEACE AND COMMERCE CMA TREATIES IMPOSING FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS ON THE STATE OR THE PEOPLE CMA OR RELATED WITH LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS CMA AND DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST FOREIGN STATES PARA

ART FORTY FIVE PD BOTH HOUSES MAY REQUEST PRESENTATION OF DOCUMENTS CMA APPEARANCE OF WITNESSES AND STATEMENT OF TESTIMONIES OR OPINIONS CMA ~~NECESSARY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF STATE AFFAIRS~~ PARA

ARTICLE FORTY SIX PD THE PRIME MINISTER CMA MINISTERS AND GOVT MINISTERS MAY ATTEND CMA SPEAK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY ~~MEETING~~ AND SHALL ATTEND AND ANSWER WHENEVER REQUESTED PARA

ART FORTY SEVEN PD THE ASSEMBLY SHALL BE THE JUDGE OF THE QUALIFICATIONS OF ITS OWN MEMBERS CMA AND MAY DETERMINE THE RULES OF ITS PROCEEDINGS CMA DECIDE UPON DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENTS OF ITS MEMBERS AND WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF TWO THIRDS OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF ITS MEMBERS EXPEL A MEMBER PARA ART FORTY EIGHT PD SHOULD THE PRESIDENT CMA VICE PRESIDENT CMA PRIME MINISTER CMA MINISTERS CMA HEAD OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT CMA JUDGES OR OTHER IMPORTANT PUBLIC OFFICIALS HAVE ACTED IN VIOLATION OF THIS CONSTITUTION OR LAWS IN THE EXERCISE OF OFFICIAL DUTIES CMA THE ASSEMBLY SHALL INSTITUTE AN IMPEACHMENT AND TRY THE SAME PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECISIONS FOR INSTITUTION CF IMPEACHMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY AND FOR JUDGMENT SHALL BE BY ABLE TWO THIRDS MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT AND VOTING IN ATTENDANCE NOT LESS THAN OF TWO THIRDS OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY PARA IN CASES OF IMPEACHMENT JUDGMENT SHALL NOT EXTEND FURTHER THAN TO REMOVAL FROM OFFICE SMCLN BUT THE CIVIL OR CRIMINAL LIABILITY OF THE PARTY CONVICTED SHALL NOT BE EXEMPTED THEREBY PARA ART FORTY NINE PD NO PERSON MAY BE AT THE SAME TIME ABLE MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND ABLE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL PARA ART FIFTY PD WHILE IN SESSION NO MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL BE ARRESTED OR DETAINED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE ASSEMBLY SAVE WHEN APPREHENDED FLAGRANTE DELICTO PD [redacted] PARA IN CASE WHEN THE APPREHENSION OF ABLE MEMBER HAS BEEN MADE BEFORE THE SITTING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SUCH MEMBER SHALL BE RELEASED DURING THE SESSION CMA IF THE ASSEMBLY REQUESTS PARA ART FIFTY ONE PD NO MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE [redacted] OUTSIDE OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR HIS UTTERANCES AND VOTINGS MADE WITHIN THE [redacted] ASSEMBLY PD UNQTE

JAMES M. [illegible]
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) G-2 Dr. Bunce, Gen Weckerling
Dr. Noble (1)

JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

ZPOL 6332

23 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

2305152

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR NINE TWO JUNE TWENTYTHIRD PARA

REFERENCE SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR NINE ONE JUNE TWENTYSECOND CMA FOLLOWING ARE ARTICLES FIFTY TWO THROUGH SEVENTY FIVE OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION CLN PARA

QTE CHAPTER FOUR CMA GOVT/SECTION ONE CMA PRESIDENT PARA ARTICLE FIFTY TWO PD THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC SHALL BE CHIEF EXECUTIVE CMA AND SHALL REPRESENT THE REPUBLIC IN EXTERNAL RELATIONS PARA ARTICLE FIFTY THREE PD IN CASE THE PRESIDENT IS UNABLE TO PERFORM THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE THE VICE PRESIDENT SHALL ACT FOR HIM SMCLN AND SHOULD BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT BE UNABLE TO PERFORM THEIR FUNCTIONS CMA THE PRIME MINISTER SHALL ACT FOR THE PRESIDENT PARA ART FIFTY FOUR PD THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT SHALL BE ELECTED RESPECTIVELY AT LATEST THIRTY DAYS BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE PREDECESSORS TERM OF OFFICE BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY SECRET BALLOT PARA SUCH ELECTION SHALL BE MADE BY ABLE TWO THIRDS MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT WITH ATTENDANCE OF TWO THIRDS OR MORE OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF THE MEMBERS PARA IF NO PERSON HAS ABLE TWO THIRDS MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CMA THEN A BALLOT SHALL BE TAKEN FOR THE TWO PERSONS HAVING THE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HIGHEST NUMBER OF VOTES AND THE PERSON HAVING ABLE MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL VOTES IN THIS SECOND BALLOT SHALL BE DECLARED ELECTED PARA THE PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT MAY NOT BE AT THE SAME TIME THE PRIME MINISTER OR A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARA

ART FIFTY FIVE PD THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC CMA WHEN ENTERING UPON HIS OFFICE SHALL TAKE THE FOLLOWING OATH BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COLON QTE ITEM DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR TO THE PEOPLE THAT ITEM WILL FAITHFULLY OBSERVE THE LAW OF THE STATE CMA PROTECT THE REPUBLIC CMA PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF THE NATION CMA AND WILL TRUTHFULLY AND CONSCIENTIOUSLY EXECUTE THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC PD UNQTE PARA

ART FIFTY SIX PD THE PRESIDENT SHALL HOLD OFFICE FOR FIVE YEARS PARA CONSECUTIVE REELECTION SHALL BE PERMISSIBLE FOR ONE TIME ONLY PARA THE TERMS OF OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT SHALL BEGIN AND END SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THAT OF THE PRESIDENT PARA ART FIFTY SEVEN PD THE VACANCY OF THE PRESIDENT OR VICE PRESIDENT SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY FILLED ~~XXX~~ BY ELECTION IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARA ART FIFTY EIGHT PD THE PRESIDENT MAY DISSOLVE THE HOUSE OF DEPUTIES SMCLN PROVIDED THAT DISSOLUTION SHALL BE LIMITED TO ONE TIME FOR THE SAME CAUSE PARA ART FIFTY NINE PD IN TIME OF WAR OR EMERGENCY SHOULD THERE BE THE NECESSITY FOR TAKING URGENT MEASURES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER AND INSUFFICIENT TIME TO WAIT FOR THE ASSEMBLING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CMA THE PRESIDENT MAY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



ISSUE ORDINANCES HAVING EFFECT OF LAW OR TAKE SUCH FINANCIAL DISPOSITIONS AS MAY BE NECESSARY PARA SUCH ORDINANCES OR DISPOSITIONS SHALL BE REPORTED WITHOUT DELAY TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR CONFIRMATION PARA IF CONFIRMATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS NOT OBTAINED CMA SUCH ORDINANCES OR DISPOSITIONS SHALL LOSE THEIR EFFECT THEREUPON CMA AND THE PRESIDENT SHALL PROCLAIM TO THAT EFFECT WITHOUT DELAY PARA

ART SIXTY PD THE PRESIDENT MAY ISSUE ORDERS ON MATTERS DELEGATED TO HIM BY LAW WITH INDEFINITE LIMITS AND ORDERS NECESSARY FOR ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS PARA ART SIXTY ONE PD THE PRESIDENT SHALL CONCLUDE AND RATIFY TREATIES CMA DECLARE WAR CMA CONCLUDE PEACE CMA AND ACCREDIT AND RECEIVE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES PARA ART SIXTY TWO PD THE PRESIDENT SHALL BE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC PARA THE ORGANIZATION AND FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE FORCES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LAW PARA

ART SIXTY THREE PD THE PRESIDENT SHALL APPOINT AND DISMISS PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THIS CONSTITUTION AND LAWS PARA ART SIXTY FOUR PD THE PRESIDENT SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO GRANT PARDON CMA MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT AND RESTORATION OF RIGHTS PARA THE GRANT OF AMNESTY SHALL REQUIRE THE CONSENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARA ART SIXTY FIVE PD THE PRESIDENT MAY PROCLAIM ABLE STATE OF SIEGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF LAW PARA ART SIXTY SIX PD THE PRESIDENT MAY CONFER ORDERS CMA DECORATIONS OR OTHER HONORS PARA

ART SIXTY SEVEN PD THE PRESIDENT SHALL GIVE EFFECT TO HIS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OPTIONAL ACTS IN THE FORM OF ORDERS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS WITH
THE COUNTER SIGNATURE OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND OF THE MINISTER
CONCERNED [redacted] AFFIXED THEREON PD THE SAME SHALL APPLY TO
MILITARY AFFAIRS PARA THE COUNTER SIGNATURE SHALL ENTAIL THE
UNDERTAKING OF RESPONSIBILITY PARA ART SIXTY EIGHT PD THE
PRESIDENT SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION DURING
HIS TENURE OF OFFICE SAVE IN CASE OF HIGH TREASON PARA
SECTION TWO CMA CABINET PARA ARTICLE SIXTY NINE PD THE CABINET
SHALL BE ABLE COLLECTIVE BODY COMPOSED OF THE PRIME MINISTER
AND MINISTERS PD IT SHALL GIVE CONSENT TO THE PRESIDENT IN
HIS EXECUTION OF OFFICE AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY PARA ART SEVENTY PD THE PRIME MINISTER SHALL BE APPOINTED
BY THE PRESIDENT WITH THE CONSENT OF THE [redacted] ASSEMBLY PARA
MINISTERS SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT UPON RECOMMENDATION
OF THE PRIME MINISTER CMA AFTER THE CONSENT OF THE [redacted] ASSEMBLY
[redacted] TO THE APPOINTMENT OF PRIME MINISTER HAS BEEN GIVEN PARA
THE NUMBER OF MINISTERS SHALL BE NOT MORE THAN FIFTEEN NOR LESS
THAN EIGHT CMA INCLUDING THE PRIME MINISTER PARA NO MILITARY
PERSONNEL SHALL BE ABLE MINISTER UNLESS HE HAS BEEN REMOVED
FROM THE SERVICE PARA ARTICLE SEVENTY ONE PD THE PRIME MINISTER
SHALL CMA AS CHIEF OF THE CABINET CMA PRESIDE OVER THE CABINET
MEETINGS AND SHALL SUPERVISE THE MINISTERS FOR THE MAINTENANCE
OF UNITY OF THE CABINET PARA ART SEVENTY TWO PD DECISIONS IN
THE CABINET MEETINGS SHALL BE MADE BY [redacted] MAJORITY PARA IN CASE
OF EQUAL DIVISION OF VOTES CMA THE CHAIRMAN SHALL HAVE THE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RIGHT TO DECIDE CMA APART FROM HIS NORMAL EXERCISE OF VOTING
PARA UPON RECOMMENDATION TO THE PRESIDENT CMA THE PRIME MINISTER
MAY REMOVE MINISTERS [redacted] WHO DISOBEY DECISIONS OF THE CABINET
OR HINDER THE UNITY OF THE CABINET PARA
ARTICLE SEVENTY THREE PD THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTERS SHALL
BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY JOINTLY FOR THE GENERAL
POLICIES OF THE CABINET AND SEVERALLY FOR THEIR OWN ACTIONS PARA
ARTICLE SEVENTY FOUR PD IF THE ASSEMBLY PASSES ABLE RESOLUTION
OF LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN THE CABINET OR IN ANY OF THE MINISTERS
CMA THE CABINET OR THE MINISTER IN QUESTION SHALL RESIGN CMA
SAVE IN CASE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY WITHIN SEVEN DAYS
PARA RESOLUTIONS OF CONFIDENCE OR LACK OF CONFIDENCE SHALL BE
BY SECRET BALLOT PARA
ARTICLE SEVENTY FIVE PD THE FOLLOWING MATTERS SHALL BE REFERRED
FOR DECISION TO THE CABINET [redacted] CLN PARA ONE PD FUNDAMENTAL
PLANS AND POLICIES ON STATE AFFAIRS SMCLN PARA TWO PD PROPOSED
TREATIES CMA DECLARATION OF WAR CMA CONCLUSION OF PEACE CMA AND
OTHER IMPORTANT FOREIGN POLICIES SMCLN PARA THREE PD PROPOSED
AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND PROPOSED LAWS CMA ORDINANCES
OR ORDERS OF PRESIDENT SMCLN PARA FOUR PD BUDGETS CMA ACCOUNTS
CMA PROPOSED EMERGENCY FINANCIAL DISPOSITIONS AND MATTERS
CONCERNED WITH THE EXPENDITURE OF THE RESERVE FUND SMCLN PARA
FIVE PD REQUESTS FOR THE ASSEMBLING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
FOR EXTRAORDINARY SESSION AND DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY SMCLN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PARA SIX PD PROPOSED PROCLAMATION OF STATE OF SIEGE AND WITH-
DRAWAL THEREOF SMCLN PARA SEVEN PD IMPORTANT MILITARY AFFAIRS
SMCLN PARA EIGHT PD CONFERMENT OF HONORS AND GRANT OF PARDON
CMA MITIGATION OF PUNISHMENT OR RESTORATION OF RIGHTS SMCLN
PARA NINE PD AFFAIRS OF THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS
AND DETERMINATION OF POWERS THEREOF SMCLN PARA TEN PD EXAMINATION
OF PETITIONS SUBMITTED OR REFERRED TO THE CABINET SMCLN PARA
ELEVEN PD APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS OF JUSTICES CMA DIPLOMATIC
OFFICERS CMA PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES CMA HEAD OF
BOARD OF AUDIT CMA VICE HEADS OF THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE
DEPTS AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICIALS SO-DESIGNATED BY LAW CMA OR
MANAGERS OF IMPORTANT STATE ENTERPRISES SMCLN PARA TWELVE PD
ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF IMPORTANT POLICIES OF THE SEVERAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPTS CMA OR OTHER MATTERS SUBMITTED FOR CON-
SIDERATION BY THE PRIME MINISTER OR MINISTERS PARA THIRTEEN
PD OTHER MATTERS PRESENTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER OR CABINET
MEMBERS PD UNQTE

JAMES M CAGLE
OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CB USAFIK WCJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Dr. Bunce
Gen Weckerling Dr. Noble

JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET
XXKXXXXXXXXXX

PRIORITY

23 June 1948

ZPOL 939

2304132

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR NINE
THREE JUNE TWENTYTHIRD PARA
IN PRESS RELEASE SIXTY EIGHT JUNE TWENTYSECOND UNTCOK ANNOUNCED
AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE JACKSON WILL LEAVE FOR AUSTRALIA JUNE
TWENTYFOURTH CMA FOR CONSULTATION WITH HIS GOVT AND THAT IN
HIS ABSENCE CMA AUSTRALIA WILL BE REPRESENTED BY AN ALTERNATE
CMA ABLE BAKER JAMIESON CMA AT PRESENT ON STAFF OF AUSTRALIAN
MISSION IN JAPAN AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVE ON
ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR JAPAN PARA
AS ALREADY REPORTED JACKSON HAS BEEN ILL PRACTICALLY ENTIRE
TIME SINCE HIS RETURN FROM SHANGHAI BUT THIS IS APPARENTLY NOT
REASON FOR HIS RETURN TO AUSTRALIA PD FROM WHAT WE CAN GATHER
HE IS BEING ORDERED BACK TO PREPARE POSITION WHICH AUSTRALIA
WILL TAKE IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHEN KOREA PROBLEM IS DEBATED
PD WHETHER HE HIMSELF WILL GO TO PARIS TO PRESENT CASE IS NOT
KNOWN PD WHILE CMA DUE TO HIS ILLNESS CMA WE HAVE NO DIRECT
INDICATION FROM JACKSON HIMSELF REGARDING AUSTRALIAS AND HIS
OWN ATTITUDE TOWARD KOREAN PROBLEM CMA THERE IS INDICATION
FROM HIS RECENT APPEARANCES AT MEETINGS OF UNTCOK AND DRAFT



Heckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OF CHAPTER ROMAN SIX WHICH HE INTRODUCED JUNE TWENTYFIRST
PAREN TEXT BEING TELEGRAPHED SEPARATELY PAREN THAT THERE
PD IN SUBSTANCE THIS MEANS THAT
HAS BEEN NO CHANGE/[redacted]
AUSTRALIA IS OPPOSED TO ESTABLISHMENT OF QTE NATIONAL GOVT
UNQTE IN SOUTH KOREA CMA AND WHILE PREPARED QTE TO CONSULT UNQTE
IS NOT PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN RENDERING ASSISTANCE WITH
RESPECT TO THREE POINTS MENTIONED PARAGRAPH FOUR RESOLUTION
TWO CMA INSOFAR AS GOVT NOW BEING FORMED HERE IS CONCERNED
PD PARA
DEPT MAY WISH REPEAT THIS MESSAGE CANBERRA PD

JAMES M. CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) G-2 Gen Weckerling

MEJ/mto

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Weckerling

SECRET

ZPOL 946

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

SECRET

ROUTINE

24 June 1948

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR
NINE SIX JUNE TWENTYFOURTH PARA
WITH REFERENCE TO DRAFT DOCUMENT INTRODUCED BY AUSTRALIAN
DELEGATE JACKSON JUNE TWENTYFIRST AND REFERRED TO IN SEOUL
POLAD FOUR NINE THREE JUNE TWENTYTHIRD CMA JACKSON [redacted]
PRACTICALLY REPUDIATED MOST OF [redacted] DOCUMENT AT UNTCOKS ALL DAY SESSION YESTER-
DAY CMA UNDER ATTACKS LED BY PAUL BONCOUR CMA AND SUBMITTED
ANOTHER DOCUMENT OF [redacted] MORE CONCILIATORY AND SOMEWHAT APOLOGETIC
CHARACTER CMA NEITHER OF WHICH CMA AS WE ARE AT PRESENT
INFORMED CMA WILL BE EMBODIED AS SUCH IN ANY UNTCOK DOCUMENT
PARA
AS MATTER IS NOT NOW SO URGENT AND AS DOCUMENTS ARE LENGTHY
THEY WILL BE SUBMITTED BY AIR MAIL FOR DEPTS INFORMATION PD
JACKSON HAS HABIT OF COMING BACK TO HIS POSITION AND AS HE
MAY APPEAR AT GEN ASSEMBLY MEETING IN PARIS CMA DEPT AND ITS
OFFICERS MAY FIND IT HELPFUL TO HAVE THIS STATEMENT OF
JACKSONS POSITION IN HIS OWN WORDS PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD

Gen Weckerling

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

ZPOL 6178

24 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

2406152

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD FOUR NINE SEVEN JUNE TWENTYFOURTH PARA

REFERENCE SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR NINE TWO CMA JUNE TWENTY THIRD CMA FOLLOWING ARE ARTICLES SEVENTY SIX THROUGH ONE ZERO SIX PAREN LAST PARAGRAPH OF CONSTITUTION PAREN WITH EXCEPTION OF PARAGRAPHS ON ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MATTERS PAREN NUMBERS EIGHTY SIX THROUGH NINETY NINE PAREN WHICH WERE COMMUNICATED TO DEPT IN SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FOUR SEVEN TWO CMA JUNE EIGHTEENTH PAREN PARAGRAPH NUMBERS GIVEN THAT MESSAGE ARE TWO NUMBERS OFF DUE TO DELETION SINCE JUNE EIGHTEENTH OF TWO PARAGRAPHS FROM PREVIOUS SECTION OF CONSTITUTION PD PAREN PARA

QTE SECTION THREE CMA ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS PARA

ARTICLE SEVENTY SIX PD HEADS OF THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPTS SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT FROM AMONG THE MINISTERS UPON NOMINATION BY THE PRIME MINISTER PARA THE PRIME MINISTER SHALL DIRECT AND CONTROL THE SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPTS AND SHALL TAKE CHARGE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS NOT ASSIGNED TO THE DEPTS PARA ARTICLE SEVENTY SEVEN PD THE PRIME MINISTER OR HEADS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPTS MAY CMA EX OFFICIO OR BY SPECIAL DELEGATION CMA ISSUE ORDERS OF PRIME MINISTER

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OR DEPT ORDERS CONCERNING AFFAIRS WITHIN THEIR COMPLTENCE PARA
ART SEVENTY EIGHT PD THE ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE
SEVERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPTS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LAW PD
CHAPTER FIVE COURTS PARA
ARTICLE SEVENTY NINE PD JUDICIAL POWER SHALL BE EXERCISED BY
THE COURTS COMPOSED OF JUDGES PARA THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
SUPREME COURT CMA WHICH IS THE HIGHEST COURT IN THE LAND CMA
AND OF THE INFERIOR COURTS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LAW PARA
THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR JUDGES SHALL PE DETERMINED BY LAW PARA -
ARTICLE EIGHTY PD IN CONDUCTING TRIALS JUDGES SHALL BE INDEPENDENT
AND SHALL BE BOUND ONLY BY THIS CONSTITUTION AND LAW PARA ART
EIGHT ONE PD THE JUDGE WHO IS THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME
COURT SHALL BE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT WITH THE CONSENT OF
THE ASSEMBLY PARA SHOULD THERE ARISE ABLE CAUSE REQUIRING SUCH
CONSENT DURING THE TIME THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS CLOSED CMA THE
ASSEMBLY SHALL [redacted] HAVE FULL RIGHT TO CONVENE
IMMEDIATELY PARA ART EIGHTY TWO PD JUDGES SHALL NOT BE SUBJECT
TO DISMISSAL CMA SUSPENSION OF OFFICE OR REDUCTION OF SALARY
UNLESS AS RESULT OF CRIMINAL OR DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT CMA
EXCEPTING CASES OF IMPEACHMENT PARA ART EIGHTY THREE PD COURTS
SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO EXAMINE AND DECIDE UPON THE CONSTITU-
TIONALITY OR LEGALITY OF ALL KINDS OF ORDERS AND DISPOSITIONS
PARA IF THE ASSURANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ABLE LAW IS
REQUIRED AS ABLE BASIS FOR THE JUDGMENT OF ABLE CASE CMA THE
COURTS SHALL APPLY TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR DECISION CMA AND

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SHALL BE BOUND TO THE DECISION THEREOF PARA ART EIGHTY FOUR PD THE SUPREME COURT SHALL HAVE THE POWER TO DETERMINE RULES OF PROCEEDINGS CMA INTERNAL DISCIPLINARY RULES OF THE COURTS AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE TRANSACTION OF JUDICIAL AFFAIRS PARA PROSECUTORS SHALL OBSERVE RULES DETERMINED BY THE SUPREME COURT PARA ART EIGHTY FIVE PD THE TRIALS SHALL BE CONDUCTED AND JUDGMENT DECLARED PUBLICLY PD WHERE ABLE COURT DETERMINES PUBLICITY TO BE DANGEROUS TO PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER OR MORALS CMA ABLE TRIAL MAY BE CONDUCTED PRIVATELY PARA PAREN FOR ARTICLES EIGHTY SIX THROUGH NINETY NINE SEE FIRST PARAGRAPH PAREN

/CHAPTER EIGHT LOCAL SELF GOVT PARA ART ONE HUNDRED PD THE LOCAL SELF GOVERNING BODIES SHALL ADMINISTER PROPERTY BELONGING THERETO AND TRANSACT THEIR PROPER ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS OR THOSE DELEGATED BY LAW CMA WITHIN THE LIMITS OF LAWS AND ORDERS PARA THE LOCAL SELF GOVERNING BODIES MAY ESTABLISH SELF GOVERNING REGULATIONS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF LAWS AND ORDERS PARA ARTICLE ONE ZERO ONE PD DETAILS CONCERNED WITH THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE LOCAL SELF GOVERNING BODIES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LAW PARA EACH LOCAL SELF GOVERNING BODY SHALL HAVE ITS OWN COUNCIL PARA THE ORGANIZATIONS CMA POWERS AND ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCILS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LAW PARA EACH LOCAL SELF GOVERNING BODY SHALL HAVE ITS OWN COUNCIL PARA THE ORGANIZATIONS CMA POWERS AND ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COUNCILS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY LAW PARA

CHAPTER NINE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION PARA ARTICLE ONE ZERO TWO PD PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SHALL BE INITIATED BY THE PRESIDENT OR BY CONCURRENCE OF MEMBERS OF THE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ASSEMBLY NUMBERING ONE THIRD OR MORE OF THEIR TOTAL NUMBER PARA
DECISIONS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SHALL BE MADE BY
ABLE TWO THIRDS MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL [redacted] MEMBERSHIP OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARA WHEN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION ARE
DECIDED CMA THE PRESIDENT SHALL PROMULGATE THE SAME IMMEDIATELY
PARA CHAPTER TEN SUPPLEMENTARY RULES PARA
ART ONE ZERO THREE PD THIS CONSTITUTION SHALL COME INTO FORCE
ON THE DATE OF THE PROMULGATION THEREOF BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PD PROVIDED CMA HOWEVER CMA THAT THE PROVISIONS
THEREOF WHICH ARE NOT ENFORCEABLE UNLESS AND UNTIL APPROPRIATE
LAWS HAVE BEEN ENACTED SHALL BE ENFORCED FROM THE TIME SUCH LAWS
SHALL HAVE TAKEN THEIR EFFECTS PARA ARTICLE ONE ZERO FOUR PD
EXISTING LAWS CMA ORDINANCES AND ORDERS SHALL REMAIN EFFECTIVE
TO THE EXTENT NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THIS CONSTITUTION PARA
ARTICLE ONE ZERO FIVE PD THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHICH HAS
ENACTED THIS CONSTITUTION SHALL HAVE ALL THE POWERS OF THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY UNDER THIS CONSTITUTION/PARA ART ONE ZERO SIX PD THE
PUBLIC OFFICIALS HOLDING OFFICE AT THE TIME THIS CONSTITUTION
COMES INTO FORCE SHALL CONTINUE THEIR EXERCISE OF OFFICE UNTIL
THE PERSONS ELECTED OR APPOINTED UNDER THIS CONSTITUTION SHALL
HAVE TAKEN OVER THEIR OFFICES PD UNQTE

UNTIL PAREN BLANK PAREN

JAMES M. CAGE
BGJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: C/S USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (4) G-2 Gen Weckerling
Dr. Bunce Mr. Noble

JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

26 June 1948

ZPOL 6987

260915Z

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE [redacted] SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD FIVE ZERO ONE JUNE TWENTY SIXTH PARA

REFERENCE SEOUL POLAD NUMBERS FOUR NINE THREE JUNE TWENTY THIRD AND FOUR NINE SIX JUNE TWENTYFOURTH CMA JACKSON LEFT FOR CANBERRA JUNE TWENTYFOURTH PD BEFORE DEPARTURE HE GAVE PRESS CONFERENCE WITHOUT REFERENCE TO HIS COLLEAGUES AND SAID IN SUBSTANCE PAREN AS REPORTED IN SEOUL TIMES PAREN THAT IT IS HARDLY TO BE EXPECTED THAT UNANIMOUS REPORT OF OBSERVATIONS OF MAY TENTH ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA CAN BE REACHED BY UNTCOK PD HE ADDED THAT AUSTRALIA AND CANADA OPPOSED AT LAKE SUCCESS ALTERNATIVE OF HOLDING ELECTIONS TO FORM GOVT AND RECOMMENDED ELECTIONS ONLY FOR PURPOSE OF CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES TO TAKE PART IN CONSIDERATION OF KOREAN QUESTION PD HE MENTIONED ALSO THAT SYRIA ABSTAINED PARA

HE THEN WENT ON TO SAY THAT UNTCOK IS NOT AUTHORIZED EITHER TO APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE ASSEMBLY SMCLN ONLY TO REPORT RESULT OF MAY TEN ELECTION PD ALSO UNTCOK IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSEMBLY BUT IS READY TO CONSULT PD EVERYTHING



Gen Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

WILL BE DONE BY ASSEMBLY ITSELF AND UNTCOK WILL MERELY REPORT RESULTS OF CONSULTATION IF ANY OCCUR PD WHEN ASKED ABOUT RUMOR THAT UNTCOK HAS DECIDED TO DISAPPROVE ELECTION BY VOTE OF FIVE TO THREE JACKSON SAID QTE IT IS RATHER DIFFICULT TO HAVE UNANIMOUS OPINION ON EVERYTHING IN ANY ORGANIZATION PD YOU MAY EXPECT SOMETHING BETTER BY HAVING DIFFERENT OPINIONS PRESENTED PD UNQTE

Eugene S. Ro[illegible]
EUGENE S. ROLAND
WOG USA
Asst Adj Gen.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: C G USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling

(2)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET jpw

Fecheler

CSUSAK

ZCZC 967

2301301Z

PLAIN

26 JUNE 1948

TO: JCS

INFO: CINCFE, STATE DEPT

IT APPEARS NOW THAT THE UNTCOK HAS BEEN PUSHED BY AMERICAN AND ROK[illegible]
PRESSURE INTO TAKING TWO MORE BALTERING STEPS FORWARD IN PURSUANCE OF THE
ONE FOOL MOVEMENTS UNDER WAY TOWARD PUTTING SOUTH KOREA ON SOME SEMI-[illegible]
[illegible] AND LATER TO SOME TYPE [illegible]
ANSWERING AN ELEVEN JUNE LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF [illegible] NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY THAT OFFICIALLY INFORMED THE UNTCOK OF THE FORMATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHA TAKING OFFICIALLY RECORDED NOTICE OF THE FORMATION
OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHA AND ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO ATTEND AN[illegible]
ON WEDNESDAY OF THIS
SESSION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY/FOUR NEXT WEEK WEDNESDAY CHA ON
WHICH IT ADOPTED A RESOLUTION CHA NOW THE RECORD CHA DOES NOT DISCLOSE
WHAT THE TEN MAY ABSTENTIONS WERE HELD IN APRIL (THE ASSEMBLY HAD TWELVE
MEMBERS PRESENT AND THAT THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES NOT IN THE ASSEMBLY
REPRESENTED THE VALID VOTE OF THAT TWO THIRDS OF THE NATIONAL POPULATION WHO
HAVE IN THOSE AREAS WHERE THE UNTCOK COULD OPERATE FREELY CHARGES HAVE
BEEN LED THIS RESOLUTION HAS NOT YET BEEN MADE PUBLIC CHA AND IT DO IT
READ BY THE UNTCOK CHAIRMAN AS ABLE SUBSEQUENT CONSULTATION WITH TO THE
CONSENT UPON CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSIONS PUBLIC TALKS WHICH IT CONTAINS OF
THE LETTER AND RESOLUTION ARE BEING FORWARDED BY AIRMAIL TO E.F.E.
THE APPROVAL OF BOTH THE LETTER AND THE RESOLUTION [illegible] TOOK TO DATE
HOW UNKNOWN AND FOLLOWED THE DEPARTURE OF JACKSON FROM AUSTRALIA EARLY
ON THURSDAY CHA TWO FOUR JUNE TO THE TWO DAYS PRIOR TO JACKSONS DEPARTURE

Secret

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

WERE SPENT IN LONG PLENARY SESSIONS DEVOTED TO TEARING DOWN EFFORTS BY JACKSON AND PATTERSON TO GET CRITICAL AND DEROGATORY MATERIAL INTO THE BODY OF CHAPTER SIX PAREN COVERING THE ELECTIONS PAREN OF THE UNTCOK REPORT PD IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE APPROVAL OF THE LETTER AND RESOLUTION NOW KILL ANY CHANGE OF ADVERSE REPORT BY THE UNTCOK PD PARA RELIABLE INFORMATION IS THAT JACKSONS CALL BACK TO AUSTRALIA CAME AS ABLE SURPRIZE TO HIM AND HE DOES NOT ACTUALLY KNOW WHAT IT MEANS CMA ALTHOUGH HE INTIMATES STRONGLY THAT HE WILL GO TO PARIS TO ADVISE THE AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PD HIS ALLEGED FINAL QTE PRESS CONFERENCE UNQTE INDICATES NO CHANGE IN HIS ATTITUDE AGAINST ESTABLISHMENT OF ABLE KOREAN GOVERNMENT UNDER THE UNCLE MAN RESOLUTION PD THE FACT THAT JAMISON HAS BEEN ORDERED HERE TO REPLACE JACKSON WOULD INDICATE THAT POSSIBLY JACKSON MAY NOT BE IN TOO HIGH FAVOR AT HOME FOR HIS STUBBORN RECALCITRANCE AND HIS STICKING SOLIDLY TO HIS TOKYO PRE-INDOCTRINATION IN SPITE OF ALL HE SAW IN KOREA TO PROVE THE FALSITY OF THIS INDOCTRINATION PD IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT PATTERSON OF CANADA CMA WHO ARRIVED HERE WITH THE SAME INDOCTRINATION HAS LONG AGO DROPPED HIS ORIGINAL QTE LINE UNQTE AND JUSTIFIES HIS CURRENT STAND PURELY ON APPEASEMENT AND LEGAL TECHNICALITIES AS TO THE APPLICATION OF THE UNCLE MAN RESOLUTIONS PD BOTH JACKSON AND PATTERSON HAVE MADE EVERY EFFORT TO JUSTIFY THE VOTES CAST BY THE AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN DELEGATES AGAINST THE TWO SEVEN FEBRUARY INTERIM COMMITTEE RESOLUTION PD PARA AS ABLE RESULT OF THE ACTION ON FRIDAY CMA IT MAY BE SAID THAT THE UNTCOK IS NOW UP TO DATE IN ITS MOVES THAT SHOULD PARALLEL THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT PD PARA THE NEXT HURDLE WILL BE HOLDING THE UNTCOK HERE AFTER THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT IS FORMED AND GETTING IT TO CONSULT WITH

Secret

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

RESOLUTION PD THE PRINCIPAL OBSTACLE TO KEEPING THE UNTCOK ON THE JOB NEED
WILL BE THE LACK OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE PART OF SEVERAL DELEGATES THAT
THE REAL JOB OF THE COMMISSION IS OUTLINED IN PAR FOUR OF OUR FOUR NOVEMBER
RESOLUTION PD ANOTHER CONSIDERABLE FACTOR IS PAUL BONCOURS GRANDIOSE IDEA
HE IS SELLING TO THE DELEGATES AND SECRETARIAT THAT THE UNTCOK MUST GO TO
PARIS IN ABLE BODY TO MAKE ITS REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PD THIS
PLAN INCLUDES TRAVEL BY ABLE SPECIALLY CHARTERED PLANE SUPPLIED BY UNITED
NATIONS CMA ABLE HUNTING TRIP IN ALASKA AND SIGHTSEEING STOPOVERS AT
SEVERAL OF THE BRIGHTEST SPOTS ENROUTE PD THE FRENCH ARE TALKING FREELY
OF LEAVING HERE BY OR BEFORE ONE AUGUST AND OF WHAT THEY ARE GOING TO DO
IN SAN FRANCISCO CMA HOLLYWOOD CMA NEW YORK ETC ETC PD THE FRENCH CMA
AND PAUL BONCOUR PARTICULARLY CMA SINCE ARRIVAL HERE CMA HAVE MADE EVERY
EFFORT TO UTILIZE THEIR ASSIGNMENT ON THE UNTCOK AS ABLE MEANS OF TRAVEL
CMA RECREATION AND SIGHTSEEING AT UNITED NATIONS OR UNITED STATES EXPENSE
PD THEY HAVE WILLING LISTENERS IN VALLEE OF EL SALVADOR CMA SINGH OF
INDIA CMA AND LESSER LIGHTS OF THE CHINESE CMA AS WELL AS MOST OF THE
SECRETARIAT PD END BODGE

CC USAFIK

DIST: C/S AG G-2 POLAD GEN WECKERLING

PAGE THREE OF THREE PAGES

F. ERBE
WO USA
ADJ GEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

28 June 1945

2POL 7045

2607342

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCPOA

FIVE
ROUGE SKIDS FOR JACOBS TO THIS IS SECUL POLAD NUMBER ~~NINE~~ ZERO

ONE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH PARA

AT LONG LAST THERE SEEMS TO BE IMPROVEMENT IN UNIOKS ATTITUDE TOWARD NEW ASSEMBLY TO AT SIXTYNINTH PLENARY SESSION DELEGATES APPROVED DRAFT OF LETTER REPLYING TO SYROVAN RHEE'S LETTER OF JUNE EIGHTEEN PARA UNOBI SOLAD FOUR FIVE ZERO JUNE FOURTEENTH PLANE NOTICE HAS DISPATCHED TO ISEK UNDER DATE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH D[illegible] [illegible] TEXT OF THAT LETTER IS QUOTED SEOUL

PARA

IN ADDITION CONSIDERATION ALSO GIVEN TEXT MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED IN STATEMENT INTRODUCED BY DR. HE WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED ON SECOND TELEGRAM PARA

U.S. DELEGATION HOPES TO ACCOMPLISH RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER BY SEVENTH PLENARY ONE JUNE LAST WEEK BEFORE RECESS TO ASSIST THE

SOVIET FORMALITY OF THE RECOGNITION OF ALL SOREA [illegible] GOVERNMENT IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF SEOUL ON THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF [illegible] ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT (1948) BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE [illegible] DESIGNATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA [illegible] COMMISSION THERE FORE OF THE PEOPLE THESE NATIONS. [illegible] WAS CONSTITUTED ON FEBRUARY MAY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT

PAGE ONE OF TWO PAGES

Ben Wakeley

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OF THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE AND DESIRES TO EXPRESS THE EARNEST HOPE THAT THESE REPRESENTATIVES WILL SEEK TO PROMOTE EARLY ATTAINMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND UNIFICATION OF KOREA PARA YOUR LETTER FURTHER REFERS TO THE RESOLUTION OF FOURTEEN NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF TWENTYSIX FEBRUARY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA WHICH CONSTITUTE THE TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA PARA IN THIS REGARD CMA THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA DESIRES TO MAKE REFERENCE TO THE LETTER OF TEN JUNE ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT IN WHICH THE THEN CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION CMA MISTER ~~EUGAR PATTERSON~~ CMA ADVISED YOU THAT THE COMMISSION IS NOW READY FOR SUCH CONSULTATION AS THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES MAY DESIRE CONCERNING THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE AS DEFINED IN THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DOCTOR IN YOUR REPLY OF NINE FOUR SEVEN DAY WILL LAY THE [illegible]

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: C.S. VASILIEV

~~CLASSIFICATION~~

DISTRIBUTION: O/S AG G-2 POLAD (Mr Wackerling

(2)

Page 2 of 2 pages (Polad's 5(2)

JOHN E. HUCHKO, JR.
Col, USA
Asst Adj Gen

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET PRIORITY

ZPOL 970 28 June 1948

2207368

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE ZERO
THREE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH PARA
TWO IS QUOTED BELOW RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY UNTCOK JUNE TWENTY-
FOUR REFERRED TO IN SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE ZERO TWO JUNE
TWENTYEIGHT PT TEXT OF TWO RESOLUTION OBTAINED ONLY TODAY
PD IT IS CLASSIFIED AS SECRET UNTIL ARRIVE JUNE THIRTIETH
ON AFTERNOON OF WHICH DATE VALLE CBA WHO WILL THEN BE CHAIRMAN
DEL ALONG WITH OTHER DELEGATES WILL ON INVITATION ATTEND SESSION
OF ASSEMBLY AT THAT TIME VALLE WILL ATTEMPT TO ASSURE THAT
ONLY ONE POSSIBLE DISSENTING VOICE AT OPENING OF ASSEMBLY IN
HE WILL THEN LAY RESOLUTIONS CONTAINED PARA
ONE TO SEVEN INCLUSIVE CONSTITUTE DIVISION OF WORK OF
THE U N TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA WITH THE STATES OF THE
OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS AND THE NINE FOUR SEVEN ADOPTED BY
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON TWO ELECTIONS
WHICH WERE HELD ON TEN MAY AND NINE AUG STEEL IN WHAT PART OF
KOREA JURISDICTION EXTENDS PD
TWO RESOLUTIONS INCLUDED ONE THREE REFERRED TO WERE OF
LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE ONLY AND CONCERNED ONLY ARRANGEMENTS FOR
RECEIPT AND CARE OF TROOPS OF SPECIFIED AREAS IF NEED ARISE

PAGE ONE OF TWO PAGES

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

WERE RECOGNIZED AND RESPECTED PAREN DOCUMENT ABLE SLANT ABLE
CHARLIE PD NINETEEN SLANT SIXTY EIGHT PAREN SECLN PARA
HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THE REPORTS OF ITS OBSERVATION GROUPS
THAT SUCH ABLE FREE ATMOSPHERE EXISTED DURING THE ELECTIONS
SECLN
HAVING SATISFIED ITSELF THAT THE ELECTORAL PROCEDURES WHICH
IT RECOMMENDED HAD ON THE WHOLE BEEN CORRECTLY APPLIED SECLN PARA
RESOLVES CLN PARA
TO RECORD ITS OPINION THAT THE RESULTS OF THE BALLOT OF TEN
MAY ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT ARE ABLE VALID EXPRESSION OF THE FREE
WILL OF THE ELECTORATE IN THOSE PARTS OF KOREA WHICH WERE
ACCESSIBLE TO THE COMMISSION AND IN WHICH THE INHABITANTS
CONSTITUTED APPROXIMATELY TWO THIRDS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL
KOREA PD UNQTE

CONFIDENTIAL DESIGNATION OF SOURCE: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: G-3 AC/S POLAD G-2 Gen Vinkenbling

Page 2 of 2 Pages (Poland's 503)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

ZPOL 980 300605/Z 30 June 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE ZERO NINE JUNE THIRTIETH PARA

FOLLOWING IS REPORT OF UNTCOK AND RELATED ACTIVITIES SINCE THOSE REPORTED SEOUL POLAD FOUR EIGHT THREE JUNE TWENTYSECOND CLN PARA

ONE MEETINGS CLN SIXTYFOURTH PLENARY SESSION HELD MORNING JUNE TWENTYFIRST CONTINUED DISCUSSION CHAPTER SIX OF REPORT PD PATTERSON INTRODUCED PAPER FOR INCLUSION THEREIN ENTITLED QTE THE MEANING OF THE ELECTIONS UNQTE WHICH WAS OPPOSED BY WALLE CMA LUNA AND LIU PD JACKSON ALSO PRODUCED PAPER PAREN POLADS FOUR NINE THREE JUNE TWENTYTHIRD AND DESPATCH ONE EIGHT FOUR JUNE TWENTYFOURTH PAREN WHICH WAS OPPOSED PD NO FINAL ACTION TAKEN ON CHAPTER SIX PARA

SIXTYFIFTH PLENARY SESSION HELD MORNING JUNE TWENTYSECOND CONSIDERED DRAFT RESOLUTION INDICATING FAVORABLE ELECTION WHICH HAD BEEN INTRODUCED BY LUNA CMA WAS DISCUSSED AND VOTED DOWN DUE MORE CMA IT SEEMS CMA TO LUNAS IRRITATION WITH HIS COLLEAGUES THAN FOR ANY OTHER REASON PARA

SIXTYSIXTH PLENARY SESSION HELD MORNING JUNE TWENTYTHIRD DISCUSSED JACKSONS PAPER INTRODUCED AT SIXTYFOURTH SESSION CM



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TO WHICH HE HAD ADDED ANOTHER PAPER SOMEWHAT APOLOGETIC OF
HIS ORIGINAL PAPER PD JACKSON WAS ATTACKED FOR STAND TAKEN
IN HIS ORIGINAL PAPER CMA PAUL BONCOUR LEADING ATTACK PAREN
POLADS FOUR NINE SIX JUNE TWENTYFOURTH PAREN PD SESSION
ADJOURNED WITHOUT DECISION PD ALSO CONSIDERED FAVORABLY
ACCEPTING ASSEMBLY INVITATION ATTEND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUT
NOT ON JUNE TWENTYFIFTH PARA
SIXTYSEVENTH PLENARY SESSION HELD AFTERNOON JUNE TWENTYTHIRD
CONTINUED DISCUSSION OF JACKSON PAPER WHICH UNDER FURTHER
ATTACK LIU CMA VALLE AND LUNA WAS DROPPED AND NOT EVEN SENT
DRAFTING COMMITTEE PARA
SIXTYEIGHTH PLENARY SESSION HELD MORNING JUNE TWENTYFOURTH
CONSIDERED PAPER INTRODUCED BY LIU ENTITLED QTE IMPLEMENTATION
OF RESOLUTIONS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NOVEMBER FOURTEEN CMA
ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN UNQTE ARGUING THAT ASSEMBLY WAS QTE NATIONAL
UNQTE PD SINGH SAID HE COULD NOT SUPPORT ANY MEASURE INDICATING
UNTCOK RECOGNITION OF ASSEMBLY AS NATIONAL PD PATTERSON ALSO
ARGUED ALSO SAME LINES PD JACKSON OPPOSED IDEA THAT NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY WAS STEP TOWARD UNIFICATION PI ACCORDINGLY MATTER
WAS DROPPED PD PAUL BONCOUR AND LUNA INTRODUCED SEPARATE
LETTERS AS DRAFT REPLIED TO SYNGMAN RHEES LETTER OF JUNE
ELEVENTH TO UNTCOK PD BOTH WERE REFERRED TO MILNER FOR
COMBINING INTO ONE DRAFT PD THIS WAS LAST MEETING ATTENDED BY
JACKSON WHO LEFT SAME AFTERNOON BY AIR FOR TOKYO AND THEN
CANBERRA PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PLENARY
SIXTYNINTH/SESSION HELD MORNING JUNE TWENTYFIFTH APPROVED
COMBINED LUNA DASH PAUL BONCOUR DRAFT OF REPLY TO SYNGMAN RHEE
LETTER OF JUNE ELEVENTH WHICH WAS DISPATCHED TO RHEE BY CHAIRMAN
LIU JUNE TWENTYFIFTH PAREN TEXT SENT DEPT IN POLADS FIVE ZERO
TWO JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH PAREN PD VALLES RESOLUTION TO BE READ TO
ASSEMBLY BY HIM ON JUNE THIRTIETH WAS ALSO APPROVED PAREN
TEXT SENT DEPT IN POLADS FIVE ZERO THREE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH
PAREN PD FIRST FIFTEEN PARAGRAPHS OF CHAPTER SIX OF REPORT
WAS ENDORSED PD THUS AT THIS SESSION UNTCOK MADE SOME PROGRESS
PARA
TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN PRESS RELEASE SIXTY EIGHT JUNE TWENTYSECOND
WAS ISSUED ANNOUNCING DEPARTURE OF JACKSON FOR AUSTRALIA ON
JUNE TWENTYFOURTH FOR CONSULTATION WITH HIS GOVT AND THAT IN
HIS ABSENCE ABLE BAKER JAMIESON OF STAFF OF AUSTRALIAS MISSION
IN JAPAN WOULD REPRESENT AUSTRALIA ON UNTCOK PARA
THREE PD PERSONNEL CLN JACKSON DEPARTED JUNE TWENTYFIFTH PD
MANET AND MICHAUX OF FRENCH DELEGATION RETURNED SEOUL JUNE
TWENTYFIFTH FROM SHANGHAI PARA
FOUR PD FRENCH PIQUE CLN PAUL BONCOUR EXPRESSED CONSIDERABLE
RESENTMENT DURING MEEK OVER ROPER PAREN UNCLE PETER PAREN
ARTICLE WHICH STATED THAT UNTCOK HAD FAILED TO DO ITS DUTY AT
OPENING OF ASSEMBLY SINCE IT WAS REPRESENTED BY ONE AN UNDERLING
OF UNTCOK UNQTE PAREN REFERENCE BEING TO PAUL BONCOURS SUBSTITUTE
COSTILHES PAREN PD PAUL BONCOUR TRIED TO SHOW THAT COSTILHES
HAD SPOKEN ON BEHALF OF UNCLE NAN AND PRODUCED COPY PAREN TEXT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TRANSMITTED IN NEXT MESSAGE PAREN OF WHAT COSTILHES IS
ALLEGED TO HAVE SAID DASH SOMETHING WE HAD NEVER BEEN ABLE
TO OBTAIN BEFORE PAREN SEE SEOUL POLAD FOUR TWO ZERO JUNE
THIRD TRANSMITTING CHUS REMARKS ON THAT OCCASION PAREN PD PAUL
BONCOUR SEEMS TO FEEL THAT [redacted] STARS AND STRIPES SHOULD
NOT CARRY SUCH QTE DEFAMATORY UNQTE STATEMENTS PARA
FIVE PD LIAISON WITH ASSEMBLY CLN DURING WEEK CHANG MYUN OF
ASSEMBLYS LIAISON COMMITTEE BEGAN CALLING ON UNTCOK CHAIRMAN
LIU AND SECRETARY MILNER TO EXCHANGE VIEWS PD ON ONE OCCASION
HE INQUIRED WHETHER UNTCOK COULD BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE IN DELIVER-
ING ASSEMBLYS RESOLUTION ON UNIFICATION TO NORTH KOREAN AUTHORI-
TIES BUT GOT COLD RECEPTION AS HE WAS ADVISED TO ASK GEN HODGE
TO DO SO THROUGH HIS LIAISON OFFICER IN PYONGYANG PAREN HE
DID NOT FOLLOW THAT SUGGESTION PAREN PD CHANG ALSO DISCUSSED
POSITION OF ASSEMBLY AS ONLY LEGAL BODY TO REPRESENT KOREAN
PEOPLE PD HE ALSO CONVEYED AN INVITATION TO UNTCOK TO ATTEND
SESSION OF ASSEMBLY WHICH THEY EXPECT TO DO JUNE THIRTIETH
WHEN VALLE WILL READ RESOLUTION AS MENTIONED ABOVE AND REPORTED
SEOUL POLAD FIVE ZERO THREE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH PD THIS LIAISON
ALSO HELPED SMOOTH OVER SOME RUFFLED KOREAN FEELINGS BECAUSE
DELEGATES FAILED TO ATTEND RECEPTION GIVEN BY RHEE ON JUNE
TWENTYFOURTH BECAUSE THEY WERE BUSY THAT PARTICULAR AFTERNOON
DUE TO JACKSONS IMPENDING DEPARTURE NEXT DAY PD WHILE CHANGS
FIRST EFFORTS AT CONSULTATION PRODUCED LITTLE CMA HE WILL
CONTINUE TO CONTACT UNTCOK AND SOMETHING MAY COME OF HIS EFFORTS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PARA

SIX PD OTHER TELEGRAMS PAST WEEK ON UNTCOK ARE CLN FOUR SEVEN EIGHT JUNE TWENTYFIRST CMA FOUR SEVEN NINE JUNE TWENTYFIRST CMA FOUR NINE THREE JUNE TWENTYTHIRD CMA FOUR NINE SIX JUNE TWENTYFOURTH CMA FIVE ZERO ONE JUNE TWENTYSIXTH PD

O. F. ERBE
CWO., USA
ASST ADJT GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) G-2 Gen Weckerling
JEJ/mcc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

AFOL 714-5 300629/2 30 June 1948

TO : SECRETARY

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
SECRETARIAT

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

NO 7146 200630/2

TO :

INFO :

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

ZPOL 1024 0704552 7 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE TWO NINE JULY

SEVENTH PARA

FOLLOWING REPORTS UNTCOMS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JULY

THIRD PARA

ONE PD MEETINGS CLN SEVENTIETH PLENARY SESSION MORNING JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH

PD CONSIDERED AND APPROVED VALLES REMARKS TO BE MADE BEFORE ASSEMBLY

JUNE THIRTIETH PD BEGAN DISCUSSION PAUL BONCOURS RESOLUTION TO HAVE ALL

MEMBERS AT ANY TIME IN SEOUL CONSTITUTE LIAISON OR WORKING COMMITTEE FOR

CONSULTATION WITH ASSEMBLYS LIAISON COMMITTEE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES PD

PAUL BONCOURS PURPOSE WAS TO REMOVE LIAISON FROM SECRETARIAT AND AT SAME

TIME PROVIDE WORKING GROUP IN SEOUL IF COMMISSION AS UNIT WAS NOT

AVAILABLE PAREN FOR INSTANCE SOME DELEGATES WITHDREW PAREN PD MILNER AND

LUNA OPPOSED AND CHAIRMAN LIU ASKED FOR REDRAFT TO BE CONSIDERED LATER

PARA

PARA

PASSED

SEVENTH FIRST PLENARY SESSION JUNE TWENTYNINTH PD PAUL BONCOURS

LIAISON RESOLUTION WITH DELETION OF CERTAIN WORDS WHICH MAKE IT

QUE

INCUMBENT UPON MAIN COMMITTEE TO REFER TO COMMISSION ALL QUESTIONS

OF PRINCIPLE WHICH MAY ARISE IN THE COURSE OF ITS WORK PD UNITE IN

DISCUSSION SINGH CMA WHILE HE VOTED FOR RESOLUTION CMA INDICATED THAT



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

IF CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS AROSE CMA HE MIGHT BE INSTRUCTED TO WITHDRAW CMA WHICH STATEMENT PAUL BONCOUR USED AS ARGUMENT IN FAVOR HIS RESOLUTION PARA SEVENTYSECOND PLENARY SESSION MORNING JUNE THIRTIETH PD LIU RELINQUISHED CHAIR TO VALLE FOR TWO WEEKS PERIOD PD MINOR DISCUSSION OF CHAPTER SIX PARA SEVENTYTHIRD PLENARY SESSION MORNING JULY FIRST CLN SPENT ENTIRE SESSION ON REVISING CHAPTER SIX AND COMPLETED REVISION UP TO SECTION ON QTE MEANING OF ELECTIONS UNQTE PD PAUL BONCOUR SUGGESTED CHAPTER SIX END AT SECTION AND NEW CHAPTER SEVEN BE BEGUN BUT THIS PRODUCED DEBATE WITHOUT CONCLUSION PARA

SEVENTYFOURTH PLENARY SESSION MORNING JULY SECOND CLN CONTINUED WITH REVISION OF SECTION OF CHAPTER SIX ENTITLED QTE MEANING OF ELECTIONS UNQTE PD

SEVENTYFIFTH PLENARY SESSION MORNING JULY THIRD CLN LIU AS RAPPORTEUR PRODUCED NEW OUTLINE OF UNTCOKS REPORT WHICH CONTAINED OUTLINE REFERRED TO SEOUL POLAD FOUR SEVEN NINE JUNE TWENTYFIRST WHICH WOULD HENCEFORTH BE CALLED QTE FIRST PART UNQTE CMA PLUS NEW SECTION CALLED QTE SECOND PART UNQTE WITH THREE CHAPTERS CMA VIZ CLN PARA

CHAPTER ONE CLN SUMMARY MAIN ACTIVITIES COMMISSION AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING PERIOD MAY TWENTYFIFTH DASH JULY FIFTEENTH PARA

CHAPTER TWO CLN CONCLUSION OF COMMISSION ON PROBLEM OF INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA PAREN ABLE PAREN GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PAREN BAKER PAREN POST ELECTION DEVELOPMENTS PARA

CHAPTER THREE PD RESERVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS BY REPRESENTATIVES PD IN ADDITION THERE WOULD BE ANNEXES RELATING TO ABOVE PARA

PAUL BONCOUR REMARKED THAT THIS NEW OUTLINE PROVIDED FOR QTE RESERVATIONS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

AND OBSERVATIONS UNQTE IN BOTH PARTS ONE AND TWO AND THAT LOGICALLY THEY SHOULD FALL IN PART TWO AS NO DELEGATES HAD PUT FORTH ANY RESERVATIONS OR OBSERVATIONS FOR PART ONE ALTHOUGH MILNER INTIMATED THERE MIGHT BE SOME FROM MUGHIR[illegible] AND JACKSON PARA

DURING THIS DISCUSSION CMA MILNER POINTED OUT THAT SECRETARIAT AT LAKE SUCCESS HAD ADVISED THAT REPORT MUST BE IN ITS HANDS BY AUGUST FIRST AND THAT NO SECRETARIAT WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO ACCOMPANY UNTCOK TO PARIS PD HIS PURPOSE WAS CLEARLY TO URGE DELEGATES TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK BY AUGUST FIRST AND APPARENTLY ADJOURN PARA

TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN NUMBER SIXTY NINE CMA TEXT OF VALLES SPEECH BEFORE ASSEMBLY ON JUNE THIRTIETH PAREN SEOUL POLADS FIVE ONE ONE JUNE THIRTIETH PAREN AND NUMBER SEVENTY CMA TEXT OF UNTCOKS RESOLUTION ON ELECTIONS ALSO READ BY VALLE BEFORE ASSEMBLY PAREN SEOUL POLAD FIVE ZERO THREE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH PAREN PARA

THREE PD PERSONNEL CLN JACKSON IS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE INTO HOSPITAL IN TOKYO AND HAS NOT YET PROCEEDED AUSTRALIA PD JAMIESON HIS REPLACEMENT ARRIVED JULY FIRST PD MILNER DEPARTED JULY FOURTH FOR LAKE SUCCESS AND [illegible]berts TOOK OVER SECRETARIAT PARA

FOUR PD LIAISON CLN APPEARANCE OF DELEGATES BEFORE ASSEMBLY JUNE THIRTIETH WAS ABLE SUCCESS AND THAT FACT COUPLED WITH FAVORABLE MESSAGE AND RESOLUTION READ BY VALLE HAS IMPROVED RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASSEMBLY AND UNTCOK AND RAISED LATTERS PRESTIGE AMONG KOREANS PARA

FIVE PD SYRIAS POSITION CLN ABOUT JULY SECOND CMA ACCORDING TO PAUL BONCOUR AND LUNA CMA MILNER RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM MUGHIR SAYING IN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SUBSTANCE QTE SYRIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO CREATION OF KOREAN NATIONAL
GOVT UNQTE PD WHEN ASKED WHY TELEGRAM HAD NOT BEEN BROUGHT TO ATTENTION
OF DELEGATES CMA MILNER IS SAID TO HAVE REPLIED THAT QTE SUBJECT IS NOT
ON AGENDA UNQTE PD IF TRUE THIS MESSAGE MEANS NOT ONLY WHAT IT SAYS
BUT THAT MUGHIR WANTS QTE RESERVATIONS UNQTE WHICH HE LEFT WITH MILNER
TO BE DROPPED PD ~~DEPARTMENT WISH INQUIRE DISCRETELY OF SYRIAN DELEGATION~~
~~WHETHER SUCH MESSAGE WAS SENT~~ PARA
SIX PD MISCELLANEOUS CLN THERE ARE CERTAIN UNSATISFACTORY DEVELOPMENTS
AS REGARDS VIEWS OF DELEGATES WHICH WILL BE REPORTED SEPARATELY AS
THEY MAY REQUIRE SOME ACTION ON DEPTS PART PARA
SEVEN PD OTHER TELEGRAMS PAST WEEK ON UNTCOK CLN POLADS FIVE ZERO TWO
JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH SECLN FIVE ZERO THREE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH SECLN FIVE
ONE ZERO JUNE THIRTIETH SECLN AND FIVE ONE ONE JUNE THIRTIETH PD

JAMES M. CAGLE
WOJG USA
Asst Adj Gen

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (3) GEN WECKERLING G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

AMCONSUL SEOUL 070620/2

7 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

SECOND SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE THREE ONE JULY SEVENTH PARA

REFERENCE PARAGRAPH THREE SEOUL POLAD FIVE THREE ZERO JULY SEVENTH PARA

FOLLOWING ARE REMARKS MADE BY RHEE ON JUNE THIRTIETH WHEN UNTCOK VISITED ASSEMBLY CHX PARA

WE ARE DELIGHTED TO WELCOME TO THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THE CHAIRMAN AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA [illegible] THAT SOON AS OUR GUESTS CHA AT OUR INVITATION CHA BUT THEY ARE NO STRANGERS TO US FOR THEY HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH US EVER SINCE THEY CAME TO KOREA [illegible] JOURNEY TO ASSIST IN AND TO OBSERVE THE FREE ELECTION OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES BY THE PEOPLE ED WE CHA THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ASSEMBLE HERE TOGETHER ARE THOSE REPRESENTATIVES CHA ELECTED BY THE FREE CHOICE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE IN THAT PORTION OF OUR COUNTRY OPEN TO THE OBSERVATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION D OUR DEBT TO THESE FRIENDS WHO HAVE COME TO KOREA FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD TO ASSIST THE KOREAN PEOPLE IN [illegible] DIFFICULT TIMES IS INCALCULABLE TO BUT THIS IS THE SORT OF DEBT WHICH WE ARE HONORED TO OWE CHA FOR IT IS THE DEBT OF THE FREE PROUD OF A FREE PEOPLE CHA FROM WE REPRESENT IN THIS ASSEMBLY CHA TO THE FREE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD CHA WHO HAVE REACHED OUT TO HELP US PARA AS IS WELL KNOWN WE ARE CONSTANTLY SUFFERING AND WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONTINUE TO STRIVE TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL UNITY CMA AND TO BRING TOGETHER ALL KOREANS REGARDLESS OF RESIDENCE INTO ONE NATION AND ONE GOVT PD WE LOOK FORWARD WITH UNCONCEALED EAGERNESS TO THE DAY WHEN OUR FELLOW COUNTRY MEN IN THE NORTH WILL BE ABLE TO HOLD ELECTIONS FOR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CMA AND WHEN THEY WILL BE ABLE TO SEND THEIR FREELY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES TO TAKE THEIR RIGHTFUL PLACES IN THIS ASSEMBLY AND IN THE FORTHCOMING GOVT PD WE ARE SURE WE HAVE THE GOODWILL AND THE SUPPORT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION IN OUR EFFORTS TO REUNITE OUR COUNTRY CMA AND THAT WE CAN LOOK FORWARD TO THEIR CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AND GOOD OFFICES TO THAT END PARA

NOW CMA IT IS MY HONOR AND MY PLEASURE TO INTRODUCE TO YOU THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF ~~UNTCOK~~ PD UNQTE

JAMES M. CAGLE
WOJG USA
Asst Adj Gen

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 GenWeckerling (3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

SECRET

PRIORITY

ZPOL 1028

080757/Z

July 8, 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SECTION ONE OF TWO SECTIONS OF SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE THREE THREE JULY EIGHTH PARA REFERENCE PARAGRAPH SIX SEOUL POLADS FIVE TWO NINE JULY SEVENTH CMA THERE FOLLOW OBSERVATIONS ON UNTCOK CONCERNING SOME OF WHICH DEPT MAY WISH TO TAKE ACTION PARA

PART ONE DASH COMMUNIST TENDENCIES OF SCHMIDT AND MILNER PARA WHILE GEN HODGE AND ITEM HAVE REFERRED IN PAST TELEGRAMS TO CERTAIN COMMUNIST TENDENCIES OF SCHMIDT PAREN DUTCH PAREN AND MILNER PAREN AUSTRALIAN PAREN OF UNTCOKS SECRETARIAT CMA NOW THAT BOTH OF THEM HAVE RETURNED TO LAKE SUCCESS CMA IT SEEMS OPPORTUNE TO SUMMARIZE WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THIS MATTER SO THAT DEPT CAN AT LEAST BE ON ITS GUARD IF NO ACTION BE DESIRED OR POSSIBLE PD MOST OF OUR DIRECT INFORMATION CONCERNING SCHMIDT AND MILNER COMES FROM FRENCH SOURCES PAREN PAUL BONCOUR AND MANET PAREN BUT THERE HAVE BEEN OTHER SOURCES AND INDICATIONS PD BACK IN FEBRUARY ITEM CAME TO REALIZE THAT BOTH SCHMIDT AND MILNER WERE FORCEFUL CHARACTERS PD THEN ITEM BEGAN NOTICE THAT VICTOR HOO PAREN WHO IS COMPROMISER AND RATHER WEAK IN FACE OF OPPOSITION PAREN SHIED AWAY FROM THEM IN MATTERS WHICH THEY HANDLED EVEN THOUGH HE WAS SECRETARY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

GENERAL PD THEN GRADUALLY WE OBSERVED GROWING INFLUENCE OF THESE TWO MEN OVER JACKSON CMA PATTERSON CMA MUGHIR AND EVEN MENON FOLLOWED LATER BY SINGH PD THEIR TECHNIQUE WAS TO BLIND VISION OF THOSE DELEGATES TO MONSTROUS FAILURE OF UNCLE SUGAR SUGAR ROGER TO PERMIT ANY UNTCOK ACTIVITY IN NORTH KOREA AND WITH EQUAL ZEAL TO HIDE FROM THEM GOOD IN SOUTH KOREA BY CONTINUALLY FOCUSSING ATTENTION ON ALLEGED OR REPORTED UNSATIS-FACTORY FACTORS AND SITUATIONS IN SOUTH KOREA PD THIS DEVELOP-MENT HAS PREVENTED UNTCOK AS ABLE WHOLE FROM TAKING POSITIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD KOREA PROBLEM PARA

LATER WE BEGAN TO HEAR THROUGH PAUL BONCOUR AND HE THROUGH OTHER FRENCH PERSONNEL THAT MILNER AND SCHMIDT WERE DEFINITELY QTE SOBOLEV MEN UNQTE AND THAT THEY WERE NOT ONLY BELIEVED TO BE COMMUNICATING WITH SOBOLEV PRIVATELY BUT UNDER HIS DIRECTION PAREN ABLE PAREN FEELDING INTO LAKE SUCCESS CMA AT TIMES EVEN UNKNOWN TO DELEGATES PAREN BUT LEARNED LATER PAREN VARIOUS MEMORANDA AND PETITIONS WHICH CAME FROM MEDIOCRE AND QUITE EVIL BY NIGHT UNQTE COMMUNIST STOOGES AND PAREN BAKER PAREN SLANTED PHRASEOLOGY OF UNTCOKS DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS PAREN WHICH AS MEMBERS OF SECRETARIAT THEY COULD DO PAREN SO AS TO GIVE CASUAL READER CMA OR ONE UNFAMILIAR WITH KOREA CMA DISTINCTLY ANTI SOUTH KOREAN AND ANTI AMERICAN BIAS PD PURPOSE OF ALL THIS ACCORDING PAUL BONCOUR IS TO ENABLE SOVIETS WHEN GEN ASSEMBLY MEETS IN PARIS TO POINT OUT TO UNSUSPECTING DELEGATES THAT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA IS BAD AND THAT SOUTH KOREANS DO NOT APPROVE WHAT HAS BEEN DONE PD SOME UNCLE NAN DELEGATES WILL FALL INTO THIS SOVIET TRAP AFTER DOCUMENTS AND PARTS OF REPORT CMA PARTICULARLY PERTINENT TO RUSSIAN ARGUMENT CMA HAVE BEEN CITED PD ITEM AM SENDING BY DESPATCH ONE DOCUMENT WHICH MILNER RECENTLY SENT LAKE SUCCESS CMA WITHOUT REFERENCE TO DELEGATES CMA AFTER GIVING IT NUMBER PAREN ABLE POINT ABLE CHARLIE POINT NINETEEN SLANT NAN CHARLIE FORTY TWO CMA TWENTY NINE JUNE ONE NINE-FOUR EIGHT PAREN PD THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS TIRADE IN TRUE COMMUNIST STYLE AGAINST SOUTH KOREA AND WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE HERE PD IT CAME ALLEGEDLY FROM LIU RIM PAREN WILLIAM YOURYM PAREN WHO SIGNED HIMSELF QTE CHAIRMAN CMA THE PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE FOR FREEDOM AND UNITY OF KOREA UNQTE WHICH NOBODY HAS EVER HEARD OF CMA ALTHOUGH LIU RIM IS ABLE FOLLOWER OF KIM KOO CMA WHICH FACT SOVIETS WILL MENTION IF THEY FIND OCCASION TO USE THE DOCUMENT PARA

ACCORDING TO OUR INFORMATION CMA SCHMIDT OR MILNER CMA PROBABLY FORMER CMA WILL BE MEMBER OF UNCLE NANS SECRETARIAT AT PARIS PD IF SO HIS ACTIVITIES VIS ABLE VIS SOVIETS AND HIS HANDLING OF KOREAN PROBLEM WHEN IT ARISES WILL BEAR WATCHING PARA

PART TWO DASH WINDING UP OF UNTCOKS ACTIVITIES IN KOREA PARA FEW DAYS BEFORE MILNER LEFT SEOUL PAREN JULY FOURTH PAREN CMA HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED LETTER FROM SCHMIDT SAYING THAT SECRETARIAT HERE WOULD SOON RECEIVE TELEGRAM FROM TRYGVE LIE SUGGESTING THAT UNTCOK FINISH ITS WORK IN JULY AND GIVING

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

AS CHIEF REASON LACK OF FUNDS AND NEED OF PERSONNEL FOR PARIS
CONFERENCE OF GEN ASSEMBLY PARA
PAUL BONCOUR STATES THAT HE TOLD MILNER TO TELL LIE THAT HE
COULD EXPECT CHAPTER SIX BY JULY SMCLN CHAPTER SEVEN BY AUGUST
OR SEPT SMCLN AND THAT COMMISSION COULD NOT REACH FINAL CONCLU-
SIONS UNTIL PARIS MEETING AS DEVELOPMENTS HERE WOULD NEED TO
BE FOLLOWED RIGHT UP TO THAT MEETING AND COMPLETED THERE PD
MILNER COUNTERED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO SECRETARIAT PERSONNEL
FOR UNTCOK AT PARIS SMCLN ONLY AT LAKE SUCCESS PD HE ALSO
SAID GENERAL ASSEMBLY WOULD HAVE MANY QTE IMPORTANT UNQTE
PROBLEMS AND COULD NOT GIVE MUCH TIME TO KOREA CMA ANT PALE
THAT LIU AS RAPPORTEUR COULD EMBODY IN HIS REPORT DEVELOPMENTS
SUBSEQUENT TO CLOSING DOWN OF UNTCOK HERE PARA
ANY ACTION THAT MIGHT BE TAKEN IN THIS MATTER IS LINKED UP
WITH POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS MENTIONED BELOW IN PART THREE OF
FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON CONTINUANCE OR DISCONTINUANCE OF
WILL BE FOUND PD HOWEVER IT MAY BE REMARKED HERE THAT I
FEELS THAT UNTCOK SHOULD CONTINUE HERE PAREN WHICH WE FEEL
MOST DESIRABLE PAREN AND SLANT OR WIND UP ITS
CMA AND THE ONLY EXCUSE FOR NOT DOING SO IS LACK OF
DEPT MAY WISH INSIST THAT NECESSARY FUNDS BE FOUND
SUGAR FURNISHES MOST OF UNCLE NAN FUNDS ANYWAY PARA
THIS ENDS SECTION ONE OF TWO SECTIONS OF POLADS FIVE SIX

Official designation of sender: CG USAFIK
Distribution: C/S AC POLAD G-2 Gen Hackett
(3)
Page 4 of 4 pages (Polad's 533)

John Reed Kilpatrick, Jr.
Lieutenant General
USA
Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

SECRET

PRIORITY

ZPOL 1029

080758/Z

8 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE THREE
THREE JULY EIGHTH CMA SECOND PART OF TWO PARTS PARA
PART THREE DASH CONSULTATION WITH QTE NATIONAL GOVT OF KOREA UNQTE
PARA UPON APPROVAL BY ASSEMBLY PAREN EXPECTED SHORTLY PAREN OF
CONSTITUTION FOR QTE NATIONAL GOVT OF KOREA UNQTE PAREN IN WHICH
DESCRIBED BOUNDARIES OF TERRITORY SUBJECT TO JURISDICTION OF
THAT GOVT WILL INCLUDE NORTH KOREA PAREN CMA WHEN NO INDICATION
IN CONSTITUTION OR ELSEWHERE THAT SAID NATIONAL GOVT IS QUOTE
PROVISIONAL UNQTE PENDING CONSIDERATION OF KOREA PROBLEM BY UN
ASSEMBLY CMA NEW CRISIS WILL DEVELOP IN UNTCOK WHICH MAY BE FORCED
MAY RESULT IN TERMINATION OF ITS ACTIVITIES FORTHWITH OR SHORTLY
THEREAFTER WITHOUT ACTION BEING TAKEN ON THREE POINTS PROVIDED
IN PARAGRAPH FOUR RESOLUTION TWO CMA OR AT LEAST BY UNTCOK AS
UNIT PD MERE APPROVAL BY ASSEMBLY OF CONSTITUTION NOW UNDER
CONSIDERATION MAY BRING ABOUT THIS CRISIS EVEN BEFORE (OR) THAT
THAT CONSTITUTION IS FORMED AND NOTICE THEREOF SENT TO UNTCOK
PD VARIOUS DELEGATES HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING THIS APPROACH(ING) BUT
FOR SOME TIME AND RECENT SOUNDING OUT OF THEIR VIEWS GENERALLY
FOLLOWING PARA
PATTERSON AND SINGH WILL REFRAIN FROM FURTHER UNTCOK DISCUSSIONS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AND POSSIBLY REFUSE TO ATTEND ANY MORE MEETINGS CMA WHILE THEY REQUEST NEW INSTRUCTIONS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVTS PD IN REQUESTING THESE INSTRUCTIONS THEY WILL STATE THEIR VIEWS SOMEWHAT AS FOLLOWS CLN GOVT TO BE FORMED UNDER CONSTITUTION IS NOT SITE NATIONAL UNITE SINCE IT HAS NO JURISDICTION OVER NORTH KOREA AND NORTH KOREANS HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN ITS FORMATION PD SINCE GOVT IS NOT SITE NATIONAL UNQIE IN FORGOING SENSE CMA THEY WILL ARGUE THAT IT IS INAPPROPRIATE IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE TO CONSULT CONCERNING THESE MATTERS MENTIONED PARAGRAPH FOUR RESOLUTION TWO PD WHILE THEY HAVE NOT SO STATED OPENLY CMA INFERENCE IS THAT THEY WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONSULT WITH GOVT TO BE FORMED IN SOUTH KOREA IF IT STYLED ITSELF SITE PROVISIONAL UNTIL PENDING DECISION BY GEN ASSEMBLY PD SINCE IT HAS FAILED TO DO SO CMA THEY WILL ARGUE AND RECOMMEND THAT UNTCOK SHOULD COMPLETE ITS REPORT CMA CONCLUDING WITH REMARKS SUBSTANTIALLY AS INDICATED ABOVE CMA AND REFER WHOLE MATTER TO GEN ASSEMBLY FOR DECISION AS TO FUTURE VIABLE MAN COURSE OF ACTION WITH RESPECT KOREA PD IN SPITE OF FAVORABLE ELECTION CMA THEY WILL PROBABLY POINT OUT TO THEIR GOVTS THAT KIM KOO AND KIMM KUSIC FACTIONS ARE STILL HOLDING OUT AGAINST SOUTH KOREA GOVT AND HAVE CONTACTS WITH NORTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES WHICH MIGHT BRING ABOUT UNITY OF COUNTRY IF MATTERS WERE TAKEN TO GEN ASSEMBLY PD FARLN THIS POINT OF VIEW SEEMS TO DOMINATE MENONS MIND AS INDICATED IN DEPTEL TWO FIVE ZERO JULY SIXTH PAREN PD

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AS REGARDS NEW AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVE CMA JAMIESON CMA HIS VIEWS ARE NOT YET KNOWN AS HE HAS BEEN VERY RETICENT ABOUT TALKING SINCE HE CAME PD IN VIEW OF STRONG POSITIVE POSITION TAKEN BY JACKSON CMA WHICH APPEARED TO HAVE SUPPORT OF HIS GOVT CMA WE ANTICIPATE JAMIESON WILL GO ALONG WITH PATTERSON AND SINGH PD IN ABSENCE MUGHIR WE DO NOT KNOW POSITIVELY WHETHER SYRIA ANY LONGER HAS ANY VOICE IN MATTER OR CMA IF SO CMA WHAT ITS ATTITUDE WILL BE EXCEPT THAT WE NOW KNOW POSITIVELY THAT MILNER RECEIVED TELEGRAM FROM MUGHIR STATING THAT QTE SYRIA HAS NO OBJECTION TO THE CREATION OF ABLE KOREAN NATIONAL GOVT UNQTE PARA AS REGARDS PAUL BONCOUR CMA WHO HAS BEEN VERY HELPFUL TO OUR POINT OF VIEW CMA HE WILL GO ALONG WITH CONSULTATION WITH NEW GOVT BUT HE PERSONALLY FEELS THAT IT IS MISTAKE FOR GOVT TO BE FORMED TO CALL ITSELF QTE NATIONAL UNQTE WHEN EVERYONE KNOWS IT IS NOT NATIONAL GOVT OF ALL/KOREA PD HE FEELS WE SHOULD RECOGNIZE TO ASSEMBLY THAT IT DECLARE IN SOME DOCUMENT PAREN SEPARATE CON CONSTITUTION PAREN THAT GOVT TO BE FORMED WILL BE QTE PROVISIONAL UNQTE UNTIL AFTER GEN ASSEMBLY HAS CONSIDERED KOREA QUESTION PD WE DO NOT KNOW WHAT DEPTS ATTITUDE WOULD BE TOWARD ANY APPROACH ON OUR PART TO PERSUADE PRESENT ASSEMBLY TO DO THIS BUT THINK WE QTE SOUNDINGS UNQTE WITH TRUSTED MEMBERS CMA WITHOUT REVEALING OUR REAL PURPOSE CMA IMMEDIATELY PRODUCED EXTREMELY UNFAVORABLE REACTION PD ALSO KNOWING RHEES ATTITUDE CMA WE ARE SURE THAT HE WOULD OPPOSE IT VIOLENTLY PARA

FOREGOING INDICATES THAT LIU CMA VALLE AND LUNA ARE PREPARED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ACCEPT WITHOUT QUESTION GOVT TO BE FORMED AS NATIONAL AND TO
CONSULT WITH IT ON POINTS MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH FOUR RESOLUTION
TWO PD PAUL BONCOUR WILL GO ALONG WITH THEM BUT PROBABLY WILL NOT
PUSH MATTERS AS HE WANTS TO WIND UP REPORT IN PARIS PD ASSUMING
THAT SYRIA NO LONGER HAS ANY VOICE IN MATTER CMA OPPOSITION GROUP
WILL LIKELY BE PATTERSON CMA JAMIESON AND SINGH PD THUS UNTOOK
WOULD BE EQUALLY DIVIDED ON QUESTION PD LIU CMA VALLE CMA AND
LUNA COULD PROBABLY CMA ACTING AS QTE MAIN COMMITTEE UNQTE CMA
PAREN PARAGRAPH ONE SEOUL POLADS FIVE TWO NINE JULY SEVENTH
PAREN CARRY ON CONSULTATIONS BUT RESULTS THEREOF WOULD HAVE
DOUBTFUL VALUE IN CIRCUMSTANCES CMA AND BESIDES VALLE AND LUNA
ARE SO ANXIOUS FOR PERSONAL REASONS TO WIND UP UNTCOK AND LEAVE
KOREA THAT THEY WILL PROBABLY NOT TAKE ANY STRONG POSITION AGAINST
OPPOSITIONS DESIRE TO CLOSE REPORT TO DATE CMA LEAVING GEN
ASSEMBLY MAKE FINAL DECISIONS PARA
SINCE DEPT HAS ALREADY MADE APPROPRIATELY REALISTIC APPROACHES
TO GOVTS OF REPRESENTATIVES HERE CMA CLEARLY INDICATING COURSE
OF ACTION WHICH WE FEEL SHOULD BE FOLLOWED CMA AND SINCE THESE
APPROACHES HAVE PRODUCED LITTLE CHANGE IN ATTITUDE OF DELEGATES
CMA AS KNOWN HERE CMA EXCEPT POSSIBLY SOME MODIFICATION IN
PAUL BONCOURS ATTITUDE AND THAT OF SYRIA IF AFOREMENTIONED
TELEGRAM MEANS WHAT IT SAYS CMA WE HARDLY KNOW WHAT TO SUGGEST
PD HOWEVER IT IS OBVIOUSLY MOST DESIRABLE THAT UNTCOK CONTINUE
ITS ACTIVITIES HERE THROUGH CONSULTATIVE PERIOD PROVIDED FOR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

IN PARAGRAPH FOUR RESOLUTION TWO PARA
OUR FEELING HERE IS THAT GENERAL RESULTS OF UNTCOK TO DATE CMA
IN SPITE OF ALL DIFFICULTIES AND SHORTCOMINGS CMA ARE SATIS-
FACTORY PD UNTCOK HAS UNANIMOUSLY PAREN ABLE PAREN DECLARED IN
RESOLUTION ADOPTED APRIL TWENTYEIGHTH ~~XXXXX~~ ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT
THAT QTE THERE EXISTS IN SOUTH KOREA ABLE REASONABLE DEGREE OF
FREE ATMOSPHERE WHEREIN THE DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS CMA FREEDOM OF
SPEECH CMA PRESS AND ASSEMBLY ARE RECOGNIZED AND RESPECTED UNQTE
CMA ON BASIS OF WHICH UNTCOK DECIDED TO OBSERVE ELECTIONS MAY
TENTH CMA AND PAREN BAKER PAREN IN RESOLUTION ADOPTED JUNE
TWENTYFIFTH CMA ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA UNTCOK RECORDED ITS
OPINION QTE THAT THE RESULTS OF THE BALLOT OF TEN MAY ONE NINE
FOUR EIGHT ARE ABLE VALID EXPRESSION OF THE FREE WILL OF THE
ELECTORATE IN THOSE PARTS OF KOREA WHICH WERE ACCESSIBLE TO THE
COMMISSION AND IN WHICH THE INHABITANTS CONSTITUTED APPROXIMATELY
TWO THIRDS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL KOREA PD UNQTE THIS SATISFACTORY
RECORD SHOULD NOT BE MARRED BY CESSATION OF UNTCOKS ACTIVITIES
HERE BEFORE JOB IS FINISHED REGARDLESS OF DATE WHEN GENERAL
ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS KOREAN PROBLEM PARA
THIS ENDS SECTION TWO OF TWO SECTIONS OF POLADS FIVE THREE
THREE PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD(3) G-2 Gen Weckerling



John W. Rachko, Jr.
JOHN W. RACHKO, JR
CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

SECRET
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

URGENT

ZPOL 1031

9 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

080900/2

HODGE SENDS FOR JACBOS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE
THREE FIVE JULY NINTH PARA
REFERENCE ASSEMBLY SCHEDULE MENTIONED SEOUL POLAD FIVE THREE
TWO CMA JULY SEVENTH CMA ASSEMBLY DECIDED LATE AFTERNOON
JULY SEVENTH THAT CONSTITUTION AS REDRAFTED CMA FOLLOWING
SECOND READING CMA BE ACCEPTED AS FINAL WITHOUT FORMAL THIRD
READING SUBJECT ONLY TO RESTRICTED POLISHING OF PHRASEOLOGY
BY DRAFTING COMMITTEE PD ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY
TWELFTH CMA BY WHICH TIME POLISHED DRAFT WILL HAVE BEEN CIR-
CULATED AND ACCEPTED AS FINAL PARA
ASSEMBLY ON THAT DATE WILL PROCEED WITH ENABLING LEGISLATION
RELATING TO FORMATION OF GOVT PAREN ESTIMATED TIME ABOUT ONE
WEEK PAREN CMA FOLLOWING WHICH PRESIDENT WILL BE ELECTED AND
PRIME MINISTER AND OTHER CABINET MINISTERS SELECTED PD
AS STATED IN POLADS FIVE THREE TWO CMA MOST ASSEMBLY LEADERS
FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONS DESIRE THAT LIBERATION DAY PAREN
AUGUST FIFTEENTH PAREN BECOME STARTING POINT FOR NEW GOVT
PD HOWEVER AS IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT HIGH OFFICIALS CAN AND
WILL BE SELECTED BEFORE AUGUST FIFTEENTH CMA PROBABLY EVEN IF

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

JULY TWENTYSIXTH CMA IT NOW APPEARS THAT NOTICE OF FORMATION OF GOVT COULD BE GIVEN TO UNTCOK NOT LATER THAN AUGUST FIRST PD THIS WILL PERMIT EXCHANGE FEW DAYS LATER OF NOTES IN TABS ABLE AND BAKER AND NEGOTIATIONS CONTEMPLATED THEREIN COULD BE BEGUN IN PREPARATION FOR FORMAL OCCASION ON AUGUST FIFTEENTH PARA

DEPT WILL NOTE THEREFORE THAT ESTIMATED TIME TABLE IN VARIOUS WHITE PAPERS IS DEFINITELY OFF SCHEDULE BY THIRTY DAYS CMA ITEM EASY CMA JULY FIRST CMA AS COMPARED WITH AUGUST FIRST AS DATE OF NOTIFICATION TO UNTCOK OF FORMATION OF GOVT PARA

THREE MEMBERS LIAISON COMMITTEE CALLED ON ME YESTERDAY AFTER-NOON TO DISCUSS HOW PREPARATIONS MIGHT BE MADE TO EFFECT TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY AND TO INQUIRE HOW UNTCOK FITTED INTO THESE ARRANGEMENTS PD WITHOUT REVEALING EXACT NATURE OF OUR PLANNING CMA ITEM INDICATED THAT UNITED STATES DESIRED THAT EVERYTHING BE COORDINATED INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE WITH PROVISIONS UNCIE NAN RESOLUTIONS AND THAT PRESUMABLY THEREFORE WE AND UNTCOK MUST AWAIT NOTIFICATION OF FORMATION OF GOVT PD WE STILL HAVE MATTER UNDER DISCUSSION AND ARE ENDEAVORING COMPLY TIMETABLE MENTIONED ABOVE PD IF CONFIRMED WE MUST BE PREPARED PROCEED BY JULY TWENTYSIXTH PARA

DEPTS ATTENTION IS ALSO INVITED TO FACT THAT WHITE PAPERS ENVISAGE AUGUST FIFTEENTH AS DATE FOR QTE INITIATION OF TROOP WITHDRAWAL UNQTE PD AS THAT DATE WAS TENTATIVELY FIXED ON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ASSUMPTION THAT NATIONAL KOREAN GOVT WOULD BE READY JULY FIRST
AND AS THAT KEY DATE HAS BEEN DELAYED ONE MONTH PAREN TO ABOUT
AUGUST FIRST PAREN CMA PLANNING DATE FOR INITIATION OF TROOP
WITHDRAWAL CERTAINLY SHOULD BE DELAYED BY ONE MONTH TO SEPT
FIFTEENTH PD DEPT SHOULD BRING THIS FACT STRONGLY TO ATTENTION
DEPT OF ARMY SO THAT ITS OPERATIONAL PLANS BASED ON THAT DATE
WILL BE DELAYED ACCORDINGLY AND THUS PREVENT THIS PHASE OF
OUR PLANNING AND OPERATIONS FROM GETTING OUT OF LINE WITH
POLITICAL PHASES PD BY ALL MEANS NO ACTION TO IMPLEMENT
WILLIAM DAY SHOULD BE TAKEN AS RESULTING PUBLICITY WILL
COMPLICATE IF NOT JEOPARDIZE OUR HOPE THAT UNTCOK WILL GIVE
FORMAL APPROVAL TO NEW GOVT PARA
IN CONSIDERING INSTRUCTIONS WHICH DEPT MAY WISH TO GIVE AS
RESULT OF THIS TELEGRAM CMA REFERENCE SHOULD ALSO BE MADE TO
OBSERVATIONS ON UNTCOK CONTAINED IN POLADS FIVE THREE THREE
JULY EIGHTH PARA
AS SOON AS WILLIAMS RETURNS FROM TOKYO [redacted] TOMORROW
PAREN TO ENABLE ME TO DISCUSS SUBJECT WITH HIM CMA ITEM MAY
SUBMIT COMA COMMENT ON TIMING DATE FOR ARRIVAL CHIEF OF MISSION
PD THERE IS NO LONGER ANY NEED FOR SPECIAL SECRECY ABOUT
MENTIONING HIS NAME IN DEPTS TELEGRAMS AS HIS NAME IS NOW
GENERALLY KNOWN IN OUR OFFICIAL CIRCLES PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK
DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Dr. Noble Gen Wed[illegible]
lin[illegible]

(3)



[illegible] ERBE
CWO USA
SSI [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Hodeliu-4

SECRET

ZPOL 1034

0905411/2

URGENT

9 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

SECRET

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE
THREE SEVEN JULY NINTH PARA
IN VIEW RAPIDLY DEVELOPING SITUATION REPORTED SEOUL POLAD
FIVE THREE FIVE JULY NINTH AND CERTAIN ADDITIONAL [redacted]
INFORMATION WHICH HAS JUST BECOME AVAILABLE CONCERNING UNTCOK
PLANS CMA WISH TO ADD FOLLOWING COMMENTS TO THOSE SUBMITTED
IN SEOUL POLADS FIVE THREE THREE JULY EIGHTH ON UNTCOK CLN
PARA ONE PD PAUL BONCOUR SEEMS DETERMINED SOMEHOW TO GET
HIMSELF AND CMA IF NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THAT CMA TO GET
WHOLE COMMISSION TO PARIS FOR GEN ASSEMBLY MEETING PD AM
INFORMED THAT HE HAS GOTTEN AROUND UNWILLINGNESS OF TRYGVE
LIE TO FURNISH SECRETARIAT BY PERSUADING FRENCH GOVT TO
OFFER LIE HOUSING AND OTHER FACILITIES PD HE HAS ALSO
AROUSED DESIRE OF LUNA CMA VALLE AND EVEN SINGH TO GO TO
PARIS PD PATTERSON AND JAMIESON ARE NON COMMITAL PARA
TWO PD WISH RE DASH EMPHASIZE THEREFORE THAT COMMISSION
SHOULD REMAIN HERE CMA AT LEAST SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF IT
CMA TOGETHER WITH SMALL SECRETARIAT CMA CERTAINLY TO
COMPLETE CONSULTATIONS WITH NATIONAL GOVT AND IF POSSIBLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

UNTIL GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS COME TO SOME DECISION REGARDING KOREA PROBLEM PD WHILE NO ONE CAN FORETELL WHAT SOVIETS WILL DO CMA HAVE STRONG SUSPICION THEY MAY MAKE SOME REASONABLY PLAUSIBLE COMPROMISE PROPOSAL AT PARIS PAREN FOR INSTANCE CMA PERMIT UNCLE NAN OBSERVED ELECTION IN NORTH KOREA PAREN WHICH COULD NOT WELL BE TURNED DOWN AND WHICH WOULD REQUIRE ACTION IN SOME FORM BY UNITED NATIONS GROUP IN KOREA PD IT WOULD THEREFORE BE MORE EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL TO HAVE ABLE UNCLE NAN GROUP ALREADY IN KOREA FAMILIAR WITH PROBLEM THAN TO START ALL OVER AGAIN WITH NEW GROUP PARA THREE PD ALSO CMA SOME DECISION MAY BE REACHED AT PARIS REGARDING MUTUAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL BUT CMA SHOULD THAT DEVELOPMENT NOT OCCUR CMA IT WOULD STILL BE HELPFUL TO HAVE UNCLE NAN GROUP IN KOREA TO OBSERVE OPERATIONS OF WITHDRAWAL OF UNCLE SUGAR TROOPS PARA

FOUR PD ACCORDINGLY CMA IF DEPT CONCURS IN FOREGOING CMA STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT DEPARTURE OF UNTCOK FOR PARIS OR ITS DISSOLUTION OTHERWISE PD PROBABLY BEST APPROACH IS TO AGREE WITH SECGEN LIE THAT PRESENCE OF UNTCOK AT PARIS IS UNNECESSARY AND TO REMOVE PROMOTER OF IDEA PAREN PAUL BONCOUR PAREN EITHER BY SUGGESTING TO FRENCH AUTHORITIES THAT IT ORDER HIM TO PARIS FOR CONSULTATION OR SUGGEST TO LIE THAT UNTCOK BRING HIM TO PARIS AS CO DASH RAPPORTEUR WITH LIU PD BOTH MENON AND VICTOR HOO ATTENDED INTERIM COMMITTEE SESSIONS ON KOREA IN FEBRUARY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

AND UNTCOK MIGHT WELL HAVE TWO REPRESENTATIVES AT PARIS
PD IF PAUL BONCOUR HIMSELF CAN GET TO PARIS HE IS LIKELY
TO FORGET ABOUT OTHERS WHO WOULD THEN RLMAIN HERE CMA AT
LEAST SOME OF THEM CMA TO CONSTITUTE ABLE QTE MAIN COMMITTEE
UNQTE READY FOR ACTION PARA
FIVE PD ATTENDED DINNER LAST NIGHT WITH JAMIESON AND FIND
HIM TO BE VERY TACITURN PERSON WHO COULD NOT BE COAXED TO
SAY ANYTHING ABOUT HIS VIEWS OR THOSE OF HIS GOVT ON KOREA
PROBLEM PARA
SIX PD SINCE DEPARTURE OF MILNER CMA HIS SUCCESSOR BINNERTS
IS PROVING TO BE MOST HELPFUL AND COOPERATIVE AND IS THEREFORE
FIRST SENIOR MEMBER OF SECRETARIAT TO ADOPT THAT ATTITUDE PT

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Gen Weckerling
JEJ/mtc

(3)



CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

ZPOL 7562 100615Z

10 July 1948

TC : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINTCHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE THREE EIGHT JUNE TENTH PARA

ACCORDING TO PRESENT ASSEMBLY PLANNING CMA ENABLING LEGISLATION ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION TO BE ENACTED NEXT WEEK WILL PROBABLY PROVIDE FOR FOLLOWING BRANCHES AND AGENCIES PARA

ONE PD EXECUTIVE CMA LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL BRANCHES PARA

TWO PD THREE BUREAUS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE TO PRESIDENT CLN CIVIL SERVICE CMA INSPECTION AND AUDIT PARA

THREE PD CABINET HEADED BY PRIME MINISTER RESPONSIBLE TO PRESIDENT WITH FOLLOWING TEN MINISTRIES CLN HOME AFFAIRS CMA FOREIGN AFFAIRS CMA AGRICULTURE CMA COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY CMA FINANCE CMA EDUCATION CMA JUSTICE CMA SOCIAL PAREN HEALTH AND LABOR PAREN DEFENSE CMA TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS PARA

FOUR PD FOUR DEPTS RESPONSIBLE TO CABINET CLN ADMINISTRATION CMA PUBLIC INFORMATION CMA LEGAL DRAFTING CMA ECONOMIC PLANNING PARA

FIVE PD UNDER BUREAU OF ECONOMIC PLANNING THERE WILL BE AN ECONOMIC BOARD AND ABLE BUREAU OF BUDGET PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SIX PD DISCUSSION STILL GOING ON TO DETERMINE WHETHER POLICE SHALL BE SEPARATE MINISTRY PAREN MAKING ELEVEN PAREN OR PLACED UNDER HOME MINISTRY PD

JAMES M. CAGLE
WOJG USA
Asst Adj Gen

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Dr. Noble Gen Weckerl
(4)
JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Hechenling

SECRET

SECRET URGENT

ZPOL 1041 100203/2

10 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE
THREE NINE JULY TENTH PARA
ITEM AM AFRAID THAT IN RUSH OF OTHER MATTERS ITEM HAVE NOT
SPECIFICALLY ANSWERED REQUEST FOR COMMENTS PAREN CONTAINED IN
DEPTEL TWO ONE THREE JUNE TWENTYNINTH PAREN CONCERNING PAUL
BONCOUR BUT GENERAL COMMENTS ON HIM AND OTHER DELEGATES AND
THEIR VIEWS FOUND IN POLADS FIVE THREE THREE JULY EIGHTH
AND FIVE THREE SEVEN JULY NINTH AND INFORMATION CONTAINED IN
TWO ONE NINE JULY SECOND PROBABLY CONTAIN ANSWERS WHICH MAY
BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS CLN PARA
ONE PD PAUL BONCOUR IS CMA AT LEAST ON SURFACE CMA FRIENDLY
TOWARD OUR POLICIES AND TRIES TO BE HELPFUL PARA
TWO PD HIS HELPFULNESS IS HOWEVER ERRATIC AS HE IS TEMPERA-
PERSON WHO ONE DAY IS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT WORK OF UNTCOK AND
THE NEXT DAY ABOUT GOING SOMEWHERE FOR QTE VACATION UNQTE IF
HE EVEN TALKED TO GEN HODGE ABOUT PLANNING HUNTING TRIP TO
ALASKA PARA
THREE PD HE AGREES THAT COMMISSION SHOULD GO ON WITH ITS WORK
THROUGH CONSULTATIONS PAREN ALTHOUGH HE PERSONALLY QUESTIONS
ADVISABILITY OF SETTING UP QTE NATIONAL KOREAN GOVT UNQTE
BEFORE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATION OF KOREA PROBLEM PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

BUT HE SO EARNESTLY DESIRES TO GET BACK TO PARIS DURING GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION THAT HE IN EFFECT NULLIFIES CONTINUING WORK AND EFFORT HERE BY PROPOSING THAT ENTIRE COMMISSION PROCEED PARIS TO FINISH ITS REPORT PARA

FOUR PD PROBABLY MOST EFFECTIVE COURSE WOULD BE TO PERSUADE FRENCH FON OFFICE INSTRUCT HIM THAT IT FEELS PAREN IF OF COURSE THIS IS ALSO DEPTS VIEW PAREN THAT UNTCOK OR SOME PART OF IT SHOULD REMAIN HERE TO CARRY ON CONSULTATIONS UNTIL GENERAL ASSEMBLY HAS CONSIDERED KOREA PROBLEM AND AT SAME TIME BRING HIM BACK TO PARIS EITHER AS CONSULTANT TO FONOFF DURING GEN ASSEMBLY SESSION OR AS CO DASH RAPPORTEUR WITH LIU PAREN AS SUGGESTED SEOUL POLAD FIVE THREE SEVEN JULY NINTH PAREN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Gen Peckerling (3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Hickerson

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: STATE DEPT

INFO: CINCFE
JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM 1048

PRIORITY

11 July 1948

110800Z

FOUR SEND FOR J/CCS PD EMBS ES SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE

ZERO ZERO ONE JULY ELEVEN PARA

NORTH PYONGYANG ANNOUNCED EVENING JULY TEN THAT FIFTH

SESSION OF NORTH KOREAN PEOPLES COUNCIL HAD THAT DATE

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVING THE CONSTITUTION DRAFTED BY

[redacted] AND CALLING FOR [redacted] ELECTION

ON AUGUST TWENTY FIVE PD SUBSTANCE OF THESE FIVE

RESOLUTIONS IS SEVEN PARA

RESOLUTION ON CONSTITUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC KOREAN [illegible]

[illegible] BE ENFORCED IN NORTH KOREA UNTIL IT CAN BE

[illegible] PARA

[illegible] THAT GENERAL ELECTION SHALL BE HELD ON [illegible]

[illegible] OF THE SUPREME PEOPLES COUNCIL AND DECLARES THAT

[illegible] AND SUCH ELECTION WILL BE UNDERTAKEN BY [illegible]

[illegible] MEMBERS APPOINTED BY STANDING COMMITTEE OF PEOPLES

COUNCIL PARA

[illegible] THAT THE ELECTION SHALL BE HELD ON AUGUST TWO

[illegible] THAT NEW COMMITTEE APPROVES ELECTION REGULATIONS

[illegible] AND STANDING COMMITTEE APPOINTS SEVENTEEN

MEMBERS OF CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE TO PREPARE

FOR ELECTION PD PARA

PAGE ONE OF [illegible] PAGES

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

TEXT OF ELECTION REGULATIONS WERE BROADCAST AS WELL AS VERY
LONG STATEMENT BY KIM IL SUNG IN PRESENTING CONSTITUTION TO
PEOPLES COUNCIL IN WHICH HE ACCUSES UNITED STATES WITH HELP
OF REACTIONARIES AND TRAITORS OF DIVIDING KOREA PERMANENTLY
ALONG THIRTY EIGHTH PARALLEL CMA OF DISRUPTING ECONOMY OF
SOUTH KOREA CMA OF CREATING POLICE STATE EEE PAREN MENTIONS
UNCLE PETER REPORT TO THAT EFFECT PAREN CMA AND OF BRUTAL
DISREGARD OF KOREAN RIGHTS AS EVIDENCE BY RECENT BOMBING OF
KOREAN FISHERMEN PD PARA
[illegible] REPORT ALSO STATED THAT FOLLOWING FOREGOING DECISIONS
[illegible] OLD FLAG OF KOREA PAREN TAI KOOK KI PAREN WAS LOWERED
AND [illegible] NEW NATIONAL FLAG OF THE DEMOCRATIC KOREAN PEOPLES
[illegible] WAS RAISED PD PARA
[illegible] INDICATION OF RIGGED CHARACTER OF PROCEEDINGS CMA [illegible]
[illegible] REQUIRED TIME REQUIRED TO LISTEN TO KIM IL SUNGS LONG
[illegible] CMA AS WELL AS OTHERS CMA AND TO MAKE FIVE DECISIONS
[illegible] WAS TWO HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES ACCORDING TO [illegible]
[illegible] RADIO FOR OPENING AND CLOSING OF COUNCILS SESSION
[illegible]
[illegible]
IT SEEMS THEREFORE THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES ARE REGULARIZING
[illegible] IN NORTH KOREA BY AN ELECTION PREPARATORY TO [illegible]
[illegible] TO U.N. PROPOSE AT MEETING GENERAL ASSEMBLY PD THERE
[illegible] THAT IT MIGHT BE DESIRABLE FOR UNTCOK TO ATTEMPT TO
PROPOSE TO SOVIET AND NORTH KOREAN AUTHORITIES THAT IT BE
PERMITTED TO OBSERVE THIS NORTH KOREAN ELECTION AS WAS DONE
IN SOUTH KOREA PD POSSIBLY AUSTRALIAN CMA CANADIAN AND IND

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



delegates MAY SUGGEST SUCH ACTION PD HOWEVER WE ARE TAKING NO STEPS TO SUGGEST IT UNLESS DEPT ADVISES THAT IT DESIRES US TO DO SO PD IF DEPT THINKS FAVORABLY OF SUGGESTION CMA IT MAY PREFER THAT USUN MAKE THE APPROACH TO SECRETARIAT AT LAKE SUCCESS PD DANGER LATENT IN THIS SUGGESTION CMA AS WE SEE IT CMA IS THAT IF REPEAT IF SOVIETS SHOULD ACCEPT CMA THIS FACT MIGHT MOVE UNTOOK TO REQUEST THAT WE POSTPONE ANY TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HERE UNTIL GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS/PD SUCH DEVELOPMENT WOULD UPSET OUR PRESENT PLANS AND LEAD TO DIFFICULTY WITH RHEE AND OTHER SOUTH KOREAN LEADERS WHO ARE IN NO MOOD TO BROOK FURTHER DELAYS PD END MSG

DESIRED DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: AG G/S POLAD G-2 Gen. Weckerling (3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Stuckenberg

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

122303/B

ROUTINE

ZPOL 1038

12 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE ENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE FOUR THREE JULY TWELFTH PARA

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY UNTOCK ACTIVITIES WEEK ENDED JULY TENTH CLN PARA

ONE PD MEETINGS CLN SEVENTY SIXTH PLENARY SESSION JULY SIXTH CLN MUCH DISCUSSION WHETHER THERE SHOULD BE CHAPTER SEVEN IN REPORT PAREN TO CONTAIN INDIVIDUAL DELEGATES OBSERVATIONS AND RESERVATIONS PAREN WITH PAUL BONCOUR TAKING STRONG POSITION AGAINST PD THIS LED TO QUESTION OF RESERVATIONS WHICH MUGHIR IS REPORTED TO WISH TO MAKE AND DEMAND FROM LUNA FOR READING OF MUGHIRS TELEGRAM THAT SYRIA HAD NO OBJECTION TO NATIONAL GOVT PD HE DID SO TO SUPPORT HIS AND PAUL BONCOURS ARGUMENT THAT MUGHIR COULD NOT NOW HAVE ANY RESERVATIONS PD BINGHAM THEN READ MUGHIRS TELEGRAM AS WELL AS TELEGRAM FROM MILNER TO MUGHIR PD THUS FOR FIRST TIME MUGHIRS MESSAGE CAME OFFICIALLY TO ATTENTION OF ALL DELEGATES PD WHEN VOTE WAS TAKEN CHAPTER SEVEN WAS KILLED BY VOTE OF FIVE AGAINST WITH TWO ABSTENTIONS PAREN AUSTRALIA AND INDIA PAREN SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE PATTERSON DID NOT GO ALONG WITH AUSTRALIA AND INDIA IN THIS MATTER PAR SEVENTY SEVENTH PLENARY SESSION JULY SEVENTH CLN COMPLETED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECOND READING CHAPTER SIX UP TO CONCLUSIONS PD PAUL BONCOUR SUGGESTED THAT VALLES RESOLUTION TO EFFECT MAY TEN ELECTION WAS VALID EXPRESSION OF FREE WILL OF ELECTORATE IN THOSE PARTS OF KOREA ACCESSIBLE TO COMMISSION PAREN SEOUL POLAD FIVE ZERO THREE JUNE TWENTYEIGHTH PAREN CONSTITUTE CONCLUSION PD NO DECISION HOWEVER WAS TAKEN PD AT THIS SESSION THERE WAS SOME DISCUSSION OF COMPLAINTS OF BAD FOOD AT UNTCOKS BILLET WHICH LED TO REQUEST OF PAUL BONCOUR AND PROMISE BY BINNERTS TO ASCERTAIN EXACT STATUS OF COMMISSION FINANCES PARA

SEVENTY EIGHTH PLENARY SESSION JULY EIGHTH CLN ENTIRE SESSION DEVOTED TO FURTHER DISCUSSION CHAPTER SIX NOW IN THIRD READING PD NO DECISION REACHED ON QTE CONCLUSIONS UNQTE BROUGHT UP AT PREVIOUS MEETING PD LIU REMINDED DELEGATES THAT NO DECISION HAD BEEN TAKEN ON HIS PROPOSAL THAT THERE BE SECOND PART TO REPORT PD HE COMMENTED THAT PROBABLY HIS PROPOSAL WAS NO LONGER VALID AS IT WAS POSSIBLE COMMISSION MIGHT WIND UP BUSINESS BY AUGUST FIRST AND HIS ORAL PRESENTATION IN PARIS AS RAPPORTEUR COULD BE CONSIDERED AS PART TWO PD THIS DISTURBED PAUL BONCOUR WHO STATED AFTERWARDS THAT LIU KEEPS HARPING ON CLOSING DOWN ABOUT DATE MENTIONED AND THAT LIU HASNOT WRITTEN LINE OF HIS FUTURE REPORT PARA

SEVENTYNINTH PLENARY SESSION JULY NINTH CLN APPROVED THIRD REVISED DRAFT OF CHAPTER SIX THROUGH PARAGRAPH THIRTY WITH NEW CHANGES PD PAUL BONCOUR SAYS THIS IS DUE TO FACT MOST

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



MILNERISMS UNQTE AND UNQTE MUCHIRISMS UNQTE HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED PD HE IS ENDEAVORING TO HAVE THOSE THAT REMAIN DROPPED TO LEVEL OF FOOTNOTES PARA

TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN NONE ISSUED PUBLICLY PARA

THREE PD PERSONNEL CLN MANET IS TALKING OF RETURNING PARIS SOON PD DELEGATES STILL TALKING ABOUT GOING TO PARIS PD NEW AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE JAMIESON CONTINUES NON COMMITTAL ABOUT HIS VIEWS PD HOWEVER TALKING WITH HIM AT DINNER JULY TENTH HE LEARNED HE BELIEVES IN EXTENSIVE GOVT CONTROL OF NATIONAL ECONOMY CMA ESPECIALLY FOR LARGE AREA SUCH AS AUSTRALIA WITH SUCH SMALL POPULATION PD ALSO AT DINNER GIVEN BY UNTCOK FOR ASSEMBLY LIAISON HE COMMENTED IN CONVERSATION THAT EVATT TOO BUSY WITH PRESSING PROBLEMS AT HOME TO GIVE ATTENTION TO KOREA AND OTHER EXTERNAL PROBLEMS BEFORE AUTUMN PARA

FOUR PD LIAISON WITH ASSEMBLY CLN CHANG MYUN HAS BEEN KEEPING DELEGATES INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS IN ASSEMBLY SUCH AS PROGRESS ON APPROVAL OF CONSTITUTION CMA PROBABLY TIMETABLE OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO LIBERATION DAY ON AUGUST FIFTEENTH PARA

AT DINNER PARTY GIVEN BY UNTCOK TO LIAISON GROUP ON JULY SIXTH DOCTOR CHUN KYU HONG CMA SEC GEN OF ASSEMBLY CMA BECAME SO ANGRY WITH ARGUMENTS OF DELEGATES AGAINST SETTING UP OF SEPARATE NATIONAL GOVT UNQTE CMA ESPECIALLY THOSE ADVANCED BY PAUL BONCOUR CMA THAT CHUNS FRIENDS HAD TO PULL HIM AWAY FROM PAUL BONCOUR PD CHANG MYUN HAS ALSO BEEN DISCUSSING QUESTION OF

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL GOVT REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
IN PARIS PARA
FIVE PD DELEGATES MORALE CLN ATTITUDE AND MORALE OF DELEGATES
DURING WEEK WERE SUBJECTS OF POLADS FIVE THREE THREE JULY
EIGHTH AND FRENCH ATTITUDE IN PARTICULAR OF SEOUL POLADS FIVE
THREE SEVEN JULY NINTH AND FIVE THREE NINE JULY TENTH PD ONLY
OTHER COMMENT NOT REPORTED THIS SUBJECT CAME FROM BINNENDIJK
DOES NOT ANTICIPATE ANY DISRUPTION OF COMMISSION AS PAUL MONET
SEEMS TO FEAR PD BINNERTS THOUGHT IS THAT REPORT THROUGH CHAPTER
SIX WILL BE COMPLETED SOON AND THEN UNTCOK WILL DECIDE WHETHER
TO DISBAND AND SEND RAPPORTEUR TO PARIS OR TO PROCEED AS OPTION
TO PARIS PARA
SIX PD ONLY ONE OTHER TELEGRAM SENT PAST WEEK ON UNTCOK MOVE
REFERRED TO MISSION VEE CLN POLADS FIVE THREE TWO JULY SECRET
PD

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling
JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED URGENT

ZPOL 7586 120645/Z 12 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE FOUR FIVE JULY TWELFTH PARA

REFERENCE ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED IN POLADS FIVE THREE TWO JULY SEVENTH AND FIVE THREE FIVE JULY NINTH CMA ASSEMBLY ADOPTED CONSTITUTION AT TWENTYEIGHTH PLENARY SESSION THIS MORNING AND ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY FOURTEENTH TO ENABLE DRAFTING [redacted] COMMITTEE TO PREPARE FINAL DRAFT OF LEGISLATION ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION PD

O. F. Erbe
O. F. ERBE
CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Dr. Noble Gen Weckerling

(4)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ROUTINE

ZPOL 7859 170615/Z

17 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE
SIX THREE JULY SEVENTEENTH PARA
HAS DEPT OBTAINED FROM SECRETARIAT AT LAKE SUCCESS COPIES
OF RESTRICTED DOCUMENTS CONTAINING SUMMARY RECORDS DAY BY
DAY OF OBSERVATIONS OF UNTCOK IN FIELD FOR WEEKS APRIL
FIFTH DASH TENTH PAREN SIXTEEN DOCUMENTS PAREN AND APRIL
NINETEENTH DASH TWENTYFOURTH PAREN FOUR DOCUMENTS PAREN PD
THEIR REFERENCE NUMBER SERIES IS ABLE SLANT ABLE CHARLIE
POINT ONE NINE SLANT SUGAR CHARLIE POINT FIVE SLANT SUGAR
ROGER POINT ONE ETCETERA PD WE HAVE OBTAINED ONE SET ONLY
WHICH WILL BE RETAINED IN FILES HERE UNLESS DEPT HAS NOT BEEN
ABLE OBTAIN COPIES IN WHICH CASE SET HERE WILL BE FORWARDED
DEPT PD

O. F. Erbe
O. F. ERBE
CWO., USA
ASST ADJT GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD (2) Gen Weckerling
JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL 6c Weckerling

CONFIDENTIAL

1800 2512

PRIORITY

ZPOL 1094

17 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLADS FIVE SIX SEVEN
JULY SEVENTEENTH PARA
REFERENCE LAST PARAGRAPH POLADS FIVE FOUR TWO JULY TWELFTH
CONCERNING ATTENDANCE KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES AT GENERAL
ASSEMBLY SESSION AT PARIS CMA HAVE LEARNED THAT MEMBERS
ASSEMBLYS LIAISON COMMITTEE [redacted] CONFERRED INFORMALLY WITH
PD COMMITTEE SUGGESTED
MEMBERS OF UNTCOK [redacted] THAT RHEE AS CHAIRMAN MIGHT
ADDRESS LETTER TO UNTCOK INQUIRING OR REQUESTING ADVICE
CONCERNING DESIRABILITY OF NATIONAL GOVT DISPATCHING REPRE-
SENTATIVES TO PARIS AND CMA IF MISSION IS TO BE SENT CMA
CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION THEREOF PD UNTCOK ADVISED INFORMALLY
THAT IF SUCH LETTER WERE RECEIVED IT WOULD BE REFERRED
WITHOUT COMMENT TO SECGEN LIE AT LAKE SUCCESS PD AS THIS IS
PROBABLE COURSE THIS DEVELOPMENT WILL TAKE CMA AND AS LIAISON
COMMITTEE IS LIKELY SOON TO SEEK OUR VIEWS IN MORE FORMAL
APPROACH CMA ANY INSTRUCTIONS WHICH DEPT MAY WISH TO GIVE US
IN LIGHT OF ITS PLANS FOR PARTICIPATION IN DISCUSSION OF
KOREA PROBLEM AT PARIS CMA WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED PARA
GENERAL THOUGHT HERE CMA BOTH AMONG KOREANS AND OURSELVES
CMA IS THAT IF KOREAN MISSION IS SENT TO PARIS ITS PRINCIPAL



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

DELEGATES SHOULD BE QTE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES UNQTE AS CONTEMPLATED IN RESOLUTION ROMAN ONE NOVEMBER FOURTEENTH CMA ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN PD THERE ARE HOWEVER ONLY THREE MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY CMA NAMELY CMA YUN CHI YUNG CMA CHUNG HY YUNG CMA AND CHANG MYUNG CMA WHOSE ENGLISH IS ADEQUATE TO REPRESENT KOREA PD RHEE HIMSELF HAS HINTED THAT HE MAY GO TO PARIS BUT WE ARE INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE UNDESIRABLE FOR HIM PROCEED THERE IN VIEW OF COMPLICATED AND IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS REGARDING TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY/CMA ETC CMA WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED CMA OR AT LEAST BE UNDER WAY CMA AT SAME TIME ASSEMBLY IS IN SESSION PD RHEE WOULD PROBABLY NOT BE WILLING DELEGATE AUTHORITY TO HANDLE SUCH NEGOTIATIONS

PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Dr. Noble Gen Hodge
JEJ mtc

(2)



CofC USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RAPIDO

ZPOL 75 27 200453Z

20 JULY 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HOME SEOUL FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE
SEVEN NINE JULY TWENTIETH PARA
REFERENCE SEOUL POLADS FIVE FIVE SEVEN JULY FIFTEENTH PAREN
AND PREVIOUS REFERENCES MENTIONED THEREIN PAREN CONSUMING
TIMETABLE OF DEVELOPMENTS HERE GNA ASSEMBLY IN SECRET BALLOT
AT THIRTYFOURTH SESSION THIS MORNING ELECTED RHEE AS PRESIDENT
OF NATIONAL GOVT PD ONE NINE FOR ASSEMBLY STRENGTH PD RHEE
ONE EIGHT ZERO VOTES FOR RHEE GNA CHIEFLY FOR KIM TWO GNA
TWO FOR KIM GNA KONG AND ONE FOR [illegible]
FOUR FOR [illegible]
FIRST BALLOT INVALID PARA
FIVE BEGINNING FOR VICE PRESIDENT PAREN ONE VOTE SHORT
ASSEMBLY STRENGTH PAREN DATE LINE SEVEN GNA ONE ONE VOTES
COPIES GNA FOR FIVE ONE ONE ONE ONE SEVEN ONE IN RED
ORANGE FLAG GNA ONE ONE FIVE SAME TELE ONE MARK ONE ONE
AS TO METHOD BY WHICH KIM WITHDREW PAREN ONE ONE
THE HIGHEST VOTE RECEIVED BY ANY CANDIDATE PAREN
IN ANY ONE BALLOT PAREN ONE ONE VOTES AND
SIX TWO VOTES FOR KIM PD TWO OTHER BALLOTS WERE DECLARED
INVALID PARA

PAGE ONE OF TWO PAGES

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

[illegible] IS SECRET FLAK ON RADIO PEIPING NOT KNOWN IF
ASSEMBLY FAILED TO ATTAIN TWO THIRDS MAJORITY OF POLAND WITH SIX
MORE JULY OBSERVERS ONLY AS ONE OF MANY CANDIDATES TO THUS
KREM HAS WON ANOTHER POINT BY CENTRALIZING HIS POWER BUT IT
IS OF IMPORTANCE HOWEVER TO NOTE COMM POLICY BY KREMLOO PARA
IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT MEMBERS OF CABINET AND CHIEF JUSTICE
WILL BE APPOINTED BY END OF WEEK AND THAT NOTICE OF FORMATION
OF GOVT WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO AMB BODGE AND TO MOSCOW EARLY
NEXT WEEK POSSIBLY AS EARLY AS MONDAY JULY TWENTYSIXTH PD
BENCE TIMETABLE OF DEVELOPMENTS IS PROCEEDING AS ANTICIPATED
IN REFERENCE TELEGRAMS AND DEPT SHOULD ADVISE SOONEST REPEAT
SOONEST [illegible] DETAILS OF TALKS BETWEEN U.S. AND CZECH
OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC STATEMENTS THEREON (END OF MESSAGE)

O.P.M.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAT/mtc

[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

ZFOL 102

30 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
GREECE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SECOND POLAD NUMBER FIVE SEVEN
FOUR JULY TWENTIETH PARA

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF UNSCOB ACTIVITIES WEEK ENDED JULY
SEVENTEENTH CIN PARA

ONE PI MEETINGS CIN EIGHTIETH PLENARY SESSION JULY TWELFTH
CIN APPROVED HINE ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS CHAPTER NOLAN SIX
CIN ITEM BABY CIN THROUGH PARAGRAPH TWENTYNINE PD BOOKED
DOWN AT PARAGRAPH FORTY TWO WHEN PATTERSON VOICED NO AND SERVOS
TO ETELOT THAT ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES CIN HAD NO CIRCA MANDATE
TO ESTABLISH ADLE NATIONAL GOVT PD INSTN PARA
EIGHTYFIRST PLENARY SESSION JULY THIRTEENTH CIN DISCUSSED PARA
FORTY OF CHAPTER NOLAN SIX AFTER HEARING VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS MEMBERS
AGREED TO REFER MATTER TO WORKING PT ADVISED IN SEPARATE
FOLLOWING SESSION HELD PT ONE PARA
EXPLANATORY LETTER 3 WEEKS SINCE PLANNED WAS NOT CONSIDERATION OF CHAPTER ROMAN SIX WHICH WOULD STAND AD SESSION
WAS SCHD FOR FRIDAY NATIONAL HOLIDAY PARA
EIGHTYTHIRD PLENARY SESSION JULY SIXTEENTH CIN DISCUSSED FUTURE
PLANS PT LIE UNSCOB CIN SCHD TO SUBMIT ITS REPORT
AND TERMINATE ITS WORK PT PAUL COMMENTED HE HAD NOT RECEPTION



CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PD WHEN CHAIRMAN ASKED OTHERS TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON A ALL LEAVING
WERE IN FAVOR OF CONTINUING WORK ON TRUS MYERS LIU ALONE
IN HIS VIEW PD LIU WHEN ASKED BINNERTS FOR PRECEDENTS AND
BINNERTS
EXPRESSED VIEW THAT COMMISSION WAS MASTER OF ITS OWN DESTINY
BUT PD COULD INQUIRE AT LAKE SUCCESS PD CHAIRMAN PAUL BONCOUR
THEREUPON SAID BINNERTS SHOULD NOT MAKE SUCH AN INQUIRY REMARK-
ING THAT COMMISSION GOT INTO TROUBLE ENOUGH WHEN IT APPLIED TO
~~INTERIM COMMITTEE FOR ADVICE~~ ID LATER LIU SAID HE TOOK HIS
STAND TO SMOKE OUT HOW DELEGATES STOOD PARA
EIGHTY-FOURTH PLENARY SESSION JULY SEVENTEENTH CLOS APPROVED
THIRD AND FINAL READING OF CS[illegible] SCHAW SIX SO PARAGRAPH WORTH
~~BUT AGAIN DODGED DOWN BY THAI PARAGRAPH NINE HAS BEEN REVERSED~~
TO MARKET AND WANG AT EIGHTY-FIRST SESSION AT ENTRANT TO FINAL
DECISION WAS VOTE DESIRED IN
MANY CONCEIVABLE [illegible]
CHECKLESSLY PROVIDED FOR TWO VOTES [illegible]
WITHOUT RECONSIDERATION REQUEST FROM CHAIRMAN [illegible]
ASSEMBLY THAT AB[illegible] RESOLUTION [illegible]
ACCREDITING AT PRESENT TIME DOUBLE [illegible]
LIAISON COMMITTEE [illegible]
ACHIC AT HIS TIME ON QUESTION OF [illegible]
KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES AT PARIS P[illegible]
TWO PD DOCUMENTS OLIN NONE ISSUED PUBLICLY U.S.
THREE PD PERSONNEL OLIN RUMORS CURRENT [illegible]
PARIS ON JULY SEVENTEENTH BUT NO RELEASE TO CORRESPONDENTS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ALSO THAT MUCHIR WANTS RETURN BUT THERE IS PROBLEM OF WHO PAYS
HIS TRANSPORTATION PT SINGH WHO HAS BEEN REFUSING SOCIAL
INVITATIONS FOR FOUR WEEKS HAS BEGUN GO OUT AGAIN PD PAUL
BONBOUR AND MANET HAVE BEEN COMPLAINING LATELY ABOUT AMERICAN
PRESS CRITICISM OF UNTOOK PD LIU HAS EXPRESSED HOPE THAT WHOLE
COMMISSION CAN GO PARIS BECAUSE HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE UNTOOK AND HIS INSTRUCTIONS NOT PERMIT HIM CARRY
THAT FOUR ALONE PARA
FOUR PD DELEGATES COMMENTS ON PROCLAMATION INDICATING CONSTITUTION
JULY TENTH CLEARLY GIVES NO CHANGE IN CHINESE POLICY WHICH IS TO
RECOGNIZE ONLY ONE REGIME PROVIDED CERTAIN CONDITIONS
PARA PAUL BONBOUR GIVES NO HINT IN FRENCH ATTITUDE WHICH IS
QUITE NO OBJECTION TO CREATION OF NATIONAL GOVT IN SOUTH KOREA
UNDER PARA
SINGH GIVES NOT EXPECT ANY CHANGE IN BRITISH ATTITUDE BUT HAS
STRENGTHENED HIMSELF PARA
LODGE AND WILKINS GIVE NO INDICATION OF POSSIBLE FOR SOUTH KOREA GOVT BEING
SET UP PRIOR TO UNGA
NO DIRECT COMMENT FROM CANADIANS OR AUSTRALIANS BUT GIST REMARKS
DELEGATE STATES THEIR DEVELOPMENTS IN KOREA MUST BE MADE IN
MORE FAVORABLE ATMOSPHERE AFTER GOVT IS SET UP UNDER UNGA
PARA
FOUR PD DELEGATION GIVES NO SIGNS OF FRENCH OR AUSTRALIAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OF ASSEMBLY INFORMED VALLE CMA CHAIRMAN UHTCOK OF ADOPTION
CONSTITUTION JULY TWELFTH PD TEXT OF LETTER TRANSMITTED IN NEXT
NUMBERED POLADS FIVE SEVEN FIVE JULY TWENTIETH PARA
SIX PD OTHER TELEGRAMS CLN POLADS FIVE FIVE THREE JULY THIRTEENTH
CMA FIVE SIX TWO JULY SIXTEENTH CMA FIVE SIX THREE JULY
SEVENTEENTH PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USARIE

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD C-2 Dr. Noble Gen Meeks-
ling
ZEB /ACO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

ZPOL 8013

PRIORITY

21 July 1948

2103483

TO : STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
ARMY

ROUTH SEOUL FOR JACOBS FD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD SERVICE

JULY ~~5~~ IN ~~FIRST~~ PARA

~~ONE~~ THE INTERVIEWEE UNDER SPECIFIC MENTIONED IN FIRST PARAGRAPH

POLADS LAST SERVICE NINE JULY ~~5~~ INTERVIEW SHOULD BE ~~THE~~ THERE

THIRD UNCLASSIFIED PD

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF [illegible]

DISTRIBUTION: C/S [illegible]
JHJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ZPOL 1143

URGENT

26 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
ARMY

[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CINCFE AND APPROVED WARX SIX TWO ONE SEVEN FOUR JULY EIGHTH ~~FE~~ CIN

SIX REFERENCES TO QTE NATIONAL KOREAN GOVT UNQTE PAREN INCLUDING

ONE REFERENCE IN TITLE PAREN SHOULD BE CHANGED TO READ QTE GOVT

OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA UNQTE PARA

TWO PD TAB QTE BAKER UNQTE CMA LAST REVISED ALONG WITH TAB QTE

ABLE UNQTE AS INDICATED ABOVE ~~FE~~ CIN FOUR REFERENCES TO QTE NATIONAL

KOREAN GOVT UNQTE PAREN INCLUDING ONE REFERENCE IN TITLE PAREN

SHOULD BE CHANGED TO READ QTE GOVT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA UNQTE

PARA

[illegible] QTE NEW GOVT RECENTLY FORMED IN KOREA UNQTE USED

[illegible] FOUND IN PARA

[illegible] PARA NINE FOUR CMA JULY TWENTYFOURTH SHOULD

[illegible] QTE GOVT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA UNQTE PARA

[illegible]

[illegible] QTE DEMOCRATIC UNQTE PARA

[illegible] SHOULD ALSO QTE THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA SHALL BE

[illegible]

[illegible] QTE THE REPUBLIC OF UNQTE BRACES

[illegible] CIN

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

END OF MESSAGE (Col. 50)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ARTICLE EIGHTY FOUR CLN STRIKE OUT WORD QTE KOREAN UNQTE AND
ADD WORDS QTE OF KOREA UNQTE AFTER WORD QTE REPUBLIC UNQTE PARA
FIVE PD THIS DELETION OF ALL REFERENCES TO QTE NATIONAL UNQTE
IN SPEAKING OF THE NEW GOVT MAY REPEAT MAY REMOVE OBJECTION ON
PART OF SOME UNCLE NAN MEMBERS TO NEW GOVT PD HOWEVER NOTE
THAT ASSEMBLY STILL REMAINS QTE NATIONAL UNQTE AND THAT TERRITORY
OF THE REPUBLIC AS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE FOUR QTE CONSISTS OF THE
~~SOUTHERN PENINSULA SOUTH WHICH INCLUDES NORTH KOREA PD PARA~~
~~FIVE PD CORRESPONDING CHANGES WILL ALSO NEED TO BE MADE IN THE~~
~~REMAINING PARTS OF THE DOCUMENT WHERE REFERENCE HAS BEEN MADE~~

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

EPOL 1143 26 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

POINT CENES FOR JACOBS FR TOKS TO SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE

MDCI SIX JULY TWENTYFIFTH OLK PARA

[illegible] FINALLY AGREED TEXT OF CHAPTER ROMAN FIVE OF THE REPORT

[illegible] SUBCOMMITTEE PARA MUCH BALD UNPART OLK WERE SIX

[illegible] TEXT AGREED TO FINALLY IN ENGROSS AT AIR HAV TO

[illegible] REGULATIONS NUMBERS SEVEN FOUR OF NEARLY EXPENSES TO OCCP

[illegible] AS AMENDED BELOW PARA

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DE DASH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA AND AS SUCH
WERE THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL ISSUE PLACED BEFORE THE ELECTORATE
OMA RESULTING IN THE LARGE PERCENTAGE BOTH OF REGISTRATION AND
BALLOTING SHOWN THAT THE CANDIDATES WHO STOOD FOR ELECTION WERE
IN FAVOUR OF THIS METHOD OF EFFECTING THE UNITY AND INDEPENDENCE
OF KOREA AND THEREFORE DID NOT PLACE ANY FUNDAMENTALLY CONFLICTING
ISSUES BEFORE THE ELECTORATE [illegible] AND THAT OPPOSITION TO THE
[illegible] INVOLVED IN THE ELECTIONS TOOK THE FORM OF ABLE BOYCOTT
OF THE ELECTIONS [illegible]
[illegible] AS SUCH OMA HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT THE DEFECTS OF THE
[illegible] CHOSEN OMA THE CONCLUSIONS NOTED ABOVE OMA AND HAVING
[illegible] THE TRADITIONAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PEOPLE
[illegible] OF THE RESULTS OF THE BALLOT OF SUCH KNOWLEDGE AS MEMBERS
[illegible] AND OF A STATE EXPRESSION OF THE FREE WILL OF THE ELECTORATE
[illegible] OF KOREA TAKEN AS A WHOLE [illegible] IN THE CONSULTATION
[illegible] THE ASSEMBLY [illegible] OF SUCH REPRESENTATIVE [illegible]
[illegible] OF NON-SOVIET KOREA TO WHICH

CONFIDENTIAL DESIGNATION OF UNDERSECRETARY
RESTRICTED S/S NIACT POUCH 3-2 Ref. Recommendation
Action

Page 2 of 2 pages 1-(Poland's 396)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

ZPOL 1150 270652/Z

27 July 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER FIVE NINE

NINE JULY TWENTYSEVENTH CLN PARA

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF UNTCOK ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK ENDED

JULY TWENTYFOURTH PARA

ONE PD MEETINGS CLN FIFTEENTH MEETING MAIN COMMITTEE HELD JULY

NINETEENTH TO CONFER WITH NATIONAL ASSEMBLYS LIAISON COMMITTEE

PD FIRST MATTER DISCUSSED WAS REQUEST OF ASSEMBLY THAT ITS

RESOLUTION ON UNIFICATION BE SENT NORTH KOREA THROUGH UNTCOK

AND UNCLE NAN PD PAUL BONCOUR ARGUED THAT UNTCOK COULD NOT

ASSIST IN MATTER EXCEPT TO SEND LETTER TO LAKE SUCCESS AS IN-

DICATED IN LETTER HE ADDRESSED CHANG MYUN ON JULY SIXTEENTH

PD SECOND MATTER DISCUSSED WAS VALLE RESOLUTION/WHEN UNTCOK

RECEIVED ASSEMBLY PD PAUL BONCOUR TOOK PAINS POINT OUT THAT

THIS RESOLUTION DID NOT CONSTITUTE RECOGNITION OF ONE NATIONAL GOVT

ASSEMBLY PD THIRD MATTER WAS RHEES SPEECH IN WHICH HE IS ALLEGED

TO HAVE SAID QUE HE SHALL MIGHT RUSSIA UNITE PD CHANG MYUN

APPLIED THAT REGARDLESS OF WHAT RHEE HAD SAID OR HE WAS

SPEAKING TO CONGRESS OF HIS PARTY PAREN NARKI PARTY AND

ASSEMBLY COULD NOT BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR RHEES REMARKS PD

LIAISON COMMITTEE GOT VERY UNFAVORABLE OPINION OF UNTCOK

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

WILLINGNESS TO COOPERATE BECAUSE IT SEEMED TO WANT TO AVOID
ALL QUESTIONS PARA
EIGHTYFIFTH PLENARY SESSION MORNING AND AFTERNOON JULY TWENTIETH
APPROVED CHAPTER ROMAN SIX TO QTE CONCLUSIONS UNQTE PARA
SIXTEENTH MEETING MAIN COMMITTEE HELD FOR ABOUT HOUR MORNING
JULY TWENTIETH TO CONSIDER AN ALLEGED INACCURATE REPORT WHICH
CHANG MYUN HAD MADE TO ASSEMBLY ON LIAISON COMMITTEES MEETING
WITH MAIN COMMITTEE OF JULY NINETEENTH ID IT WAS DECIDED TO
ASK FOR AUTHENTIC TEXT OF CHANG MYUNS REMARKS AND THEN LIAISON COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
PAREN PAUL BONCOUR PAREN WOULD HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH
IN LIEU FOLLOWING MORNING WITHOUT CLEARING UP ANYTHING PARA
EIGHTEENTH PLENARY SESSION MORNING JULY TWENTIETH AT [illegible]
CHAPTER SIX WAS APPROVED AS PAREN CONCLUSIONS UNQTE
POLAND FIVE NINE SIX JULY TWENTYSIXTH AND FULL TEXT PARA
POLAND DESPATCH TWO TWO SEVEN JULY TWENTYSIXTH PARA PARA
SEVENTEENTH MAIN COMMITTEE MEETING HELD AFTERNOON JULY TWENTY
STOOD TO DISCUSS PAUL BONCOURS PRESS CONFERENCE AT WHICH
EXCEPTION TO THE CONFERENCE SAYING THAT IT COULD NOT BE HELD
CHAIRMANS RULINGS UNTIL HE KNEW WHAT THEY WERE AND DECIDED
ALSO THAT IT WOULDNOT BE DESIRABLE TO DISCUSS PARA
EIGHTYSEVENTH PLENARY SESSION JULY TWENTYTHIRD AT WHICH
PLANS FOR WORK OF PART ROMAN TWO OF REPORT WERE DECIDED UPON
SECRETARIAT HENCEFORTH SHOULD NOT FORWARD COMMUNICATIONS TO
LAND CHOICES WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED BY COMMISSION PARA
DECIDED ATTEND PRESS CONFERENCIAL INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT

PAGE TWO OF THREE PAGES (POLANS 595)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ON JULY TWENTYFOURTH PD LIU AGAIN BROUGHT UP QUESTION OF COMMISSION QTE BREAKING UP UNQTE WHICH ANNOYED PAUL BONCOUR THE CHAIRMAN PARA

TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN NONE MADE PUBLIC PD AN INTRODUCTION TO VOLUME ROMAN ONE WAS PREPARED AND FORWARDED LAKE SUCCESS PD COPIES WILL BE AIRMAILED DEPT PARA

THREE PD PERSONNEL CLN ALTERNATE FRENCH DELEGATE MANET LEFT FOR FRANCE JULY TWENTYSECOND PD

O. F. ERBE
CWO, USA
ASST ADJT GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S A-3 POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling Dr.Mohl
JET/mtc

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

ZPOL 9550 220817/2

22 August 1948

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SEVEN

ZERO ONE CMA AUGUST TWO TWO PARA

HAVE NOW OBTAINED COPY OF LETTER TO UNTCOK MENTIONED SEOUL POLAD SIX EIGHT

THREE CMA AUGUST ONE EIGHT AND FIND THAT IT WAS DATED AUGUST ONE

SEVEN PAREN NOT AUGUST ONE EIGHT PAREN AND THAT IT WAS SIGNED BY

FOREIGN MINISTER CHANG TAIK SANG AND NOT BY PRES RHEE PD ITS TEXT

IS AS FOLLOWS COLN PARA

QTE WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR LETTER OF AUGUST ONE SIX CMA ONE NINE

FOUR EIGHT CMA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT CMA ITEM HAVE THE HONOR

TO INFORM YOU THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS INSTRUCTED ME TO APPOINT

REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS GOVT TO CONSULT WITH UNTCOK PARA

THE PRESIDENT HAS DIRECTED ME TO EXPRESS FOR HIM CMA AND ITEM ALSO

EXPRESS FOR MYSELF CMA GREAT PLEASURE AT THE DECISION OF YOUR

COMMISSION TO ENGAGE IN CONSULTATIONS WITH THIS GOVT AS PROVIDED

FOR IN RESOLUTION ROMAN TWO ON KOREA CMA PARAGRAPH FOUR CMA OF

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NOVEMBER ONE FOUR CMA ONE

NINE FOUR SEVEN PD THE SUBJECTS THEREIN DEFINED ARE CMA HYPHEN

PAREN ONE PAREN ESTABLISHMENT OF ABLE SECURITY FORCE SMCLN PAREN

TWO PAREN THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY FROM THE

UNITED STATES OCCUPATION FORCES TO THE KOREAN GOVT SMCLN

AND PAREN THREE PAREN THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS WHEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PRACTICABLE PARA

ITEM HAVE DESIGNATED MISTER CHANG MYUN CMA MISTER CHANG KI YUNG AND MISTER KOH CHANG IL AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TO CONDUCT THESE CONSULTATIONS PD ITEM HAVE NOTED YOUR DESIGNATION OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA AS THE CONSULTATIVE BODY CMA AND HAVE SO INFORMED THE KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES NAMED ABOVE PARA WITH ASSURANCES OF MY HIGH REGARD PD SIGNED CHANG TAIK SANG UNQTE

PARA

ON AUGUST TWO ZERO UNTCOK REPLIED TO THE ABOVE QUOTED LETTER IN ABLE COMMUNICATION DATED AUGUST ONE NINE READING AS FOLLOWS CLN

PARA

QTE ITEM HAVE THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR LETTER OF ONE SEVEN AUGUST ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA IN WHICH YOU INFORMED THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA OF THE DESIGNATION OF MISTER CHANG MYUN CMA MISTER CHANG KI YUNG AND MISTER KOH CHANG IL CMA AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TO CONDUCT CONSULTATIONS AS PROVIDED FOR IN PARAGRAPH FOUR OF RESOLUTION ROMAN TWO OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF ONE FOUR NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN PARA

EXPRESSING THE READINESS OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT THOSE CONSULTATIONS WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY CMA ITEM WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT CMA IN VIEW OF THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN PARIS CMA THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ARE DESIROUS THAT ANY CONCRETE PROBLEMS WITH REGARD TO THOSE CONSULTATIONS BE TAKEN UP WITH THE COMMITTEE ON OR BEFORE ONE SEPTEMBER ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT PARA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ACCEPT CMA SIR CMA THE ASSURANCES OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION
PD SIGNED RUFINO LUNA CMA CHAIRMAN UNQTE PARA
WITH REFERENCE TO DATE OF SEPTEMBER ONE MENTIONED IN FOREGOING
LETTER CMA MOST OF THE DELEGATES AND MEMBERS OF SECRETARIAT ARE
BOOKED TO LEAVE SEOUL BY AIR EITHER ON AUGUST TWO SIX OR
SEPTEMBER TWO BOUND FOR LAKE SUCCESS TO COMPLETE REPORT THERE.PD
IT HAS NOT BEEN DECIDED WHO WILL REMAIN HERE BUT HAVE HEARD
OF DISCUSSIONS OF THAT QUESTION WHICH SEEM TO INDICATE THAT
ABLE FRENCH AND ABLE CHINESE ALTERNATE TOGETHER WITH ONE OR
TWO MEMBERS OF THE SECRETARIAT WILL REMAIN AS ABLE QTE MAIN
COMMITTEE UNQTE

DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: AG C/S POLAD Dr. Noble Gen. Weckerling (2)

PAGE THREE OF THREE PAGES (Polad's 701)

M. A. GOGOLA
CWO USA
Asst Adj Gen

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

0205 50/2

Gen. Hodge

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

ZPOL 1172

2 August 1948

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SIX ONE EIGHT AUGUST SECOND PARA

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF UNTCOKS ACTIVITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JULY

THREE ONE CLN PARA

ONE PD ONE EIGHT MAIN COMMITTEE MEETING MORNING JULY TWO

SEVEN TO CONSIDER COMPLAINT OF INDIA AND VALLE AGAINST PAKI

DONDUKOV STATEMENT TO PRESS ON JULY TWO ONE PD INDIA PROPOSED

ADOPTION RULE THAT CHAIRMAN SHOULD NOT MAKE STATEMENTS TO PRESS

IN DRAFTING BUT PAKI, SUPPORTED AMENDED CHAIRMAN AND PROPOSED [illegible]

MATERIAL TO PRESS PD SOVIET DEL FINALLY DECIDED TO USE CORRECT

TRANSLATION OF REAL KOREAN PRESS REPORTED PAKI SUPPORTED [illegible]

SAID

EIGHT EIGHT FIFTH SESSION MORNING JULY TWO SOVIET DEL

RE CHAPTER ONE OF DRAFT REPORT WAS READ AND

CHILI SUGGESTION ACCEPTED THAT EACH DELEGATE HEAD CHAPTER [illegible]

SUBMIT HIS RECOMMENDATIONS IN WRITING TO MISSES. HANG TO

INCORPORATION IN DRAFT WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED FOLLOWING DAY

PD FREE DISCUSSION FOLLOWED ON SUGGESTION THAT IT MIGHT BE

GOOD IDEA TO MEET INFORMALLY AND GET THE RECORD TO DISCUSS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL VIEWS OF VARIOUS GOVTS WITH RESPECT TO
COURSES OF ACTION WHEN FORMATION NEW GOVT IS ANNOUNCED SUCH
ABLE MEETING WAS SUGGESTED FOR END OF WEEK TO WHICH POLITICAL
ADVISER JACOBS WOULD BE INVITED PD SUBSEQUENTLY CONSIDERABLE INFOR-
MAL ARGUMENT DEVELOPED OVER SUGGESTION THAT JACOBS PAREN AND
ALSO GEN HODGE PAREN BE INVITED TO APPEAR PD VALLE OBJECTED
ON WHAT HE CALLED QTE LEGAL GROUNDS UNQTE AND SINCH QTE MEANS
CHAIRMAN OF JULY THIRD ZERO PAREN FOR TWO WEEKS PAREN AT W
(illegible) COULD NOT ENCOURAGE FURTHER INFORMAL MEETINGS PD I SUGGES-
TED THEREFORE FOR SAKE PLING PARA
(illegible) DOCUMENTS CIR NO FURTHER SUGGESTIONS ISSUED FOLLOWING
(illegible) SECRET PARA
(illegible)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNTCOK PD PATTERSON CMA JAMIESON CMA LUNA AND VALLE HAVE RECEIVED
NO ADVICE OF ANY KIND FROM THEIR GOVTS OR IF THEY HAVE THEY ARE
KEEPING IT A CLOSED SECRET PD PRACTICALLY ALL MEMBERS AGREE THAT
UNTCOK WILL REMAIN HERE FOR A WHILE YET AND THAT IT WILL NOT GO
TO PARIS AS GROUP PARA
FIVE PD REACTION TO RHEE DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY CLN UNTCOK REACTION
TO RHEES DEFEAT OVER PREMIERSHIP NOMINATION PAS BEEN FAVORABLE
AS INDICATION THAT RHEE DOES NOT HAVE HIS WAY ALONE AND THAT
REAL DEMOCRATIC FORCES EXIST IN NEW GOVT PD VOTE IN ASSEMBLY
FOR KIM KOO AS VICE PRESIDENT ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO THIS FEELING
PARA
SIX PD OTHER UNTCOK TELEGRAMS PAST WEEK CLN POLAND FIVE MORE
SIX FULL REPORTS

D. I. EBB
CWC USA
ASST ADJ GEN

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF SECRET; OR OBJECTION

DISTRIBUTION: G/S AG POLAD G-2 Dr. Noble Gen Cabot Log
EI/FE

Page 3 of 3 pages (Polads 616)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CIPHER

OPOL 0824 ORIGET/Z 6 August 1945

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCPAC

ENDSEN SENDS FOR JACOBS PD ECHO IS SHORT POLE NUMBER SIX

PRO POWER C/A AUGUST SIX P.M.

JDOLED SENDS FULL TEXT OF HIS OBSERVABLE ROUNDS OF JOE

WORKSHEET TO FOLLOW IN LATER CODE [illegible]

NO OFFICIAL PUBLICITY SINCE JAP CAPE OF TOKYO WAS CHARACTERIZED

[illegible] TO GENERAL PUBLIC [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TO YOU FOUR FOR INFORMATION ON JULY TWO ONE CMA ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT

PD THE GOVERNMENT CMA AS ORGANIZED CMA IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH

THAT LAW CMA WHICH IS BASED ON THE CONSTITUTION PARA

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION AND THE GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION LAW CMA ON JULY TWO ZERO [illegible] CMA ONE NINE

FOUR EIGHT CMA THE UNDERSIGNED CMA SYNGMAN RHEE CMA WAS ELECTED

PRESIDENT CMA AND LEE SHI YOUNG WAS ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CMA BY VOTES OF MORE THAN TWO FIFTHS

THERE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARA

ALSO CMA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC

OF KOREA CMA THE YOUNG RO WAS INAUGURATED AT THE [illegible]

CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT CMA ON MAY FOUR EIGHT CMA AND

HIS APPOINTMENT WAS APPROVED BY THE VOTE OF THE NATIONAL

[illegible]

PAGE TWO OF [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH

EIGHT CMA RESOLUTION ROMAN TWO CMA OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION ON KOREA OF NOVEMBER ONE FOUR CMA ONE NINE

FOUR SEVEN PARA

IN FURTHERANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RESOLUTIONS ON KOREA CMA I HAVE THE HONOR TO REQUEST ON

BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CMA

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON

[illegible] WITH REFERENCE TO PARAGRAPH [illegible]

[illegible] SHOULD NOVEMBER ONE FOUR CMA ONE NINE

FOUR SEVEN PARA

[illegible] RECEIVED

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

ZPOL 8872

071032/2

7 Aug 48

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SIX THREE TWO AUGUST SEVEN PARA REFERENCE DATE QTE MAY THREE ONE UNQTE OF FORMATION NEW GOVT GIVEN IN FIRST SENTENCE OF RHEES LETTER TO UNTCOK AS QUOTED IN SEOUL POLADS SIX TWO EIGHT CMA AUGUST SIX CMA PLEASE CORRECT DATE TO READ QTE AUGUST FIVE UNQTE PD PASS TO IBDNY

O.F. ERBE
CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD [redacted] NOBLE WEBSTER KING

G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL PRIORITY

ZPOL [redacted] 1244 120322/Z 12 Aug 48

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SIX FIVE THREE AUGUST ONE TWO PARA

ADVANCE COPY DEPTS STATEMENT CONTAINED IN DEPTEL TWO EIGHT THREE AUGUST TEN SENT THIS MORNING TO UNTCOK BY GEN HODGE WITH FOLLOWING LETTER THIS DATE CLN QTE ENCLOSED HEREWITH IS ABLE STATEMENT CONCERNING THE NEW KOREAN GOVT TO BE RELEASED BY THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPT IN WASHINGTON AT ONE EIGHT ZERO ZERO TWELVE AUGUST PAREN WASHINGTON TIME PAREN AND RELEASED BY ME IN SEOUL AT NINE ABLE MIKE ONE THREE AUGUST PAREN LOCAL TIME CMA ONE HOUR AFTER WASHINGTON RELEASE PAREN PARA

ITEM HAVE BEEN ASKED BY MY GOVT TO PASS AN ADVANCE COPY TO THE UNTCOK FOR ITS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION PRIOR TO ITS RELEASE HERE TOMORROW MORNING UNQTE PARA

STATEMENT WILL BE RELEASED HERE NINE ABLE MIKE FRIDAY AUGUST ONE THREE PAREN SEOUL TIME PAREN

O. F. ERBE
CWO USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Gen Weckerling (2)
JEJ/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

ZPOL 1245

120425/2

12 Aug 48

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL P LAD NUMBER SIX FIVE FOUR AUGUST ONE TWO PARA

NAMES OF KOREAN DELEGATES TO UNCLE NAN WERE ANNOUNCED AUGUST ONE ONE AS FOLLOWS CLN CHUNG MYUNG CMA CHANG KI YUN PAREN BOTH MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY AND ENGLISH SPEAKING PAREN AND DOCTOR HELEN KIM PD RHEE ADVISES PRIVATELY THAT CHOUCH PYUNG OK WHOM HE PLANS SEND ON GOOD WILL TOUR TO UNCLE SUGAR AND WESTERN EUROPE CMA WILL JOIN DELEGATION IN PARIS CMA PROBABLY AS COUNSELOR TO DELEGATION PARA

DELEGATION EXPECTS LEAVE KOREA IN TIME SAIL ON STEAMSHIP QUEEN MARY FROM NEW YORK SEPT ONE SEVEN/PD IN CONNECTION OR BY AIR VIA ORIENT WITH THIS PLAN INFORMATION WOULD BE APPRECIATED FROM DEPT CMA IF AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME CMA AS TO APPROXIMATE REPEAT APPROXIMATE TIME WHEN KOREA PROBLEM WILL BE CONSIDERED BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY PD SUCH INFORMATION DESIRABLE IN ORDER THAT DELEGATION CAN AVOID CMA IF KOREA IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED UNTIL LATE OCT OR NOV CMA SPENDING UNNECESSARY TIME AND EXPENSE WAITING IN PARIS PARA

KIM KOO HAS INFORMED KOREAN PRESS THAT HE WILL BE REPRESENTED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AT PARIS BY SAW RYAWNG PAREN YAWNG PAREN HAI CHA WHO HE
STATED WAS EN ROUTE PARIS PD AM ADVISED BY PAUL BONCOUR THAT
THIS KOREAN IS NOW IN SHANGHAI QTE PESTERING UNQTE FRENCH
CONSULATE GENERAL THERE FOR VISA WHICH HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED
BECAUSE PAUL BONCOUR THROUGH FRENCH CONSULATE HERE HAS
SUGGESTED TO PARIS THAT VISA BE WITHHELD UNTIL IT IS KNOWN
WHETHER GENERAL ASSEMBLY WILL RECEIVE REPRESENTATIVES FROM
DISSIDENT KOREAN GROUPS WHO REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE IN
ELECTION PD WE CONCUR HEARTILY IN PAUL BONCOURS SUGGESTION
AND DEPT MAY WISH APPROACH FRENCH FONOFF SUPPORTING HIS
SUGGESTION SINCE PAUL BONCOUR HAS HAD NO REPLY

O. f. Ehr

O. F. ERBE
CW O USA
ASST ADJ GEN.

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD G-2 Dr. Noble Gen Weckerlin
JEJ/mtc (3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

13 Aug 48

ZPOL 9134 130635Z

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SIX SIX
ONE AUGUST ONE THREE PARA
REFERENCE SEOUL POLADS SIX FOUR NINE AUGUST ONE ONE CMA
BINNERTS CMA PRINCIPAL SECRETARY UNTCOK CMA HAS REPLIED TO
GENERAL HODGES LETTER AUGUST ONE ONE AS FOLLOWS COLN PARA
QTE ON BEHALF OF THE UNTCOK CMA ITEM HAVE THE HONOUR TO ACKNOW-
LEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF ONE ONE AUGUST ONE NINE FOUR
EIGHT CMA TOGETHER WITH COPY OF YOUR COMMUNICATION OF THE
SAME DATE TO DOCTOR SYNGMAN RHEE CMA PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF KOREA PARA IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR WISHES AND
UNTIL FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS CMA THIS LETTER WILL BE TREATED
AS CONFIDENTIAL UNQTE

JAMES M. CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Dr. Noble Gen Weckerling
(3)
JEK/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED PRIORITY

ZPCL 9208 1406202

TO: STATE

INFO: CINCFE
JCS

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS FD THIS IS SECUL POAD NUMBER SIX SIX SEVEN CMA AUG ONE FOUR PARA FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED MORNING AUG ONE FIVE PAREN SEOUL TIME PARA IT HAS CMA CHAIRMAN OF UNCOK AND AT INAUGURAL CELEBRATION OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA PAREN PASS TO LITTLE PAREN SIR PARA QTE NO NATION IN THE FAR PAST HAS RECEIVED MORE GENEROUS ATTENTION TO HER NATIONAL SURVIVAL THAN KOREA BY AVIS OF HER DARK DAYS OF WORLD WAR ROMAN TWO CMA HER POLITICAL AFFILIATION TO UNDOUBTEDLY [illegible]
COULD NOT AND WAS NOT EFFECTED BY THE TERMS OF PARA OF DOCUMENT [illegible]
BASE TWO SIX CMP ONE FIVE ONE SIGNED CMA AT THE CAIRO CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OF THE UNITED STATES CMA PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OF BRITAIN CMA AND GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI SHEK OF CHINA CMP IT WAS A JOINT DECLARATION
THE SAMOUS CAIRO DECLARATION WHICH STATES CMA AMONG OTHER THINGS CMA THAT QTE THE AFORESAID THREE GREAT POWERS CMA MINDFUL OF THE ENSLAVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF KOREA CMA ARE DETERMINED THAT IN DUE COURSE KOREA SHALL BECOME FREE AND INDEPENDENT QTE END QUOTE PARA ON JULY TWO SIX CMA ONE NINE FOUR FIVE CMA THIS DECLARATION WAS CONFIRMED AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE AND ON AUGUST EIGHT CMA ONE NINE FOUR FIVE CMA THE SOVIET UNION ACCEPTED IT BY DECLARING QTE THAT QTE TRUE TO ITS DUTY TO THE ALLIES CMA THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS ACCEPTED THE PROPOSALS AND HAS ASSOCIATED ITSELF WITH THE ALLIED DECLARATION OF JULY TWO SIX PERIOD END QUOTE PARA THERE WERE DEFINITE CONDITIONS

PAGE ONE OF THREE PAGES

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONSIDERED GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF POLICY AS WORKABLE ONLY BY STRIKING THE
NECESSARY DETAILS FOR ITS SUCCESSFUL EXECUTION CMA WHICH DETAILS WERE
EMBODIED IN THE MOSCOW DECISION AGREED AT FORMAL BY THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN
MINISTERS ON DECEMBER TWO SEVEN CMA ONE NINE FOUR FIVE PD PARAGRAPH SOVIET
DASH AMERICAN JOINT COMMISSION WAS FORMED TO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS
AGREEMENT CMA TO ASSIST IN THE FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PD
THE WORLD KNOWS WHY THAT COMMISSION ENDED MOST LAMENTABLY ITS WORK PD BUT
THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES DID NOT LET THE KOREANS DOWN PD THEY DID NOT
FORSAKE THEM PD THEY DID NOT ABANDON THEIR CAUSE PD PARA ON THE FLOOR OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS CMA THEIR PROBLEM WAS PRESENTED AGAIN
AFTER CONSCIENTIOUS DELIBERATION CMA THE RESOLUTIONS OF NOVEMBER ONE FOUR
CMA ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN CMA CREATING THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION
ON KOREA CMA WERE APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION DOES SO CMA IN ORDER
KOREA TO ORGANIZE ITSELF AND TO ENABLE THE RESPONSIBLE TO PARA
ZERO CMA ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA IS OBSERVED THE KOREAN ELECTIONS BY
THE COMMISSION WAS NOT ALONE BY REFUSING ENTRY TO THE NORTH WHERE ELECTIONS
WITH FREE NATIONAL VOTE ALREADY CMA AND THAT WHICH IS THEREFORE ESSENTIALLY
PD FREE WERE IN THE MAJORITY PD THE COMMISSION WAS ABLE TO CONSULT
THE FREE WILL OF THE ELECTORATE IN THOSE PARTS OF KOREA WHICH WERE ACCESSIBLE
IDLE TO THE COMMISSION AND ITS HELPS IT'S INSPECTORS CONSTITUTED APPROXIMATELY
TWO DECI THIRDS OF THE PEOPLE OF WHOLE KOREA PD UNDER THESE WELL THIS
MAJOR STEPS TAKEN BY THE ALLIES AND THE UNITED NATIONS TO SOLVE THE KOREAN
PROBLEM PD THEY WERE ACTIONS OF MAGNANIMOUS ASSISTANCE CMA NOT EMPTY WORDS
OF PROMISED HELP PD THEY WERE PRACTICAL MEASURES DESIGNED TO GIVE KOREA
FOR THE KOREANS PD PARA TODAY CMA WE ARE GATHERED HERE TO CELEBRATE THE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

FORMATION OF YOUR NEW GOVERNMENT CMA ORGANIZED BY KOREANS AND RUN BY THEM KOREANS PD THIS IS ABLE GLORIOUS OCCASION FOR YOU PD IT IS ABLE MILESTONE ON YOUR ROAD TO BECOMING FULL MEMBER ON THE FAMILY OF NATIONS PD PARA TOMORROW CMA YOU WILL RAISE YOUR KOREAN NATIONAL FLAG AT YOUR CAPITOL BUILDING PD KEEP YOUR NATIONAL FLAG FLYING BY UNDAUNTABLE NATIONAL WILL CMA AND LET IT REMAIN HOISTED BY THE UNWAVERING PATRIOTISM OF EVERY KOREAN PD PARA AS CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA CMA ITEM EXTEND TO YOU THE SINCERE CONGRATULATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF YOUR GOVERNMENT CMA ITEM AND AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES CMA ITEM ASSURE YOU THAT IT IS FAR BETTER THAT YOU HAVE ORGANIZED YOUR OWN GOVERNMENT THAN NEVER TO HAVE ESTABLISHED IT AT ALL PD

UNQUOTE

CG USAFIK

O. F. ERDI
BVG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DIST: C/S AG SGS.D (2) GEN MUCKELBERG DF POLAD

BACK CHECK OF TEXT PASSED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED PRIORITY

ZPOL 9296 170440/Z 17 Aug 48

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SIX
SEVEN SIX AUGUST ONE SEVEN PARA
REFERENCE POLADS SIX SIX SIX AUGUST ONE FOUR CMA UNTC OK
UNDER DATE AUGUST ONE SIX SENT FOLLOWING LETTER TO PRESIDENT
RHEE CONCERNING CONSULATION CLN
QTE ITEM HAVE THE HONOUR TO ACKNOWLEDGE YOUR LETTER OF SIX
AUGUST ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT CMA IN WHICH YOU INFORMED THE
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA OF THE FORMAL
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CMA
PURSUANT TO PARA THREE OF RESOLUTION ROMAN TWO OF THE GENERAL
ASSEMBLY CMA ADOPTED ON ONE FOUR NOVEMBER ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN
CMA AND IN WHICH YOU REQUESTED CONSULTATIONS WITH THE COMMISSION
CMA PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO PARAGRAPH FOUR OF THE
AFORESAID RESOLUTION PARA
ITEM AM PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT THE COMMISSION HAS AUTHORIZED
ME TO COMMUNICATE TO YOU THAT THE COMMISSION IS NOW READY FOR
SUCH CONSULTATION CMA HAVING DESIGNATED THE MAIN COMMITTEE
OF THE COMMISSION AS THE BODY TO CONSULT WITH THE KOREAN
AUTHORITIES PARA ACCEPT CMA SIR CMA THE ASSURANCES OF MY
HIGHEST CONSIDERATION PARA

JAMES M. CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK
DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Gen Wedkerling Dr. Noble
JEJ/mtc

(2)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED PRIORITY

ZPOL 9297 270441/Z 17 Aug 48

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SIX
SEVEN THREE AUGUST ONE SEVEN PARA
UNDER DATE AUGUST ONE FIVE CMA PATTERSON CMA CANADIAN UNTCOK
DELEGATE ADDRESSED FOLLOWING LETTER TO SHIN IK HEE CMA CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CIN PARA
QUOTE I HAVE THE HONOUR TO COMMUNICATE THE FOLLOWING CONGRATU-
LATORY MESSAGE RECEIVED TODAY FROM THE SECSTATE FOR EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS CMA CANADA PARA
QUOTE THE CHAIRMAN OF THE KOREAN ASSEMBLY CMA SEOUL KOREA PARA
ON THE EVE OF THE TERMINATION OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVT JAPAN
AND THE INITIATION OF STEPS FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE KOREAN
PEOPLE FROM THIRTY FIVE YEARS OF JAPANESE RULE I/M SHOULD
LIKE TO SEND ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CANADA
ABLE MESSAGE OF GREETING TO YOUR ASSEMBLY WHICH REPRESENTS
THE ASPIRATIONS OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE
TOWARD INDEPENDENCE AND SELF GOVT PARA ITEM HAVE NOTED
WITH SATISFACTION THE SIZE OF THE POPULAR VOTE IN THE MAY
TENTH ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA WHICH WERE OBSERVED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA PD THIS WAS
ABLE REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION OF THE EAGERNESS OF YOUR COUNTRY-
MEN FOR REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR DESIRE TO COMPLY

GLEMMING

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

WITH THE RESOLUTION OF NOVEMBER ONE FOUR CMA ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELATING TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PD ITEM TRUST THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASSEMBLY IN SEOUL AND THE STEPS NOW BEING TAKEN TOWARD THE FORMATION OF ABLE GOVT IN SOUTH KOREA WILL CARRY YOU FORWARD TOWARD YOUR GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE AND UNITY PD THE CORDIAL WISHES OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA GO WITH YOU IN PURSUIT OF THESE HIGH OBJECTIVES UNQTE

JAMES M. CAGLE
USJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

17 Aug 48

ZPOL 9278 270443/7

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

PRES RHEE AND GEN HODGE AS MATTER OF INFORMATION PD CONSIDERED
RESOLUTION INTRODUCED BY PAUL BONCOUR APPOINT DRAFTING COMMITTEE
TO PREPARE REMAINDER REPORT OUTSIDE SEOUL PD DECISION ON THIS
MOTION WAS POSTPONED [redacted] UNTIL NEXT MEETING PARA
TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN PRESS RELEASE NUMBER SEVEN ONE CMA AUGUST
ONE FIVE CMA GIVING TEXT CHAIRMAN LUNAS SPEECH AT INAUGURAL
CEREMONY AUGUST ONE FIVE PAREN SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SIX SIX
SEVEN AUGUST ONE FOUR PAREN PARA
THREE PD PERSONNEL CLN BINNERTS MENTIONED SEVERAL TIMES
DURING WEEK THAT COMMISSION AND SECRETARIAT WOULD PROBABLY
WITHDRAW TO LAKE SUCCESS ABOUT FIRST WEEK SEPTEMBER PD DELEGATES
COULD COMPLETE REPORT THERE AND SOME MEMBERS SECRETARIAT
PREPARE GO TO PARIS PD JAMIESON PAREN AUSTRALIA PAREN LEFT
FOR TOKYO AUGUST ONE FIVE REPORTEDLY UNDER INSTRUCTIONS HIS
GOVT PARA
FOUR PD LIAISON CLN ALL MEMBERS COMMISSION EXCEPT JAMIESON
AND MOST MEMBERS SECRETARIAT ATTENDED INAUGURAL CEREMONY
AUGUST ONE FIVE PD PATTERSON CMA PAUL BONCOUR CMA WANG AND
SSUTU CMA AS WELL AS SOME MEMBERS SECRETARIAT CMA ATTENDED
PRES AND MISSUS RHEE'S RECEPTION AFTERNOON SAME DAY

JAMES M. CAGLE
WGJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK

DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD Dr. Noble, Gen Hodge (3)
JEW/mtc

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED PRIORITY

ZPOL 9569 230431/Z 23 Aug 48

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
CINCFE

HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS PD THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SEVEN ZERO THREE AUGUST TWO THREE PARA

FOLLOWING IS SUMMARY OF UNTCOK ACTIVITY FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST TWO TWO CLN PARA ONE PD MEETINGS CLN PARA

NINE FIVE PLENARY SESSION MORNING AUGUST ONE EIGHT PD DISCUSSED AND ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY RESOLUTION TO CONTINUE PREPARING SECOND PART UNTCOKS REPORT AT LAKE SUCCESS PD TEXT OF RESOLUTION READS CLN QTE IN VIEW OF THE INADEQUATE INFORMATION ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AVAILABLE IN SEOUL CMA PARA

CONSIDERING THAT CMA FOR SEVERAL WEEKS CMA EXCHANGES OF VIEWS TOOK PLACE THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS ON QUESTIONS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF ITS COMPETENCE CMA WHICH COULD ONLY BE BROUGHT TO ITS KNOWLEDGE IN AN INDIRECT AND SUMMARY WAY CMA PARA DECIDES THAT IT CANNOT CONTINUE THE TASK OF WRITING THE SECOND PART OF ITS REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CMA IN KOREA SMCLN PARA RESOLVES TO APPOINT FOR THAT PURPOSE ABLE DRAFTING COMMITTEE COMPOSED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE MAIN COMMITTEE CMA WHICH WILL MEET BEFORE TEN SEPT ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT AT THE INTERIM HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CMA AND CMA IF IT IS DEEMED NECESSARY CMA SUBSEQUENTLY IN SUCH OTHER PLACES AS THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

OF THE UNITED NATIONS MAY CM IN SESSION UNTIL PARA

NINE SIX PLENARY SESSION MORNING AUGUST ONE NINE CLN DISCUSSED LETTER FROM FOREIGN MINISTER CHANG TAIK SANG DATED AUGUST ONE SEVEN REQUESTING CONSULTATIONS UNDER PARAGRAPH FOUR OF UNCLE NAN RESOLUTION ROMAN TWO OF NOVEMBER ONE FOUR CMA ONE NINE FOUR SEVEN AND APPOINTING THREE PERSONS FOR THAT PURPOSE VIZ CLN CHANG MYUN CMA CHANG KI YUNG AND KOH CHANG IL PD AFTER MUCH DEBATE WHICH INVOLVED SUCH QUESTIONS AS WHO WILL REMAIN IN SEOUL AND WHO PROCEED TO LAKE SUCCESS CMA ABLE REPLY TO CHANG WAS AGREED UPON EXPRESSING DESIRE THAT ANY CONCRETE PROBLEMS CONCERNING WHICH NEW GOVT DESIRED TO DISCUSS SHOULD BE TAKEN UP BEFORE SEPT ONE PAREN AS MOST DELEGATE WILL HAVE LEFT BY SEPT TWO FOR LAKE SUCCESS PAREN PD FOR TEXT BOTH [redacted] LETTERS SEE SEOUL POLAD NUMBER SEVEN THREE ONE AUGUST TWO TWO PARA

NINE SEVEN PLENARY SESSION MORNING AUGUST TWO ZERO CLN DISCUSSED FIRST WHO WILL GO LAKE SUCCESS AND WHO WILL REMAIN SEOUL PD LENGTHY DISCUSSION BUT NO DECISION REACHED PD IT SEEMS HOWEVER THAT ALL DELEGATES WILL PROCEED LAKE SUCCESS PAREN THEY ARE MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEPARTURE ON NORTHWEST AIRLINE PLANES LEAVING SEOUL FOR TOKYO AUGUST TWO SIX AND SEPT TWO PARA LIKEWISE MEMBERS SECRETARIAT ARE PLANNING DEPART AND SOME HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT THEY ARE PROCEED ONWARD TO PARIS PD IF ANYBODY IS LEFT HERE IT WILL PROBABLY BE FRENCH AND CHINESE ALTERNATES AND TWO OR THREE MEMBERS SECRETARIAT PD BINNERTS IS GIVING UP

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MOST OF COMMISSIONS OFFICE SPACE AT DUK SOO PALACE BUT IS
RETAINING ONE ROOM FOR FILES AND STAFF [redacted] PD NEXT DISCUSSED
CONTENTS OF CHAPTER TWO OF PART TWO OF REPORT BUT AS HOUR
WAS LATE NO DECISION TAKEN IN REGARD THERETO PARA
TWO PD DOCUMENTS CLN NONE ISSUED PUBLICLY PARA
THREE PD HODGE DASH JACOBS MEETING WITH UNTCOK CLN ON AUGUST ONE
EIGHT CMA GEN HODGE AND JACOBS MET FOR TWO HOURS WITH DELEGATES
TO INFORM THEM OF UNCLE SUGAR POLICY AND PLANS AND FUTURE UNTCOK
ACTIVITIES PD REPORT OF THAT MEETING WILL BE FOUND IN POLADS
SIX EIGHT ONE AUGUST ONE EIGHT PARA
FOUR PD FUTURE PROGNOSIS CLN IT APPEARS THAT UNTCOK WILL FINISH
ITS SUBSTANTIVE WORK IN KOREA BY SEPT TWO AND ANY FURTHER
ACTIVITY ON ITS PART WILL TAKE PLACE AT LAKE SUCCESS OR ELSEWHERE
[redacted] PD EXCEPT TO PRESERVE THE FORM OF CONSULTATION AND THEN ONLY
AS RESULT OF PRODDING BY AMERICAN LIAISON OFFICERS CMA KOREANS
HAVE ABOUT LOST ALL INTEREST IN UNTCOK

JAMES H. CAGLE
WOJG USA
ASST ADJ GEN

OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF SENDER: CG USAFIK
DISTRIBUTION: C/S AG POLAD DR NOBLE GEN ECKERLING G-2
JEJ/mtc

(3)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 20

Target 2

UNTCOK Miscellaneous Materials .
Verbatim Record of Meetings
Subcommittee No. 1 - Verbatim Records
Main Committee - Summary Record of Meetings
Summary Record of Meetings
Document A/AC 19/80
Miscellaneous Publications
North Korea Election - How Carried Out
Conduct of Elections
Danny Choi's Candidacy

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

# UNTCOK

## Verbatim Record of Meetings

31-B

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

UNRESTRICTED
A/AC.19/PV.1
12 January 1948
~~ORIGINAL: ENGLISH~~

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIRST MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea
Monday, 12 January 1948, at 5 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Victor HOO (Assistant Secretary General)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| India | Mr. MENON |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. ARRANZ |
| Syria | Dr. DJABI |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN : I declare the first meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea open.

OPENING SPEECH BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL, Mr. VICTOR HOO.

Mr. HOO (Assistant Secretary-General); Before you proceed to the election of your Chairman, it is my privilege, as personal representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to open the first meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

This Commission has been established by two Resolutions on the problem of the independence of Korea which were adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its 112th plenary meeting of November 14th last. The two resolutions, containing the terms of reference of this Commission, were inspired by the belief of the General Assembly that -- and here I quote the resolution -- "the national independence of Korea should be re-established and all occupying forces then withdrawn at the earliest practicable date". The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea was created for the purpose of facilitating and expediting the participation of representatives of the Korean people in the consideration of the Korean question and in the re-establishment of the freedom and independence of Korea. To this end, an immediate task assigned to the Commission by the General Assembly is the observation of elections to be held at an early date.

The importance and historical significance of your task will, I am confident, be deeply felt by every one of you. Korea, this old and peace-loving country, which was a sovereign country long before most of the United Nations had attained their national statehood, was the first victim of an aggression

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



which went unchecked for half a century until it was brought to an end by the last world war. The re-establishment of Korean sovereignty, freedom and independence is therefore but an elementary act of justice towards Korea and will serve to promote international peace and security, the maintenance of which is one of the aims of the United Nations.

During the discussions on the Korean problem in the General Assembly, the 57 countries represented there, though not unanimous as to how this problem should best be solved, were, however, in complete agreement on the basic principles of the solution, namely that Korea should be independent, that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea, and that representatives of the Korean people should participate in resolving this problem correctly and fully.

We are all fully aware of the natural wish of the Korean people that these principles be carried out with the least possible delay. It is to meet this wish that the Commission is beginning its work as soon as it is physically possible to do so. Thus, we are holding our opening meeting today, although two representatives were able to reach Seoul only one hour ago. The members of the Commission have been selected by the General Assembly in such a way as to represent countries from various geographic regions. This will provide the Commission with that variety of outlook and background which is truly characteristic of an impartial international body.

During the first meetings of the Commission, the unavoidable routine matters as to what rules of procedure you are to adopt and how to organize your work will have to be considered.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The Commission will be assisted by an international Secretariat carefully chosen from among the staff of the Secretariat Headquarters at Lake Success. The members of the Secretariat will service the Commission to the best of their ability and, I am convinced, with unbiased devotion and discretion. We have all here the same cause at heart, whether we belong to a Delegation or to the Secretariat, that is, the success of the task of the Commission which would mean so much to the Korean people and would also contribute to the success of the United Nations and all that it stands for.

May I, in the name of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, wish you satisfactory progress in your important work.

M. ROMULO (Philippine Republic): Before proceeding, I should like to request that the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the problem of the independence of Korea, be read for the information of the Commission.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, read the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14th November 1947, on the problem of the independence of Korea, as follows):

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



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. 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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



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;

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"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."

Mr. P.L-BONCOUR (France) (Interpretation from French): Whenever the French translation of a document is provided, I will not insist on a French interpretation.

Mr. ROMULO (Philippine Republic): I move that this reading of the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations be filed in the records of the Commission, and I further move that the credentials of the representatives of the different nations be presented.

ADOPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA.

CHAIRMAN: I am going to proceed according to the provisional agenda, document A/AC.19/Agenda 1, which has been distributed to all of you. You will see that the second point on this agenda is the adoption of the agenda. If there is no objection, to the adoption of the agenda...

Mr. ROMULO (Philippine Republic): Before we proceed, it seems to me that the rules of procedure of parliamentary bodies provide that the members of a commission should be duly qualified as members of that commission.

CHAIRMAN: That is the third item on our agenda.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. [illegible] (Philippine Republic): Before adopting the rules of procedure, it seems to me that it is in order to determine the qualifications of the representatives. Consequently, it is in order that the credentials of the members of the Commission be presented to the Chair.

CHAIRMAN: We are not adopting the rules of procedure; we are just adopting the provisional agenda for today.

Mr. [illegible] (Philippine Republic): I should like to find out from the Chairman just what the provisional agenda means.

CHAIRMAN: The provisional agenda contains the items we are to take up today. The first item on the agenda is an opening speech by me; the second item is the adoption of today's agenda; the third item is the Report on Credentials.

Mr. [illegible] (Philippine Republic): I should like to find out the meaning of "adoption of the Provisional Agenda."

CHAIRMAN: It means that the representatives here agree to follow the order of items presented in this paper for their discussion today.; for instance, item 2 is "Adoption of the Provisional Agenda." That means that you agree to proceed in the order set forth in this provisional agenda. Item 3 is the "Report on Credentials," the item you want taken up.

Mr. [illegible] (Philippine Republic): In that case, it is not necessary to dwell on the question; it seems to me that the credentials of the representatives present here should be presented. I therefore move that the credentials be presented.

CHAIRMAN: Then I shall consider that there is no objection to item 2 of the Provisional Agenda, that item 2 of the provisional agenda is adopted.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



REPORT ON CREDENTIALS

CHAIRMAN: I ask the Principal Secretary to read the report on credentials.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary) (Reading): "The Secretary-General of the United Nations has received notification of the following appointments to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea:

"1. Mr. S.M. JACKSON, Counsellor to the Australian Mission in Tokyo, has been appointed representative of Australia.

"2. Mr. George S. PATTERSON, Counsellor to the Canadian Embassy in Nanking, has been appointed representative of Canada.

"3. The Government of China has appointed Mr. LIU Yu-wan, Consul-General at Seoul, with the rank of Minister.

"4. Mr. Jean-Louis PAUL-BONCOUR, former Minister of France in Bucharest, has been designated by the Government of France as its representative.

"Mr. Olivier LENOIR has been appointed alternate representative

"5. Mr. K.P.S. MENON has been appointed representative of India.

"6. Senator Melecio A. MAGALONA, President pro tempore of the Philippine Senate, has been designated as the Philippine representative on the Commission.

"7. Dr. Loki DJABI and Mr. Yasin YUCHE have been appointed respectively representative and alternate representative of Syria.

"The Secretariat has examined these notifications and proposes that pending the approval of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, they should be accepted as provisional credentials."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

See 10 next sheets



declined the privilege of designating a representative on this Commission, thus making the membership of this Commission eight instead of nine as provided for in the Resolution of the United Nations which, in my humble opinion, and in accordance with parliamentary rules, involves amendment of the Resolution itself.

I would suggest that inasmuch as there is an Interim Committee of the United Nations now convening in New York, we should consult them as to whether or not this Commission must be composed of eight or nine members before we can proceed.

The way I look at it is that this Commission, created by the United Nations, has a great responsibility to resolve a very delicate problem such as the Korean problem. It is evident that this Commission should be composed of nine members instead of eight. Since this Commission is a creation of the General Assembly of the United Nations, it is but proper that the General Assembly itself or its Interim Committee, duly constituted and authorized to pass judgment on the Resolution of this Commission, should be consulted. I therefore request the Chair of this Commission to permit me to introduce a resolution that I should like to have read.

CHAIRMAN: I think that at the present time this Commission is not quite fully constituted since it has no chairman, and thus is not entitled to discuss a resolution, draft resolution or a proposal because, as you all know, when a Commission discusses a proposal there may be arguments and discussions, and we do not even have rules to govern our discussion. So I would suggest that we proceed as we proceed in all commissions of the United Nations; that is, to elect a chairman now and then adopt rules of procedure. After that, any resolution can be

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. ..RANZ (Philippine Republic): ..pparently, the notification in regard to the alternate representative of my Government to the Secretary General of the United Nations had not reached this Commission yet. I have the honour to present to this body the credentials of the distinguished alternate of the Philippine Republic, Dr. Rufino Luna, an expert on government in the Philippine Islands, in order that he may be included as an alternate representative.

CHAIRMAN: That will be done.

..re there any observations on the credentials?

Mr. ..RANZ (Philippine Republic): I move that the credentials be approved.

The credentials of the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea were approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Mr. ..RANZ (Philippine Republic): Before proceeding to the election of officers, I should like to call the attention of this Commission to the fact that in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, this Commission...

CHAIRMAN: May I suggest to the Commission that before we start the discussion that you want to begin that we elect a President. I am not the President; I am not the Chairman.

Mr. ..RANZ (Philippine Republic): I am not going to discuss anything; I am only basing my remarks on the resolution of the United Nations. My contention is that this Commission has not been given authority by the General Assembly of the United Nations to alter its composition, inasmuch as reliable information has been received to the effect that one nation has

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



taken care of by this Commission.

Dr. DAJANI (Syria): I propose that we elect the Chairman first and then have a discussion.

Mr. [illegible]Z (Philippine Republic): Is it the idea to elect the officers of this Commission and then consequently to amend the Resolution of the United Nations so that instead of nine members this Commission shall be composed of eight members only, or is it the desire of the Chairman to nominate a provisional Chairman?

CHAIRMAN: May I reply that we are not altering the composition of the Commission by adding another member not appointed by the General Assembly. The members who are not represented here have not arrived, and their Governments have not replied in writing that they would not come, so they may still arrive; thus, we are not altering the composition of the Commission.

I want to say that we have two other precedents in the United Nations similar to what is happening on this Commission, where the members of those international bodies did not all come to the meetings. They did not send representatives. Nevertheless, those international bodies began and continued their work and discussions; so we may assume that these precedents can also serve for this Commission.

As regards the other question asked by the representative of the Philippine Republic, that is to say, whether we shall have a temporary Chairman or a permanent one, when we come to electing a Chairman, it will be for the Commission to decide whether it elects a temporary or permanent Chairman.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. ARRANZ (Philippine Republic): It is not a question of procedure. We could adopt the procedure of the organizations referred to by the Chairman if the functions of those commissions were similar or identical to this one. Of course, I have no objection to subscribing to the principle that the majority constitutes a quorum. In this case, we are called upon to pass on a very delicate and grave problem. I would also like to say that if a nation is not going to send a representative to this Commission I am not interested in knowing what the reasons are for that nation's not sending a representative to this Commission now, but I am interested to see that the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations is carried out in its entirety. That is the very reason why, since our responsibility is derived from the United Nations, it is just and reasonable that the United Nations should decide whether or not this Commission is composed of eight or nine members. I agree with the Chairman that in any deliberative body in any parliament of the world a majority of the members constitute a quorum. But the United Nations must have had a reason to specify clearly that this Commission should be composed of nine members, Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines, Syria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. If any of these nations fail, for one reason or another, to send its representative to this Commission, it is the duty of this Commission to consult with the body which created this Commission and find out whether that body is willing to amend its Resolution by providing that the Commission be composed of eight members instead of nine.

It is public knowledge that for many years a joint commission composed of United States and Soviet Union officials have failed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to decide the same question that is before this Commission now.

They did not come to an understanding; they did not agree on certain details which, in my humble opinion, are not very important at all to decide the destiny of thirty million Korean people. If the interested parties were not able to agree and to decide this question which pertains to them, and the United Nations had to deem it fit to place the question in the hands of this Commission composed of nine members, it is but logical, unless this Resolution is amended, that this Commission should be composed of nine members.

For my part, as representative of the Philippine Republic, I honestly and sincerely believe that we must consult the body from whom we derive our responsibility and power, as to whether or not we can organize ourselves as a Commission. In that same Resolution, which I was studying, what would be the proper procedure for this Commission to follow in order not to hamper the duties, functions and responsibility placed upon the Commission by the United Nations? In my humble opinion, the members present can constitute themselves as a committee and carry the work forward until we can give freedom and independence to thirty million Koreans because the aspirations of the Korean people have been the aspirations of the Philippine people for centuries.

Let us go ahead in our work of the Commission! Let us go forward and let us ask Divine Providence to guide us in order that the problem may be satisfactorily solved for the Korean people and for the world. I sympathize with the aspirations of our brothers in this Oriental country, and I fully subscribe to the substance of the Moscow Decision whereby it was stated that we

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



should establish in Korea a democratic form of government preparatory to the independence of this nation. That is the Moscow Decision. If I am wrong, I should like to be corrected by the Chairman.

We are going to discuss details and procedure; we will try to find a solution to this very grave problem satisfactory to the countries that are represented, satisfactory to the Korean people, and satisfactory to all the countries of the world. That is our business. Let us wait for the nine members of this Commission unless otherwise directed by the General Assembly of the United Nations. I have no objection that we work as a Committee and that we temporarily nominate the head of this Committee so that we can proceed with our business until the two other representatives of the missing countries arrive in Seoul and participate with us in our deliberations.

CHAIRMAN: The representative of the Philippines has raised a very interesting point, but as said I do not see very well how we could discuss the point raised by him or the resolution he has presented before we have a chairman and before we have adopted our rules of procedure, according to which we are conducting our debates. As the representative of Syria has proposed, the next thing we should do is elect our chairman and then adopt our rules of procedure. After that we can take up the point raised by the Philippine representative.

Mr. LIU (China) (Interpretation from Chinese): The point raised by the Philippine representative is a very interesting one. However, without the election of officers and adoption of the rules of procedure in this Commission, we can not take up his point, so I propose that we discuss the point brought up by the Syrian representative and proceed to the election of officers

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of this Commission and the adoption of the rules of procedure.

Mr. [illegible] (Philippine Republic): I should like to find out from the Chair whether we are going to elect a temporary chairman to decide the deliberations of this Commission until the other representatives report to the Commission. Is that the motion?

Dr. DJEBI (Syria): That was my sincere wish. I also wish to have a chairman. That is my proposal. Secondly, we can discuss if the chairman will be temporary or permanent. My sincere wish is that there be a temporary chairman until the others join us.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN: It is for the Commission to decide whether they elect a temporary chairman.

Mr. ARRANZ (Philippine Republic): I second the motion of the representative of Syria that the seven members of the Commission nominate a temporary chairman.

CHAIRMAN: I assume, then, that we have now reached the point on the agenda dealing with the election of officers, and, according to the proposal of the Syrian representative, seconded by the representative of the Philippine Republic, it is proposed that the Commission should proceed to elect a temporary chairman who will hold office until the other members of the Commission join us.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): May I have the wording of the resolution.

CHAIRMAN: The resolution is that the Commission should now elect a temporary chairman, and that the permanent chairman be elected when all the members of the Commission are present.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): I think we are all agreed on the sense of this action, but I think it would be unfortunate if we put a condition on the election that the chairman would be a temporary chairman until the other members of the Commission arrive. I feel sure it is the feeling of the members of the Commission that, in view of the circumstances we are now facing, we should proceed to the election of a temporary chairman. If that is the purport of the motion, I should support it.

CHAIRMAN: Do we understand the proposal is that we elect a temporary chairman until such date as the Commission decides to elect a permanent chairman?

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. ARRANZ (Philippine Republic): That is better.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I nominate as temporary chairman of the United Nations Commission in Korea, Mr. Menon. Mr. Menon is the Indian ambassador to China; and his was one of the first diplomatic appointments made by independent India. Mr. Menon attended the San Francisco Conference, and also attended the first meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. I have great pleasure in nominating Mr. Menon as temporary chairman.

Mr. LIU (China)(Interpretation from Chinese): I support the proposal made by the representative of Australia that Mr. Menon be nominated as temporary chairman of this Commission.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)(Interpretation from French): I support the proposal made by the representative of Australia.

Mr. ARRANZ (Philippine Republic): I suggest that the proposal be adopted unanimously.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Menon has been unanimously elected as temporary chairman of this Commission.

Mr. Menon then assumed the chairmanship.

CHAIRMAN: I am very grateful to you for the honour you have done me by electing me as your temporary chairman. It will be a pleasure and a privilege to work with such distinguished colleagues. I shall do everything in my power to co-operate with you in carrying our work to a speedy and successful conclusion.

As my old friend, Dr. Victor Ho, whom we are fortunate enough to have to advise and assist us, has remarked, our mission is one of historical significance. It is not a mere mechanical mission of observing the elections and reporting to the General Assembly of the United Nations. We are here to assist

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



in the establishment of a truly national government in Korea. It is our business to see that Korea attains independence in fact, and not merely in name, within the shortest possible period.

As we all know, two wars were fought - one towards the end of the last century and the other at the beginning of this century - with the ostensible object of securing Korean independence. We also know what the result of those wars was. The so-called independence which was secured for Korea turned out to be a mockery and a sham; in fact, it was the very reverse of independence. Let it not be said by future historians that another war, a world war, was fought which also had Korean independence as one of its planks, but which also betrayed the people of Korea.

I, as an Indian, am especially happy to be associated with this Commission. Among the nations represented at this Commission, my country was the latest to obtain independence. Our independence is barely six months old. Its bitter-sweet taste is still fresh in our mouths. We have had recent experience of the joy, the thrill, and also the perils of independence. It is therefore a great honour for me, along with my colleagues, to be able to lend a helping hand to this great and ancient nation, which had been independent for centuries, in her ascent to the pinnacle of independence.

Just one word about the composition of our Commission. Korea is an Asian state, and this is mainly an Asian Commission, although we also have distinguished representatives from other countries. In saying this is mainly an Asian Commission, I,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



with due respect to Mr. Jackson, include Australia in Asia, for the last war showed that the Asian countries - at any rate, the countries of southeast Asia - stand or fall together. Moreover, this Commission is essentially a small-power Commission. Those giants, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, are not represented on it. In describing this Commission as a small-power-Commission, I am not forgetting the fact that China and India are not exactly small. Between us, we account for half the population of the globe. But we have not developed the strength of giants; and in any case, we shall not use it like a giant. The Korean people may rest assured that a Commission thus constituted, every member of which is devoted to the ideals of freedom and democraty, will view their problem with the utmost sympathy and realism and without fear of favor. Some of us who arrived here on the 8th of January were deeply touched by the spontaneous welcome given to us by the citizens of Korea. We know that the welcome was not given to us personal it was just a demonstration of the joy of the Korean people at their approaching independence.

I must not abuse the prerogative of a Chairman by standing in the way of other representatives who may wish to say a few words I will merely say this. Much turns on the outcome of our Commission. On it hangs the independence of Korea. More, on it hangs also the dignity of the United Nations, the stability of Asia, and, to some extent, the peace of the world. It is in the full consciousness of the importance of our task, and also of the consequences of our failure - but failure is a possibility which we refuse even to contemplate - that we shall embark on our high endeavour.

Dr. DJABI (Syria) : We, the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, who have gathered from different parts of the world and undergone so many difficulties in reaching this place must, I believe, make the

..

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



interests of the Korean people our paramount concern, regardless of the interests of any other nation that might be involved in the question.

Most of us have experienced similar conditions, and it is only logical that our experience will help in bringing about a fair and just solution to the situation in Korea.

I believe it is quite difficult and utopian to seek a solution that pleases everybody. Human nature is difficult and complex. And everyone is apt to follow a different pattern of life and thinking from that of others. Nevertheless, it is always within the reach of man to produce a solution which suits the majority and which, by trial, in time may command the acquiescence of the whole. It is with this aim in mind that we come here to deal with a most complex international problem.

I am not trying to elaborate the details of our work. But I would like to mention briefly some preliminary steps which are, in my opinion, prerequisites for carrying out our mission. We must insist, before doing anything, on listening to the true representatives of the Korean people such as the leaders of political parties whatever their ideologies might be, to the representatives of the press, the chambers of commerce, agriculture and industry and the Korean bar of lawyers and the leading popular figures. Of course it is desirable to listen to everybody, but this, I am afraid, is beyond the possibilities of any group.

This step is closely related to, and the consequence of, another preliminary step, namely to ask for a general amnesty for political prisoners in the American zone as well as the Russian zone of occupation. For how can we proceed in any fruitful work without listening to the opinion of some of these imprisoned people who might truly represent a considerable section of the people.

Moreover, I must declare that it is not our job to impose

...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



any form of government or any particular ideology on the Korean people. For the people will never consent to that and ultimately will create a type of government and a pattern of thinking of their own choice.

As soon as we have a fairly correct idea about the attitudes of the Korean people, elections must be held for the purpose of forming a national government which, in conjunction with the representative assembly, will determine the type of rule. Evacuation of foreign troops will be effective as soon as this government establishes security forces of its own and conditions of peace.

Before I close, I would like to express my best greetings for the warm welcome which we received from the great freedom-loving Korean people.

It is my wish, as it is the wish of everyone of you, that the people of Korea will realize their national aspirations for independence and sovereignty.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LIU (China)(Interpretation from Chinese): The future of Korea is a matter of deep concern and vital interest to China. Two and a half years ago, at the eve of the Japanese surrender, General Chiang Kai-Shek, the President of the Chinese Republic, while addressing his National Supreme Defence Council in Chungking on 24 August, 1945, said the following:

"We had three most important goals, and the attainment of these constituted our most urgent task. Firstly wehad to regain our sovereign rights in the Northeastern Provinces and re-establish territorial and administrative integrity there. Secondly, we had to recover Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. Thirdly, we had to restore to Korea her independence and freedom. Should Korea not be given freedom, Formosa not be allowed to return to its Mother country, and the territorial and administrative integrity of the Northeastern Provinces not be restored, all talk of national independence and freedom would be useless, and the objectives of our armed resistance could not be achieved. . . "

These brief, studied words are from the lips of a man who has been directing the destiny of my people since the establishment of our National Government in Nanking. They express, in crystal-clear terms, the three objectives of our war against Japan. And one of them is:independence and freedom of Korea.

To attain these objectives, we fought Japan to the bitter end, and sacrificed millions and millions of lives. It grieves me to say that, after eight years of war and two and a half years of the so-called peace, we have not attained all our objectives yet. Korea is not yet free and independent. We have not completely regained our sovereign rights in our Northeastern Provinces, popularly known as Manchuria. And freedom and independence of Korea is inevitably bound together with the territorial and administrative integrity of our Northeastern Provinces. This is frankly and exactly what we mean when we say that the future of Korea is a matter of deep concern and vital interest to China.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Since time immemorial, Korea has been a sister nation of China, For centuries and centuries, she lived happily with us in peace. Twice in a decade, Japan provoked war in order to gain control of her, once at our expense and once at the expense of Russia. But in both times, Korea suffered too. For, when the militarists of Japan and the Czarists of Russia sought to control her destiny, she became a pawn in the game of power politics and lost her independence, not only to the great detriment of China's security, but to the peace of the Far East and of the world as a whole.

Forty years of Japanese domination have taught the Koreans one lesson: freedom and independence are something worth fighting for. They have taught the world a lesson too: a free and independent Korea is absolutely essential to the peace of the world.

With Japan out, the domination of one foreign power is eliminated from Korea. The world must see to it that the domination of one foreign power be not substituted by the domination of another foreign power, whatever that power might be. So far as China is concerned, we cherish no design on Korea, be it political, economic, strategic, or idealogical. We have only one wish and one prayer: namely, the freedom and independence of a United Korea. We shall be happy to join all the nations of the world to make that one wish a reality, and have that one prayer answered, and answered to the satisfaction of all the Korean people.

Backed by the moral force of the world, we are meeting today to initiate a new chapter in Korean history. The destiny of a great people is in the hands of the United Nations. Let us labour, and labour hard, so that the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea shall not fail.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)(Interpretation from French): A few moments ago, as I joined with my fellow delegates in the unanimous vote electing you as our temporary Chairman, I was not far from agreeing with you, when, in your brilliant speech, you emphasized the fact that this Commission was mainly composed of Asiatic Powers. We cannot but feel deeply moved to see the representative of a State which has but recently - as you yourself have underlined - attained independence, assume the honour and heavy responsibilities involved in the chairmanship of a Commission whose main task it is to bring about the independence of another State, as ancient as your own.

No matter how battered my country may have emerged from the war, France, owing to the geographical and historical responsibilities which lie upon it, still feels itself to be a great Power, ready to share the honour and the heavy tasks devolving upon this Commission. Indeed, the "Union Française", too, is an Asiatic Power and as a matter of fact, I represent here the whole "Union Française". Moreover, need I remind you that no genuine and sincere aspiration to freedom has ever failed to touch the hearts of the people of France. For this very reason, my Government is happy to take part in a matter concerning the attainment of independence by Korea. And now allow me, without referring any further to questions of procedure on which this first meeting has dwelt at length, to state which, in the opinion of the French delegation, are the two essential objectives of our Commission. Our first duty is to follow the spirit and letter of the General Assembly Resolutions from which this Commission derives its terms of reference. Our second and most vital task is to find rapidly fair and concrete solutions to the Korean problem. The Korean people, to whom so many promises of independence have been made in the past without ever materializing, have a right to be impatient, and since they have pinned their hopes on us, the task of this Commission should be to reconcile the spirit and the letter of the Resolutions of November last with the actual and imperative facts with which we are confronted.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. ARRANZ (Philippine Republic): I did not prepare any speech, since I did not know that in this preliminary meeting the members of the Commission would make remakrs in connection with the duties of the Commission. But I shall say a few words.

As all know, the Philippine Republic was installed on 4 July, 1946, after centuries of struggle for our independence, beginning with the Spanish domination right down to the United States Government. I am sure that I express the sentiment of my people and of my country when I say, on thisoccasion, that the aspirations of the Korean people to become free and independent finds an echo in the hearts of the Philippine people. We sympathise with those aspirations because we believe in the principle that the government of a country should be established for the benefit of the people and, therefore, that the people should be given their freedom to make their choice as to who should rule their country.

In my humble opinion, the Korean problem is a practical problem, the solution of which involves not only the countries located in this hemisphere, but the detiny of the whole world. I am conscious of my responsibilities to my Government and to the United Nations, and I am conscious of my responsibilities to the members of this Commission, and I promise that I will collaborate and co-operate with the members in the finding of a satisfactory solution in order that in this part of the Orient a young republic, like the Indian republic and the Philippine Republic, may raise its own flag side by side with the flags of free and independent nations. If we have sufficient courage to face our problem and if we use our judgment, I am sure that this Commission will be able to decide this paramount and important question which involves the peace and the equilibrium of the world. - an equilibrium in social, economic and political institutions. If we fail to face these problems squarely, regardless of the consequences to any particular interested

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



nation, then we will not have served the purpose for which this Commission was created.

It is not a question of discussing different problems, since we have a common ground on which to work. That common ground is to provide the people of Korea with a government based on a democratic form and based on the will of the people. Perhaps the details of how we are going to provide representatives for the national assembly of Korea, so that this national assembly may be able to organise a national government based on the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, are details to be decided by this Commission. At the moment I am not familiar with the organisation of the government of Korea, and I presume that Southern Korea is being governed by a military governor of the United States forces, while possibly North Korea is being governed by the Soviet Union forces. I am not familiar with the details of the municipal or local governments, and I do not know whether the different municipalities of this country have established local government for the benefit of the people residing in those communities. But, in my humble opinion, the people residing in the different municipalities should be given the opportunity of electing their representatives to the provisional national assembly, in order the the representatives of the people themselves will decide and form their own government under the supervision of this Commission.

I am happy to announce their is no question of differences in fundamentals; we all agree that Korea should be given a democratic form of government, and that Korea should be given its freedom and independence. I should like to read the proceedings of the United Nations when this Commission was created, in order that I may be fully qualified to discuss whether or not t[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



this Commission should invite the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. If the Ukrainian representative in the United Nations did not put in writing his opinion with regard to the composition of this Commission, it is evident that he will sanction the work of the Commission when our report is submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations. If the representative objects to this Commission, and advances his reasons for this, it will be useless for this Commission to insist on the representation of this country.

We are going to tackle the problem entrusted to us, guided by Divine Providence and guided by the inspiration of the independent nations of the United Nations. I shall be very proud, and consider it the height of my political career in the Philippine Islands, if I can contribute to the solution of our problem.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN: The next item on our agenda is the election of officers; that is, a vice-chairman and a rapporteur.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)(Interpretation from French): I do not understand how we stand now. A short time ago we decided to elect a temporary chairman, and now, if I understand correctly, we are going to proceed to the election of permanent officers. I quite agree that later on we must come to the election of permanent officers, but I do not quite know how we can proceed to the election of officers when we have just elected a temporary chairman.

CHAIRMAN: I share entirely the feelings of the representative of France that it would not be advisable, at any

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



rate for the present, to elect a Vice-chairman and rapporteur, so we might postpone that for the time being.

It is getting late, and there is hardly time to take up the next item on the agenda; namely, the adoption of the rules of procedure. Also, some of the representatives have not had time to look through these rules of procedure, so I suggest that we adjourn until to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. ARRANZ (Philippine Republic): I should like to request the members of the Commission to hold an executive session in order that we might get our bearings before we go into plenary session. Therefore, I propose that we adjourn until to-morrow morning.

CHAIRMAN: When I suggested that we might adjourn until to-morrow, my idea was that we could have a closed meeting to-morrow afternoon. I also thought that the representatives, particularly the representative of the Philippine Republic, might like to look through the rules of procedure and the mass of material which our very able Secretariat has gathered for us before we discuss, either publicly or privately, the items on the agenda.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): I move that we now adjourn, and meet to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock in private session.

The motion was adopted.

The meeting rose at 7.27 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/12
19 January 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## LETTER TO THE MILITARY COMMANDERS, ARMED FORCES IN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA, ADOPTED AT THE FOURTH MEETING, 16 JANUARY 1948.

The UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

HAVING CONSIDERED the report of the sub-committee to draft communications in accordance with the resolution adopted at thethird meeting (Document A/AC.19/2)

RESOLVES:

to send the following letter to the Military Commanders, Armed Forces in North and South Korea:

"Sir,

As you are aware, the United Nations has appointed a Temporary Commission on Korea for the purpose of expediting the attainment of the national independence of Korea and the withdrawal of the occupying forces.

The members of the Commission, who travelled to Korea by way of the Pacific air route, have now assembled in Seoul, with the exception of the representative of El Salvador who is expected at any moment, and the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, concerning whose appointment no advice has yet been received. The Commission has convened under the temporary chairmanship of myself as the representative of India, and exchanged preliminary views regarding its work.

Before entering into the substance of its work, the Commission has authorized me as temporary Chairman, accompanied by one member of the Secretariat of the Commission, to exchange the appropriate courtesies with the officers commanding the armed forces in North and South Korea and to this end to pay immediate courtesy calls upon these commanders.

I should, therefore, be grateful if you would advise me of a date and time when it would be convenient for you to receive me."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Johnson File

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.5
19 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB - COMMITTEE I

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIFTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea -
Thursday, 19 February 1948, at 3pm

Chairman: Mr. PATTERSON (Canada)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN: I declare the fifth meeting of Sub-Committee 1 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea open.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA.

The agenda was adopted without discussion.

HEARINGS OF OFFICIALS AND EXPERTS : John Weckerling, Brigadier General U.S.Army

(General Weckerling assumed his seat in the Committee room).

CHAIRMAN: I think the General knows something of the work of this Sub-Committee. It is the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the question of ways and means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections in Korea. We did some preliminary work as a Committee working out a number of criteria which are quite obvious and which would indicate what a free atmosphere of elections requires, and the Secretariat made a study of laws and ordinances which might bear on the question. We have also been asking, through Sub-Committee 2, a number of Korean personalities their opinions as to what laws or ordinances affect this question and what changes they thought might be desirable. We have now arrived at the point where, as a Committee, we thought we ought to ask you if you would be good enough, first of all, to give us your views, on the laws and ordinances that exist on this question, and, secondly, to give us any suggestions you have as to what changes might be made. I think the best method would be for General Weckerling to make an extended statement, and we could ask questions later.

General WECKERLING: I must confess that I am caught somewhat unprepared to discuss the laws and ordinances except in a very general way.

In the first place, I would like to describe my status. Of course, I am not the Commanding General, and I am not a member of the military government, so I have no way, by my own

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



powers, of ensuring a free and honest atmosphere in any elections held. Any statements that I make will be purely in my capacity here as a member of the now-defunct Joint Commission and as General Hodge's representative on the Election Committee. I would like also to state, for the information of the Committee in its general discussion, that General Hodge himself, and General Dean would very cheefully and willingly appear before your Committee on the broader aspects of your problem. If you will let me know at any time, I can get their appearance or the appearance of any other members of the South Korean Interim Government or any other member of the Command whose responsibilities bear on your problem. They would be very happy to appear before your Committee.

CHAIRMAN: We appreciate that.

General WEDEMEYER: General Hodge will do anything he can so far as it does not endanger the security of the United States forces here, or the safety of the United States people here, as well as the safety of the United Nations' Commission itself.

I want to apologize for seeming to take upon myself the position of adviser to this Commission which I certainly do not presume to do at all. It would be for your Committee here to study the laws and regulations applicable to an election and to know yourselves, in a general way, what these election laws are, so that you can make up your own minds as to whether, as a basic proposition, the election laws are in themselves sufficient to ensure a fair election, and I am sure that will be done through your Sub-Committee 3 when it reports to you.

The next thing is to know the psychology of the people of Korea, the system of government that obtains here and the customs that prevail here in Korea; for instance, on one thing alone: the head-man system. The old man of the family arrogates to himself a tremendous degree of importance and

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



where he himself may conceivably in some cases, influence the members of his family in their voting. I do not think very many people here in Korea know the extent to which the headman system would influence, in case we had an election, the votes of the people who are members of his little family.

CHAIRMAN: You assume he would have some influence?

General WECKERLING: I assume he would, and that brings in the point which I wanted to make later, the matter of education. We have been preparing for an election and shaping up and formulating plans for the education of the Korean people in elections. I have furnished your Committees with this plan for the education of the Korean people in the procedures of democratic elections. Nothing has been done, to any great extent, to carry that plan out; the whole matter was postponed when the United Nations took over the problem of elections. We feel that the more time is spent in educating these people in the procedures of the ballot-box, registration, and so on, the better it is for the conduct of elections in Korea. At one time my recommendations included a preparatory period of six months before holding elections here. That, of course, is obviously impossible, but I certainly would recommend to this Committee as a bare minimum that the steps involved in Public Act Number 5, which was passed by the Korean Interim Assembly here be carried out substantially as written. We have furnished you with copies of this act. We have given you a time-table showing that it would require eighty days to conduct elections as provided by Public Act No. 5. More time would be advisable. It is highly advisable to announce the decision to hold elections to the people as far in advance as possible and then to commence your intensified educational program.

Another thing is the matter of occupational-zone law, and the responsibilities of the Commander in this zone.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Perhaps some people might think of this as a restraining and repressive factor in holding elections here. I do not know whether that is so or not, but I think it would be well for you to know what factors are present in the responsibilities of the Commander and the power he exercises in his function as the executive representative of the United States here in this United States zone. I would be very happy to send Dr. Fraenkel one of your experts and author of quite a tome on that particular subject, down here, and I feel sure it would be helpful for the Committee to hear him for a very short session.

I would like to make available to the Committee the three pronouncements that have been made by General Hodge as a breaking of the ground for a free atmosphere here, and I think most of us here have seen these announcements. These proclamations by General Hodge are not mere lip-service to the conduct of fair elections they will be carried out to their fullest extent.

Another item in the conduct of elections is the matter of observers on the United States side. I think General Hodge would very sympathetically receive any request for the assignment of United States observers.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): You mean United Nations observers.

General WECKERLING: It could be done in two ways. The Commanding General would not have control over purely United Nations observers. You would have to make that request on your own level, assuming that neutral observers come here. I was thinking of the details of United States observers clearly as part of General Hodge's function to ensure fair elections in this zone. I presume he will carry out this policy whether you ask for it or not. But if you indicated a desire for United Nations observers in the holding of elections, I think it would make the matter firmer.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



In that connection, I have made a very considerable study of the Saar plebiscite and the Nicaraguan plebiscite. I very much regret that I do not have the details of the Greek elections of 1946. I shall give some pertinent statistics here. In the Saar plebiscite of 1935 in a country where there were very adequate transportation facilities and the people were trained in the basic democratic procedures and other advantages about one thousand neutral officials were required to conduct a plebiscite in a country with a population of 500,000 voters. That is in the ratio of one observer to each 500 voters. In the Nicaraguan elections in 1930, the United States sent about 775 observers in a country with a population of roughly about a million; that is, approximately the same ratio as the Saar: one observer to each 500 voters.

In South Korea--speaking of South Korea alone-- with a population of approximately 20,000 people, that same ratio would equal-- assuming that the United States furnished 500 or if the United Nations manages observers/to secure 500 observers-- one observer to every 40,000 people; that would involve a more extended coverage in a country that is, as you know, fairly short on comforts. I give you these figures to be used on a comparative basis. I would be very happy to turn this over to you; it comes from the official reports which were made as a result of the two elections mentioned.

I do not know if you want my opinion on the police or not. I will give it to you for what it is worth. I have been here for nearly two years, and --again may I emphasize that I am not the Commander nor am I a representative of the South Korean Interim Assembly. In my opinion, the police force here have done a magnificent job, not only in thwarting the leftist organizations and the leftist uprisings about which you hear now, but also in controlling the rightists. In my opinion, they have

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



functioned very objectively and are improving progressively.

The Korean people are very independent minded. I was talking to Mr. Mughir about it the other day, and I quoted as one example the dirty streets in Seoul. The Japanese had a man who ran the block, a citizen who was supervised by the police; this citizen ordered the streets cleaned periodically. You cannot get the police here to enforce orders here on cleaning the streets; they won't be obeyed. In my opinion, this is not a police state, and I shall cite another example along this line. I went to the theatre the other day to see the performance of "La Traviata". I went there representing General Hodge. I had a reserved seat and was supposed to be ushered to my seat in great style and ceremony. When I got there, I found my place was occupied by two Koreans who refused to get up, and apparently did not care about General Hodge or anybody else. They said, "This is an independent country, and I got here first". The theatre manager could not get the theatre policeman to come down and oust them from my seat. We took two other seats in the back and just sat it out. When I hear this called a police-state, I am not inclined to believe it very much.

Coming to my opinion as to the law, I would recommend that you listen to Dean Pergler who is one of the advisers to the Justice Department. He is familiar with all the laws here. He is a former secretary of Masaryk, the Czechoslovakian President, and later became a United States citizen. Prior to to that time, he was the Czechoslovakian Minister to Japan, I believe. Then there is Dr.Fraenkel, a man who got out of Germany immediately ahead of Hitler's Gestapo. He is a graduate of one of our American Universities, the author of several books on international law and military occupation law. I heartily recommend that you listen to those people on the detailed matter of the law. I am familiar with the laws in a

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



very general way. I have written drafts of laws, while I was a member of the Joint Commission, with their assistance which envisaged possible elections under the aegis of the Joint Commission, with the Joint Commission supervising elections all over Korea. In general, I am familiar with Public Act No.5 which was promulgated by the South Korean Interim Legislature. I think that law is a fairly good law. We could make some changes. I have spoken about those changes in great detail to Sub-Committee 3. I have given them my opinion in writing and in general I think it would be a very wise move if your Sub-Committee sees its way, as does Sub-Committee 3, to adopt this law for the conduct of any elections held in South Korea. That would be politically astute. I think acceptance by the Koreans of any election conducted here would be far greater if you were to stick by Public Law No. 5 with the changes that you want. I fell sure that we can get those changes adopted without any great delay in case you have an election here. I do not think that would be one of the delaying factors at all.

In anticipating the elections here General Hodge appointed an informal committee of which I was Chairman, and we got together with an informal committee appointed by General Dean, the Military Governor. This Committee of 15 wrote the regulations for the election in South Korea which would be applied to carry out that law in case the United Nations conducted elections. Those regulations have also been considered by your Committees, and I think they find them fairly satisfactory, with some changes. There again I have the same recommendation: if you care to adopt that law and those regulations, we can make your desired changes in very short order, and again, you would have acceptance by the Koreans far greater than if you imposed a law of your own on them, written by yourselves or by

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Sub-Committee 3; you would have very real and live ammunition for its greater acceptance by Koreans if you presented a law on election regulations to them saying, "these are the regulations promulgated by you. We will conduct our elections with these regulations and this law and ask you to make the following changes". I again repeat that I do not think you should anticipate any great delay.

I do not think that there is a very great danger of your having an election conducted here in a non-free atmosphere; I am very sincere when I make that statement; I sincerely believe that, considering the developments of this country and considering the developments and the carrying out of the elections in other countries. You must remember that this projected election would be the first general election of representatives to a wholly elected Assembly that would be held in Korea. We do not claim that the one we held here was entirely democratic election as that term is understood in the United States. It was the best we could get in order to assure leftist and moderate opinions being represented. We had to appoint forty five members of that present body: there are forty five elected and forty five appointed members, and all those forty five appointed members, and all those forty five appointed members were either [illegible] boycotted the legislature. That is the end of my general statement. If you have any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

CHAIRMAN: We are very grateful to you, General Woolerling, for this statement. I am sure there will be questions. May I ask a comment or two first?

I think we appreciate the comments you made on the willingness of General Hodge and the officers of his Command to assist us, and we also appreciate the remarks indicating that their desire would be the same as ours in seeing that a free atmosphere

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would be secured. You do not have to persuade us on that; we realize that it is in the interests of the United States to have that kind of an atmosphere. But I think it would help us to discuss, for a few moments, the broader question as to responsibility. We are not competent as a Sub-Committee to consider that question and pass on it, but some of your remarks made me think that probably your approach to this question is a littl different from what ours would be. For instance, you spoke of ar intensified educational programme as "your programme" and mentioned that "you might adopt a law". Then, in connection with the appointment of observers you made some remarks which made me think that you are thinking ofthis election in terms somewhat different from those we envisage. When the resolution was passe in the first instance, the draft proposed by the U.S. Representatives recommended that the occupation powers hold elections. That was changed as you know. It is now recommended that elections be held, but I think I am speaking for the members of the Commission when I say that we do not regard our functions in any sense as holding or supervising the elections and setting up the machinery for that purpose but purely and simply that of observing elections and reporting to the General Assembly. That does not mean that we are not more than willing to assume the responsibility we should, but it does mean that we must have a clear understanding as to the line of division with regard to the responsibility.

General WECKERLING : I do not believe that the United States Command envisages that it has the power to proceed and to adopt an election law, and to declare any election date without knowing what the United Nations and the Interim Committee will decide to do. Under your thesis, could the United States go right ahead now and hold elections without consulting your Commission ?

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN: We are sloughing off responsibility, but we want to be clear as to where the division line is. Technically, you could do that. There is no reason whatever why you should not announce an election to-morrow, but practically you would want to confer with us and wait until we have cleared the ground with the Interim Committee. When the ground is cleared, then surely there will be some form of communication from this Commission to your Command indicating that "now the way is clear and we hope you will hold elections at the earliest possible date". I must not put in all the ifs and ans. First of all, you would have likedus to say that last week or two weeks ago, rather than having to wait another twenty four hours.

General WECKERLING: From the matter of making preparation alone, the technical preparations.

CHAIRMAN: All we can do is to say "the Commission is going to observe or is not going to observe the elections, and we want to co-operate with you". That is the first thing but surely the responsibility of declaring elections is yours.

General WECKERLING: On my level, I may not be quite clear as to what our power is, but at least we have done this: we have conferred with Sub-Committee 3, and we have presented the laws and regulations which were applicable to elections because there is no law or any regulations written that would conform entirely to a United Nations observed election. Therefore, in carrying out these preparatory steps, we have been very careful to co-ordinate every bit of preparatory work we have done with Sub-Committee 3. Now, that may not be an established principle, but it is certainly one that we have adhered to very scrupulously. We want the United Nations to be satisfied with the law and the regulations under which we conduct elections.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN: Nothing I have said would indicate any different point of view because it would obviously be a wise policy to have a common understanding, and it is our responsibility to suggest any improvements or changes in the law, but it is yours to receive them or reject them. Then, it is our responsibility, having had that period for conferring together on recommendations, to observe the elections and to make the report.

General WECKERLING: I think we see eye to eye.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): You remember, General, when you said "the United States observers", and then I picked up that word and I asked you,"did you mean United Nations observers? It seems that there is this point : you are here as a Military Government and you have a Korean administration under you. Of course, you say now that this Korean administration is going to have the responsibility of the elections, and we are going to observe it with the United States Military Government. This has nothing to do with the United Nations; I mean in regard to the resolution of the General Assembly. As Mr. Patterson pointed out, there are Military Governments in power in North and South Korea, and they are holding elections and having the responsibility for these elections. Now, of course, in order to assume your responsibility, you say that we are going to observe whether this Korean is real - and I understand perfectly well that you intend to do so and that it is absolutely necessary that you should do so - but the fact that you will observe the elections with five hundred people and fivehundred jeeps does not mean that your responsibilities towards Lake Success are discharged. Do you understand my point ?

General WECKERLING: General Hodge represents the executive power in the occupation zone and, as the representative of the United States Government, clearly has the responsibility here to hold fair and just elections. To do that he must use every means in his power, train observers, provide for everything else necessary including the application of appropriate laws and

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



regulations to ensure that that a free election is carried out because the United States would want no other kind held here.

CHAIRMAN: If we have cleared up that question of the approach, perhaps we can go on now to the consideration of some of the points that General Weckerling has mentioned. May I make this one added comment? We appreciate your attitude very much, and at times I sense almost an element of deference in it, and I wish that it was not there. You are so anxious to wait to give us every chance as a Commission to do our work well, that you do not even like to suggest that at a certain time this is your responsibility. I hope you will not feel that you have to take that attitude, because we recognize quite clearly the United States' responsibility, and our responsibility, as that of observers of an election and reporters to the General Assembly, as to the conditions under which that election was held. Therefore, before the election is held, it is our responsibility to propose to you that in our opinion it would be wise and helpful if certain conditions were established for the holding of elections. It is at that point that we come to this question of what is required for a free election. As I said before, I think we must assume that we see eye to eye as to the necessity for it. We are certainly going to take the attitude that you are quite as anxious as we are to see that.

General WECKERLING: That I presume would come at the end of your deliberations here. You would then arrive at certain conclusions and you would suggest them to the Commanding General and they would be carried out.

CHAIRMAN: Both with respect to the laws and the implementation of them.

If we agree on this general approach to the problem, we can come to the questions regarding any other point that General Weckerling raised. General Weckerling is the representative of

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General Hodge on the Election Committee. How was that Election Committee appointed?

General WECKERLING: General Hodge appointed an Election Committee to work up the preparatory phases of any elections to be held in Korea, which meant studying the law and the possible changes thereto, the promulgation of regulations to enforce that law or rather the preparation of regulations to carry out that law and a general survey of the technical difficulties of holding an election here, such as the supply of paper for one thing, the preparation of ballots, the preparation of registration, poll forms, preparation of ballot boxes, the educational programme, the radio facilities available for that educational programme and numerous questions of a technical nature. We have gone into many of those questions.

CHAIRMAN: Is it a United States Committee?

General WECKERLING: Yes, strictly American, as General Hodge's representatives.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary): May I put one question on these technical arrangements which are rather important to the Secretariat also? General Weckerling said that at least eighty days would be necessary for carrying out the minimum educational programme, election machinery, and so on. We have had a paper sent to us by the United States Liaison Officer, saying that the agriculture calendar would not permit us to hold elections later than the first week of May, and that that would be the very latest date, so if we would be able to say on the first of March that the Interim Committee or the Commission would like to observe elections, then we would not even have those eighty days. We would have considerably less, not more than sixty days, I suppose. Does General Weckerling see that we could carry out that educational programme in less time than he has stated to be a minimum period?

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General WECKERLING: That minimum period was stated to be the ideal minimum for educational purposes. The paper to which you refer had the views of the agricultural experts in it. I think you possibly could run your term back until 10 May, say, which would give seventy days as a possible good compromise between the two.

CHAIRMAN: That period of seventy-five or eighty days was determined by administrative necessities?

General WECKERLING: That was taken directly from the law; these are the steps envisaged by Public Act No. 5, but it was also the opinion of those of us who have worked with this problem and who know the Koreans to a limited degree. To stage a good and fair election, we should have at least that much time to get your educational and technical forces to work effectively. We feel that education plays a tremendous part in the ensuring of fair elections. The fact that the United Nations is on the ground and that a great many articles have been written on this point, has to my mind changed the atmosphere here considerably. The Koreans want to acquit themselves creditably in the eyes of the world in holding an election here.

Mr. SOBOLEV (Principal Secretary): There are two things: the educational programme and the administrative arrangements. I understood from General Wickerling's statement that the educational programme is very important. He suggested that it might take six months to do it properly. If we only consider the administrative arrangements, would that practically mean that we give up the educational programme? Would that not interfere with the intention of carrying out the elections as properly as possible?

General WECKERLING: If I understand your question correctly, if all these ideals were insisted upon, both administratively and in matters of education and other factors,

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



you might never have an election, so some compromise might have to be worked out. If it were possible to announce elections by March first, it would not be too harmful to advance your date of elections to, say, the tenth of May or the fifteenth of May, eliminating part of your ideal time schedule.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): You said that delays for education would take about seventy-five or eighty days. At Lake Success, they would agree to have elections only for purposes of consultation; I mean that would have to be issued by the General Assembly. Don't you think the question about the complication of the procedure of these elections also enters into the picture? Am I right in thinking that the delays for education are longer if the procedure is complicated and shorter if it is somewhat simplified? I do not know how it could be done. It depends on the decisions taken at Lake Success as to whether we are going to apply Resolution I or Resolution II, but suppose that some matters could be simplified, such as the matter of having votes taken; perhaps the period of education might be shortened from six months to this short period of seventy days. I do not know. It is just a question that I put to you. When you mentioned educating people, did you mean that you want to inculcate them with democratic ideas or do you want to make them acquainted with the occidental way? What exactly, do you mean by education? That is what I am interested in.

General WECKERLING: Obviously, we cannot devote six months to what I call general "educational" processes. It would be desirable to spend even more time and I emphasize the word "desirable". It is not advisable to do that. Things move slowly here in Korea. For example, to get registration forms printed would take from ten to twenty days. Then all this matter must be distributed to the provinces. The Election

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Committees must be organized. Nothing has been done in a preparatory way except the very few technical details that I have given you, and that bears upon the problem of the clear-cut line of demarcation of responsibility to which Mr. Patterson referred. General Hodge would welcome a statement from the United Nations Commission giving us authority to proceed along some general lines. I should not say authority, but a suggestion that we proceed with certain preparatory work. We could proceed under the assumption that Korean Election Committees, as envisaged by Public Act No . 5, were acceptable or some other similar steps could be taken. That would cut short considerably what I call your educational period. No, I do not propose long period where we must educate the Koreans in the basic democratic procedures. I merely recommend that we give them an adequate period of time so that they know what the simple election steps are; for instance, you have in one of your laws the matter of a voter signing his name to the ballot. Now, there is some opinion in your Sub-Committee as to whether that should be eliminated in view of the great illiteracy here.

CHAIRMAN: That is in the present election law?

General WECKERLING: Yes, if you eliminated it, you must make provision for the voter to acquire the ability to read the name of this candidate. Almost the same time would be required as would be required to have him acquire the ability to sign his name. All these instructions must be gotten out with the limited facilities that we have here. It is a tremendous organizational problem.

CHAIRMAN: We tend to cross over the line from educational considerations to administrative and perhaps to legal considerations. There are three of these: The legal, administrative and educational. To confine ourselves to the educational side of the question for a moment longer, could you sharpen that up a bit more and tell us what the points are on which people -

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



-this does not refer to education- should be informed?

General WECKERLING: If you have that list of steps to be taken in carrying out the election plan, I think that tells the whole story: telling the voters, in the first place, that there is going to be a free and democratic election; telling them the processes involved, the registration of candidates, registration, time, place, and so on, and telling the voters the regulations under which the elective process must be carried out. The voters must be told their privileges in case, for example, their names are eliminated from that poll register. Also, there are certain qualifications of residence which will have to be decided. As I said before, the very act of casting his ballot and the place and the time may have to be learned. Those may seem to be simple matters to us here in this Committee room, but I assure you that they are matters of great moment in the provinces. Unless you inform the Korean and give him a very thorough education, he is going to be very thoroughly confused as to what an election is. Starting from scratch with the announcement of an election and the general purposes of an election would take nearly a month for that to sink into the consciousness of the general public.

CHAIRMAN: That clears it up. There are certain questions that bear on the matter of making the election free so that the elector would be able to cast his vote for the candidate he wants to vote for: questions of registration, voting privileges, residence qualifications, and how he must cast his ballot. It is really getting the information to them on these points that is important.

General WECKERLING: I should say that information is a much better word.

CHAIRMAN: I think that is enough for to-day. These are rather suggestive. Now, who is going to do it and how should it be done?

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General WECKERLING: We are going to do it, and I have prepared a very comprehensive programme in a somewhat summarized form. We propose to do it by newspapers, airplane leaflet dropping and by radio talks. We have gone ahead now on the preparation of a moving picture which will show the various steps. We propose to place five copies of that moving picture in every province, and if it is within our limited facilities and abilities, we shall have those moving pictures shown in every town and village sometime before the election, giving the basic elements of casting a vote and the basic procedures involved; that is in preparation now. If we have to make any changes as a result of recommendations from your Committee, we are prepared to re-shoot some of the scenes. The Koreans are shooting the film themselves under our supervision.

CHAIRMAN: I am very encouraged to hear that.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): What about these head-men in villages? You told us that in each family there is a head-man. Of course, I was told - I think it was by General Brown - that in a small village all the people are practically of the same family and that the head-man of the family is the head-man, pratically, of the village, and I understood that you already had had experiences in elections here on a small scale. I have been told that these head-men assume that they have a mandate from all the family to vote. They collect their seals and use them for the election. Do we have to conform to this tradition in the name of the United Nations or do we have to educate the people so that they should not continue it? That is quite an important point.

CHAIRMAN: Perhaps they have to educate us as to the difficulties so that we will not put up too high a standard.

General WECKERLING: As regards the head-man system, as General Brown pointed out to you, I think that may have penetrated the consciousness of quite a few people; I am unable to

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



estimate how many. That may be called respect for age which is not incompatible with democratic election procedures, but I still feel that we must bring them to understand completely the basic idea of what a national election is and its purpose. That would be one of the basic facts that we will have to get over to the Korean people. The Korean has a great respect for old age as well as for the head of the family. Mr. Wang can tell you about the same system in China.

Mr. WANG (China): Yes.

General WECKERLING: And the prerogatives held by the old men are not likely to be cast aside at the whim of we foreigners who come to Korea to change things that have been holy and traditional for hundreds and even thousands of years. In that way, I would go back to the educational part of this programme rather than the informational.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): When these regulations and Public Act No. 5, were drafted, did they take into account the practical situation as it existed in the provinces?

General WECKERLING: As I recall it, there was a great deal of debate on that measure in the legislature. It was passed by a great majority. However, I think that most of these Korean politicians are like our own politicians of the West. They do not appreciate the difficulties of the countryside, and that is why nothing was mentioned there about formal processes, as far as I know. But we believe it is an essential that as an accompanying step, to tell the people what they are going to do under this law.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria): In General Hodge's proclamation, he plainly stated that any arrested person must be released immediately if there is no evidence of a criminal act. Does this imply that this procedure was not followed prior to this proclamation? In other words, are there persons under arrest about whom it has not been found out whether they are criminals or not?

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General WECKERLING: That is General Dean's proclamation.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria): I am sorry. Does this imply it was not followed?

General WECKERLING: I do not know what General Dean had in his mind. I want to remind you that I am not an official of the Government. I know nothing about what brought this about except that I think it followed General Hodge's proclamation by some days and it was desired to have this as a companion piece to the general proclamation that went out to all Korea..

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria): This is the sentence: "If arrests appear necessary at any time, and no evidence of a criminal act is forthcoming, the arrested persons are to be released immediately".

General WECKERLING: I have no idea as to what prompted that particular sentence.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria): To the best of your knowledge, do you think there are many people who are now under police detention and who have not yet been sent to trial to find out if they are guilty or not?

General WECKERLING: I cannot answer your question.

CHAIRMAN: General Weckerling has stated that it was General Dean's responsibility; he would prefer that General Dean answer it.

General WECKERLING: General Dean would give you a very complete and detailed answer on that whole matter and on the proclamation which he has issued, if you would like to call him and I would suggest that you do.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary): May I put the question in a slightly different form? I think that General Weckerling could reply to my question because it belongs to the terms of reference of Sub-Committee 1. Would it be possible for the Sub-Committee or Members of the Commission to come to arrangements with the Military Authorities to visit prisons, interview

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



political prisoners, find out why they are there, how they are treated, what is their opinion on the creation of a free atmosphere for elections, and that sort of thing? Would it be possible to make such arrangement?

General WECKERLING: General Hodge and General Dean will make arrangements for any of you to visit any prison, any place in South Korea at any time you want.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary): Perhaps that would satisfy Mr. Mughir because I think that is the essence of his question.

CHAIRMAN: I think the question is very important. I was just noting that General Weckerling said it was not within his sphere of competence.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary): You are sure, General, that such arrangements could be made?

General WECKERLING: I am positive that such arrangements can be made.

CHAIRMAN: To go back again to the question Mr. Paul-Boncour raised on the influence of the head-man: what should be done and what could be done to ensure freedom for the individuals who come under the rule of these head-men?

General WECKERLING: These people are not under the rule of the head-man.

CHAIRMAN: Is there anything required, and if so, what is required and how can it be secured?

General WECKERLING: I think the same conditions that prevail in the United States or any other enlightened countries where you have the husband who influences the wife's vote.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary): And vice-versa.

General WECKERLING: The considerations that apply in places in the United States like Kansas City, Jersey City, Chicago, and many other places where the influence of city

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



jobs and so on, play a great part. I hope I have not emphasized this head-man factor too much, because I think there is a new era which has dawned in Korea with regard to parental authority. I do not think it is perhaps as serious as I may have given you the impression here, but it is a factor. I think it is not too serious a factor by any means.

CHAIRMAN: You do not think it should give us too much concern?

General WECKERLING: No, I do not think so.

CHAIRMAN: What about the relations of the police to the head-man in the villages?

General WECKERLING: I am sorry, but I cannot tell you that it is rather detailed and intimate question, and I have not been out in the provinces long enough to really state the case, as I would like to have the case brought out for you. I can get people to appear before you who have been to the provinces and who lived alongside of the Koreans, for instance, some of our Civil Affairs Officers.

CHAIRMAN: Who would be a good person or persons for us to consult on this specific question of the influence of the police on the smaller centers?

General WECKERLING: I would consult with the Military Governor himself and with what we call the Civil Affairs Officers in the provinces who know the daily lives of the Koreans, and you could also consult the Korean officials themselves who occupy the responsible positions.

CHAIRMAN: Can you think of the names of two or three persons here in Seoul whom we might talk to?

General WECKERLING: No, I cannot tell you off-hand. I can give the Committee a list later, to Mr. Engers, after thinking about it.

Mr. WANG (China): In that connection, I would like the General to supplement that proposed list with some Korean

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



experts or officials who are acquainted with the electoral laws so that we may also hear their points of view concerning the elections, free atmosphere and the legal and technical aspects thereof; in other words, you have mentioned Dean Kerglor and Dr. Fraenkel; now, we would like to balance their views with some corresponding Korean experts that would give us their points of view.

General WECKERLING: That is an excellent suggestion, and I would recommend that you get Koreans from the informal Committee that drafted the election regulations as well as representatives from the Korean Interim Assembly, the members of the Legislature who also were influential in passing the law. Some of these people whom I have mentioned to you now have already appeared before Sub-Committee 3.

CHAIRMAN: It seems to me, unless there are other questions on this phase of the problem, that we have covered pretty well the factors relating to the educational and social aspects of the question. What about the administrative factors? I am thinking of what happens when a man approaches the polls and he gets his ballot: what kind of a set-up prevails? What is required? Now, having escaped from the head-man and having gotten to the polls to cast his ballot as he wishes, what about the ballots themselves? I have heard a suggestion that in view of the fairly high degree of illiteracy in Korea the only way it would be possible for illiterates to vote would be to have photographs of the candidates on the ballot; that is a problem. Have you any suggestions as to what we should do?

General WECKERLING: The law provides for the standard election set-up as written at present. I do not think it needs any special comment except to say that the police are excluded from the area and only the Election Committee may call them in to the polling place at their discretion, the room where the ballot boxes are located. There is a standard procedure for

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



for ballot boxes, andthere is a man in charge of the registration forms who interviews the voters, identifies the voter, and checkshis name off the registration form when he appears. It is an extremely simple arrangement.

CHAIRMAN: What happens when illiterates have to vote?

General WECKERLING: The present law, as I recall it, reads that he may be assisted in casting his vote and writing in the name of his candidate.

CHAIRMAN: That would be by the Returning Officer.

General WECKERLING: I would like to amend that. The present law states that he would cast his vote without assistance. He will write the name of the candidate in the space provided on the ballot box without assistance. The assistance part, I think, applies in the case of incompetents, unless I am very much mistaken. However, I would like to be better prepared, in a detailed way, before I discuss any of the elements of the law.

CHAIRMAN: Are you envisaging a ballot with the names printed?

General WECKERLING: We can provide that. The present law provides for writing in the name of the candidate, but we were thinking of changing this provision to one of a recognition of a candidate's name or even the photograph procedure.

CHAIRMAN: Do you think that would be feasible?

General WECKERLING: I am not prepared to say right now.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): It depends on the number of candidates.

General WECKERLING: I have not given that a great deal of thought.

Mr. WANG (China): I wonder if my suggestion would be a little too premature? If so, please say so. I would like to express myself a little on the working procedure for our

...../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Sub-Committee here.

The General Assembly Resolution provides among other things for the observation of an election. If we should go into all the details, it would probably take us too much time, but yet this Sub-Committee has certain terms of reference which we must carry out to the best of our ability. Now, in order to implement our terms of reference, in a practical and effective way, I wonder if it will be feasible for the occupational authorities to supply us with a very detailed working plan as to how the election is to be conducted, such as in the way you interpreted, with reference to the polls, registration, and the corresponding roles which the police or the prosecuting attorneys are to play or even the head-man. If we have a very definite working plan before us, then we could study them one by one, and come to some concrete and practical suggestions which in our opinion, would implement our terms of reference. By this method, we will have a concrete, effective and practical procedure to approach this question. I wonder if my suggestion is premature, but I thought it might be useful in implementing our terms of reference.

General WICHERLING: Sub-Committee 3 is doing exactly that now.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary): It does not belong to Sub-Committee 1.

CHAIRMAN: Sub-Committee 3 so far is considering it largely on the Secretariat level and would be able to furnish this Committee with a statement on the point Mr. Wang has mentioned, that would give us a basis for our opinion. As to whether, it seems to fulfil the requirements of a free election.

Mr. SCHMIDT (Principal Secretary): That is the real point in this Sub-Committee, that they should judge the terms that Mr. Wang has just mentioned in terms of a free atmosphere of elections, but the election plan itself would have to go through

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Sub-Committee 3.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): Anyhow, I think the suggestion of the Chinese representative is quite an interesting one, because, as I have told the Commission, many times already, I am much more concerned about practical ways of application of the legislation than about the legislation itself. And if it is the business of Sub-Committee 3 to see about that drafting first, it should certainly be its concern, and it is our concern anyhow, in the first Committee to see about that free atmosphere and about the law being applied in such a way as not to forbid the free expression of the will of the people through their head-men directly, if we cannot avoid that head-man. I do not know; I have an open mind in that respect. I do not want to interfere with the traditions of the country. If we can find some procedure which may reflect the will of the people of Korea which will meet the requirements of at least one of the Resolutions of the General Assembly, I think we will have done our job. At the same time, may I come back to that point of responsibility because in that idea which General Wedemeyer had of the responsibilities of the Korean administration and the responsibilities of controlling, surveying, and watching by observers of the United States Military Command, of course, something is disappearing completely, and it is our own business. We are here to survey and to report about your elections to the General Assembly, and if we consider your elections to be okay and if we make a report in that sense - I mean we have to have such steps taken from your side which may allow us to take that responsibility, to say that your elections were okay. Of course it is okay that General Hodge makes statements like those which were quoted by the Syrian representative, but I am very much afraid that when we come to Lake Success and say, "Here are the warranties of freedom which were given to the Korean people, as set forth in General Hodge's declaration of premises of the

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



authority which, under the Resolution of the General Assembly, is directly responsible for the holding of these free elections". I am afraid that will not be enough. There will be a lot of criticism coming from various quarters saying, "after all, what do you give us as a guarantee of freedom in Korea, just a statement by the Military Authorities that they have made such promises that the police would not keep somebody for so many days, what is the sanction of that?" They will say that. My own opinion is that you should go further. You should take some legislation or some regulations expressing what the freedoms are which are warranted by your Military Government in respect of those elections, so much the more, as I understand from the various documents that you already have submitted to the Commission that there is a very complicated set of laws and regulations of the Japanese which are still in force. Nobody knows the exact status of the law in Korea in those respects, so I suppose it would be advisable that at some time you have definite legislation enforced with regard to general public liberties in Korea sometime before the elections, starting here, and you should also have in that legislation a means of recourse stated against any illegal treatment by the police. It is not enough to say that General Hodge or General Dean ordered the police to do such and such a thing and to respect such rules. It is necessary that you provide some procedure by which a private Korean citizen who is being detained illegally might have a means of getting out of the hands of the police by referring to such and such an authority. It would be very necessary because if you do not take such guarantees, the only thing that we could say in our report is that your elections, from our point of view, were okay, and that will not be sufficient for the General Assembly. A lot of criticism may be levelled at us, "to the effect that, after all, what do you know about it and what are the guarantees?". I do not know if I express myself

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



clearly, but this is a very important point.

Mr. WANG (China): With the permission of Mr. Paul-Boncour may I reiterate what I have just said?

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): Surely.

Mr. WANG (China): I am afraid I have not made myself clear. Your statement has made my point a little clearer. To my understanding Sub-Committee 3 is to examine and study the electoral law and one of our jobs is to see how the application of that electoral law bears on the establishment of a free atmosphere. That is one way to look at it. If that is the case, then I still am inclined to think that a practical and effective way for us to carry out our terms of reference will be to study a working plan outlining to us the steps which the occupation authorities here have in mind in the application of the electoral law in question in the holding of elections so that we may judge for ourselves whether that application, in our view, is such that a free atmosphere could be ensured. For example, I might say that some so legal implementations with reference to the application of the electoral laws are desirable Well, are there any laws or ordinances which would guarantee certain fundamental human rights such as freedom from arrest without warrant or some kind of Habeas Corpus Act? Then we would also like to know what roles the police or the prosecuting attorneys would be asked to play in carrying out that election. All these points could be covered by a concrete working plan and placed before us for our reference. Then perhaps it will clarify our procedure in the carrying out of our terms of reference.

CHAIRMAN: There are two suggestions, as I understand it. One is Mr. Paul-Boncour's suggestion that perhaps more than specific orders from the Commanding General or the Military Governor are necessary; there is required a statement on the laws on which the freedom of individual rests, so that an

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



individual may know what recourse he has and so that it may be made clear eventually to the General Assembly in our Report that there were such laws and that they were available.

The second point is that Mr. Wang feels that if there were a statement from the United States Authorities to us indicating what these laws are and pointing out particularly what parts of them bear in this question of freedom of elections, it would enable us to make a posivite suggestion as to changes or to make a statement to you that we feel it is inadequate.

Mr. WANG (China): What are the procedures to be followed in the holding of an election?

CHAIRMAN: That would come from the United States Authorities.

General WECKERLING: That is another way of approaching it. We have given the Commission the election laws and regulations applicable, and we have asked you to suggest what changes should be made in them. We have done that informally to Sub-Committee 3. That is in the matter of directives. Now, if you want to add certain guarantees that the police will ensure certain freedoms and certain personal liberites, General Hodge is very amenable to considering these suggestions.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) (Interpretation from French): I am very ready to trust you and General Hodge and all the United States Commanders here about that matter, but it is not entirely up to us. This matter will be taken up in Paris next October, and there will be people in Paris who will not trust you at all; as a matter of fact, they will just be of a contrary mind so we will just have to explain why we consider the elections were all right, and it is the question of the general freedom of atmosphere which was raised in our Commission by, I think, the Syrian

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



representative, and this question has been the special business of Sub-Committee 1. Of course, this question will be debated a lot, and it is necessary that we should have legal evidence of the liberties which we will maintain and eventually affirm have been respected. I think that should be necessary.

Mr. WANG (China): Of course, it is not our intention to review the plans of the United States authorities. Our point of view is merely to study them and to fulfil our terms of reference. I would like to make this point very clear.

CHAIRMAN: I see General Weckerling's difficulty. He has been working through Sub-Committee 3 to produce, as he thought, just the sort of think we are talking about here.

General WECKERLING: Exactly.

CHAIRMAN: One difficulty arises because of the large number of laws that were passed by the Japanese. It is difficult for us I am sure; I can not speak for Sub-Committee 3 because that report has not come in yet from the Secretariat but I should suspect that in view of that situation it may be difficult for us to say in a definitive way, as Mr. Paul-Boncour suggested would be desirable: "here are the laws; they provide for the freedoms, one, two, three, four, and here they are". I think his suggestion was that a positive statement of that sort could be made. Am I right?

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): Yes.

CHAIRMAN: We would thus be able to make such a judgement on them as would be more pertinent in our report to the General Assembly.

General WECKERLING: Informally I have already done exactly what you have suggested. I have taken every law that relates to personal liberties; Dr. Fraenkel has extracted the portions applicable to personal liberties and has presented, I am fairly certain, these things to Sub-Committee 3 some time ago. It has not come from the command formally. It has not come from the

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



command in exactly the form you envisage, but the spirit of your suggestion has been embodied in our informal approach to Sub-Committee 3.

Mr. WANG (China): Perhaps we could propose a joint meeting between Sub-Committees 1 and 3?

CHAIRMAN: I am not quite sure that I have the real intent and meaning of your suggestion, Mr. Boncour. As I took it, you thought it would be --it was not because of your English, not at all, but rather because--

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)(Interpretation from French): Perhaps I had better express myself in French.

The main idea that I wish to express here has the purpose, one, of simplification and, two, of clarity. The first is simplification. If we are presented with a code or compilation of texts, a great number of which are of Japanese origin applicable generally to the field of public freedom, such a collection might be a great interest to Sub-Committee 3, but it will be of no help to us in our problem of defending our statement concerning the freedom of elections in Korea next autumn at the General Assembly in Paris. This will not be enough to enable us to do that and also will be exposed to severe criticism and the more since most of the texts --at least a great number of the texts that will thus have been collected-- will be of Japanese origin. Therefore, it seems to us of the greatest importance that a text simplifying all these regulations that apply to public freedom and coming from the United States Military Government be handed to us. In this text a clear statement will be made of all the public liberties which a citizen of Korea does enjoy and also the judicial means by which he can guarantee these freedoms, by which he can appeal against a decision of the police that would tend to violate the rights that are given to him by these texts. There is also another purpose, the purpose of clarity. If all

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



these regulations made by the United States authorities do figure in one text and in giving both rights can be guaranteed, appeals that can be made to courts that are superior in authority to the police, this will appear to us and will be used by us as a ready answer to the criticisms that we will have to sustain from certain members of the United Nations who will very obviously ask us: On what ground do we state that the elections that were staged and organized here by the United States Military Government were in accordance with the democratic principles and what guarantees can we furnish that such was the case?

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. That fortified me in my thinking.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): I should also like to say that it is not for me to make such a recommendation. It is the Commission itself which would have to make a recommendation to the United States Military Government, but my purpose was just to clarify the matter for General Weckerling, as he was kind enough to give us so many explanations from his personal point of view about the matters, and the only thing which I may ask him is whether he thinks it would be practicable.

General WECKERLING: In reply, I would like to request Mr. Patterson to put that in the form of a little Memorandum for me. It is a very fine statement.

CHAIRMAN: A memorandum of the statement that has been made today.

General WECKERLING: In reply to Mr. Boncour, I think perhaps he is working on a premise which we do not agree with. In the first place, I do not think-- I may be wrong now in making this statement-- that most of these texts are Japanese. I think it is quite the contrary; the overwhelming majority of the pronouncements on personal liberty here are of the making of the present South Korean Interim Government. In the

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



second place, I think--if I may be permitted to say this--you are investigating in a way the occupation zone of one country which has declared full co-operation with the United Nations Commission and defending your course of action before another party who has refused to let your Commission come into North Korea and who refuses in any way to bear the same discerning eye upon their area. Now, that will not stop us from furnishing you to the limit with the co-operation that you need and will require here. General Hodge will, I am sure, be the first one to support that statement. That is a purely informal comment from me. He will do his utmost, his very best to assist you in any way he can to further the objectives of your Sub-Committee. If you will let me know what you want what the Sub-Committee decides later, in the way of documents and in the way of a compilation of the various laws that apply to personal liberties here, I am quite sure that we can give you that without any great delay. It is a matter of compiling public law. It is a practical working matter alone. I feel sure we can give it to you easily with the greatest speed.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France): You must realize that when I make such suggestions it is because I understand that you have your responsibility in the elections and because we have ours in reporting to Lake Success; our job may not be an easy one.

General WECKERLING: One other thing I would like to add and that is the responsibility of the Commander here as the Commander of the occupation forces. That necessarily limits to some extent the freedom of people living in an occupation zone, but it does not limit it to the extent where we can say that there is no free atmosphere in South Korea today.

CHAIRMAN: As a point of information, you suggested, I think, that most of the laws that bear on freedom of the

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



individual are those that have been enacted since the liberation?

General WECKERLING: To my recollection.

CHAIRMAN: It is true, is is not, that all the Japanese laws that have not been abrogated still prevail? Therefore, if there are laws that limit the liberty of individuals, an appeal could be made to them unless they have been abrogated?

General WECKERLING: I am not a legal expert, but I do not believe that your statement is correct. There is a general law, I believe, a general saving clause, a sort of law which provides that the personal liberties of Koreans shall not be impinged upon as a result of Japanese regulations.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): While there is such a saving clause, the general opinion seems to be that the saving clause is not enough. There should rather be, if possible, some positive action--not a negative action-- which the saving clause is, a law or ordinance which would clearly say this and that are the liberties which we allow, notwithstanding anything that might have been enacted before. In the opinion of some members that is much too weak. It is a question of approach.

General WECKERLING: I should much rather you would question the legal experts on that. I am afraid I am in a rather weak position because I do not have a very sound knowledge of the technical points which were brought up.

CHAIRMAN: I think you have met the suggestion of Mr. Paul-Boncour; at least you have indicated how it might be met. What about Mr. Wang's suggestion?

Dr. WANG (China): Does General Weckerling see my point?

General WECKERLING: I think I see your point exactly, but it would mean that we would then have to stop our work with Sub-Committee 3 and proceed from the other direction.

Mr. WANG (China): That is not my point.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



I have seen an election schedule and also a copy of the electoral laws, but what I have in mind is the concrete steps required in the application of the electoral laws, such as the measures to be taken in connection with the holding of elections, the registration of voters, the dissemination of information on voting, the setting up of the poll, the distribution of the ballots, the counting of ballots, etc.. After having studied them and given our suggestions, we will say, "To our mind we are satisfied that in accordance with this working plan the representatives will be duly elected as provided in the General Assembly Resolution".

~~General WECKERLING: We have done that informally in this~~ way: We have presented Sub-Committee 3 with the laws which we think should be applied and the regulations which we think should be applied, with our informal suggestions as to changes. That is in the laws and regulations. These laws and regulations contain punitive measures against the police or anybody else for that matter. We have given you somewhat through the Secretariat our plan for an educational or informational campaign. I think we have in most respects met your wishes, but we have not yet put it in one paper as a concerted plan.

Mr. WANG (China): This Committee will not be concerned with the study of the electoral laws, but what I have in mind are the practical steps with reference t the holding of the elections such as Mr. Bencour has expressed.

CHAIRMAN: We will also be concerned with the study of the laws themselves at points where they impinge on the holding of free elections.

Mr. WANG (China): I did preface my statement by saying that it would be a bit premature.

General WECKERLING: The regulations contain regulatory provisions on the detailed conduct of elections in interpreting

...../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the law.

CHAIRMAN: That would not be an expansion but setting forth in concrete terms what you have said today pretty much.

General WECKERLING: Yes.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): There is this distinction between Sub-Committees 1 and 3. Sub-Committee 3 will stop working at an early date after the election law has been cleared to the satisfaction of both parties, Sub-Committees 1 and 3.

The work of Sub-Committee 1 will go on until the end of our mission. Some of the work of the Sub-Committees might be overlapping, but one thing is certain: the work of Sub-Committee 3 will, of course, also be reviewed in this Sub-Committee in the light of our terms of reference, but long after they have ended their work.

General WECKERLING: Would you not hear from the experts whom you are going to call and the members of the Command whether or not the application of this law, the various factors involved in Mr. Wang's suggestion will, in effect, have created a free atmosphere together with the consultations you held in Sub-Committee 2 ?

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): Yes, that is one factor.

General WECKERLING: I think your Sub-Committee is coming to the point where you may have to decide that you have got to put together the work of the Sub-Committees 1 and 3 and review them.

Mr. WANG (China): Also the plan of the observers you just mentioned. All this sort of thing will help us a great deal if there is a concrete plan so that we can study it.

General WECKERLING: We have it in mind. We could put it altogether in one paper. Actually, it has been presented, as I say, piece-meal to the various committees and to the Secretariat.

CHAIRMAN: We do not want to start you off on a line of work and then two or three days or a week or two weeks later say,

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"We have not thought that thing through". My only concern is: Have we thought it through to the point where we are ready to make that suggestion. We ought to have one more meeting on that.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): If we sent a number of copies of the verbatim record to you, General, of this meeting, then, I think, you would have the sense of this meeting, and neither this Committee nor the Commission would have to go on formal record as to their desires. Yet you would in a general way be acquainted with our thoughts. I have a hunch that if General Hodge would do anything in this direction, he would rather do it on his own account than at the specific request of the Commission.

General WECKERLING: I cannot speak for General Hodge. I would be very happy if you send me a copy of the record of this meeting.

I would be very happy at any time to come back before the Sub-Committee and to offer the assistance of our legal experts here or anybody else that you see fit to call.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

The meeting rose at 5,00 p.m.

General WECKERLING wished to add the following addendum to transcript of the record of his testimony before Sub-Committee 1 on 19 February:

"In conclusion, it was my opinion that from the viewpoint of all factors involved, including the domestic political situation in South Korea, that elections could and should be held prior to 20 May 1948 in the event that the Interim Committee at Lake Success decides to proceed with such elections. With the preparations that have been made, a good informational program and adequate technical arrangements can be made to insure fair and honest elections."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.6
24 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION IN KOREA

## SUB-COMMITTEE I

## VERBATIM RECORD OF THE SIXTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea
Tuesday, 24 February 1948 at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. MANET (France)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



CHAIRMAN: I declare the sixth meeting of Sub-Committee 1 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea open.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA:

The agenda was adopted without discussion.

HEARINGS OF OFFICIALS AND EXPERTS : William F. Dean
Major General, US Army
Military Governor.

(General Dean assumed his seat in the Committee Room).

This Sub-Committee mainly deals with freedom for elections, and we are not concerned so much with the legal provisions made under the laws, ordinances and regulations as with the way in which they are applied. I make this explanation in order to circumscribe the statement we should like you to make to this Sub-Committee, so that we may become better acquainted with the situation.

Perhaps you can give us a general picture of the situation here as regards the - I will not say free atmosphere for elections - freedom for elections, supposing that such an election were to be held, taking into account your experience of the election which was held some time ago.

General DEAN: I was not actually present during that election, but from the experience I have gained since I have been here in the carrying out of the provisions of existing ordinances, either executive decree or legislative enactment, I feel that, given time to prepare for the election and to inform the people, we could carry out an election with all the freedom desired.

I want to amplify that further. We all realize that this will be the first election held in Korea under conditions of universal suffrage, and this is the Orient, where, no doubt for many years to come, the head man of the family will have a great influence on the votes of everyone in his family.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



I think that the same conditions obtain in other parts of the world, but when I see these allegations that the police force is going to control the election, I feel that these statements are not based on fact. The Director of the Police has put out a definite requirement to the police force that they will not participate in the election, and that they will only enter the polling booths to cast their own individual votes.

I have heard it said, in fact, Mr. Menon mentioned it in his speech, that ten to fifty thousand people could be arrested to prevent them from voting. There is Section 94 of the election regulations, which were drawn up by a committee of Koreans who were drawing up the election regulations based on the law passed by the Interim Assembly, a law which was for one provision only, that was to have an election for another interim assembly in South Korea, and not a national government for all Korea. In that Section it is definitely provided there should be no arrests; in fact, it really puts in the right of habeas corpus so far as the holding of elections are concerned.

I am not at all disturbed over the elections not being held in a good atmosphere. I do not feel that the first elections that they hold will be as well conducted as subsequent elections will be. I feel that the holding of an election by secret ballot is an evolutionary process. I only know by reading, but I understand that in the election held in China two months ago only ten per cent of the population turned out, and that even Madame Chiang Kai Shek voided her ballot. So there will be a great many innacuracies of individual votes, and there may be chicanery of sorts, but we have that in my own country. I feel that if we are going to have an election of any sort, the most important thing of all is that we must have an early announcement of the election, so we can prepare the voting public for it.

I have resisted an active educational campaign in the Press on the election law as passed by the Interim Legislative

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Assembly because I felt it would confuse the public. With the United Nations Commission coming here, we felt that you would devise your own election laws. These laws might not be in consonance with those passed by SKIG - the South Korean Interim Government - and any differences put out through the Press or over the radio might confuse the people. I feel that if any election is held under United Nations supervision, the Commission might well, and I should recommend that they do, direct that certain changes be made in the law passed by SKIG. These suggested changes were all enumerated by the then Acting Military Governor, General Helmick when he returned the law to SKIG before signature. One of these changes referred to the age limit. He suggested that this be lowered from 23 years to 21.

Another item was the literacy test; another referred to people who had been convicted of any crime; and another referred to the collaborators. I feel it is very difficult to determine who is a collaborator in a country which had been occupied for forty-five years. Another item was the provision for a special electoral district for people from North Korea. I feel that the refugees should be permitted to vote, but as residents for the time being of South Korea. In other words, the minute we say that an election here is an election for all Korea, I think we are missing the point. Any election we have here in South Korea should be an election for an interim government for South Korea alone.

CHAIRMAN: In other words, there would not be a special constituency. The refugees would just vote because they live here now?

General DEAN: Because they live here now.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): Would there be any requirements about term of residence in South Korea? I think that sixty days has been mentioned.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General DEAN: It would be a relatively short period, but the refugees are not coming in the numbers they were, so I do not think it would have any great effect. I think the sixty day term would be reasonable, but I think there should be some period so that there would not be a last minute rush of people getting over for the purpose of voting only. I think that a person who has lived here for an appreciable length of time and has, we hope, been contributing his taxes, should be permitted to vote here.

CHAIRMAN: We have prepared a questionnaire, and, if you do not mind, I will read the questions to you.

General DEAN: I prefer that.

CHAIRMAN: The first question is: It has been suggested to us that it is difficult to determine at present what laws and regulations now in force restrict free elections. Do you believe this to be true? We were told that many Japanese laws and regulations were still in force or, rather, had not been abrogated, so that it was almost impossible to determine, at the present time, whether these will restrict free elections, since nobody knows whether they are still in force.

General DEAN: I think that an assertion such as that has undoubtedly been made by the minority party or parties which do not desire an election. I know that Dean Pergler or Dr. Fraenkel could give you, in great detail, the status of our laws. I know you have gathered from previous speakers that the law today is, *in toto*, the Japanese codified law, but, as you know, that is not true; the laws under which we are operating today are the old Korean civil laws. There are certain Japanese laws which we have not repealed, but we have repealed a great number, and ordinances have been promulgated by the Military Government and laws passed by SKIG and signed by the Military Governor.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



I know of no laws existing that would prohibit the holding of free elections, but I do know that before an election is held we will have a new ordinance on the books that will give greate. civil liberties than the people enjoy today.

They have been working on this new ordinance in the Department of Justice, and preparing for my signature an ordinance increasing the civil liberties of the people. That ordinance will ensure that a person can only be arrested on the issuance of a warrant, except, of course, when a man is caught in the actual committing of a crime. The new ordinance will also entail an indictment within a certain short period of time It will ensure early trial, it will ensure bail, and include provisions against illegal arrest. If the date of the election were announced today, that ordinance would be in effect long before an election could be held because, regardless of what some of the political parties suggest, you cannot announce an election today and hold it next week. A period of time is necessary between the announcement of an election and the holding of that election. I do not know whether you realize the transportation difficulties. You have gone from here to Pusan, but you travelled on a good railroad. When one gets off the highways on to some of these ox-cart roads, one sees what it does to a jeep. You have never taken a beating until you have travelled on some of the roads in the provinces, and these are thickly inhabited centres. The means of transportation are really backward.

I feel that under SKIG laws and the regulations set up by the committee that was formed, we could hold a free election With the there added safeguards, the recent directives of the Director of Police as to the rights of assembly, free speech, freedom of the press, in addition to the ordinances that are in the making right now, we will have the regulations under

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



which such an election can be held.

CHAIRMAN: You have also given us the answer to the second question: If so, do you agree to the suggestion that new ordinances should be enacted to ensure complete freedom of elections?

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): I think we ought to explain to General Dean that this question with regard to the Japanese laws still applying was not made with specific reference to this problem, but was made in connection with a survey of the whole legal system.

General DEAN: That has been a mis-statement all the way through. One cannot go into a country and say "We will abolish all laws". They were the laws of the land, and they were the laws that people knew.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): That was what I was going to say. We are not critical of the fact that Japanese laws still apply. It would be impossible to abrogate these laws before you were ready for a new system.

General DEAN: A great many of these laws are splendid. Our ordinance No. 9 of 1945, which was made before I came here, repealed several of these laws, and the civil liberties of the people have been immeasurably improved in comparison to what they were under the Japanese laws before they were repealed. I do not feel there is anything for which we have to apologize.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): I want to make that clear. The first point I wanted to make was that it was not a critical statement; it was simply a statement of fact. The next step was this. We saw as quite an easy task the taking of the laws and ordinances which have been passed since the occupation, and seeing how they impinge upon this question of civil liberties. But it is quite a job to be able to say what laws there may be which may have a bearing on this freedom of election. What we were trying to avoid was having critics say afterwards that the

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



elections could not have been free because there was this or that law which made a free election impossible. Therefore, we thought a survey ought to be made, and General Weckerling said he would have a survey made of the laws in order to indicate which particular laws there might be which could be quoted as impinging on a person's freedom.

General DEAN: Every ordinance which has been issued subsequent to our occupation states that if there is any conflict with existing codified laws, this law takes precedence and the other is rescinded.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): We are aware of that. We thought that the laws which had not been repealed should be reviewed so that those which might be quoted as making a free election impossible could be spotted.

CHAIRMAN: At the same time, General Dean has given us a very precise answer to the second question, which I was about to ask, that is. If so, do you agree to the suggestion that new ordinances should be enacted to ensure complete freedom of elections? If I understand you correctly, that is precisely what you are trying to do.

General DEAN: That work was initiated not with this election in mind; it was initiated before my arrival here. General Hodge and General Lerch initiated this almost a year ago, and there have been many conferences to try to get all the Departments in agreement; that is, such departments as the Department of Justice and the Department of Police. The volume of minutes from these conferences already makes a large pile. I tell them what I want, but I find it takes legal talent, if there is more than one, some time to come to an agreement. But they tell me we shall have the draft this week. It is absolutely certain we will have such an addition before any election is held.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. WANG (China): We have come across a problem which will bear upon the subject we are studying. That is, on the one hand we have the Resolution which states that the representatives must be duly elected representatives of the people, and, on the other hand, we are met with a body of oriental customs and traditions. I am not speaking merely of the larger cities, I am speaking of those provincial towns and villages to which General Dean has referred. Probably for decades, at least for many years, they have had recognized elements who have been looked up to as the natural leaders. But these elders will not have any political opinions, but they will have the votes of their people. Suppose we announce an election. According to the Western conception, every individual must make up his or her own mind as to the one he wants elected. On the other hand, there is this oriental custom or tradition which makes the people look to the leaders for advice and directives. We should very much like to have your views on this, based on your experience here.

General DEAN: I have already stated that I feel that the head-man or the leader will have a great influence in the voting in his particular village. I feel that that is a condition which must prevail for many years, But, so long as the individual casts his own vote, and the leader does not cast it for him, I see nothing wrong with that. In the United States, and I would not be surprised if it happened in Canada, we see automobiles on which it is stated "Vote for So and So" in which people are taken to the polls to vote. At the last general election in Great Britain I saw a great effort made to influence people how to vote, and I am certain that certain families were using a great deal of family influence, but I see nothing wrong with that, so long as every particular member of that family casts his own vote independently. I still consider that a free election.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



I feel that we must have campaigning and attempts to influence people to vote for one candidate or another, so long as there is no coercion or physical violence or threat of violence employed.

CHAIRMAN: Do you think it possible to avoid these headmen taking all the seals of the others and voting for them? That, of course, could not be considered a free election.

General DEAN: I feel that the Election Committees will carry out **their** duties to the extent that only those registered can come up and vote. I do not believe that we can give any absolute guarantee that every election booth will be conducted one hundred per cent honestly. When we achieve that at home we shall be very fortunate. I am certain there is going to be chicanery at certain times, but I feel sure that the Sub-Committee is interested only in the organized stifling of the voting of all parties except one, or that it is going to be a machine-run election. That is what you are interested in.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): That is one phase in which we are interested. We have been impressed - we cannot but **be** impressed by the reports that have come out of Korea that indicate that the police have inordinate power, and when one puts alongside these reports the fact that the Department of the National Police is an independent department, one cannot easily get rid of the doubts one has, or the fears that men, in such large numbers as that will exert pressure which is very difficult for a person at the top, however well-meaning he might be, to control. That, linked together with the very fact, which is well-known, that the police are meshed in with one political party - these factors come to us from various angles - creates a general feeling of uncertainty as to how far one can control the whole police organization in the interests of allowing individuals to vote as we expect in the West.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General DEAN: I do not feel this to be so. If you will look at the records in the past few months you will see that rightist terrorists have been arrested on the same scale as the leftist terrorists. There have been arrests by the police down in Cholla Putko of some of the most influential rightist leaders for having directed terrorism. When there is any indication by the American officers that the rightists are behind any terrorism and that arrests must be made, then the police will go out and make these arrests.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): To what do you attribute the fact that there has been a change in orientation?

General DEAN: I attribute it to the fact that the Police Department is thinking about South Korea before it thinks about any political party.

Mr. PATTERSON: Why has this come about within the past few months?

General DEAN: I do not know that it has come about within the past few months. I have been here for only four months. I was not making any comparison of the past four months. I was only trying to indicate what I had seen. I was trying to differentiate between hearsay and actual physical experience, and I do know that early in November Dr. Syngman Rhee said he was going to have an election notwithstanding, and hold an unlawful assembly in front of the Capitol. There were banners and shouting, but the police were resolute in arresting the ring-leaders and dispersing the mob. There were policemen and others hurt. Dr. Syngman Rhee said he was going to have an election, General Hodge notwithstanding, but the police sided with constituted authority, although everyone said that was their party.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): That, presumably, was because the American Military Government took a firm stand on it?

General DEAN: Yes. The American officers would take a

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



firm stand in any election.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): That is what we are trying to get straight. To what degree would that be necessary, and at what points will it be necessary for the Military Government to say that this or that course should be taken. I am speaking in general terms, because the questions that come to us cannot be tabulated.

CHAIRMAN: We were told that General Hodge himself recommended or suggested to the Korean Interim Assembly that the National Police should be put under the supervision of, or attached to, a special Department for the Interior, and that that suggestion was either disregarded or discared by the Legislative Assembly. Can you tell us whether this is true, and if so, why the Koreans themselves rejected the idea of putting the National Police under the supervision of the Department of the Interior?

General DEAN: I do not know that that happened. There is a complete re-organization plan for the Interim Government of Korea, and that has been referred to the Assembly, and that, I think, is one of the provisions of the recommended re-organization

CHAIRMAN: It may not be that this specific provision has been disregarded, but the whole plan for other reasons. Is that so?

General DEAN: That may have occurred, I do not know.

Mr. WANG (China): It has come to our minds that one way to promote a free election is through the dissemination of information to the voters. That is, information to show how they can vote, that they do not have to be influenced by the police, and that they can vote whichever way they please. The more such information goes to the voter the better it will be in the light of our terms of reference. What is your opinion regarding the length of time required for the dissemination of such information? How long will it take to sufficiently satisfy

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



us that the average voter will know his rights and know how to vote?

General DEAN: Any answer on that would be relative because, naturally, the more time you have the better education you can give. I feel that sixty days would be the time, and when I say sixty days I take into account the fact that that education started before the United Nations Commission came over here.

This dissemination was stopped because it was based on the SKIG law entirely, and I felt that it would be very confusing if the United Nations Commission came in with a document and said "This is the electoral law we will have at this time".

CHAIRMAN: As a matter of fact, I do not think this will ever be done by the United Nations, because the terms of reference of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is to observe the elections and to make recommendations, so that whatever the Commission does would only amount to the formulation of some recommendations regarding the laws you are going to apply, or that the Koreans envisage applying.

General DEAN: I agree with that thoroughly. I was under the impression that the United Nations had come over to observe an election for North Korea and South Korea, and I could not see how the law passed by the Interim Assembly of South Korea could be applicable to North Korea. That is why I stopped the dissemination of that information.

Mr. WANG (China): In the light of the present circumstances, would you prefer to hear from this Commission specific recommendations we would like to make with regard to the electoral laws, so that you might embody them in the dissemination of your views.

General DEAN: My view is that if we were going to have an election here in South Korea, I should welcome suggestions from

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the United Nations covering these particular points I have mentioned. The reason I should want these suggestions is because the law, as it has now been passed, was signed by the Military Governor, General Lorch, before he died, and I feel that in the eyes of the Koreans it would be more fitting, and they would accept it more gracefully and with less ill-feeling, if these changes came as suggestions from the United Nations Commission rather than, as Military Governor, I should put out an executive order and say "I am changing your law".

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): Another of our Sub-Committees - Sub-Committee 3 - is dealing with that very problem, and this morning they were dealing with various suggestions that General Helmick had made.

General DEAN: These are the same ones, and they still stand. I have a couple ofothers.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): We want a little further, and such recommendations will come from the Commission if this plan goes through for participation in elections in South Korea alone.

General DEAN: I should welcome them, and I do feel they would add immeasurably to the democracy of the vehicle.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): You have not met with the Secretariat in connection with the study of the laws themselves. They have been meeting with your experts and also with the Government, and they reported to the Sub-Committee this morning for the first time.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria): You are well aware of the fact that there are certain youth organizations in the South of a more or lessmilitary character. Do you think that such organizations might upset, to a little extent, the free atmosphere for elections?

General DEAN: I feel that these youth organizations will have to be watched; accidedly so. They may have the same effect as the Young Tammanyites or the Young Republicans have in my

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



own country, where they have used strong-arm methods to keep people from going to the polls. That is a danger.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria): Do you propose that such organizations should be dissolved?

General DEAN: I have considered the matter of the dissolution of these youth organizations, and I feel that, with the conditions such as they are here, it is better to attempt to control them through their leaders rather than dissolve them. They have improved. The number of acts of violence of their part has been decreasing month by month. I do not think that their dissolution by decree is the answer.

CHAIRMAN: If an election is held, do you think that it could be properly controlled and supervized if it were held in the whole territory at the same time; or do you think that it might be possible to divide the territory up and hold successive elections in different parts of the country? Of course, I am fully aware of the difficulty of not announcing the results and of keeping the results secret for some time, but I should like to have your opinion on this particular point. Such an election would be only for practical reasons, and, of course, there are no theoretical reasons in favour of it.

General DEAN: That is a question to which I have given a great deal of thought. When we speak of the observation and conduct of an election, the question arises as to how far down we are to have observers. The question also arises as to what would be the reaction throughout the world - especially the Soviet Union, whom everyone seems to be attempting to appease- if American occupational troops acted as observers at each polling booth.

CHAIRMAN: That is not what I had in mind; the observation is for us to carry out. I wanted your opinion in general: Do you think it advisable or possible to hold successive elections on exactly the same terms, during a period of time of, say,

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



ten days? To my knowledge, it has not been done in any country, but perhaps I am not fully aware of the position in other countries. If we are to observe the election it might not be too easy for us.

General DEAN: Is is going to be difficult.

CHAIRMAN: Considering that transportation is so very difficult - I have had some experience of this on hunting trips - I just wanted your opinion.

General DEAN: As I say, that is a question to which I have given a great deal of attention, and the advantages and disadvantages are several for each line of action. If the elections could be held simultaneously all over South Korea, there is less opportunity for dishonesty and more chance for fair elections in every place. If elections were not held simultaneously word might get down from one province to another how things were going, and there would be the desire to put on the pressure that we are trying to circumvent. The news might be wrong, but that would not make any difference. It would be much better if we could have the elections simultaneously throughout South Korea. On the other hand, it might be necessary, if it is desired to give a complete coverage to your observation, to have elections in one or two provinces at a time, but, even then, I think you are sanguine if you contemplate having elections every ten days, because just moving about from one place to another is going to take time.

Mr. WANG (China): My next question is based upon the hypothesis that the authorities here will hold an election and leave the problem of observation to the United Nations. Do you think that the facilities are sufficient to hold an election simultaneously in South Korea?

General DEAN: We feel that we could do that. I think that the making of the ballot boxes is pretty well completed

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



now; the contract was put out sometime ago. Our difficulties will really begin with the counting of the votes, when we shall have to see that the ballot boxes are not trifled with. I have been stationed in a great many part of my own country, and it seems to me someone is always stealing an election box at the wrong time.

CHAIRMAN: What sort of provisions have you in mind for the casting of the ballots, so that it is done in secrecy?

General DEAN: We have voting booths.

CHAIRMAN: And the ballots themselves would be picked up by the voters.

General DEAN: They would be handed to the voter by the registor.

CHAIRMAN: He would put in the name of each candidate himself, as it is not printed in advance and they do not have several ballots and each bearing the name of the candidate?

General DEAN: That is getting down to details; I do not know.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): I think actually that they are considering several methods, one being the printing of the names, so the man can put a cross opposite the man he votes for. Another method is a blank ballot on which the voter writes the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for. A third variation has been suggested and that is that they put the picture of the candidates or some kind of identification on the ballot and then opposite the name of that same identification, mark it so that illiterate people can identify quickly the candidates they want to vote for. It has been suggested - and General Wockerling seems to think it would be feasible - to put the photographs of the candidates on the ballots. He said that he thought it might be done. The first plan that has been discussed refers to a blank ballot on which the voter writes in the name he desires.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General DEAN: Under the present law, without any modification, that would not work because of the literacy test. I would recommend that attention be paid to that because I feel that we should not disenfranchise all the people that cannot write. Not only that, I do not feel that you will get as free an expression of the will of the people because I know that certain political parties have collected money, and, when they collect money, in return they teach the person how to write their candidate 's name. That is the consideration for giving one hundred yen or more; they teach the man how to write the leader's name.

CHAIRMAN: I want to tell you from my own experience in France that when the ballots are printed in advance, that is to say, each candidate has a special ballot with his name on it, those ballots - whatever you call them - are on a table; then the voter enters the polling place and just picks up one -

General DEAN: You are voting a straight ticket then?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, so that those who do not want others to know whom they are voting for usually take one of each. However in small villages and in other small places, it may happen, just by more coincidence of course, that there is only one plac on the ballot with the name of the candidate they want the people to vote for. If the people are too shy, they do not dare to ask for other ballots; that is, of course, very general

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): How do you control it so that one voter uses just one vote? In our country, the returning office hands the man the ballot.

CHAIRMAN: In secrecy the voter himself puts the ballot in a blank envelope without adding anything, without making any mark on it, and when he comes out of the booth, he passes in front of the ballot box and behind that ballot box there is the Electoral Committee which is composed of a representative of each party so that the name is checked on the electoral lists.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He gives his name and shows his identity card. They check his name on the list, put a mark on it, and the voter puts his ballot in the box in front of everybody. Then they close the box.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): The envelope is the control. If there is more than one ballot in the envelope, then it is spoiled?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

General DEAN: The great difficulty we have found in our own country of having two or three names on a ballot is that the first position on the ballot is the one most highly prized. Some countries do it alphabetically; others do it by giving the incumbent the first choice. I think that in most of the states in the United States the incumbent has the first choice. However, that is another problem that is introduced when you have several names on the ballot.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): We use the alphabetical system.

General DEAN: I think they do in Australia, too. There are a great many technical difficulties that are going to be encountered in the actual mechanics of the voting, and I am certain that there are going to be a great many ballots that will be invalidated just by improper marking. That occurs in a great many countries even when they have been voting for years.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): Mr. Ssuto just went through an election in China; he was elected to the Assembly in China just recently. Mr. Ssuto, have you any suggestionson the kind of ballots which should be used so that people who are not familiar with the system will make the smallest possible number of errors?

Mr. SSUTO (Alternate representative of China): As I told Sub-Committee 3 this morning, we have the names of the candidates printed in advance.

General DEAN: All on one ballot?

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SSUTO (Alternate representative of China*: Yes, on one ballot, and the voter just puts a mark on it. If the constituency should put up four members, then the voter can only mark one name from the four names on the ballot. Those who are illiterate, and do not know what the names stand for, can be helped in the polling booth by someone else.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): They can read the names off to them?

Mr. SSUTO (Alternate representative of China): Yes. Of course, there are mistakes.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): You cannot have very many names then?

Mr. SSUTO (Alternate representative of China): This time the political parties nominated their candidates so there was a rather limited number of names.

General DEAN: My suggestion on this point is that rather than let anyone in the polling booth or the Electoral Committee assist the voter, you permit a voter to take a member of his immediate family with him to assist him and then have a definition of what "immediate family" means because you will find that although these elders control the votes in a village, that elder may not be able to read or write, yet his son or grandson is literate. I feel that his son or his grandson should be able to go with him, and we should permit him to vote as long as there is just one ballot in the booth with him and as long as the other person is always an immediate member of the family. You would always have the possibility, perhaps, of one person belonging to too many families.

CHAIRMAN: I think it is quite a common procedure to allow anybody to accompany the voter as long as it is not at that moment when he puts his ballot in the box, but up to that very moment, that is to say, in the booth, it is quite normal for

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): That point was discussed by Sub-Committee 3 also, and the representative of El Salvador said that while this kind of safeguard might be considered, the voter himself wanted somebody to come in and help him. When you have millions of people involved, it is a practice that lends itself to a great deal of exploitation. They rather favour some other system by which a person can identify the name on the ballot so he can mark it for himself. There were quite a large number of people involved before the liberation, 80%, who were illiterate. Of that number, 50% have been made literate in the meantime, so that 40% are still illiterate.

General DEAN: The adult education programme has been making rapid strides in the last year especially, and I think two of the most important things in the educational programme here are primary schools and adult education; much depends on those two phases of education.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Engers, a member of the Secretariat, has done a great deal of work for this Sub-Committee, and he would like to ask you some technical questions.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): I have a few general questions to ask. I think that most of the members of this Sub-Committee are very much pleased and relieved by your earlier statement that you have an ordinance under consideration which has a number of provisions bearing on the freedom of elections.

General DEAN: I want to make that clear; that was not devised for the elections.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): That will be in force before and during the elections and will have a bearing on the atmosphere?

General DEAN: Yes, indeed.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): That ordinance of course, looks towards the future, but I also know that a number of members of the Sub-Committee areinterested in the past, and they have, on an earlier occasion, expressed a desire to visit prisons and to

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



talk to so-called political prisoners. At our last meeting, General Weckerling, in a general way, said that that could be done, but yours was the final decision.

CHAIRMAN: May I interrupt to point out that it was not our purpose to visit prisons or to interview so-called political prisoners. The ideas was that anybody, even people in jail, could make statements before this Sub-Committee; that is slightly different.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): Of course, that would be done without the person being taken from the jail. One member of the Sub-Committee or members of the Sub-Committee would go to the jail.

CHAIRMAN: If it was not possible to bring him here or if we chose to go to the jail, but it is not an investigation of the prisons.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): No, it is not an investigation of the prison system and also it is not, in general, a desire to get a number of people out of jail for a few days; it is for the purpose of hearing them. Of course, we will indicate those people to you and, of course, you will decide. In a general way, would that be possible for the Commission to do?

General DEAN: Surely, There is no prisoner in any of the jails of South Korea that is not available to come here.

I am trying to find out the definition of what a political prisoner is. I have been making a survey of all the prisoners we have, and a great many of them have not been properly catalogued; they have been convicted for illegal assembly, but in reading the full particulars of those cases, we find that that illegal assembly consisted of plotting to actually assassinate someone. It is the plotting they should be charged with rather than illegal assembly. In other cases, it would be called illegal assembly when the accused would throw brickbats, and they sometimes threw them at a police station without any prior

/ ..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



provocation; there have also been attacks on post offices and food stores, and these offences may have been called illegal assembly. It is a very unfortunate nomenclature /Another case of unfortunate nomenclature/in regard to political prisoners, was calling someone a political prisoner who created disorders or riots. He was a prisoner under Oridinance No. 2; that is the ordinance regarding the danger to the safety of the American Occupation Forces. I have yet to find a man in jail because his ideology is different than anyone else's. His ideology may be what it is as long as he does not take an active part in trying to overthrow constituted authority. Your question was, ~~can you see any prisoner in our~~ prisons. You can see all of them or any of them that are under guard at any time, and the guard will step outside if you will take the responsibility for the custody of the prisoner while he is conferring with you. Their being called by you will not be used against them in anyway.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): I will go back now to the elections themselves. Do you think that the candidates will campaign under a party label or under their own names only?

General DEAN: It would be only my own idea, and I don't know, but I think it would vary with the individual. If the individual has a great following because of his name, I think that individual would be campaigning under his own name. When he is a man of smaller stature and does not have a personal following, I believe that you will find him under the party's name, so that he may receive the added prestige, to a greater degree, of that party. That is what I think, but I don't have anything to base it on.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): The situation is such that there are a number of voters who will not vote because they think there is no freedom of elections or because they have other reasons for not participating in the voting. That, of course,

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



we all know. Taking that for granted, what is your guess as to how many parties will participate in the voting, and how many of those participating parties will be able to elect at least one representative?

General DEAN: Anything I would say would be the wildest guess in the world, and I would not have a thing to base it on because these parties are coalescing and splitting apart from day to day. I find that one group which I think belongs to this party belongs, the next day, to the other side. My guess would not even be an educated guess. I think your guess would be as good as mine. I do not like to give you an answer like that, but I just do not have any idea on it.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): The reason I saked that question is because world opinion will judge the elections by the results and not by the free atmosphere.

General DEAN: When you say "world opinion", do you mean "world opinion" or do you mean Soviet Union opinion ? Are we just appeasing the Soviet Union in the General Assembly of the United Nations? The reason I say that is because I feel certain that the extreme leftists will not participate under orders from Moscow. The so-called election they had before - I think it was done on the head-man count - as I understand it, was not universal suffrage. Those instructions were sent down at that time, but they did not get their instructions at Chejudo Island, and they elected two representatives there. When these two representatives got to Seoul, one of them was kidnapped by party members who had gotten their instructions from above. The other one resigned, and his resignation was not forced upon him by the rightists or by the Military Government because the Military Government, as you know, appointed a great many members to give a better balance to the Legislature. General Hodge was called a Communist in all the papers of Korea because, to give a better balance to the Interim Assembly, he appointed members

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



who were extreme leftists in several cases. Many middle-of-the-roaders and extreme rightists will tell you that anybody is a communist except an extreme rightist. The extreme leftists will not participate in the election, I am convinced, and so no matter how you hold the elections down here and what care is taken, we are going to be subjected to the criticism that here we have an Assembly with no Communists in it.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): That is not what I meant. I prefaced my statement by saying that there is one group that would not participate whatever you do.

General DEAN: That is right.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): Having said that, I was wondering whether there were at least three groups.

General DEAN: I think you will get groups, yes indeed. I think you will get other groups; you will get a showing in all groups. That is my belief. I may be made a terrific liar by the results, but my belief is that you will get representatives of these groups except those that do not participate and about which we are both thinking, the extreme leftists.

In view of the recent amalgamation of the forces of Kim Koo and Kim Kyu Sic, I think that would have a great bearing on the case because Kim Kyu Sic has been called everything from a communist to a middle-of-the-roader, and he is constantly being charged with being a tool ot the United States. I do not suppose that there is any Korean who, in his heart, has greater dislike for Americans. That is just my own observation; it is just the way I feel.

There is one point that I would like to re-emphasize, and that is the importance of announcing the election immediately, if there is going to be an election, so that we can start those educational processes that you have all indicated are so necessary, so that the people can be informed and so that we can start to work with the press, the radio, air-drops, and speakers

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



going out to the provinces.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): That does suggest one point to me. It does not have too direct a bearing on this problem of freedom, but it is a matter of general interest. Is it a matter of some advantage to have the announcement before the first of March?

General DEAN: Yes. I had not thought of the first of March in that light. It would be a great advantage to have it before the first of March.

CHAIRMAN: That is beyond our provinces for the time being.

Thank you, General, very much.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/PV.11
6 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE ELEVENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea
Friday, 6 February 1948, at 3.00 P.M.

Chairman: Mr. K. P. S. MENON (India)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| El Salvador | Mr. LIEDO |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| India | Mr. NAIR |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |
| Syria | Dr. DJABI |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN: I declare the eleventh meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea open.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

QUESTION OF CONSULTATION WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: We will continue the discussion on the question of consultation with the Interim Committee. Would the representative of China like to elaborate his points further, because we were pressed for time this morning?

Mr. LIU (China): This morning I brought out the importance of the statement laid before us by our colleague from France. I quite agree with that, that we should not put too much weight on the telegram we received yesterday from the Secretariat. But still, it did implicate, when the telegram mentioned that the effects of delay might be regrettable, I might almost change my opinion. Although we should not attach too much importance to this telegram, still, a communication like that strengthens my fear that as we are so anxious to seek help from another quarter, if that help cannot be forthcoming from that quarter, it might be worthy of our attention to think twice before we seek that help. As was pointed out by our colleague from France, not only might we not get help, but it might lead to a very serious situation if the Interim Committee should say: "This is something very important. It is of paramount importance, it is beyond our power to do it so we shall consider it and report to the General Assembly." That means by merely consulting the Interim Committee, we are led by one jump to the General Assembly which will be held in the latter part of this year. If that should be the consequence of making that consultation, then we should re-open the question of whether we should, at this moment, consult with the Interim Committee.

I have examined the powers of the Interim Committee, and that strengthens my fear still further. The duties of the Interim Committee, as listed in the Document furnished us by the Secretariat, are mostly of reporting. We could present our issues to them, but their duty is to consider and report to the General Assembly. That seems to strengthen the fear of our colleague from France, and if this is the result we are

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



going to get, I request that we give the matter further attention.

As to the necessity of making this consultation at this time, I have read the resolution of the General Assembly very clearly. There are only a few words in it which give some members of the Commission the fear we might over-step our mandate if we do not consult with the Interim Committee but proceed with our work. In resolution 1 there are the words "three hour zones" and in resolution 2 there are words like "national sovereignty" and "national overriding". I think the words "critical" and "three hour" are the words which make us doubt whether we can proceed with our work. [illegible] little doubt about the resolutions. In the first resolution which is based on the resolution brought to the General Assembly by the USSR, one of the arguments was "how can we talk about the [illegible] without consulting the countries directly concerned" the idea of a mandate to be very closely tied up with the representation by the countries directly concerned. Russia, China, because they voted, however reluctantly, for the resolution because they were afraid, because they would, however, be isolated, because they would be criticized by world opinion because they were afraid of [illegible] of the atomic energy control plan [illegible] the veto.

[illegible] to consider the matter [illegible] the Interim Committee [illegible] to consider the matter [illegible] the Interim Committee [illegible] to consider the matter [illegible] the Interim Committee [

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



people, no matter whether they are in the North or the South, are really anxious to have. In view of the very serious consequences that delay might lead to, I request the Commission to re-open the debate on this matter of consultation with the Interim Committee.

CHAIRMAN: I think we have re-opened the debate already. The whole subject is open to debate now, whether we should consult the Interim Committee or not.

Mr. LIU (China): I should like to have somebody, either a member of the Commission or a member of the Secretariat, tell us exactly what kind of help we might anticipate, because I can see the danger of very disastrous consequences. I should like to be re-assured, either by a member of the Commission or of the Secretariat, that we might get some help which would not lead to disastrous consequences.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia). The representative of China suggested that the disastrous consequences would be, perhaps, that the matter would have to be referred to the General Assembly. If that is so, I would suggest that this is a reason why we should send over our Chairman and Assistant Secretary-General because they would make it quite clear that that was not required at all. If it is a question of the danger of something happening, is it not better to have somebody on the spot with the authority to try to prevent that happening than to put up a recommendation without anyone to guide it at the other end?

Mr. LIU (China): I asked that question because the Interim Committee might not think that they are in any better position to do anything than we, as a Commission here, can do. In the first place, we represent the Governments who are most interested in the problem of Korea, and we have been here for one month, so, in a way, we are in a better position to appraise the situation. So far, it has not been proved that the Commission cannot go on with the work assigned to it under its mandate.

Mr. PEARSON (Canada): In the resolution where reference is made to consultation with the Interim Committee, there is a phrase in parenthesis "if one be established". This makes it clear that, at the time the Resolution was passed, the Interim Committee had not been established. But we do know it was forecast at that time and, I presume, the terms of reference

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



were matters of general opinion. I wonder if it would help us in this consideration of this question if we asked some member of the Secretariat to indicate to us, in the light of the general terms of reference of the Interim Committee, the significance of the inclusion of this statement that we might consult the Interim Committee.

Mr. SOBOLEV, Legal Adviser. The determination of the competence of the Interim Committee belongs, of course, to the Interim Committee itself. It is the Interim Committee itself, in the light of the resolution which established it and in the light of the other resolutions passed by the General Assembly during its last session, which determines its terms of reference. It has to deal with any question or any matter that the General Assembly may refer to it. However, I should consider that, by deciding that this Committee may consult the Interim Committee with respect to the application of the resolution contained in the Light on Korea, the General Assembly at the same time gave to the Interim Committee, ipso facto, the right to give its opinion and to be consulted, if this appears to be necessary in connexion with the problem of the veto. This is, of course, only my personal opinion and it is entirely up to the Interim Committee to decide whether it is competent to deal with the question or not. I am sure that the Interim Committee will be glad to receive any suggestions or proposals which the representatives may wish to make on this question.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)(Interpretation from French): It is, of course, completely within the competence of the Secretariat - it is, indeed, the part the Secretariat must play amongst us - to read the texts and to comment upon them from the purely legal point of view. Personally, I would not be able to do so, because I was not present at the session of the General Assembly which created the Interim Committee. All that I know about it is from reading the texts and interpreting them. But what I should like to bring once again to the attention of the Commission is the idea which I expressed at our meeting this morning. That is to say, that completely outside the purely legalistic view of the different powers and possibility that the Interim Committee has received, we have also to be concerned, and most seriously concerned, with the political and actual possibilities of any such action.

That is what we have to consider, that political possibility; and the point of view of my Government concerning the reference that should be made to the Interim Committee, or that could be made at any time to the Committee, is, as I have already stated, that it should only do so at the opportune time, and that would only be when we are in a position to clarify the whole existing situation both to our own governments and also to those who compose the world to-day of the United Nations. Up to now, we have not yet fully familiar with the real situation that exists in this part of the world. We have only proceeded to the hearing of some views, conditions, but we cannot say, by far, that we have really had the purely political opinion. For instance, we have not yet considered any draft or the economic and financial aspects that we have to bring to our knowledge.

In addition, I would like that in front of the other Sub-Committees - Sub-Committee One, for instance, dealing with economic questions - Australia - there is certain amount of information which could be given to us. I mean, documentation on the way in which the Secretariat, as well as other delegations, could help us in the work that we have to do in the immediate future.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



distributed. But if we consider that document, we will find the existence of many gaps in many places. It is quite clear that the information is not complete and that it should be completed.

Therefore, our position can be summarized as follows. We do not consider it advisable in any way to put questions of so great a political importance in front of the Interim Committee and, through it, in front of the United Nations, until such time as we will be in a position to clarify the whole of the existing situation both in front of our own Government and in front of the other Governments which are Members of the United Nations. We say in basis such importance in addition to the work of the Sub-Committee and on the progress of this work in order to obtain in this way already examined; but is to say, a completely clarified situation so that the Sub-Committee can clearly lay out in front of the Press, and the Peoples, as they are. On those political conditions and possibilities, we do not know any other impression than the one transmitted to us by my Government. Therefore, however, that our fully right of the political responsibility of this position is quite clear; for this body I prefer to the Interim Committee could be fulfilled more fully or better.

Mr. ARCINIEGAS (Colombia): Several points have been brought out by the representatives of France and China on the question of the possibility or to the advisability of referring to the Interim Committee the question under consideration. Our point of view is that the Interim Committee is not there in order to obtain the resolution which exhibits more precisely, but that if we refer the matter to the Interim Committee we will be obtaining a value to us from then to be rejected. It seems to us that at this point it would be appropriate for the organization or body which is to study the subsidiary body and give it a mandate is the body to which we are making reference in our consideration. Therefore, we would like to ask the position in our consideration that we should maintain, if it would be very strange, it seems to us, if we could not refer to the body which has created the problem.

At this point I should like to refer to the Interim Committee which has been brought into existence by the authority of the Charter, but it is far from my intention to make any proposal. I only wish to say a few words of the proposal which has been made by the representative of China.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would indicate to any fair-minded person rather our serious concern and our desire to expedite our task. In the remarks of the representative of China, there were some references to Resolution No. 2 which confused me somewhat, because I understood from his remarks yesterday that he was resting his case entirely on the interpretation of Resolution No. 1 as giving us authority to proceed with elections in South Korea for consultation purposes only. But I gathered from his remarks just now that he regards the interpretation of Resolution No. 2 as also giving us authority to proceed. That, of course, is a new consideration, and if I am right in that interpretation of his remarks, I think that should be given very serious consideration.

To come to the main question, it has been emphasized both by the representative of China and the representative of France - and I am deeply impressed with the importance of the question they raised - that repercussions might be brought about in the political realm through our action at this time. It is felt that reference to the Interim Committee at this time might precipitate a crisis between two of the leading powers, and we must give that the most serious consideration. But as an alternative to that action, as I understand it, the representative of China and the representative of France differed as to what we might do. As I understand it, the representative of France suggests that we should continue with our Sub-Committee work and explore the whole situation before considering the question of reference to the Interim Committee. I would agree that under other circumstances that would be a most valuable thing to do, and it would enable us to avoid the possibility of precipitating the crisis to which he has referred. But we must at the same time consider the effects of such a procedure on

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Korean people. I find it hard to imagine that the situation here would remain calm, and that it would be possible to continue very long with the kind of consideration we are now giving the problem without precipitating some form of crisis here. I hope I am not using too strong a form of words, but I want to indicate the two issues and the kind of crisis that exists here in Korea and the kind of crisis we speak of when we speak of the political crisis.

If, on the other hand, we were to remain, as I think the representative of China is urging us to do, and proceed with a plan for participating in the elections in South Korea, we are on entirely different ground. I cannot help but feel that this would heighten the political crisis and increase the division. We are here under the keen observation of one power which does not favour our presence here, and if we were to participate in elections in South Korea even if they were only for the limited purpose of consultation, we would be under the most serious criticism. At the same time, that procedure would result in some unfavourable effects, to which both representatives have directed our attention.

We have to consider the alternatives. Assuming for the moment that we are not going to refer the question to the Interim Committee, if the only alternative were for us to participate in the elections in South Korea, that would be a clear-cut issue and it would be a very serious decision to make. But there is another alternative open in that respect. Of course, any action in any case would be under the authority of the United States, but the other alternative would be an election under United States authority but without United Nations participation. That question in itself should be considered later when we come to a discussion of the brief which we are to prepare for the Chairman on the recommendations

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



we have made. I want to make the point that when the representative of China urges on us the following of this alternative course and participating in elections here, he is not considering the third alternative, which is for us not to participate but for elections to be held. If that were done it would give, I should think, just as much satisfaction to the people of South Korea.

Mr. LIU (China): I have not mentioned anything in connection with the United States occupying authorities here but since the representative of Canada did mention it I might say that the fact that we cannot go on and the fact that we have not had to pack up and go home yet prejudices the American authorities here in the holding of elections, because the United States Government has pledged itself to let us go ahead and the American authorities cannot do anything here to embarrass us. As a matter of fact, if my estimate of the actual facts of the situation obtaining in Korea is in any way correct, if we pack up and go home, there will be an election in South Korea under the auspices of the American occupying forces because an election in the South has been approved, and it is only because of our arrival that the occupying authority is holding it up.

Since we mentioned the attitude of the United States Government, I might say that when the Resolution was passed by the General Assembly, the general idea was to patch up the quarrels of the two big boys who have been quarrelling for two years. It seems to me very unfair that one of the parties said "Come in, and we will give you every facility and help you to carry on your work", but the other authority said "Nothing doing". It seems to me to be unfair to the one party which has pledged its willingness to help us in every way and to give us facilities for carrying out the mandate while the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



other party has not been willing to do it. It seems to me unfair to the one to be absolutely ignoring their wishes and their activities. At the present time, we have not even ascertained from the United States Government whether there is going to be an election in the South. Our duty is to observe and assist and consult if there is an election in the South. I think we should do it, because at the present time we have not even ascertained from the American occupying power whether there is going to be an election held in South Korea or not. I am throwing that out to show we have been unfair to a member of the United Nations that has been willing to render us every assistance.

Mr. PATERSON (Canada): I find myself in agreement with the position which is taken up by the representative of China. I should point out this one phase of my remarks in which I referred to the participation of our Commission in the elections in South Korea. With reference to the impact it would have on these two questions, to consider first of all the effect it would have on the division which exists now between the two great powers. On that aspect, it seems to me it would not be solving the question, it would rather be contributing to that question by referring the matter to the Interim Committee at this time, it would heighten the tension. I am simply pointing out that by remaining here and by taking part in the elections we should be heightening the tension, and the second impact would be on the Korean people. I am simply speaking on the point already made by the representative of China if I refer to participation in elections here it is with reference to the Korean people. I am pointing out that they would not be left without that assistance that is, did not participate because they could not possibly have that election without our participation.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LINDO (El Salvador).(Interpretation from Spanish): This morning, in expressing the point of view of El Salvador regarding the problems which this Commission is facing, I made a concrete motion. However, the motion that I made was not discussed nor any resolution found. I maintained that it is imperative that this Commission and its work because, as we see it, there is no way in which we can fulfill the responsibilities to us and we cannot arrive at the objectives which we wish to attain. However, the ending of the work of the Commission is of such importance that this decision cannot be taken by us. Therefore, I ask that the arguments and conclusions arrived at by my delegation be submitted to the Interim Committee.

CHAIRMAN: I think the position is that we will take these arguments fully into consideration when we discuss the brief of the directives to the Interim Committee for the delegation which is going. At that time, we will take these arguments again into consideration, and make a point of referring to the views of El Salvador in the brief to be given to the spokesman of the delegation going to Lake Success.

Mr. LIMA (Philippine Republic): I am very happy that this question of consultation was re-opened, because it has given us an opportunity to re-discuss the point of view of the representative of France as to the advisability or inadvisability of having consultations. Of course, discussing this point from the purely legal standpoint, I agree with the opinion of the Secretariat that we can consult the Interim Committee in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution no. 2. But I cannot entirely subscribe to his opinion that the Interim Committee has the power to solve the questions we may ask. As the representative of China has particularly stated, all the powers given to the Interim Committee are to discuss and report to the General Assembly. Therefore, whatever authority from the legalistic standpoint was given as to consulting the Interim Committee, it must be considered in conjunction with the powers given to the Interim Committee. In other words, although we are authorized to consult the Interim Committee, the Interim Committee cannot go any further than the authority given them by the resolution creating the Interim Committee and authorizing it to discuss and report to the General Assembly

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



its conclusions and recommendations on whatever matter is submitted to them.

As regards, I entirely subscribe to the point of view of the representatives of China and France that consultations with the Interim Committee should be deferred until such time as there may be necessity, depending upon whatever may be the result of the reports of the Sub-Committees that are now functioning here.

Mr. LIU (China): Perhaps I did not make myself clear. I requested an opinion on what we can anticipate from the Interim Committee. As I read the prerogatives of the Interim Committee, as listed under (a) to (f) in the document prepared by the Secretariat, I find that (a), (b) and (c) state that their power is to consider and report to the General Assembly. Their power under (d) refers to the possibility of calling a special session of the General Assembly. So all now that calling a special session of the General Assembly requires both an amount of time. In the first place, the Interim Committee has to determine whether it is necessary to call a special session. After that, the Secretary-General has to ascertain the views of all the members of the United Nations before a special session of the General Assembly is convened. The power under (e) refers to the consideration of the question, and (f) is something about its own existence. So, what I would like to know from the Interim Committee, I mean for the immediate future whatever about our objective, is that why

[illegible] power than that of the Interim Committee is the General Assembly, which comprises all the Members of the United Nations, or not. I can hardly [illegible] from this point of view. I would like to [illegible] from that point.

Mr. [illegible] (Australia): It is quite possible that [illegible] the Interim Committee. [illegible] the General Assembly [illegible] Interim Committee [illegible] from that point.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)(Interpretation from French): We do not exactly know the possibilities, or any hypothesis that could be made concerning the way in which our work is to proceed. In other day, during our debate, I had occasion to think those who had tried, in their statements and interventions, to consult the spirit as well as the letter of the resolution that gives us our terms of reference. The actual possibilities of the situation given to us, the actual facts of the situation seem to rule out successive elections for different parts of the territory of Korea, reserving until such time as it will become acceptable the case of Korea which up to now is inaccessible to our Commission. I also thanked the Chairman who, during that debate, pointed out that under Resolution No. 1 we had the right to proceed as soon as possible to the election of a certain number of representatives for the consultations either by the General Assembly or by the United Nations Commission in Korea in September or October.

However, the fact remains that possibly, whatever we do, we shall not succeed in holding elections throughout Korea. Finally, we should take account of another fact, namely, that, like the General Assembly, we do not know if the situation will change either for better or for worse, from the point of view of the different solutions that could be adopted, that is, partial elections according to the different lines that have been indicated by the representative of the Philippine Republic on the one hand and on the other, by the representative of China. So if the situation is such that this seems possible, it may right away a solution that comprises one kind or another. But what it is for us to say is the situation as we find it on the spot in which our work is to proceed. Whether we are to adopt one or the other possibilities, whether we are to refer it to one of organs of the United Nations to consult it upon the methods we want to see applied, and at a later stage will mention the cases for the adoption of the concrete solution. Up to now, the only thing we shall recommend is that we do not lose the necessity for carrying on the work of our Sub-Committee to meet all the requirements, both our own and the requirements that the United Nations, could be fully and completely informed of the facts

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



and we would request their opinion and, if needed, we will make a request which, up to now, seems to be premature.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I think the representative of France, but I have not finished my remarks. My first question of the representative of China. Must he be in view that we should do immediately if we do not refer this matter to the Interim Committee? Shall we go on with considering elections in Southern Korea, or shall we just go on getting information through our Sub-Committees?

Mr. LIU (China): I think I have said more than once that our business is not to hold elections. We are not authorized to hold elections, but if there is an election somewhere, we are to observe it or send our delegates participating in elections either in the North or the South, but if there is one, then our business is to carry out our duties.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): Then I will answer my question. Let work go on as usual, here in the course of the next few weeks.

Mr. LIU (China): As long Sub-Committees were working, and if elections there should be an election in the South, then we go ahead as we do now.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): Then, we could go on with an election?

Mr. LIU (China): We are to hold an election, that is different.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): What I wished to say is this. Everybody knows my objection to the Japanese suggestion that there is urgency in this matter. All I have said so far is that this question should be referred to the Interim Committee. We have already decided in this Committee that we cannot go on because of the hostility of Soviet Russia. As we have no opportunity of getting information from Northern Korea and as our consultations, we have no end in sight, there it becomes extremely doubtful whether it would be advisable for us to go on seeking more information because we are going there for more or less indefinite period to point to what we have already. We have learned nothing new. There is a question of principle here all the time, and that question is whether elections in fact is there all the time, and it is not clear. We have discussed it

...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



...to vote, and we will go on talking about it for ever unless some decision is taken on it. As at this stage we are stopped and we are puzzled as to how to do, we are proposing to ask the advice of the Interim Committee, on that point alone, if you wish. To say whether it is open to the Commission or incumbent on the Commission to go on with the observations of elections in South Korea as soon as we free matters. At the present time the people in South Korea are doing nothing; they are waiting for us. It seems to me that is saving us a lot of time. For this reason, we do go on with our work. I do not say this from any evil intent, but the absence of the Chairman of the Assistant Secretary-General will make no difference to the speed of our work, while they will probably be doing more valuable work over on the other side. By the time they come back, we will have a ...ter idea as to what is the real position here.

...ver be said, we can cable to them if there is anything of ...ce to cable, but by the time they are back, after having consulted the Interim Committee, with new very different ideas, and we know that the ...ter is in closest touch with us and knows ...re doing, it will be time to have a decision. I think it is important we should work along these lines. We are not interfering with the ...ter here, we are just sending someone over to raise the question at ...ter and to get a clear mandate on what we are doubtful about, and ...k back here. We can work faster, and there will be no delay. That ...y I think it is important that members should go.

Dr. DJAJA (Syria): I want to ask the representative of the Philippines whether he thinks we should refer to the Interim Committee ... the representative of Australia said, the first letter of the Ukrainian SSR, we have not received an answer from the Northern zone of Korea, so I do not see why, instead of consulting the Interim Committee just now, we carry on with our work here while that is being done. In that way there will be no delay in our work.

Mr. ROMULO (Philippine Republic): The opinion of the representative of China, to which I fully subscribe, is that the Interim Committee cannot help us in the plight in which we are. In other words, in case we get the opposition from the Interim Committee, which it might be, we

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



[illegible] it can consider and report its conclusions to the General Assembly, or, where the occasion demands it, can summon a special session of the General Assembly. In other words, the maximum help we can get from the General Assembly would be supplied from the Interim Committee to summon a special session of the General Assembly. That is the maximum help we can get, judging from this document, which I think all of us have.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): Are you sure that is the whole information there is available concerning that power?

Mr. ROMULO (Philippine Republic): This is the maximum help we can obtain, and I am sure about it because this Resolution of the General Assembly provides for the creation of the Interim Committee, and at the same time, it lays down its powers. Therefore, the Interim Committee has to act within its powers; it cannot act therefore or act outside its own Resolution, otherwise it would be ultra vires.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): There are administrative instructions and general rules that affect conduct such as that, and I see no reason why we should not ask the Interim Committee itself what its powers are.

Mr. ROMULO (Philippine Republic): Do you move the document to which reference has been made, because I do not see anything which could imply or grant any more authority to the Interim Committee than is stated here.

Mr. LIU (China): I must apologize if I misunderstood too much, but I gathered the views just expressed by the representative of Australia, that I seem to understand to be a request for legal advice from the Interim Committee with regard to [illegible] Interim Committee. Actually what we have before us, I think, is the Resolution brought forward by the United States to create an Interim Committee which is to be composed of every member nation, including the representative of China as well as the representative of Australia, Dr. Evatt, so why not let "We the Peoples" of the United Nations, but let the representatives of the United Nations! So [illegible] the Interim Committee, if this proposal is adopted by the majority [illegible] powers. I suppose [illegible] Australia should [illegible]. I might [illegible] Australia [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



certainly our Assistant Secretary-General, to find out what the Interim Committee is doing and what power they have.

What are we doing in the resolution for consultations? We submit a draft. In the preamble we say that, in view of the negative attitude of the Soviet authorities, it would not be possible, for the time being, for the Commission to exercise its functions as prescribed by the Resolution. That is an admission or defeat to which I am not willing to subscribe, but I have my opinion that we ask our Assistant Secretary-General to find out a little, the powers and the possibilities of the Interim Committee before we go to them for consultation. But I should hate to have our Commission go along, assume that is the job of the Assistant Secretary-General, and we heard our opinions nowhere here.

CHAIRMAN: The Chairman is not keen on going out all. I think the proposal for reference to the Interim Committee and the argument against have been very ably put by both sides. There is very little more that I can say, except that I myself really have difficulty in arguing for the reference to the Interim Committee. In fact, I have received the most explicit instructions from my Government that, if we can work it out for North and South Korea, we must make reference to the Interim Committee. That is the very definite instruction which I have received in regard to this matter.

In fact, we have come to a deadlock and, if we are unable to take any action without reference to the Interim Committee, I think it represents a failure of nerve in personal. Logical [illegible] Sub-Committee matters; but at the only thing we can do is, perhaps, to do not what the other public will do, in some of the [illegible] authorities in Korea who, after all, have to face the local situation will have to deal with the sitting here and [illegible]. In the representative from Czechoslovakia put, the situation is so critical for the local authorities to handle and [illegible] Commission to [illegible] Committee.

The question has been raised: [illegible] Interim Committee do? I suppose it can do something, otherwise it would not have been

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the provision in the Resolution that we can consult the Interim Committee in the light of developments. The mere insertion of that provision, authorizing us or empowering us, almost suggesting, that we should consult the Interim Committee in the light of developments means the Interim Committee can guide us or can give us an advisory opinion, and can possibly interpret the intention of the General Assembly. The Legal Adviser just now said the Interim Committee could give us an opinion .....

Mr. LIU (China): Can give us an opinion.

Mr. AMADEO: Yes. If the Interim Committee gives an opinion that, in spite of abstentions not participating, we can go ahead under Part 2 of the resolution, then we shall just go ahead. But we shall, of course, put our point of view; we shall not merely ask for advice, we shall acquaint them with the local situation. So I strongly feel that we can only resolve our complexity by making reference to the Interim Committee and by acquainting them with the situation, and the sooner we do it the better. The representative for China is very anxious to see elections held in March. Many of the other members are very doubtful of the wisdom of having elections just now. Let us put both these points of view to the Interim Committee, and rely upon their advice in the circumstances. If elections have to be held, they have to be held fairly soon. We are already late in approaching the Interim Committee. The elections are to be held in the first week in May, and the preliminary process will take very long. Actually it will not take long to get the Interim Committee's opinion; we can do it at a couple of hours' notice. The fundamental question is hardly to be better quickly discussed in any case, so it does not entail considerable delay, and we shall have the opinion of the most eminent men in the United Nations. Then the General Assembly, the Interim Committee in the United States and public in the world will see we are acting with this, and I really do not see why we should hesitate to make reference to the Interim Committee.

Mr. MUNRO (New Zealand): I do not think that the Interim Committee should be asked to express an opinion on the question now before us, which is the proposal of the Indian delegation, and I do not think that we should refer to the Interim Committee the question of whether elections should be held in March or May. I think that we should decide that question ourselves.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



On a vote by show of hands, the resolution to consult the Interim Committee was adopted by four votes to three, with one abstention.

CHAIRMAN: I should like to explain the reason for replacing the original document containing the terms of reference to the Interim Committee (A/AC.19/24) by the document which has just been distributed (A/AC.19/30). The original document concerns the actual terms of reference to the Interim Committee, but it was very strongly represented to us that the publication of the actual terms of reference might be embarrassing from the local point of view. Certain important developments are afoot, by which prospects of the leaders of the North and South can be arranged and our objective of the national independence of Korea can be achieved. Towards that end, certain important developments are going on, and it is considered that, if we publish the statement that there is a possibility of separate elections in the South, this would seriously prejudice the prospects of any such development. Therefore, we have distributed this new document, in which we have merely resolved to consult the Interim Committee with regard to the application of the resolution in the light of developments, and leave it to be seen how we are going to do it.

The actual terms of reference, that is to say, exactly on which points we require the advice of the Interim Committee, we could discuss, and they could be incorporated in a brief to the Chairman.

Mr. LEDO (El Salvador)(Interpretation from Spanish): This draft resolution refers to consultations with the Interim Committee on the application of the resolution of 14 November in the light of developments. I believe that the application of the resolution is possible in any case, and that the terms of reference given to the Commission by the resolution of 14 November and the developments that we are now facing are quite different. In other words, we are asking for the actually pronounced Interim Committee, and I believe that is not applicable to the present position.

CHAIRMAN: The representative of El Salvador has made his position perfectly clear; I believe we are unable to have any further discussion. But I do not quite understand what he means by saying that we are asking for new authority. We are merely consulting with regard to the application

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the authority we now have.

Mr. LANDO (El Salvador)(Interpretation from Spanish): I wish to clarify my position. I consider that, when the resolution of 14 November was adopted, the conditions existing then were quite different from the conditions now existing. In the light of the present developments, if we look at the first paragraph of the Resolution, we see that it differs entirely from the Resolution adopted on 14 November. In the Resolution of 14 November we are to consult the representatives of the Korean people with the object of establishing its independence, and this Commission should study the methods for the realisation of the aspirations for independence of the Korean people. However, in the terms of reference of the Resolution we are to assist the people of Korea and to facilitate the establishment of an independent country for the whole of Korea. Our terms of reference are not to establish merely a government, but to give Korea its independence. In the actual conditions in which we find ourselves, we find that it is impossible to achieve the objective envisaged in the Resolution because conditions have changed since the adoption of the Resolution. If it had been the desire of the General Assembly that it should pass the Resolution for the formation of a government, then all its talk, as we believe that the desire of the General Assembly when it passed the Resolution on 14 November was merely that this Commission should observe, consult representatives of the Korean people in the establishment of an independent government for the whole of Korea. Therefore, I believe, and I maintain, that we have no further authority than that.

CHAIRMAN: I believe the position taken up by the representative of El Salvador is perfectly clear, but Resolution 1 will cover his point, if possible. His point is to be put forward in the brief given to the Secretariat. So that point could be taken into consideration in the preparation of the brief, because the Resolution states: "Requests further the Interim Committee to report to the Assembly before the next regular session of the Assembly its observations on 14 November." The very possibility of the application of the Resolution, which is representative of 14 November, could be taken into consideration in the form of the preparation of the brief.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LIEBO (El Salvador)(Interpretation from Spanish): The importance I gave to the drafting of this Resolution, I repeat again, since an error might have been made in the interpretation. As I see it, authority is given to us in the Resolution of 14 November, but since then conditions have changed, and we are not able to fulfill our terms of reference. Therefore, I believe that, in consulting the Interim Committee on this point, we are trying merely to obtain a new authority and exchange of the terms of reference.

CHAIRMAN: That is not quite correct. We are not trying to obtain a new authority. If the Commission agrees with the view that we can do no more, it is open to the Commission to tell the Interim Committee that the Resolution is incapable of application. Even the point of view put forward by the representative of El Salvador can be put forward. The word "application" includes even the possibility of application. We could consider those in that. Are there any further comments on the draft resolution?

Mr. JACOBS (Australia): I do not know if part 3 of operative [illegible] by [illegible] to be inserted [illegible] coming?

CHAIRMAN: It is perhaps unnecessary to include it in this resolution.

Mr. JACOBS (Australia): I just wanted to know whether part 3 should [illegible], whether it is proposed that this should be given to the [illegible].

CHAIRMAN: Action to be taken on part 3 can be decided by us soon after the [illegible] this resolution; but will be action taken by [illegible] is possible.

[illegible] paragraph 4 of operative II (Document A/AC.19/30) [illegible] not [illegible] the terms of reference.

CHAIRMAN: [illegible] would be [illegible] to make it part of [illegible] operative paragraph. I do not think it would be the form of [illegible] part to which can be taken by us.

Mr. JACOBS (Australia): I do not know [illegible] sub-committee [illegible] provided to make a survey of the information received by the Secretariat to date, or that this survey, by itself [illegible] [illegible] survey by the Secretariat [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



of examining it, be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee. I think it would be advisable that Sub-Committee 2 make that survey of the information which it has in hand, and submit that survey to the Commission.

Mr. PARTERSON (Canada): Is it not indicated that we should consider how the Commission should formulate the directives which it wishes to give to the Chairman for guidance. In the consideration of that question, the suggestion made by the representative of Australia would, of course, be considered, but it would seem to me to be desirable to consider the whole question.

CHAIRMAN: My suggestion is that we should formulate the actual terms of reference to the Interim Committee. Is that it?

Mr. PARTERSON (Canada): My suggestion is that it would be better for us to consider matters in a more general way and not try to formulate the directives on the spur of the moment, rather than consider specific suggestions about Sub-Committees 1, 2, 3, and so on. Obviously the directives to Sub-Committee 2 would be important part of the material.

CHAIRMAN: Would the representative of Canada like to make some suggestions about the directives to be given to the Chairman, in order to start our discussion now? Perhaps we could then have a list of matters to be dealt with.

Mr. PARTERSON (Canada): In the original draft of the Australian resolution, I think we would be better off to go with it.

CHAIRMAN: My suggestion is that Sub-Committee 2 will continue with the study it has taken, because that Sub-Committee is ready, and prepare its survey accordingly, which will be submitted to the Commission, and then the Commission will decide what to do with it. Perhaps we could then have a list of matters to be dealt with by the Interim Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



not know whether I am or not. I should think the best way to proceed now in the formulation of a directive for the guidance of the Chairman would be to discuss the paragraphs coming under "Resolves" in the first draft resolution on this question. We perhaps will not require much discussion because most opinions have been expressed to a considerable extent on all these problems. That is the first point that would seem to me to give us the best basis for discussion. Secondly, it would seem to me that a report from Sub-Committee 2 would be a better basis for a discussion of that part of the directive which refers to opinions received from the representatives of member sub-committee 2 that particular question.

CHAIRMAN: I think the proposal for the appointment of another sub-committee has been dropped.

Mr. MAKEBON (Ceylon): What has the sub-committee to which it is referred?

CHAIRMAN: Sub-Committee 2.

Mr. ANDRADE (France)(interpretation from French): Could we have a definite wording, text, and meaning of the proposal which is now before us, and which has been introduced by the representative of Australia.

Mr. MCKEON (Australia): My proposal was that Sub-Committee 2 make a report of the information received, or that kind of survey, to whether this important conclusion proved by the Committee's session could be the purpose of carrying it, as referred to by Ceylon and the Indonesian delegation. Whereupon which is Sub-Committee 2.

Mr. LOUW (France)(Interpretation from French): I regret to say that our position concerning the Australian proposal is the same as it was when we adopted a definite attitude on that matter. It considers that, in fact, the work of the Sub-Committee was not very useful to allow it to be continued or possible to prolong it any further, as it would be

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



discussion paragraphs 1 and 2(a) and 2(b) of the original document we considered (Document A/AC.14/L.24) and express the opinion of the Commission on those points. Firstly, do we consider that it is open to the United Nations to implement the programme as outlined in resolution 2 in South West Africa; secondly, should we pursue other courses, and, thirdly - this is 2(a) - should we observe the election of Native representatives as outlined in resolution 1.

It would seem to be helpful to consider paragraph 2(b) my considerations which, after Sub-Committee 1 had made its report, could properly be introduced.

I am, therefore, willing to express my opinion on this question while the Sub-Committee 2 has been making its survey. In fact, the whole object of the survey is to enable us to make decisions, and that is done effectively before the survey.

Mr. FARLEY (Canada): I think that, as the proposed [illegible] would be carried out by Sub-Committee 2 as mentioned in paragraph 2(a). If it is carried out, Sub-Committee 2 will be [illegible].

I think that the Sub-Committee should be [illegible] for the purpose of Sub-Committee 2 before giving their views. [illegible] I think [illegible] of the Sub-Committee. [illegible] Sub-Committee 2 [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] (Chile): I have no objection to that.

Mr. [illegible] (Australia): I should like to make it clear that I am [illegible] the representative of Australia was not [illegible], and I agree, with the Sub-Committee, that we should [illegible] Sub-Committee 2 [illegible] before we [illegible] the Sub-Committee, and that is done effectively before [illegible] the Sub-Committee.

Mr. [illegible] (Chile): I think that, as the proposed [illegible] would be carried out by Sub-Committee 2 as mentioned in paragraph 2(a). If it is carried out, Sub-Committee 2 will be [illegible].

I think that the Sub-Committee should be [illegible] for the purpose of Sub-Committee 2 before giving their views. [illegible] I think [illegible] of the Sub-Committee. [illegible] Sub-Committee 2 [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] (Chile): I have no objection to that.

Mr. [illegible] (Australia): I should like to make it clear that I am [illegible] the representative of Australia was not [illegible], and I agree, with the Sub-Committee, that we should [illegible] Sub-Committee 2 [illegible] before we [illegible] the Sub-Committee, and that is done effectively before [illegible] the Sub-Committee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Committees may consider a report to the Commission on its findings to date?

CHAIRMAN: I think that would be very useful if not only Sub-Committee 2 but also Sub-Committees 1 and 3 gave a report that could be considered together in forming the directives to the Chairman. The important thing is that we have to study the data. When does Mr. Jackson think this survey will be ready?

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I am not sure what verbatim records we have now. I think we have six out of about thirteen or fourteen.

Mr. GOEDHART, Principal Secretary: We had to stop work on them because verbatim records were needed for this meeting. But they can be finished very soon. So far as the Secretariat is concerned, any survey that is required from the Secretariat might be ready for a meeting on Tuesday.

CHAIRMAN: Do you think such a survey would be ready for the Committee to meet on Monday to discuss the directives to be given to us?

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I hesitate to speak for the members of the Sub-Committee, but it would be a rush so far as I am concerned. Some part of a report could be prepared by then. I do not think we could settle anything until Monday morning, and it is a hard job to produce a survey in one day.

CHAIRMAN: I appreciate the difficulty. Our intention was to have a meeting this latest. We may have to have two or three meetings of the Commission.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I think Sub-Committee 2 could present its results, whatever they are, on Wednesday. That would allow us ready and ready for our meetings.

CHAIRMAN: The framing of the directives will take some time. It is better the Commission expresses its views on this very important question.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I shall have to consult the members of Sub-Committee 2, and they may not agree. They may be prepared to make their views without full consideration.

CHAIRMAN: The Secretariat's part of the work will be finished before the meeting. Do you think that Sub-Committee 2 could be ready to meet on Monday, and then to meet on Friday?

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. J.O.L.SAH (Australia): I think so, although we have on hand. It would seem that under the circumstances some members of the Sub-Committee would have to do a little rewriting, but they are doing that anyway. Sub-Committee 2 will try to get it through by then, and I think it will.

CHAIRMAN: It is the election date that is worrying me; that is, if we are to have an election.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)(Interpretation from French): I hope my colleague from Australia did not make any criticism of the activities of the sub-Committee in my remarks I made previously. On the contrary, I was the first to consider that the work which has been accomplished by that Sub-Committee is a very important and very remarkable one. My observations will, of course, only in the slightest degree affect the remarkable action adopted by the Sub-Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON (United States): I did not think it was.

CHAIRMAN: I will adjourn this Committee until Friday morning, and the Sub-Committee will meet on Thursday morning, but I am sure only briefly. The Committee will consider its work carefully and promptly, and we will have our Interim Report ready Friday.

Mr. LISTER (Israel): Could we possibly ensure to receive our instructions at once so that it is quite possible to circulate our draft resolution to the Sub-Committee 2 either in English or in French translation. Otherwise we would be in the position of not having our draft resolution before the Committee.

CHAIRMAN: I will endeavour to do that.

Mr. [illegible] (Brazil): I think we should direct our first [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



we are almost ready to state our opinion as to whether it is open to the Commission to implement the programme as outlined in the resolution ? in Southern Korea. A statement, therefore, might be prepared in advance to be considered rather quickly by the Commission. It also seems to me that we are clear as to our opinion as to whether the Commission should observe election of Korean representatives in Resolution 1. My suggestion is that perhaps a small sub-committee might prepare a draft statement on these two problems, and that would expedite the work of the Commission in the consideration of these two problems.

CHAIRMAN: I think that perhaps members of the Commission might like to say a few words on this special proposal to us for this reference.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I think so, and I am sure it might expedite our discussion if we had a statement prepared.

CHAIRMAN: Prepared by the Secretariat?

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): I was rather thinking of members of the Commission, and I think they could serve a very helpful purpose in the discussion we have had orally to put the case, it seems to me, is sufficient to draft a statement of the two issues, but I do not want to prejudice such statement, my discussion will be rather unstructured.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Assistant Secretary: I am very sorry to interrupt the sub-committee, but I cannot keep that from my mind. I am just wondering with the work that we have, but if another sub-committee is appointed, how I cannot.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): Such a sub-committee could not be ready or briefed in preparation for this meeting or during.

CHAIRMAN: May I ask this question in reply. We have discussed most of the points already during the course of the day. The [illegible] would perhaps be helpful to the Secretariat to have a statement, one discussion will be rather unstructured.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



least one number of Sub-Committee 1 with them in preparing their survey, because quite a number of persons had appeared before Sub-Committee 2 talked about matters pertaining to Sub-Committee 1.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I understood that Sub-Committees 1, 2 and 3 were making reports.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary: If we have three sub-committees meeting between now and Monday, I cannot see the work done in time.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): I am quite happy to meet with Sub-Committees 1 and 3, but that will not reduce the number that it would mean Sub-Committee also and cumbersome.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary: I took it for granted the Committee wanted a report of their work by the Secretariat for study purposes, including all the main questions. The Secretariat can do so only if they have to deal with Sub-Committees.

CHAIRMAN: I would expect the Sub-Committee reports by Monday morning.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): All we are asking is that the Secretariat in preparing the survey also will enable Sub-Committee 2 to study properly the work that they have done. We are not asking anything further, that no material should be withheld by Sub-Committee 1 or Sub-Committee 3 that might be of assistance to Sub-Committee 2.

Mr. JACOBS (Australia): I think it would be a good idea if members of Sub-Committees 1 and 3 came to us, but I should like this to be only.

CHAIRMAN: What is your proposal, that the Secretariat should prepare the report, Sub-Committee 2, which will investigate, shall prepare reports which they have to Sub-Committees 1 and 3, or that Sub-Committee 3, since both Sub-Committees only collaborate?

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada): The problem is very simple that. The representatives of the various countries, each of the sub-committees 1 and 3 members of Sub-Committee 2, go to Sub-Committee 2 with all their views. Mr. Dibbs, who is the rapporteur of Sub-Committee 1, or Mr. Jackson, should present to Sub-Committee 2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jackson's resolution will not be voted on. The resolution is that Sub-Committee 2 makes a survey of information collected by their Commission to date, together with representatives each from Sub-Committee 1 and 3, and that this survey, together with the important conclusions approved by the Commission at a session called for the purpose of examining it, be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia): Does that mean matters of method can be discussed by the Commission?

CHAIRMAN: They will be discussed at the special session.

The resolution was adopted by five votes to none, with three abstentions.

STATEMENT BY MR. LIU

Mr. LIU (China): I should like to make a statement with regard to the remark made by the Chairman this morning. I did not advocate, in the records for, a separate section for South Korea. I did not say this, nor did I have anything to do with the broadcast from Manila which I saw reported, of which member of the Commission may also be aware. I want to emphasize once again that the Commission should exert its utmost to keep all meetings of the Commission confidential.

CHAIRMAN: I felt quite certain that this could in no way be granted from the representative of China. In fact, whoever said it was doing an injustice.

Mr. LIU (China): I was asked by a newspaper reporter, who said he had a report on that.

CHAIRMAN: I am sure that after that incident we will all be very careful in talking to newspaper reporters because they might distort any very simple thing we may tell them.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL HODGE

CHAIRMAN: I want to demand only in pursuance of the resolution that facilities be given to people under detention who wish to appear before the Sub-Committee and give their statements. It was stated publicly that it would only be right to allow an official witness either its own or with the Chairman's permission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



also went on to say that he would be very happy to give his views before Sub-Committee 2 or, if necessary, before the whole Commission.

The Chairman of Sub-Committee 2 was asked to write to General Pola stating that they would be very grateful to hear his views.

The meeting rose at 6.00 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

18 March 1948

(20)

The following translations of documents discovered during an investigation of South Korea communist activities are furnished for your information.

The authors are unknown but there is little doubt as to their not being Koreans.

THOMAS M. WATLINGTON
Col, GSC
AC of S G-2

INTERNATIONAL SITUATIONS

I. A great change in International conditions after World War II. Imperialism has become weaker and Democracy has become stronger.

1. Before World War II, the reactionary countries - U.S.A. Britain, and France - intended to develope the imperialistic camp more widely and faster by obstructing the democratic and labor movement while Soviet Russia was weakened by the war with Germany which was caused by the tricks of the reactionary countries.

2. Among the so-called great imperialistic countries - U.S.A., Britian, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan - the three reactionary countries of Germany, Italy, and Japan were forced to the ground, so that the iron ring between the imperialistic countries has been partially broken.

3. Among the remaining imperialistic nations, France has lost her capacity of power, and Great Britain has also become very weak and has only survived through the economic aid of the United States. Regardless of what damages, we can estimate that production capacity has increased by 25% to 30%, but the markets for commodities have decreased much more. Self-governing colonies whose demands had made up half the amounts of exports from England before the War, have not only decreased their demands for commodities through development of home industry during war time, but have also fallen under American influence. Since the amount of loans from the U.S.A. amounted to 4,400 million dollars at the end of 1945, Britain was obliged to allow the U.S.A. to export goods into British colonies free of tax. The results are that actually half of Britain's markets have been transferred to the United States.

4. On the other hand to the weakness of imperialism, the Soviet, a socialistic country, has grown up definitely and shown her dignity. The great role of the Soviet played in war time was that of a racial emancipation campaign which showed love for liberty and opposition to the Fascists and their agents. They have already reconstructed the areas once occupied by the German Army which included 35% of all Soviet industry, 40% of agriculture, and 50% of the stock farming. This was at the end of last year which is only the second year of the Five Year Plan.

5. The south eastern European countries - Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Albania - have been completely separated from the imperialistic camp and swept completely of the other Fascists. They have carried out bravely the democratic revolutions and have established the first people's governments. They are also taken by the way of direct Communism.

6. A great number of working people and progressive people, the center of which is the working class, in the imperialistic countries are bravely opposing the tendency of imperialism to become Fascism. Labor movement developed by the C.I.O and the Anti-Trumanism of Mr. Wallace in the U.S.A., and the labor movements in France are good examples of this.

7. The racial emancipation wars are getting more intense in many colonies, such as the campaigns between France and Indonesia, Holland, and Indonesia, and the Chinese Communists and CHIANG's government.

II. Two great lines of the international policies after World War II.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1. The democratic line - Post-war democratic powers are consisted of people who were released from the yokes of imperialism, the power of people who fought against the rule of imperialism. We can find these powers in the Soviet as a leader of Eastern European democratic people, the Left Wing in France, people in the released areas of China, the Italian Left Wing, progressive groups in the U.S.A., powers fighting against imperialism in Indochina, and the democratic powers in Korea. These international democratic powers are fighting for the sake of the democratic lines.

A. Establishment of democratic peace.
   (1) disintegration of Fascism
   (2) limitation of armaments
   (3) Prohibition of use of atomic bomb
   (4) conclusion of adequate Peace Treaties with former enemies.

B. International democratic cooperation.
   (1) mutual assistance from each race on equal conditions
   (2) Continuation of leading principles of the great powers during the war
   (3) establishment of a sound system for world peace

C. Prevention of future wars.

D. Liberation of colonies for the purpose of carrying out the true principles of racial self-determination. The purpose of democracy consists in restoration of eternal world peace, in planning for prosperity and the establishment of democracy, and in promotion of social progress.

2. The imperialistic line - Reactionary international powers are constituted from the monopolistic capitals of the world and the political powers which protect these capitals. For example, monopolistic capitals in the U.S.A., reactionary powers in the American Democratic and Republican Parties, financial capitals in England, conservatives and Right Wing Socialists like Attlee in England, and the Right Wing in France. Franco's government in Spain, reactionary anti-democratic powers in Greece and Turkey, Fascists and the rest of the militarists in Japan, Germany, and Italy.

A. Opposition to the establishment of democratic peace
   (1) protection for the remaining Fascists
   (2) opposition to the limitation of armaments
   (3) opposition to the prohibition of the use of the atomic bomb
   (4) opposition to conclusion of Peace Treaties

B. Opposition to international democratic cooperation.
   (1) set up the United Nations Little Assembly
   (2) planning to make a tool for imperialism the United Nations as they did with the former League of Nations
   (3) plan to set aside the Big Three Decisions and the Potsdam Declaration
   (4) agitating toward a new war

C. Opposition to the campaign of release for colonies. For example, military oppression over the campaign for the emancipation of the Indonesian races and military aids to China, Greece, and Turkey. This universal imperialism is expecting to destroy world peace and obstruct the establishment of democracy for the people of the world. Let us dissect the interior of the economical and material bases of the U.S.A. which is the leader of this universal imperialism and is the sole material source of this

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

imperialism.

III. Essential character of American imperialism.

1. Among the various capitalistic powers America alone has made itself strong through conducting wars without emancipation. The reasons for which American monopolistic capitalists have made only themselves rich, are as follows:

A. She suffered less material damage and less sacrifice of human life by entering the war in the last stages when the fate of the war had already been decided.

B. During war time her industries developed rapidly, her production for military demands increased, and her scope of international trade was extended.

C. Preservation of old commodity markets and the finding of new markets in the occupation of Japan, Germany, and Italy.

D. The economic collapse in Britain and France.

2. In this way, American capacities of production, enriched by the war have increased to 197% in 1947 in comparison with that of 1938. They are making keen efforts to maintain and to make faster the great amount of profits and capacities of production, and to develope them to higher stages, but domestic and foreign markets have greatly contracted after the war. The reason for the contraction of the domestic markets are the decrease in the purchasing power of the working people who are the chief objects of commodity consumption. During war time it was impossible for the majority of laborers to make any savings, and the middle-class capitalists have consumed much of their savings. These facts are made appearant by the statistical reports expressing the gradual increase in amounts sold in trust. This amount increased from 6,500,000,000 in the year 1945, to 10,000,000,000 in March 1947, and to 10,700,000,000 in May 1947. The standard prices have increased twice in the summer of 1947 as was before the war. Within one year after the abolishment of price-controls, the standard prices have risen 33% and especially the price of foods has risen 50%. Furthermore, the decrease of government salaries has resulted from the restrictions placed on overtime labor, and the increase of unemployment. The reduction of foreign markets has caused the development of international democratic powers. Investigating the rationof American foreign trade we find that Europe occupies 40.2% while Asia and Australia occupy 19%. This ratio means that Europe is the most important market for American foreign trade. But how has Europe become the most important market?

3. In Eastern Europe they set up the people's governments and separated themselves completely from the markets of American commodities. France, Italy and other countries have no power to purchase American commodities, so there is no way to sell her products except in the way of a long term loan. The French and Italian people know that a long term loan will lead them to subordination under the U.S.A. and to economic control by the U.S.A. so they are opposing furiously the Marshall Plan which would force them into a long term loan. There should be an increase in the amount of exports to compare with the twice increased capacity for production, but on the contrary, those countries which occupied 43% of the United States exports have lost their purchasing power. She can not help receiving fatal damages. American commodities are being stacked up as a result of reduction in foreign and domestic markets, many factories are forced to close as a result from changing from war time to peace time production, and the number of unemployed has reached 20,000,000. These factors have led the U.S.A. to terrific inflation.

4. In order to solve these economic contradictions,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the American imperialists have established the vicious labor laws, which rob the working people of their basic rights and are aimed at imputing the responsibilities of damages on the laboring classes, which damages were actually caused by the economical contradictions. They have set up the economical and political supremacies in all countries which are the object of American invasive policies, and are now trying to make these countries their subordinates. They protect all the reactionaries and are planning the economic and political invasions under the lovely name of economic aid, and are carrying into effect military preparations, in order to set up interior systems in these countries which would be capable of breaking down any democratic movement of the laborers. On the American march to world supremacy stand the Anti-Fascists, Anti-Imperialists, and other democratic countries with the Soviet as their leader.

IV. International democratic powers are marching on conquering the vicious tricks of the international reactionaries and are developing the whole world in the direction of democracy. As you know, the problems approved by Russia at the United Nations Assembly were actually carried out, but the decisions which were decided by the reactionary countries in spite of Russian rejection were never able to be carried out. This fact is evident proof that the world is marching toward democracy. The results of the peace treaty of the Five powers in 1946, and the progressive decisions of peace conditions toward Germany make the victory of international democracy. The establishment of an Intelligence Bureau in the Nine power Comintern and the extension and strengthening of the Czech and Italian democratic powers means the growth of democracy. International reactionaries are making propaganda for a new war but they have no material basis. First of all, they have no power to mobilize the people for another war. People in the imperialistic countries are becoming revolutionary, especially in the U.S.A. where 70% of the laborers are against Truman. In this condition, how could it be possible to mobilize the people for war. General mobilization of international imperialism is also impossible, the reason for which is that they are not with each other for world commodity markets even though they may seem to stand on a united front. U.S.A. and France have different opinions on the problem of Germany. U.S.A. wants to develope the German industries but France does not like this because if German industry becomes prosperous it would be a great threat to France. As you can understand by this example, the U.S.A., Britain, and France, the imperialistic countries, are not possible to make a strong union through this clash of interests, and accordingly, they can not mobilize their united powers. Notwithstanding, they make propaganda about atomic bombs and so forth. It is only the same plan to unfold their movements so they are in an advantageous position for invasion. There is no danger of war, because the secret of the atomic bomb no longer exists. As Marshal Stalin said, it is impossible to start a war under present conditions. The last fatal vicious behaviors of the international reactionaries are just like those who want to stop the tank with a lean stick.

V. The final words - The character of this great World War II is not the redivision of colonies as after the World War I, but in knocking out Fascism and establishing the world peace, and so the problems of today are radically different than those following World War I. The present problem is whether we can democratize the whole world or not. You should not overestimate the enemies power and should not underestimate our democratic powers. We must establish the eternal world peace through a violent campaign with the firm belief in victory for the international democratic power. We must fight and attain independence for our fatherland at last and without fail.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

"Fundamental ..ements of Propaganda and ..stigation"

I. You should organize wide systems to manage the propaganda and instigation, and display concretely the anti-national policies of the Military Government. MG is enforcing a series of policies which are against the interests of the Korean people.

A. Politically
1. They gave all the political rights to the Pro-Japanese and reactionaries instead of the People's Committee and continue the old system just as it was under Japanese control.
2. They surpress the democratic camp which is struggling for democratic independence and revolution, and they let the Pro-Japanese and reactionaries force with violence, and encourage the murderers and destruction.

B. Economically - they enforce the colonial policies.
1. The important industries, railways, mining, transportation, banks, and other agencies are in the hands of the Americans and Pro-Japanese. For example the New Korea Land Company possesses 300,000 Chungbo of land, 70% of mining, 70% of industrial equipment, and exploitation rights for natural resources. The U.S.A. is squeezing the Korean economy through the New Korea Company instead of through the Oriental Colonization Company which was the squeezing agency under the Japanese.
2. They brought in floods of unnecessary American commmodities such as sugar, candy, meal, flour, turkeys, canned goods, corn, and so forth, instead of reconstructing .. Korean industry destroyed by Japanese imperialism. Less than 30% of the industries are in operation on the basis of those in 1939.
3. Farms remain in the hands of land owners. Tenants are at a loss as to what they should do because their yields are less than the amount of their farm rents and they are enforced by the rice collection ordinance. And yet rice collected in this way is flowing out of the country instead of being distributed. Most people know these illegal facts.

C. These economical and political bad conditions are expressed by the expansion of money to the astronomical amount of 33,000,000,000. Korea is in the next place to China. The price index in 1947 is 580 times that of 1937, while the wage index is only one fourth of the price index. The number of employees in all industry is less than fifty or sixty thousand while the number of unemployed has reached 3,500,000. All Korean people are suffering from slavery, poverty, and hunger.

D. They continue the colonial squeezing policy and the imperialistic oppressing policy so the Korean people are beginning to fall into slavery.

E. The plans of the U.S.A. to establish a reactionary government of the Pro-Japanese was interfered by the Soviets and others. Now they are expecting to colonize out South Korea through the United Nations Commission which is nothing but an agency of the reactionary divisions of the United Nations Assembly.

II. You should unfold the propaganda that the United Nations is nothing but an acting agency of the United States and that it is planning to carry out the U.S. colonizing policy through the establishment of a reactionary,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Pro-Japanese government in South Korea.

A. Instruct the vicious and reactionary decisions of the U.N.

B. You must believe that the U.N. will do nothing in the face of Soviet rejection. You must protect the people from the reactionaries' propaganda and unfold the propaganda against the United Nations.

III. You must instruct about the vicious characters in the reactionary parties and must energetically unfold our movements.

A. There is no way to release the farmers except through land reformation.

B. Recommend the People's Committee as the agency for the government.

C. For the purpose of reconstructing our people's happiness, the Japanese property must belong to our government instead of to the Pro-Japanese.

D. We should be given the assurances of the freedom of speech, publication, assembly, organization; strikes and demonstrations.

E. We must expel the Pro-Japanese and reactionaries.

IV. In order to establish complete independence we must believe the following articles.

A. The Soviet is the only country which will aid independence.

B. The Soviet proposals are the best way to independence.

C. We must fight for the accomplishment of the Soviet proposal.

D. We must propagate the dignity of the Soviet.

V. We must combine this propaganda and instigation with the violent behaviors of the reactionary parties and the complaints of the people.

VI. The people will gain victory.

A. American powers are very weak in Korea. The Soviet which is very powerful in the United Nations will help us establish true democratic countries and the U.S.A. will not be able to obstruct the Soviet's holy work.

B. Pro-Japanese and reactionaries which are protected by the U.S.A. will be soon isolated from the people due to their evil terrors and vicious characters.

C. Most South Korean people are beginning to create revolutions as the result of American colonial, imperialistic, and reactionary policies.

D. Our party has kept the absolute support of the people and all the people will concentrate around our party through the struggle for the deportation of the United Nations Commission and for the establishment of our independence.

E. North Korea will back our brave struggle against the U.N.

F. The victory of the people depends only on their struggles.

VII. Final Words. We must not underestimate our powers. Reactionaries are weaker than we. We must mobilize the people to fight.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.12
23 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 1

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE TWELFTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea
Friday, 5 March 1948, at 3.30 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. MUGHIR (Syria)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAIRMAN: I declare the twelfth meeting of Sub-committee 1 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea open.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted without discussion.

HEARINGS OF OFFICIALS AND EXPERTS: MAJOR GENERAL W.F. DEAN

(General Dean and Major Connelly entered the room.)

CHAIRMAN: On behalf of members of Sub-committee 1, I welcome General Dean to this meeting and thank him for his cooperation and his consenting to be heard by this Sub-committee. You are well aware, General, that this Sub-committee is interested in the question of free elections, and one of the main conditions of free elections, in the opinion of this Sub-committee, is the question of laws and ordinances. This Sub-committee has finished a preliminary study of existing laws and ordinances in South Korea and was about to make the suggestions that the Commission should recommend that the military authorities enact new ordinances that would guarantee freedom of elections, when the news came that the military government was examining and drafting new ordinances.

Do you want to make a short statement before the members of the Sub-committee?

General DEAN: Anything I might say would be superfluous. I understand that this Sub-committee has had an opportunity to go over the latest draft of the proposed ordinance. It came out yesterday.

CHAIRMAN: Do the members of the Sub-committee have observations to make or questions to ask of General Dean?

Mr. MANET (France): I have read this new draft ordinance called "Changes in Criminal Procedure" and had very little time for scrutinizing it or going through it very carefully because it is detailed and complicated. I think that our legal advisor was asked by this Sub-committee to study it and give his advice to us. At the same time, I would like to make it clear that while this ordinance is very important and covers a lot of points that we are interested in, may I say that this is not exactly what we had in mind when General Weckerling appeared before this Sub-committee. You will remember that Mr. Paul-Boncour suggested - and the other members seemed to

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



agree to it - that it might be advisable to enact before the elections a general ordinance clearly defining the freedoms that would be guaranteed to the people of Korea: in other words, that could clearly define whatever existing laws and regulations there are, freedom of speech, expression, and the press. This ordi ance, important as it is - and I think it is very important - is only part of it. It is not the general laws we had in mind; it is a detailed ordinance covering some of the points that we would like to have as a general ordinance. Do the members of the Sub-committee agree with this view?

CHAIRMAN: I think we had the impression that the ordinance which we wanted drafted by the Military Governor was going to cover the whole juridical situation.

General DEAN: I feel that the Sub-committee is approaching this from a purely academic viewpoint, and not a practical viewpoint, and I must deal practically with this problem because there must be an implementation of any bill of rights that you specify. In my own country, the bill of rights are the first ten amendments to our Constitution. They outline the scope of the laws that will implement the bill of rights. Anything that I would put out as a generality, or a glorified bill of rights, would be beautiful but would have no effect. This is the implementation of the law that will have an effect and do some good. If we want pretty words and a beautiful bill in high sounding words I could write it, but it would have no effect on a free election. I feel that the points that are in this document are not for a free election alone; it is to insure that the people of South Korea do have civil rights that are respected and carried out by the authorities. I think your legal counsel will agree with me. Any law that supplants other laws in existence must be detailed, or there will be confusion. You cannot make a general statement and say such and such will be defined. If you are speaking of civil liberties that are not included in this law, I would like to know what they are.

Freedom of religion is not mentioned here, but that has already been given to the Korean people by a previous military ordinance which rescinded the Japanese ordinance, and so on, with the others. If you want to have the

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



same civil liberties that we have in the United States, there will be the right to bear arms; but we could not permit these people to have arms. If they had arms, controlled minorities would disrupt the elections, and you would not have free elections. No one wants free elections more than I do, but we must be practical.

Mr. MANET (France): I think there is some misunderstanding. I did not say that this ordinance was no good at all; on the contrary, it is a very detailed and complete ordinance. I said that we were concerned with several things. If General Dean had read the verbatim records of the discussion with General Weckerling, he would have seen that what Mr. Paul-Boncour said, to summarize his views, was approximately this: whatever the existing regulations are, they appear to us to be very complicated. Few people know what laws are in force and what laws were repealed. Even the legal experts, from what we heard from Dr. Fraenckel and Dean Pergler, do not know. Even the Japanese laws that are supposed to be enforced are found not to be enforced actually, or there are Japanese laws that still appear to be in force. In other words, Mr. Boncour suggested that when we come back to Lake Success or Paris for the General Assembly and when we are asked what the freedoms guaranteed to the Korean people for the elections were, we might be at a loss to say exactly what they were because we would not know, or even if we knew, we would have to present the people who would discuss it--that is to say, the General Assembly--with such a heavy load of regulations and laws that nobody could understand it. At the same time, some people would say, "Half of those laws and regulations are Japanese." Maybe it makes no difference, but for propaganda purposes it makes a lot of difference. General Dean will certainly understand my point and know what I mean in saying that unless we have something comprehensive, simple and easy to understand--and that covers all the civil liberties that are granted to the Korean people before the election is held--it would make our position rather difficult. If General Dean thinks that it is impossible--and there may be reasons for the impossibility of issuing such an ordinance--well and good; we will take note of it. I don't know. This is the position: it has nothing to do with this ordinance. This ordinance

.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would, in any case, have to be enacted and it would supplement any general ordinance covering civil liberties and would--until a bill of rights is issued by the Korean Government--cover the whole question in the meantime.

General DEAN: The bill of rights guarantees certain rights. What rights do you think are not covered in this draft ordinance? This has freedom from arrest without a warrant, except under certain circumstances. This provides for bail; this provides for punishment for illegal arrest. We do have freedom of religion. We do have an ordinance on freedom of the the press. What other freedoms do you have in mind?

Mr. MANET (France): May I say that we have no other ordinances in mind.

General DEAN: What other freedoms?

Mr. MANET (France): I do not even say that we have other freedoms in mind; maybe all freedoms are covered by existing ordinances, but when we inquired about existing laws, regulations, and ordinances, we were told that the situation was rather confused, that it was not quite clear; so we thought it would be a good thing to cover the main points by a new ordinance that would be clear, simple and comprehensive, some sort of provision in the bill of rights in the form of an ordinance before elections.

Mr. WANG (China): My belief is that prior to the establishment of a legally-constituted government in Korea, a constitution cannot be promulgated. As a usual rule we have the bill of rights in the constitution, so I doubt if the military authorities here can give or bestow upon the Korean people a bill of rights that will be legal and tenable. Therefore, to me, it seems that the only practical approach is through certain criminal procedures whereby those rights could be guaranteed and protected sufficiently to satisfy us in observing a free election. I would suggest that we proceed to discuss this topic with this draft as a basis.

Mr. MANET (France): I understand the point of the Chinese representative; we can always do that. At the same time, if we are satisfied that the existing regulations are sufficient to cover the main freedoms we have in mind, it is perfectly all right; that is to say, if it is simple enough. If General Dean tells us freedom of expression is covered by Ordinance 2, and freedom of assembly is covered by another specific or-

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



dinance, that will be clear enough. If we have five or six ordinances in all, that is what I would call a clear picture. What we were told was rather different, that there were laws which nobody knew were in force or not. If I am wrong, then I would confess it very gladly, but up until now, we all appeared to think that the legal position was rather complicated and that it would make it difficult for us in reporting to the General Assembly.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): May I say a few words in order to clarify the issues? I think there are different points to take into account. If I understand Mr. Manet's point of view, he thinks it would be useful for us, from a general point of view, to report to the General Assembly as to what the situation was in Korea, as we found it, and what changes we brought about in the situation during our stay here with respect to those individual freedoms which are gnnerally recognized in democratic countries.

Mr. MANET (France): May I interrupt you? It is not so much the changes that might be brought about by us. I do not care about that. What was the situation before the elections were held?

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): That is right, because that would constitute an interesting and useful part of our report to the General Assembly of the United Nations. I suppose this could be done by a study which one of the United States experts could write on the subject. He would take into account the provisions of the different laws which may be in force whether they be of Japanese origin or whether they are laws which have been enacted since the United States took over the responsibility for the administration of the Southern part of this country. It is a factual report, I suppose, that Mr. Manet has in mind. That would be the first point.

The second point is the recommendation which the General Assembly has made with respect to Korea and the views that the Interim Committee has recently expressed with respect to the implementation of the Resolution of the General Assembly. The Interim Committee has, in a memorandum accompanying the Resolution, stated "that the elections to be observed by the United Nations should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights or freedom of speech, press, and assembly, should be insured, and there we definitely have to report to the General Assembly as to how far the free expression of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



will of the Koreans has been possible in the light of circumstances. This is a more limited object, and there we could, I suppose, make certain recommendations as to what special steps should be taken in order that the freedoms of speech, press and assembly could be fully ensured during this limited period.

The third point is that this ordinance, and I for one am entirely for agreement with the opinion expressed by General Dean, is a basic thing; it is an extremely important ordinance. Mr. Manet has mentioned that the Sub-committee requested me to examine this text. I was not entirely aware of the fact that I had to report on it at this meeting; as a matter of fact, I only got the text this morning, and I had to attend a meeting of another sub-committee, so I could not undertake any detailed study which I would, however, be extremely willing to do during the next few days. I would like to say that after a quick examination of this ordinance that a very important piece of legislative work has been done when you take into account the situation as it is under existing legislation or the situation that existed before the United States troops arrived here. This is a piece of work which must have taken a considerable length of time. Much legal talent was expended on it. General Dean has already drawn the attention of the sub-committee to a number of innovations which, perhaps, for some of our democratic countries seem very natural and normal, but as far as I know the situation, they constitute here an innovation of extremely great scope. I think one point should be added to the points General Dean has mentioned, and that is the provision concerning prisons being searched once a month to see whether any person was imprisoned there without provisions of this law having been observed, so I think this is an essential step forward, and I would recommend that the sub-committee examine this text with great care and also with much sympathy. I think that the implementation of this ordinance would be an essential step forward in ensuring the im-

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



plementation of the recommendations of the Interim Committee.

I would like to ask General Dean or Major Connelly two or three general questions, but I would think that some more time would be needed for the examination of this text by the Sub-committee.

CHAIRMAN: In the absence of these ordinances during the period since the liberation of Korea by the United States, where and how were the general freedoms guaranteed? I understand that this ordinance would guarantee freedom from arrest and some other freedoms also. How were such freedoms as the ones mentioned in this ordinance met and guaranteed since the period of the liberation of Korea?

General DEAN: Before we came here, and since liberation of Korea, there was no such thing as bail. There was no provision for a man arrested, and the lack of this provision is common in the Orient, for an accused ~~in prison~~ to see his attorney or counsel before indictment. The accused could be imprisoned for ten days before indictment. I would prefer that Major Connelly take this up in detail. He is my chief legal advisor, the Chief Advisor of the Department of Justice of the Military Government.

CHAIRMAN: Do you understand my point?

General DEAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: How was freedom of the press guaranteed before the passing of this law?

General DEAN: This has not been passed yet. The freedoms that the Chairman is speaking of are the freedoms we have in this ordinance. Those are the only ones you are referring to?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

General DEAN: You are not referring to freedom of the press which is not covered by this ordinance; you are not referring to freedom of religion or freedom of assembly?

CHAIRMAN: I understand that this ordinance will complete the rest of the freedoms and will guarantee freedom of elections?

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General DEAN: It does not complete all the freedoms. In the United States we have the freedom to have arms. We are not giving them the freedom to have arms in their possession so that is one freedom they do not have.

Mr. MANET (France): We are not asking for that sort of freedom.

Major CONNELLY: You would like to know about bail; legal counsel, warrants of arrest and things of that sort that are mentioned in the draft ordinance, is that correct?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Major CONNELLY: Up to the present time the system of bail before indictment has not been observed and is not provided for in the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure. Bail after indictment was permitted but was discretionary with the Court. Making bail after indictment discretionary with the court is the procedure in all countries. The Court must exercise its discretion in granting or refusing release on bail. Under this ordinance, it is provided that under certain circumstances, which are described in the draft ordinance, there may be release on bail before indictment.

With respect to legal counsel, I might point out that Section 39 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the accused may appoint legal counsel after public action has been instituted, that is after indictment. That seems to be a gracious concession. Actually, it denies the right, by implication, to have legal counsel before indictment. This ordinance provides that legal counsel may be appointed at any time after arrest, not only by the person arrested but by members of his family or his guardians or persons acting for him. That designation of legal counsel shall be effective from the time he is appointed up through the first instance. I think perhaps Mr. Schreiber may see a similarity in this civil law system to other civil law systems. There should be specific designation of counsel for each instance. In

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



a Court of first instance, a trial Court, one appointment is made. If an appeal is taken there is a new designation of counsel. I need hardly mention it here, but the point is that the accused person may obtain counsel from the very beginning. There are some restrictions imposed upon communications between counsel and the accused in the early stages of the investigation.

General DEAN: You are talking about this ordinance. What the Chairman is more interested in, is what was the situation before this ordinance was drafted. In other words, he does not want a discussion of this ordinance; he wants to know, if, since we have been here, a person can be arrested without a warrant. How long can a man be arrested before he is permitted counsel? How long can he be arrested and kept in jail under existing ordinances before he is indicted? Not what actually happens, but what is permitted under the law. Naturally, there are exceptions made in every country. The law is not observed as well as it should be, but what do the existing ordinances provide in the way of a man's security from arrest? Is that what the Chairman wants?

CHAIRMAN: Yes. Prior to the promulgation of this.

Major CONNELLY: On the question of arrest without warrant, the Korean Criminal Act, which was promulgated by the Governor General here in 1912, is still in force. Some provisions are good and are not related to the subject we are discussing. Other provisions relieve the prosecutor or the police of issuing warrants so that under certain circumstances specified in the Korean Criminal Act, arrests are permitted without a warrant. Also, the period of detention is not subject to judicial scrutiny, and that condition is further aggravated by the Administrative Execution Act of 1914, which permitted arrest without warrant and which permitted protective custody. I might say that on those two points this draft has attempted to cure those conditions specifically. I might also say that there is a general provision for judicial review of detention at any stage of the proceedings which is in

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the nature of habeas corpus. That has not existed before; neither has there been the periodical examination of police jails which is now provided for in the Act.

CHAIRMAN: In this ordinance?

Major CONNELLY: In the proposed ordinance.

CHAIRMAN: But at present there is no law regarding this question?

Major CONNELLY: No, there is no requirement that a prosecutor must make examination periodically.

General DEAN: Although there is no law, the United States Civil Affairs Officers have been making examinations of jails in the provinces and finding out how long people have been in jail. In a number of cases, they have released people who have been in jail for an inordinately long time where no charges had been filed. It varies with the individual. The Chief Civil Affairs Officer in the Province of Cholla-Namdo is very punctilious about that. He goes through these jails, and if he finds any-body who has been there 30 days without charges being filed and without having been tried, he turns them loose. The procedure varies. Although there is no law except a United States directive, we watch and see that people are not locked up without cause. We did that pending this ordinance that was in the making. Prior to this, there was no regulation that prevented arrest without warrant.

Major CONNELLY: The powers given under the Korean Criminal Act were very broad and permitted such arrest without a warrant.

General DEAN: Is there a penalty for false arrest at the present time?

Major CONNELLY: There is a general penalty in the Criminal Code, but it is not customary to apply it to arrest by government officials. It has been applied more to false arrest by private individuals not connected with the government. There is a specific provision in here to cure that condition.

CHAIRMAN: I have one more question regarding section 4 of the draft ordinance. It says that "prosecutors or police shall have the power to enter any building at any time, day or night, without a warrant where there is reasonable ground to believe than an offense punishable by

. . . ./

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



imprisonment for one year or a graver penalty has been or is being or is about to be committed therein" and so on. Is there any provision protecting against abuse of this on the part of the police or the prosecutors?

Major CONNELLY: Do you mean in the laws that exist now?

CHAIRMAN: In the laws, or in this ordinance.

Major CONNELLY: The ordinance provides that persons who are arrested without a warrant may not be detained beyond 48 hours.

General DEAN: The Chairman is asking if there is any provision against unreasonable entering of houses.

CHAIRMAN: Suppose they enter a house day and night, and they continue to search the house. Is there any provision against such abuse of power?

Major CONNELLY: There are in force general provisions regarding malfeasance in office. The provision proposed - I am not asked what is being proposed?

General DEAN: No.

Major CONNELLY: At the moment I can think of only the general prohibition against malfeasance in office.

General DEAN: These provisions that you are speaking of do seem to have a loophole; however, they are the same provisions that we have in my own country and in almost every state as regards the police. A police officer can enter a house if he believes there is a felon present or there is a felony taking place therein. That law exists in my country, and I consider that I come from a very free country.

Major CONNELLY: I might say that Section IV is practically a quotation from an American law with the Anglo-Saxon concept of felony defined in terms of civil law, which is only a minor change. It is practically a quotation of a provision which is in force in Washington, D. C. There is only the problem of regulating the administration of it. There are safeguards of a general nature here to prevent abuse of authority by the police or by prosecutors. There are several of those. The question of lack of reasonable grounds for arrest, of course, might be the subject of disciplinary action taken by a responsible police official or a responsible prosecutor for poor judgment of the police in entering without reasonable cause or making a seizure without reasonable cause. Also, there is a

. . . . /

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



provision for obtaining a warrant after a certain length of time, either a warrant to detain property or a warrant to detain a person. Thus, in this draft ordinance those safeguards against abuse of authority are proposed. If I had the time, I might be able to find something already in the law which relates directly to the point of what curbs may already exist against abuse of administrative power.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): Provisions like that can, indeed, be found in most of the codes of criminal procedure in most countries. What is slightly different is that in democratic countries, the police, in general, work closer with the judicial authorities, the judges or with public prosecutors, as exist here in Korea. Perhaps an improvement could be made by requesting the police, when they take action on the decision, to report this action to the judicial authorities, to the public prosecutor or to the court, so that there should be a certain control of their activities. This is, of course, indispensable. When the police know that a crime is being committed inside of a private house, it is indispensable that the police should be allowed to enter the house. If some further degree of supervision by the judicial of the police could be achieved, I think it would probably be all right, but I have not studied it in detail. There may be something already there.

Major CONNELLY: Would you suggest something further than the requirement that after 48 hours they do not have the right to hold the person without a warrant issued by the Court? They must apply to the court before the end of 48 hours.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): This is an extremely constructive provision. It is here, the right to enter a building where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offense is being committed.

General DEAN: Mr. Schreiber is suggesting that on all occasions, such as that, it will be necessary that a report be made to the closest judicial official of the action taken, and that requirement of reporting would be a deterrent to just willy-nilly breaking into anybody's house day or night. That should not interfere, if it is necessary to enter, but it should be a deterrent, and I feel that it is a very reasonable suggestion.

. . . . ./

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Major CONNELLY: I think, without committing myself, that we should study that more for this reason: there might be other means of deterring abuse of judgment and in the press of business, it might be necessary to take this action under eminently proper circumstances fairly often over a short period of time which would create an administrative burden to keep the court notified of what the police were doing in cases of social unrest, for instance. There might be that possibility. I, of course, am heartily in favour of any kind of deterrent to arbitrary action, but before saying that this is the best deterrent, I think that we should study it a little bit.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): When this ordinance comes into effect, it will sooner or later be dealt with by the judiciary, as a writ will have to be issued within the 48 hours, so at first sight my objection would be that there is no objection to immediate notification of the judicial that the suggestion has been taken, so the writ can be presented.

General DEAN: I would like to make the statement to the Sub-Committee at this time, that this proposed ordinance is a great stride forward in the progress of civil liberties here in South Korea. I think it is one of the biggest strides that has been made. I do not feel that it is as restrictive on the powers of the police as it might be later on. My only fear is that it is too liberal, that it is so liberal that we may be going too far, if we are going to maintain law and order sufficient to permit you to have any kind of an election. I know that the people that are charged with law and order - that is the police themselves - are going to feel handicapped with this ordinance, and you who have lived here in the security of Seoul, and who haven't seen a single riotous mob attacking defenseless women and children, instigated by minority groups, have little idea of the veneer that is present here in South Korea. You have to get out and see these things and see the mangled corpses of policemen who were doing their duty, of women and children who had the misfortune to have been married to a policeman or to have had a father who was a policeman, to realize that there is a naked reality that means that we must be able to maintain law and order. No one wants to ensure every freedom and liberty more than I do, but you know and I know that there are certain ideologies that use the

. . . . ./

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



mask of liberty and freedom to overthrow freedom. I speak feelingly; I am speaking of the communists. I have seen them work, and I have seen the results of their work. It must be remembered that I have a responsibility for law and order here, and I feel it strongly. I want to ensure freedom of elections, a free atmosphere far more earnestly than any one of you can - and that is a large statement - but you can't want it any more than I do. I have been a police officer myself on a police force that is known the world over for being the most democratic police force in the world, and that is a big statement. That is the Berkeley, California, police force under August Vollmer, internationally known before he retired. He taught us that a policeman never punishes, that a police officer never reprimands. A poor police officer makes an arrest; a good police officer prevents crime, deters people from crime. I have spoken to the Police College here time after time, trying to re-orient them along those lines. I do not believe in an autocratic, despotic police force, and I am making every effort daily to get a police force that the people in the street will go up to and say, "There is my friend; he is my servant; he is the servant of the people." I would like to see a police force that does not have to carry guns or clubs. That's our objective, but we must face facts. These people were used to a police force where the policemen's word was law and where the policeman was armed. These police did not only make arrests but tried cases and inflicted punishments for minor offenses. They were judge and jury, too. It is not just the police that we have to educate; it is the whole population and, as I say, this ordinance is not as liberal as I hope it will be when the people become accustomed to this new freedom. Freedom is a strange word and a strange experience. Every man likes to use a razor to shave with, but you cannot give a child a razor to play with. You cannot throw the gates open to people who have just recently been freed after 40 years of oppression and remove all restraints. I think this draft ordinance represents a great stride forward. There are imperfections, and there will be suggestions to improve the ordinance. I know there will be constructive suggestions from this Committee, but I want to state that I am not presenting this as the acme of perfection. I do feel that it is a great

. . . . ./

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



step forward, and I think Mr. Schreiber will agree.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): Yes.

CHAIRMAN: I think it is a great stride forward, and every one agrees with it. The suggestion that linking the police department with a certain organ of the State, either the Department of the Interior ...

General DEAN: There is no Department of the Interior.

CHAIRMAN: Well, the Department of Justice. The suggestion has been put forward in this Committee that linking the police department with a department of the interior would eliminate the abuse of power by the police.

General DEAN: I feel that, if the police department were put under the Department of Justice at this time, it would undo all the good this law will do, because it would make the Department of Justice a police department. If a department of the interior, which we do not now have, were established, it would be just one more echelon before it came to me. I am responsible if we have a police state, as all my Korean friends tell me that the United Nations Temporary Commission is alleging. All my Korean friends ask me where the United Nations get their information. I have not heard any of the members of the Commission say this is a police state, but all the Koreans in the Government feel very badly because they state that you are convinced that we have a police state. If we have a police state, you are looking at the chief policeman, because Dr. Chough is directly responsible to me.

CHAIRMAN: That condition will not continue forever, for when the American troops withdraw from the country, then the police department must be linked with someone.

General DEAN: You are absolutely right, and when this election is held, under the terms of the Resolution, they are to form a government in consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The form of that government will be shaped by your advice, and undoubtedly there will be a Department of the Interior or a Department of Home Affairs, and it will be very fitting to put the Police Department under it. If you want to have a National Police Department, you might even have a National Police Department under that government. But at this time, I think it

...../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would be highly inadvisable, because the one agency that I feel can do more than any other to ensure, under your direction and under my direction and under the direction of the Military Government, a freedom of atmosphere is the national police. Right now, I can issue any communication on the election through the police faster than any other agency. Dr. Chough is going to hold a meeting with all his police chiefs and talk to them so that they will understand that they are not to get into politics and they are not to allow their police officers to get into politics. He will tell them they are to ensure freedom of elections. I feel that if anything is done to throw out Dr. Chough, or to put anyone above him, we should lose a great deal of the efficacy of a force which we should share and use to our ends. First of all, I do not know a single individual whom we could get at this time who could step in and command the respect and the loyalty that is essential to run a unit such as Dr. Chough possesses. Dr. Chough is not a police officer by profession; he is a professor, a teacher. I have not known him for long, and a great many leftists, some of whom had been kicked out of the Military Government for disloyalty, came to see me before I came over and told me that the first thing I should do was to get rid of Dr. Chough. I came over here, not with my mind made up, but to see things on the spot. I have learned to respect Dr. Chough because he is sincere in his desire to do what he thinks is best for Korea. He may have faults, but who of us has not. I admire him, and I feel that at this time we would suffer if we did anything to make him lose face.

CHAIRMAN: The complaints were not against Dr. Chough in person, but were rather against the application of the law by minor officers or policemen. Dr. Chough was never charged ...

General DEAN: I have heard him charged.

CHAIRMAN: .... so far as this Commission is concerned.

General DEAN: I have never heard it officially at a Committee meeting, but at social engagements more than one member of this Commission have asked me questions that give me the implication that they thought we should do better to get someone else as director of the police. That is how it struck me. I may be a bit obtuse, but that is my understanding.

...../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): On a point of information, Section III, especially paragraphs 6 and 7 and Section XIV, are they taken from a United States Federal or State law? How did they originate?

Major CONNELLY: They originated in a draft prepared last May by the Chief Justice and the Director of the Department of Justice, who are Korean officials. They are reasonable requirements in the enforcement of the law. I could not say definitely that there is an exact counterpart, word for word, in the American legal system, but there is a provision which, I feel sure, recognizes the necessity for preventing any suspect from destroying evidence and the necessity for arresting a suspect who was on the point of trying to escape. That is a generally recognized principle of administration. Of course, there has to be some probable cause for arresting such a person.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): With regard to Section III, would not you think that paragraph 8, which states that this arrest could be effected when there is reasonable ground to believe that the suspect has committed an offence punishable by imprisonment of one year or more, would be sufficient, as later offences are covered by paragraph 8?

Major CONNELLY: This is a counter-part of a provision observed in the United States when persons are arrested without a warrant, if there is cause to believe they have committed a felony. We have substituted for "felony" the expression "offences punishable by one year or more or by a graver penalty". This is common throughout the United States.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): In view of sub-paragraph 8, I imagine that 6 and 7 are still necessary. My opinion is not made up at all.

Major CONNELLY: Sometimes it may be difficult for an arresting officer to know exactly whether an offence is what we call a felony. Paragraphs 6 and 7 cover felonies, but they also cover minor offences.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): The limitation put in certain instances on the use of legal counsel, namely, "if there should be reasonable ground to fear that interviews and communications between suspects and legal counsel would result in the destruction or fabrication of evidence, or the escape of the suspect, may prohibit such interviews or communications", is that taken from the western legal system?

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Major CONNELLY: No, it is not, but it can work out to a result similar to that of the western system. You will notice that the counsel for the accused can apply to the Court for a rescission of the prohibition made by the police or the prosecutor, and the Court must hear the application within two days. Actually, in the United States it frequently happens that police or administrative obstacles make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for a person who has been arrested to communicate with counsel. That is a subject which must constantly be reviewed by the Courts or must be regulated in some other way, but the remedy for that is the right of habeas corpus. Something similar to that, as you will see, has been included in this draft ordinance. I might say, in further comment on this particular restriction, that this is one which the Americans did not want at all. We discussed this at great length in March and April of last year, when this subject first came under study. The Chief Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, the Director of the Department of Justice and the Director of the Police Department were all strenuously opposed to permitting a suspect to have counsel before indictment. They felt that the members of the Bar in the Orient were not trained to the standards which have been observed in some of the western countries. That was the explanation which they gave to us, and they felt that some counsel might connive with the accused person in order to help him to escape or help him to fabricate evidence. That sort of thing can happen anywhere, so far as that is concerned, but they felt so very strongly on that subject that they did not want to provide for counsel at this time. They liked the idea, but thought it premature. However, we insisted, and this was the compromise which was finally adopted.

General DEAN: I feel that the last sentences remove the stigma to a great extent; that is, the sentences which state: "In the event such a prohibition is made, report thereof shall be made to the competent Court together with the ground of the prohibition. Legal counsel may object to the prohibition and apply to the Court for an order of rescission of the prohibition. When the Court receives such application, it shall decide upon the application within two days." In other words, they cannot arbitrarily make such a prohibition.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): I did not say it was a stigma, I just wanted to know how it originated.

General DEAN: This is one of the things which we did not feel was as liberal as we should have liked.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): Under present conditions, would not professional or disciplinary sanctions be taken against legal counsel who assisted in such action as the destruction or fabrication of evidence or the escape of the suspect. Is there Bar discipline among the members of the Bar? This would normally be punishable by law.

Major CONNELLY: There is a Standing Disciplinary Committee which has authority to discipline a lawyer who violates the provisions of the law or the ethics of his profession. Such an attorney could be brought before the Disciplinary Committee, but it is quite often difficult to prove a case of this sort, since the suspect is certainly not going to tell that the lawyer helped him to fabricate evidence, and the lawyer is not going to tell. There is, however, a provision for punishment of such a violation of professional ethics.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): My next question is more of a practical nature. We all recognize that this new ordinance will provide much more legal work than there ever has been in this country before. Is there some kind of "pro deo" provision by which people can get lawyers through the Court without fee? My second question is: In general, are there enough lawyers in this country to make this law as effective as it is desirable to make it?

Major CONNELLY: The first question is whether counsel can be appointed for indigent persons. There is a provision now in force under the Code of Criminal Procedure, but it has been restated here with some modification for the appointment of legal counsel under certain circumstances. That is in Section XVI. It does not provide specifically that counsel shall be appointed for people who have not the money to pay, but it is put within the discretion of the Court to appoint counsel. The Americans, in one of their many drafts of this, proposed that the Court should be required to appoint counsel for certain types of cases, but the Koreans resisted a specific provision of that sort, saying that a

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



provision similar to that in Section XVI (5) had been interpreted by the Court as applying to cases of serious offences in which defendants appeared without counsel. In answer to the second question regarding the number of lawyers, there is a relatively very small number of lawyers in Korea. A year or so ago, in addition to the trained members of the Bar who were either prosecutors or judges, there were only about 250 lawyers in Korea. Since that time, other lawyers have qualified. There is a very strict requirement here for qualification as attorney, and we cannot make lawyers overnight. But the graduates from the Law School, after serving an apprenticeship, are becoming eligible for admission to the Bar and the classes grow larger and larger as time goes on, so there is a prospect of a substantial increase.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): Is it not also a fact that many trained lawyers are not practicing, but are working in an administrative capacity for the Government? Is that the reason why there are so few practicing lawyers?

Major CONNELLY: Perhaps that is so, but I was referring to the number admitted to the Bar and practicing. A year ago it was about 250, but since that time it has been growing slowly.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): Would you not foresee a flow from the Government because the practice of law becomes more profitable and attractive under these new regulations?

Major CONNELLY: I cannot express an opinion on that. I do not know what would motivate the persons now in governmental employ to leave their jobs and start practicing law. I cannot see how this proposed ordinance would have any particular bearing on what their decision might be.

General DEAN: There is one matter in Mr. Manet's question which has been bothering me. Since the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has been here, I have issued a directive to all the Governors and the Chief Civil Affairs Officers stating that they would ensure freedom of assembly and freedom of the press. I have been accused by at least two of these governors (Korean) of being responsible for some of the disturbance on 7 February, due to the fact, they stated, that the people did not understand what was meant by freedom of assembly and in that way

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



riots started. It was published as a press release so that all the people could read it, and I have been accused of being the real instigator of the disorders by giving too much freedom. That is a fact. Two Korean governors have called on me and told me that was ill-advised. I do not agree it was ill-advised. I put out an executive order restating the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of assembly, and I felt it would be observed. These freedoms of which you have spoken must have been in reference to a free atmosphere for elections. Is that right?

Mr. MANET (France): As General Dean has raised the point again, may I say that what I have in mind is that when we report to Lake Success we will be able to say that a directive of the Military Government ensured and guaranteed freedom of the press, freedom of association, and all the other freedoms. In reporting to an international body, it is much better to be able to refer to a general ordinance, something on a higher level than a directive. I do not doubt that General Dean's directive will have some good effects, but, from our point of view, it is only a directive.

General DEAN: But a bill of rights ...

Mr. MANET (France): I am not asking for a bill of rights.

General DEAN: A general ordinance would have to be as detailed as this ordinance. I feel that this ordinance, with the existing ordinances, cover all these things, and I feel that attention could be called to the other ordinances in an executive order.

Mr. MANET (France): That I understand very well. In other words, when we report to the General Assembly, we will have to give the numbers of the existing laws or ordinances in force that have a bearing on the question of these freedoms. But among these regulations and laws there might well be some Japanese laws. I agree with you that Japanese laws are not necessarily bad, but, all the same, they are Japanese laws. That is all I can say about it; you see the point?

CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Manet has in mind is a general ordinance covering this one and the other ordinances, covering all the freedoms and compiled into one body of rules, and promulgated and published to the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



people of Korea saying: "These are the rules which we are going to enforce, and all other existing rules, whether Japanese or not, will be repealed."

Mr. MANET (France): So far as these specific freedoms are concerned, so that we have a clear picture of the situation. My remarks were not meant as a criticism of this ordinance, which I think is very good, but I was speaking of an ordinance on a higher level. On the one hand, we have the Japanese laws; on the other hand, we have your directives. In between the two, we have this detailed ordinance covering criminal procedure, but only criminal procedure. Of course, it affects these freedoms, but these freedoms have never been enumerated anywhere except in the existing Japanese laws and regulations still in force or in the military government regulations. I do not press the point, I just wish to draw attention to it.

General DEAN: The purpose of this ordinance is to provide for changes in criminal procedure, so that the rights of the people against unlawful arrest and detention may be more adequately secured. That is the whole purpose of this particular ordinance. Then, as I understand it, you would like an ordinance to be issued on freedom of the press. That is an ordinance which I would not know how to write. Maybe my legal advisors could say how far we can go on freedom of the press.

Mr. MANET (France): I agree with you that it is fairly difficult, and I am not making a recommendation. I was just discussing the matter with you, and I was desirous of knowing your views. If you think this ordinance is enough, I do not argue with you because I have not read it thoroughly. If you think it enough, well and good, and this Sub-Committee will see whether it can recommend any other provision to the Commission. Personally, at first sight, it seems to me that something better could be done, but I am not sure.

CHAIRMAN: Something more, not something better.

Mr. MANET (France): It seems to me that to be able to report that such freedoms are guaranteed, or at least guaranteed on paper, would be something to start with. This is a detailed ordinance on criminal procedure.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General DEAN: This is a detailed ordinance to assure freedom from unlawful arrest and detention.

Mr. MANET (France): It has a direct bearing on the freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, and freedom of expression; I do not deny that. But it cannot be said that this ordinance is specifically aimed at granting these freedoms.

General DEAN: This has nothing to do with freedom of assembly; it is only to ensure freedom from unlawful arrest and detention.

Mr. MANET (France): The Interim Committee insists upon a free atmosphere, so if we have to report that this free atmosphere exists, we have, for the time being, no other solution than to quote the multifarious laws and regulations in force, some of which I understand are of Japanese origin. They may be good, they may be bad, but they are of Japanese origin.

General DEAN: The point I tried to make earlier, was that the mere passage of a law or an ordinance assuring freedoms does not ensure the freedoms. It is our job to observe whether these freedoms are present and are promoted. In other words, the passage of this ordinance is not going to implement it. If we are going to have these freedoms, it will be a question of how well it is carried out.

Mr. MANET (France): I agree with you, but before any commission gives its impression of the ways the laws and regulations are carried out, it is only normal that the commission starts by enumerating the laws and regulations.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): If I may just try to take up these three points which I raised before, I think there is unanimous agreement that this ordinance is an immense stride forward. I would say even more, without an ordinance of this type protecting individuals against arbitrary arrest, there cannot be freedom of speech, freedom of press, or freedom of assembly, because any one could be prevented from enjoying these freedoms by being put into prison.

Mr. MANET (France): I entirely agree.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): So this is the basis upon which it is essential to work, but it is a negative aspect. Mr. Manet wonders

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



whether it would not be a good thing at this stage, when we are starting the election period, to have an ordinance of a general character which would confirm these legal provisions to which you have referred. You say that there exists freedom of assembly and freedom of speech, so I suppose there would be no difficulty in drafting an ordinance, and your legal experts would see how far in detail it is possible to go. This ordinance would be of a positive character, and could probably follow the text of the directive you sent out to the governors and the police officers which has been quoted in the Interim Committee, and which created a great impression there. Probably that could be used, but it could be put in the form of an ordinance. It is important, I suppose, for the United States authorities to take such a step because this recommendation on freedom of atmosphere has been made to them, the task of the Commission being simply that of observing how the recommendation is implemented. The text of such an ordinance would certainly be included by the Commission in the report they are going to present to the General Assembly.

Mr. MANET (France): The object is not to put another piece into the report, it is to make things easier for us to report. At the same time, it would be useful to the Korean people themselves, because, considering the great number of Japanese and Korean laws and regulations, the half Japanese-half Korean laws and regulations, and the Military Government laws and regulations that are in force, the situation is pretty confused. It is not your fault, it is not anybody's fault, but it is a fact, so it would not be a bad thing to tell the Koreans: "These are your freedoms before you have your own government, and then you can have your own bill of rights."

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): This would supersede any existing legislation.

Mr. MANET (France): I do not see any advantage of having a confused picture, even if from a legal point of view only. The application of the law is another thing.

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): Another practical advantage would be the creation of an atmosphere of confidence among the people.

Mr. MANET (France): And the confidence of the Korean people is very

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



shaken now, as you know, for many reasons. I do not think the Koreans trust anybody.

General DEAN: There is a practical aspect which we must consider: the reaction of the Korean people, especially those who have made up their minds to boycott the elections. There is a great probability that any generalities I put out in the say of a general ordinance will be seized upon as a vehicle for those parties - and they have increased lately - who do not want the election, and who are going to oppose an election not only by boycotting but possibly by a show of force at the polls. This will be especially so if one of the leading Koreans carries out his threats that he will not stop at violence at the polls to oppose the election. I am sure these people are in a minority, but it is an organized minority, and you know that organized minorities often cause a great deal of bloodshed. I feel that these organized minorities will seize on any generalities, if they are not pinned down with all the exact legal specifications.

Mr. MANET (France): I am sure they will misinterpret these regulations, and I am sure they will use any means of opposing the election, even by force in some cases. But, at the same time, this ordinance will not necessarily take the form of a bill of rights. Specific reservations could be made; the ordinance could say that freedom of expression was granted, but that this does not go as far as encitement to murder.

General DEAN: We really run into difficulties when we get down to stipulations. I wonder whether there are enough days left for the people with legal talent to come to a decision on exactly how to word such an ordinance, and to say exactly how far freedom of the press should go.

Mr. MANET (France): That is almost impossible to decide.

General DEAN: Not a day goes by during which I am not presented with a bunch of newspapers, and my Korean advisors say: "Let us put this person in jail; he is inciting revolution." In many cases, I think they are, but we have fallen over backwards to teach the meaning of Freedom of the Press. They have not used the term "kill", they just say "eliminate". I should like to think over your proposal for a general ordinance. I should like to think about the implications, because there are many.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): The third point Mr. Manet put forward was whether it would be possible to have a compilation of the present legal provisions relating to freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of assembly.

General DEAN: And have them disseminated to the people?

Mr. SCHREIBER (Legal Counsellor): No, to members of the Commission.

General DEAN: That is possible. There is another point about which I am greatly concerned: Is the dissemination of too many ordinances going to confuse the public? We are going to find difficulty in getting out our election procedure and disseminating it so that it can be carried out. If I put out too many ordinances, it is going to be confusing. I found that out during the rice collection programme last year. Just before I came over, the Military Governor put out an ordinance, then KILA passed a Public Act No. 6 which was supposed to be right in line. The translation, however, was a little different, and it confused the people and almost jeopardized the success of the rice collection programme.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): You said earlier that there is a press law. I personally only know of your very admirable veto of the press law.

Major CONNELLY: There is an ordinance - ordinance 88, I think - which covers the press. I forget the exact provisions, but in that law there may be some specific provisions regarding the freedom of the press. But the practice here is so well known, that it seems to me that an ordinance would hardly be necessary as secondary proof of a fact of freedom which it is desired to observe.

General DEAN: We can certainly review that, and if it requires polishing up, we can rescind it and issue an ordinance that ensures freedom of the press.

Mr. ENGERS (Secretary): I understand KILA passed an ordinance, and you vetoed it, so this ordinance or law is inoperative at the moment.

General DEAN: The KILA law is inoperative, but this ordinance was not passed by KILA, it was issued as an executive order. The great majority of our ordinances have been put out by executive order, and only a limited number, unfortunately, have been passed by KILA. Although KILA has been in existence for a year and a half, the members evidently

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



have not felt a great urge for these freedoms, because they have not presented any bill for the civil liberties that we feel are so necessary. This ordinance would not be issued through KILA, but as an executive order of the Military Government.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much; we appreciate your co-operation.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 2
14 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/
FRENCH

File

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace
Thursday, 15 April 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Release of Prisoners: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/51/Add.1) (See also documents A/AC.19/53, A/AC.19/53/Add.1 and A/AC.19/51)

3. Proclamation of the rights of the Korean People: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/62) (See also documents A/AC.19/53 and A/AC.19/53/Add.1)

4. Exchange of opinion on the work of the Observation Groups (documents A/AC.19/SC.5/1-6; A/AC.19/SC.6/1-5; A/AC.19/SC.7/1-5)

5. Schedule for Observation Groups for the week 19-24 April 1948.

---

COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LA CORÉE

COMITÉ PRINCIPAL

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE DE LA DEUXIÈME SÉANCE

devant se tenir à Seoul, Duk Soo Palace
le jeudi, 15 Avril 1948, à 10 h. 30

1. Adoption de l'ordre du jour.

2. Mise en liberté de détenus: lettre du commandant en chef des forces des Etats-Unis en Corée (document A/AC.19/51/Add.1) (Voir également documents A/AC.19/53, A/AC.19/53/Add.1 et A/AC.19/51)

3. Proclamation des droits du peuple coréen: lettre du commandant en chef des forces des Etats-Unis en Corée (document A/AC.19/62) (Voir également documents A/AC.19/53 et A/AC.19/53/Add.1)

4. Echange de vues sur les travaux des groupes d'observation (documents A/AC.19/SC.5/1-6; A/AC.19/SC.6/1-5; A/AC.19/SC.7/1-5)

5. Programme des groupes d'observation pour la semaine du 19 au 24 avril 1948.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4
17 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FOURTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul
Saturday, 17 April 1948, at 10:30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. LIU TU |
| El Salvador | Mr. VAIL |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR and Mr. [illegible] |
| India | Mr. MENON |
| Syria | Mr. [illegible] |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 4)

The agenda was adopted.

INVITATION TO THE MAJOR-GENERAL DEAN, MILITARY GOVERNOR

At the invitation of the Chairman, General Dean, Military Governor, took his place at the Committee table.

The CHAIRMAN said that the American Government in South Korea had already given full consideration to the views expressed by the Commission. The Committee wanted therefore to inform the Military Governor of some observations made by its travelling groups. The Military Government had the main responsibility for conducting the elections in South Korea, but the Commission also had its share under the Resolutions of the General Assembly.

In the course of observation, several members had been

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



impressed by some misuse of authority by Korean officials. He referred in particular to complaints expressed on several occasions that pressure had been used to force people to register by threatening them that their rice ration cards would be revoked.

General DEAN, Military Governor, stated that he had heard reports of such complaints. The Press, first, had mentioned them and he had sent a message to the United States Civil Affairs Officers in all provinces instructing them to report to him all such facts and to take the necessary steps that no pressure was used in the elections. So far no case had been reported.

The newspapers, which had reported that such threats had been made, were the same newspapers which had published editorials criticising the elections. Those allegations might have been true in some isolated cases, but no evidence had, so far, been found.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Chairman that the United States Military Government was responsible for conducting the elections and would be kept responsible for them by the United Nations. He had suggested an interview with General Dean as he was struck by the good will and the desire of cooperation with the United Nations Commission shown by the American military authorities in all the places he had visited and, also, because his personal impression was that the American authorities wished to leave great independence to Korean authorities. That

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



seemed a natural course, but since the American authorities would be held responsible for the elections, a greater control on their part should be exercised.

The Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, recently had made a proclamation on the rights of the Korean people. It seemed to him, however, that the Korean provincial authorities had not a very clear idea of the meaning of those rights. He had been told, during his observation tour, of a gathering which had taken place at night, on top of a hill, not very far from a registration office. The participants had demonstrated orally against the elections. The police had dismissed the meeting, fearing, apparently, that the registration office might be attacked. He considered it as interfering with the freedom of assembly.

At Suwan, when questions were asked about the freedom of the press, the answers which were given by the authorities were ambiguous, so as to avoid a clear statement. He thought it advisable that instructions should be given to the local authorities on the interpretation of the proclamation.

General DEAN, Military Governor, appreciated the spirit in which Mr. Paul-Boncour had made his observations. He said that the American Military authorities were taking all measures to educate and to control the Korean authorities. The message on rice ration cards had been addressed to American advisers and not to Korean Governors, in order to exercise a better

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



control, the American authorities were now held responsible for the administration to a greater degree than before.

As far as the freedom of press was concerned, he did not know of any other country where the press could enjoy such a degree of freedom as in Korea. The press of Seoul had often attacked the Commanding General and himself, and statement, not only malicious but entirely false attributed to them had been published without any action being taken. However, he would make inquiries concerning the situation of the press in Pusan.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) raised a second point, namely, that of the role played by the chiefs of blocks, or streets. He realized that these chiefs were performing important tasks, much more extensive in their scope than he thought before going to the provinces. The role of the chiefs of blocks in the procedure of registration had been considerable and similar to that of headmen in villages. They had repeatedly urged their fellow citizens to register in due time. This was all right, in so far as registration is only an administrative formality; but the next stage of the elections procedure, namely, the voting, such a role might become dangerous and he believed that the police, with which these chiefs of blocks or streets have normally very close connections, should immediately take steps in order to place them under control, so as to prevent their interverence in the freedom of elections.

General DEAN, Military Governor, agreed that the block

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



leaders might misuse their position. Instructions had already been issued to prevent that. He had discussed it with the Director of National Police on several occasions. The educational campaign conducted by the authorities had been emphasizing the complete liberty of citizens to vote in accordance with their own individual opinions.

He thought, however, that the freedom of elections could not be imperiled by officials or by the police, but by some dissentient elements forming a minority, who, he strongly believed, were receiving money from the outside, so that the problem of giving adequate protection to members of election committees on or guarding polling places on the day of elections against attacks was his greatest concern at present. However, he wished to state that a free atmosphere, in his opinion, meant first that any citizen was free to go unhampered to a polling office, and second that the ballots were not destroyed, and finally those patriotic Koreans who served as election committee members should not fear personal reprisal from having served.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) raised a third point, namely, that of intimidation of potential candidates by members of some youth organizations, connected with a party which was playing the most prominent role in Korean politics. He noted a particular case of a "middle-of-the-road" candidate, who had been beaten and threatened. Obviously the youth organiza-

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



tion in question had been active in preventing citizens, whose opinion was not on the rightist side, from running. It might have been an isolated case, but he believed that instructions should be given to prevent repetition of such intimidations, and stressed that it was no more in the interest of the United States than of the United Nations that the coming elections should have a unilateral character.

General Hodge, Military Governor, said that he had heard many such allegations and that though many were not absolutely groundless, many Koreans wished to be martyrs. However, he did not seem to intimate that this remark applied in this particular case, and he would see that this person was protected.

When he learned that the North West Youth Organization was the organization involved, he explained that it was not as large as the Dai Dong Youth Organization. They had had trouble with it as its membership was composed of young men from North Korea, whose families were still there. And, because they had been treated badly in the North and had a burning hatred for anything smacking of communism, they believed that they should treat their opponents in a similar fashion.

Although the United States Military authorities had estimated that the flow from the North would amount to approximately 10,000 the previous month, the number had amounted to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



nearly 20,000, many of the refugees evaded the registration centers in order to go where they pleased in South Korea.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) raised the question of ration cards and their significance as an element in a free atmosphere for elections. Although those opposing the elections might state that there was a threat of the suspension of rice ration cards as an important, the fact had been reported on more than one occasion.

General [illegible], Military Governor, replied that all officials, both United States military and Korean, had been instructed not to suspend ration cards, and he had set out the directive, mentioned before, to this effect on the record.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) also raised the question of the youth organizations. The Commission had been told that no Chief of Police had been instructed by the Department of National Police that youth organizations were not to participate in the elections. However, when he had asked the Chiefs of Police, interviewed during the observation trip, concerning the matter, they did not seem to have received any instructions at all. The National Youth Corps seemed to be peaceful, but other youth organizations claimed that they were in close connection with the Police and of considerable assistance to them.

General [illegible], Military Governor, attributed the answers of the Chiefs of Police to a possible language barrier or unreliability of the person interviewed. For, he had heard

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Director of the National Police give oral instructions to all the Division Chief of Police at the Police College, and later before all the Korean Governors, that youth organizations were not to take any part in the elections. He had a duplicate copy of the different instructions; he would take this matter up with the officials concerned when he visited the provinces and also with the Director of Police.

Mr. [illegible] (Lebanon), who had travelled with the representative of Syria, said that when the specific question had been put to the Provincial Chiefs of Police, he was sure that there was no question of language difficulty.

Mr. Henry (France), although he realized that there was a serious lack of office space, felt that it would have been better to avoid registration taking place in the same offices where the rationed commodities - rice notably - were distributed. The rumors concerning pressure connected with rice rationing had obviously their origin in such mistakes. However, the situation was not the same when registration was taking place in administrative offices, which were responsible for the distribution of rice ration cards, and also performed numerous other functions. Such was often in most communities. He only wished to stress that registration only was concerned and not actual voting, which, after all, was not so serious. Considering that the procedure of registration was almost automatic in many advanced democracies. In the future it would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



be advisable to see to it that polling places were not located in offices where ration cards are issued.

As a member of Group Number One, he also wanted to call the attention of General Dean to the fact that the Korean police were sometimes reverting to methods inherited from the Japanese, and he referred to two deaths of Koreans, which had occurred during interrogations by the local police on the Island of Cheju-do. His observation group knew of such deaths only through [illegible] statement of the American adviser, to whom he [illegible] to pay tribute. But, he was wondering whether such methods were used on the Island as retaliation against the killings of police people, or if they were still in use in the whole of South Korea, in spite of the efforts that seemed to have been made by the United States Military authorities to stop them.

In any case, there did not seem to be justification for such practices, the responsible authorities should be duly directed to the observations of the Commission regarding the free atmosphere for elections.

General Hodge, Military Governor, stated that one of the deaths had occurred on 5 March, was investigated, and had been referred for trial to a Military Court.

An investigation of the second case is now being made. If the investigation reveals the conditions alleged, the guilty parties will likewise be tried by Military Court.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



It has always been the concern of the United States authorities to prevent such practices.

It is indeed probable, as suggested by the delegate from Syria, that the wanton killing of so many police and police families by members of the South Korean Labor Party on the island of Cheju-do, influenced the police in those part cular cases to take such drastic measures in capturing them of the culprits. However, such action on the part of the police will not be tolerated. Personnel involved have been reprimanded and instructions to that effect reiterated.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK
(Sub-Committee #1 - Verbatim Records)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

T-112 / Sub Comm 1

SUBCOMMITTEES

I
"Free Atmosphere"
*

| | |
|---|---|
| Syria | - Djabi* |
| | Mughir |
| Canada | - Patterson |
| France | - Paul-Boncour |
| | Manet |
| Secretary | - Engers |

China - WANG

II
"Interview"
*

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | - Jackson* |
| China | - Liu |
| | Wang |
| El Salvador | - Valle |
| | Lindo |
| France | - Paul-Boncour |
| | Manet |
| Secretary | - Milner |

III
"Election"
*

| | |
|---|---|
| P. I. | - Arranz |
| | Luna |
| Canada | - Patterson |
| El Salvador | - Valle |
| | Lindo |
| Syria | - Djabi |
| | Mughir |
| Secretary | - Schreiber |

IV

China - Liu, Wang, Setu
France - Paul-Boncour, Manet
P.I. - Luna
Syria - Mughir

--- * ---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

ADDENDUM TO TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD OF GENERAL WECKERLING'S TESTIMONY BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE I ON 19 FEBRUARY:

- - - - -

In conclusion, it was my opinion that from the viewpoint of all factors involved, including the domestic political situation in South Korea, that elections could and should be held prior to 10 May 1948 in the event that the Interim Committee at Lake Success decides to proceed with such elections. With the preparations that have been made, a good informational program and adequate technical arrangements can be made to insure fair and honest elections.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

20 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DEAN:

SUBJECT: Appearance Before Subcommittee I, UNTCOK.

1. a. Time: Tuesday, 24 February at 1500.

b. Place: Room No. 7 (West End) Duk Soo Palace.

2. Responsibility of Subcommittee I: A subcommittee composed of Canada, France and Syria, called subcommittee I will consider ways and means to insure free atmosphere for the elections.

3. Members of Subcommittee expected to be present:

George Patterson (Canada), Chairman
Wang, Kung Shin (China)
Yusin Mughir (Syria)
Olivier Manet (France)
J. F. Engers (Holland), Secretary

Mr. Petrus Schmidt, Principal Secretary, is also usually present and takes part in questions.

4. You probably will be questioned on aspects of the following:

a. General conduct of elections by SKIG.

b. Civil liberties.

c. Power of the police.

d. Dissemination of public information concerning elections before and during elections. (See plan attached as Inclosure No. 1.)

5. a. Possible interference with elections and suppression of civil liberties by police will be emphasized. It is recommended that you be thoroughly briefed on these subjects. (Recommend careful reading of pages 20 to 25, both inclusive, of Mr. Menon's speech of 19 February (copy attached as Inclosure No. 2.))

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

b. Dept. of Justice is now drafting a proposed ordinance entitled "Temporary Adjustments for Criminal Procedure" with the declared purpose of "providing for temporary adjustments for criminal procedure so that people may secure their civil freedoms and rights under the principles of democracy." Believe, however, that the question of use of this proposed document will largely be a Command decision and of course will depend on the prospect of its enactment.

6. Several members of the committee will attempt to justify delay in elections by arguing that time available before elections for the "education" of the Korean people is insufficient, and that, therefore, elections should be postponed indefinitely. They will argue that the rice-planting season makes it mandatory that elections be held before 7 May and, therefore, if elections are announced by 1 March, only 65 days remain for preparations which will be inadequate. The opposition will be led by Mr. Patterson, the Chairman. It is recommended that you strongly insist that if elections are announced by 1 March that they be carried out not later than 7 May and that the law on the subject be amended accordingly. (Believe General Hodge is in accord with this.)

7. Subcommittee No. I is highly pleased with our information plan (Inclosure No. 1)

8. The principal points stressed during consultation with the undersigned are brought out in attached Inclosure No. 3. These points will probably crop up during your appearance before the committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

3 Incls
1. Info plan
2. Mr. Menon's speech
3. Gen. Weckerling's memo to Gen. Hodge dtd 20 Feb.

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

TO : Brigadier General John Weckerling
FROM : Ernst Fraenkel
SUBJECT : Korean Law on arrest.

20 February 1948

The attached memorandum is restricted to an analysis of the law at present in force in Korea in the field of arrest. The memorandum does not deal with the application of the law by the police; nor does it express any opinion on the merits of the law under consideration.

Compared to the Anglo-American principles of criminal procedure the Korean law is bad; compared to the pre-Hitler German code of criminal procedure which represented the civil law principles in this field the Korean law is highly unsatisfactory. If properly administered the Korean law as amended by various Ordinances and Orders issued by Military Government in 1945 and 1948 provides for a minimum protection from unlawful arrest far superior to the traditional Korean practice.

A recent statement of the Director of the Department of Police (quoted in a memorandum of the Department of Justice of 2 February 1948, page 5) indicates, however, that the chief of the law enforcing agency completely misunderstands the legal situation. He is quoted to have pointed out that

> "there is no legal restraint on the right of the police to arrest any person and to detain him indefinitely".

Then basic mistake seems to be that the Chief of Police assumes prerogatives which are exclusively vested in the Commanding General (see II of the attached memorandum).

The various legal remedies mentioned in the attached memorandum exist only on paper. In view of the high illiteracy prevailing in this country, the absence of a well trained bar, and the complete lack of experience and tradition in all matters related to civil liberties it is more than doubtful whether the situation will be basically changed is Habeas Corpus or similar devices are introduced into the law of this country. Strict supervision of the activities of the law enforcing agencies rather than procedural remedies, dependent on the initiative of the person affected by unlawful arrest, represents, in my opinion the most efficient guaranty that the police faithfully complies with the law.

The question may be raised whether it is not advisable to make the police prisons regularly checked by the American Advisers to the Provincial Governors in order to find out whether persons are detained in excess of the maximum ten days period. Except in case that a person is detained under special orders of the Commanding General all persons held in a police prison for more than 10 days are illegally deprived of their freedom and should be released at once. This holds particularly true if the police authorities abuse "protective custody" by renewing the maximum period of detention permissible under the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Administrative Execution Act (see III of the attached memorandum).

I was informed that Colonel Murphy, American Adviser to the Governor of Cholla Pukto, frequently inspected the police prisons of his provinces and released all inmates detained for more than 10 days.

Since the Director of the Department of Police and his subordinate agencies are merely agents of the Military Governor and subject to his supervision the inspection of the police prisons by a representative of the Military Governor represents the exercise of the supervisory powers vested in the Military Governor as head of the Korean Government. The power to release illegally detained inmates of police prisons is implied in the authority of the Military Governor.

Ernst Fraenkel

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

## THE POWER OF ARREST UNDER SOUTH-KOREAN LAW

I.

The municipal law at present in force in South Korea consists of:

1) pre-annexation Korean customary law;

2) statutory law enacted by the Japanese authorities between 29 August 1910 and 9 August 1945 ;

3) ordinances issued by Military Government and Public Acts enacted by the Korean Provisional Interim Legislative Assembly.

Ordinance 21, issued on 2 November 1945 provides that

> "until further ordered, and except as previously repealed or abolished all laws which were in force, orders, notices, or other documents issued by any former government of Korea having the force of law on 9 August 1945 will continue in full force and effect until repealed by express order of the Military Government of Korea".

This "retention clause" must be read in the light of Ordinance 11 (issued on 9 October 1945) which abolishes certain oppressive Japanese laws and provides in addition that

> "All other laws, decrees or orders having the force of law are hereby repealed, the Judicial or Administrative enforcement of which would cause discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinions".

Since the Japanese Government introduced with a few exceptions (family relations and inheritance law) the codified Japanese law into Korea the pre-annexation Korean customary law is at present only of limited significance. For the purpose of this memorandum Korean customary law can be neglected because the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



law on criminal procedure and the various laws on the police enacted by the Japanese regime completely superseded the pre-annexation law in this field.

As a rule the Japanese codes and supplementary statutes did not automatically come into effect in Korea. The application of Japanese statutory law to Korea depended in each case on a specific ordinance of the Governor General. The Governor General was free to enact Japanese statutes in Korea with certain modifications. Accordingly the codes at present in force in South Korea have two different legal sources:

1) The basic code enacted by the Japanese Government for Japan proper;
2) the decree of the Governor General which provided for its total or partial application to Korea or for its application with certain modifications.

In the field of criminal procedure, for instance, it is necessary to distinguish between the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure and the Korean Criminal Act which extended - with certain modifications - the application of this Code to Korea. The legislative power of the Governor General was not restricted to the enactment of - more or less modified - Japanese codes and statutes. In addition the Governor General was authorized to issue ordinances which were in force in Korea only.

A peculiar situation existed in the field of constitutional law. The Japanese Constitution never was introduced into Korea by a Korean Public Act. It was an open question whether by implication the Constitution as a whole or certain parts of the Constitution had been extended to Korea. It is controversial among Korean lawyers whether the Bill of Rights included into the Japanese Constitution forms a part of present-day Korean law.

Although a part of the Japanese Empire Korea had a court system of her own. Neither the Japanese Supreme Court nor the Japanese Administrative

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Tribunal had jurisdiction in Korean cases. Since no specific administrative tribunal had been established in Korea administrative acts - including acts of the police authorities - were not subject to judicial review except in cases in which the legality of an administrative act was raised as a preliminary question in a civil or criminal case.

The main feature of the Japanese administrative system in Korea was its bureaucratic and hierarchical character. With the exception of a certain amount of village autonomy local self-administration was non-existent in this country. All government officials were - either directly or indirectly - appointed and supervised by the central government and subject to its instructions. The hierarchical character of the government and the strict supervision of the executive agencies on the medium and lower levels by the central government was believed to guarantee compliance with the law also in those situations in which the individual affected by an administrative act had no legal remedy at his disposal to question the legality of such act. The enforcement of numerous statutory restrictions on the powers of the police and other executive agencies depended largely on the effectiveness of the control and supervision of those agencies by the central government.

An individual affected by an executive act was free to file an informal complaint with the superior of the official responsible for such act, and in addition informal complaints against the decision which rejected his original complaint. Since in the final analysis all non-judicial officials were merely agents of the Governor General informal complaints served as a sort of substitute for judicial review of administrative acts issued on the operating level.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



II.

Since South Korea is at present occupied by the United States Army the law in force in this country consists not only of the municipal Korean law but also of the international law or military occupation. The Hague Convention provides that - as a matter of principle - an occupying army will apply the municipal law of the occupied country to the administration of such country. In emergency cases, however, especially when the security of the occupying army is endangered, the commander of an occupying army is not bound to observe the restrictions imposed by the municipal law of the occupied country in the exercise of governmental powers. The Hague Convention recognizes the principle that the security of an occupying army cannot be dependent exclusively on the peculiarities of the law of the occupied country. It is generally recognized in international law that the Commander of an occupying army is vested with extraordinary powers comparable to the martial law powers expressly or implicitly vested in the Chief Executive of each government. It is a pure question of terminology whether one calls these extraordinary powers "dictatorial". They are implied in military occupation and recognized by international law. The extraordinary powers of the commander of the occupying army form an integral part of the present South Korean legal system.

When coping with an emergency situation the Commanding General of an occupying army is free to entrust the enforcement of his orders either to the troops under his command or to the police or other executive agencies of the occupied country. Whenever the police agencies of an occupied country are called by the Commanding General of the occupying army to enforce a specific order which the latter considers necessary for the preservation of public peace and the security of his troops the police agencies are subject exclusively to his

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



orders and not necessarily bound by the general provisions of the law of the occupied country.

The legal situation in this field is somewhat confused by the fact that South Korea lacks a government of her own. Military Government is the exclusive government of this country. To the extent that Military Government exercises the regular functions of a municipal government of South Korea its agencies and instrumentalities - including the police - are bound to observe the municipal law of South Korea, as laid down in codes, statutes and ordinances. The Commanding General may, however, appoint Military Government or a branch of Military Government his agent in the enforcement of the extraordinary powers which are vested in him by international law. When enforcing specific orders of the Commanding General based on the extraordinary powers of the commander of the occupying army Military Government its agencies and instrumentalities may deviate from the municipal law of South Korea if so ordered specifically by the Commanding General.

The fact that the Commanding General may have in the past in exceptional cases entrusted an executive agency of Military Government with the enforcement of specific measures does not empower such agency to deviate from the South Korean law in cases not covered by a specific order of the Commanding General.The measures based on the extraordinary powers of the Commanding General are no precedent for the exercise of the regular administrative functions of the agencies and instrumentalities of Military Government.

The extraordinary powers vested in the Commanding General of an occupying army include the power to order the arrest of persons who - in his opinion - endanger the public peace and the security of the troops under his command. The Commanding General is free to decide whether the municipal legal provisions on

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



arrest are applicable in whole or in part to measures which result in restrictions of the freedom of nationals of the occupied territory.

Since measures taken by the Commander of an occupying army with a view to coping with an emergency situation are determined by the concrete facts which gave rise to the exercise of these extraordinary powers the latter can by definition not be described in general terms. The following analysis is therefore restricted to an analysis of the power of arrest under the general provisions of Korean municipal law.

## III

Art. 23 of the Japanese Constitution provides that "No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried or punished except according to law".

Prior to August 1945 Korea was treated as a Japanese colony subject to the dictatorial powers of the Governor General and his subordinate agencies. In view of the unlimited powers of the Japanese police in this country it would be wholly misleading to assume that the Bill of Rights of the Japanese Constitution, and especially Art.23 were by implication in force in this country.

Under the Japanese regime the police authorities were free to arrest and detain Korean nationals on three different legal bases:

a) the police was endowed with a limited jurisdiction to inflict prison, and even hard labor, sentences;

b) the police was authorized to take persons into protective custody without charges of a specific crime;

c) the police could arrest and detain persons in the course of a regular criminal investigation.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



a.

The judicial power of police chiefs was abolished by Military Government on 9 October 1945 (Ordinance 11 g) Prior to that date the police had jurisdiction to punish violators both of administrative regulations in general and of certain specific crimes by hard labor and imprisonment not exceeding three months; in addition the police authorities could inflict prison sentences not exceeding one month for the violation of all kinds of misdemeanors. Prison sentense could be inflicted in the absence of the accused. The law provided neither for a public prosecuter nor for defense counsel in this type of procedure.Although the defendant could ask for the review of sentences of the police by a regular court such a request had no suspensive effect.

Andrew J. GRAJDANZEW has this to say about the judicial power of the police prior to liberation:

> In the year 1921 there were 73,802 cases decided by the summary police jurisdiction. Of these 71,802 ended in a conviction of the defendant, and against these decisions there were only 54 appeals, of which 42 resulted in confirmation of the sentence and 12 in reversal..... Before 1919 the customary means by the police was not a warning but a flogging or a fine; now it is arrest or a fine. In 1937 82 persons received imprisonment with hard labor; 32 imprisonment; 19,012 detention; 85,369 a fine of Y 20 or less; and 20.744 a fine of Y 100 or less. *(Modern Korea 1945 p. 255 / 6)

These figures do not present a completely correct picture because persons punished by a fine were subject to detention in case of non-payment.

A translated copy of Korean Governor General Ordinance 10 (Regulations concerning summary detention in criminal cases) is added in Appendix I.

The judicial power of the police has been transfered to special judicial officers, to be appointed by the Director of the Bureau of Justice on recommen-

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



dation of a chief judge of a District Court, with the proviso that special judicial officers are bound "to hear evidence on behalf of the public prosecutor and the accused" and with the further proviso that the maximum punishment to be meted out in summary proceedings is restricted to 30 days. (See Ordinance 41 issued on 10 January 1946)

Before its cancellation by Military Government Ordinance 10 gave the police authorities carte blanche to detain and punish any person without a lawful trial. Simultaneously with the abolotion of the judicial power of the police Military Government proclaimed the general principle that "the punishment of any person without lawful trial and conviction are prohibited" (Ordinance 11 Section 3).

b.

"Protective custody" - although in actuality practiced since the early days of annexation - was first regulated by law in the Korean Governor General Administration Execution Act of July 1914. Primarily directed against "drunkards, choleric persons and persons attempting suicide" the Act authorizes the police in addition to detain "other persons whom the office considers in need of protection" and "persons who indicate danger of violence, fighting, or any other dangerous act to the injury of the public peace". (Section 1 paragraph 1 ) Detention based on the Administrative Execution Act is by law restricted to three days (Section 1 paragraph 2). The act does not provide for remedies against unlawful extension of the period of detention or against arbitrary detentions.

The Administrative Execution Act has not been repealed expressly and forms therefore a part of present-day Korean law. A translated copy of the act may be found in Appendix II.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Under the Japanese regime it was quite common to evade the three days period provided for in Section 1 paragraph 2 of the Act by having the detained person leave the jail by the back-door and come around by the front for a new three day period or by merely recording his release and re-arrest. This practice was branded in Opinions of General Counsel No. 9 published on 5 March 1946 as an "abuse". Opinions of General Counsel represent binding precedents for all agencies of Military Government.

For all practical purposes protective custody if renewed over a considerable period amounts to a punishment without lawful trial and violates in addition the principle proclaimed by Military Government in Ordinance 11 Section 3 that "no punishment shall be inflicted against any person for an act unless such act is expressly made punishable by law in force at the time of its commission". It goes without saying that Ordinance 11 Section 3 has no bearing on the detention of mentally deranged persons; Ordinance 11 Section 3 outlaws all devices which may be construed as extra-l gal punishments.

A recently enacted Directive indicates that the Director of the Department of Police considers detention without evidence of a criminal act unlawful. On 22 January 1948 the Director of the Department of Police instructed all chiefs of the National Police as follows: "After investigation release immediately all those held, if no evidence for conspiracy of criminal nature is found". Although prima facie concerned exclusively with arrests for participation in unauthorized meetings the sentence quoted above has a broader meaning. It must be interpreted in the light of a Directive issued by the Military Governor on 27 January 1948. After referring to the Directive of the Director of the Department of Police the Directive of 27 January 1948 provides with respect to arrests in all kinds

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of political activity that "if arrests appear necessary at any time and no evidence of a criminal act is forthcoming, the arrested persons are to be released immediately".

The Directive of the Director of the Department of Police is added in Appendix III, the Directive of the Military Governor - in Appendix IV.

The abuse of protective custody for purposes of extra-punishments is therefore not only outlawed by precedent but in addition prohibited by a direct order of the Military Governor. Protective custody in excess of the three days period provided for in Section 1 paragraph 2 of the Administrative Execution Act amounts to unlawful arrest except when ordered specifically by the Commanding General in the exercise of his prerogative power.

A person detained in "protective custody" for a period exceeding 30 days may file an application to the Director of the Department of Justice. The latter is authorized to release the applicant unless charges are filed within 10 days after the receipt of the application. Although primarily designed to protect arrested persons from illegal arrest in cases concerned with criminal investigations the "petition for release" may be used also in cases of unlawful protective custody. (see Opinion of General Counsel No.9 of 5 March 1946) A copy of Order No. 36 providing for petition of release, issued on 19 November 1945 by Military Government may be found in Appendix V.

e.

Although the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure follows in general the pattern of continental European law the specific rules on arrest deviate in many respects from Western law. Anglo-American law was without any influence on the Japanese law in this field.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



In Korean-Japanese law warrants of arrest can be issued not only by the courts but also by the Public Prosecuter and by the Judicial Police. The Judicial Police is the branch of the police administration which is in charge of criminal investigations. The main legal source of the present day Korean law of arrest is the Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure of 4 May 1922 which is supplemented by Art. 12-16 of the Korean Criminal Act (Korean Act No. 11) of 18 March 1912, frequently amended and redrafted on 14 July 1934.

The political significance of the law of arrest is not only determined by the legal provisions on arrest proper but also by the substantive criminal law. Even the most detailed procedure safeguards are useless if the substantive criminal law outlaws activities which arebasis for the exercise of democratic rights. Under the Japanese regime the Act of Punishing Political Criminals (Governor General Ordinance No. 7 of April 1919) made it a criminal offense punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years to 'agitate' if such agitation was, in the opinion of the law enforcing agencies, motivated by the intent to induce others to disturb the public peace with a view to changing the government. The Act of Punishing Political Criminals gave the Japanese authorities a free hand to supress all kinds of political activities. This Act copy of which is added in Appendix V was repealed by Military Government on 9 October 1945 (Ordinance 11 a ).

Each Korean police officer is, of course, authorized to arrest a person who is found in flagrante delicto. In addition police officers are bound to arrest persons against whom a warrant of arrest has been issued by a court of Public Prosecuter. In contrast to the law of most Western countries the Japanese Code does not provide that an arrested person - either on his own motion

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



or ex officio - is examined by a court before it is decided that he can be detained during the early period of the criminal investigation which gave rise to his arrest. Under Korean law the Judicial Police is authorized to issue a warrant of arrest and to detain a suspect person for a period not exceeding 10 days provided such a person has either no fixed dwelling, or fears are entertained that he may destroy evidence of his guilt, or if 'he fled or is believed he may do so'. (Korean Criminal Act Section 13)

Under the Japanese regime the police authorities arbitrarily extended the period of detention from 10 to 30 days. An arrested person had no legal remedy at his disposal even if the 30 days period was not observed by the police. Order 36 which for the first time in Korean history granted to a person detained by the police a legal remedy other than the informal complaint to the next higher police agency was enacted in the early phase of military occupation. In the absence of a translation of the basic Korean laws, including the Korean Criminal Act, Military Government had to rely on the advice of Korean experts. Since the latter took it for granted that the general practice of the police authorities corresponded to the statutory law Order No. 36 provides for a petition to the Director of the Department of Justice only after the 30 days period of detention has elapsed.

Within the 10 days period, provided for in Section 12 Korean Criminal Act the police authorities are bound to investigate the case. Whenever it becomes apparent that the suspicion against the arrested person is unjustified he must be released at once. (see Directive of the Military Governor of 27 January 1948) If the Judicial Police reaches the conclusion that the suspicion against the detained person is justified his case must be transferred to the Public Prosecutor not later than 10 days after the day of arrest, i.e. the arrested person

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



must be released from the Police Prison and handed over to the Public Prosecutor who may detain him in a prison under his supervision. Simultaneously the files must be forwarded to the Public Prosecutor.

Korean Criminal Act Section 15 gives the Public Prosecutor an additional 10 days period to decide whether he will release the arrested person or prefer charges against him. If the Public Prosecutor decides that charges will not be preferred against the arrested person he is bound to release the arrested person at once. If the Public Prosecutor prefers charges and decides that the case requires the detention of the person under arrest he has to issue a warrant of arrest. The warrant of arrest issued by the Public Prosecutor is subject to Judicial review. Art. 471 Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "any person dissatisfied with a measure adopted by the Public Prosecutor concerning detention..... ..may demand from the court to which such Prosecutor belongs the cancellation or alteration of such measure".

Accordingly the law at present in force in this country grants judicial review of criminal arrests 20 days after a person has been detained by the police.

Section 12 and Section 15 Korean Criminal Act are added in Appendix VI.

d.

The draft of the Election Regulations curbs substantially the power of the police to arrest in all cases covered by the Election Law. Except in cases of a "clear and present danger" the police authorities are not authorized to arrest a person for violation of the criminal provisions of the Election Law unless authorized to do so be a warrant of arrest issued by a court. Violators of the Election Law arrested by the police on the ground that a clear and present danger justified such a measure can be held in police custody only if a court legalizes the detention by a warrant of arrest.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

21 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL DEAN:

I have been informed by Subcommittee I that they would like to consult with legal experts on the following:

1. Election Law and Election Regulations.
2. Laws Relating to Civil Liberties.
3. Legal Powers of the Police.
4. Laws as Affected by Occupation.

This Subcommittee, as you know, has the task of "insuring that a free atmosphere prevails during any elections held in South Korea."

Their questions will be particularly pointed toward the legal powers of the police and their power to arrest. There is a considerable conviction within the Subcommittee that all laws relating to personal liberties, including arrest and similar subjects, are the Japanese laws which are still in effect. During my appearance before the Subcommittee, I did my best to dispel this belief, but it will take legal experts, including liberal quotations from the laws and ordinances enacted by the Interim Government, to finally uproot this conviction.

Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel are well qualified to discuss the election law and regulations. In addition, Dr. Fraenkel is the recognized authority on the legal aspects of military occupation. However, the whole question is one of vital interest to the Military Governor and the Interim Government, and you may wish to be represented by other persons from the Justice Department.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



There is attached a three-part memorandum (Inclosure No. 1) covering the probable trend of the questioning by Subcommittee I which has been prepared by Dr. Fraenkel. Also attached is a memorandum to me from him dated 20 February (Inclosure No. 2) which covers matters relating to the enforcement of the law. I have instructed both Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel that (if they agree) their testimony will be strictly limited to the laws as written and to avoid answering any questions relating to their enforcement, because this is obviously not within their competence or jurisdiction.

It possibly might be well for Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel to be present at a conference to be arranged by you that will include the U.S. Advisor to the Department of Justice.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls.
1. 3-part memo
2. Dr. Fraenkel's memo to Gen. Weckerling dtd 20 Feb.

JW/y

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

NAMES OF KOREANS RECOMMENDED TO APPEAR BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE I

1. KIM, Bong No - Director of the Department of Justice
2. LEE, Sang Ki - Justice of the Supreme Court
3. KIM, Hyung Min - Mayor of Seoul
4. LEE, Bum Suk - Head of Korean National Youth Corps
5. SIN, Tai Ik - Lawyer
6. CHANG, Kueng Keun - Chief Judge, Seoul District Court
7. SONG, Ho - Brigadier General, Head of Korean Constabulary
8. CHANG, Myun - Member of KILA and informal "Central Election Committee" (Catholic)
9. PAHK, Seung Ho (Mrs.) - Educator and Politician, Member of KILA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

4.6

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY. HANDLE AS C O N F I D E N T I A L.
THIS TEXT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE I

Recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections

1. The Interim Committee of the United Nations on 26 February 1948 adopted in addition to the Resolution an "explanatory note", reading in part as follows:

> "That elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognised and respected."

2. It is now incumbent on Sub-Committee 1 of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, charged "to devise ways and means to ensure a free atmosphere for elections" (A/AC.19/9/Corr.1) to formulate certain requirements to be recommended by the Commission to the United States authorities in South Korea on the understanding that these recommendations are acted upon by the authorities, in a way and to an extent satisfactory to the Commission.

A. The question of law

3. The Sub-Committee, having heard the views of Korean personalities and competent experts, has arrived at the conclusion that it is difficult to determine to what extent the free atmosphere required for the elections is ensured by the existing laws and regulations.

4. Meanwhile, the Military Governor has prepared a draft ordinance entitled "Changes in Criminal Procedure" which will greatly increase the civil liberties of the people of South Korea. The new ordinance provides that there shall be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant are permitted, no detention for longer than 48 hours without subsequent warrant; provisions for bail and counsel and punitive measures for abuse of power. The Sub-Committee recognizes that this ordinance is an important step forward in the direction of guaranteeing civil liberties.

5. The Sub-Committee suggests to the Commission a recommendation to the United States authorities to submit to it a compilation of the existing laws and regulations which, in its opinion, provide that "democratic rights of freedom of speech press and assembly would be recognized and respected". This compilation might, at a later stage, form the basis for a proclamation of the United States authorities on this subject.

6. Pending the receipt of such a compilation, the Sub-Committee is unable to pronounce itself on the adequacy of the existing laws and regulations governing this subject.

7. In the meantime, the Sub-Committee goes on record that in its opinion the above-mentioned freedoms do include the right to vote or not to vote and to advocate either point of view by peaceful and legal means. The Sub-Committee has taken note of the relevent testimony of Lieutenant-General John R. Hodge, Commanding General USAFIK, on 3 March 1948, document A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.11, which endorses this point of view.

B. The question of enforcement

8. The Sub-Committee is fully aware of the fact that neither laws, ordinances or proclamations in themselves provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections. The Sub-Committee has been impressed by the evidence submitted that the Police Department plays an important role in the application and execution of these laws and ordinances. It has come to the conclusion that there are divergent views among the Koreans about the manner in which the Police Department executes its duty, which might indicate that changes in the Department might be desirable.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



On the other hand, the Military authorities, taking into consideration the present circumstances, appear to be satisfied with the performance of the Police Department.

9. The Sub/Committee, therefore, recommends to the Commission to advise the appropriate authorities that the Commission is genuinely concerned about the possible role the police might play during the elections: that it will make it its task to watch the attitude of the police very closely and that the results of its observations will be an important factor in determining whether it is able to report to the General Assembly that the elections were held in a free atmosphere.

10. In addition, it recommends that the appropriate authorities be advised by the Commission to take such action as may bring about a re-orientation of the police force as to their attitude towards a free atmosphere for elections.

11. The Sub-Committee also studied the advisability of placing the national police under a special department for instance to a department of the Interior in the South Korean Interim Government.

12. It is a generally accepted principle of constitutional government that the police should be under a department of the government.

13. In South Korea, at this time, if action were taken which would thus place the police under a department of the Interim Government, it would serve as an indication of the desire and determination of the authorities to do everything in their power to provide guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections.

14. On the other hand, the Sub-Committee has noted that in the circumstances now obtaining in Korea, the police are responsible to the United States Military authorities and has been informed that they constitute an important element in maintaining conditions of security.

15. The Sub-Committee found it difficult to weigh these two sets of considerations and therefore submits this problem for consideration by the Commission.

16. The Sub-Committee has been informed by the thghest authority that among the factors that might adversely affect free elections, are the activities of some of the youth organizations.

17. The Sub-Committee suggests a recommendation from the Commission to the effect that it would be desirable that the competent authorities make it known to the leaders of youth organizations that the activities of their members are under the scrutiny of the United Nations Commission and that their attitude will be an important factor in the report the Commission will have to make to the General Assembly.

18. The Sub-Committee also suggests a recommendation that no members of youth organizations be allowed to congregate in the ~~m~~ vicinity of polling places, and that no uniformed members of these organizations be allowed in the vicinity of polling places except for the purpose of voting themselves.

C. Freedom of information

19. The Sub-Committee has decided that it would be desirable for the Commission to recommend to the United States authorities a strenuous and active campaign of impartial dissemination of information about the elections. The Sub-Committee is aware of the fact that this is the first election to be held in Korea, and an educational campaign on a nonpartisan basis would be extremely desirable.

20. The Sub-Committee would also suggest a recommendation from the Commission to ensure that the available newsprint, which it knows to be limited, be distributed on an equitable basis by the competent authorities and not on the basis of first come, first served, or of the ability of certain groups to buy out the market.

21. The Sub-Committee further suggests a recommendation from the Commission to the effect that if the radio stations are being put at the disposal of political candidates and parties, this be done on an equitable basis and not on the basis of ability to buy radio time.

. The question of "political prisoners"

22. The Commission has noted that during the hearings of Sub-Committee 2 none of the personalities was able to provide that Sub-Committee, although requested to do so, with lists of names of the political prisoners they had mentioned in the course of their hearings.

23. On the other hand, the Sub-Committee has also taken note of a memorandum submitted to it by Brigadier General Weckerling dated 29 Januaryl 1948, which stated, among other things, that of the total number of persons tried in Korean Courts, only "those in three categories: namely, 'participating in riot','participating in illegal

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



meeting', and 'distributing handbills', totaling 720 persons, could possibly be considered to be within the meaning of 'political offenses'".

These figures were based on the situation as of 31 October 1947.

24. The Sub-Committee, under these circumstances, is not in a position to pronounce itself on the fact whether or not there are 'political prisoners' detained in South Korea.

25. The Sub-Committee, however, wants to go on record that in its opinion political activity accompanied by crime such as, for instance, arson, counterfeiting, etc., cannot be considered as political offenses.

26. It further goes on record that in its opinion, participating in illegal meetings, distributing handbills, unless accompanied by a criminal act or incitement to criminal acts are to be considered as political offenses.

27. The Sub-Committee, fully recognizing the responsibilities for law and order by the authorities, but also taking into account the beneficial effects that might obtain from an act of good will and conciliation, suggests to the Commission a recommendation for a amnesty for persons described in paragraph 26 who have served or who would have served at least six months of their sentences at the time of the election date.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

15 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WECKERLING:

I was invited to appear before Subcommittee ~~III~~ I--freedom of atmosphere--and the members discussed a possibility of a bill of rights or ordinance embodying particularly freedom of press, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly. The members found satisfactory the unofficial draft which they have in their possession, and expressed a desire to have somewhat clarified the paragraph dealing with freedom of expression and thought that freedom of press, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly should be specifically included. They also wanted to know whether the Military Government contemplates issuing a bill of rights of the general type prepared by me or enumerate certain legislation and fill in whatever may not be covered by the general bill of rights. I told them that this is a matter of legislative technique and they expressed the view that the method adopted is to them immaterial.

The one thing they they had uppermost in their minds was the censorship of Korean mail by Korean authorities, and especially they wanted to know whether there is any legal basis for such censorship. Mr. Engers insisted that the Commission had received some mail from Koreans which had been censored. I told him I would make the necessary inquiries. Mr. Manet pointed out that the committee is interested in the legal basis. (It is well known that occasional opening of mail without legal authority occurs in all countries.)

In general, I emphasized and the committee understands that we have been busy with the election laws and the matter of the freedoms ~~we~~ proclaimed if not yet existing in legal form will be considered as soon as possible and in fact under consideration now.

Charles Pergler

CHARLES PERGLER

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 18 Mar Gen Weckerling

Military Governor

1. On 15 March the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (Subcommittee I), during discussion with Dr. Charles Pergler, inquired about censorship of Korean mail by authorities of the South Korean Interim Government. The members of the Subcommittee made it clear that they are not interested in

a. Censorship of civilian communications by occupation authorities, or

b. Censorship of mail from North Korea by USSR.

2. They also made the charge that mail for UNTCOK from individuals in South Korea was being censored. The attached envelope addressed to UN bearing the stamp "Released by Censorship" (Inclosure No. 1) was given to me by a member of UNTCOK as proof of the above. It was stated that many other envelopes received by UN were so marked.

3. An attempt to determine the legal basis of Korean censorship by my staff resulted in obtaining divergent views from two Departments of SKIG. (Inclosures No's. 2 and 3.)

4. Recommendation: In view of the official request for this information from UNTCOK, it is recommended that the undersigned be furnished information upon which to base a reply, specifically:

a. Legal basis for Korean domestic censorship.

b. SKIG policy toward censorship of mail for United Nations Commission as well as future practical execution of such policy.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: CG, USAFIK
POLAD
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
APO 235 UNIT 2

17 March 1948

SUBJECT: Laws Relating to Korean Mails

TO : Dr. Pergler, Legal Opinions Bureau, Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

1. The Japanese law, except where repealed by the Military Government, is still applicable to the Korean mails. Articles 16, 16-2 and 17 of Mail Law No. 54, March 12, 1900 are quoted as follows:

Article 16. If mail matter is suspected to contain any prohibited articles or to contravene the postal regulations, at the time of acceptance, the Postal Government Office is authorized to make request of the sender to open it and allow its contents to be examined.

If the sender refuses to open the same in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Postal Government Office shall refuse the service for it.

Article 16-2. If mail matter is suspected to contain any prohibited articles or to contravene the Postal regulations, while it is in the service of Postal Government Office, the Postal Government Office is authorized to make request of the addressee or the sender to open it and allow its contents to be examined.

If the addressee or the sender refuses to open the same in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, or if it is impossible to make request of the addressee or the sender to open the same, a Postal Government Office designated by the competent Minister is authorized to open it.

Article 17. By mail matter are meant letter mails and parcel mails.

PENALTIES

2. The following Articles of mail law contain penalties for illegal handling of mails:

Article 44. Penal servitude below one year or a penalty below Y200 shall be imposed upon a person who violates the privacy of correspondence under the treatment of a post office.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Penal servitude below two years or a penalty below ¥300 shall be imposed upon a person engaged in the mail service who perpetrates the such criminal acts as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The punishment mentioned in this Article shall not be imposed until a complaint is laid.

Article 52. Penal servitude below three years or a penalty below ¥500 shall be imposed upon a person who opens, impairs, conceals or abandons without justificable reason mail matters in the service of a post office, or delivers them without justifiable reason to a person other than the addressee. However, in case crimes mentioned above coincide with those provided for in Article 258 or Article 259 of the Criminal Code, the punishments of the latter shall be imposed.

Treatment in this case obviously relates to handling by what we know as employees in Dead Letter Offices.

3. The Chief of the Postal Bureau has advised that the laws referred to above are still in force and that postmasters are prohibited from delivering mail to persons not ordinarily authorized to receive it unless a court order for delivery of such mail is produced. Investigation discloses that there are no violations of these laws and further that Korean police do not in any way censor any civilian mail.

WM. D. HAMLIN
Colonel Sig C
Adviser to Director

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

19 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GEN. HECKERLING

SUBJECT: Censorship of Mail

Reference your memorandum of 18 March 1948 to the Military Governor, reporting that mail for UNTCOK has been censored and recommending that you be informed as to the "SKIG policy toward censorship of mail for UNTCOK as well as future practice for execution of such policy," I offer the following:

1. The mail is censored by a section operating under the G-2 Section.

2. On 29 December 1947, I sent the following memorandum to my Censorship Section: "There will be no censorship of mail addressed to any individual of the United Nations Commission or to the Commission as a whole."

3. When it was reported to me, about 24 January 1948, that a letter addressed to the Commission had been inadvertently opened and stamped, I repeated instructions to my unit and I also took up the matter with the Military Governor. Military Government was involved in that the Post Office was not supposed to send any U.N. mail to my Censorship Section.

4. After further interchange of memorandums and telephone calls, I was under the impression that both the Post Office and Censorship Section were operating on as an efficient a basis with respect to this mail as could be expected. It is obvious that occasionally a Korean in the Post Office will fail to keep a letter addressed to the U.N. Commission out of the sacks destined for the Censorship Section. It is also obvious that Koreans in the Censorship Section will not invariably spot the letters erroneously sent to them.

5. So far, only two incidents of opening United Nations Commission envelopes have been reported to me. The first was the one reported above. The second was one addressed to Mr. Graham Lucas. I handled the latter case in a personal note to Mr. Lucas which he later reported to me orally was completely satisfactory. I know that in January 1948 there were numerous letters addressed to the U.N. which were stamped "Released by Censorship." They had not been opened. I issued a directive to stop this practice and to return the mail inadvertently received without putting any story at all on it.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



6. I had hoped to be notified whenever any other violations occurred. I hope you will impress on the members of the U.N. Commission what the attitude of this headquarters is and assure them that I would appreciate being notified whenever violations of my instructions occur. It may also be well to tell them that our "censorship" consists only of scanning the mail and, to the best of my knowledge, has never included the deletion of any part of any piece of correspondence.

Thomas M. Watlington

THOMAS M. WATLINGTON
Colonel GSC
AC of S G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

22 Mar 1948 | Jt Comm | CG USAFIK

1. Attached (inclosure No. 1) is a draft of a statement entitled "Rights of the Korean People" which is believed to meet the suggestions of UNTCOK as voiced during the appearance of Generals Hodge, Dean and the undersigned before Sub-committee No. 1.

2. The proposed document embodies all rights already promised specifically to the Koreans, including the new ordinance affecting the power of the police recently promulgated by General Dean. Nothing new was included.

3. There will be considerable speculation as to the purpose of the issuance of such a document at this time, particularly in Korea and the U.S. Moscow and Pyongyang will not neglect to comment if there are vulnerable points.

4. The publication of the document is not intended to give the impression of the proclamation of a basic "Bill of Rights", for this is not the function of an occupation army and a temporary government. A proclamation of this sort is a matter for inclusion in a constitution prepared by the Koreans themselves. It is merely a compilation of rights and freedoms already specifically guaranteed to the Korean people and actually enjoyed by them at present.

5. Dr. Fergler's views embodied in the attached paper (inclosure No. 2) differ in one respect from that of the undersigned, particularly as to general effect of the proposed document. Dr. Fergler, as I understand his comments, sees the document as a declaration of future intent. As indicated above, I view the document merely as a summarization of right and freedoms already guaranteed to the Korean people by our proclamations and M.G. ordinances, as well as intent and specific practice.

6. In general, it is believed that the effect will be favorable for all viewpoints, including the Korean. The Russians may attack us for writing a "Constitution" for the South Koreans in defense of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(continued)

their own plans. They will compare the proposed paper unfavorably to their own complete constitution. In the U.S. it will be viewed in some quarters as a belated attempt to reply to charges that this is a "police state".

7. A first draft of this paper was submitted to UNTCOK and favorably received.

8. Recommendations: It is recommended that the attached paper be adopted substantially as written for submission to UNTCOK.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls.
Incl #1 Rights of the Korean People (draft)
Incl #2 Ltr Dean Pergler

cc: Military Governor
POLAD

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECOND DRAFT

RIGHTS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

Purpose of this Declaration.--One of the solemnly declared war objectives under the Cairo Declaration (December 1943) and the Potsdam Declaration (July 1945) was the establishment, in due course, of a free and independent Korea. That meant, also, a democratic Korea with a Government responsible to the people and one based on the freely expressed will of the people. For this reason, and in preparation for the eventual transfer of power to a representative government, the United States Army Military Government in Korea, at the very beginning of the occupation, took steps to liberate the people of Korea from various tyrannical and oppressive Japanese laws relative to the freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, religion and thought. Later by Ordinance No. 6, September 29, 1945, racial and religious discrimination in the schools was prohibited. By Ordinance No. 11, October 9, 1945, another series of discriminatory laws, oppressive to the Korean people, was repealed specifically. In addition, the Ordinance repealed all other laws, decrees or orders having the force of law, the judicial or administrative enforcement of which would cause discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed, or political opinions. Thus, by these and other measures, the military government sought to advance the cause of democratic progress and provide a free atmosphere for political and social activity of the Korean people and for justice under law. In view of the forthcoming historic

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

elections prior to the promulgation of the Korean constitution by elected Korean representatives, it is deemed appropriate to emphasize the recognized liberties of the Korean people:

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

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

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

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

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

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7. All persons accused of crime shall be placed on trial without unreasonable delay and entitled to bail as provided by law. Cruel and unusual punishments may not be inflicted and confessions induced by torture and duress of any kind are inadmissible in trial of offenders or legal proceedings of any kind.

8. Freedom of assembly and association, as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are recognized. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of means of communication be violated.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. A.
3 Military Governor of Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

25 Aug 48

# UNTCOK (Main Committee)
## (Summary Record of Meetings)

33-B

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

UNTCOK RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.12
4 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWELFTH MEETING

United Nations Building
Shanghai, China
Thursday, 3 June 1948, at 11.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G. S. PATTERSON (Canada)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 12)

The agenda was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE SUMMARY RECORDS OF OBSERVATION GROUPS IX AND VIII FOR THE PERIOD 7 TO 12 MAY 1948.

Mr. PAUL BONCOUR (France) said that the record of Observation Group IX had been limited to a certain number of the more important observations. If he had included all the important facts of each interview, the document would have been several times longer. Mr. Milner had been authorized to effect the necessary editorial changes. There were three annexes still to be attached: a map of the itinerary, a pamphlet handed to Mr. Grand (Secretariat) near the 38th parallel, and a sketch of the room in which the ballots had been counted.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the phrase: "and whatever distrust the Commission may have felt toward the regime exercising power in Seoul and its police force" should be deleted from the final paragraph as it tended to indicate an attitude of the Commission.

Agreed.

On the insistence of Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic), it was decided to amend the words: "intended to leave" to read: "left" in the final paragraph.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



summary records of the Observation Groups had been the relevant decision taken at the third meeting of the Main Committee*. According to Lake Success practice, summary records should conform to a certain pattern; it was for that reason that the Main Committee had deleted a number of conclusions from a summary record at its ninth meeting**, as it had been felt that conclusions should not appear in a summary record, which the Committee had decided should be the form of record for the Observation Groups. The draft record approved at the eleventh meeting had been issued at the time with the approval of Mr. Costilhes but, in view of Mr. Manet's request, it had not been sent to Lake Success, pending a decision by the Main Committee.

It was agreed to substitute the revised text under discussion for the previously adopted summary record of Observation Group VIII.

The meeting rose at 12.10 p.m.

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.3, page 6
**Document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.9, page 7.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED.
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.13
21 June 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRTEENTH MEETING

MC 13

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,

Friday, 18 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. [illegible] |
| El Salvador | Mr. [illegible] |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 13)

The agenda was adopted.

1st Subj.

COMPLAINT CONCERNING THE CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION OF THE CANDIDACY OF MR. DANIEL CHOI (NEUNG-CHIN) IN ELECTORAL DISTRICT TONG-DAI-MUN A, SEOUL CITY (~~document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.9, pages 4-5, A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10, A/AC.19/SC.4/Add.11~~).

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recapitulated the case of Mr. Choi. The complaint of Mr. Choi might be considered separately from the other complaints since the Main Committee at its 9th meeting had referred it for special examination by the United States authorities. The latter had set up a Board of Investigation which had reported to the Military Governor on 19 May that the decision of the National Election Committee invalidating Mr. Choi's candidacy should be upheld (~~document A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10, page 4~~). In a statement dated 20 May, Mr. Choi had questioned the validity of the investigation partly on technical

/ grounds

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The reply of the United States authorities concerning the first category dealt with complaints submitted from the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front and Report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements. The United States authorities comments were: (a) those organizations were avowed enemies of the 10 May elections and their complaints had been aimed at discrediting the elections, and (b) a certain number of the complaints had been investigated by the City of Seoul authorities who had reported that the complaints had been without foundation in fact. (a) (b)

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) felt that such replies were insufficient since the investigations in most cases had been conducted by the Korean authorities against whom the complaints had been made. The Committee should ask the United States authorities for their own opinion in all such cases.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Australian representative. The United Nations would hold the United States authorities responsible for the elections, not the South Korean authorities. Investigations conducted by Koreans only could not be considered adequate in the circumstances. Some complaints which had been submitted might be of importance, since they might be quoted by certain delegations to the General Assembly in order to criticize the Commission and its work. He referred especially to the complaints of the Democratic National Front. He had found amongst his documents a report of that organization called the "Third Report", dealing with the way in which voting had been conducted. Some allegations were clearly false, some however needed investigation. He suggested that the report be transmitted to the United States Liaison Officer with a request for investigation. The Principal Secretary should also / convey

---

* Documents A/AC.19/SC.4/23 and A/AC.19/SC.4/18
** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



grounds as to the competence of members of the Board to engage in the examination of finger-prints. In the new complaint submitted to the Commission, Mr. Choi had requested that: "a careful and unbiased reconsideration" be given to that case (~~document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.5/Add.11~~).

The CHAIRMAN thought that in taking a decision regarding the complaints, the Main Committee should keep in mind that the task of the Commission had been only to observe the elections. Thus its responsibilities in dealing with complaints should be limited to transmitting to the United States authorities specific complaints substantiated by definite facts. He recalled that the Election Law had provided for a time limit for submitting complaints.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered that the Election Law clearly defined a procedure for submitting complaints. Legally speaking, the Commission had no jurisdiction in such matters and its role was simply of a moral nature. Therefore, the Committee should limit its action to acknowledging receipt of Mr. Choi's last communication and communicating it to the proper United States authorities, with reference to previous correspondence.

DECISION: Agreed.

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~~)

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that other specific complaints submitted to the United States authorities in accordance with the Main Committee's decision at its 5th meeting consisted broadly of three classes: (1) complaints communicated by a political or social organization, (2) complaints submitted by various individuals to the Commission's Observation Groups, and (3) complaints submitted to the Commission by candidates or their agents.

(1) (2) in column

/ The reply

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



The reply of the United States authorities concerning the first category dealt with complaints submitted from the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front and Report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements. The United States authorities comments were: (a) those organizations were avowed enemies of the 10 May elections and their complaints had been aimed at discrediting the elections, and (b) a certain number of the complaints had been investigated by the City of Seoul authorities who had reported that the complaints had been without foundation in fact.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) felt that such replies were insufficient since the investigations in most cases had been conducted by the Korean authorities against whom the complaints had been made. The Committee should ask the United States authorities for their own opinion in all such cases.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Australian representative. The United Nations would hold the United States authorities responsible for the elections, not the South Korean authorities. Investigations conducted by Koreans only could not be considered adequate in the circumstances. Some complaints which had been submitted might be of importance, since they might be quoted by certain delegations to the General Assembly in order to criticize the Commission and its work. He referred especially to the complaints of the Democratic National Front. He had found amongst his documents a report of that organization called the "Third Report", dealing with the way in which voting had been conducted. Some allegations were clearly false, some however needed investigation. He suggested that the report be transmitted to the United States Liaison Officer with a request for investigation. The Principal Secretary should also / convey

---

* Documents A/AC.19/SC.4/23 and A/AC.19/SC.4/18
** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



convey to General Weckerling the feelings of the Committee as expressed by Mr. Jackson.

He further stressed the necessity for speedy action in gathering information concerning the elections. As long as the Commission did not have all such data at its disposal, it would be difficult to put a final touch to Chapter VI of the Report.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that the report of the National Democratic Front to which the French representative had referred, had been left on his desk, in his absence, by a newspaperman who had later explained to him that the authors of that report were reluctant to submit it directly to the Commission. He had passed it to the Principal Secretary, since in his opinion, that document was destined for information of all the members, although not formally addressed either to him or to the Commission.

M. MILNER, Principal Secretary, explained that in similar cases, communications had been delivered by hand to the Secretariat at the Duk Soo Palace or to the Chairman or a member of the Commission. The only question was whether in the present instance the communications had been presented to the Commission. In view of the then Chairman's action in the matter, he had made available original copies of one communication for information purposes.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) felt that since that document had not been properly presented to the Commission, or to any of its members, it should not be dealt with by the Committee.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), although agreeing in principle with the Philippine representative, considered that it was advisable to consider the complaints contained in the communication. It was in the interest of the Commission to have at its disposal all such information, in case some delegations to

/ the General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the General Assembly should refer to the allegations contained in that report.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) recalled that the Election Law contained provisions concerning its violations. The Main Committee had a moral responsibility only and should be very careful in exercising it. Therefore, it should limit its interventions exclusively to those cases which were seriously substantiated by facts and properly presented.

The CHAIRMAN thought that there were, broadly speaking, two sets of complaints: (1) those coming from responsible parties, and (2) those containing general allegations. He considered that complaints of the second category should be sifted by the Secretariat. Only those allegations substantiated by evidence should be transmitted to the United States authorities.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that that was the procedure which had been followed.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the same procedure should be applied in the case of the report of the National Democratic Front.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) agreed that such should be the procedure for dealing with complaints properly addressed to the Commission. However, he objected to the Committee's taking cognizance of a document which had not been formally submitted to it.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) said that the Committee had received complaints or information in various ways. Since the report had been left on the desk of the Canadian representative, it might be considered as handed to a member of the Commission.

Mr PATTERSON (Canada) thought that the selection of any complaint in the report for submission to the United States authorities should in the circumstances be made strictly and

/ would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would depend on how specific the supporting evidence was.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that in the circumstances the Committee might allow himself and the Principal Secretary to decide whether or not any part of the report of the National Democratic Front should be transmitted to the United States authorities.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) requested to have it put on record that he objected to the Committee dealing with any document not properly addressed to it.

DECISION: The suggestion of the Chairman was adopted.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that regarding the second class of complaints the United States Liaison Officer had given specific replies in most instances to the complaints submitted to the Observation Groups*. In general, it had been felt that the facts as investigated did not warrant the complaints having been made.

With reference to the third category of complaints, he said that complaints from the following candidates or campaign agents had been received: Yun Sok-ku, Kim Kyong-Bae, Choi Byong-Wook, Im Hong-Chai, Pak Jung-Jo, Yi Nyong-woo and Whang Ha-soo. Investigations had been made of all those complaints except that of Mr. Whang Ha-soo. However, similar allegations by Mr. Suh Sang-Kyung had been investigated. Mr. Kim who had withdrawn his complaint, and Mr. Yun were winning candidates in their respective districts, and Mr. Choi and Mr. Yi were reported on investigation to have withdrawn their complaints. In regard to certain complaints by or on behalf of candidates, the United States Liaison Officer had suggested, in addition to submitting the reports of the investigation, that the Commission might wish to call to the attention of the complainants sections 50-52 of the Election Law

/ which

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.2, pages 5-14.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



which provided for submission of complaints as to the validity of the election in any district to an Election Review Board.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) considered that the Commission should request more information in those cases where the investigation had been conducted by the authorities accused of breaking the law.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, inquired whether it was the desire of the members that he should request the United States Liaison Officer to give the Committee the opinion of the United States authorities on cases which had been investigated by Korean authorities against whom the complaint was made.

~~Agreed.~~

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, further inquired whether it was the desire of the Committee to transmit to the United States Liaison Officer, for their observations, further complaints received which were substantiated by concrete facts.

DECISION. Agreed on the above two points of Mr. MILNER.

3rd subject

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~~)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that that item had been put on the agenda in compliance with the wish expressed by the French representative.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that he had read carefully all documents mentioned in the agenda. He felt that there were still two fundamental points which needed clarification: (1) statistical data on void and blank ballots cast at the elections and (2) the political affiliation of the independent members of the Assembly.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said in regard to the first point that he had requested the United States Liaison Officer to supply the Committee with the official information and that it

/ would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would be available shortly. However, the question of the political affiliation of elected representatives registered as non-party candidates was of a different kind. The only official information received so far had been circulated in document A/AC.19/SC.4/66/Add.2. The United States Liaison Officer had mentioned ~~only~~ that it was not possible to provide any authoritative and precise information on that subject. Information about it would be in the nature of the well-informed estimates. Claims and couter-claims were being made as to the number of independents who supported the various parties represented in the Assembly. Moreover the independents had themselves organized political clubs within the Assembly whose membership and programme were not definite.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the official data concerning invalid ballots might be transmitted directly to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the procedure proposed by the Chairman. However, he was disappointed with the view of the United States Liaison Officer on the question of the independents. He felt that under those circumstances, the Committee itself should take steps to find out what the political affiliation of the independent members of the Assembly was. He understood that a number of groups and clubs had been already formed by members of the Assembly and he wondered whether the Committee should not hear some of the leaders of those organizations.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed that a survey of the political composition of the Assembly was essential. He thought that the Committee should give that question further consideration.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, pointed out that factual material was available in the daily summaries of the Assembly's

/activities

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



activities issued by the United States authorities.

It was decided to adjourn discussion until the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.15
20 July 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

15

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

# SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Monday, 19 July 1948, at 10.15 a.m. -1700

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Present: | Australia | Mr. JAMIESON |
| | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | | Mr. SSUTU |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |
| | Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 15)

The agenda was adopted.

1st Subj

Misinterpretation by the press of the Latin resolution

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED WITH REGARD TO ITEM 3 OF THE AGENDA

M. P-B (F.)

The CHAIRMAN said that he intended, in his introductory remarks, to refer to the misinterpretations by the press of the attitude of the Commission towards the National Assembly. He would take care to do that prudently, so as not to appear, on one side, to hold the Korean authorities responsible for press commentaries, and, on the other side, not to give the impression that there was any divergence of opinions amongst the members of the Committee.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the only difficulty which had divided the members of the Committee had been the use of the adjective "national", since at no time the question of the recognition of the Assembly had been raised. Recognition had a special meaning in the international law and could apply only to individual governments, but not to international bodies.

/ In the case

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



In the case of the National Assembly, the Commission had only taken note of its constitution.

2d Subj. CONSULTATION WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE OF THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

On the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Chang Myun, Chairman, and MM. Yun Tchi-young, Mr. Lee Hoon-ku, Mr. Kim Do-yun, and Mr. Chang Ki-young, members of the Temporary Liaison Committee took their places at the Committee table.

Mr. P-B(Fr.) The CHAIRMAN said that the Main Committee felt very happy at starting formal co-operation with the Liaison Committee of the Korean National Assembly elected by the people of that part of Korea to which the Commission had access. As stated already to this Assembly in the speech of his predecessor, Mr. Valle, the elections of 10 May 1948 had been held in a free atmosphere and the electoral procedure had been correctly applied; the Assembly constituted therefore the expression of the will of the electorate.

The lack, thus far, of any formal consultations between the Commission and the Liaison Committee might have led to a somewhat delicate situation due to certain irresponsible elements, over which the Assembly could have no control, since the press in South Korea was free, and to a wrong interpretation given by some press comments to the speech of Mr. Valle on 30 June and the communications addressed by the Commission to Mr. Rhee, Chairman of the Assembly. He felt sure, however, that all members of the Assembly had duly noted the very careful way in which those verbal and written communications had been worded. The Commission had taken note of the decision of the elected representatives to constitute a National Assembly, but it had been careful to avoid any responsibility to recognize the title of "National". It did not mean that the members of the Assembly had not the full right to give to it any name they wanted. On the other hand the Commission had the obligation to stress that its relations with the Assembly were only based on factual grounds.

He considered it of great importance that the Liaison Committee realized on what delicate basis the collaboration between the Assembly and the

/ Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Commission was placed. He hoped that that would also be kept in mind when the formation of a government would be considered. He felt it his duty to explain that in a friendly and frank way so as to avoid any misunderstanding in the future.

He further asked the Liaison Committee for an authorized English version of Mr. Rhee's speech delivered before the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence. Divergent reports had been published and might lead to international polemics. It was important therefore for the Commission to know what, in fact, had been said.

Mr. CHANG, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, said that the Committee was greatly honoured by having been invited to meet formally with the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The Liaison Committee felt it its obligation to keep the Commission informed on the proceedings of the Assembly and all important events had been reported to the Principal Secretary. Up to that time all the members of the Assembly had been busily engaged in passing the Constitution and the law on the formation of the government. It was expected to proceed the next day to the election of the President and Vice-President. The President, with the consent of the Assembly, would appoint a Prime Minister, and in a week or so the Cabinet might be formed. The Commission would be duly notified of the fact of the formation of the government.

Referring to the Chairman's remarks, he did not believe that there was any misunderstanding in the Assembly as to the attitude taken by the Commission. It had been duly stated in all the communications of the Commission that it had taken note of the fact that the Assembly had been established. Note had been taken by the Assembly that the word "recognition" had not been used. He perfectly realized that the Commission was not entitled to take decisions on recognition, since that was an attribute of individual governments only. He had been well aware and had deplored the irresponsible comments of the press, over which the Assembly had no control. However, in private conversations

/ with pressmen,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



with pressmen, he had stressed the erroneous interpretations they had given to the Commission's communications. The Assembly, however, had abstained from formally rectifying those comments.

He assured the Main Committee that no misunderstandings existed and he did not expect any misunderstanding in the future.

As to the speech of Mr. Rhee, it had been delivered outside the Assembly and could not involve its responsibility. He was well aware of various tendentious press reports which had circulated on that subject; they were incorrect. In his speech, Mr. Rhee had made reference to the people in the North, who had been persecuted by the Communists and had taken refuge in the South and he stressed the necessity of combatting communism. Some newspapers had changed that idea and had attributed to Mr. Rhee the words: "combatting the USSR". Denial had been published by several newspapers, but he would submit to the Committee an authorized English translation.

D.B(Fr.)
The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Chang for his frank and friendly statement. The Commission had also abstained from rectifying the press comments. The country was on its way to independence and it had not been considered advisable to interfere in questions belonging to the elected representatives, such as the constitution of the National Assembly or the formation of a government. He was glad to hear that members of the Assembly had rightly interpreted the attitude of the Commission and that there was no misunderstandin as to the stand of the Commission. He shared the hope of Mr. Chang that such misunderstandings would not arise in the future.

He noticed that the Liaison Committee did envisage the notification to the Commission of the fact of the creation of a Korean Government in Seoul. He agreed that the Liaison Committee should be the proper agency to transmit to the Main Committee such a notification.

He expressed the hope that steps would be taken in advance to avoid the repetition of erroneous comments by the press at the time of the notification to the Commission of the formation of the government.

/ He understood

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He understood that the Assembly had no responsibility for Mr. Rhee's speech. If he wanted to know its exact text, it was because the Commission was preoccupied with the possible repercussions of that speech and wanted to be able to reply to the eventual accusation that the trend of political developments following the elections of 10 May had not been in accordance with the wishes of the United Nations, as specified in paragraph 2 of the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to Mr. Menon on 1 March 1948 (document A/AC.19/45).

Mr. CHANG, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, said that great care would be taken to avoid repetitions of any further misinterpretations of the Commission's position.

With regard to the letter of 1 March 1948, he considered that the term "other Korean groups which might not have participated in the elections", applied to the people in North Korea since in South Korea there had been no group which had not participated in the elections.

In that respect he recalled that the first resolution passed by the Assembly had been an appeal to the people in North Korea. All members of the Assembly considered it their most essential task and were unanimous in the desire to attain the unity of Korea. That was why the appeal had been made asking the people in the North to send their representatives elected under the supervision of the United Nations. A copy of that appeal had been handed to the Chairman of the Commission and to the Principal Secretary.

On its part, the Assembly had taken all possible steps to have the appeal reach the people in the North. Finally, the Commission had been requested on 12 July to transmit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for communication to North Korea through the USSR Government. The Assembly had done everything it could and hoped that the whole world would know that it was most anxious that elections be held in North Korea under the supervision of the United Nations.

If members of the Main Committee had any suggestion to make, they would be gratefully accepted.

/ The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Mr. P-B(F.)

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the request of the Liaison Committee presented in its letter of 12 July had been transmitted to Lake Success. However, the experience which the Commission had had in its dealings with the Soviet authorities in North Korea and the USSR Government obliged him to make reservations as to the practicability of the rest of the procedure.

He took note of Mr. Chang's statement that no methods, other than issuing an appeal to the people in North Korea, had been used to attain unity. He stated that the Commission would feel obliged to report to the General Assembly and to submit its recommendations with regard to the independence and unity of Korea. The Commission would have to consider the international situation, and in particular the relations of the two occupying powers in Korea, as well as the national factors, such as for instance the imminent constitution of separate governments in the North and in the South. Those recommendations would necessarily depend on the nature of decisions taken in that respect by South and North Korea.

He hoped that the happy contact established by that first meeting would be maintained and developed.

Mr. CHANG, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, expressed again his gratitude and that of his colleagues. He felt that no other organization was more concerned or interested in assisting Korea in achieving its independence and unity as the United Nations. The Assembly was, so to speak, a child of the United Nations and would look to it for guidance and assistance. Although no immediate steps to realize the unity of Korea could be taken, it was to be hoped that some formula would be found later. In spite of all difficulties, international and otherwise, the Korean people would never give up their hope and they counted on the help of the United Nations.

Mr. P-B(F.)

The CHAIRMAN assured the members of the Liaison Committee that all the members of the Commission had deeply at heart the interests of Korea.

He enquired whether the Liaison Committee would report to the Assembly informally or publicly. If the report was made at a public session, the Main Committee might consider it advisable to issue a press release of its own.

/ Mr. CHANG

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. CHANG, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, said that he would report to the Assembly at its next public meeting; he did not think that his statement would necessitate a press release by the Main Committee since it would be made in a very general way.

Mr. Chang, Chairman, and the other members of the Temporary Liaison Committee, withdrew.

Mr. P.B(Fr.) The CHAIRMAN thought that unless the statement by Mr. Chang to the Assembly was not considered satisfactory, there was no need to issue a press release. Trusted interpreters would be present at the next meeting of the Assembly and would report to the Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) paid tribute to the way in which Mr.P.B the Chairman had conducted the consultation. He was especially appreciative of the tact with which the Chairman had dealt with the question of the press misinterpretations.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic), Mr. SINGH (India), and Mr. JAMIESON (Australia), associated themselves with the Canadian representative's statement.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Verbatim

United Nations / Nations Unies

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.16
21 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY / ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

16

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 20 July 1948, at 12 noon

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

CONSIDERATION OF THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 20 JULY 1948, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE MAIN COMMITTEE

The CHAIRMAN said that he had asked the French Vice-Consul to attend the meeting of the Assembly and have a report made of the statement of Mr. Chang, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee. The Korean interpreter of the Commission was prevented from going due to illness.

He had just received the translation of Mr. Chang's statement as follows:

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

That version was not a verbatim report but contained the substance of Mr. Chang's declaration.

Since that statement did not correspond to the facts, he wondered whether the Committee wanted a press release to be issued, or a press

/conference

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



conference to be held; he felt that the release of his letter to Mr. Chang of 16 July, might be sufficient.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered the statement unsatisfactory; some sentences were incorrect and mischievous. He thought that it should be rectified.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) thought that if something were to be done, it should be done without delay so as to prevent any press comments on Mr. Chang's statement.

Mr. SINGH (India) believed that the release of the Chairman's letter of 16 July together with a short explanatory note might serve the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether a verbal explanation of the situation would not be preferable. A press release rectifying the statement might lead to a polemic and finally the minutes might have to be published and since, as he understood, one of the members considered that his remarks at the last meeting did not correspond to the views of all the members, the release of the minutes of the meeting might not be advisable.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) felt that he should make clear the position of the Salvadorian delegation. When the question of the press comments had been brought up, he had indicated that the Main Committee had no right to ask the Liaison Committee for explanation, since liberty of the press existed in South Korea. Neither the Administration nor the Legislative body could be held responsible for the attitude of the press. His observations on that point might have been too discreet. He considered that the Chairman had conducted the consultations in a very able way and his remarks were not intended as criticism. He merely deplored the fact that that question had been raised and he considered it unfair to the Liaison Committee.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regrets for not having given satisfaction to the Salvadorian representative. He pointed out the difficulty which he had had to face as interpreter of the different views of the members of the Commission.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic), while agreeing with the Salvadorian

/representative

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



representative on the question of principle, considered that the Chairman had conducted the consultation in a most tactful manner. He felt that, since Mr. Chang had not referred to press comments, this question should be considered as closed.

He thought that under the circumstances, the publication of the Chairman's letter of 16 July should be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN said that as French representative he favoured the release of his letter without any comment, but as chairman, the observations of three of his colleagues led him to consider that some press conference might be necessary.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that before any decision was taken, the Committee should have the Korean text of Mr. Chang's statement.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, stated that he would ask the Liaison Committee for the full text of Mr. Chang's speech.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that since it was too late to issue a press release which would reach the Korean press in time for publication in the next edition, it was advisable to wait until an authorized statement was obtained.

Agreed.

Mr. LIU (China) suggested that it should be left to the discretion of the Chairman and the Principal Secretary whether a press release or a press conference was necessary.

Agreed.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

RESTRICTED

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.17
22 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Wednesday, 21 July 1948, at 1.15 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

CONSIDERATION OF THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 20 JULY 1948, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE MAIN COMMITTEE

The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the last meeting it had been decided to leave to the Chair the decision on the way to rectify the statement of Mr. Chang, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, should that appeared necessary.

He had received the full text of Mr. Chang's statement late in the afternoon of 20 July, and he had found it practically identical to the first report received. The last few sentences read as follows:

> "Five members of the Liaison Committee therefore consulted with the Commission with reference to this subject. Although no definite conclusions has been reached at the consultation, both the Commission and the National Assembly expressed their desire that North Korea would conduct a general election in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations so that the Korean National Assembly may be made more perfect.
>
> In conclusion, the Commission will send the resolution unanimously adopted by the National Assembly on 12 June, to its Headquarters at Lake Success. And we (The Temporary Liaison Committee and the UNTCK) exchanged views as to how to further our common objectives in full co-operation."

In accordance with the mandate he had received, he had decided to release to the press his letter to Mr. Chang of 16 July, and to hold a press conference at 10 a.m. on 21 July.

In his statement to the press, he had been very careful to avoid entering into any polemic with Mr. Chang's statement, and he had not even

/alluded.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



alluded to it. He had spoken of the unanimity of the Commission in adopting the First Part of the Report and had stressed the fact that no reservations or observations had been made, which was rather exceptional in the records of the United Nations. He had also pointed out the friendliness and cordiality which had prevailed at the first formal meeting between the Main Committee and the Liaison Committee and the unanimity reached on certain points of a rather delicate nature. He had said that the Liaison Committee had agreed with the Main Committee that some press comments on the alleged "recognition" of the National Assembly had to be deplored, and the members of the Liaison Committee had promised to make all necessary efforts to prevent such re-occurrences in the future. The recognition of a National Government could not be the function of an international body but that of other governments only.

He had further pointed out that unanimity had been reached to consider the procedure suggested in the last paragraph of his letter of 16 July as the only sound one. That paragraph read as follows:

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

The members of the Liaison Committee had understood the impracticability of reaching the people in North Korea through Lake Success and Moscow.

He had then said that the last point on which unanimity had been obtained was the importance for the Commission to have an authentic version of Mr. Rhee's speech to the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence.

At no point had he criticized the chairman of the Liaison Committee, but he thought that the result of the press conference would clarify the position taken by the Main Committee and would prevent whatever misinterpretations might be given to Mr. Chang's statement.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the Chairman's statement

/to the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to the press had touched on points which had not been mentioned in Mr. Chang's report to the Assembly and had gone beyond the lines tentatively discussed at the previous meeting when he had suggested that the letter of 16 July be published. The Chairman had made comments which might lead to polemics. He considered that that question should not be closed as long as the reactions of the press were not known.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) said that he had made his position quite clear at the previous meeting of the Main Committee. He had been opposed to discussing with the Liaison Committee the question of press comments for which the Assembly could have no responsibility.

With regard to that part of the Chairman's statement which referred to the question of the "recognition" of the Assembly, he felt obliged to dissociate himself from those remarks, unless he had misinterpreted the translation, since the recognition of an Assembly was not a function of a government: a government might only recognize another government.

The CHAIRMAN considered that under the circumstances a press conference had been necessary. He took full responsibility for what he had said. Only in the light of the reactions of the press could his statement be judged. With reference to the Salvadorian representative's remarks, he stressed that he had not used the word "recognition" in the wrong way Mr. Valle had understood it.

The meeting rose at 1.45 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations / Nations Unies

RESTRICTED

File

GENERAL ASSEMBLY / ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.18
29 July 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

18 M.C.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 27 July 1948, at 10.35 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

CONSIDERATION OF THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 20 JULY 1948, FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH THE MAIN COMMITTEE

The CHAIRMAN recalled that it had been agreed at the last meeting of the Main Committee to leave the question of his statement to the press open. He understood that the Philippine representative had some observations to make.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) recalled that it had been agreed at the fifteenth meeting of the Main Committee not to issue any press release on the consultation with the Liaison Committee unless the statement of Mr. Chang to the National Assembly was not considered satisfactory.

At the sixteenth meeting, it had been agreed to release the letter of the Chairman of 16 July, and, eventually, to accompany it with a short explanatory note. However, to his great surprise he had found the following press comment in the Seoul Times of July 27th.:

> "The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea unexpectedly gave the five committee members of the Liaison Committee of the National Assembly to understand that the Commission had never approved the Assembly to be of nation-wide character, Monday July 19, it was reported by Bruce Li, correspondent of the Chinese News Agency, according to Korean Press.
>
> The Commission expressed this standpoint abruptly to the Committee's men representing the National Assembly who came to the United Nations body for consultation with regard to the formation of a National Government of Korea."

/ Although

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Although he had never questioned the opinion that the Commission could not recognize the Assembly, since that was not its function, he considered that the Chairman had gone beyond what had been agreed upon, since Mr. Chang had made no reference in his report to the question of recognition of the National Assembly.

On 24 July, the Seoul Times had referred directly to the Chairman's statement as follows:

> "The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has never approved the National Assembly, and no delegate to the Commission is qualified to approve the Assembly or the National Government, even in his individual capacity, declared Mr. Paul-Boncour, the French delegate to the Commission and the present Chairman of it, at his press conference given to foreign correspondents, Wednesday July 21.'"

He refused to believe that those reports represented the views expressed by the Chairman. Many things were published in the press which did not correspond to reality. However, a polemic had been engaged which he considered detrimental to the Commission.

On 24 July, a translation of Korean daily newspapers, circulated by the USAFIK had reported a summary of a comment of the "Hyun Dai Ilbo" as follows:

> "Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea meets the Press. Summary: The Commission cannot approve the new government in South Korea, because it is under the influence of the occupation force."

That news item was too brief to determine whether it represented what the news item wanted to convey. He deplored the fact that the business of the Commission had become public property and he regretted to be obliged to contradict the Chairman; he stressed , however, that the question of government had never been discussed by the Commission. More press comments had appeared on the work of the Commission in the last few weeks than in the last few months and he felt seriously concerned about that.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) did not want to make any comment or criticism before having been told to what an extent the press had misinterpreted the Chairman's statement. He had already made known his attitude concerning the press release on that particular subject to which the press had referred.

/ The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Main Committee had left to him and to the Principal Secretary the discretion to decide whether a press release or press conference were necessary in order to rectify some remarks of Mr. Chang to the Assembly. He had made a detailed report to the Committee on what he had said to the press. It was normal that some newspapers were taking one point out of a statement in order to stress their opinions; it was not normal, but currently happened in the Korean press, that newspaper men were inventing ideas which had never been expressed. He could not assume responsibility for stupidities which had been attributed to him and he could not believe that they could be taken seriously into consideration. As he had stated previously, his main purpose had been to avoid entering into polemics with Mr. Chang, but at the same time, to give a correct account of what had happened at the consultation with the Liaison Committee. That aim had been achieved. He could not take responsibility for misleading interpretations which had been published by some newspapers.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) thanked the Chairman for that explanation. The Commission knew the real position; the public, however, was confused and further misinterpretations were still possible. He could not associate himself with the remarks concerning the recognition of the Government, and since aside from his responsibilities towards the Commission he had responsibilities towards his Government, he considered that something should be done to correct those false press comments on the Chairman's statement, and the responsibility placed on those who had taken advantage of the freedom of the press. A translation of the article published by the "Hyun Dai Ilbo" should be available to the Commission.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) was satisfied with the Chairman's explanation. Some sort of rectification, if necessary, should be made after a full translation of the article from the "Hyun Dai Ilbo" was received.

He considered that whenever the necessity of a press release or press conference arose, a statement should be prepared in writing so as to avoid any misinterpretations. Otherwise, the Commission might be involved into endless polemics.

/ The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



The CHAIRMAN said that the Secretariat would take care to obtain the full translation of the article to which the Philippine representative had referred. If it appeared necessary, he would make a written rectification.

As to the statement of the Philippine representative questioning the rights of the Chairman to issue press releases or to hold press conferences, he could not agree with it. The Chairman should maintain the right to contact the press whenever he considered it necessary.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) pointed out that in that case, he reserved the right of the Philippine delegation to make public its own views.

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.19
26 August 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Wednesday, 25 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Present: | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| | France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 19)

The CHAIRMAN said that he had received both from President Rhee and General Hodge copies of an executive agreement between the President of the Republic of Korea and the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning interim military and security matters during the transitional period, signed on 24 August 1948. That agreement, in accordance with the request of the interested parties, should, for the time being, be considered a top secret document.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) asked whether the Principal Secretary was able to give any further information concerning the alternates who would remain in Seoul. He had received confirmation from Paris that the French Government had notified the Headquarters of United Nations at Lake Success on 10 August of the appointment of Mr. Costilhes as alternate French representative to replace Mr. Manet, as from the date the latter had left Seoul. He considered that his notification should be sufficient for the Secretariat.

Mr. LIU (China) informed the Committee that on instructions of the Chinese Government, his alternate, Mr. Ssutu, would remain in Seoul for

/the time

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



SECRET

the time being as Chinese member of the Main Committee.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said, with reference to the French representative's statement, that he would cable Lake Success with regard to the appointment of Mr. Costilhes.

The agenda was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE CONSULTATION AS ENVISAGED IN PARAGRAPH 4 OF RESOLUTION II OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 14 NOVEMBER 1947.

The CHAIRMAN said that the representatives of the Korean Government, designated by the Foreign Minister to conduct consultations with the Commission, had visited him that same morning and advised that for the time being they had no concrete questions about which to consult the Committee. However, since he had already convened the meeting and since the Main Committee was ready to proceed with consultations as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of 14 November 1947, he had asked them to attend the meeting at 11 a.m., as had been previously decided, if only for purposes of information.

Mr. LIU (China) considered it advisable to take that opportunity to stress to the Korean representatives that the seat of the Commission remained in Seoul, that the Main Committee was ready for consultation at any time and that the Drafting Committee only was proceeding to New York.

Agreed.

The meeting was suspended for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Chang Myun, Mr. Chang Ki Yung and Mr. Koh Chang Il, representatives of the Korean Government took their places at the Committee table.

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the representatives of the Korean Government.

Mr. CHANG MYUN said that he wanted to keep the Committee informed on the negotiations between the Korean Government and the United States authorities, but that for the moment there were no questions on which the Korean Government wanted to consult the Commission. Negotiations with the United States authorities were progressing to the satisfaction of both parties concerned. He referred to the executive agreement signed on 24 August, which



/he considered

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



he considered a basic agreement. Mr. Rhee and General Hodge had exchanged notes some time ago on other questions connected with the transfer of authority, leading to the withdrawal of the United States forces and the termination of the United States occupation of South Korea. The agreement which had just been signed had been very carefully negotiated and it was hoped that its provision would be completed without much delay.

Those were the most important facts on which he wanted the Committee to be informed.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Chang Myun. He was glad to hear that talks between the Korean Government and the United States authorities were proceeding satisfactorily and he hoped that that spirit of good-will and co-operation would prevail during the entire course of negotiations.

He further said that although some members were leaving Korean on 26 August and others on 2 September, the official and legal seat of the Commission remained in Seoul. The Main Committee would be ready for consultation when requested by the Korean Government. The Drafting Committee only was proceeding to New York in order to complete in time the report to the General Assembly.

Mr. CHANG MYUN thanked the Chairman for that information which he would transmit to his Government. He himself and Mr. Chang Ki Yung intended to leave Seoul for Paris in order to attend the session of the General Assembly. Mr. Koh Chang Il would remain in Seoul and would maintain a close contact with the Main Committee.

The representatives of the Korean Government withdrew.

The meeting rose at 11.30 a.m.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

29 May 48 - 24 Aug 48

# UNTCOK

(Summary Record of Meetings)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.29/
Add.1
31 March 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 2

# ADDENDUM TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING

Page 2. line 19,

After the words "Paragraph 16" and before the words "Mr. Liu (China)" add the following paragraph:

"The Chairman read out the draft text of a proposed paragraph as follows:

16. Matters to be kept under observation

On the completion of its task the Sub-Committee recommends that the following matters be referred to the main Committee for further examination:

(a) The attitude of political parties and the Korean people as a whole towards the coming elections. For the information of the main Committee the present position in South Korea appears to be that two of the three main political groups of the right, namely those headed by Mr. Rhee Syngman and the Hankook Democratic Party of Mr. Kim Sung Soo favour the holding of elections. One rightist party, namely the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, together with the moderate political parties and organizations joined in the National Independence Federation of Mr. Kimm Kiusic, and all parties and organizations of the left and extreme left have expressed opposition to the holding of separate elections in South Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



(b) The statement made by Mr. Kimm Kiusic to the Sub-Committee on 27 January 1948 "that as far as certain parties and groups were concerned the .. elections were already arranged". Attention is also drawn to an interview with a village headman (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26).

(c) The proposal to hold a conference of Northern and Southern political leaders (Documents A/AC.19/NC.5 and A/AC.19/NC.5/Add.1)."

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.49
29 May 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FORTY-NINTH MEETING

United Nations Building
Shanghai, China
Saturday, 29 May 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. S. H. JACKSON (Australia)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 49)

The agenda was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT OF CHAPTER V OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (DRAFTS OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCE AND SYRIA)

Mr. LIU (China), speaking as Rapporteur, suggested that the Commission spend a short time studying both the Syrian and French drafts of Chapter V, and that the discussion be confined to the scope of the report. He was under the impression that there were a few topics in the Syrian draft which might have to be held in abeyance until the Commission returned to Seoul, and that perhaps something might be added to the French draft. The Principal Secretary and himself could then get a list of the points which should go into the report and then the Commission could discuss the substance.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Commission could take both drafts and pick out those topics which it considered to be pertinent to Chapter V. These drafts were to include material up to and inclusive of the elections.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that the Commission might consider the Syrian draft paragraph .

In reply to a question by the Chairman, Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) explained

/that

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



that perhaps the sub-title "The Thirty-Eighth Parallel" did not give the correct impression of the contents of the first section of the draft, but if the Commission considered the draft paragraph by paragraph, members could see what they wished to delete. He was not as much interested in the 38th parallel as in the facts relating to it.

Mr. SINGH (India) wondered if the Rapporteur was satisfied with the procedure suggested. He pointed out that the nature of Chapter V required it to be handled differently from the previously discussed chapters.

Mr. LIU, Rapporteur, thought that the substance of several paragraphs would be covered in Chapters I and IV as well as in the introduction. He did not think that the draft should be discussed paragraph by paragraph, but that the Commission should consider the points which Chapter V might contain.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had drawn up a suggested outline of the contents of Chapter V. The members might consider the outline of the report when they had considered the material to be included in Chapter V.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought the procedure should be reversed and that the members should determine the outline, and then express their views on the two drafts.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) agreed that the members should indicate the topics desired for inclusion in Chapter V and then discuss the drafts with a view to deciding on the particular points which could be fitted in under those topics.

The CHAIRMAN stated in introducing his suggested outline for Chapter V that he considered Chapter V should be up-to-date in its contents, and should have a brief survey leading up to the final conclusions. It should be completely divorced from the previously submitted chapters which contained historical and reference material.

/Point

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Point 1 of his suggested outline - "The Problem before the General Assembly and the task allotted to the Commission" - was self-explanatory. In point 2 - "The problem of Korea as a whole. Our approach to it - outside and inside" - he had mentioned the matter of "outside Korea" because the Commission had been placed in the territory controlled by the American authorities in South Korea, while it also had to deal with North Korea. Points 3 and 4 were self-explanatory.

With regard to point 5 - "The Conference of some Korean leaders at Pyongyang" - he felt that the Pyongyang conference had nothing to do with the elections, but was sufficiently important to justify its inclusion in the draft as it might be desirable to study it at a later stage of the Commission's work.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) thought that the suggested outline presented by the Australian representative fitted very well with the draft which he had presented. He wondered if the Syrian draft could not be discussed on the basis of that outline.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) did not feel that the time had come for the Commission to consider finally the list of topics for Chapter V. The submission of the suggested outline was helpful, but it was necessary that the other members of the Commission present supplementary drafts which the Rapporteur could study, bring together, and on the basis of which the chapter would be drafted. There were some topics which the Commission knew must be included, but it was obvious that the Commission would want to discuss whether the list of topics was complete or not. The final decision of the Commission should not depend on the acceptance of the suggested outline.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed with the statement of the Syrian representative. He pointed out that the French and Syrian drafts dealt with

/pertinent

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



pertinent material. For that reason, he objected to the inclusion of points 1, 2, 3, and 5 of the Australian representative's suggested outline since (he felt that Chapter V should concentrate on the discussion of point 4 - "Our handling of South Korea".)

Point 1 was covered in the terms of reference of Chapter I or the introduction. Point 2 was a large topic which, as the French and Philippine representatives had stated at a previous meeting*, was premature. Point 3 was a delicate matter. Since the "door" had always been closed in North Korea, he could not see how the question could be asked "have we kept the door open?" Point 5 was a very controversial subject. On the one hand there were those who said that the Pyongyang conference was important and, on the other, those who felt that it was nothing but a scheme to sabotage the elections. Therefore, he felt that that point should not be given prominence but might be included as 4 (c).

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed that the Commission should reach accord on what Chapter V should consist of. He noted that the Chinese representative considered that point 1 of the outline should be included in the first chapter. He reminded the Commission of his statement of the previous day in which he had stressed the necessity for having in Chapter V a compact summary, which would explain the work and lead up to the conclusions of the Commission. He had pointed out that the genesis and history of the Commission and its accomplishments from an historical point of view, along with the necessary background and details concerning political parties, were contained in previously discussed and approved chapters. It was not his intention that all of that material should again be included in Chapter V, but it appeared necessary to remind the reader

/of such

---

* Document A/AC.19/SR.48.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of such background as was useful for an understanding of the problem and the task allotted to the Commission.

Concerning point 2 - "The problem of Korea as a whole" - and point 3 - "Our handling of North Korea" - , of the Australian representative's suggested outline, he had expressed his fears the previous day. He would not like to see the problem treated in such a decisive manner and framed so definitely in view of the fact that the report had to be finished in time to be edited for the General Assembly, and, since, after that, the Commission was to make recommendations either at the end of the summer or in September in Paris. It was better not to treat those points at the present time, particularly when, in considering the relationship of North to South Korea, the Commission would not know the future results of the Pyongyang conference. That conference was mentioned in Chapter III which was useful from an historical point of view. He did not think it desirable that the Commission prejudge the relations of North with South Korea until it could know the results of the Pyongyang conference, and could see them in the general framework of the world situation.

Concerning point 4 (a) - "Our handling of South Korea: Collection of Information and examination of certain activities, such as police and youth groups" - as it had been pointed out that it came from the French draft, he was willing to accept it and thought it could be reconciled with the plan he had introduced the previous day.*

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) believed that the contents of the Commission's report should be chronological. Chapter V could be confined to data on the observation of the election and the opinions which the Commission had formed thereafter. Concerning the French and Syrian drafts of Chapter V, he thought that only those topics relating to the observation of the election should be taken up.

/The CHAIRMAN

---

* Document A/AC.19/SR.48, pages 3-4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The CHAIRMAN suggested, with reference to the Rapporteur's desire that there should be a short explanatory reference in the introduction of Chapter V, that a passage should be inserted to the effect that the purpose of the General Assembly was to hand Korea over to the Korean people as a self-governing united nation, that after years of complete subordination to another power the people had been deprived of their capacity to rule, that the method of occupation had divided the country into two parts with two different forms of government, that in both North and South Korea, the majority of the Koreans selected to administer the government had been appointees of the military government, and that, after over two and a half years, the occupying forces had failed to come to an agreement and the two governments were drawing further apart.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed that points 2, 3 and 5 of the outline should be eliminated and that the procedure suggested by the French representative with regard to the outline should be followed.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed in general with the views of the Salvadorian representative, but favoured having chapters I, II and III contain factual statements without comments. In Chapter V there should be a brief reference to the action of the General Assembly and an indication that the Commission had come to Korea without being able to review the situation before it arrived. Concerning the "situation in Korea", there should be a brief reference to the presence of the occupying forces and their effect on the Koreans, and an indication that the Commission found that to be an important factor.

In Chapter IV, there should be a brief reference to the situation prior to the Commission's arrival and to the impact on that situation due to its arrival.

Therefore, he suggested that the first section of Chapter V should explain the approach of the Commission to its task and refer briefly to the

/action

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



action of the Assembly and the terms of reference of the Commission, the circumstances under which the Commission entered Korea, a discussion of the occupying powers (a brief summary of the references in Chapter III), and the attitude of Koreans to the occupation and the 38th parallel (contained in the Syrian draft, paragraphs 1, 2 and 10). The second section of Chapter V should discuss the decision of the Commission to observe elections in Korea.

Mr. LIU (China) noted that when the Commission was discussing the draft, all material was pertinent, but it should concentrate on point 4 of the outline. The second part of the chapter should deal with consultation with the North. He asked how the paging of the report would be arranged. For instance, if the Pyongyang conference became a matter of major importance, the it would be given a more prominent place in the report.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, explained that the paging of the report would depend on what the Commission wished to have done with the report when it left Shanghai. The Commission had decided the previous day* on the form of the report and, when adopted by the Commission, that first part of the report would be taken to Lake Success for editing and printing in accordance with standard procedure. If the Commission so desired, that first part might then be distributed to member Governments of the United Nations.

However, should the Commission decide to have only one report, no part of which would be distributed to the Governments before its completion as a whole, there would, of course, be no editorial difficulties.

It was for the Commission to decide whether to have the first part of the report, when adopted, distributed to member Governments immediately /or not.

* Document A/AC.19/SR.48, page 5

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



or not.

In reply to a question by Mr. LIU (China), Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, explained that the final report would be printed only after the conclusions of the Commission, in agreed form, had been submitted to Lake Success.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that there was general agreement that the Commission did not wish any part of the report sent to the member Governments at present but wished to have only a final report distributed to Governments, with the understanding that there might be a supplementary report covering developments after 1 August 1948.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested, in view of the practical problems of editing, the report might consist of three volumes. Volume I would contain material of an historical nature, and would consist of chapters I, II and III. This could be ready when the Commission departed from Shanghai, and could be sent to member Governments. Volume II would consist of chapters IV, V and VI, and if necessary this could be sent to Lake Success before August 1. That Volume would deal with the elections, the problem of North and South Korea, and the relationship of Korea to the international situation. The second part of Volume II would be distributed when the Commission had drawn up its views and conclusions, which were matters of such finality that they could not be decided upon at the present.

Volume III would consist of the annexes made up of existing selected documents. That Volume would not need prolonged discussion and could be sent to United Nation Headquarters very soon for purposes of editing.

The Commission now had an idea how its work would be published. With regard to the relationship of Korea to the international situation, the Commission could draw conclusions only when the General Assembly met.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) did not see the purpose of discussing a new plan for the report. The Commission was discussing Chapter V and the topics which it should contain.

/Mr. SCHMIDT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, pointed out that the editing was purely a technical matter. The annexes to the report consisted of documents already issued, and he would send a list of the revised annexes to the Rapporteur in order to save time. When the Commission decided that such and such a document was to be included, the Secretariat could turn it out.

However, the Secretariat, if it was to finish its work in Shanghai, had to have a definite outline of the form of the report, and to know whether the Commission wanted one final report, or to complete a first part, to be followed by a second part.

It was decided that, using the suggested outline of the Australian representative as a guide, the draft of Chapter V would be considered in terms of points 1 and 4 of that outline, and that point 5 of the outline could be included under point 4.

Paragraph 1 of the Syrian draft of Chapter V

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Commission was following the suggestion of the Rapporteur and collecting material on the situation in South Korea, which was point 4 of his suggested outline.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) stated that that Chapter was to be confined to consideration of the results of the elections.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) pointed out that his draft was not intended to go beyond the results of the elections.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) noted that, in the first section of the Syrian draft of Chapter V, paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 had already been covered in previous chapters. The Commission might want to comment on paragraphs 8 and 9 but not in that section. It might be desirable to leave the discussion of paragraphs 11 and 12 until after the Commission left Shanghai. Paragraphs 13 and 14 dealt with the important question of the relationship of Korea to the international situation and therefore could not be included

/in that

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



in that section. Paragraph 3 which stated, in regard to the unity of Korea, that "there is no difference of opinion among the Korean people", was a very important point which was also covered in paragraph 5. Moreover, the attitude of the Commission on that point was expressed in paragraph 10. Therefore, paragraphs 3, 5 and 10 should be included somewhere in the report.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that, if there were to be an introductory section to Chapter V, and if the Commission was going to consider only 4 (a) of the Austrailian representative's outline, all paragraphs up to paragraph 15 of the Syrian draft could be eliminated.

It would be easy and appropriate to decide that Chapter V should consist of points 1 and 4, and discuss those aspects.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed that paragraph 3 could be considered under paragraph 1.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that some of these paragraphs could be included in the introductory passage to Chapter V.

Mr. LIU (China) did not think that the Commission should go into drafting details at that time but should merely form an idea as to the contents of Chapter V.

Regarding his election to the drafting sub-committee*, Mr. SINGH (India) stated that, since the Indian delegation had no alternate while other delegations had alternates, he could be available only while meetings of the Commission were not in session.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed and stated that it was extremely important that the Commission decide upon the composition of the drafting sub-committee, so that its members could meet simultaneously with the Commission meetings.

It was decided that the drafting sub-committee be composed of the alternates of the Chinese and French delegates and that proposed changes

./in the

* Document A/AC.19/SR.45, page 1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



in the draft texts under consideration would be submitted to that sub-committee.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested that, after the introduction proposed by the Chairman, paragraph 3 of the Syrian draft should be included.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) stated that paragraph 5 should also be added.

In reply to a question by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) pointed out that the contents of paragraph 10 concerned a slightly different point, for the question was raised whether there should be a paragraph on the circumstances under which the Commission came to Korea. Discussion of that was contained in paragraphs 1, 2 and 10 of the Syrian draft and should be in the introductory section.

It was decided that paragraphs 1, 2 and 10 should be included in the first section of Chapter V and that the introductory statement proposed by the Australian representative should begin that section.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that the conclusions II and III on page 6 of the Syrian draft should be included in the introductory passage.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) objected to including conclusion III - "that the unity and independence of Korea are indivisible", because unity and independence in Korea were indivisible, and if there was no unity between North and South Korea, there could be no independence in South Korea.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed and noted that that was the point of view which he considered valid, but which had previously been defeated.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, pointed out that there was nothing in the Interim Committee's decision which said that unity and independence were not indivisible; besides, the Interim Committee could not overrule the General Assembly resolutions.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) proposed that conclusion III be left for consideration by the Commission upon its return to Seoul where it would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



decide after consultation with the representatives of the Korean people.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) pointed out that conclusion III was not a different point of view from that of the General Assembly and the Interim Committee. The Commission had to bear in mind also the resolution of the Interim Committee concerning the observation of the elections in the South.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed but said that to advance the idea that unity and independence were indivisible would be in conflict with the original decision. He was only asking that the point be deferred for future consideration for it was a subject of a highly political nature.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, emphasized that the Interim Committee could not overrule a decision of the General Assembly. The resolution of the Interim Committee clearly stated that the Commission should proceed with the observance of the elections in all Korea and that the Commission might consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people. The phrase "Korean people" did not refer only to those in South Korea, but to the Korean people as a whole. Moreover, in the explanatory letter to the Chairman of the Commission from the Chairman of the Interim Committee, it was clearly stated that 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". There could be no doubt that the basic element was the independence and unity of Korea. He thought it dangerous for the Commission to act in such a way as might indicate that it was turning away from the fundamental principles of the General Assembly resolutions.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) quoted the Interim Committee resolution which stated that it was incumbent upon the Commission to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as were accessible to the Commission. He also referred to paragraph 5 of resolution II of the General Assembly which stated that the Commission should

/facilitate

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



facilitate and expedite the fulfilling of the foregoing programme for the attainment of the national independence of Korea. That programme embraced the independence of Korea, the creation of a national assembly, and consultation with the National Government. North Korea was already inaccessible because of the situation there. Therefore, because of the highly debatable aspects of that question, he suggested that it be deferred until the Commission had something to guide its decision.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed that that draft should deal only with the elections and that the Commission must hear the elected representatives. However, the Commission must also see if it was to reaffirm such a principle on the eve of the meeting of the General Assembly and that could be judged only a short period before the General Assembly met.

There was no distinction between the desire in North and South Korea for unity. Concerning the views of Korean public opinion, the Commission might reach unanimity and avoid stating it as a conclusion, for conclusions could only be reached in the light of future consultations.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered that the question of the desire for independence by the Koreans was closely related to that of the unity of Korea, which was not stated in the section "The 38th parallel".

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that Mr. Menon had stressed that point strongly.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) stated that no outside party had the right to say when people were ready for independence. The Commission had not decided on that.

The CHAIRMAN objected to having conclusion II included in that section.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) stated there was no objection to the adoption of the second conclusion.

/Mr. PATTERSON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) asked if the Commission was ready to agree casually that the Korean people were ready for independence.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) stated that that question could be deferred until after the consultations.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) could not accept that view.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, noted that the point had been made to the Interim Committee on behalf of the Commission and that there had not been any objection.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed but thought that it should be clear that it was a statement by Mr. Menon, which had not been discussed by the Commission.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought it was better to eliminate it rather than discuss it later.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered the question important not only from a philosophical but also from a practical viewpoint. The Commission should decide whether the Koreans felt they were able to take on independence or not.

Mr. SINGH (India) stated that there was no doubt that the Korean people as a whole felt that they were capable of being independent. But no people were ready for independence until they achieved it.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) remarked that it depended upon the definition of "ready for". The Koreans were certainly ready to accept independence.

In reply to a question by Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) stated that he did not advocate the retaining of foreign troops in Korea as the Koreans were mature enough for independence.

He felt that the Commission was prepared to make a judgment now, but it was a question of how the matter should be stated. In paragraph 18, it was said that the Koreans had had a limited experience in government, but such casual references were not sufficient for a decision. If that point were referred to the drafting sub-committee, it did not necessarily

/mean

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



mean that the Commission was accepting it.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) asked the Canadian representative's opinion on "Conclusion II" on page 6 of the Syrian draft.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the conclusion, provided the idea was adequately presented. It should be included but the grounds for it should be more specific.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) also agreed that it should be included in the report.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested that conclusion II be worded to the effect that: before passing to the examination of the political situation at the time of its arrival, the Commission, while recognizing the grave political differences and difficulties now existing among the Korean people, differences and difficulties aggravated by the artificial division of their country, wished to be put on record that the Korean people were desirous of and ready for the earliest possible attainment of national independence, and that it was with this spirit that the people had participated in great numbers in the elections on 10 May. In the minds of the voters there had been no distinction between the North and the South - the unity and independence of Korea being in their belief indivisible.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) stated that he did not subscribe to any deletion.

It was decided that conclusion III of the Syrian draft should be deleted, and that conclusion II should be referred to the drafting sub-committee for further elaboration and that the supporting sentence suggested by the French representative should be added.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.49/Corr.1
16 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FORTY-NINTH MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 4, line 18:

Delete the word "But".

Page 5:

Amend lines 10 to 22: "... It was better ... previous day.*" to read:

".....He felt it would be better not to bring up that problem at the present time since the Commission is unable to appreciate all the consequences of the Pyongyang Conference particularly as regards the eventual reconciliation of North and South Korea. The mention in Chapter III of this Conference in a chronological summary of events was sufficient. Chapter V dealt with the Commission's conclusions which should not be made before the Commission has been able to appreciate all the consequences of the Pyongyang Conference according to how the Korean question develops in relation to the world political situation."

"Concerning point 4(a) it had been pointed out that the study of the political situation on the arrival of the Commission in Korea was included in it according to the lines of the French draft. The French representative was therefore willing to agree with that point, as he considered it could fit into the plan of the previous day.*"

Page 8:

Amend lines 17 to 21: "... That Volume ..... present." to read:

"..... Volume II would deal exclusively with the question of elections. As regards the eventual reconciliation of the regimes in North and South Korea and its relation to the international situation, those Questions could not be usefully decided upon at present; they should be kept for the conclusions, which would be included in the second part of the volume to be distributed when the Commission drafted its final conclusions and recommendations just before the General Assembly."

Page 10, lines 24 to 27:

Amend as follows the statement of the French representative:

"Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed and emphasized that it was extremely important that the Commission at the present stage of its work:

(a) should formally establish a drafting Sub-Committee;
(b) should decide to compose this committee in such a way as to enable its members to meet during meetings of the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.53
2 Juin 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-THIRD MEETING

United Nations Building
Shanghai, China
Tuesday, 1 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.S. PATTERSON (Canada)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. VILLALVA |
| Syria | Mr. MUGHIR |

EXPRESSION OF THANKS FOR HOSPITALITY TO THE COMMISSION

The CHAIRMAN authorized the Principal Secretary to send a letter of thanks on behalf of the Commission to the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and to the Mayor of Nanking for the hospitality afforded the Commission during its visit to Nanking. He also expressed his gratitute to the Chinese representative and to his compatriots for their co-operation in that connexion.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (A/AC.19/Agenda 53)

The agenda was adopted.

SECOND READING OF CHAPTERS I, II AND III OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraphs 1 to 34 inclusive were adopted.

Paragraph 35 was adopted, the words: "Union of" being inserted before the words: "Soviet Socialist Republics".

Paragraphs 36 to 42 inclusive were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that the paragraph at the end of Chapter IV paying tribute to the Secretariat, should be inserted as paragraph 43 at the end of Chapter I.

Agreed.

/Chapte

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Chapter I thus amended was adopted as a whole in its second reading.

Paragraphs 1 to 5 inclusive of Chapter II were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that paragraph 6 be amended to read as follows:

> "Provision was made as follows for the representatives to assume the chair for periods of fifteem days each: ...."

The list of Chairmen could thus be extended to include Mr. Liu and Mr. Valle.

Agreed.

Paragraph 6 thus amended and paragraphs 7 and 8 were adopted.

Paragraph 9 was adopted, the word: "Syria" being inserted after the word: "France".

Paragraphs 10 to 13 inclusive were adopted.

Paragraph 14 was adopted, the word: "thirteenth"being amended to read: "fourteenth".

Paragraphs 15 to 18 inclusive were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that paragraph 16 should describe the composition of the Main Committee, that its membership varied according to which representatives or alternates were present in Seoul at a given time and that that unusual procedure had been adopted because of the limited staff available to attend meetings in Seoul and take part in the work of the field observation groups.

Agreed.

Paragraph 16 thus amended and paragraphs 17 to 22 inclusive were adopted.

Chapter II thus amended was adopted as a whole in its second reading.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that the introductory note to the body of the Report should state that the first four chapters were historical and documentary in nature and that the conclusions of the Commission were contain. in Chapter V.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, said that a draft introduction on the lines suggested by the French representative would be distributed to the members.

/Paragraphs..

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraphs 1 to 5 inclusive of Chapter III were adopted.

Paragraph 6 was adopted, the words: "provincial, municipal and county" being amended to read: "municipal, county and provincial".

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) remarked that Mr. Manet had noted the quotation in the footnote to paragraph 6 as being originally from Isvestia.

Mr. ENGERS, Assistant Secretary, pointed out that, as the reference was to a United States book quoting a USSR text, the Secretariat had felt that it would be intellectually dishonest to quote the USSR source direct.

It was agreed to include in the footnote to paragraph 6 a reference to the original USSR text.

Paragraph 7 to 22 inclusive were adopted.

Paragraphs 23 to 37 inclusive were adopted with minor drafting changes in paragraphs 23, 25 and 27.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) remarked that one idea included in the conclusions of Chapter V was that a party could only be well organized in Korea when it had control, to a considerable extent, of the administration. That was one of the reasons why the Communist party in North Korea held sway over the population. The Commission had agreed with that conception when the French and Syrian drafts were being discussed in connexion with Chapter V. He felt, therefore, that paragraph 38 should be redrafted to bring out that point.

Agreed.

Paragraphs 39 to 43 inclusive were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out that some of the remarks in paragraphs 44 and 45 were of a similar nature to the observation he had made regarding paragraph 38. Immediately after the liberation of Korea the Leftists had wielded power through the People's Committees; as soon as they lost their hold over the administration, they started losing their influence on the masses Paragraphs 44 and 45 should be referred to the Drafting Sub-Committee with view to aligning them more specifically with similar points in Chapter V.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that a general comment on the lines mentioned by the French representative could be added at the end of paragraph 36.

/Agreed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Agreed.

It was further agreed to await the redraft of paragraphs 44 and 45 before considering their adoption.

Paragraphs 46 to 57 inclusive were adopted.

Paragraph 58 was adopted with the insertion of the words: "given the impracticability of an all-Korean election" after the word: "Syngman".

Paragraphs 59 to 75 inclusive were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt, with regard to paragraph 76, that, if Chapter III was intended as part of the historical survey, events should be recorded up to the time the Report was sent to Lake Success.

Thus, certain later statements of Mr. Rhee Syngman, for example his recent statement that the United States Army should remain in South Korea until an adequate Korean Force was established, should be included in the Report.

Mr. MILNER, Deputy Principal Secretary, suggested that a footnote be added to paragraph 76, indicating the date on which Mr. Rhee Syngman had expressed the opinion quoted at a hearing of Sub-Committee 2.

Agreed.

Paragraph 76 was adopted with the above modification.

Paragraphs 77 to 111 were adopted with minor modifications in paragraphs 82 and 99.

After some discussion, it was decided to adopt the Chinese proposal that the heading of the Chapter be amended to read: "Political situation in Korea - a brief review".

Chapter III, with the above amendments and reservations, was adopted as a whole in its second reading.

DISCUSSION ON THE COMPOSITION OF VOLUMES II AND III (ANNEXES) OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, announced that he had received word from the Secretary-General's office requesting that, where possible, repetition should be avoided in the reproduction of material for the Report. Annexes X, XI and XII, pertaining to Volume III, were especially voluminous, being the records

/of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of Sub-Committee hearings or of Observation Groups, and Mr. Schmidt suggested that the Commission might consider omitting them as annexes particularly as they had already been sent to Lake Success and partly included in the periodic information reports. The Secretary-General's office has suspended distribution of those information reports pending the decision of the Commission in that regard.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that either all annexes should be included or the annexes of both volumes II and III should be omitted.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) thought that it would be preferable to include all the annexes listed. If, however, the Secretary-General's suggestion were to be followed, the only annex which could be omitted was Annex XII which comprised the records of the Observation Groups and not therefore of the Main Committee or of the Commission as a whole.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out that, if Annex XII were omitted, the Rapporteur, if called upon to defend the Commission's conclusions (Chapter V) in the face of criticism and opposition, would have great difficulty in referring to recorded facts to substantiate his defence.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, replied that the documents in question could again be distributed to members at the General Assembly if that was desired. The essential point was they should not be reproduced twice. He emphasized that the report to the General Assembly had to be printed and that the records under discussion represented a formidable printing task.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) repeated that, in his opinion, either all the records should be included as annexes or all the annexes of Volume III and document A/AC.19/W.27 of Annex IV should be omitted.

After some further discussion, it was decided to dispense with the annexes specified by the French representative as printed annexes to the Report, but to request that they should be presented in mimeographed form together with the report to the General Assembly.

/It

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



It was agreed to include Annexes I and III and to omit Annex II.

It was further agreed to omit documents A/AC.19/43, A/AC.19/43/Add.1 and A/AC.19/W.27 from Annex IV, but to retain a reference to them on the list of documents.

It was decided to omit document A/AC.19/53 from Annex V.

With regard to Annex VI, it was decided to omit documents A/AC.19/31 and A/AC.19/32 as the data contained in those documents were covered in the final report of Sub-Committe 2 (document A/AC.19/60/Rev.1).

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, suggested that Annex VII be omitted and that an appropriate reference be made to the information reports. He further suggested that Annex VIII, comprising the reservations or discrepancies in the opinion of individual representatives in relation to the conclusions of the majority of the Commission, should be transposed and become Annex I, the subsequent annexes being renumbered accordingly.

Agreed.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, stated that the Secretariat would propare a revised list of annexes in accordance with the amendments resulting from the present discussion.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

- - - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.54
2 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

United Nations Building,
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, 2 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.S. PATTERSON (Canada)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 54-55)

The agenda was adopted.

FINAL CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN PARTS OF CHAPTERS I, II AND III OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraph 43 of Chapter I was adopted.

Chapter I, thus amended, was adopted.

Paragraphs 6, 9 and 14 of Chapter II were adopted.

On the proposal of Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), it was decided to delete the second sentence of paragraph 19 and to add a new paragraph reading as follows: "The procedure referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 was adopted because of the limited personnel of the delegations."

Chapter II, thus amended, was adopted.

The corrigenda approved and addendum proposed to Chapter III at the time of the second reading were adopted.

Chapter III, thus amended, was adopted.

SECOND READING OF PARAGRAPHS 1 - 102 OF CHAPTER IV OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested that Chapter IV be divided into two separate parts, each forming a different chapter. The first part would consist of paragraphs 1 to 34, dealing with the effort of the Commission to

/establish

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



establish contact with the authorities in North Korea and the approaches on that matter made to the Soviet Union; that part would end with the appeal of the Commission to the Interim Committee. It would cover the political aspect of the activities of the Commission. The second part would deal with the preparation and observation of elections and would cover the technical aspect of the work done by the Commission; it would include a reference to the Resolution of the Interim Committee and would cover the activities of the Sub-committees and Observation Groups.

He thought that such a division of the present Chapter IV would make it easier for the General Assembly to discuss the Report, since each of those two new chapters would deal with a specific aspect of the activities of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Commission might discuss the French proposal after having adopted the paragraphs of Chapter IV in second reading. He would refer to the two parts as indicated by the French representative as part A and part B.

Paragraphs 1 to 17 were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to paragraph 18 and thought that paragraph 2 (a) of the Resolution of the Commission adopted at its twelfth meeting, should also be quoted in part B.

Paragraph 18 was adopted.

Paragraphs 19 to 22 were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to paragraph 23 and thought that that part of the letter from the Chairman of the Interim Committee which referred to the elections should be quoted in part B.

Paragraph 23 was adopted.

Paragraph 24 was adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to paragraph 25 and thought that the whole question of the date of the elections should find its place in part B; therefore, a reference to the decision taken by the members present at the informal meeting held on 28 February should also be made in part B.

Paragraph 25 was adopted.

/Paragraphs 26 to 34

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraphs 26 to 34 were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that paragraph 35 should be put in part B since the report would deal from now on with the proper problem of the elections.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) thought that a reference to his draft resolution could be made in both parts.

The CHAIRMAN believed that a brief statement on the Australian draft resolution should remain in part A, with a footnote referring to the appropriate paragraph in part B.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that there was in a way a reciprocal situation: paragraph 34 should remain in part A, but a reference to it should be made in part B, while paragraphs 35, 36, and 37 should be included in part B and a reference to them made in part A. He further explained that in his opinion part B should start with the present paragraph 43, preceded by a short preliminary paragraph referring to the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee and explaining that, pending the communications with the Soviet authorities and the consultation of the Interim Committee, the technical work of the Commission had proceeded. After having reviewed the activities of the Sub-committees, part B should come back to the question of the free atmosphere for election, should refer to the resolution of the Interim Committee, the Syrian amendment, and should deal with the question of the date of the election. Then it should be followed by paragraphs dealing with the observation of the elections.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) thought that before going any further the Commission should decide on the headings of those new chapters. It would help the members to determine to which chapter a paragraph should belong.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) believed that the following headings should be acceptable: for part A: "Summary of the main activities of the Commission, The Mandate of the Commission, Approaches to Soviet Authorities and Consultation of the Interim Committee, during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948." For part B; the heading could be: "Summary of the main

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



activities of the Commission, The Preparation and Observation of Elections during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948." He further said that part B might be divided into three sections: the first would deal with the work of the Sub-committees; the second with the date of the elections and the free atmosphere; and the third with the observation of elections.

Paragraph 35 was adopted.

Paragraphs 36 to 45 were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) wondered whether it would not be advisable to delete from Chapter IV all statistical data which might find their place in Chapter II, together with information on the general organization of the Commission. This remark also referred to paragraph 1 of Chapter IV.

After a short discussion, paragraphs 46 to 48 were adopted.

Paragraphs 49 to 72 were adopted.

It was decided to delete paragraph 73.

Paragraphs 74 to 80 were adopted.

Paragraph 81 was adopted with minor drafting changes.

Paragraphs 82 to 95 were adopted.

After a short discussion on the proposal of Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic), paragraph 96 was redrafted and adopted as follows: "The Sub-committee made a comparative study of the electoral law of South and North Korea. The recommendations resulting therefore were based ....."

It was further decided to add a footnote to paragraph 96 containing an indication of document A/AC.19/W.15, in which a comparative chart of the electoral laws of South and North Korea had been made.

Paragraph 97 was adopted.

After a short discussion, it was decided to redraft the first sentence of paragraph 98 as follows: "With respect to the eligibility for office of persons who were serving or who had served prison sentences, the Commission decided to limit its recommendations to political offenders only."

Paragraph 98, thus amended, was adopted.

Paragraphs 99 to 102 were adopted.

/The French

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The French proposal to divide chapter IV into two separate chapters was adopted, and it was decided to instruct the Secretariat to redraft those chapters accordingly.

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that the introduction should cover both parts of the report. He proposed therefore to postpone the discussion of the draft introduction until a later date, when the second part of the report would be adopted.

Agreed.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, believed that the Commission would postpone the signing of the report until its final conclusions were adopted. However, the parts which had been already adopted could be sent to Lake Success for translation, printing, etc. He suggested that those parts be sent with a covering letter signed by the Chairman and the Rapporteur, informing the Secretary-General that the second part and the introduction would be submitted at a later date.

Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN referred to Mr. Jackson's proposal made at a previous meeting to discuss the programme of work after the Commission would return to Seoul. Since the Syrian representative had delayed his departure until the next morning, he proposed to put that matter on the agenda of the afternoon meeting, which would give the Commission the benefit of Mr. Mughir's presence.

Agreed.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Fri May 21 - 18th meet

13 May - Koo K.S. + LWH — Sat May 22

1410 - press statement #59 — Sun May 23

- Rhee, K.Sang Soo — Mon May 24 - 92nd

File

(1) Ea rep. wrote letter to mem committee
Com. impr. of observers
or elect in resp. provinces

(2) Append observ Group reports 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 6, 8.

(3) In response to Rhee rep every making
rep expressed personal views concer
results of election.

41st meeting
wang

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.55
3 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

United Nations Building
Shanghai, China
Wednesday, 2 June 1948, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. G. S. PATTERSON (Canada)

| Present: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | | Mr. WANG |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| | France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | | Mr. MANET |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |
| | Philippine Republic | Mr. VILLALVA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 55)

It was decided, upon the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, that item 2 of the agenda should be the second reading of further paragraphs of Chapter IV, and that item 3 should be discussion on the draft of Chapter V of the First Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

It was decided, upon the suggestion of the Australian representative, that item 4 should be discussion of the procedure and work of the Commission upon its return to Seoul.

The agenda, as amended, was adopted.

SECOND READING OF PARAGRAPHS 124-149 OF CHAPTER IV

Mr. WANG (China) explained that the paragraphs under the heading: "Summary of Work of Field Observation Groups" which the Drafting Committee thought should be retained in Chapter IV were: paragraphs 124, 125, 126 with the deletion of the phrase "which appeared to be satisfactory", and the sentence beginning with the words: "No irregularities", and paragraphs 127, 131, 133, 135, 136, 143, 144, and 149.

/Paragraphs

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraphs 128-130, 132, 134, 137-142, and 145-148 should be included in Chapter V.

It was decided, upon the suggestion of the Chairman, that the Commission should take up those paragraphs which the Drafting Committee suggested should remain in Chapter IV.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out that having paragraph 131 follow paragraph 127 did not make sense.

It was decided after further discussion that paragraph 131 as well as paragraph 132 should go to the Drafting Sub-Committee for consideration under Chapter V.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that at least the first sentence of paragraph 133 should be retained.

The CHAIRMAN agreed but thought that the word "teams" in the first sentence should be changed to "groups"..

Paragraph 133 was adopted.

Mr. SINGH (India) asked if it was the original intention of the Commission to retain paragraph 149.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it was to be retained, but that the Drafting Sub-Committee merely followed the Commission's instructions, and it was up to the Commission to decide whether it wished to drop it or not.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) stated that, according to his notes, he understood paragraph 149 was to be referred to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Mr. MANET (France) pointed out that this paragraph was included in the new draft of Chapter V but in a more general way.

It was decided, upon the suggestion of the Indian representative, that paragraph 149 should be deleted from Chapter IV.

It was further decided that paragraph 149 should be considered further by the Drafting Sub-Committee to ascertain whether all its contents were included in Chapter V.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, pointed out that for the second reading, everything concerning the "Tokyo incident" had been eliminated except for the actual facts.

/Mr. LIU

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LIU (China) remarked that there would be much editing for the Secretariat. For instance, as the result of the transfer of several of the paragraphs in Chapter IV to Chapter V, only two paragraphs remained between the sub-headings: "The Second Period of Observation" and "The Third Period of Observation".

It was decided that the sub-headings under: "Summary of the Work of the Field Observation Groups" should be deleted.

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFTS OF CHAPTER V OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

In reply to a question by Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the CHAIRMAN explained that those paragraphs which the Drafting Sub-Committee proposed putting in Chapter V should be discussed when that chapter was taken up.

Mr. HANET (France), in presenting the new draft of Chapter V, stated that apparently due to a misunderstanding the new draft of paragraph 42 was different and more detailed from that of the original draft. He objected to the inclusion of points in Chapter V which were not general conclusions, and which were already expressed in Chapter IV. The Chinese revised text of the Syrian draft had already been collated with that of the French.

Mr. MILNER, Deputy Principal Secretary, explained that, after discussion and amendment of the draft of Chapter V by the Drafting Sub-Committee, the Secretariat had been asked to make editorial changes and, in certain instances, to collate the drafts submitted by the Chinese and French representatives, together with the revised text of certain paragraphs previously placed in Chapter IV. Paragraph 42 was one which the Drafting Sub-Committee had agreed should be revised by reference to the relevant paragraph originally appearing in the draft of Chapter IV.

Mr. WANG (China) stated that the draft had been submitted to the Secretariat by the Drafting Sub-Committee, in order that certain paragraphs could be re-grouped.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested that the Drafting Sub-Committee's draft of Chapter V be returned to that sub-committee for further consideration and that the draft could be further considered by the Commission

/the following

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the following day.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Chinese member of the Drafting Sub-Committee had warned him that the revised draft of Chapter V might show signs of haste. In order to relieve the feeling of pressure, it might be necessary for the Commission to finish Chapter V upon its return to Seoul. He suggested that the members retain the present re-draft of Chapter V without prejudice to its reconsideration the following day.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, asked whether the paragraphs, originally contained in Chapter IV and now revised by the Drafting Sub-Committee in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission on 31 May, should be included in the draft of that Chapter for the second reading.

Mr. MANET (France) said that the Drafting Sub-Committee had not had time to discuss that point and asked for a decision concerning paragraph 128.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out that, according to his notes, paragraph 128 was to be included in Chapter V. The Commission must decide whether it wished it to be there or not.

The CHAIRMAN stated that paragraph 128 was to be included in Chapter V.

Mr. MANET (France) explained that paragraph 42 in the Drafting Sub-Committee's draft of Chapter V was replaced by paragraph 128 of the Chinese revision of the Syrian draft.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) strongly objected to any procedure whereby the Commission did not complete Chapter V in Shanghai.

With regard to the first four chapters of the final report, these were merely factual and it was not necessary for the Commission to leave Seoul in order to write them. The Commission had come to Shanghai in order to avoid any pressure while it drafted Chapter V. If the Commission did not finish this chapter in Shanghai, he would insist that his reservations be recorded, and the Syrian delegation would not accept the

/entire

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



entire report.)

The CHAIRMAN noted that no decision concerning that matter had been taken.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) stated that, with regard to the new draft of Chapter V submitted by the Drafting Sub-Committee, he had understood that when the French and Syrian drafts had been submitted to the Commission, and the nature of the conclusions had been decided upon, they would be submitted to the Drafting Sub-Committee which would put in the one chapter all the material contained in both of them, and that only if there were any substantial differences they should be referred to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

The new draft suppressed parts of the Syrian draft and probably of the French draft, and if that new draft were accepted, he would have to withdraw the Syrian draft. The new draft did not constitute a chapter of conclusions and its character was not different from that of the other factual chapters.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) asked if Chapter V were not supposed to have been an amalgamation of the French and Syrian drafts which were to be the basis of the chapter. If that were to be the final chapter, he himself had much to say regarding its contents.

He further inquired why the Syrian representative was withdrawing the draft which he had presented to the Commission.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) stated that he had presented the Syrian draft for acceptance as it stood. If it were not so accepted, he would withdraw it.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) indicated that the French draft had not been presented to the Commission for the same purpose as the Syrian draft.

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Commission, in considering the French and Syrian drafts, had to discover both the important ideas contained in each and those not included in either, and then to draft a chapter on the basis of these findings.

/Mr. MUGHIR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) pointed out that the draft under discussion was neither the French nor the Syrian draft.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Commission should approach the problem under less pressure and stated that it still had three or four days in which to consider Chapter V. If the Commission were unable to finish the draft in Shanghai, it would not be difficult to do so in Seoul.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed with the Chairman's point of view.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that, with the exception of a few remaining changes, the Commission had agreed on Chapter IV which would thus be ready for printing. Chapter V was not ready and the Commission had not agreed that it would pass upon the chapter as a whole.

The Commission must decide whether it should leave at once or remain in Shanghai a few days more.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out, as he had previously, that the French delegation considered that, if the drafting of the report were not finished by the date set for the departure of the Commission, it should remain in Shanghai. He asked the Syrian representative if he had received any new information concerning the formation of an assembly in Korea, its composition, and the party affiliations of those candidates who had registered as non-party.

So far the Commission had received information only concerning the number of void ballots in the election. But that was hardly enough to enable the Commission to pass judgment on the elections.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) stated that he had not received any further information on the election results. He considered, however, that Chapter V should merely contain conclusions based on the first four chapters.

Mr. MANET (France) remarked, with reference to the haste with which the Drafting Sub-Committee had had to redraft Chapter V, that on the previous Monday night the Chinese alternate had submitted a skeleton draft which was an attempted merger of the French and Syrian drafts. He had considered it unsatisfactory in that it included too much of the

/Syrian

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Syrian and too little of the French draft. However, on the basis of that skeleton draft, he had attempted to make a draft which, though he realized it would be unsatisfactory, he had submitted to the Drafting Sub-Committee. The Drafting Sub-Committee at first did not think that the draft followed the French and Syrian drafts, but had finally agreed that it did. As so many passages of the Syrian draft had been retained, he could not see why the Syrian representative did not recognize his draft.

Mr. WANG (China) pointed out that, due to pressure of time, the French member of the Drafting Sub-Committee had not seen his second skeleton draft which was composed half and half of the French and Syrian drafts. That was all the more reason why he felt that the Drafting Sub-Committee should work further on the redraft of Chapter V.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that the Commission was dwelling in too much detail on the matter. He thought the Drafting Sub-Committee should reconsider the draft of Chapter V which would then be presented to the Commission to delete from or add to as it pleased.

If the Commission could not finish Chapter V in time to leave on 7 June, it should either remain in Shanghai to do so or complete it in Seoul.

It was decided that the redraft of Chapter V should be submitted to the Drafting Sub-Committee for reconsideration.

In reply to a question by Mr. LIU (China), Mr. SINGH (India) stated that it was not necessary for all members of the Commission to sign the report until the second part had been completed.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the final draft would be submitted to all the members of the Commission for signature.

DISCUSSION OF THE PROCEDURE OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION UPON ITS RETURN TO SEOUL

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) thought that the Commission should decide upon the attitude it would take toward Mr. Syngman Rhee and his assembly. It must decide whether it considered the elected assembly to be provisional and whether it should advise the elected representatives that the assembly should be provisional until the General Assembly had taken a decision

/concerning

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



concerning Korea. If it were decided that the Assembly was to be provisional, the Commission should consult with the elected representatives regarding the attainment of the freedom and independence of the Korean people and direct such consultation in particular towards finding a means acceptable to both North and South Korea of arranging for the unification of all Korea. A resolution to that effect should be passed immediately upon the return of the Commission to Seoul or upon the return of the Philippine representative. Moreover, if the elected representatives consulted with the Commission, the Commission had to decide whether it wished the Main Committee to carry out the consultations or to do so itself.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) stated that that phase of the Commission's work was a subject of special interest to the head of the Philippine delegation. Therefore he would appreciate it if the Commission would defer consideration of that item until Mr. Luna's return.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the Commission was in a dilemma because the Syrian representative was departing, and the Commission was also desirous of having his opinion concerning that matter.

He suggested that, although no resolution would be passed, a preliminary discussion might be conducted. As far as the agenda was concerned, it had been understood at the previous meeting that that item should be included in the agenda.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) stated that he would appreciate such an exchange of views. He gathered that the Commission was more or less unanimous on the procedure and attitude it envisaged for the future government of Korea. Perhaps all of the members, except the Philippine representative, believed that, for the sake of unity of Korea, the Commission should ask the elected representatives in Korea to proceed slowly and were in agreement that some form of government should be established, the nature of which would depend upon the unity and independence of Korea. He thought that, if a national government were established immediately, it would do more harm than good to the Korean cause.

/Concerning

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Concerning the nature of the Korean government, he thought that the Commission might advise the people to establish a provisional government only, both by such methods as having the leaders of the South attempt to confer with the leaders of the North and with those leaders in the South who had not participated in the elections, and also until the General Assembly had made a decision.

Mr. LIU (China) stated that, if the Commission discussed that problem, it would get involved in the question as to whether it should return to Korea at the time decided upon, and whether it should go as a subsidiary or a main body. He felt that in all fairness to the Philippine delegation the Commission should discuss such questions in Seoul. If it did not wait, the head of the Philippine delegation might decide not to return to Korea.

The CHAIRMAN noted that a discussion of that problem did not necessarily involve the two questions mentioned by the Chinese representative, for the Commission had decided that it would return on 7 June, although if the completion of Chapter V demanded a longer period of time, it might be necessary to change this date, for no decision was irrevocable.

However, the Commission should have general agreement on the kind of advice it intended to give when called upon and should decide whether that advice should be given by the Main Committee or by the Commission as a whole.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) stated that, in view of the head of the Philippine delegation's absence, the Commission should not present a resolution until the Philippine representative had had ample time to present his views.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that, at the time of the Commission's departure from Seoul, he had tried to anticipate the eventual steps which would be taken following the elections by the United States authorities, who, in the view of the French delegation, were exclusively responsible for South Korea, at least until the coming Assembly. He understood from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in

/Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea, that it was the latter's idea that the elected representatives in Korea would form a consultative body to consult with the Commission. He did not know the views of Mr. Rhee Syngman, but he felt that the Commission would have to consult with such a liaison body, if it were constituted, on the general problem alluded to in paragraph 2 of the General Assembly Resolution II. He considered, however, that the Commission would work better with the liaison body on a technical basis through a subsidiary body like the Main Committee. In that way the Commission could retain for its appreciation and decision any important political aspects arising from such consultations. Moreover, paragraph 3 of the Resolution did not provide for an intervention by the Commission before the assembly notified it of the establishment of a government.

Concerning the name of the assembly, the Commission could hardly do other than refer to the General Assembly Resolution where in paragraph 2 of Resolution II, the term "National Assembly" was used.

Concerning the name that the government of Korea should assume, a number of qualifying names such as "National", "Provisional", "Official", or simply "South Korean Administrative Authority", might be discussed. Again he pointed out that the Commission's authority was limited by the General Assembly's Resolution. Of course the Commission could always submit technical advice on any matter, but it was debatable whether it might proceed to a formal resolution making precise recommendations concerning the nature of the government. The French delegation agreed, however, that the title of the government should not hamper in any way the achievement of the unity of Korea, which was the Commission's supreme aim.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador), in clarifying the point of view of his delegation, referred to the General Assembly Resolution which clearly referred to the Korean assembly as the "National Assembly".

The name of the Government of Korea should be left to the decision of the Korean representatives themselves.

Concerning consultation with the Korean representatives by the

/Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Commission, he inquired what the intentions of the members of the Commission were. It was true that when the General Assembly passed its resolution it could not have anticipated the establishment of the Main Committee by the Commission. He agreed with the French representative that a technical organ might be established to consult with the elected representatives who in turn might also create a technical organ for that purpose.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed with the general view that at all costs discussion of a government should be avoided until consultation had taken place by the elected representatives with the Commission. Without going into a formula of consultation, a system should be devised by which the National Assembly would be prevented from taking steps which would lead to the formation of a national government. Every possible step, both before and after the establishment of a government, must be taken to bring about the unification and independence of Korea.

Even before the provisional government was established, the elected representatives should move cautiously, and if a government were established in the South it should be cautious until the General Assembly met.

Circumstances had changed since the General Assembly had passed this Resolution on 14 Novermber 1947 as was indicated in the letter from the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission which stated that "the Interim Committee recognizes 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."

Mr. LIU (China) pointed out that, unless the Commission disclaimed the election and declared it invalid, he could not see how it could do anything to interfere with the 200 elected representatives, whether they favoured constituting a national assembly, or desired to create a national

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



government at once. Once they were elected, they had the right to run their own affairs. Unofficially, he would like to see them proceed slowly but there was nothing to prevent them from going ahead.

It was the Chinese delegate at the General Assembly who had insisted that the word "observe" should be substituted for the word "supervise" in the General Assembly resolution. The Commission had taken a passive role. It was to wait to be consulted, and there was no legal obligation for the elected representatives to consult with it. Therefore, he did not think that the Commission could do anything except unofficially. If the elected representatives decided to form a government and to consult with the Commission, it was for the Commission to decide whether it wished to take action.

Whether the governmental organ which would be established were called "National" or "Provisional" did not matter in practice. The situation was a matter of power politics. The people in the North would not necessarily join the legislative body of the South simply because there was a provisional government. The independence of Korea was in the hands of the Soviet Union and the United States, and the United Nations had very little to do with it. In some circles, the more cynical view was that there was a better chance of unification if a definite government was established, because there was the danger that a provisional government would be regarded as just another interim government. That reasoning was substantiated by the example of the control of irrigation and electricity in the North. The Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, did not recognize the government of Kim Il Sung in the North and therefore would not negotiate with him concerning those public utilities. There was the possibility that, if a provisional government were established in the South, other nations would regard it in the same manner as the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, regarded Kim Il Sung's

/government

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



government. (see correction)

The CHAIRMAN, speaking as the Canadian representative, stated that there were two alternatives: the Commission could either do nothing and withdraw, or it should act upon the provisions of the General Assembly's resolutions, particularly Resolution II, completely. The Commission should refer to the General Assembly's mandate and determine its responsibility. Even if the election had been held for all Korea, the Commission could regard the elections as only one stage in the solving of the Korean problem.

The Commission should be careful not to give the impression, because it had observed the elections, that it had committed itself to any of the other stages indicated in the General Assembly's resolution. The elected representatives should be advised to go slowly. There were many technical questions which came within the purview of the United Nations, but the administration in South Korea and certain other questions came within the purview of the United States military authorities. The Commission should keep in mind the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to the Chairman of the Commission, and should advise along such lines as would encourage the elected representatives to consult with the Commission and other Korean groups in order to secure the co-operation of all Koreans and to consult with the General Assembly in September.

Concerning the establishment of a national government, he appreciated the point of view of the Chinese representative (correction), but as the group of elected representatives represented only a part of the people, he hesitated to suggest that the Commission recognize it as more than a provisional government~~, though he was willing to do so in their other capacity~~.

Conditions had changed since the General Assembly's resolution had been passed and the Commission could not carry out all the points of the resolution.

/Speaking

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Speaking as the CHAIRMAN, he stated that, although the Philippine delegation had not participated in the discussion, there seemed to be general agreement among the other members of the Commission that the initiative for consultation rested with the elected representatives and that the Commission had to wait to be approached, and that it had to be careful not to suggest that, by having observed the elections, it had given any indication that it would go further in the implementation of the terms of reference of the General Assembly, that the Commission must be careful to discriminate between the area of the responsibility of the United States and the United Nations, and that it must be careful not to get involved in such problems as the question of a security force and questions of administration. It should urge that caution and the development of the international situation, which was most important, be kept in mind. Finally, there was general agreement that it might be advisable that a technical organ be established to deal with consultations.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) asked if the Chairman could give the Commission an idea of what he thought it should do upon its return to Seoul.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the Commission should review with the Philippine representative what it had discussed at the present meeting.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) thought that the Commission should contact the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and should learn the general opinion of the Korean assembly. He did not think that the Commission could offer assistance officially but it could indicate to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, that it was available for consultation. If consultation was not desired, the Commission would depart.

It was decided that the Commission should contact only the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.

/Mr. JACKSON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. JACKSON (Australia) felt that the Commission should know its attitude concerning the Korean situation in order to be able to answer questions posed by journalists upon its return to Seoul.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had asked the Information Officer to prepare two press statements, one to be issued upon the departure of the Commission from Shanghai, one to be issued upon its arrival in Seoul, which could be submitted for consideration by the Commission.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) pointed out that the Commission should have some direction. He felt that one of the strengths of the Commission would be its aloofness, particularly if the idea suggested by the French representative to have consultations conducted by the Main Committee developed. A resolution should be brought in at that stage expressing the desire of the Commission concerning its actions and should be made known.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, if the Commission agreed that his summary had been a fair one, it could make it the basis of its conversation with the Philippine representative on its way to Seoul.

Mr. SINGH (India) did not share the misgivings of the Australian representative concerning discussion with the press. It was reasonable to answer when questions were asked that the Commission did not have sufficient information to comment.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) stated that, upon its return to Seoul, the Commission would have to anser questions. The Commission might answer that the matter belonged to its technical capacity and that the general policy question would be decided after the technical enquiry had been worked out. The Commission should be cautious and that was one of the reasons why it would be better if the Commission returned in its technical rather than in its political form.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) pointed out that, when he had stated that the government in South Korea should not take on a national character, but

/rather

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



rather a provisional one, he had not envisaged that the Commission had the right to oppose the establishment of a government. The Commission could merely advise in its consultative capacity that a national government should not be formed in order that the unity of the country might result.

The meeting rose at 6.10 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.55/Corr.1
15 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 13:

Amend lines 2 to 9 to read:

"The CHAIRMAN, speaking as the Canadian representative, stated that the alternatives before the Commission might be considered to lie between two extremes: (1) to do nothing further and withdraw; (2) to carry out completely the provisions of Resolution II of the General Assembly. Probably no member of the Commission would advocate either of these extremes but the Commission would have to determine how far it could go in carrying out the General Assembly's mandate. The Commission must regard the elections as only one stage in the solving of the Korean problem. This would be true even if the election had been held for all Korea."

Page 13, line 23:

After: "Chinese representative" insert the following words:

"as to thepossibility that chances of unification might be increased with the establishment of a definite government,"

Page 13, line 26:

Insert a period (.) after "government" and delete the words: ",though he was willing to do so in their other capacity."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.56/Corr.1
16 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 1, line 17:

Amend: "Mr. SINGH (India)" to read: "Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)".

Page 2, line 26:

Amend: "anti-election activity" to read: "sabotage activities".

Page 4, line 17:

Add the following sentence after the word "substantiated."

"The Commission should not let itself be taken in by the well-known tactics according to which a delegation submits a draft and subsequently withdraws it on some pretext or other when it has attained its aim which is to complicate the work of the drafting committee in such a way that finally no one knows who is responsible for any conclusion submitted to the Commission."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.56
4 June 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

United Nations Building
Shanghai, China
Thursday, 3 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G. S. PATTERSON (Canada)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 56)

The agenda was adopted.

SECOND READING OF THE SECOND PART OF CHAPTER IV OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraphs 109 and 110 were adopted.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, said, with reference to paragraph 111, that the nature and composition of the Main Committee was specified in Chapter II.

Paragraphs 111 and 112 were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested the addition of a footnote to paragraph 113, sub-paragraph (e) to the effect that the Commission did not in fact observe the work of the United States observer groups.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the footnote might indicate that the Commission had undertaken independent observation.

It was agreed to insert a footnote to paragraph 113, sub-paragraph (e) on the lines suggested.

On the instance of Mr. [illegible] (India), paragraph 114 was redrafted as follows:

> "At its thirtieth meeting, the Commission adopted a report of the ad hoc Sub-Committee on items of observation proposed for the guidance of observation groups, but to be complied with only in so far as circumstances would permit (document A/AC.19/59)."

Paragraph 114 thus amended, and paragraphs 115 to 121 inclusive were adopted.

/It was

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



It was decided to merge paragraphs 120 and 121.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) proposed that the phrase: "and that the persons to be heard should be selected by the representative of France, who had introduced the proposal" should be deleted from paragraph 122.

Agreed.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) felt that paragraph 123, as it stood, gave the impression that Mr. Rhee Syngman and Mr. Kim Sung Soo had attended the Pyongyang conference.

The CHAIRMAN suggested, in order to avoid that impression, that the words "and who had not been invited to the Pyongyang conference" should be inserted after the words: "10 May 1948" in paragraph 122 and that the words: "the Pyongyang" should be amended to read: "this" in paragraph 123.

Agreed.

Paragraphs 122 and 123 thus amended were adopted and merged.

Paragraphs 124 to 128 inclusive were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that it was too much to describe the persons who opposed the elections as "anti-election leaders" in paragraph 129.

It was agreed to amend the words: "anti-election leaders to read: "prominent persons", to insert the word: "observation" before the words: "groups were unable", and to delete the words: "before the observation groups" in paragraph 129.

Paragraph 129 thus amended and paragraphs 130 to 132 inclusive were adopted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that mention should be included in paragraph 133 of the fact that the groups were able, in the course of their observation, to appreciate the extent of anti-election activity.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the three phases of observation specified in paragraph 133 should be denoted by the letters: (a), (b), and (c) and that the phrase: "and were able to observe the extent to which attempts had been made to sabotage the election" should be inserted at the end of phase (a).

Agreed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 133 thus amended and paragraphs 134 and 135 were adopted.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, introduced the recommendations of the Drafting Sub-Committee on paragraphs 152 to 161 and 163 of Chapter IV. He remarked that the Secretariat had originally been asked to redraft paragraph 136. For that reason, he had included, in that paragraph, the statement that General Hodge had been requested to forward the Commission's resolution to General MacArthur. He objected to the Drafting Sub-Committee's first paragraph because he could not vouch for the first statement to the effect that an agreement had been reached between the Secretary-General and the United States Department of State, of which he had no knowledge. The Secretariat, however, did receive a cable stating that the Department of State had contacted its Political Affairs Officer in Tokyo instructing him to make the necessary arrangements. He added that he would prefer the words: "the Administrative Officer of the Commission" to read: "a representative of the Secretariat".

With regard to the second part of the Drafting Sub-Committee's recommendations, he pointed out that the invitation of the State Department had been renewed to the Secretary-General. It was also the Secretary-General who had declined the invitation.

It was agreed to authorize the Principal Secretary to redraft paragraphs 136 to 141, to correct the facts as he had indicated and to restrict the length of the paragraph on the lines of the draft of the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Paragraph 142 was adopted.

Paragraph 143 was referred to the Secretariat for redrafting.

Paragraph 144 was adopted.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, said that paragraph 145 was the beginning of the part dealing with the Shanghai period. If desired, he could present the Commission with the relevant details to date, leaving the final paragraphs for later consideration.

The CHAIRMAN said that Chapter IV would have to be reread in view of the revisions made at the present meeting.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFTS OF CHAPTER V OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN stated that, although the Commission could not meet collectively to receive, consider and revise drafts of Chapter V, members should nevertheless be constantly available to concentrate on the work connected with that Chapter.

Mr. SINGH (India) said that three sources of material were at present available: the French draft, the Syrian draft and the draft presented on the previous day. The relevant paragraphs of Chapter IV could also be studied. He suggested that members study those sources individually in the afternoon.

Mr. JACKSON (Audtralia) agreed with the views of the Indian representative. He added that Chapter V would become Chapter VI.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) advised a cautious approach to the Syrian draft. Although he agreed with certain points therein, and although Mr. Manet had included as many of the Syrian points as possible, the Commission should not feel itself obliged to accept the Syrian draft in its entirety or even any of the items which were not substantiated.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, said that Mr. Mughir had told him previously that he regarded the Syrian draft as a separate element for the consideration of the Commission; if the conclusions of the Commission did not sufficiently coincide with his own, he reserved the right to include in the report the draft of his own conclusions as a separate document.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) remarked that the task of the Drafting Sub-Committee was to collate; the sources of the drafts were unimportant.

Mr. SINGH (India) said that Mr. Mughir had stated that his draft should be accepted as a whole or not at all. He therefore agreed with the French representative that the Commission should be careful in considering that draft.

The meeting rose at 11.15 a.m.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.57
5 June 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH MEETING

United Nations Building
Shanghai, China
Friday, 4 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G. S. PATTERSON (Canada)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 57-58)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) asked the Commission to authorize the French delegation to remain in Shanghai for a few days more. He was expecting an important pouch due in Shanghai at the beginning of next week, with instructions from his Government. He hoped to be back in Seoul not later than Monday, 14 June.

Agreed.

The agenda was adopted.

FINAL READING OF CHAPTERS IV AND V OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Commission that those two chapters had formed originally one chapter. It had been decided to divide it into two chapters which had been redrafted accordingly by the Secretariat.

On the proposal of Mr. JACKSON (Australia), it was decided to redraft the first two lines of the heading of Chapter IV as follows: "Summary of the Main Activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948."

On the proposal of Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), it was decided to delete the marginal heading preceding paragraph 1 and to transfer sub-heading A to the beginning of the chapter.

Chapter IV, thus amended, was adopted.

/On the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



On the proposal of the CHAIRMAN, it was decided to redraft the first three lines of the heading of Chapter V as follows: "Summary of the Main Activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the period 12 January - 24 May 1948 (continued)". It was further decided to reletter the sections of Chapter V as "C", "D", "E", "F".

On the proposal of Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), it was decided to replace in the third line of paragraph 1, the word "continued" by the word "initiated", and on the proposal of Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic), in the fifth line of the same paragraph, the word "organ" by the word "bodies".

On the proposal of Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), it was decided to redraft paragraph 61 as follows: "On 1 March 1948, the Acting Chairman of the Commission, in a public statement, had declared that the Commission would observe the elections not later than 10 May 1948 (Chapter IV, paragraph 26). At the twenty-second meeting, on 12 March, the Commission had adopted a resolution to observe the elections proclaimed for 9 May (Chapter IV , paragraph 32)."

On the proposal of Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) it was decided to merge paragraphs 80 and 83 in one paragraph 80, to delete the marginal heading preceding paragraph 84, and to change the sequence of paragraphs as follows: 77, 79, 80, 84 - 88, 78, 89 - 92, 81 and 82.

Chapter V, thus amended, was adopted.

DISCUSSION OF THE DRAFTS OF CHAPTER VI* OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Drafting Sub-Committee for the work it had done. He thought that there were two ways of dealing with the draft submitted to the Commission: either by discussing it paragraph by paragraph or by making general observations. He was in favour of the second way.

Agreed.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) thought that the Commission should start by adopting a tentative heading for that chapter.

/Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR

---

* Originally Chapter V: see page 1 above.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that normally such a chapter should be called: "Conclusions of the Commission". However, since there would be a set of conclusions, he would suggest a heading such as: "Conclusions of the Commission on the Elections of 10 May 1948". The first ten paragraphs dealing with general aspects of the situation should find their place in a different chapter of the report.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered the marginal heading preceding paragraph 1 misleading. He had no objection to leaving the first paragraphs in the chapter, providing that the heading was eliminated.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) thought that the heading should read: "Purpose, Formation, and Scope of the Commission". He further proposed that paragraph 1 should start as follows: "The Commission was formed for the express purpose of drawing Korea together into a reunited country. It had its genesis in the functions of the Joint US - USSR Commission, which formally reached a deadlock in September 1947. The subject of Korean representation was raised by the United States."

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Commission was facing a difficult problem: whether to limit itself to the consideration of the elections exclusively, or to go beyond that limit and to indicate in the heading all of its problems, as suggested by the representative of Australia. In principle, he agreed with the representative of France, while realizing that a clear-cut division was very difficult to make. He would like to see in that chapter the explanation of the reasons for which the Commission came to Korea, a summary of the situation it had found, indicating the various trends of opinion among Koreans, their points of agreement and differences, and a reference to the revision of the mandate of the Commission by the Interim Committee. After those preliminary remarks the chapter should deal with the elections proper, with a special section concerning the meaning of the elections, the possibilities left to the people to express their feelings, and the meaning of the selection of candidates. Lastly, it should indicate whether the elections proved to be a step forward toward the completion of the work of the Commission.

/He agreed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He agreed with most of the context of the draft, but thought it advisable to postpone the discussion on details until the Commission was back in Seoul.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) thought that there was a general agreement that final conclusions could be adopted only at a later stage. He wanted, however, to stress that certain statements made in the draft might be examined from different points of view. He referred especially to the following points: (1) the impossibility of achieving the unity of Korea given the existence of the thirty-eighth parallel; (2) the desire and readiness of Korean people for independence; (3) the existence of a free atmosphere in South Korea during the election period; (4) explanation of the elimination of parties and the marshalling of voters behind the Rightists only; (5) estimate of the position had the Leftists participated; (6) explanation of the finding that parties which had administrative control had eliminated those which had not; (7) the results of the ballot could not be considered a free expression of the will of the people, as the only course open to them had been to vote for available candidates. If the Moderates and Leftists had taken part, a different result, reflecting the will of the electorate, would have followed.

He submitted those points for the consideration of the Commission.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed in general with the representative of Australia. He thought that the difference between him and Mr. Jackson was very slight. While the latter was trying to justify the attitude of the Leftists and Moderates, he held them responsible for making the election a unilateral one. The Leftist and Moderate parties had opposed the elections because they had been afraid of losing it, since they did not have control of the administration. That was an approach which normally should not be acceptable.

With reference to his previous remarks, he stressed that Chapter VI should be divided into three parts, each forming a separate chapter or a separate section. The first should deal with the preliminary considerations, the second with the elections, and the third with the final recommendations to the General Assembly.

/Mr. JACKSON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. JACKSON (Australia) said that according to the information he had gathered during his last observation trip in the Pusan area, about thirty percent of Koreans would have voted for the Leftist of Moderate candidates, had such candidates stood for election. It was therefore necessary for the Commission to tackle that question, since it might help in evaluating the government to be formed as the result of the election. Otherwise he was in agreement with the French representative.

The meeting adjourned for fifteen minutes.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the discussion so far had been very useful. Although the representatives of France and Australia both considered the difference in their approach slight, it might prove to be more important at the time of the final drafting of the chapter, since the question of participation in elections was one of the main issues which had divided the Koreans.

He favoured the proposal of the French representative to divide that chapter into three sections. The heading might be left for further consideration. The first section should contain preliminary remarks as indicated by Mr. Paul-Boncour, the second should deal with the situation in Korea and the attitude of Koreans towards the elections, the third should refer to the effort of the Commission to secure a free atmosphere and should deal with the electoral law and the observation of elections. He considered it premature to discuss the recommendations proper.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the last remark of the Chairman. The present task of the Commission was to agree on certain formulations, which at a later stage might become conclusions. If the Commission arrived at a formulation of its judgments, the conclusions would be easy to draw.

He referred to Mr. Jackson's original remarks and considered a reference to the failure of the Joint Commission highly advisable, since the creation of the United Nations Commission was a direct consequence of that failure. He stressed, however, that the Commission should be very careful in using the word "scope" in the heading of the Chapter, as proposed by the representative of

/Australia

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Australia. The scope of the Commission was not clearly defined and might cover a very vast field, such as responsibility for contacting different governments and for conducting negotiations. He recalled that the general mandate of the Commission, as formulated by the General Assembly, was to help the Koreans to achieve their independence, and it was possible that that mandate would be renewed by the General Assembly. Therefore, the word "scope" should not be used too lightly.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.58
5 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING

United Nations Building,
Shanghai, China
Friday, 4 June 1948, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. G. S. PATTERSON (Canada)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 57-58)

The CHAIRMAN suggested that item 2 of the agenda should be: "Consideration of two press releases". One press release was to be issued upon the departure of the Commission from Shanghai and the other upon its arrival in Seoul.

He further suggested that item 3 be the present item 2.

Agreed.

The agenda as amended was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF TWO PRESS RELEASES (Nos. 65 and 66)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that it was dangerous to issue a press release to the effect that the Commission had finished its report 5 June because it was possible that certain people might know that it had not, and if events indicated that the statement was not correct, the Commission would be embarrassed.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested that the words: "first five chapters" replace the words: "First Part" in the second paragraph of the press release to be issued when the Commission left Shanghai, and in the first paragraph of the press release to be issued upon the arrival of the Commission in Seoul.

Agreed.

/Mr. SINGH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SINGH (India) thought that it might be desirable that a paragraph be included in the second press release to the effect that the Commission had come to Shanghai to reach conclusions on its observations of the elections, but that, in view of the lack of adequate information concerning certain aspects of the elections, it was unable to pass final judgment upon them.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that people would then ask why the Commission had left Seoul where it would be able to get the information.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, thought that the substance of the suggestion of the Indian representative could be left to the Chairman to make in Seoul.

It was decided that the paragraph suggested by the Indian representative should not be inserted in the press release.

It was decided, after further drafting changes, that the two press releases, as amended, should be adopted.

2d sess

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFTS OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN stated that, with regard to the Drafting Sub-Committee's second draft*, the Commission should merely indicate at present the paragraphs it wished to consider and which should be included in that chapter, and whether it agreed with the contents of each paragraph. The draft might be considered section by section.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) noted that the phrase: "The Irish of the Orient" in paragraph 13 was a form of journalism which he did not consider appropriate for an official report.

The CHAIRMAN noted that there could be a better approach to the political parties than was contained in paragraph 20.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed and added that the criticism also applied

/to paragraphs

* Document A/AC.19/SR.55

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to paragraphs 1-23.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) did not think the approach to paragraphs 17 and 18 was appropriate.

Concerning paragraph 17, he suggested that the phrase: "who established" in the first sentence should be replaced by the phrase: "the Japanese established"; and that, in the last sentence, the phrase: "vertical authority" should be placed in single quotes, and the words which followed deleted.

He suggested that paragraph 18 read as follows: "The Japanese deliberately reduced the Koreans to the position of permanent subordination, with the result that, on the eve of the liberation, they were not prepared for an immediate or general application of modern forms of democracy."

With regard to paragraph 19, he suggested that the phrase: "suggested by the vivid consciousness that theirs is a liberated country", should be inserted between the words: "political maturity" and "than to ill-will", in the first sentence; and that the relevant phrases in the second sentence should read: ".... autonomy to the Japanese-trained elements which it thought fit to retain in order to facilitate the administration of the country and especially to maintain public order."

The first part of the first sentence in paragraph 20 should read: "This absence of political acumen also explains the insecure foundation of most political parties ...."

The CHAIRMAN felt that paragraphs 18 and 19 should be referred with specific suggestions to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Mr. MANET (France) asked if the Commission wished to drop completely the reference in paragraph 18 to the "co-operative experience" of the Koreans.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) remarked that he did not understand what was meant by co-operative experience" at that point in the report.

/Mr. MANET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. MANET (France) said that he thought it proper to retain the reference in order to show that there was a long tradition of co-operative living in Korea, although there was no preparation in the democratic way of life as conceived by western standards.

Mr. SINGH (India) stated that the book "Modern Korea" made extensive reference to the type of co-operative living" to which the French representative referred.

If any reference were made to the forms of democracy, the Commission should determine what was meant by the term "modern democracy". There were western and eastern forms of democracy.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) pointed out that co-operatives in the agricultural and commercial fields were limited to a very few Koreans, and in Japan to the lowest levels of society. The reference in paragraphs 18 and 19 were to the highest levels of society. The co-operatives had not belonged to the Koreans but were Japanese controlled and the Koreans who had owned them were now looked upon as collaborators.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested that, in paragraph 18, there might be a reference to "indigenous democratic practices". The report could mention co-operatives without specifying whether they were agricultural or commercial.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out that the word "democracy" had different meanings on each side of the "iron curtain" and unless its references were carefully formulated, the Commission might be criticized by those who were desirous of a "people's republic".

Such persons might argue that the People's Republic was, in fact, established upon the liberation of Korea and that democracy was only delayed in Korea following the assumption of responsibility by the United States Military authorities.

The Drafting-Sub-Committee should consider the remarks of the

/Australian

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Australian and Indian representatives and the dangers he himself had just pointed out. He was sure that the Drafting Sub-Committee would find a formula which would cover those three points as well as the points brought out by the Chinese and French alternates.

Mr. WANG (China) pointed out that he could see the strength of the French representative's observation because, in village life in China, one could find the origin of "indigenous democratic practices". The Koreans had had these also but, as a result of the Japanese occupation, they had been restricted.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, with regard to the French draft, one of the major considerations, in his mind, was whether the report should emphasize the absence of democracy, and what the Commission had accomplished in seeking to establish a democratic atmosphere. He was inclined to leave it out. However, it was a question to be considered later.

With reference to paragraphs 34-35, there might be a large section on the "examination of the electoral laws." The question of freedom of atmosphere should be one section in the main section dealing with elections. The main section would include: attitude towards the election as revealed by Sub-Committee 2, freedom of Atmosphere (Sub-Committee 1), electoral laws (Sub-Committee 3) and observation of the elections (Observation Groups).

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) wished that some of the developments in Chapter IV be included in the chapter under discussion.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that reference might be made to Chapter IV.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed that references should be the rule so that the report itself would contain a brief expressive argumentation.

The question of legislation should be included in that part of Chapter VI. The title: "Freedom of atmosphere" was restrictive and he

/considered

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



considered that, although the term had been used frequently, it might be better if it were not mentioned as such. It was a vague term and those who criticized the elections would say that there had been no freedom of atmosphere. It was better to use the phrase "social pressure" and to keep the formula contained in paragraph 24. An explanation of the democratization process in South Korea should be included. That would embrace the democratic legislation for the election and what the Indian representative wished to have included in that section.

~~Moreover, paragraph 54 should be brought within that section.~~ The chapter should include the consequences of the elections, the views and methods of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and whether the United States Military Government had accomplished what the Commission desired as far as a free atmosphere was concerned. These items should be grouped as one sub-section.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the section "the observation of the elections" was the least satisfactory, mainly because of the manner in which the ideas were brought together. He did not consider that the Commission was ready to give a complete judgment on the election.

Mr. MANET (France) explained, in that regard, that a corrigendum had been issued to the effect that paragraph 53 should be merged with paragraph 41 and that paragraph 59 should be inserted between 52 and 54. Concerning paragraph 53, it could either be deleted or, as suggested, merged with paragraph 41.

The CHAIRMAN stated that paragraph 60 was too broad.

Mr. MANET (France) stated that that paragraph had been taken from the Syrian draft.

Mr. SINGH (India) said that, in paragraph 54, the definite percentages of voters and registered voters should be stated and that comments should be made concerning those percentages.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that paragraph 41 was too short and should be elaborated on. He thought that the original paragraph 46 in the first draft could be included in that paragraph.

Mr. SINGH (India) inquired whether the reference in paragraph 41 to the confiscation of rice ration cards was adequately explained.

The CHAIRMAN felt that that matter should be mentioned in Chapter IV but merely referred to in Chapter VI.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested that paragraph 41 should be elaborated upon, with the inclusion of the material in the original paragraph 46, and that, if there was mention of rice rationing in Chapter IV, a reference to... that should be inserted in paragraph 41.

Mr. MANET (France) pointed out that, in that regard, since the Commission had never obtained very complete evidence of threats that rice ration cards would be withdrawn if eligible persons did not register, it would give a powerful weapon to those who might criticize the Commission's conclusions if too much emphasis were put on that point. More could be said on the subject in Chapter V (original Chapter IV), because it could be classified with the other incidental facts.

In reply to a question by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. MANET (France) said that "social pressure" was mentioned in paragraph 39 (page 9) of the corrigendum, which was substantially different from the original draft of Chapter IV.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the reference to the confiscation of rice ration cards, which was necessary, should come in paragraph 39.

His investigations on the subject had convinced him that, while for the intelligent minority distinctions as to the degree of pressure involved were possible, in many uneducated minds suggestions about the rice ration cards had been regarded as a threat.

Mr. WANG (China) explained that such a reaction was bound up with Korean traditions. Under the Japanese régime, Koreans had had to answer

/politely

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



politely and do what they were told. As a result, they now had a tendency to regard all orders as coercive.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed.

Mr. SINGH (India) stated that a re-draft of paragraph 40 should bring out more clearly what had been said concerning social pressure.

The CHAIRMAN thought that paragraphs 39 and 40 could be treated as a whole.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) stated that the reference to rice rationing could not be termed "social pressure": it was economic pressure. It was not enough to speak of "violence" in the report; it should also speak of "pressure". He instanced countries where, if people did not adhere to the rulers of the unions and syndicates to which they belonged, they were expelled and were sometimes unable to get jobs, food and other necessities: that was economic pressure.

Mr. SINGH (India) emphasized that paragraph 42 contained two ideas: they might be separated and a specific reference made to the number of registered voters.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) thought that the form of the interviews with the United States authorities should be specified.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested that that might be linked with the discussion of the interview of the Commission with the Military Governor and what he had promised to do.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) stated that it could also include a comment on whether the interview resulted in a betterment or worsening of the situation.

Mr. SINGH (India) said that somewhere the number of candidates should be stated. Concerning paragraph 43, he thought the reference to the possible removal of village populations was true only of Cheju-Do.

Mr. MANET (France) said that it was also true of the whole of Kyong-sang Namdo.

/In reply

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



In reply to a question by Mr. SINGH (India), Mr. MANET (France) explained that paragraph 45 (b) referred to the fact that some parties such as that of Mr. Kim Koo, when they had heard of the high percentage of registered voters, had considered it advantageous to put up independent candidates. There were also some independents who, because they had not been chosen as the official candidates of the Hankook Democratic Party, had registered as independent candidates.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the Rightists put up candidates under the guise of "independents" because they wished to get Leftist votes.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought it was better to recommend to the Drafting Sub-Committee that it find a formula to distinguish between governmental parties and non-governmental parties. It might suggest three or four formulas to cover the entire situation for the Commission's consideration.

The CHAIRMAN thought that, with regard to paragraph 52 which was an opinion of the Commission, it was better to defer consideration until the Commission came to a general conclusion. However, he thought there was general agreement on the substance of the paragraph.

In reply to a query by Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), Mr. WANG (China) pointed out that the parentheses at the end of the first sentence of paragraph 52 should be moved down to the end of the paragraph.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) thought it was appropriate to place the paragraph under the heading: "Immediate Problems of the Elections". As it stood, it was included under the "freedom of atmosphere".

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the members of the Commission would probably wish to re-arrange the paragraphs and perhaps themselves individually present an outline draft. The purpose of the present discussion was to examine Chapter VI for general agreement on contents.

Mr. VILLALVA (Philippine Republic) stated that a reference to the

/regulations

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



regulations accompanying the election law should be inserted in paragraph 56.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the Drafting Sub-Committee for its work and stated that the chapter would be further revised upon the Commission's return to Seoul. If it appeared that the Commission would remain long in Seoul, he hoped that action could be deferred until the arrival of the head of the French delegation.

As the time had come when the greater part of the Secretariat and the Commission were parting, he wished to express on behalf of the Commission his deep appreciation to the Secretariat for its sincere and untiring efforts, and asked that these sentiments be conveyed by the Principal Secretary to the other members of the Secretariat.

Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, thanked the Commission for its friendly co-operation and for its willingness to take into consideration the difficulties which the time schedule of work had sometimes involved.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.58/Corr.1
26 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 8, lines 8 - 14

Amend to read as follows:

"Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) stated that the reference to the rice rationing could not be termed 'social pressure': it was economic pressure. He wanted to remind the Commission that when, at a previous meeting he had been presiding over, the French representative had suggested that it was not enough for Sub-Committee 1 to speak of 'violence' and that the Sub-Committee report should also speak of 'pressure', that idea had not been retained by the Commission. Moreover, he instanced countries where if people did not adhere to the voting rulings of the unions and syndicates to which they belonged, they were expelled and were sometimes unable to get jobs, food and other necessities; that was a sort of economic pressure compared to which that rice rationing matter in South Korea was relatively an insignificant one."

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

L

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR. 59
10 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTY-NINTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,

Wednesday, 9 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.S. PATTERSON (Canada)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. COSTILHES |
| | Mr. BARTHELEMY |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 59)

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) proposed to add as item 3 of the agenda: "consideration of an official announcement that the Commission was at present holding sessions in Seoul and was ready for consultation with the elected representatives of the Korean people". The present item 3 would become item 4 of the agenda.

Agreed.

The agenda, thus amended, was adopted.

STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIAISON GROUP CONCERNING THE MEETING OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES, SEOUL, 31 MAY 1948 *

Mr. COSTILHES (France) said that the only important event during the absence of the Commission was the ceremony of the inaugural meeting of the representatives elected on 10 May, which took place in the afternoon of 31 May. That same day, in the morning, at a preliminary session the representatives had elected

* See documents A/AC.19/W.50, A/AC.19/W.51 and A/AC.19/W.52.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



elected Mr. Rhee Syngman as permanent chairman of the Assembly by 188 out of 199 voters. Mr. Hung Ti Chu, Assistant Secretary, had represented the Secretariat, while he himself had represented the Commission. He had wished the representatives popularity and success. Generals Hodge and Dean had reiterated in their speeches the intention of the United States to leave Korea as soon as asked to do so. Mr. Rhee Syngman had made a statement in which he had stressed the following main points: (1) that the administration of Korea should be handed over to Koreans, and (2) that, while the Military Government would be withdrawn, the United States forces might be asked to remain in Korea until Korea's own defence forces were formed. At a meeting called the next day, a committee had been appointed for drafting the constitution; it had also been decided to draft a letter to the United Nations Commission. He had no information as to the intention of the Assembly concerning the formation of a national government.

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Costilhes for that report.

CONSIDERATION OF AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE COMMISSION WAS NOW HOLDING SESSIONS IN SEOUL AND WAS READY FOR CONSULTATION WITH THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) said that he intended to make some proposals in connexion with the consideration of the communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman which was item 3 of the provisional agenda. Since those two items were connected, he wondered whether he might be allowed to submit his proposal at that stage of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN thought that that might help the discussion.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) stressed that the Commission had arrived at a point where it was necessary to take a decision. He was submitting his ideas in the form of a draft resolution,

/ but it

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



but it should be rather considered a memorandum than a formal draft resolution. It read as follows:

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

RESOLVES:

THAT it will make itself available to consult with the Assembly elected on 10 May 1948 for the purpose of finding means acceptable to both North and South Korea for the unification of all Korea."

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said that when he had asked to include on the agenda the item under discussion, he wanted to introduce a draft statement which might help the discussion, but it should not be considered as a draft resolution. It read as follows:

"The Commission, having returned to Seoul on 7 June 1948

RESOLVES

THAT an official notice be sent to the elected representatives of the Korean people that the Commission is now holding sessions in Seoul and is ready for consultation with the duly elected representatives for the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly, 14 November 1947."

Such statement was in accordance with press release No. 66 which, as he understood had had the approval of all members of the Commission present in Shanghai.

The CHAIRMAN felt that neither the representative of Australia nor the representative of the Philippine Republic were pressing the adoption of their drafts. It seemed to him that the best form of making known the position of the Commission was a reply to the communication from Mr. Rhee concerning appointment of a Temporary Liaison Committee.

/ The name

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The name "National Assembly" had been used in the law for the elections of 10 May 1948 and since the Commission had never objected to that, it had assumed a certain degree of responsibility. The Chairman of the Interim Committee in his letter to the Chairman of the Commission had also used the term "National Assembly". Therefore, the Commission should recognize the fact that the elected representatives of South Korea had constituted a National Assembly and the reply to Mr. Rhee should be addressed to the Chairman of the National Assembly. That reply should: (1) recall the decision to observe the election of 10 May 1948; (2) recall the resolution of the General Assembly referring to consultation with elected representatives of the Korean people; (3) recall the statement of the Chairman of the Interim Committee that the National Assembly might be a stage in the formation of a National Government and that the representatives constituting a National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the Commission; (4) take note that the elected representatives had constituted a National Assembly; (5) state that it was the responsibility of those elected representatives to take any further steps in forming a government; (6) stress that in accordance with its terms of reference the Commission willingly recognized its responsibility to carry on consultations with the representatives of the Assembly and had designated to that effect its Main Committee as its responsible agent; (7) notify the Assembly's designated representatives that the Main Committee might be contacted at any time at the Duk Soo Palace.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that the two main points in the Chairman's proposal were that the initiative for consultations belonged to the elected representatives, and that the Main

/ Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Committee was to act as a "liaison group". He wondered whether it would not be better to limit the reply to Mr. Rhee's communication to the announcement that the Main Committee was designated to maintain contact with the Assembly, followed by the contents of Mr. Luna's proposal, but to leave open the question of the attitude towards the National Assembly.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) thought that the decision on the attitude of the Commission towards the Assembly should not be delayed too long. The idea of the Assembly to appoint a Temporary Liaison Committee with the Commission was a bad one. He felt that the Chairman of the Commission should have an "off-record" talk with Mr. Rhee. Such a talk might avoid many difficulties in the future. He believed that the reply to Mr. Rhee should be limited to an expression of appreciation and courtesy and to the statement that the Commission was available for consultation, as suggested by Mr. Luna.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) felt that any mention of the term "National Assembly" should be avoided. The reply should stress that the initiative for consultation was in the hands of the elected representatives of the Korean people.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought it advisable to delay the decision on a matter of principle of such importance as the attitude to be taken towards the Assembly until the return of the head of the French delegation.

Mr. BARTHELEMY (France) thanked the Indian representative. He thought the proposal of the Australian representative premature. However, he would agree to the proposal of the representative of the Philippine Republic.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) said that he had no intention of pressing a decision and was quite ready to wait until the return of Mr. Paul-Boncour.

/ Mr. VALLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) agreed that there were some points in the draft reso ution submitted by Mr. Jackson which should be discussed in the presence of the French representative. The reference to the unification of Korea raised a legal point, since it was not included in the terms of reference of the Commission as specified by the General Assembly. On the other hand, i. was logical that the elected representatives had constituted a National Assembly.

As to the reply to Mr. Rhee's communication, he believed that it should be along the lines proposed by the representative of the Philippine Republic.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed with the views expressed by the representative of El Salvador.

The CHAIRMAN hoped that the representative of the Philippine Republic would submit a draft resolution for consider ation at the next meeting.

Agreed.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATION FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN CONCERNING APPOINTMENT OF A TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE (document A/AC.19/74

The CHAIRMAN felt that that item of the agenda, to a great extent, had already been covered. He understood that it was the wish of the Commission to acknowledge the communicatio following the suggestion of Mr. Luna.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



RESTRICTED.

A/AC.19/SR.60
10 June 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTIETH MEETING

uk Soo Palace, Seoul,

Thursday, 10 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.S. PATTERSON (Canada)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 60)

The agenda was adopted.

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC (document A/AC.19/76)

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said that the purpose of introducing the resolution was to make it known to the Assembly that the Commission was ready for consultation. The second purpose was to introduce a resolution which might serve as a basis of discussion regarding the future work of the Commission.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) suggested deletion of the word: "duly" preceding th words: "elected representatives", and of the words "further resolves" which put too much stress on the last sentence of the draft resolution.

The CHAIRMAN suggested omitting the whole phrase: "with the duly elected representatives".

Mr. SINGH (India) wondered whether it was advisable to leave in the text of the resolution the term "of the Korean people" since the elections had taken place in South Korea only. That might raise a controversy which it would be better to avoid.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that the term "elected representatives of the Korean people" was a very general one and he saw no objection to using it. Those elected on 10 May 1948 were in fact

/ representatives

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



representatives of the Korean people. However, he would not press his point of view.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the representative of India. The purpose of the resolution was to make it known that the Commission was ready for consultation. At a later date, the Commission would discuss the substance and at that time, it would take a position on questions of principle.

Mr. LIU (China) thought it advisable to change the word "entirely" in the last paragraph to the word "primarily", since the Commission also had the right to take the initiative concerning consultation with the Assembly.

Mr. COSTILHES (France) wondered whether it was necessary to maintain the last paragraph at all. The preceding paragraph made it clear enough that the Commission was ready for consultation, which implied that the initiative rested with the Assembly. He was afraid that the last paragraph of the resolution, as drafted, might create misunderstandings and awake susceptibilities. He would have to abstain from voting on the resolution if that sentence was maintained.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was aware of some feelings of resentment due to the absence of the Commission at the opening ceremony of the Assembly and thought it necessary to avoid any wording which might offend the representatives.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) emphasized that he wished to secure unanimous approval of his proposal.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, suggested that the point of the representative of France might be met by inserting the words: "such consultation as they may request" after the words: "ready for" and omitting the final sentence.

After further discussion in which Mr. LIU (China), Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic), Mr. SINGH (India), and Mr. COSTILHES (France) took part, the CHAIRMAN called on the Philippine representative to move

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to move his resolution (document A/AC.19/77).

The resolution thus amended was adopted unanimously.

The meeting adjourned for 15 minutes.

229 CONSIDERATION OF COMMUNICATION FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN CONCERNING APPOINTMENT OF A TEMPORARY LIAISON COMMITTEE (document A/AC.19/74

The CHAIRMAN understood from the opinions expressed by the members at the last meeting that they wanted him, when acknowledging receipt of Mr. Rhee Syngman's communication, to enclose a copy of the resolution which had just been adopted.

He submitted a draft of the reply to be addressed to Mr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman, Korean National Assembly.

The draft reply was approved (document A/AC.19/74/Add.1).

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

B

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.61
15 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-FIRST MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Monday 14 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. G.S. PATTERSON (Canada)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| China | Mr. LIU |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. COSTILHES |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 61)

The CHAIRMAN said that item 2 of the agenda was included to allow a discussion on procedure concerning the drafting of Chapter VI. The content of that Chapter would not be discussed, since both the head of the French delegation and Mr. Manuel were absent from Seoul.

Mr. COSTILHES (France) understood the importance of a speedy completion of the first part of the Report; however, in the absence of the head of the French delegation and in view of the lack of instructions, he would not be able to participate in any discussion on the substance of the Report. He was afraid that it would be difficult to limit the discussion to matters of procedure and wondered whether it would not be possible to postpone the discussion on item 2 until the return of Mr. Paul-Boncour who was expected back the following Wednesday.

The CHAIRMAN assured the representative of France that the only object of including item 2 was to expedite resumption of the drafting of Chapter VI, without touching on its substance. He proposed to amend item 2 as follows:

"Discussion on the procedure in drafting Chapter VI of the first part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly".

Agreed

/Mr. LUNA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) suggested that a sub-item be added to item 3 reading: "Consideration of the Philippine draft resolution concerning the letter of the Chairman, Korean National Assembly". He intended to submit a draft resolution at a later stage of the debate.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Philippine draft resolution might be discussed under item 3 of the agenda.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

1st ✓

DISCUSSION ON THE PROCEDURE IN DRAFTING CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Drafting Sub-Committee had had a very difficult task in co-ordinating two drafts of Chapter VI and various minor suggestions made during the discussion at Commission meetings in Shanghai. He understood that one of the main difficulties which the Sub-Committee had had to face was the lack of a comprehensive outline.

The Commission might chose between two procedures: (1) to wait until the Sub-Committee was ready to submit a new revised draft, or (2) to urge the members to submit to the Sub-Committee their ideas on the form in which Chapter VI should be drafted. That second procedure might save time and make easier the task of the Sub-Committee.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that the Commission expected the Sub-Committee to revise the second draft of Chapter VI taking into consideration the views expressed at the fifty-eighth meeting. Was it the wish of the Commission that Mr. Wang should do that in the absence of Mr. Manet?

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that since the date of Mr. Manet's return to Seoul was not fixed, it might expedite the work of the Commission if Mr. Wang proceeded with revising the second draft of Chapter VI. He considered it important to complete the first part of the Report as soon as possible.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed with the representative of India. He understood, however, that Mr. Manet would have a free hand in making amendments to Mr. Wang's revised text.

/Mr. MILNER

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that the Commission at its fifty-eighth meeting had made some specific amendments to be included in a revised draft of Chapter VI, and also general suggestions for consideration by the Sub-Committee. He thought it advisable in the circumstances to have a revised text which would indicate what had been approved by the Commission in a definite form and what was only suggested in general terms.

The CHAIRMAN felt that it was the wish of the Commission to ask Mr. Wang, in the absence of Mr. Manet, to prepare a revised text of the draft of Chapter VI, which would be circulated and put on the agenda of the next meeting.

Agreed.

CONSIDERATION OF LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 11 JUNE 1948 (document A/AC.19/78) Annex 10D3

The CHAIRMAN said that the Commission had three possibilities open to it: (1) to take no action on Mr. Rhee's letter; (2) to acknowledge its receipt; (3) to reply to the substance of the question raised.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) submitted the following draft resolution:

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

HAVING BEEN FORMALLY NOTIFIED by the Honourable Syngman Rhee, Chairman, Korean National Assembly, in his letter dated 11 June 1948 to the Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, that a Korean National Assembly, composed of representatives elected by the people during the elections held on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the Commission, was duly organized and constituted on 31 May 1948 at the capital city of Seoul; and

CONSIDERING that the establishment of a Korean National Assembly by the representatives of the Korean people elected on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is in accordance with the terms of reference of the Commission as embodied in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947;

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

He thought that the Commission should take a decision without further delay. A few days ago, he had seen a news item in the Stars and Stripes

/stressing

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



stressing the bad feelings of the Koreans towards the Commission and although he did not believe that report, he considered further postponement of a decision concerning the attitude of the Commission towards the Assembly detrimental to the prestige of the United Nations. It was imperative to take a definite action.

He was aware of a "gentlemen's agreement" that no question of substance would be discussed during the absence from Seoul of the head of the French delegation. However, he had tried to formulate a question of principle, on which there already was an almost general agreement. Indeed, at the fifty-fifth meeting, Mr. Paul-Boncour had said that: "Concerning the name of the Assembly, the Commission could hardly do other than refer to the General Assembly Resolution where in paragraph 2 of Resolution II, the term 'National Assembly' was used". Mr. de la Tournelle, French representative in the Interim Committee had said at the eighth meeting on 23 February 1948 that: "After the election 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".

The Chairman of the Commission had said at the fifty-ninth meeting that: "The name National Assembly had been used in the law for the elections of 10 May 1948 and since the Commission had never objected to that, it had assumed a certain degree of responsibility". Although Mr. Singh had not expressed his point of view, the Indian representative in the Interim Committee, Mr. Pillai had said that: "These elections should be constructive and should lead up to the forming of a National Government". The representative of El Salvador had said at the fifty-ninth meeting that: "..... it was logical that the elected representatives had constituted a National Assembly", and the Chinese representative had agreed with that view.

A general agreement with his ideas had therefore already been expressed in one form or another. Any further delay in taking a decision which was nothing more than a technical one, would only create suspicion, rumours and ill feelings.

/Mr. SINGH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SINGH (India) thought that, since the Commission had not as yet passed judgment on the elections, a resolution such as that submitted by the representative of the Philippine Republic would be more than a technical decision. Before recognizing the National Assembly, the Commission should decide whether the elections were valid.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that in his remarks at the fifty-ninth meeting, to which Mr. Luna had referred, he had merely suggested that the Commission take note of the fact that the elected representatives had constituted a National Assembly.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said, in reply to the remarks of the Indian representative, that the Commission had already recognized the existence of the National Assembly by addressing a letter to the Chairman, Korean National Assembly.* From the point of view of international usages, that action amounted to a de facto recognition.

Mr. [illegible]U (China) was in favour of the Philippine draft resolution because of three practical considerations: (1) to get rid of a complex of timidity from which the Commission was suffering; (2) in fairness to the Korean people and to the Assembly elected by them which had the right to know what its status with the Commission was; (3) in view of the necessity of taking a definite decision concerning the legality of the Assembly, which would permit the Korean representatives to proceed with the carrying out of the programme of Resolution II of the General Assembly.

A theory had been expressed that the Commission should not act too hastily since it might jeopardize the unification of Korea. He was not in agreement with that view; on the contrary, a semblance of legality given to the representatives elected on 10 May might improve the chances for unification, since those representatives would be able to talk in the name of the people of South Korea. They would have an authority which both Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic were lacking at the Pyongyang Conference.

/Mr. VALLE

---

* Document ~~A/AC.19/SR.60~~, page 3.
Appeal 1002

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) believed that the discussion should be limited to the question whether the Assembly was legally elected. It was clear to him, in view of the Resolution of the General Assembly, that the Assembly, if legally elected, should be considered as a National Assembly. If the elections were valid, the Commission should recognize the National Assembly without delay. To postpone that recognition until the next meeting of the General Assembly in September was contrary to the spirit of the decision of the Interim Committee.

The Commission therefore should either adopt a resolution as proposed by the Philippine representative, or pass immediately a judgment on the elections of 10 May.

Mr. COSTILHES (France) said that in the absence of the head of the French delegation, he would have to abstain from voting, should the Philippine draft resolution be formally moved for adoption. He had made his attitude clear at the beginning of the meeting and since the discussion dealt mostly with matters of substance, he would not be able to take any part in it.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed that it was necessary to arrive, as soon as possible, at a decision on a matter of such importance as the attitude of the Commission towards the Assembly. He maintained his opinion, however, that the Commission should first of all decide whether the elections were valid. The Commission would not be justified in adopting a resolution such as proposed by Mr. Luna before passing a judgment on the validity of the elections. If the draft resolution were put to a vote, he would have to abstain.

He thought it advisable to limit the discussion, at the present stage, to the reply to the communication of Mr. Rhee.

Mr. TSIU (China) agreed with the Indian representative. He thought, however, that the Commission should make its judgment on the elections independently of Chapter VI of the Report. The Commission was free to pass such a judgment in the form of a resolution.

The CHAIRMAN thought that there was agreement as to the desirability of

/dissipating

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



dissipating the uncertainty prevailing among the Koreans as to the position of the Commission. Means of making known that position should be considered independently from the Report to the General Assembly.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) thought that an amendment to his draft resolution might meet the objections expressed during the discussion. He proposed to introduce, after the first paragraph, a new paragraph as follows:

> "Having in mind that the elections were held in a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were recognized and respected."

The CHAIRMAN hoped that the representative of the Philippine Republic would not press his draft resolution in view of the attitude taken by the representatives of France and India and in view of the absence of the representatives of Australia and Syria. He himself had not indicated the attitude of Canada. It was advisable to postpone further discussion until a subsequent meeting, when Mr. Paul-Boncour would be back and Mr. Jackson recovered.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) had no objection to that procedure. He asked however that his draft resolution, as amended, be circulated* and put on the agenda of the meeting to be held on Thursday 17 June.

DECISION: Mr. Luna's suggestion was adopted
Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the Commission had still to take a decision concerning the communication from Mr. Rhee of 11 June 1948.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that the Commission should indicate that it had delayed consideration of its reply pending the return of Mr. Paul-Boncour and the recovery of Mr. Jackson.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) felt that such an answer would create suspicion and rumours. He thought that the Commission should abstain from answering Mr. Rhee's communication until it took a decision on the main issue covered by his draft resolution.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the Philippine representative. Mr. Rhee's communication did not call for a reply. He felt that the general feeling of the

/Commission

---

* Document A/AC.19/79

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Commission was that no action should be taken in that matter until the following Thursday, when, as it was expected, the head of the French delegation would be back in Seoul.

Agreed.

Mr. LIU (China) asked what would the Commission do if Mr. Paul-Boncour was not back by Thursday.

The CHAIRMAN said that, according to the rules of procedure, a quorum was constituted by the majority of members.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that the chairmanship of the representative of Canada expired on 14 June, midnight, and the representative of China would assume the chairmanship on 15 June until 29 June inclusive.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Patterson.

The motion of the Philippine representative was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED.

A/AC.19/SR.61/Corr.1
17 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-FIRST MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 6, lines 12-16:

To read as follows:

Mr. COSTILHES (France) said that he had made no objection to the discussion on the Philippine resolution. However, since matters of substance had been raised by the representatives of China and El Salvador, which had extended the field of the debate, he felt obliged to reserve the attitude of the French delegation on all questions concerning the validity of the elections or the contacting of the elected representatives, pending the return of Mr. Paul-Boncour. Therefore, he would have to abstain from voting should the Philippine draft resolution be formally moved for adoption and he would not be able to take any part in the discussion as long as it dealt with matters of substance.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.62
16 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

62

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-SECOND MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,

Wednesday, 16 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Yu-Wan LIU (China)

| Present: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. SSUTU |
| | | Mr. WANG |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| | France | Mr. COSTILLES |
| | | Mr. BARTHELEMY |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |
| | Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 62)

Mr. COSTILHES (France) announced that the head of the French delegation would be back in Seoul on Wednesday, 16 June, in the afternoon. Mr. Paul-Boncour had been in Tokyo since Saturday, 12 June, but was unable to proceed to Seoul in view of the change of flight schedule and apologized to the Commission for that delay.

He further said that Mr. Manet would be back on Thursday, 24 June, 1948.

The agenda was adopted.

pstsubj

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFTS OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN recalled that Mr. Wang, the only member of the Drafting Sub-Committee present in Seoul, had been directed by the Commission at its last meeting to prepare a revised text of the second draft of Chapter VI*. That, in no way, prejudiced the

/ attitude

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



attitude which might be taken by the French delegation.

Mr. WANG (China) said that he had revised the text of the second draft, keeping in mind the wishes of the Commission expressed at the fifty-eighth and sixty-first meetings. He had made no attempt to touch on the substance of the draft, pending the return of his French colleague or receiving new instructions from the Commission.

He had limited his work to making changes on which there was general agreement.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that the Drafting Sub-Committee had been facing a difficult task: that of combining two different drafts and various loose ideas submitted to it, without any guidance from the Commission. Although it had done very good work, the Sub-Committee had been unable to approach the subject in a proper way in view of lack of directions. Therefore, the Commission should decide on a general outline of Chapter VI; it should make clear what was to be said in that Chapter and what the sequence of its thoughts should be. Thus far, the draft of Chapter VI lacked such a plan and either did not put enough emphasis on certain problems or ignored them. He referred especially to the problems of the attitude of Koreans towards elections, of the division of opinion which had existed on that subject and which had not disappeared after the decision to observe the elections, of the meaning of the elections, of the meaning of the choice of candidates and of their attitude towards the unification of the country.

In order to help the discussion he submitted to the Commission a draft outline of Chapter VI. That outline was divided into seven main sections as follows:

/ (I) Introductory

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Put in Columnar form

(I) Introductory, giving a short statement on the Korean problem up to the date of the decision to observe elections in South Korea, (II) The situation in Korea. (III) The problem of elections. (IV) Observation of elections. (V) The meaning of elections. (VI) The post-election developments. (VII) Commission conclusions. Each main section was divided into appropriate sub-sections.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed with the Canadian representative as to the necessity of clarifying the general views of the Commission on Chapter VI. He wanted himself to propose the discussion and adoption of conclusions which would help the Commission to draft that Chapter. He thought Mr. Patterson's approach very useful and reserved his right to submit his ideas at a later stage of discussion. He recalled however that it had been decided in Shanghai to limit the first part of the report to the period up to and including 10 May 1948. Section VII of the Canadian representative's draft outline should, therefore, be deleted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the last remark of the Indian representative. He further stressed that no time would be lost if his outline was adopted, since much of the material prepared already by the Sub-Committee could be used after a slight re-adaptation.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) wondered whether, in view of the pending return of Mr. Paul-Boncour, it was not preferable to adjourn the discussion, since at that stage it referred more to the substance of Chapter VI than to drafting procedure. Although in principle he was well impressed by the Canadian representative's proposed outline, he was very anxious, before taking any stand on it, to have the advantage of Mr. Paul-Boncour's experience and advice.

/ Mr, SINGH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SINGH (India) thought it advisable to continue the discussion since no final decision had to be taken and since it would not prejudice the position of the French delegation.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the Philippine Republic representative that the presence of the Frech delegation was essential for taking a decision. However, an exchange of views on the procedure might expedite further debate.

Mr. SSUTU (China) agreed with the representative of Canada.

M. VALLE (El Salvador) believed that the main points at issue had not been decided upon by the Commission as yet. The Commission had not formulated what it intended to have included in Chapter VI, nor had it formulated its conclusions. He was very favourably impressed by the outline submitted by the Canadian representative and would not object to having the discussion on procedure continued. He felt strongly that Chapter VI should be concluded as soon as possible. As things were at present, it was possible that the report would not be finished before the General Assembly met. In such a case, and in view of other arrangements he was obliged to make, he might not be able to participate in the last phase of the work of the Commission.

After a further exchange of views, it was agreed to continue the discussion.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that it was the feeling of some members, and certainly that of Mr. Paul-Boncour, that Chapter VI should constitute the main part of the report; other chapters should in a way form an annex to it. Therefore that chapter should be as comprehensive and complete as possible since the members of the General Assembly would mostly depend on and refer to it. For those reasons he included in his outline an

/ introductory

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



introductory section, the main part of which was covered by paragraphs 1 - 10 of the revised second draft of Chapter VI. It would be necessary, however, to introduce some changes and some new paragraphs referring to items such as the popular welcome received by the Commission at its arrival in Seoul and the meaning of that welcome or to the question as to the wisdom of the Commission's having come to Korea prior to dealing with the problem of the position of the Soviet Union. That particular point had been mentioned previously by the Australian representative. He had also made use of some points included in the Syrian draft.

As far as section II of his draft outline was concerned, it was partly covered by paragraphs 11 - 21 of the second revised draft of Chapter VI, although it would be necessary to amplify them in several instances.

Sub-section 1 of Section III of the outline on attitudes towards elections should form a substantive part and should be drafted with care. However, sub-sections 2 and 3 were rather well covered by the draft of the Sub-Committee.

Section IV would deal with the results of the Observation tours and would not present difficulties in drafting.

He considered that Section V referring to the meaning of the elections was of special importance. He recognized that that section, and especially its sub-section 5, would need to be thoroughly studied and analyzed.

Section VI would be left out, in accordance with Mr. Singh's suggestion.

He thought that, once his outline was adopted, the work, to a great extent, would consist in adapting and transposing the material contained in the revised second draft of Chapter V as prepared by the Sub-Committee.

/ Mr. VALLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered the outline very good. Many points, however, were already covered by previous chapters of the Report. He agreed with the Indian representative that section VI should be left out since it had been agreed that the report would be divided in two parts and that the first part should cover the period up to and including the elections. Therefore, the section on conclusions should follow immediately after section V. The Commission had already some statistical data concerning elections at its disposal as well as the report of its own Observation Groups and on that basis should easily reach definite conclusions. However the Commission should not indulge in any sociological study of Korea since that was not in its terms of reference.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered the outline excellent but reserved his final judgement until a later date.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) referred to the second revised draft of Chapter VI and asked Mr. Wang whether it would not be more logical to transpose paragraphs 4 and 5 to the section starting with paragraph 11. The section "Observation of Elections" beginning with paragraph 34 could be improved by classifying the items it referred to.

Mr. WANG (China) said that he would take note of Mr. Patterson's remarks. He reminded the Canadian representative that the Drafting Sub-Committee had had to combine two different drafts: those of the French and the Syrian delegations. He enquired whether and how the Commission wanted him to proceed with the work of the Sub-Committee in the absence of Mr. Manet.

The CHAIRMAN thought that since the absence of Mr. Manet would be prolonged until 24 June, the Commission might ask Mr. Paul-Boncour temporarily to act in place of Mr. Manet on

/ the Drafting

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Agreed.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, stressed that the present draft of Chapter VI would need more than re-arrangement of its contents if the outline proposed by the Canadian representative were adopted. The Sub-Committee would need directions from the Commission on matters of substance without which it would not be able to formulate the points suggested in the outline.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that matters of substance should be submitted first to the Commission and decided by it. The Drafting Sub-Committee would then be able to combine and arrange the approved substantive material.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) thought that the main question to be decided upon was the substance of Chapter VI. The drafting was a secondary matter, once a decision on the substance was taken.

Mr SINGH (India) agreed with the views of the Philippine representative. He thought that the Commission should decided at one of its next meetings whether it approved of the draft outline submitted by the Canadian representative.

DECISION: After further discussion, it was decided to have the Canadian draft outline circulated and put on the agenda of one of the next meetings.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

Nations Unies

RESTRICTED

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

A/AC.19/SR.62/Corr.1
26 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Yvonne Stan Pate

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-SECOND MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 2, line 12

Delete the word "loose".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED.

A/AC.19/SR.63
17 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

63

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-THIRD MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,

Thursday, 17 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. SSUTU |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 63)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), in attendance for the first time since UNTCOK returned to SEOUL, apologized to the Commission for his delay in returning to Seoul, due to a change of flight schedule from Tokyo of which he had not been informed in time.

~~The agenda was adopted.~~ — LU NA "Recognition" Resolution 1st subject

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC ~~(document A/AC.19/75)~~ (Appendix —)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the sixty-first meeting it had been decided to adjourn the decision on the Philippine draft resolution pending the return to Seoul of the head of the French delegation.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) referred to his previous remarks. He had submitted his draft resolution since he had thought that there was almost general agreement to consider the Assembly elected on 10 May as National Assembly. That was also in line with the advice of the Interim Committee. What he was suggesting was but a formal recognition of the fact that

/ the Korean

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Korean National Assembly had been established, which had already been tacitly recognized by the Commission by its addressing a reply to the Chairman of the National Assembly. Criticism had been made that some functions of the United Nations were obstructed by bodies created by the organization. The Commission should be free of such criticism. The General Assembly's Resolution of 14 November 1947 had been carried on by 43 votes to none; it recalled that fact since he considered his draft resolution a step forward in the procedure as provided for by the General Assembly, of which the Commission was an emanation.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) did not intend to withdraw anything he had said at the 65th meeting and to which Mr. Luna had referred in his absence. He was in general agreement with the representative of the Philippine Republic, but he had doubts as to the advisability of adopting a resolution of that kind at that particular stage of the work of the Commission. If it was in order to reply to Mr. Rhee's last communication, he considered it more advisable to limit that reply to a simple acknowledgment of receipt. If it was in order to reply to irresponsible criticism of some newspapers, trying to force the Commission to make public some of its conclusions, he was against the resolution. The Commission should ignore such criticism and should not yield to pressure from whatever source. As long as it had not finished its report and had not arrived at unanimous conclusions, the Commission should abstain from publishing part of its conclusions which might be used in an unwarranted way in some quarters for reasons of propaganda.

Mr. SINGH (India) recalled that he had already expressed his doubts as to the advisability of adopting the Philippine draft resolution before passing a judgement on elections. It was logical to formulate that judgement first of all. Mr. Luna had

/referred

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



referred to the responsibilities of the Commission toward the General Assembly, but in his opinion the Commission had been left a certain discretion and that had been emphasized in the letter addressed to its Chairman by the Chairman of the Interim Committee. He was as anxious as Mr. Luna to let elected representatives know what was the attitude of the Commission toward the Assembly, but he did not consider that adoption of the draft resolution was the appropriate way.

In his opinion, the Assembly should be recognized as a National Assembly only after all methods of achieving the unification of Korea were exhausted. Any step taken hastily might compromise the chances, as slight as they might be, of unification. He recalled that the Electoral Law had been drafted with the view that it would apply to the whole of Korea.

He urged the Philippine representative to reconsider his attitude and not to press a vote, which might bring a disunity among the members of the Commission. He would have to vote against the resolution should it be moved for adoption.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said that he would not press his resolution at that stage. However, he disagreed with the Indian representative as to the scope of the Electoral Law, which had been drafted after the Commission had been advised by the Interim Committee to observe elections in South Korea only. It had been clear that North Korea would not be available to the Commission.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) recalled that he had abstained from participating in the discussion at the previous meeting. He agreed with the representatives of France and India, and he would at that stage, limit his remarks to that general statement, in the hope that Mr. Luna would comply with Mr. Singh's appeal.

Mr. SSUTU(China) wondered whether, in view of the absence of the Australian representative, it was not advisable to postpone the decision until a later date.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) agreed with the suggestion of the Chinese representative. However, he considered it advisable not to delay the decision much longer.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the sixty-first meeting, he had said, in his capacity as Rapporteur, that a decision on elections should be made independently from the Report. That could be done in the form of a press release.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought it dangerous to make any tentative conclusions at that time.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Indian representative. Up to that day, the Commission had not received any final figures in relation to elections. It did not know how many blank ballots had been cast, what was the political affiliation of independent members or what was the political composition of the Assembly. Until that information was collected, and he considered it a task for the Main Committee, it was even difficult to complete drafting of Chapter VI, since such information was indispensable for arriving at definite conclusions.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) thought that a press release might quiet down the feelings of Korean public opinion which had put all its hopes in the United Nations. A disappointment might provoke bad reactions and it was the responsibility of the Commission to avoid that.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that a press release was premature as long as a decision on the Philippine draft resolution was not taken.

DECISION: It was decided to adjourn the discussion until the meeting to be held on Monday, 21 June 1948.

The meeting was suspended for 10 minutes.

2nd sheet

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFTS OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that he had studied the Canadian outline and read carefully the summary record of the sixty-second meeting. He noticed that the Canadian representative had adopted his point of view that Chapter VI should form the main part of the Report, to which other Chapters would, in a way form an annex. He considered it a good plan, but he wanted to remind the

/members

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



members that a line of thought had been approved in Shanghai as follows: (1) the situation which the Commission had found on its arrival in Korea, (2) the measures it had taken to improve that situation, (3) the measures which United States Authorities had taken in order to comply with the wishes of the Commission, (4) the fact that the Commission has no responsibility for the unilateral aspects of the elections: while the French delegation was putting the responsibility for the unilateral character of elections on those parties which had boycotted them, the Australian representative rather wished to exonerate those parties.

He felt that the new outline should maintain the above trend of thought. He further considered that the Main Committee should start immediately its work of collecting all data on the elections, without which it was not possible to draft Section V as provided for in the Canadian outline.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said referred to his remarks at the last meeting. His main purpose in submitting the outline was to give a direction to the Drafting Sub-Committee. He put a special emphasis on the meaning of the elections and thought that the Report should be concentrated on that point. He agreed with the French representative on the necessity of collecting all possible data in relation to the elections. The Main Committee should take up that matter, together with the election complaints which had been submitted to the Commission.

The draft of the Sub-Committee might be maintained almost in toto since its contents covered the first four sections of the outline. Section V however would need careful drafting, sine it would form a most important part of the Chapter.

He recalled the attitude he had taken at the 58th meeting with regard to the French draft. He had said then that: "... one of the major considerations in his mind was whether the Report should emphasize the absence of democracy and what the Commission had accomplished in seeking to establish a democratic atmosphere." He agreed that the points raised by the French representative were important, but considered that still a fuller and more comprehensive

/analysis

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



analysis of the situation was necessary.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered the outline very useful. He wanted to emphasize, however, that collecting information on sub-section 5 of Section V might present insurmountable difficulties, since it would mean a work for which the Commission was not equipped.

He felt that in order to avoid any further delay in completing the first part of the Report, the Commission should fix a time limit for presenting any further substantial suggestions.

The CHAIRMAN inquired what action the Commission wanted to take in connexion with the Canadian outline.

DECISION. After further discussion in which Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic), Mr. SINGH (India), and the CHAIRMAN took part, it was decided that the representatives of Canada and India would prepare a draft of Section V as provided for in the Canadian draft outline.

It was further decided that the Indian representative would join the Drafting Sub-Committee in the absence of Mr. Manet and that the Sub-Committee would re-draft Chapter VI of the Report using Sections I - IV of the Canadian outline as a guide.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to his previous remarks and thought that, while the Drafting Sub-Committee was proceeding with its task, the Main Committee should meet as soon as possible in order to study the complaints addressed to the Commission and to collect information on elections. On the basis of that documentation the Commission would be able to formulate an opinion and to pass a judgment on the elections.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the Main Committee on Friday, 18 June 1948.

The meeting rose at 1.30 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.64
22 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-FOURTH MEETING

64

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Monday, 21 June 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Present: | Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. SSUTU |
| | | Mr. WANG |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| | France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |
| | Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 64)

The CHAIRMAN proposed that, in view of the pending departure of the representative of Australia, the Commission discuss Item 4 of the agenda before other items.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE DRAFTS OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN recalled the decision taken at the last meeting.* The members had received the draft of Section 5 of Chapter VI prepared by the Canadian representative (Annex 1004) and a memorandum from Mr. JACKSON (Annex 1005).

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that in drafting Section 5 he was guided by a definite idea as to the meaning of the elections. It was possible that some members might disagree with his arguments and conclusions.

Mr. WANG (China), in his capacity as member of the Drafting Sub-Committee, pointed out that some paragraphs of Mr. Patterson's draft had

/been

* Document A/AC.19/SR.63, page 6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



been already included in the draft prepared by the Sub-Committee. Therefore, a certain re-arrangement would be necessary.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that the draft submitted by the Canadian representative formed a useful basis for reflection and preliminary discussion. Mr. Patterson had avoided a difficulty in leaving blank in paragraphs 4 and 10 the figures regarding the blank votes and those regarding the political affiliation of independents. He repeated that those figures were a most important element in forming a judgement on the meaning of elections.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, referred to his explanation at the thirteenth meeting of the Main Committee. He said that the figures referred to in paragraph 9 could be supplied without delay. However, concerning figures relating to paragraph 10, the United States Liaison Officer had confirmed that no final classification of the independent elected representatives could be made: it was a matter of making the best possible estimate from the information available.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) felt strongly that the Commission should not base its conclusions on estimates; only correct figures should be used. If no such figures were available, the Commission should leave them out.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that attention should be directed to his main argument, namely, that the Assembly was composed mostly of representatives of two parties and that the independents were closely connected with one of those parties. That aspect led to the question whether and to what an extent some of the members of the Assembly did represent the point of view of moderates and whether it could be concluded that the Assembly had the support of the people.

Mr. WANG (China) stressed that, while paragraph 9 of the Canadian draft dealt actually with elections, paragraph 10 referred rather to the post-electoral period and belonged to the second part of the Report. Studies on the political affiliation of independents might delay considerably the work of the Commission on the first part of the Report.

/Mr. JACKSON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. JACKSON (Australia) pointed out two considerations: (1) that in making an analysis of the situation in the Assembly, the Commission had enough elements at its disposal to support the conclusions of the Canadian draft and (2) that, ~~with reference to Mr. Wang's remarks,~~ the Commission should be concerned with the views of various political parties on the reconstruction of Korea. At the time of the Joint US-USSR Commission, an effort had been made to bring all those parties together and that had been one of the main issues at stake. It was necessary to say what had happened to those various parties.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that he would regret it if the demands of Mr. Luna and Mr. Wang led the Commission were to draft such a report that would allow some readers to draw the conclusion that the Assembly was a totalitarian one. He himself had been inclined to forecast that, because of the decision of the opposition to abstain from participating in the election, the Assembly would have a unilateral character; but the correctness with which the elections had been conducted and the information which he had received on the eve of his departure for Shanghai on a tentative breaking-up of so-called independent elected representatives, had made him change his original point of view. Since then, in the course of a private interview, Mr. Kim Koo had admitted that a number of his followers had been elected; since they had been disavowed by the Party, such members might hesitate now to say that they belonged to the Korean Independence Party, but the voters had known their affiliation and that fact should be recorded. He understood that a number of followers of Mr. Kimm Kiusic had been elected, and that among the Korean Assembly, there were still more "middle-of-the-roaders." That represented a very important element which the Commission should take into consideration in appreciating the meaning of the elections.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the French representative. He believed, however, that the Commission would not be able to find correct figures on the political affiliation of the independent members. Moreover,

/he

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



he considered such figures irrelevant since what counted was not the present affiliation of members but the party affiliation which the people had attached to them at the time of elections.

Mr. WANG (China) recalled that Mr. Paul-Boncour's remarks were covered by paragraphs 43 and 48 of the revised second draft of Chapter VI. He thought it advisable to delete paragraph 10 of the Canadian draft in view of a continuous shifting of opinions among the members of the Assembly. An estimate which might be correct one day would be inexact the next.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) understood the point of view of the French representative. At that stage of the work of the Commission it was more important to find out what the electors had wanted to express in voting for certain candidates than to determine the political affiliation of those candidates. He said The Commission should try to ascertain to what an extent the political machinery of the two big parties had monopolized the great masses of voters.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) agreed that the analysis of elections was of great importance. It would be also interesting to investigate the psychology of the voters, their inner thoughts and the reasons for which they had voted for a candidate. But that would be a tremendous job for which the Commission was not equipped. That would also go beyond its terms of reference from which it should not depart.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that the classification of independent members of the Assembly into political categories was irrelevant. The important point was to find out what mandate the Assembly had received from the electors. The Canadian draft referred to that in paragraph 13. That question might be discussed without knowing the political affiliation of independents.

The CHAIRMAN stressed the difficulty of breaking up the independents into political groups since many of them wanted to keep a balance between the two big parties and might shift from one to the other as circumstances requested.

/Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) understood the points of view of the representatives of the Philippine Republic and El Salvador. It would lead, however, to this logical conclusion that the Commission should limit itself to a statement that the elections had been held correctly and that the members had been really elected by the Korean people. That would leave the door wide open to a kind of propaganda which had been developing since the time of the Pyongyang Conference and aimed at qualifying the elections as unilateral. The Commission should try to avoid giving way to such a propaganda.

The meeting was suspended for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the memorandum on the draft of Chapter VI submitted by the representative of Australia. He thought that before taking it up the Commission should finish discussing the Canadian draft.

Agreed.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that the Commission should come to a decision as to whether the argument he had put forward in his draft should be maintained. If such general agreement was reached, the draft might be referred to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that the Commission should decide whether it wanted to limit itself to passing a judgement on the way the elections were conducted, or whether it wanted to go beyond that and to draw a meaning from the elections. In case the Commission chose the second alternative it should, apart from the size of the vote and the choice of candidates, tackle also the problem of responsibility for the unilateral character of the elections. The French delegation thought that the opposition party was the only one to be held responsible for it.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) did not consider that the elections had had a unilateral character. All electors had had the right and the possibility to express freely their opinion. Only 25 per cent had abstained; a majority of 75 per cent had voted. Such elections could not be called unilateral.

/Mr. SINGH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SINGH (India) thought that there was a general agreement on the advisibility of indicating in the draft of Chapter V the size of the vote, but that doubts had been expressed concerning paragraphs referring to the choice of candidates, in view of the impossibility of classifying with exactness the present political affiliation of the independents. He suggested therefore eliminating that classification in Chapter VI and replacing it by a paragraph indicating to which political parties, if any, the successful independent candidates had belonged prior to the election.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) stressed that the really important question was what policy had been introduced as a result of the elections. That question should be maintained in the Report, as suggested in the Canadian draft.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) raised no objection to the suggestion of the Indian representative, as long as the main issue was maintained.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that there were still some fundamental points to be discussed. Some people had considered the elections as a step forward towards the unity of Korea. That issue, however, had never been placed before the electors. The Commission would not be able to state in its conclusions on the election that the formation of the National Assembly or of a National Government was an expression of the will of the people.

DECISION: After some further discussion, it was decided to refer the Canadian draft of Section 5 and the Australian memorandum (Annex 1005) to the Drafting Sub-Committee with instruction to include the Canadian draft in the new draft of Chapter VI and to indicate where practicable whether the Australian memorandum agreed with or deviated from the new draft.

It was further decided to discuss the new draft of Chapter VI at a meeting to be held on Wednesday 23 June, 1948.

2nd subject Temporary Liaison Committee

The CHAIRMAN reported to the Commission on an informal meeting he had had with the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Korean National Assembly, on Sunday 20 June, 1948. The content of that report would be communicated to the members in writing.

/Mr. MILNER

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



3 rd Subject: Jackson departure, + replacement by JAMIESON

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, read two communications from the Australian representative informing the Commission of Mr. Jackson's pending departure for consultations with the Australian Government and of the appointment of Mr. A.B. Jamieson as alternate representative of Australia. Mr. Jamieson, who was on the staff of the Australian Mission in Japan, would be the Australian member in Mr. Jackson's absence.

The meeting rose at 2 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.65
24 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH MEETING

65

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul
Tuesday, 22 June 1948, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 65)

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that since the agenda had been distributed, the Chinese delegation had submitted a draft memorandum (document A/AC.19/82) in connexion with item 2 of the agenda. That draft memorandum should therefore be added to the documents listed under item 2.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

1004

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC (~~Annex 1010~~) (~~documents A/AC.19/79 and A/AC.19/82~~)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) stated that the French delegation was in full agreement with the ideas developed by the Chinese delegation in its draft memorandum (~~Annex 1010~~) (~~document A/AC.19/82~~) He considered that the specific task provided for in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947 (Annex ——) could start only when a Korean Government formally notified the Commission of its formation. That did not mean that the Commission was unable at present to enter into conversations with the elected members of the Assembly on general problems, such as the freedom, independence and unity of Korea. However, there was a definite difference between such conversations and the advice which the Commission might be asked to give under Resolution II.

/Mr. SINGH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SINGH (India) asked what was the connexion between the Philippine draft resolution and the Chinese draft memorandum.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Chinese delegation had decided to submit its memorandum since the discussion which had taken place thus far on the Philippine draft resolution had shown a certain amount of confusion as to the issues involved. The Resolutions of the General Assembly had been used as arguments to support opposed views. He thought that it might be useful to discuss the meaning of those resolutions, since it might help to arrive at a conclusion concerning the Philippine draft resolution.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) asked the Principal Secretary to have a verbatim record taken of the discussion on his draft resolution. It was a very important matter and the Member Governments of the United Nations and the whole world should know on whom the responsibility for the failure of Korean independence should be placed. A summary record could not be accurate enough.

Mr. MYLNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that the Commission had decided [illegible] reporters. Therefore the Secretariat was not in a position to take a verbatim record of the meeting. However, he assured the Philippine representative that a very full summary record of the discussion would be taken.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said that his draft resolution had been placed on the agenda and discussed at three consecutive meetings. He asked for the indulgence of the Commission if he repeated some of his previous remarks.

He recalled that last February, when it had been made clear that North Korea was not accessible to it, the Commission, by a majority vote, had decided to consult the Interim Committee. Specific questions had been asked (Annex — of First Part of Report) (document A/AC.19/34). All members of the Commission were fully aware of the reply of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Interim Committee (~~document A/AC.19/45~~). It was evident that, when the Interim Committee was speaking of implementing the programme as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as were accessible to the Commission, it had in mind South Korea only. There could not be any doubt as to the programme the Interim Committee was talking about. That programme was defined in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Resolution II. Those paragraphs spoke of a National Assembly to be elected by the Korean people, a National Assembly with which the Commission might consult and which might establish a National Government. The Resolution clearly stated that the representatives elected could, with or without consultations with the Commission, constitute a National Assembly. But the Korean people were educated in a Japanese way, they needed a sanction, they wanted to be called "National Assembly" by the Commission, they asked for that blessing. Indeed, when members of the Temporary Liaison Committee had called on the Chairman on 20 June the second question raised by their spokesman had been:

> "Whether the Commission intended to reply to Mr. Rhee's communication of 11 June (~~document A/AC.19/76~~). It would be of a great moral assistance if the Commission would express its definite attitude towards the Assembly. People in South Korea were anxiously waiting for an announcement of the Commission. Those elements which had opposed the elections were trying at present to take advantage of the fact that the Commission had taken no stand as yet."

That request was entirely in line with what the representative of the United States had said at the eighth meeting of the Interim Committee on 23 February 1948, namely that the Resolution of the General Assembly had "provided for the election of representatives of the Korean people and the constitution by those representatives of a National Assembly, even in the present circumstances." Mr. Luna recalled that those words of Mr. Jessup should be given special weight, since the United States delegation had been responsible for introducing the resolution which had been

/adopted

---

*~~document A/AC.19/SR.64, page 6~~

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



adopted by the Interim Committee.

He felt strongly that if a blessing were given to the Assembly, it would greatly enhance the desire for the unification of the country among all Koreans. All members of the Commission wanted that, though they might differ on procedure. Some of his colleagues had expressed doubts as to the propriety of recognizing the Assembly before the unification of Korea was achieved. Indeed, the Indian representative had said at the sixty-third meeting that "in his opinion the Assembly should be recognized as the National Assembly only after all methods of achieving the unification of Korea were exhausted."

In his belief, more consideration should be given to the opinion expressed by Koreans themselves; to enhance the prestige of the Assembly might increase the chances for an understanding between the North and the South. However, in reply to the doubts expressed he would like to recall the terms of the letter addressed by the Chairman of the Interim Committee to Mr. Menon, then Chairman of the Commission (Annex — First Part of Report) (~~document A/AC.18/36~~)*. In paragraph 2 (page 3) the letter referred several times to the "National Assembly". A definite commitment had been made and it would not increase the prestige of the Commission or that of the United Nations if that commitment was withdrawn.

Mr. Luna further recalled the work done in connexion with the Election Law by Sub-Committee 3 and the Commission's recommendations which had all been adopted by the appropriate authorities. That participation in drafting the law created an additional responsibility. He quoted ~~the following~~ several sections of the law referring to and using the term "National Assembly". Sections ~~4,-5,-6,-7,-27,-30,-46,-47,-50 and-52~~. Also the Regulations for implementing the Election Law which had been discussed by Sub-Committee 3 referred ~~in section~~ 35 to the "National Assembly".

Those commitments could not be recalled, since it would be impossible to explain to the Korean people the reasons for such a change of mind.

/The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The Resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Interim Committee were the basis from which the Commission was taking its power. They formed a part of law which should be obeyed and followed; the Commission could not deviate from it.

If he had asked for a more accurate record of the debate it was because he wanted the whole world to know who had denied the Korean people their right to independence, to show how the Commission was working and how the opinions of some representatives compared with the opinions of the representatives of the same countries in the Interim Committee.

He quoted the statement of the representative of China (see document A/AC.18/SR.6, page 8), who had gone so far as referring to a "National Government" and of the representative of India (see document A/AC.18/SR.8, page 2) who had been in favour of elections "being organized immediately wherever possible, in order to form a National Government", since "in forming a National Government.... the United Nations should guard against closing the door on the future unification of Korea...". A National Assembly was but a part of government composed of three branches: judicial, legislative and executive. Whoever asked for National Government asked for National Assembly. In a letter addressed to Colonel B.C. Limb, Mr. R.K. Nehru, Minister of the Indian Embassy in Washington, had stated:

> "The Government of India are already aware of the division of opinion in the U.N. Commission on the Korean issue. The Government of India have taken the stand that elections should be held wherever possible; that as a result of these elections an Assembly should be convened; that seats should be kept in the Assembly for North Korea in case it does not participate in the elections; and that the Assembly should bring into existence a government in consultation with the Commission."

Mr Jha referred further to the statement made by the French representative to the Interim Committee (document A/AC.18/SR.8, pages 8 and 9) "that after the elections a National Assembly would have to be set up and it would be for this

/National

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



National Assembly to define its powers and the limits within which it would establish a Government for Korea". In Mr. Luna's opinion, Mr. De La Tournelle had considered that the constitution of a government in South Korea would have a good effect in promoting the unification of the country.

The representative of El Salvador had said [illegible] that the attitude of the USSR "should not prevent the Commission from making an effort to facilitate the establishment of a National Government elected by two-thirds of the Korean people."

He had submitted all those arguments in order to appeal to the members and convince them of the necessity and advisability of giving a name to the Assembly elected on 10 May. He appealed in the name of those Korean people whose rightful claim for independence and self government had already been approved by forty-three votes to none at the General Assembly, and in the interest of the good name and prestige of the United Nations. He felt confident that the members of the Commission would have an open mind and would act in accordance with law and justice.

In view of the importance of the issue, he asked for a vote by roll call.

Mr. SSUTU (China) recalled that the Philippine draft resolution was presented almost ten days ago. The Chinese delegation shared the opinion of the representative of the Philippine Republic as to the necessity of taking a stand and of having it being known to the Koreans. He did not think it necessary to repeat the legal arguments submitted by Mr. Luna. The Commission should take a definite attitude towards the Assembly since the Koreans in general and the representatives in particular had the right to know the position taken by the Commission towards the Assembly elected on 10 May. It would facilitate and hasten the work of the Commission. He hoped that the Commission would take into

/consideration

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



consideration the arguments presented in the memorandum which interpreted the point of view of the Chinese delegation.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) said that the Salvadorian delegation had always advocated the implementation of Resolution II. That position did not change and he was in full agreement with the Philippine draft resolution. He considered that it was time to take a definite step and to define the attitude of the Commission towards the elections. He stressed the necessity of giving a legal interpretation to the resolution of 14 November 1947.

Since the Commission had observed the elections and since the elected Assembly had constituted itself a National Assembly, the Commission was obliged to take a position. If the elections had been held properly and in accordance with the law, nothing should prevent the Commission from recognizing the Assembly as a national one. If, on the other hand, the Commission arrived at an opposite conclusion, it should report that to the General Assembly. The elected representatives had been acting in full agreement with the law and it would encourage them if the Commission endorsed that fact by passing an appropriate resolution.

He had perceived doubts which some members had to take certain decisions before reporting to the General Assembly, but he could not understand on what legal or moral grounds such doubts were based. Nevertheless the Commission should take a position without delay. A delay might be fatal, since it might affect the peace in Korea and, in view of the situation in which the world was placed at present, troubles in Korea might develop into a general conflagration.

He hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted since it was but an implementation of Resolution II of the General Assembly.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) appreciated the motives of the Philippine representative in submitting the draft resolution.

/He

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He disassociated himself however from some of Mr. Luna's remarks. All the members of the Commission had fully at heart the interest of Korea and none was denying to Koreans their right to independence. The only difference existed in respect to the method. He regretted the way in which Mr. Luna had presented the case, since he felt obliged to vote against the resolution, although he was in agreement with some of the arguments. He shared the view that the Commission had an obligation to make known its attitude towards the elections, since it had observed them. He had stressed that point of view at a meeting in Shanghai. He thought that the Commission might make known its position through contacting the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Assembly. However, the Commission could not and was not supposed to implement the programme proposed by Resolution II of the General Assembly, as if nothing had happened since 14 November 1947. The Interim Committee had recognized that the Commission itself had the authority and discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permitted. He considered paragraph 2 of the letter from the Chairman of the Interim Committee to Mr. Menon very important (Annex ~~document A/AC.18/36~~). The Interim Committee had entertained the hope that the Korean representatives would be able to secure a full co-operation in the government of all Koreans. That was the position which the Commission was facing. The Assembly should be a "National Assembly" in quotation marks.

He did not agree with Mr. Luna on the responsibility of the Commission for the election law. That law had been drafted by the United States and Korean authorities and they were responsible for it. The task of the Commission had been limited to giving advice. He did not question the right of elected representatives to constitute themselves into a National Assembly, however, the Commission was under no obligation to recognize that.

/He

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He recalled that on 11 March 1948 he had expressed the fear that in adopting the advice of the Interim Committee, the Commission might become implicated in a situation from which it might be unable to extricate itself. Mr. Menon had replied to that in very clear terms: "I think it is open to us to stop whenever we find that we should stop. I think it is open to us to say 'thus far, and no further'." He recalled that fact in reply to an argument of Mr. Luna that there was no honorable withdrawal for the Commission and that it should follow up to the end the programme provided for by Resolution II.

He feared at present that the adoption of a resolution such as proposed by Mr. Luna would be considered not so much a blessing but an encouragement for the formation of a National Government, and that, in a short time, the Commission would be asked to recognize a Korean National Government. It was an established practice, however, that only governments could recognize another government. The Commission had no right to recognize a government. It might only recommend recognition to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

His remarks in no way prejudiced the right of the Commission to enter into conversations with the Assembly, if the latter so desired. The Commission should start negotiations with the Temporary Liaison Committee and that would be a clear indication that the Commission considered members of the Assembly as duly elected representatives. However, he would oppose giving a blank cheque to the Assembly. For all the above reasons he would vote against the resolution.

Mr. SINGH (India) associated himself with the remarks of the Canadian representative. He further said that in his opinion, the recognition of the Assembly elected on 10 May as a National Assembly would prejudice the efforts that should be made by that Assembly to consult with parties in the South which had opposed the elections, and those in North Korea. Those consultations

/were

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



were necessary for effecting the unification and independence of Korea.

Th elected representatives should at present carry out all of what was required of them, before they constituted themselves into a National Assembly which should only call itself such when all other efforts failed and when it was considering the idea of the formation of a National Government.

In the different stages of its work, the Commission had at present reached a point where consultation should take place with the elected representatives if they so desired. In that connexion he wanted to make clear the position taken by the representatives of India, both in the Interim Committee and in the Commission.

The representative of India to the Interim Committee had stated:

> "I would therefore prefer to say that the elections are not merely for consultative purposes, but rather for constructive purposes, that is for the construction of a national government. The government that will immediately emerge from the election, will not, in the nature of things, be a national government. It will be a government of South Korea; but there is no reason why this government should not mature into a government of all Korea. This could be accomplished if the leaders of the government in South Korea, backed by the will of the people, as freely expressed in the elections, could enter into, or continue, negotiations with the leaders of North Korea with a view to the establishment of a unified, independent government of Korea. I fully realize that the successful outcome of these negotiations does not depend upon the local leaders alone. It depends equally, if not in an even greater degree, on the attitude of the occupying powers in North, as well as South, Korea."

Mr. Menon, after his return to Seoul, had clearly stated the attitude of the Indian delegation (document A/AC.19/SR.22, page 6, paragraph 2).

The Indian delegation was opposed to the adoption of the Philippine draft resolution because it was of the opinion that there was no obligation on the Commission to describe that body of elected representatives as the National Assembly. Further, the recognition of that body as National Assembly would be regarded as an encouragement to the elected representatives to form a

/national

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



national government without making all the efforts required of them as indicated in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to Mr. Menon.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) was in full agreement with the representatives of Canada and India. All the members of the Commission had at heart the interest of the Korean people, those who might vote for the resolution as well as those who would vote against it. Those supporting the Philippine draft resolution seemed to close their minds to the changes which had taken place since the General Assembly had met. The adoption of the resolution might mislead the Koreans and might be, in consequence, detrimental to them.

He thought that the name of the Assembly did not matter much and was not of great importance and that it would not be helpful if the Commission recognized it as a National Assembly. The job of the Commission was to observe, to consult and to report. If the members of the Assembly so desired, they might consult with the Commission and might follow its advice. The Commission would report that and the General Assembly would take a decision. A great regard would be attached to that report. Therefore, the members of the Assembly would be wise to come and to talk about their problems. If they would follow the advice given them, they would have the support of the Commission and, undoubtedly, the support of the majority of the General Assembly. If they would decide that the formation of a provisional government was necessary, and the Commission would share that view, such a provisional government would, again, have the support of many countries. But they could not and should not force the decision of the General Assembly and to encourage them that way would be to render them a bad service. For that reason, he was unable to vote for the draft resolution.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that the French delegation

/would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would prefer that the draft resolution be not taken into consideration. Therefore he would abstain from commenting on its substance.

He was grateful to the Chinese representative for submitting a memorandum with which he was in full agreement and which he considered of great value.

He recalled that the Philippine draft resolution had been submitted on 14 June, a day or two after a report, to which he had previously referred, had appeared in the press. He deplored that omission in time. The Commission should not yield to any pressure: its job was to report to the General Assembly and to the General Assembly alone.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) stated emphatically that he had not been influenced by any pressure from whatever source, and that the press report to which the French representative had alluded had not been a factor in submitting the draft resolution.

Since certain doubts had been expressed as to the legality of the Commission's recognizing the Assembly elected on 10 May 1948 as a National Assembly, he suggested that a request for advice be directed to the legal advisor of the General Assembly, to inquire whether such an action would be legally in line with the Resolution of the General Assembly and of the Interim Committee.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, pointed out that the Commission had sought and received the advice of the Interim Committee in the question of implementing its terms of reference. Unless it was on some specific legal point, it was not for the legal department of the Secretariat to interpret the terms of reference of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN stressed that he regretted certain remarks that had been made during the discussion. He had not the slightest doubt that all members were equally anxious to help Korean people for which all had the same sympathy. The only difference was in the methods to be applied. No member of the Commission would submi

/himself

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



himself to pressure and whatever was done or proposed by a member had as its purpose the well-being of Korea.

If the Commission had made known its judgment on the elections, the Philippine draft resolution would not have been necessary. In his capacity as Chairman he felt there was need for such an announcement. The Commission should consider what step to take in the event that the Philippine draft resolution was not adopted.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the Commission should put an end to a period of inactivity regarding its terms of reference which had characterized it since its return from Shanghai.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) objected to the view that the Commission had been inactive. An important decision had been taken to consult with the elected representatives and much consideration given to other aspects of the Commission's terms of reference, as well as the work accomplished in the draft Chapter VI of the Report.

The CHAIRMAN said that his main concern was the harmony of the Commission. That was why he had not insisted on a vote at the time when the draft resolution had been introduced in the absence of the representative of Australia.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) felt that in order to meet the anxiety expressed by the Chairman and make it clear to the Koreans where the Commission stood, a statement might be made indicating that in the opinion of the Commission the elections had been run efficiently and that the Commission was ready to act in its capacity of advisor to the elected representatives.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) thought that he had made himself clear enough. He insisted on a vote by roll call.

---

* document A/AC.19/77

/Mr. PAUL-BONCCUR

Johnson look up

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that if a vote by roll call were taken, a press release should be issued indicating the attitude of each delegation. Publicity on such a vote was to be expected and he thought it advisable to take measures in order to avoid any misstatement.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) was inclined to believe that the vote should be postponed. The legal point involved had not been discussed sufficiently. He hoped that the representative of the Philippine Republic would not object to that.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) moved the adjournment of the debate.

The motion of the Australian representative was adopted by four votes to one, with two abstentions.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) proposed that the memorandum of the Chinese delegation (Annex —)* ~~(document A/AC.19/82)~~ be put on the agenda of one of the next meetings, before consideration of the reply to Mr. [illegible]'s communication of 11 June (Annex —)* ~~(document A/AC.19/78)~~.

Agreed.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

Johnson, Acting

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.65/Corr.1
1 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH MEETING

Corrigendum

Page 9, line 21.

Amend the word "Assembly" to read: "elected representatives".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.66
25 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

66

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Wednesday, 23 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

~~ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 66-67)~~

~~The agenda was adopted.~~

1st Subj. CONSIDERATION OF ANNEXES TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that at its fifty-third meeting, the Commission had decided that the records of the field Observation Groups should not be included in printed form in the Report, since they were to be distributed to Member Governments of the United Nations as attachments to the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Information Reports of the Commission.* However, owing to a misunderstanding those documents had not yet been distributed. The Commission might wish to reconsider its decision and have those summary records included in printed form as an annex which might be included in Volume III of the Report.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to the position he had taken at the fifty-third meeting, namely that the annexes as a whole should be printed in the Report, or that all should be omitted. While in Shanghai he had sent a letter to the Principal Secretary making his point of view clear. He was in favour of having all annexes printed, since that would facilitate their reading. Some of those records had a considerable documentary value and were a serious source of evidence. He thought that United Nations Headquarters should make an effort to have all annexes printed, in view of

/the

---

* Documents A/AC.19/SR.53 and A/AC.19/72, page 5.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the importance which the Korean problem would have at the General Assembly.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the view of the French representative, but felt that if for reasons of economy it was not possible to print all the records mentioned, they should be distributed in mimeographed form.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, pointed out that at the fifty-third meeting it had been decided to make available the records of hearings and oral statements made before Sub-Committees 1 and 2, ~~together with document A/AC.19/W.29~~, in mimeographed form, as an attachment to the Report. Printing of all those documents would involve very considerable expense and time. The records of the Observation Groups were of special importance in relation to the Commission's terms of reference.

DECISION

After some further discussion, it was decided to ask the Principal Secretary to convey to the Secretariat Headquarters the wish of the Commission to have all the documents referred to printed.

2nd Subject

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. WANG (China), in his capacity as member of the Drafting Sub-Committee said that the third draft of Chapter VI (Annex —) had been prepared in accordance with the wish of the Commission expressed at the sixty-fourth meeting. The present draft combined the drafts submitted by the representatives of Syria and France and the suggestions made at the fifty-eighth and sixty-second meetings; it followed the outline proposed by the representative of Canada (Annex —). The views of the representative of Australia (Annex —) had been partly included in the draft; those which had not been included were indicated in the annex to the draft. Only paragraph 4 of the Australian memorandum had not been dealt with.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that in view of the pending departure of Mr. Jackson the Commission should first discuss the Australian memorandum.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) had no objection to omitting paragraph 4, which served only as an explanation of his ideas. Concerning paragraph 1, he considered that the Commission should express somewhere in the Report its

/criticism

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



criticism that it had been sent to Seoul without ascertaining what situation it would find in the whole of Korea, and especially what would be the attitude of North Korea. An error of judgement had been made and it should be mentioned. The Commission should have started its work outside of Korea; it had been charged with a responsibility and had not been able to decide for itself as to the discharge of that responsibility.

The CHAIRMAN wondered whether it was advisable to be concerned over mistakes of the past.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) thought that after the Commission had spent six months in Korea it was too late to come back to that question.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) recalled that those doubts had been expressed from the very beginning and repeated at several instances. He considered that Mr. Jackson's view might be included in paragraph 4 of the new draft after slight modifications and a change of the sequence of that paragraph was made.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) had the impressions that the new draft departed from the old one. It had been agreed that Chapter VI would deal with the elections only. The Canadian outline had foreseen only three brief introductory paragraphs while the present draft had no less than nine paragraphs under the sub-heading "Purpose and Formation of Commission", without prejudice to the Australian memorandum.

As to the international problem of relations with the USSR Government, possibilities of reconciliation between the two zones, etc., it had been agreed that all those questions should be dealt with only when the Commission decided on its conclusions and recommendations. He did not see any absolute necessity to have part of them inserted at that point and in that chapter.

He agreed that it would have been useful to have a preliminary exchange of views before proceeding to Korea, but, again, he did not understand why a reference to that should be introduced in Chapter VI.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) considered that paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of his memorandum should be dealt with together. Paragraphs 2 and 3 served to emphasize the idea of paragraph 1. Nothing had been done about North Korea except for

/the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the passing of motions, which had had no practical results. Without alluding to that fact, the work of the Commission would not be analyzed properly.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that paragraph 1 of the Australian memorandum might find a place in the introduction of the Report; he felt that some of the first nine paragraphs of the new draft of Chapter VI should also be removed to the introduction, since they were not relevant in the chapter dealing with elections.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled the attitude he had taken at the meeting in Shanghai concerning the preliminary paragraphs to Chapter VI. He considered that some of the ideas of those preliminary paragraphs were of great importance. He wondered whether they should not form a separate chapter, where some points raised by Mr. Jackson would also find their place. That new chapter might be drafted at a later stage. Chapter VI, however, should be limited to the elections and should start with the present paragraph 10.

He agreed with the first sentence of paragraph 1 of the Australian memorandum. He would like, however, to limit the second sentence to the words: "it had to deal with a divided country" and to conclude that paragraph with paragraph 2.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) thought it important to make it clear in the Report under what circumstances the Commission had worked. The reception accorded to the Commission by the United States authorities had been nothing but commendable. However, the Commission had had to depend entirely on the information of those authorities, their interpreters and their sources of documentation. At no time had the Commission known what had been behind the Korean mind. It was necessary to state those facts, since they would be of great interest to the reader of the Report. Those remarks applied to paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 of his memorandum.

The intention of paragraph 9 was to stress that the Commission was competent to qualify and comment upon the United States authorities' plans. That led to paragraph 10, being a qualified statement to the effect that the Commission could not rely on its own observations.

/Paragraph 13

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 13 referred to a statement made by Mr. Rhee himself and, therefore, should be considered as the best evidence. There were however other proofs to support the idea of that paragraph.

The remaining part of his memorandum spoke for itself. He left to the Commission to decide whatever use it wanted to make of his views.

Mr. AUL-BONCOUR (France) said that he would appreciate an explanation as to the meaning of paragraph 15. However, he would first comment on paragraphs 8 and 10, which in a way resulted from paragraphs 5, 6 and 7. He was strongly opposed to the introduction of the views expressed in those two paragraphs in the Report, since that would serve only those delegations to the General Assembly who would want to criticize the Report and the efforts of the Commission, and would make the conclusions of the Report void. Adopting Mr. Jackson's formula would be tantamount to nullifying in advance all the documentation collected by the Commission. He had no doubt, however, that Mr. Jackson himself considered the work of Sub-Committee 2, over which he had presided, and the reports of the Observation Groups a valuable evidence.

Furthermore, he saw a contradiction between those two paragraphs and paragraph 11, which stated that the elections were efficiently conducted. If that referred to the control exercized by the United States authorities, he reminded the Australian representative that the system of control used by those authorities had been the same as that of the Observation Groups of the Commission.

He finally considered that statements such as those proposed by Mr. Jackson would be unfair to the United States authorities; they had helped the Commission in every way, had facilitated its contacts with all kinds of Koreans, persons who had criticized them and their policy, petitioners, complainants, etc. They had co-operated with the Commission as fully and sincerely as possible. He hoped that Mr. Jackson would not insist on introducing those views into the body of the Report.

The CHAIRMAN moved to adjourn the discussion until the next meeting.

DECISION: The Comm Agreed by above decision

/The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



3rd subject : Liaison Committee of Assembly

The CHAIRMAN referred to his informal interview with the members of the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Assembly and said that an invitation to attend a regular session of the Assembly, signed by Mr. Rhee, had been received. Although Mr. Rhee left the date to the decision of the Commission, Friday 25 June was tentatively suggested.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the Commission might accept an invitation at a later stage. He thought however that the speeches to be delivered on the Korean side should be agreed upon in advance. Otherwise the Commission might be put in a delicate and unpleasant position by some members of the Assembly. The Temporary Liaison Committee and the Main Committee were the most appropriate bodies to discuss on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the French representative. He thought, however, that the request to have the speeches discussed in advance should not be put as a condition in an answer to Mr. Rhee's invitation. He suggested that the Commission accept the invitation and authorize the Principal Secretary to discuss with the Liaison Committee the question of the date and text of any speeches to be made.

DECISION ! The Comm Agreed to above suggestion.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

---

* Document A/AC.19/SR.64, page 6.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.67
24 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

67

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul.
Wednesday, 23 June 1948, at 3.30 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JACKSON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. SSUTU |
| | Mr. WANG |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 66-67)

The agenda was adopted.

1st Subj

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN asked whether it was the desire of the Commission to discuss, paragraph by paragraph, the third draft (Annex —)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that in view of the imminent departure of the Australian representative, it would be better to continue the general debate on the Australian memorandum (Annex —) concerning draft Chapter VI.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) preferred continuous discussion on his memorandum. In reply to Mr. Paul-Boncour's previous remarks on paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Australian memorandum, he stated that the Commission's capacity to observe had little to do with the successful result of the elections and that it was in a better position to observe more superficial matters than to comprehend the complicated background of the situation in Korea.

With regard to paragraph 15, Mr. Jackson explained that it was his idea to emphasize the fact that a large number of different political leaders who had been consulted by the Soviet-American authorities in the past years on the

/problem.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



problem of reconstruction of Korea were not represe ted as a result of the election . The fact still remained that their servi e was important to the reconstruction of Korea.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) remarked that, being rea to lay emphasis on the abstention of certain political leaders from the e ection of the presen Korean Assembly, he failed to follow the contention that, b cause of their absence from the Korean Assembly, there was no public opinio in Korea and that nothing could be done in conformity with the will of the Korean people as a whole. In a certain sense, the election might be regarded as unilateral. but the French delegation could not support the position that nothing could be accomplished merely because the policies and plans which other political leaders had been fost ring, were not available in the elected Assembly. However, he believed that a formula could be found to compose the Australian and French views on that subject.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) recalled that it was the view of all the representatives during the meetings in Shanghai that the scope of Chapter VI should b confined to the results of the elections. Several points of the Australian memorandum had been already included in that draft chapter. He disagreed that the election on 10 May was unilateral. An election might be called unilateral only when a political party in power could monopol e the elections. That was not the case in Korea. We could not ignore the fact that both the American and Korean authorities had made efforts to make the election democratic. In deference to the desire of the Commission, certain provisions of the election law were modified. It was due to political considerations that some political parties did not participate in the elections. Nevertheless, the door was always open to them should they decide to participate. The Commissi n had a simple but not an easy task, namely to observe elections and to consult the elected representatives. The Commission could not go into the inner significance of the elections by trying to ascertain the reasons for the non-participation of certain parties; in doing so it

/might

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



might deviate from its terms of reference.

Furthermore, when the General Assembly adopted the Resolutions on Korea, it had full knowledge of the situation in Korea. It was impractical for the Commission to investigate the division of Korea unless it desired to embark on a sociological study of Korea. Such a study would be difficult even in a more advanced country. Moreover, it was almost impossible to solve the problem of unity at present. For those reasons he was opposed to the inclusion of the section on the meaning of elections in Chapter VI.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that he could not accept the terms of reference of the Commission as outlined by Mr. Valle since he had left out its important function of making reports to the General Assembly. Mr. Patterson believed that a common ground could be found between the French and Australian views. He asked whether it was Mr. Jackson's opinion that the unification of Korea would be extremely difficult without the participation of those political parties at present excluded from the Korean Assembly.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) answered in the affirmative. He thought that it was important to consider the possibility of bringing all political elements into the elected body and to avoid any charge of a unilateral or one-party government.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought it would be premature to conclude that the absence of Mr. Kim Koo's and Mr. Kimm Kiusic's parties from the Korean Assembly would eliminate their views from Korean politics. Because of the lack of reliable information and statistics, the Commission was not yet in a position to appreciate the real situation in the Korean Assembly. However, recent information led him to believe that there was no unanimity between the two major parties in the Assembly, - particularly they differed on the essential question relating to the form of the government - and that the differences might be sharpened when such problems as the agricultural reforms, the collection of grains, etc. would come into discussion. He agreed with Mr. Valle that Chapter VI should deal only with the election itself and that

/the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the matter of the meaning of the elections should be left to a later chapter. Future developments might reveal that the Commission had been highly successful in establishing such fair conditions that the polls resulted in electing representatives of all kinds of opinions. Then Mr. Jackson himself might realize that paragraph 16 of his memorandum had gone too far.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) could not agree with the Australian memorandum, particularly paragraph 14. Endorsement of the memorandum would nullify what the Commission had achieved so far. It was necessary to keep to the facts as the Commission found them.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that the Commission could be unanimous on three items contained in paragraphs 8 and 10 of the Australian memorandum: (1) observation of the election; (2) freedom from coercion in the election; (3) control of the election machinery by a single party. If the Commission disagreed, the ideas of the members should be readjusted on those matters. Therefore, he thought paragraphs 8 and 10 could be left out. Secondly, an adequate basis to reflect on the nature of the Korean Assembly was still lacking. Thus paragraphs 15 and 16 might better be reserved for later consideration in connexion with a subsequent chapter.

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) said that what he had in mind was to enable the Commission to consider the existence of a machinery capable of exercising coercion long before the elections. Similarly, paragraphs 15 and 16 provided a basis for discussion on those items.

Mr. WANG (China), speaking as a member of the Drafting Sub-Committee, remarked that draft Chapter VI had covered the point concerning the limited character of the Commission's observation and that paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Australian memorandum might be dealt with in a subsequent chapter where the Commission might decide to discuss the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union in Korea. He was of the opinion that the Commission could not have forced certain political parties to take part in the elections.

/Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered Mr. Wang's suggestion on the treatment of paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Australian memorandum a practical one. When the Commission decided to discuss the meaning of the elections, these two points and the first nine paragraphs of the third draft of Chapter VI should be treated.

Mr. SINGH (India) remarked that it was beyond the Commission's competence to ascertain facts mentioned in point 13.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that it might be possible to mention as a matter of fact, but a fact belonging to the past, the existence of a plan for an election rehearsal as part of the wrong conception of elections which prevailed before the arrival of the Commission in Korea.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) repeated that Chapter VI should cover only the observation and results of the elections. However, he had no objection to including several other points raised in the Australian memorandum in a later chapter. If paragraphs 15 and 16 were to be included, they should be treated objectively. A political analysis of an existing situation could never be complete without taking economic factors into due consideration. It was a known fact that some of Mr. Kim Koo's and Mr. Kimm Kiusic's followers were in the Korean Assembly. Furthermore, the Chairman's previous remark concerning the shifting position of certain political groups in the Korean Assembly was sufficient proof that there was no dominating party.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) wished to reserve the right to discuss the events which took place on 10 May and the interpretation of these developments. He thought a more important question than the large number of voters taking part in the election, was what the elected people would do.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Canadian representative. He said that when talking on the meaning of elections, a distinction should be made between two different categories of aspects: (1) aspects which were watched by the Commission at the time of the observation of the elections, such as the rather enthusiastic co-operation of the greater part of the electorate, inspired by the idea of contributing to the promotion of national

/independence,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



independence, and (2) political conclusions which were deduced by the Commission from various findings before, during and after the elections. Some of those latter aspects might only clarify themselves in the course of two or three more weeks of debates in the elected Assembly.

The first category should find its place in Chapter VI, as suggested by Mr. Patterson. The second would be dealt with in a later chapter on the conclusions of the Commission, the number of which might be VIII. Chapter VII would summarize in the same way as Chapters IV and V, the activities of the Commission from 24 May to some date late in July.

In his mind, Chapter VIII might cover all internal and international aspects of the meaning of elections, including the Pyongyang Conference and its unilateral effects, and going back as far as the vain efforts of the Commission to bring North Korea into the field of its activities. (Paragraphs 1 to 9 of the third draft of Chapter VI).

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, asked whether the French representative had in mind a further section dealing with conclusions on developments after the election, or were those developments to be included in the proposed Chapter VIII.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that it would be of no use to make recommendations now which might not suit the international situation of next October.

The CHAIRMAN stated that at the following morning's meeting, the Commission should discuss the third draft of Chapter VI paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that in order to reach a common line of thought and attitude in the Commission, it was important to discuss first the draft memorandum of China (Annex ~~document A/AC.19/82~~) and Mr. Rhee's letter to the Commission (Annex ~~document A/AC.19/78~~).

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said it would be valuable to have Mr. Jackson's participation in the general discussion at the next meeting.

DECISION It was agreed to discuss the draft memorandum of China (~~document A/AC.19/82~~) and Mr. Rhee's letter (~~document A/AC.19/78~~) at the next meeting ~~to be held on 24 June 1948 at 9.30 a.m.~~

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.68
25 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Yvonne - Starting with this one - write everything unless I have marked it out. Use same gen'l style.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING

68

Duk Soo Palace, Secul,
Thursday, 24 June 1948, at 9.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

~~ADOPTION~~ OF THE ~~AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda~~ 68)

The agenda was adopted.

(Annex )

~~DRAFT MEMORANDUM OF CHINA (document A/AC.19/82)~~

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) enquired whether, in introducing the memorandum, the Chinese delegation had wanted it to serve as a basis for an exchange of opinions or whether it wanted it to become an official statement on the views of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the first purpose had been to support the Philippine draft resolution. He had thought that it might help the discussion if an agreement on a definition of the legal powers of the Commission was achieved. All speakers had referred to the resolutions of the General Assembly and to the advice of the Interim Committee. He wanted to make it clear that the terms of reference of the Commission had been fixed by the General Assembly and the Interim Committee had only given advice. Since it was only advice, the Commission had been free to take it or to leave it. The fact that the Commission had asked for advice and had taken it could not change its fundamental law, which still was the resolution of 14 November 1947. The Interim Committee had no right to change those terms of reference.

/ He further

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He further felt that political and legal factors had been misused in the discussion on the Philippine draft resolution. Legal cnsiderations should have been given first place. The problem of the unity of Korea was a political factor. The majority of the General Assembly had taken as granted that the attitude of the USSR Government would remain unchanged. In spite of that, the Commission had applied to the Interim Committee. The advice it had received had been to go ahead. Therefore, the Commission should proceed with its tasks as specified in paragraph 6 of the Chinese memorandum.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the Chairman on the importance of the differentiation between a resolution and advice. He recalled his attitude at the time when the advice of the Interim Committee had been received.

Mr. SINGH (India) was convinced that the foundation of the Commission was the Resolutions of 14 November 1947. However, paragraph 5 of Resolution II had given to the Commission the right to consult with the Interim Committee. Therefore that consultation had had a legal basis. The advice of the Interim Committee had left to the Commission discretion of action. The only point of difference between the members was, as he saw it, whether that discretion had a legal basis or not, should it be applied or not and how could it be exercized.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that when the Commission had been advised to implement the programme of Resolution II in those parts of Korea accessible to it, that might have meant two things; (1) either the Commission implemented the whole programme in South Korea alone or (2) it might implement that programme step by step, trying to ascertain at each step how far that programme could be carried throughout Korea. Those doubts might have existed in

/ the minds

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the minds of the members of the Interim Committee, since its Chairman had addressed the often quoted letter to Mr. Menon.

The CHAIRMAN had no doubt that the Interim Committee had wanted the Commiss on to implement the whole programme in South Korea alone. As to the letter to Mr. Menon, he recalled what had been the latter's attitude; the letter had been sent in view of Mr. Menon's perplexities.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that the main purpose of the discussion wa: to find out how far the Commission could go concerning its attitude towards the Assembly elected on 10 May. Views had been expressed that it should not recognize the Assembly as national. In his opinion it was an incomplete Assembly since only two-thirds of the Korean population was represented in it. Method should be found to bring in the remaining one-third. It was not, at that stage, an Assembly which might lead to the implementation of other parts of Resolution II.

The CHAIRMAN considered it a question for discussion, since two-thirds constituted a majority and, moreover, seats were reserved for the other one-third. The Assembly was not formed in a revolutionary way but as the result of assistance extended to a friendly people. In many instances, independence was a prelude to the unification of a country. Unity was still a remote possibility in Korea.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) said that he would approach the Korean problem from the point of view of international law. All nations desired the independence and unification of Korea. The Resolution of 14 November 1947 had recognized that the Korean problem was primarily a matter for the Koreans themselves. That independence should be obtained in the shortest possible time. The General Assembly had created the Commission in order to observe the elections and to guarantee their freedom from any

/ foreign

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



foreign influence. The General Assembly had further decided on the programme which had been confirmed by the advice of the Interim Committee. It had not been said that that programme should be implemented in South and North Korea but in that part of Korea accessible to the Commission. Therefore, the General Assembly and the Interim Committee had foreseen the possibility of an Assembly in one part of Korea only. To the doubts of the Commission, the Interim Committee had given a legal answer and had considered that the elected representatives would form a National Assembly even if it would not represent the whole of Korea. Should the Commission have access to the other parts of Korea, elections could be held there; the door was still open to the representatives of the remaining one-third of the Korean people.

He considered that there could be no doubt as to the legal basis for the constituting of a National Assembly by the elected representatives. The problem of the unification of Korea needed more patience, since it depended on an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union; that, however, was outside the terms of reference of the Commission.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that, legally, two separate steps had been foreseen by the Resolutions: (1) elections and (2) consultations with elected representatives. The question of the National Assembly was linked to that of the National Government. At that stage, it was too early to recognize the national character of the Assembly.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said that since fears had been expressed concerning the effects of recognizing the Assembly as national, he wanted to submit a draft resolution which might meet all views.

/ "The Commissio..

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"The Commission takes notice of the existence of the National Assembly as constituted by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948 and expresses the hope that this National Assembly will immediately work for the eventual unification of Korea."

Mr. JACKSON (Australia) felt that all members were aware that South Korea could not exist without the North. South Korea in itself would always be but a pensioner of the United States; therefore all efforts should be made to unify the country. On the other hand, however, if it were clear that the responsible people of South Korea had taken all measures to bring about unification and had failed for reasons beyond their control, that attitude would win them the sympathy of the world. If the Commission counselled patience and moderation, and if that advice was followed, the Assembly would have the support of the Commission and of the United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN suggested closing the discussion on the Chinese memorandum and passing to the next item on the agenda.

Agreed.

2d subject

CONSIDERATION OF LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 11 JUNE 1948 ~~(document A/AC.19/78)~~ (Annex — )

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the Commission should reply to Mr. Rhee's letter. There were three possible forms in drafting such reply, (1) to limit it to a simple acknowledgement of receipt, (2) to use a formula such as proposed in the last motion of the Philippine representative; that formula, however, might not be very pleasant to Mr. Rhee and those who supported his policy; or (3) to take the question as it stood and treat it on a practical basis; that was the French formula. He submitted, in order to facilitate discussion, the following draft reply:

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June 1948, confirming officially to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea the constitution in / Seoul -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Seoul, on 31 May 1948, of a 'Korean National Assembly' composed of the representatives elected on May 10th by the Korean electorate in those parts of Korea that were available to the Commission for its observation of the electoral operations.

Your letter refers to the resolutions of November 1947 of the General Assembly, and to the decisions of the Interim Committee which constitute the terms of reference of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

In conformity to these same resolutions, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like to refer to the letter, dated 10 June 1948, by which the preceding Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Patterson, communicated to you that we were now ready for such consultation as the elected representatives may request concerning the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947.

May I add that, our Commission or its Main Committee will in due time be available for the consultation provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly."

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said that he had offered a new formula in order to meet unanimity. He could not see why that formula might be unpleasant to Mr. Rhee; it was for Mr. Rhee himself to express an opinion.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought it advisable to delete the last paragraph of the French draft.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR said that he would have no objection if that could bring unanimity .

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) wanted to make it clear that in his opinion the Commission should take a definite stand concerning the elections, before proceeding any further with its work. He was indifferent as to whether such stand would be made in the body of Chapter VI or in the form of a special resolution.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed that such a step was necessary It could be done in a negative way, by stating that the Commission had no intention of questioning the validity of the elections.

/ Mr. MILNER ,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, drew attention to the fact that the item under discussion, namely the letter from the Chairman of the Korean National Assembly, had been put on the agenda more than once and no decision had yet been taken. In the meantime the third draft of Chapter VI of the Report to the General Assembly had not yet been given a first reading. It was his responsibility as representative of the Secretary-General to remind the Commission that, in accordance with the letter* from the Chairman and Rapporteur transmitting the first five chapters to the Secretary-General, the Report should be finished before 1 August.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) submitted his draft reply to Mr. Rhee's communication as follows:

"Your letter of 11 June 1948, informing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the establishment on 31 May 1948 of a Korean National Assembly by the representatives of the Korean people elected on May 10, has been received.

The Commission takes notice of the existence of the National Assembly as constituted by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948 and expresses the hope that the National Assembly will immediately work for the eventual independence and unification of Korea.

The Commission, in the hope that these objectives may by attained, notified you on 10 June 1948, of its readiness for such consultation as the National Assembly may desire concerning the further implementation of the Commission's terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947."

DECISION: After some further discussion, it was decided to ask the Principal Secretary to prepare for the next meeting a draft reply to Mr. Rhee's communication combining the drafts submitted by the representatives of France and the Philippine Republic.

~~The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.~~

---

* Document A/AC.19/72/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.69
26 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

69

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SIXTY-NINTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Friday, 25 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. SSUTU |
| | Mr. WANG |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | Mr. MANET |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

~~ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 69)~~

~~The agenda was adopted.~~

1st Subj. LETTER FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN, CHAIRMAN, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, 11 JUNE 1948 ~~(document A/AC.19/8)~~ (Annex — )

The CHAIRMAN read the draft reply to Mr. Rhee's letter prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the sixty-eighth meeting.

DECISION The draft reply was adopted with slight modifications ~~(document A/AC.19/78/Add.1)~~ (Annex — )

2nd Subj. DRAFT RESOLUTION OF EL SALVADOR ~~(document A/AC.19/83)~~ (Annex —)

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) felt that in the course of previous discussions he had made his reasons for submitting his draft resolution sufficiently clear. He considered that the Commission should take a decision concerning its attitude towards the elections. On that decision depended the conclusions of Chapter VI of the Report to the General Assembly.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the necessity of passing a resolution as suggested by the Salvadorian representative. He proposed to amend the last paragraph to read as follows: "RESOLVES: to record its opinion that the

/results

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 may be accepted as a valid expression..."

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested that the third paragraph of the preamble be modified to include the following: "Having satisfied itself that the electoral procedures which it recommended had on the whole been correctly applied." It was important to state that fact.

Mr. MANET (France) suggested changing the sequence of the last paragraph and Mr. WANG (China), with reference to that suggestion proposed, after further discussion, to amend that paragraph as follows: "RESOLVES: to record its opinion that the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expression of the free will of the electorate in those parts of Korea which were accessible to the Commission and in which the inhabitants constituted approximately two-thirds of the population of all Korea."

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) raised no objections to the proposed amendments and moved the adoption of his draft resolution.

1ST DECISION

The draft resolution of the Salvadorian representative, thus ~~amended~~, was adopted unanimously ~~(document A/AC.19/81)~~ (Annex —)

Mr. SINGH (India) asked whether any publicity was to be given to the resolution.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered it a secondary matter.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the position of Mr. Valle. He preferred the resolution not to be published.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) was not opposed to publicity, but not before a lapse of several days. Otherwise, in view of some press reports to which he had previously alluded, it might be considered that the Commission had yielded to pressure.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the resolution might be appropriately announced in the speech of the Chairman when attending the session of the National Assembly.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, thought that in the case of delay in releasing the resolution, the press would nevertheless publicize it in some form. It should be kept in mind, as experience had proved, that leakages

/in such

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



in such cases did occur and the purpose of withholding the decision would be lost.

re DECISION. After some discussion it was decided not to release the Salvadorian resolution before further consideration.

re 2nd sched. DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Annex — )

Mr. SINGH (India) recalled that his membership in the Drafting Sub-Committee had been limited to the period of absence of Mr. Manet. Since the alternate French representative was back in Seoul, he would withdraw from the Sub-Committee.

Agreed.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) paid tribute to the job done by the Sub-Committee which had to work in very difficult conditions, since it had received no concrete instructions from the Commission and had to combine various drafts and suggestions. Some paragraphs still needed to be melted together, some ideas should be amplified, others summarized. The French delegation would take care of the French text of that chapter; he attached great importance to it since the French Government would base its judgement on the Report on the French text.

He further referred to his previous remarks concerning Chapter VI. He had already suggested that the first nine paragraphs should be deleted and dealt with in a separate chapter, since Chapter VI should exclusively treat of the elections.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) recalled that Mr. Paul-Boncour had been the first to suggest that Chapter VI should form an integral unit. He had adopted that suggestion and that was why he had foreseen in his draft outline an introductory section dealing with the period preceding the decision of the Commission to limit its activities to South Korea. He still considered it important to maintain that section. If Mr. Paul-Boncour wanted to reduce the length of that section, the Drafting Sub-Committee could easily take care of that.

/The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The CHAIRMAN thought that, without prejudice to further decisions, the Commission should proceed with the first reading of the third draft, in order to approve a text for further discussion. He proposed to discuss it paragraph by paragraph, and to refer approved drafting changes to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Agreed.

Paragraph 1

Mr. MINET (France) said that the second sentence seemed to imply that the Commission had had its genesis in the Cairo Declaration and the Potsdam Conference, which was not correct. The last sentence should start: "The Joint Commission".

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to amend the first sentence as follows: "The Commission was formed for the purpose of re-establishing the independence and unity of Korea".

Paragraph 2

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that that paragraph should be shortened by cutting down the reference to the number of the meeting of the General Assembly, which was irrelevant at that point. That remark applied generally to Chapter VI.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that it was usually considered that the General Assembly had passed one resolution on 14 November 1947.

Paragraph 3

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that that paragraph should be summarized in fewer words.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, thought it would be better not to summarize the terms of reference since that might permit a wrong emphasis. The Resolutions of 14 November 1947 of the General Assembly were reproduced in Chapter I.

Mr. SINGH (India) wondered whether it was not sufficient simply to refer to those Resolutions.

/Paragraph 4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 4

Mr. MANET (France) considered that a re-drafting was necessary. An ambiguity existed in the reference of the last sentence and the one preceding. He did not like the term: "occupying Power in South Korea" in the second sentence. The Soviet authorities in North Korea and the Ukrainian SSR Government had been put on the same level which was not correct.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that it had been agreed to introduce the idea of paragraph 1 of Mr. Jackson's memorandum into that paragraph.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that a sentence stating that "before the Commission had come to Korea, the United States Government had indicated its willingness to extend to the Commission all facilities, but the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had not made known its position, and that in those circumstances, the Commission felt its first duty to make a special effort to ascertain what that position was," would meet implicitly Mr. Jackson's idea.

Mr. MANET (France) considered that it might also be added: "..... and having no opportunity of meeting before arriving to Seoul".

Paragraph 5

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the term "unfortunately" was summarizing too briefly the situation. A reference such as: "those efforts summarized in Chapter ..." should be made in the body of the report. It would allow the reader, if he so wanted, to acquaint himself with all the details of that problem.

Paragraph 6

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered that the word "before" gave an incorrect implication. The paragraph should be re-drafted.

Paragraphs 7 and 8

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) drew attention to the second sentence of paragraph 7. The Commission had decided to observe elections in South Korea. He thought it advisable to use in that respect the terms of the resolution of the Commission.

/Paragraph 9

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 9

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that in Chapter III of the Report, the question of the 38th parallel had been fully dealt with. A reference to that Chapter would avoid the re-introduction of details in Chapter VI.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), Mr. SINGH (India) and Mr. MANET (France) considered the re-drafting necessary.

The CHAIRMAN moved to adjourn the discussion to the next meeting.

Agreed.

3rd subject Attendance at Nat'l Assembly

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that in accordance with the Commission's desire, he had informed the Temporary Liaison Committee of the acceptance by the Commission of the invitation to attend a meeting of the Assembly. He had hinted that the Commission wanted to know in advance the contents of Mr. Rhee's speech. He asked whether the Commission wanted to fix now a date.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the question of the speech of Mr. Rhee and, in general, contacts with the Liaison Committee should be referred to the Main Committee. Only important matters should be reserved for discussion at plenary meetings of the Commission.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that the Main Committee had been created to deal with matters concerning observation of the elections, but if the Commission so wanted, it might give new directives to the Main Committee. So far, the talks he had had with the members of the Liaison Committee had been limited to routine matters and to receiving information which did not need any decision. The question of the invitation to attend a session of the Assembly had been decided by the Commission. His feeling was that the Liaison Committee was not envisaging formal consultations at that stage.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested that the Commission consider at its next meeting the question of giving new directives to the Main Committee.

Agreed.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

M

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.70
29 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

70

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTIETH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Monday, 28 June 1948, at 9.30 a.m. - 1325 hr.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 70)

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that since the agenda had been distributed, he had received a communication from the Chairman, Temporary Liaison Committee, inclosing the text of address of welcome to the Commission to be given by the Chairman, Korean National Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that that communication be considered as item 2 of the agenda.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

RECEPTION OF THE COMMISSION BY THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN said that the text of address of welcome to the Commission to be given by the Chairman, Korean National Assembly, had been distributed by the Principal Secretary. He thought that no objection would be raised to that text. He considered Wednesday, 30 June 1948, at 3.30 p.m. the most suitable time for visiting the Assembly and suggested that the Principal Secretary so informed the Temporary Liaison Committee.

Agreed.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that while he had no objection concerning the text of the welcome address, he could not accept the wording of the letter of the Chairman, Temporary Liaison Committee, referring to the "first visit" of the members of the Commission to the Assembly. The Commission had been

/ represented

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



represented at the opening session of the Assembly on 31 May by Mr. Costilhes, French Consul, and by an Assistant-Secretary. He felt that that should be mentioned in the reply to be made by the Chairman of the Commission.

DECISION! Agreed.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, reminded the Commission that it had been suggested to release the resolution of 25 June (Annex —) ~~(document A/AC.19/84)~~ together with the speech to be made by the Chairman in reply to the welcome address of Mr. Rhee. On the other hand, it had been decided to delay for several days consideration of releasing that resolution. He wanted to know what was the Commission's wish on that subject.

DECISION! After some discussion, it was decided that the resolution adopted on 25 June ~~(document A/AC.19/84)~~ should be announced by the Chairman in his reply to the welcome address of the Chairman, Korean National Assembly, on Wednesday, 30 June, and that a press release should be made that same day.

2 1 sub.

CONSULTATION WITH THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES: CONSIDERATION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) submitted a draft proposal as a basis for discussion concerning the new terms of reference of the Main Committee, as follows:

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

WISHING to apply to the post-electoral situation the methods of liaison with the Korean authorities and of political observation which proved valuable before and during the elections,

RESOLVES to extend to this new field of action the competence of the Main Committee and the means of action that were given to it, including the observation trips in the provinces,

REQUESTS this body to take over more particularly current relations between the Commission and the Assembly elected on 10 May 1948, eventually associating to some of its debates members of the Temporary Liaison Committee set up by the said Assembly.

It is, however, incumbent upon the Main Committee to refer to the plenary Commission questions of principle which might arise in the course of its work and which it would not feel competent to solve."

He said that in drafting that text, the French delegation had in mind the necessity of giving to the Main Committee an elasticity concerning its

/ membership

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



membership as well as its field of action, and to give to it a possibility to refer , if necessary, to the plenary Commission in order to avoid taking precipitated decisions. He agreed that it was a formula which did not take much into account established rules of procedure, but which might be found useful in practice. Otherwise, he wanted to leave to the Main Committee as wide a s ope of activity as possible, since it might be called to remain in Seoul for an indefinite period of time and act as a subsidiary body, as had been previously suggested.

Liu The CHAIRMAN pointed out a practical difficulty which might arise in connexion with the third and fourth paragraphs, namely that the meetings of the Commission might shift to the meetings of the Main Committee and vice versa.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) did not consider that a serious difficulty. He was in complete agreement with the principle of the draft resolution. He would like, however, to modify the first reference to the Assembly in the third paragraph to be in line with the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly, as follows: "Requests this body to take over more particularly current relations between the Commission and the representatives elected on 10 May 1948". On the other hand, he would not object to say at the end of that paragraph: "set up by the National Assembly".

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the intention of the draft resolution. He considered it useful to create a body serving as buffer between the Commission and the Assembly. However, he thought it advisable to discuss more thoroughly the authority of the Main Committee, its composition and, in general, its terms of reference. He asked to have the draft resolution distributed in accordance with the rules of procedure and have it discussed at the next meeting.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, referred to the French representative's remarks concerning a subsidiary group to be left eventually in Seoul. He suggested that the constitution of a subsidiary group would require special

/ consideration

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



consideration, since the composition of such a group and its terms of reference might be different from those of the Main Committee and would have to be specifically defined.

As to composition, he recalled that the Main Committee, as previously set up, consisted of a representative of each member of the Commission, but that membership might rotate according to the willingness of members to undertake other duties ~~(document A/AC.19/56)~~.

What he wished to avoid was a repetition of discussion on questions of substance in the Main Committee and in the Commission. So far, all matters arising from contact with the Liaison Committee set up by the Assembly had required decisions by the Commission.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that, in his opinion, the present task of the Commission might be divided into two main categories: (1) reporting and making recommendations to the General Assembly, which might have to be done again outside of Korea, and (2) observing the activities of the Assembly, advising it and consulting with its members. The first category should be reserved to the Commission; the second might be left to the Main Committee as far as the Committee did not consider it advisable to refer to the Commission.

He had no objection to the Canadian amendment.

Mr. SINGH (India) and Mr. SSUTU (China) while agreeing with the principle of the French draft, thought it premature to discuss the question of a subsidiary group to be left in Seoul, which would be treated separately.

DECISION: After further discussion, it was agreed to have the French draft resolution distributed and discussed at the next meeting.

3 DSUM

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Annex —)

Paragraphs 10 and 11

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) wondered whether it was not advisable to eliminate paragraph 10 and to combine together paragraphs 9 and 11, under the heading "The background of the situation in Korea", since those two paragraphs were

/ dealing

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



dealing with similar subjects, namely that of the love of Koreans for their country.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that paragraphs 1 - 9 were subject to further decision.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that paragraph 9 might be incorporated in another paragraph of Chapter VI.

Paragraphs 12 and 13

No comments.

Paragraph 14

Mr. SINGH (India) wondered whether the term "traditions of vertical authority" would be understood by readers.

Mr. WANG (China) thought that "traditions of authoritarian rule" might be more comprehensive.

Paragraph 15

Mr. MANET (France) thought that the expression "the subordination of the Korean people to Japanese authority" should be redrafted since it might be offensive to the Koreans.

Paragraph 16

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to Mr. Patterson's suggestion concerning paragraph 9 and felt that the subject matter of that paragraph might be included between paragraphs 15 and 16 as follows: "Following the disappearance of Japanese rule, the situation differed in North and South Korea. In North Korea, where the Commission had no access, the Russian authorities took steps summarized in Chapter III, paragraph 4, and in South Korea the United States authorities.....That led the Koreans to condemn the 38th parallel....."

Paragraph 17

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that the Japanese suppression of political activities should not be made responsible for the tendency of the Koreans to gravitate more towards personalities than towards issues.

/ The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The CHAIRMAN felt that an expression "and possibly enhanced the tendency.." might meet Mr. Patterson's objection.

Paragraph 18

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that the words: "evidenced by their" in the last sentence should be amended to read: "confined to".

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered the statements in the first three sentences too broad and not correct. Mr. Ahn Chai Hong, the former Civil Administrator was a typical middle-of-the-roader.

Mr. MANET (France) recalled the text of the corresponding paragraph in the second draft of Chapter VI.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, stated that paragraphs 36 and 38 of Chapter III dealt with the same subject.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that the intention of the French outline had been to indicate that in a country like Korea, which had had no democratic regime and where democracy was a new experience, it had been very important for any party to try to take control of the administration, and to establish in that way its influence over the country.

Paragraph 19

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that the question of the Korean press' immaturity had been brought out by the French outline. Since his return to Seoul, his attention had been drawn to the fact that the Korean press had access to foreign sources of information, but that that fact found no reflection in news services of English language.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to change the sequence of the third sentence. He further felt that paragraph 19 should be removed to the section dealing with the "freedom of atmosphere"since freedom of the press was one of the essentials of freedom of atmosphere.

Paragraph 20

No comments.

/ Paragraph 21

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 21

[redacted] (France) considered that in the way it was drafted, that paragraph gave the impression that the detentions took place because of the activities of the National Police. He would rather attribute those detentions to the uprisings of August 1947. He thought that the arrests mentionned in the complaints received were due to a large extent to those uprisings.

Paragraph 22

No comments.

Paragraph 23

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that it should be said in point (b) that the changes in criminal procedure had been under consideration by the United States authorities before the Commission had made its recommendations.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested to delete the expression "western system".

Paragraph 24

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that paragraph 21 might be merged with paragraph 24.

Mr. WANG (China) explained that in introducing paragraph 21, the Drafting Sub-Committee wanted to preserve a continuous line of thought.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested to enlarge paragraph 20 in a way to explain that the Commission had dealt with the principles of democratization in a very wide way, but that it had had to take into special consideration the point of practical application of democracy which were dealt with in paragraphs 21 and 24.

Paragraph 25

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered the wording too strong. The Police had done nothing condemnable during the elections. He objected to the expression: "the Commission had decided to watch the attitude of the Police very closely". He thought that the word "observe" would be more suitable.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, pointed out that the Drafting Sub-Committee had made use of the words in the letter sent by the Commission to

/ the Commanding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, communicating its recommendations for a free atmosphere for the elections ([illegible]).

Paragraphs 26 and 27

No comments.

DECISION: It was agreed that the Drafting Sub-Committee would re-draft the paragraphs in accordance with the suggestions made.

~~The meeting rose at 1.25 p.m.~~

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.71
30 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

71

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 29 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. Y.W. LIU (China)

~~ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 71)~~

~~The agenda was adopted.~~

CONSULTATION WITH THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES: DRAFT RESOLUTION OF FRANCE ~~(document A/AC.19/85)~~ (Annex — : Daily 29 June, #365)

The CHAIRMAN said that the draft resolution of the French delegation had been circulated in accordance with the rules of procedure, as requested by the Philippine representative.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) asked for an interpretation of the meaning of the expression: "to associate with some of its discussions members of the Temporary Liaison Committee", in paragraph 2.

Mr. MANET (France) explained that the intention of the French delegation was to stress that the consultations with the elected representatives should have a more friendly and freer character than the hearings which had taken place at the first stage of the Commission's activities. That did not mean that the Liaison Committee would be permanently associated with the meetings of the Main Committee, but the intention was to point out the nature of relations between the Committee and the Assembly.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) declared himself satisfied with that explanation. He wondered whether the beginning of paragraph 2 should not be modified, since the words: "current relations" were not clear enough.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, suggested that the beginning of paragraph 2 might read as follows: "To request the Main Committee to maintain liaison with the representatives elected on 10 May 1948".

/Mr. SINGH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SINGH (India) suggested to delete the last line of the draft resolution which would thus end with the word "work". It was for the Commission to decide on questions of principle and the Main Committee should not have the authority to refer to the Commission only when it considered it proper.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that wide powers should be left to the Committee in case of the absence of the Commission from Seoul.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that the discussion should be confined to the activities of the Main Committee during the stay of the Commission in Korea. If the Commission or some of its members considered it advisable to leave Korea, a new situation would be created which would require consideration and decision. The discussion of the French draft resolution should not prejudice that other [illegible].

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that one of the reasons for which he had introduced the draft resolution, was to give in advance some power to the Main Committee in the eventuality of the Commission leaving Korea. If the Commission was opposed to that he was ready to withdraw his draft. He considered it advisable, however, to take certain decisions well in advance.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) enquired about the rule of procedure concerning the necessary quorum.

The CHAIRMAN said that the quorum was formed by the presence of at least five members. Since the Main Committee was, in principle, composed of all the members of the Commission, that same quorum would be required to give validity to its deliberations. Therefore, the Commission should either change its rule of procedure, or consider giving special powers to a subsidiary body remaining in Korea.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) wondered whether it was not possible to change the name of the Main Committee, to which was attached the conception of membership of all members. A sub-committee, composed of a fixed number of members, might be created. The Commission might form two organs: a sub-committee composed of the Chairman assisted by the Principal Secretary to deal with the Temporary Liaison Committee of the Korean Assembly on all matters of

/routin

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



routine, and a sub-committee to act as a subsidiary group, which would have some powers delegated to it and would be able, in the absence of the Commission, to take decisions on all matters not involving a principle.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the French draft covered the question of liaison with the Assembly. However, as far as the subsidiary group was concerned, either the rules of procedure should be amended, or special powers delegated to such a group.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) understood that there were instances where international commissions had been incomplete. That did not prevent them from proceeding with their tasks. He recalled that that point had been raised by Senator Arranz at the first meeting of the Commission and he referred to the explanation given to the Philippine representative by the Assistant Secretary-General.

He considered it more advisable to take some steps at present so as to avoid discussions at this stage where the question of quorum might be raised. He stressed that the Commission was already incomplete because of the absence of the Australian and Syrian representatives. He recalled that he had made a similar suggestion before the Commission had moved to Shanghai; if it had been adopted some difficulties might have been avoided.

The meeting was suspended for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN said that amendments to the French draft had been suggested by the Indian representative and the Principal Secretary. The discussion had shown that the main point of difference lay in the meaning which members wante to attribute to that draft resolution.

Mr. SINGH (India) said that he was ready to adopt the French draft; he wanted, however, to put on record his reservations as to the interpretation of the resolution given by the French representative. It was premature at that stage to decide what should be the nature and the terms of reference of a body to be left in Seoul. The adoption of the French draft should not prejudice future decisions on that matter.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) associated himself with the reservation of the

/Indian

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Indian representative.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) enquired why paragraph 2 did not refer to liaison with the National Assembly, since the Commission had taken notice that it had been constituted. Should it be considered as a withdrawal from the position already taken? If so, it should be stated formally.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) recalled that the French draft had referred in its original text to the "current relations between the Commission and the Assembly", but Mr. Paul-Boncour had agreed to accept his suggestion to change that to; "current relations between the Commission and the representatives elected on 10 May 1948". Several delegations had objected to recognizing the Assembly as National in the terms of Resolution II of the General Assembly, although they had taken cognizance of the fact that those elected representatives had constituted a national assembly. There was nothing in his amendment which could indicate that the Commission had changed its attitude.

Mr. SINGH (India) expressed his surprise at that new element introduced in the discussion by the Philippine representative. There was no doubt, in his opinion, as to the attitude of the Commission towards the Assembly, which had never been recognized as National. He did not wish to be pushed into admitting such recognition.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said that in making his remarks he had not intended to push anybody into recognizing the National Assembly.

He further stated that although he agreed with paragraph 2, he felt obliged to vote against the draft resolution. Different meanings were attributed to paragraph 1 and, therefore, if he voted for the resolution he would not know for what he was voting.

Mr. SINGH (India) wanted to make it clear that his reservation applied not to the substance of the draft resolution, but to its extension in time only.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) said that he was in favour of creating a subsidiary body. Since he understood that that was not the wish of the Commissio he would abstain.

/The French

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



DECISION:

The French draft resolution with the amendments suggested by the Indian representative and the Principal Secretary was adopted by four votes to one with one abstention. [redacted] (Annex . Daily 30 Jun, #387)

2nd Subject

DATE OF COMPLETION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN said that advice had been received from the Secretary-General's office reminding the Commission that if the Report was to be published and circulated in due time for the General Assembly's session, the final chapters should be completed by 1 August at the latest.

He thought that the Commission might finish Chapter VI within one week.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) believed that drafting of Chapter VI should be finished far in advance of 1 August.

However, he would like to know what the Secretary-General meant by "final chapters". The Commission was still dealing with the first part of the Report. As the implementation of paragraph 4 of Resolution II had not even been started yet, it was difficult to say at present when the second part might be drafted since that depended on the situation to be faced in the course of the next few weeks. Consultations with elected representatives would start whenever they indicated their readiness, but a delay was possible.

Furthermore, he saw no utility in making recommendations which would not take into consideration the elements of the situation at the time they were submitted to the General Assembly. The Korean problem might be discussed by the General Assembly some time in October and the recommendations should not be made before the Commission knew what was the general situation at that time, and especially what were the relations between governments interested in the Korean question.

He agreed that the only exception to that might be the drafting of a chapter summarizing the activities of the Commission between 24 May and a date to be fixed by the Secretariat.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Commission should keep to the date of 1 August.

/If nothing

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



If nothing happened up to that date, the Commission should so report. The events after 1 August might be reported orally by the Rapporteur, in agreement with the Commission.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that in the letter of 5 June 1948, (document A/AC.19/72/Add.1), the Commission had informed the Secretary-General of its intention to complete the report not later than 1 August.

He appreciated the remarks of the French representative, but stressed the difficulties which the Secretary-General had to face in connexion with the terms of reference of the Commission which provided for a report to the General Assembly. If the date of 1 August was not maintained, the Secretary-General would not be able, for technical reasons, to have the report printed and distributed to the Member Governments of the United Nations so that they might get acquainted with it in proper time.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) had no objection to the distribution of the First Part of the Report. However, that documentation would not be of any use if not accompanied by a honest account of what had happened after the elections. It was the duty of the Commission to inform the General Assembly on that situation.

He considered the form in which such information would be submitted a secondary matter. It might be in the form of an oral statement of the Rapporteur, or in that of additional chapters to the report; both forms might be used, depending on circumstances. However, only in Paris would the Commission be able to make its final recommendations.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, stressed again that 1 August was the latest date by which it would be practicable to submit the report for printing and distribution in time for the General Assembly session. Any Commission of the United Nations faced the same problem of having to complete its report to comply with practical necessities and at a time when important developments might still occur.

Since the possibility of meetings in Paris had been mentioned, he should inform the Commission that he had been advised from Headquarters that it would

/not be

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



not be practicable to provide adequate Secretariat services for meetings of the Commission held away from Seoul except at Lake Success.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic), while realizing the difficulties of the Secretariat, was in agreement with the French representative. The Commission had been entrusted with a task which it should complete to the best of its abilities.

He was not in favour of an oral report which would not previously be discussed by the Commission.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that it would not be a first case where an international commission had not finished its report within the time limit. He could hardly believe that the huge secretarial mechanism to be brought to Paris would not be able to take care, if not of the meetings of the Commission, at least of a report which, as might be expected, would not exceed a score of pages.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman whose term of chairmanship expired at midnight.

The vote of thanks was passed unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.72
30 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

72

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Wednesday, 30 June 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| | Mr. SSUTU |
| | Mr. WANG |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | Mr. MANET |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

~~ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 72)~~

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that he had received a call from Mr. Jackson in Tokyo who had been advised to go to the hospital for observation and who sent all the members his best regards.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the members would like to convey to their Australian colleague a message of sympathy and their best wishes for a prompt recovery.

Agreed.

~~The agenda was adopted.~~

1st Subject

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Annex — )

Paragraphs 28 and 29

No comments.

Paragraph 30

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) proposed redrafting the second sentence; it was incorrect to state that the Commission was unable to receive information with respect to the electoral law in force in North Korea, since Sub-Committee 3 had had a text of it and had taken it into consideration in its

/recommendations

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



recommendations.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Philippine representative. He recalled that during previous discussions he had suggested that a comparative statement be made showing those paragraphs of the North Korean Electoral Law which had been included, on the recommendation of the Commission, into the South Korean Electoral Law.

Mr. WANG (China) explained that the intention of the Sub-Committee was to make it clear that the Commission had received no authoritative information on the North Korean Electoral Law. He suggested to delete the words: "of South Korea" in the third sentence.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, suggested to delete the words: "or receive information".

Mr. MANET (France) suggested to state: "or to receive official information" and to delete the word "consequently" at the beginning of the third sentence.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with Mr. Manet: "Consequently" might be changed to:"On the other hand".

Paragraph 31

No comments.

Paragraph 32

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested the transposition of the words: "the election programme".

Paragraph 33

Mr. MANET (France) considered the statement: "efficiency and organization conforming to standards obtaining in democratic countries" exaggerated. He suggested: "efficiency and organization hardly expected to be found in ....."

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the statement to which Mr. Manet had referred might be considered as contradictory to previous statements made on the state of democracy in Korea. However, the fact remained that the Commission had found a touching good will on the part of the population and the

/authorities

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



authorities to conform strictly to the provisions of the law. That good will should be recorded.

Paragraph 34

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the estimate of potential voters as 49.3 per cent out of the total population of South Korea was exaggerated. He felt that the Sub-Committee should check up those figures since in most countries the adult population formed a minority in comparison with minors. The Commission should ~~be especially careful when~~ referring to statistical figures.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, pointed out that those figures had been submitted by the United States Liaison Officer as an official information - ~~(document A/AC.19/66/Add.3).~~ It might be advisable to quote the source of information.

Mr. LIU (China) felt that some Koreans might object to the expression: "first active contribution" in the first sentence.

Mr. MANET (France) suggested to redraft the second part of the first sentence as follows: "the whole administrative hierarchy were mobilized to acquaint the people with the importance of the elections and of the ~~accession to~~ procedure of registration"

Paragraphs 35 and 36

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered that paragraphs 35 and 36 should be merged and that the sequence of the last three sentences of paragraph 35 and paragraph 36 should ~~be changed as follows: the last sentence of paragraph~~ 35, the content of paragraph 36 and the remaining two sentences of paragraph 35.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the representative of Canada and suggested that the interview with the Military Governor should be dealt with more extensively and in a separate paragraph.

Paragraph 37

Mr. MANET (France) suggested redrafting the first two lines in using the conditional form: "..... if such pressure were exerted it was a kind

/of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of 'social pressure'."

Paragraph 38

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the second sentence might give a wrong impression as to the extent of attacks perpetrated by the Extreme Left, and in consequence, as to the correctness of the elections.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that information on that subject had been conveyed by the United States Liaison Officer in an official document [redacted]) which might be quoted.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that quoting those figures would lead to a wrong conclusion, since the incidents looked more formidable on paper than they had been in reality; they had not interfered with the procedure of registration.

Mr. MANET (France) considered it sufficient to state "in a few places" instead of "in certain areas".

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered it advisable to differentiate between two aspects: (1) threats which had been made and (2) their executions, or acts of violence committed. Acts of violence might in turn be divided into those of serious and those of minor character. Threats had been widely used and had had an effect in forcing people in charge of registration to take precautions. As to the acts of violence, those of serious character had been very limited in number; that should be mentioned in the report.

[redacted]

Paragraph 39

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that the first foot-note should make reference to four disqualified candidates instead of "three disqualified and one cancelled".

Paragraph 40

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) suggested to delete the last sentence and to merge paragraphs 39 and 40.

/Paragraph 41

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 41

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to delete in sub-paragraph (b) the words: "tried to gain additional seats by"; that statement was confusing and ambiguous. He further considered that sub-paragraph (d) should be redrafted as follows: "It seemed that a certain number of candidates chose to run as independents in order to make an appeal to these sections of the Korean electorate dissatisfied with the existing parties".

Paragraph 42

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered the wording too vague. It should be recorded that, while during the first observation tour many complaints had been worth being taken into consideration by the Commission, during the second tour, the major part of complaints had been found groundless. That difference was characteristic.

Paragraph 43

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) believed that paragraph 43 should be harmonized with paragraph 37 which made reference to national independence as to one of the main issues of the elections.

Mr. LIU (China) felt that paragraph 43 should be redrafted. In Korea, domestic and local issues were overshadowed by big issues.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the expression: "opposition to communism" was used too generally. His experience had taught him that some candidates, who could not have been considered as communists, had been advocating very advanced social reforms. He felt that when talking about communism people did not often know what communism meant.

Paragraphs 44 and 45

Decision: It was decided to ask the representative of Canada to redraft paragraphs 44 and 45 for the second reading of Chapter VI.

It was agreed that the Drafting Sub-Committee would redraft the paragraphs in accordance with the suggestions made.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.73
1 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD MEETING

73

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Thursday, 1 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. SSUTU |
| | Mr. WANG |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | Mr. MANET |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 73)

The agenda was adopted.

SUBJECT.

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Annex — )

Paragraph 46

No comments.

Paragraph 47

After a short discussion, it was decided to ask the Drafting Sub-Committee to check up the figures quoted in that paragraph, and to harmonize them with the figures of paragraph 34.

Paragraph 48

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to amend the word "discovered" in the third sentence to read "noted".

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) wondered whether the word "primitive" was rightly used.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that although the adjective "primitive" might not be the right one, the impression should not be given that all arrangements had been perfect.

/Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested the word "rudimentary" to replace "primitive", but agreed that the Drafting Sub-Committee might find a more appropriate one.

Paragraph 49

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that that paragraph should be extended. The Commission should put on record the enthusiasm and the efforts of good-will of the population and the officials at understanding and properly applying the electoral laws and regulations.

Paragraph 50

Mr. MANET (France) thought that the last line should read: "were accused of trying....."

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the expression "the attitude of the National Police and the Youth Organizations throughout the elections" might create an impression that the Police and the Youth organizations had been against the elections, which was not correct.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the Philippine representative. He thought that the first sentence could be redrafted.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that, since in the previous paragraphs mention had been made regarding complaints received during the first and second observation tours, at that point of the report some kind of judgement should be passed on complaints relating to elections themselves. It should be pointed out that, with very few exceptions, most of the complaints of that last category had not been substantiated by any concrete facts. He recalled the "Third Report" of the Democratic National Front which had been sifted by the Secretariat: out of many complaints, seven only had been considered substantiated enough to be submitted to the United States authorities for investigation, and out of that seven, in his opinion, only two might be of importance. There certainly was a confusion as to the meaning of fraud and violence; some complaints referred to notifications of local authorities as to violation of law. He attributed it to a tradition

/which

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



which had remained since the Japanese occupation, when any official notification had been considered as an order and, therefore, as pressure.

The CHAIRMAN felt that a reference to complaints should be maintained. Nowhere could elections be held without complaints being made, and Korea was not an exception. Doubt would be raised in any reader's mind if no reference to some complaints on the violation of law was made. He agreed with the French representative as to the necessity of passing a judgement on complaints received by the Commission.

Mr. WANG (China) explained that the purpose of paragraph 50 was to pass a judgement on the behaviour of the National Police and Youth organizations since special recommendations had been made by the Commission on that subject.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt it advisable to mention, at that instance, the activity of the "Community Protection Association".

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Canadian representative. That association had played a useful role, especially as protection of polling boxes was concerned. It had had also a good effect on the youths, having kept them busy on election day. Since the anti-election propaganda had spoken of a "general mobilization", it was necessary to make a statement on the activities of that association.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that Chapter III had originally included paragraphs referring to that association. Those paragraphs had been deleted but might be used at present by the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Mr. MANET (France) thought that complaints in general could be referred to, and not only complaints about the activities of the Police or Youth organizations.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with Mr. Manet's suggestion. Complaints might be divided into three groups, according to the period in which they had been received.

The meeting was suspended for five minutes.

Paragraph 51

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the construction of the

/first

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



first sentence implied an indirect accusation against the National Police. He objected to indirect accusations and felt that if the Commission so desired and had sufficient proofs, it should make a direct accusation.

Mr. SINGH (India) saw the point of view of the Philippine representative. It had not been the intention of the Drafting Sub-Committee to accuse the Police, but to state, since allegations had been made against them, that they had not been able to exert any influence on the electorate: if they had the intention, they had no possibility.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the judgement on the attitude of the Police had been made in paragraph 50. Paragraph 51 constituted a mere supposition.

It was agreed that the Drafting Sub-Committee would redraft the paragraphs in accordance with the suggestions made.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Commission should discuss paragraphs 52 to 62 before agreeing on the title of the sub-heading: "Meaning of the elections"

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to the remarks he had made at previous meetings. He thought that the Commission should reserve its appreciation on elections until it knew better the trend of opinions in the Assembly. As to the political meaning of the elections, it was too soon to form an opinion since the Assembly had not come yet to discussing sound political matters. He thought that those questions should be left for a separate Chapter VIII. The French delegation intended to circulate an outline of that chapter after the first reading of Chapter VI was completed.

He considered that the following paragraphs might be maintained in Chapter VI: 53, part of 54, 55, 58, 59 and part of 60. He doubted the advisability of including paragraph 62.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) thought it advisable to adjourn the discussion until the French delegation distributed its outline of Chapter VIII.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that at its sixty-third meeti the Commission had decided that the Canadian representative would prepare a draft of that section of Chapter VI to be included into the draft prepared b

/the Drafting

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Drafting Sub-Committee for the first reading.

Mr. WANG(China) pointed out that the Sub-Committee had been instructed to cover the period up to and including 10 May. Therefore, all elements of appreciation referring to that period had been taken into consideration.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) did not agree with the Philippine proposal. The Commission had decided at its sixty-third meeting to discuss the third draft of Chapter VI and it should proceed with it. In the course of the discussion, it might be easy to make distinctions and indicate those paragraphs which should be included in the chapter dealing with the post-electoral period. He reserved the right to express his opinion on the whole section after it was discussed.

The CHAIRMAN felt that it was the desire of the Commission to proceed with the discussion of the remaining sections of Chapter VI paragraph by paragraph.

Agreed.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.74
3 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

74

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-FOURTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Friday, 2 July 1948, at 10 a.m. -1345 hrs.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Present: | Australia | Mr. JAMIESON |
| | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | | Mr. SSUTU |
| | | Mr. WANG |
| | France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | | Mr. MANET |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |
| | Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

1st subj.

~~ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 74)~~

The CHAIRMAN welcomed the Australian representative.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) thanked the Chairman and assured the Commission of his full co-operation.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the Commission should not proceed with the second reading of Chapter VI before the first reading was finished and the full revised draft circulated. He suggested that item 3 of the agenda be deleted. which called for such discussion second readings

Mr. SINGH (India) and Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the French representative.

DECISION: It was decided to delete item 3 from the agenda.

~~The agenda thus amended was adopted.~~

2d subj.

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraph 52 (Annex — )*

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that paragraph 52 should be reserved for further discussion, after it was decided to what an extent Chapter VI

/would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



would deal with the "meaning of elections".

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the French representative. He thought, however, that the Commission should give an interpretation of the events of 10 May and should answer two main questions: (1) what the attitude of the Korean people towards the elections meant; and (2) to what an extent the elected representatives had the right to speak in the name of the Korean people.

Mr. [redacted] (Philippine Republic) felt that, as far as the meaning of elections was concerned, the Commission should be careful in drafting its conclusions. Those conclusions should be based on facts and thus far the Commission did not have all necessary elements at its disposal. It should not be pushed into precipitated conclusions.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that there was no intention on the part of the Secretariat to push the Commission into precipitated conclusions. His objective had been clearly stated at one of the previous meetings, namely that 1 August was the latest date by which it would be ~~practicable to submit~~ the report for printing and distribution in time for the General Assembly session.

Paragraph 53

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, said that the United States Liaison Officer had submitted a subsequent breakdown of candidates and elected representatives which should replace the figures used by the Drafting Sub-Committee. ~~(document A/AC.19/SR.66/Add.5)~~ (Annex —)

Paragraph 54

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that only the first and the last sentence should be retained. The two middle sentences were indicating an evolution in the Assembly ~~which was far from being final. The statement~~ as drafted now might be contradicted in the near future; it should be reserved for further consideration.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed with the French representative.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) recalled that he had been asked by the Commission to draft that section of Chapter VI. Paragraph 54 corresponded to paragraph 11

/of his

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of his draft. His main purpose was to point out that the total vote for the representatives listed for any particular party could not be taken to indicate the degree of popular support for that party, since party issues had never been introduced in the pre-electoral campaign. He did not believe that paragraph 54 in its present form served the purpose he had in mind.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) understood that paragraph 54 did not give satisfaction to the representative of Canada. He felt that Mr. Patterson might not be happy about the whole section on the "meaning of elections" or what would be left of it. The French delegation had been proposing in Shanghai a full line of argumentation in that respect but regretfully agreed later to stating facts on elections. It was premature to go any further at that stage, since the Commission could not predict events which might happen in Korea or in the international field at the time the General Assembly met in Paris.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that he did not feel disappointed. He had submitted his draft in order to facilitate discussion. He still considered that it was important to give an interpretation of elections in Korea and the General Assembly should know what conclusions to draw from the figures submitted to it by the Commission. The overshadowing conclusion, in his opinion, was that whatever the distribution of seats was, there had been no party issue and no party had received a mandate to implement a concrete programme.

Mr. LIU (China) felt that the Canadian representative was trying to prove what might have happened. He considered it a wrong approach, since facts were there to prove that more than 75 per cent of the electorate had cast their vote. It might be better to approach the subject in a simpler way by stating the facts which had taken place; at that instance, the importance of those parties which had boycotted the elections might be indicated.

He disagreed with the Canadian representative on the lack of issue on the elections; elections themselves had been the most important issue, the

/only

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



only one, perhaps, which had a meaning for the Koreans.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the French and the Chinese representatives. He did not consider the lack of issue a characteristic of Korean elections.

Paragraph 55

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) did not understand the conclusion of paragraph 55, since the Chairman of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence had been elected Chairman of the Assembly by a crushing majority.

Mr. WANG (China) recalled that paragraph 55 had been taken from the Syrian draft.

In the report of Sub-Committee 2, it had been stated that the Hankook Democratic Party and the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence were the two most important political groups and that they kept the administration under their control. However, the results of the elections had shown that they had not obtained the majority, which might indicate that the findings of Sub-Committee 2 had not always been correct.

Mr. SINGH (India) wondered whether paragraph 54 should not be included in a later chapter on the "phenomenon of elections".

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered the conclusion of paragraph 54 premature. He recalled that in spite of all his efforts he had not been able to receive figures on political affiliations of the independent members of the Assembly. He felt that the Commission should abstain from making statements which might be contradicted by future events.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, referred to his explanation at the sixty-fourth meeting. The United States Liaison Officer had made it clear that no final classification of the independent elected representatives could be made. He felt that paragraph 55 was intended to be a mere statement of facts.

Paragraph 56

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that paragraph 56 was raising a point of great importance which should be dealt with in a broader way. He

/objects

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



objected to having it summarized in few brief sentences and thought it advisable to include that paragraph in a later chapter.

Mr. LIU (China), in his capacity as Rapporteur, felt that before proceeding any further with the discussion, the Commission should clear up the question of the outline of its report.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that in his letter to the Secretary-General, the Commission had made it clear that Chapter VI was forming the conclusion of the report. The French representative had indicated that Chapter VI should be regrouped and reclassified and some of its parts put in a new chapter. The Commission had to decide if that was its intention and if so, how it wanted the material of Chapter VI to be divided. He suggested that the Commission re-examine its provisional outline of the contents of the report, which had been approved in Shanghai. That might facilitate the discussion.

The CHAIRMAN understood that the Commission, after completing Chapter VI of the first part of the report, would proceed with drafting further chapters

He considered that paragraph 56 could be merged with paragraph 58, or eliminated.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) stressed the importance of referring to the position of moderate parties. He agreed with the French representative, however, that paragraph 56 should be more elaborate. He had been informed that a number of candidates who had run as independents had been known as members of moderate parties. Such facts should, as far as possible, be recorded and dealt with in the part of the report referring to the pre-election period.

DECISION: It was agreed that the Drafting Sub-Committee would re-draft the paragraphs in accordance with the opinions expressed.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

RESTRICTED

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

A/AC.19/SR.75
6 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

75

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul
Saturday, 3 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 75)

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that he was concerned with the interpretation which the press was giving to the recent decision of the Commission and to its communications with the Chairman of the Korean Assembly. He suggested that "Consideration of press treatment of recent decisions of the Commission" be put as item 3 of the agenda.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested that the matter should be discussed as item 2.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF PRESS TREATMENT OF RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that he was concerned with the serious misinterpretation by the Korean press of the recent decisions taken by the Commission and of its letters to Mr. Rhee. He felt that such misinterpretations had been deliberated. He quoted several Korean newspapers which all, with one exception, had presented the resolution of the Commission of 25 June 1948 (document ~~A/AC.19/84~~) as a recognition of the National Assembly. It seemed as if the Korean press was trying to attach to that resolution the meaning which the Commission had been carefully avoiding to give it.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Foreign correspondents had been following the same line. The correspondent of the Associated Press in reporting the resolution had stated that the Commission had given to the National Assembly its "formal approval".

He brought that question to the attention of his colleagues since the Commission might consider it necessary to take steps in order to correct the wrong impression created by those press reports.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that he had proposed a draft reply to Mr.Rhee's communication, limited to a statement of facts, without expressing any view on the Assembly. That could not prevent the Assembly from jumping to the conclusion that it had been recognized by the Commission and it was natural that the Korean press, which standard generally was not on a high level, had made the comments to which the Canadian representative referred.

In the speech he had made to the Assembly, the Chairman of the Commission had very ably pointed out the attitude of the Commission: not once had he used in his speech the term "National Assembly". Those members of the Assembly who had any legal education should understand what that meant.

On the other hand, the elected representatives had not been able to establish a contact with the Commission. That was the reason for which he had proposed to associate the members of the Liaison Committee with some of the debates of the Main Committee. It might be easy, in the course of an informal exchange of views, for those members of the Commission who had opposed the recognition of the National Assembly, to explain their attitude to the Korean representatives.

The CHAIRMAN thought that there were two sides which should be kept in mind: the legal and the political. Legally, the Commission had approved the elections which, in its opinion, had been held in a free atmosphere. A resolution to that effect had

/been

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



been passed; simultaneously letters had been exchanged with the Chairman of the Assembly. In such circumstances, it had been difficult to avoid misinterpretations. The Commission had at present to face its second task which was of a political character. In proceeding with that task it should avoid to offend the sensitiveness of Koreans. Therefore, it should approach that question with great care.

MR. JAMIESON (Australia) shared the concern of the Canadian representative. He stressed that the misinterpretations of the Commission's attitude were not limited to the Korean press: on Sunday 27 June, a local American Tokyo broadcast had announced that the Commission had recognized a Korean National Government. He felt that some action should be taken to correct such erroneous news.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed with the Canadian and the Australian representatives. Steps should be taken to clarify the position of the Commission, whether in a press release or through the Main Committee, as suggested by the French representative.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled, with reference to the remarks of the Australian representative, that since Sunday, 27 June, the Chairman had made his speech and press release No.70 had been issued. The stand taken by the Commission had been, therefore, made clear. He felt that in those circumstances, the Main Committee should meet without further delay and proceed to an exchange of views with the Liaison Committee. In the course of a meeting the three interested members of the Commission would be able to express their concern to the members of the Liaison Committee.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the French representative. Press release No. 70 had sufficiently clarified the position of the Commission. Any further release might initiate a polemic with the press which, in his opinion, would be

/detrimental

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



detrimental to the interests of the Commission. He personally was not paying too much attention to those press comments.

Mr. LIU (China) recalled that he himself had been a victim of the press. He felt that the comment to which Mr. Patterson had referred had been inspired by Korean politicians. However, there was nothing which could be done, since the Commission did not even have an Information Officer at its service.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, stressed that the absence of a press officer should not prevent the Commission from issuing press releases. He recalled that the Commission had decided not to release the text of its resolution of 25 June. He thought that the misinterpretations might be avoided if the Commission kept as a rule to release its important decisions, unless special reasons required a delay in publication. That was a procedure generally adopted by all organs of the United Nations.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) appreciated the consideration given his concern. He had not requested that a special release be issued and agreed that in present circumstances it might not be the right thing to do.

The CHAIRMAN felt that there was a general agreement to refer the question raised by the Canadian representative to the Main Committee.

Agreed.

DECISION 295 (V)

CONSIDERATION OF PROVISIONAL OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. LIU (China), in his capacity as Rapporteur, presented a new outline of the report. He had prepared that outline in consultation with the Chairman and the Principal Secretary, keeping in mind the following considerations: (1) that the report should be the best possible; (2) that the conclusions should have an aspect of finality; and (3) that the publication procedure followed by the Headquarters of the United Nations should be

/maintained

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



maintained. Those considerations led him to the conclusion that the Commission should finish the first part of the Report not later than 15 July and that that first part should be self-contained.

No commission of the United Nations had ever failed to present a report and such a [redacted] should not be initiated by the Commission on Korea. The established procedure should be followed and that was why he proposed to fix a dead line for completing the first part. Although he felt sure that the Commission would finish its task, he thought it advisable to take into consideration possibilities such as the departure of some members, the breaking-up of the Commission and other unpredictable events.

The second part of the report would be held in abeyance until the second part of July or beginning of August.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) did not share the fears of the Rapporteur with regard to dissolution or disintegration of the Commission. A crisis might only arise at the time when the Commission would start implementing Resolution II of the General Assembly and would come to the consideration of its attitude towards the National Government of Korea. At that point, divergences of opinion might be expressed which might lead to fundamental disagreements. However, consultations with elected representatives had not started yet. They should, as he had suggested previously, be conducted by the Main Committee which would remain in Seoul.

The Main Committee, even with a reduced membership, should continue its activities and in due course report to the Commission. On the basis of that report, the full Commission meeting in Paris would be able to arrive at its final conclusions and to make its recommendations to the General Assembly. The fact that some members might refuse to co-operate temporarily with Korean

/authorities

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



authorities should not prevent the Commission from completing its task in accordance with the mandate it had received from the General Assembly.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, recalled that the Commission had already approved an outline of the contents of the first part of the report (document A/AC.19/72). Two minor changes had been suggested by the Rapporteur. The first referred to the title of Chapter VI which originally read: "Conclusions of the Commission" and was proposed to be changed to: "Conclusions of the Commission on its observation of the elections of 10 May 1948". The second was a technical one and referred to annex VII of the Report.

He associated himself with the hope expressed by the Rapporteur that the first part, representing a self-contained whole, should be ready before 15 July.

General considerations on the problem of the independence of Korea and on post-election developments were reserved to treatment in the second part of the Report. The Secretariat might take care of the drafting of Chapter I of the second part. If the Commission wanted to have the second part printed and distributed in the normal way, it should observe the dead line of 1 August. If that was not possible, the Commission might decide to have the second part circulated as a mimeographed document, or to have it submitted to the General Assembly orally by the Rapporteur. He felt obliged to recall what he had said previously, namely that no adequate Secretariat service could be given to the Commission other than in Seoul and Lake Success.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) asked the Rapporteur what was the purpose of Chapter VII, referring to reservations and observations of representatives, since a unanimous resolution on the elections had been already adopted.

/Mr. LIU

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LIU (China) said that the Syrian representative had reserved the right to make a separate statement. Some other members might also feel inclined to present their reservations.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that the Syrian representative had submitted a draft of Chapter VI which, as far as the elections were concerned, had been taken into serious consideration by the Drafting Sub-Committee. He could not understand, therefore, why special observations or reservations of the Syrian delegation should be expected on this Chapter.

If any of the delegations present, who voted the unanimous resolution approving of the elections, had minor observations to make, these might preferably be included in the form of footnotes or short appendix to Chapter VI, but not as a special chapter.

As to the views of the Syrian delegation on general problems he referred to the remarks he had just made: if the Syrian delegation intended to co-operate again with the Commission, it would have ample opportunity to present its views at the time the Commission met in Paris.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, stated that normally each report of any Commission contained a chapter reserved to observations or reservations of delegations, if they so desired. The Syrian delegation should be allowed to decide on the form in which eventually, it might want to make its reservations.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered that the conclusions of Chapter VI should not be limited to the resolution passed on 25 June (Annex -). It was possible that certain conclusions might not receive unanimous approval. The members should, therefore, have the right to make their reservations. He had however no opinion as to whether such reservations should be included as an appendix to Chapter VI, or in a separate chapter.

He suggested that the title of Chapter VI be amended to read: "Conclusions of the Commission with reference to its observation of the elections of 10 May 1948".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr.Paul-Boncour(France)recalled that when the outline of the report had been approved in Shanghai, no mention had been made of the second part of the report. The procedure discussed presently seemed to indicate that Chapter VII might contain reservations with regard to problems which had not been treated yet, such as "the meaning of elections". If that procedure was adopted, the first part of the report would contain reservations or observations on problems on which the Commission had not reached conclusions, and which were to be treated in the second part.

He maintained his opinion that if there were any divergent views on the first part, they should be put in an appendix to Chapter VI, as long as they referred to the observation of the elections.

Mr. SINGH (India) moved to adjourn the discussion.

The motion of the Indian representative was adopted.

Mr. MILNER, Principal Secretary, announced that, since he was going back to Lake Success, Mr. Binnerts would assume the duties of Principal Secretary, as of 4 July 1948.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the unanimous appreciation of the Commission of the work done by Mr. Milner, first as Deputy Principal Secretary and later as Principal Secretary and wished him good luck and success.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.76
7 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 6 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

76

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 76)

The agenda was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF PROVISIONAL OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that the First Part of the Report should be transmitted to the Secretary-General by 1 August, in time to be printed and distributed in accordance with established procedures. However, with regard to the Second Part, he did not see how a dead line could be fixed since that part of the Report could not be drafted until the events, which would form its substance, took place. It should be left, therefore, to an oral presentation by the Rapporteur to the General Assembly, or be distributed in the best way available.

Referring to Chapter VII, he thought that although the resolution of 25 June had been adopted unanimously, some delegations might want to retain the possibility of indicating the reasons for which they had arrived at such conclusions. Chapter VII might serve that purpose, but should be limited only to the reservations or observations referring to the elections of 10 May.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) did not agree with the Indian representative. The French delegation intended to submit before the next meeting an outline of what he called Chapter VIII of the Report and what was called by the Rapporteur Chapter II of the second part. That chapter needed a careful

/study

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



study, taking into account events which had taken or would take place outside and inside Korea; it could not be left entirely to an oral statement of the Rapporteur. On the basis of the French outline or similar proposals from other delegations, the Drafting Sub-Committee might start preparing a draft which would serve as the basis of discussion at a later stage. He believed that part of that chapter might be ready for editing some time in August to be distributed in Paris at the time the General Assembly met. He recalled that the "dead line" of 1 August applied only to those documents which should be ready for distribution a month in advance of the meeting of the General Assembly. Furthermore, his instructions were to point out that the Commission should not be hampered in its decisions by considerations of material difficulties in Paris as every possible facility could be provided there for the Secretariat.

Mr. LIU (China), in his capacity as Rapporteur, pointed out that Chapter VII had been included in the outline as a routine matter. If no reservations or observations were made, that chapter would not appear in the Report.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) did not see any necessity for Chapter VII. It was provided for in prevision of a lack of unanimity. However, since the Commission was unanimous in its opinion on the elections, that chapter became superfluous.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) could not agree with some conclusions which might logically be drawn from the views expressed by the Rapporteur and under which any delegation would have the right to make reservations or observations which would be included in the Report, maybe in Lake Success, without being previously discussed by the Commission. The contents of a chapter like the one contemplated under No. VII would have to be decided on by the Commission just as the contents of any other chapter.

Mr. LIU (China) asked for a rule of the Chair as to whether any reservation made by members should be submitted to the Commission.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, recalled that the Syrian representative, before leaving Shanghai, had reserved the right of submitting a separate opinion.

/Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that all reservations or observations of different delegations should be submitted to the Commission for discussion. That had been done with the memorandum of Mr. Jackson and the same procedure should be followed in each case. If the Syrian representative introduced new arguments, the Commission had the right to discuss them and to answer them; if it did not agree with some of those arguments, its answers might be recorded together with the arguments and the whole would be included in Chapter VI as a foot-note or as an appendix, if not in the text itself. Since the conclusions on the elections had been adopted unanimously, only reservations of a minor character had to be expected and the Commission might easily deal with them in the course of the second reading of Chapter VI.

Mr. LIU (China) felt that if the Commission approved the ruling suggested by the French representative, it should advise Mr. Mughir accordingly.

He thought, however, that a member should state definitely whether he was participating in the work of the Commission or not; if participating, a member should be present at the meetings and take part in the debates; if absent he should not ask for privileges.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the Chinese representative. A member absent from the Commission lost the advantage of other members' arguments. He also agreed with the French representative in respect to Chapter VII. If reservations were submitted, the unanimous vote on the resolution of 25 June would lose its legal value. Members might maintain their individual opinions as long as they had not approved a resolution; once they had adopted a resolution, they should be bound by it.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) referred to the discussion which had taken place at the fifty-second meeting on the letter from the Syrian representative, (document A/AC.19/SR.52, ~~pages 1 - 3~~).

He agreed with the Philippine representative that a member who had given his consent to a resolution should not be expected to make reservations, unless he had reserved the right of doing so. He did not consider it a serious problem. However, with respect to the letter of the Syrian

/representative

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



representative, he felt it desirable and advisable to forward to Mr. Mughir the draft of Chapter VI.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that in Shanghai, Mr. Mughir had submitted a draft outline of Chapter VI which, as far as it had referred to the elections, had been taken into account to a large extent. In the course of the discussions in Shanghai, the Syrian representative had not objected to limiting Chapter VI to the conclusions on the elections only, and had agreed that the elections were valid since they had been held in a reasonable degree of freedom. However, the Syrian representative had not participated in the discussion on Chapter VI and, under those circumstances, from the legal point of view, he should not be expected to present any reservations or observations.

He considered it most important that the First Part be completed by 15 July so that it might be in the hands of the Secretary-General by 1 August. All members who wanted to make reservations or observations would be able to include them in the Second Part of the Report.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that since the Syrian delegation appeared to be still collaborating with the Commission, the revised draft of Chapter VI should be forwarded to Mr. Mughir and eventual Syrian observations discussed before the second reading was completed. Those observations should, of course, refer exclusively to the substance of Chapter VI. If the Commission did agree with some observations, they would be included in the report; if it disagreed, both observations and answers should be mentioned in an appendix to Chapter VI.

Mr. LIU (China), in his capacity as Rapporteur, proposed to eliminate Chapter VII from the outline of the Report, since the discussions had shown that any delegation might submit its reservations which would be dealt with by the Commission. Chapter VII had been introduced as a matter of routine, but under the above assumption there was no need for it.

To a question by Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), Mr. LIU (China) replied that Chapter VII might be re-introduced if any member so desired.

/Mr. BINNERTS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, recalled that at the previous meeting, the representative of Canada had suggested a modification of the title of Chapter VI.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the title of Chapter VI should be decided on by the Commission at the time of the second reading.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the outline of the First Part of the Report, as amended by the Rapporteur.

1st DECISION: The outline was adopted by four votes to none, with two abstentions.

The CHAIRMAN felt that a dead line for completing Chapter VI should be fixed. He proposed 15 July 1948. Two months had elapsed since the elections had taken place and the Commission had been expected to finish the First Part almost for a month. He considered it imperative not to delay it any more.

2nd DECISION: After a short discussion, it was decided to fix 15 July 1948 as a tentative date for completing the First Part of the Report.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested that Chapter I of the Second Part, which he called Chapter VII, should summarize the activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies during the same period as that covered by Chapter II, which in the view of the French delegation had to be called Chapter VIII.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, pointed out that the date of 15 July had been introduced tentatively.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed with the representative of France. He further said that the Commission should leave the whole Second Part for further decision, since it was too early at present to form any idea on its substance and length.

Mr. LIU (China) hoped that the Second Part would be treated very carefully and conclusions approved by the Commission, unless a meeting was envisaged at a later stage in Lake Success or in Paris. In his capacity as Rapporteur, he wanted to know exactly the views of the Commission on all important matters that should form the substance of the Second Part. He agreed with the suggestion of the Indian representative to defer the discussion on the outline of that part to a later date.

~~The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.~~

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.77
8 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

77

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Wednesday, 7 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 77)

The agenda was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON THE THIRD DRAFT OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraph 56

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that at the seventy-fourth meeting he had stressed the importance of paragraph 56. He considered that the substance of that paragraph should be amplified and transposed to Chapter VIII.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), while agreeing with the French representative, considered it necessary to maintain a brief reference to the substance treated in paragraph 56 in that part of the report.

Paragraph 57

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that his remarks concerning paragraph 56 applied to paragraph 57 also.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that paragraphs 56 and 57 be left for further discussion.

Paragraphs 58, 59 and 60

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that the main argument should be stated more positively: namely that a large majority of those who had abstained from registering or from voting had done it for political reasons; paragraphs 58, 59 and 60 should be redrafted accordingly.

/Mr. LIU

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LIU (China) wondered whether the last sentence of paragraph 60 should not be deleted, since it was in contradiction with the preceding statement.

Mr. MANET (France) did not actually see any serious contradiction; however, he agreed that it was difficult at present to formulate such an opinion as that contained in the last sentence of paragraph 60. He felt it advisable to reserve that statement for further discussion, at the time of drafting Chapter VIII. The Commission had no possibility so far to ascertain whether the people who had opposed the elections were followers of Kim Koo, Kimm Kiusic or of the Communists.

The CHAIRMAN considered Mr. Manet's remarks very pertinent. The reasons for abstentions were difficult to determine since the Commission had no information at its disposal. He agreed that paragraph 60 should be left for further consideration.

Mr. SINGH (India) did not agree with the views expressed by Mr. Manet and the Chairman. The substance of those paragraphs was closely linked to elections and should be treated in Chapter VI. He shared the opinion of the Canadian representative that paragraphs 58, 59 and 60 should be redrafted.

Mr. MANET (France) said that the French outline of Chapter VIII took account of the questions dealt with in those paragraphs.

However, if the Commission wanted to maintain those paragraphs in Chapter VI, it should also be pointed out that the fact that 28.5 per cent of the electorate had abstained for political reasons indicated that the pressure and intimidation of which the authorities in South Korea had been accused in some circles did not appear to be substantiated by the results of the elections.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the last remark of the French alternate. However, the idea he had in mind was not to indicate that so many people had abstained, but to meet the attacks which might be made at the General Assembly.

The Commission had been divided on the question of separate elections in Korea. After having consulted the Interim Committee, the Commission had

/decided

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



decided to observe the elections in South Korea only. The popular response to the elections had been impressive and unexpected and had indicated that the situation in Korea had been mispresented to the Commission.

To cut the ground to arguments and criticisms, the Commission should admit those facts and he tentatively submitted the following draft.

> "The popular response to these elections was impressive. Nearly 80 per cent of the total number of possible registrants registered. 95 per cent of the registrants voted. Thus about 76 per cent of the eligible voters responded to the election proclamation. After making full allowance for the possible effects of social pressure on unwilling voters and for the results which habits of subordination to authority may have had in producing a large vote, it is the judgment of the Commission that this response of the people signifies a widespread acceptance by the people of these elections as an effective means of furthering the achievement of Korean independence and a popular endorsation of the parties and individuals who favoured separate elections.
>
> "On the other hand, it must be noted that the 24 per cent who abstained from voting totalled more than two million people. With full provision for those who failed to vote for insignificant reasons, this total would still allow for large numbers who may have been intelligently and firmly opposed to elections in South Korea alone. Thus, without detracting from its significance, the large popular response cannot be taken as a refutation of the assertions made by representatives of leftist and moderate groups and by Mr. Kim Koo that their views were shared by large numbers of their fellow-countrymen."

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) was impressed by the arguments of the Canadian representative. Such an attitude as suggested by Mr. Patterson might show the impartiality of the Commission. He could not say, however, before reading the text, whether he fully supported that line of thought, but agreed that it should be taken into consideration by the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Mr. LIU (China) was also impressed by Mr. Patterson's argumentation. He agreed that it was imperative to give to the General Assembly as clear a picture of the situation as possible. However, it could not be said from the results of the elections that many people had been against them. It could be said, at the utmost, that quite a few people had intelligently and willingly opposed them. He stressed again that the last sentence of paragraph 60 was contradictory to preceding sentences.

Mr. MANET (France) felt that that question might be easily solved by redrafting the paragraphs under discussion.

/Mr. WANG

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. WANG (China) enquired what figures the Commission wanted the Drafting Sub-Committee to use with reference to the elections.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the figures should indicate the number of eligible voters, the number of registrants, the number of voters and the number of void ballots.

Mr. MANET (France) felt that it should in any case be pointed out that the registration and the voting had been voluntary. It was important to repeat it in that context for the sake of the reader, since in North Korea and in many other countries the registration was automatic or even compulsory.

Paragraph 61

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) asked whether the substance of paragraph 61 had not been already dealt with previously.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that paragraph 61 should follow paragraph 56.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that those paragraphs should be treated more fully in the second part of the Report. They raised questions of great importance, which were however outside of the scope of observation of facts about the elections. At present, the Commission did not have all necessary data which would allow it to arrive at definite conclusions, if not on this point, at least on other points of the general argumentation in which they should be included.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the French representative as to the necessity of developing those problems in a further chapter. However, the Commission had had to face the attitude of three main political groups towards the elections and he considered it essential to refer to that in the part of the report dealing with elections.

Mr. MANET (France) felt that paragraph 61 could be merged with paragraph 60 and redrafted, which would permit to retain the argument pointed out by the Canadian representative.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered it advisable to refer

/paragraph

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



paragraph 61 to the Sub-Committee for redrafting. In its present form that paragraph gave the impression that the Commission, in taking the decision to observe the elections, had done something detrimental to the unification of Korea.

Mr. LIU (China) felt that paragraph 61 should be treated together with paragraphs 56 and 57.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) was not opposed to the suggestion of the Chinese representative, provided that a reference to the substance of paragraph 61 would be maintained in Chapter VI.

The CHAIRMAN believed that Chapter II of the Second Part would deal with the meaning of the elections. That chapter therefore should treat of the position of the majority and that of the minority. Thus far, it had been difficult to obtain all necessary material referring to that question.

Chapter VI of the First Part should be limited to the factual side of elections only. For those reasons he considered that paragraph 61 should be treated in the second part.

Paragraph 62

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), while agreeing that paragraph 62 had been drafted very cleverly, felt that it should be dealt with in Chapter VIII.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) referred to his previous remarks. The Commission should take into consideration the possible attacks against the Report at the General Assembly. It was to be expected that the Rapporteur would be asked if the issue of the National Government had been discussed in the election campaign. He considered it advisable to state in advance the facts as they were. If the Commission did not share his opinion, he would feel that he would have to make a separate statement.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that if the Korean electorate had not voted for a "National" Government, it certainly wanted an independent government, whatever its qualification might be. It was a very important matter on which the Commission might be divided and it should be carefully treated at the proper place where this division would appear in the Report.

/He recalled

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He recalled, however, that paragraphs 40 and 41 of the Revised Third Draft of Chapter VI referred to the election campaign and he felt that the Drafting Sub-Committee might find its way to introduce in those paragraphs a sentence which would be acceptable to the Canadian representative, while maintaining the unanimity of the Commission.

Mr. SINGH (India) believed that the second sentence of paragraph 62: should be maintained and included in Chapter VI. He would not object to Mr. Paul-Boncour's suggestion.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the suggestion of the French representative. He considered it a concession on his part for the sake of unanimity. He reserved the right to present his observations in the course of the second reading of Chapter VI.

It was agreed that the Drafting Sub-Committee would redraft the paragraphs in accordance with the opinions expressed.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.78
9 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

78

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Thursday, 8 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

1) Subj: Liaison with Korean Assembly

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 78)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to documents A/AC.19/NC.42 and A/AC.19/NC.43 which had been distributed on 29 June and 6 July 1948 respectively. He considered it advisable to discuss those documents at one of the next meetings.

While agreeing with the importance of completing discussion on Chapter VI, he wanted to remind some of his colleagues that the Main Committee was in charge of liaison matters with the Korean Assembly. Those matters appeared to be of an urgent character since he had been informed that the Korean National Assembly had been working actively in the last few days, that a Korean National Government might be set up in the very near future, and that the question of passing the powers from the United States Military Government to such a Korean National Government might shortly afterwards be submitted to the Commission. He suggested that it might be better to prevent a crisis, than to have to cure it later.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that according to the latest information received from the United States Liaison Officer, the formation of the Korean National Government could not be expected before the end of July.

2) Subject: Chapter VI - continuation of the discussion (Annex —)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that the only part of Chapter VI which had not yet been discussed in the first reading was paragraph 63 containing the conclusions of the First Part of the Report. He considered it advisable

/to leave

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to leave the conclusions for a discussion at a later stage, after Chapter VI was discussed and approved in second reading. ~~If his suggestion was accept-able to the Commission, item 3 of the agenda should become item 2.~~

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia)asked to what an extent the points mentioned in the annex to the third draft had been dealt with in the Report [Jackson memorandum, Annex —)

Mr. WANG (China) said that the Sub-Committee had taken into account the memorandum of Mr. Jackson. It had had, however, some difficulties in incorporating all points raised by the Australian representative into the body of the Report. That matter had been fully discussed before Mr. ~~Jamieson~~ Jackson left Seoul. As far as item 1 of the annex was concerned, its substance was covered by paragraphs 5, 6, 56 and 61 of the Third Draft. Of the substance of item 2, one point only had been taken into consideration and included in paragraph 29 of the Third Draft. As to the substance of item 3, it obviously referred to the post-election period and should be treated in a later chapter.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) was satisfied with Mr. Wang's explanation.

The proposal of the Chairman was adopted.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

SECOND-READING OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY [illegible] dealt with the second reading of Chapt VI

Paragraph 1

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that the French delegation did not object to the text of that paragraph. It was a good summary of one aspect of an international conflict which, through conference after conference, led to the formation of the Commission. That summary, however, had its logical place in the chapter dealing with the Korean problem and its international aspects, and not in a chapter dealing exclusively with the elections. For that reason, he considered that paragraph 1 should be transferred to Chapter VIII, or Chapter II of the Second Part, as the Rapporteur had called it.

Mr. LIU (China) felt, in his capacity as Rapporteur, that the Commission should take certain decisions before going any further. He did not consider it advisable to refer some paragraphs to later chapters, since it had not been decided whether such chapters would be written. At present, the chapter to

/which

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



which the French representative referred was non-existent.

In the first instance, it had been understood that Chapter VI should contain the conclusions of the Report. Later, it had been decided that it should form a self-contained whole, and at present it was limited to observations of elections only. Those changes of views on the scope of Chapter VI had created a confusion which should be clarified. Since it was not clear whether, if or when or in what a form a second part would be drafted, the First Part should contain as much important material as possible. Otherwise, some important conclusions might never see the light.

The Commission was the master of its own destiny; some members wanted to continue the work, others were talking about winding up the activities of the Commission. He thought, therefore, that a date should be fixed by which the Commission would terminate its job, so as to be able to report properly to the General Assembly. He thought it advisable to defer the second reading of Chapter VI until a decision was taken whether a second part should be written and in what form.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) did not consider it a serious problem: the Commission had consistently used the term: "First Part of the Report to the General Assembly" which meant implicitly that a second part was envisaged. The Commission was under obligation to submit a report on post-electoral developments.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that at the seventy-fifth meeting he had made clear the position of the French delegation on the question of principle raised by the Rapporteur. He could not envisage any possibility of "breaking up" the Commission or "winding-up" its activities. The Commission had to fulfil the task which had been entrusted to it, in particular under Resolution II of the General Assembly, and had also the duty to make final recommendations for the solution of the Korean problem in the light of the international situation prevailing at the time of the next meeting of the General Assembly in Paris.

Some members seemed to be preoccupied by so-called dead lines for

/submitting

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



submitting the Report; he felt that there were three dead lines: (1) that of 1 August, indicated by Mr. Schmidt, by which all documents to be printed and distributed one month in advance of the General Assembly should be submitted; (2) that to be indicated by the Principal Secretary, by which documents to be printed and distributed at the time of the meeting of the General Assembly should be submitted; and (3) that, by which the Commission should submit its final recommendations to the General Assembly; that last dead line depended on the date on which the General Assembly would take up the question of Korea.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the views of the Canadian representative. By having approved the outline of the First Part, the Commission had implicitly decided that a second part, or a supplementary report, should be made. He believed that there was no objection to that view.

It had been decided that the First Part should be completed by 15 July, in time to be printed and distributed in accordance with the normal requirements of Headquarters at Lake Success.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the Chairman. He considered, however, that before discussing Chapter VI any further, the Commission should decide on its title. That would allow to determine which paragraphs should remain in that chapter and which should be removed to the Second Part of the report. He recalled the reservations made by the French representative on the first ten paragraphs.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered it advisable to defer the decision on the title until the first ten paragraphs were discussed. If in the course of the debates it appeared that the Commission favoured the inclusion of those paragraphs, he would bow to the wish of the majority.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) felt that the title should be left for later decision. It seemed to him important to maintain the first ten paragraphs, which would make of Chapter VI a summary of previous chapters and a self-contained whole, as had been suggested in Shanghai by the French representative. That chapter should cover all events up to and including 10 May.

Mr. SINGH (India) shared the view of the Canadian representative. He

/wondered

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



wondered, however, whether Chapter VI should not be divided into two parts: the first containing a historical summary and the second dealing with elections proper.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the suggestion of the Indian representative. A historical summary in Chapter VI might be useful; he would object however to any speculative considerations not supported by concrete facts.

The CHAIRMAN believed that it was the wish of the Commission to reserve the title for further consideration.

Paragraph 1 was adopted tentatively.

Paragraphs 2 and 3

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to his reservations to paragraph 1; however, if the Commission decided to maintain those paragraphs he suggested that paragraphs 2 and 3 be merged and sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 3 be deleted.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered it advisable to maintain sub-paragraph (b), since it gave the terms of reference of the Commission. He agreed that paragraphs 2 and 3 should be merged.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the views of the Indian representative.

The CHAIRMAN felt that paragraphs 2 and 3 should be deferred for further consideration.

Paragraphs 4 and 5

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) recalled that the phrase "having had no opportunity to meet previously outside of Korea", in paragraph 4, had been introduced in deference to the wishes of Mr. Jackson.

Mr. LIU (China) did not consider it advisable to maintain that phrase, since, in the context of paragraph 4, it did not mean anything.

Mr. WANG (China) explained the difficulties which the Drafting Sub-Committee had had to face. It had been possible to express Mr. Jackson's idea only by implication.

/Mr. SINGH

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. SINGH (India) considered it dangerous to elaborate on that subject, since it could lead the Commission into a province outside of the scope of Chapter VI.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) was concerned with the question of avoiding separate statements. In his opinion, that view of Mr. Jackson should find its place in the second part of the Report. However, he would not object to having it maintained in Chapter VI if that was agreeable to the Commission and would prevent a separate statement of the Australian delegation.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) had no objection to transposing that matter to the Second Part.

Mr. MANET (France) thought that in its present wording, paragraph 4 gave the impression that the Commission had made efforts to obtain the co-operation of occupying forces, while in reality it had been trying simultaneously to ascertain the degree of co-operation of at least one of the two powers interested in Korea. He suggested that paragraphs 4 and 5 be merged and redrafted.

It was decided to refer paragraphs 4 and 5 to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Paragraph 6

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to his reservations on the first ten paragraphs of Chapter VI.

Paragraph 6 was approved tentatively.

Paragraph 7

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to delete paragraph 7.

Agreed.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.79
10 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH MEETING

79

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Friday, 9 July 1948, at 10 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

1st subj: Korean Govt.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 79)

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, thought it important to advise the Commission that according to information he had informally received from the United States Liaison Officer, the final reading of the Korean Constitution was expected on Monday, 12 July. It was further expected that the election of the President of Korea would take place in the course of the next week and that a week later a National Government might be formed.

The agenda was adopted.

2nd subj:

SECOND READING OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraph 8 was approved.

Paragraph 9

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to change the word "accordingly" in the second sentence to read "thereupon".

Agreed.

Paragraph 9 thus amended was approved.

Paragraph 10

Paragraph 10 was approved.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that since the first ten paragraphs had been approved without reservations and with minor observations only, he accepted the views of the majority and he would not insist on removing those paragraphs from Chapter VI.

/He considered

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He considered, however, that there was no logical connexion between paragraph 10 and paragraph 11 and for that reason he favoured the suggestion made at the last meeting by the Indian representative to divide Chapter VI into two sections. Furthermore, the title should be amended and drafted in such a manner as not to give the impression to the reader that no other conclusions would follow, especially conclusions with respect to the international aspects of the Korean problem. Consequently, the conclusions should be divided into the following sections: "A - Preliminary considerations", covering the first ten paragraphs of Chapter VI; that sub-title would appear in front of paragraph 1. "B - Considerations with reference to the elections", covering the remaining part of Chapter VI, with the sub-title appearing in front of paragraph 11. Since the second part of the Report would deal with the conclusions with respect to the implementation of paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly, and also with respect to the international aspects of the Korean problem, the titles of sub-sections to appear in Chapter II or other chapters of that second part, should be decided on at a later stage.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that the Commission should not go back on the decisions it had taken, but should keep to its original intentions. It had been agreed that Chapter VI should be a comprehensive and self-contained whole and that, together with the first five chapters, should form the first part of the Report. He was not in favour of embarking on conclusions as a whole, since the second part of the Report could not even be drafted for some unpredictable period of time.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) believed that the Report had been divided into two parts in order to be printed in time for distribution one month in advance of the General Assembly. Those two parts, however, should be considered as a whole.

Mr. LIU (China), in his capacity as Rapporteur, expressed his satisfaction that the French representative had agreed on the first ten paragraphs. He understood that Mr. Paul-Boncour's intention was to develop some of the

/arguments

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



arguments included in those paragraphs at the time of drafting Chapter II of the Second Part.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed that Chapter VI should be divided into sections. If the sub-titles suggested by the French representative were not acceptable, different titles should be used.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the question of the division of Chapter VI into sections and that of sub-titles to be used should be left for further discussion after the Commission had completed the second reading of Chapter VI.

Agreed.

Paragraphs 11 to 16 were approved.

Paragraph 17

Mr. MANET (France) considered that paragraph 17 should be redrafted, since the present sequence of sentences was not clear.

Paragraph 17 was referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Mr. SINGH (India) enquired whether a paragraph concerning the Korean Press would be included in the Report. He recalled that that had been the original intention of the Commission.

Mr. WANG (China) agreed with the Indian representative. That paragraph had not been incorporated in the Revised Draft of Chapter VI through oversight. He submitted the following text:

> "Denied access to accurate sources of information and deprived of the freedom usually associated with the press, the Koreans under the Japanese rule had spent a number of years in a state of unawareness, particularly with reference to international affairs. Although efforts had been made since the liberation to remedy the situation, the Commission nevertheless felt it necessary to stress the importance of freedom of the press as well as adequate implementation of means of public information."

He thought that that text might be inserted either between paragraphs 20 and 21, or between paragraphs 19 and 20.

Mr. MANET (France) thought that the right place might be between paragraphs 29 and 30.

It was decided to refer the above paragraph to the Drafting Sub-Committee.

/Paragraph 18

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 18 was approved.

Paragraph 19

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the word "associated" in the first sentence might create a wrong idea with respect to the freedom of elections.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) reminded the Philippine representative that the question of influence exercised by certain rightist parties on Korean administration had been fully discussed in Chapter III. He considered it important, as he had stressed it at a previous meeting, that the Commission did not avoid facing the situation as it was.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that the intention of paragraph 19, the substance of which had first been introduced in the French outline submitted in Shanghai, had been to stress that in countries where democracy was freshly introduced and political parties were usually trying to establish a network all around the provinces, parties participating in the administration had a greater opportunity to develop such a network rapidly, and therefore had an advantage over other parties. He felt that the Sub-Committee would be able to redraft that paragraph in the light of his remarks.

Mr. LIU (China) pointed out that, at the time the Commission had arrived in Seoul, the Korean administration had been headed by people of moderate and not rightist tendencies. The Chairman of the Korean Legislative Assembly, the Civil Chief Administrator and the Chief Justice, could all be called "middle-of-the-roaders". That situation had changed after Mr. Kimm Kiusic had resigned and taken an anti-election attitude.

Paragraph 19 was referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Paragraph 20 was approved.

Paragraph 21 was approved with minor grammatical corrections.

Paragraphs 22 to 26 were approved.

Paragraph 27

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the second sentence should be removed from the text of that paragraph and put as a foot-note, with an

/asterisk

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



asterisk placed after the word "outset" in the first sentence.

Agreed.

Paragraph 27 thus amended was approved.

Paragraphs 28 to 30 were approved.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.80
12 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTIETH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Monday, 12 July 1948 at 10.30 a.m. - 1315 hrs.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

1st Subject: Message from MUGHIR

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 80)

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, read the following cable which had been received from Mr. Mughir on Saturday, 10 July 1948:

"WAS PLANNING RETURN SEOUL THIS WEEK BUT UN UNPREPARED PAY TRAVEL EXPENSES BECAUSE COMMISSION NOT DECIDED MY TRIP IN ITS INTEREST STOP COMMUNICATE THIS AND PREVIOUS CABLE TO COMMISSION STOP INSTRUCT ME LATEST DEVELOPMENTS"

He had replied to that cable as follows:

"CONVEYED YOUR 29 JUNE CABLE COMMISSION STOP WILL COMMUNICATE RECENT CABLE MONDAY STOP FINAL DECISION TRAVEL EXPENSES RESTS WITH HEADQUARTERS SINCE YOUR LETTER 28 MAY CHAIRMAN COMMISSION STATED RETURN NECESSARY DUE TO INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND NOT COMMISSION BUSINESS STOP SINCE 30 JUNE CABLE NO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS STOP CONTACT MILNER LAKE SUCCESS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION"

The agenda was adopted (Annex ——)

2nd Subject

SECOND READING OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraphs 31 and 32 were approved.

Paragraph 33

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) referred to the foot-note to paragraph 33 and questioned the correctness of the figure of 49.3 per cent, indicating the percentage of total possible registrants in relation to the total population of South Korea. His experience as attorney to several insurance companies had taught him that normally the adult population formed 40 per cent, at least 45 per cent of a total population. The figure 49.3 per cent seemed

/to him

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to him highly exaggerated. He enquired whether the Sub-Committee would not check those figures, since the Report of the Commission should be based not on estimates, but on correct data.

Mr. WANG (China) said that the figures in the foot-note of paragraph 33 had been given to him by an official of the responsible department of the Government. They were based on sampling 7-1/2 million people. The high percentage of adults might be explained by two facts: (1) under Japanese rule a great number of young men had been drafted for labour outside Korea and therefore, up to the liberation, the birth rate in Korea had been abnormally low; (2) after the liberation many people, mostly adults, had been repatriated from various countries, or had come as refugees from the North. Since the figures to which the Philippine representative referred came from official sources, he did not see how they could be checked again.

Mr. MANET (France) thought that Mr. Luna's objection might be met by redrafting the last sentence of the foot-note as follows: "On this basis the number of registrants would appear as representing some 79.7 per cent of the potential electorate".

The French alternate's suggestion was adopted.

Paragraph 33 thus amended was approved.

Paragraphs 34 and 35

After some discussion, in which Mr. SINGH (India), Mr. WANG (China) and Mr. MANET (France) took part, Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to redraft sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 34 as follows: "That the threatened confiscations of rice ration cards resulted in some instance in compulsory registration."

Mr. LIU (China) felt that the term "non-participants" in the first sentence of paragraph 34 should read "non-registrants".

Mr. MANET (France) thought it advisable, in order to maintain a logical sequence, to remove the first sentence of paragraph 34 to the end of paragraph 35.

Paragraphs 34 and 35 were referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

/Paragraph 36

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraph 36

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered it advisable to refer in a foot-note to the documents containing the summary record of the meeting of the Main Committee at which the Military Governor had been heard and the summary records of the first observation tours.

Agreed.

Paragraph 36 thus amended was approved.

Paragraph 37

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) wanted to raise a question with regard to the whole period of the observation of elections. Only in paragraph 37 reference was made to the subversive activities of the Extreme-Left. However, those activities had not been limited to the period of registration, but had covered the whole pre-electoral and electoral periods. He considered it indispensable either to develop paragraph 37, to cover all stages of elections, or to insert new paragraphs in connexion with the second and third observation tours. He recalled that at those later stages, the situation had been quite serious in some parts of Korea, and on Cheju island it had been on the verge of civil war. He suggested therefore that those paragraphs be referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting and, eventually for inserting new paragraphs.

Mr. LIU (China) recalled that when that question had been discussed previously, the Sub-Committee had been asked to make use of the official information of the United States Liaison Officer on the incidents which had taken place during the whole electoral period.

Mr. MANET (France) said that since that document referred to many incidents, most of which were of a minor character and a few only of a serious nature, it had been difficult to summarize it in the body of the Report. On the other hand, a reference in a foot-note might give that document an importance which it did not deserve.

Mr. LIU (China) considered that since official figures had been submitted to the Commission, use should be made of them.

/Mr. PATTERSON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the Chinese representative. He felt that the Commission was free, however, to qualify that information if so desired.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the representative of France. The Report should give as accurate a picture of the situation as possible and the activities of subversive elements during the whole period of elections were a part of that picture. As to the figures concerning the incidents, they should not give the impression that those incidents had affected the free atmosphere, since that would be entirely incorrect. He felt that the Sub-Committee should redraft paragraph 37 and add some new paragraphs to cover the activities of the Extreme-Left during the whole period of elections.

Paragraph 37 was referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Paragraph 38

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested deleting the words: "furthermore, it was not unusual for four or five candidates" at the beginning of the second sentence.

Paragraph 38 was referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Paragraph 39

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the expression: "secretly encouraged" in sub-paragraph (c) was not a happy one.

Mr. WANG (China) suggested the following redrafting of sub-paragraph (c): "Members of certain parties opposing the elections might have attempted to 'infiltrate' into the future elected assembly by standing as independent candidates".

Adopted.

Paragraph 39 thus amended was approved.

Paragraph 40

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested that the order of paragraphs 40 and 41 might be changed. Those paragraphs might be removed to the next section to follow paragraph 44 which should be developed.

Secondly, he recalled that at the seventy-seventh meeting he had agreed,

/as a

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



as a concession, to paragraph 62 of the third draft being incorporated in paragraphs 40 or 41 but he had reserved the right to make observations at the time of the second reading. The purpose of paragraph 62 had been to stress that it could hardly be maintained that the elected representatives had received a clear mandate on the question of the establishment of a National Government, in view of the fact that that had not been an issue in the election campaign. In its redrafted form, the sense of that argument had been lost. He agreed that the electoral campaign had been overshadowed by the all important issue of elections as a step to the establishment of Korean independence, that most candidates had expressed their opposition to communism and that the conflicting issues had not been clearly placed before the electorate. However, in its present form paragraph 40 did not indicate that the representatives had not received any clear mandate concerning the formation of a National Government.

Mr. MANET (France) explained that in drafting that paragraph, the Sub-Committee had to deal, first with the opinions of the Observation Groups on the views of the candidates and secondly, with the effects which the views of the candidates might have had on the electorate. For that reason it had been difficult to speak of specific issues, or specific mandates.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered it essential to have the Report drafted in such a way as to obtain unanimity. Regrouping of those paragraphs, as suggested by the Canadian representative, was a secondary matter while the second question raised by Mr. Patterson dealt with an important question of principle. The Commission should face the various repercussions that a statement such as "many candidates favoured the establishment of a National Government following the elections" might have. In the view of some members of the Commission, the issue of the establishment of a National Government had not been placed before the electorate and therefore no mandate had been given to the Assembly. In the view of other members, and he belonged to their number, since the most important issue of elections had been the establishment of Korean independence, the next logical step after the formation

/of a

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of a National Assembly might seem to the electorate to be the constitution of an independent national government as foreseen in Resolution II of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Commission had arrived to the point in its discussion bearing on the question of political law. It should therefore be established what kind of power the electorate had given to its representatives. If no special issue had been placed before the electors and no special mandate given to the representatives, it should be understood that the representatives had received full powers.

The Commission had received the mandate of observing elections; he wondered, however, if it had the right to interpret or determine the powers of elected representatives.

Since those questions were of great legal importance, he moved to adjourn the discussion until the next meeting.

Agreed.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.81
14 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

81

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-FIRST MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 13 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m. - 1320 hrs.

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 81)

The agenda was adopted.

1st subj (Annex —) SECOND READING OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraph 40 (continued)

Mr. MANET (France), in his capacity as member of the Drafting Sub-Committee, submitted a revised text of paragraph 40 as follows:

"The Commission's Observation Groups made every effort to acquaint themselves with the political views of the candidates. Most of these, in addition to voicing their opposition to communism and the artificial division of their country, were in favour of the election as the method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea. During those interviews, it also appeared that many of them favoured the establishment of a national government following the election. However, as the campaign was overshadowed by the all important issue of elections as a step to the establishment of Korean independence, discussions on domestic issues and party platforms, which might be expected under normal circumstances, were noticeably absent. As a whole, substantially conflicting issues had not been clearly placed before the electorate. For this reason, it is difficult to determine whether or not the elected representatives had received specific mandate from their electorate on any particular issue."

VGW 1 The CHAIRMAN referred to his remarks at the last meeting. He would not raise objection to paragraph 40 as redrafted, if the Commission wanted to include it in the Report. However, in his personal opinion, that paragraph should be deleted, since it might give the impression that the Commission had attributed to itself the right to decide whether or not the elected representatives had received specific powers from the electorate. If the

/Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Commission stated that the Assembly had not received such powers, it would go beyond its terms of reference. The basic law under which the election in South Korea had been held was the Resolution of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947 which stipulated that "..... the elections be held ... to choose representatives which, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea" and 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."

Under those circumstances, and since no special powers had been asked from the electorate, it should be understood that the Assembly had received an unlimited mandate from the electorate and had full powers to form a national government.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) was in full agreement with the legal arguments presented by the Chairman. He would not object to the deletion of paragraph 40 provided such decision did not affect the unanimity of the Commission and did not provoke reservations or observations of some members. He hoped that the Commission would not be divided by such post-election problems as the name "National Assembly" or "National Government" and that the unanimity which had prevailed during the discussions in Shanghai on the facts observed during the election period would not be disturbed. Therefore, before any decision on the suppression of paragraph 40 was taken, opinions of the other members should be heard.

Mr. SINGH (India) was opposed to the deletion. Paragraph 40 dealt with two different aspects: (1) what the candidates had told the members of the Observation Groups and (2) what the candidates had told the electorate. Those two aspects were important and reference should be made to them in the Report.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) considered that paragraph 40 contributed to the substance and logical continuity of the Report and should be maintained.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the trend of thought of the Chairman. However, if paragraph 40 was acceptable to other members, he would not oppose it.

/Mr. LIU

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LIU (China) recalled that paragraph 40 had been redrafted and the substance of paragraph 62 of the Third Draft included in it. He thought that the Commission was not justified in giving satisfaction to paragraph 62. He suggested that the last sentence of paragraph 40 be deleted since it did not follow the logical sequence of preceding sentences.

He would not oppose paragraph 40 thus amended, although he personally considered that the elected representatives had received the mandate to form a National Government.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered the issue under discussion an important one. He had brought up its substance in paragraph 13 of the draft submitted to the Commission on 19 June and it had been introduced in paragraph 62 of the Third Draft. The Commission had instructed the Sub-Committee to merge that paragraph with paragraph 40 of the Revised Draft. He believed that the Commission should give some interpretation of the elections in its Report as the General Assembly should know what the elections meant in term of response of the people. Since the people had expressed themselves in circumstances which had not been very clear, it was incumbent upon the Commission to inform the General Assembly what, if anything, their vote had meant with reference to their preferences on particular issues.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that the divergent views expressed during the discussion might be conciliated by redrafting the last three sentences of paragraph 40 as follows:

> "In actual campaigning before the electorate, all candidates pleaded for the support of the elections as a step towards achieving the independence of Korea. This aspect of the campaign was of such overriding importance that discussions on domestic issues and party platforms were noticeably absent and the electorate was never faced with any views, conflicting or otherwise, as to how independence was to be attained."

The meeting was suspended for ten minutes.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, read the draft of paragraph 40 as amended by the Indian representative.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the Sub-Committee in redrafting paragraph 40 should take into consideration the attitude of the opposition

/towards

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



towards the elections. He further felt, that the statement "the electorate was never faced with any views" should be put in more cautious words.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed with the French representative. He considered that the electorate had been very well aware of the issues at stake. It had, without any doubt, followed closely the attitude of extreme-leftist elements through their campaign of rumours, threats and propaganda. It had been well informed on the attitude of the middle-of-the-roaders led by Mr. Kimm Kiusic, and on that of some rightist groups, led by Mr. Kim Koo. Some of the electors might have been illiterate, but that did not mean much in the countries of the Far East where people knew exactly what was going on without reading newspapers.

He objected to the sentence "the electorate was never faced with any views ... as to how independence was to be attained" since it was contrary to facts.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that the electorate might have known the issues without having been told by the candidates how they wanted to achieve independence. He agreed with the French representative that reference to the attitude of the opposition should be made.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) thought that the incriminated phrase might be redrafted as follows: "..... and the candidates did not actually place before the electorate any views, conflicting or otherwise, as to how independence was to be attained."

It was decided to refer paragraph 40 to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Paragraphs 41 to 46 were approved.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested to change the order of paragraphs 43 to 46 as follows: paragraph 43, 45, 44 and 46.

Agreed.

Paragraphs 47 and 48 were approved.

Paragraph 49

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) suggested to substitute the expression "interference

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"interference in the course" for "interference with the course" in the first sentence and the word "adroitly" for"cleverly" in the last sentence of paragraph 49.

Mr. LIU (China) considered that the word "also" in the first sentence should be deleted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to delete the words: "their attitude seemed to have been rather passive", in the second sentence.

It was decided to refer paragraph 49 to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Paragraph 50

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) expressed serious doubts as to the accuracy of the classification of candidates and elected representatives, since the figures of paragraph 50 did not correspond to the most reliable information he had received. He referred especially to the number of candidates and elected representatives of the Korean Independence Party.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Principal Secretary might check that classification with the United States Liaison Officer.

Agreed.

Paragraph 51

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to amend the beginning of the second sentence of sub-paragraph (a) as follows: "The candidates were allowed a certain amount ....."

Agreed.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested to substitute the words: "influenced by" for "endorsing" in the last sentence of sub-paragraph (b).

Agreed.

Paragraph 51 thus amended was approved.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.82
14 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND MEETING

82

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul
Wednesday, 14 July 1948, at 10 a.m. - 1115

Chairman: Mr. M. VALLE (El Salvador)

1. Subject - Chapter VI (Annex —)
~~ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA~~ (document A/AC.19/Agenda 82)

~~The Agenda was adopted.~~

SECOND READING OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraph 52 was approved.

Paragraph 53 was approved with minor changes.

Paragraph 54 was approved.

Paragraph 55

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to amend the second sentence as follows: "However, having regard to the inexperience of the voters and the normal disabilities of old age and sickness, ...."

Agreed.

Paragraph 55 thus amended was approved.

Paragraph 56

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) proposed to delete the word "sizeable" in the fourth sentence, since it was not known how many voters have abstained for political or for other reasons.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that if the argument had to be retained, that word should be maintained.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested to substitute "such a percentage of abstentions" for "however such a sizeable abstention".

Agreed.

Paragraph 56 thus amended was approved.

/Mr. JAMIESON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) asked the Sub-Committee what had happened to paragraph 61 of the Third Draft.

Mr. MANET (France) said that in accordance with the views expressed. that paragraph had been eliminated since its substance had been already dealt with in Chapter III. Reference to Chapter III was made in the first foot-note to paragraph 46.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) was satisfied with that explanation.

Paragraph 57

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that in the course of the debates on the Third Draft he had suggested that the Salvadorian resolution of 25 June, which had been adopted unanimously, might constitute the conclusions of Chapter VI. If paragraph 57 (conclusions) would lead to some serious divergencies of opinions amongst the members he reserved the right to come back to that suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity with which the Commission had approved Chapter VI in second reading and his gratitute to all members of the Commission for their co-operation during the period of his chairmanship.

He took the opportunity to present to the French delegation, on the French national day the congratulations of the Commission. He considered that 14 July was a day important to all countries where the meaning of the words: "liberty, equality and fraternity" was known and cherished.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thanked the Chairman. He also was happy with the unanimity which had prevailed during the discussion of Chapter VI in second reading. It had been a difficult task and if it had been completed so smoothly was due to a great extent to the ability and adroitness of the Chairman to whom, in the name of all his colleagues, he wanted to pay a tribut

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) reserved the right to submit his observations on paragraph 57 (Conclusions) at the time of the third reading. He wanted to refer especially to sub-paragraphs (c) and (d), which might be combined and to sub-paragraph (which should be redrafted in more cautious words.

Paragraph 57 was approved.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.83
17 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

83

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-THIRD MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Friday, 16 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m. - 1310

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JAMIESON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| | Mr. SSUTU |
| | Mr. WANG |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. MANET |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 83)

1st Subj.

The ~~agenda~~ was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Annex - )

M. P-B (France)

The CHAIRMAN considered that reference to Chapter VI in the Introduction to the First Part of the Report should not give the impression that there were no other conclusions to follow. He proposed that the Introduction be referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting so as to indicate that Chapter VI included only a part of the conclusions, since it was premature at present to formulate final conclusions; the Introduction might also indicate that the second part of the conclusions would be completed and submitted in due time for discussion at the General Assembly.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed with the Chairman; the Introduction should describe accurately the substance of Chapter VI. He wondered whether it should not be stated that the Commission proposed to write the Second Part of the Report outside of Korea.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, considered it a technical matter.

The CHAIRMAN said that although it did not refer directly to the question

/under

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



under discussion, he wanted to inform his colleagues that he had been advised by the United States authorities that the Commission might be officially notified of the formation of a National Government by the end of the month. He thought that at that time only, the Commission would be able to start implementing the dispositions of paragraph 4 of Resolution II.

The Second Part might be drafted outside of Korea, if the Commission so desired. He thought, however, that it was better to avoid creating an impression that the Commission would leave Korea since it should remain there as long as its task had not been accomplished. He recalled the impression created by the departure of the Commission to Shanghai. For that reason, and in anticipation of the possibility of some members absenting themselves from Korea, he had suggested to entrust the Main Committee with the task of being available for consultations with the Korean elected representatives. At a later stage, the Commission would meet again wherever convenient and would write the Second Part of the Report, taking into consideration the material prepared by the Main Committee.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) believed that that part of the Introduction which referred to Chapter VI should be modified so as to indicate that the First Part dealt with the pre-electoral period and the elections exclusively.

He considered that the First Part constituted definite conclusions on the phenomena of elections and therefore the impression should not be given that the Commission had not formulated any conclusions.

As far as the interpretation and the meaning of elections were concerned, the Commission would deal with those problems in the Second Part. It might be found convenient to indicate that the Main Committee, or any other subsidiary body, was authorized to consult with the National Assembly.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) stressed that the reference to Chapter VI in the Introduction should harmonize with the title of Chapter VI, whatever it might be.

He thought that it was not necessary to create any subsidiary body; the Main Committee should be authorized to hold meetings even with the total

/members

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



members reduced to two or three. An amendment to the rules of procedure concerning the necessary quorum might solve practical difficulties.

Mr. LIU (China) shared the views of the Salvadorian representative. Before referring the Introduction to the Sub-Committee, the Commission should decide whether its conclusions as presented in Chapter VI were preliminary, partial or final. He considered that the First Part should form a self-contained whole, as had been originally decided. If too many qualifying phrases were added in the Introduction, the First Part might no longer look as a Report. In order to have a clear picture of the situation, he asked the Principal Secretary whether there was any fixed date for the dissolution of the Commission. He also asked the Chairman whether he envisaged meetings of the Commission outside of Korea while the Main Committee would stay in Seoul.

M. P-B (Fr.)

The CHAIRMAN explained that the Commission had to fulfil the task entrusted to it by paragraph 4 of Resolution II. Only at that time would the Commission be able to decide what recommendations should be made and where they could be drafted.

He did not foresee leaving the Main Committee in Seoul while the Commission would meet outside of Korea. He had suggested that the Main Committee, rather than the Commission, conduct consultations with the Korean Assembly, in order to leave a free hand to those members who might want to absent themselves from Seoul.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, expressed his personal opinion that the Commission had the firm obligation under the Resolutions of 14 November 1947 to report to the General Assembly. It was up to the General Assembly to decide whether the task entrusted to the Commission had been accomplished. Since the Korean problem might be put on the agenda as one of the first items, the Commission should have the Second Part of the Report ready well in advance of 21 September in order that the Secretariat might be able to distribute that document in printed or mimeographed form to the Member Governments or to the delegations in Paris, taking into account the deadline as indicated at previous meetings. If the Commission so wished, he might ask Headquarters at Lake

/Success

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Success for a further interpretation of the point raised by the Chinese representative.

In his personal opinion, however, the Commission would be dissolved as soon as the General Assembly considered its task completed and the Korean question would be taken off the Agenda.

As to the place where the Commission might write the Second Part of its Report, the Secretary-General had advised him that "only the General Assembly could decide that meetings of the Commission in Paris might be essential."

Mr. SINGH (India) asked whether the General Assembly had had to decide that the Commission should meet in Shanghai.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, replied negatively.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the Commission had full powers to carry on the task entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) agreed with the Chairman. There would be no justification to wind up the activities of the Commission as long as its job had not been completed. He did not consider it necessary to consult Headquarters at Lake Success which were but an administrative office, since the Commission should take its own decisions or follow the instructions of the General Assembly. 1

Mr. SINGH (India) had no doubts that the Commission should continue its activities as long as it had not discharged its obligations. It should make its report to be submitted in time for the debate of the Korean problem in the General Assembly.

The Introduction should state that the First Part of the Report covered a period up to the elections and that the Second Part would cover the later period. Nothing should be said about the dissolution of the Commission.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that, since the powers of the Commission had their sources in the Resolution of the General Assembly, the General Assembly should decide whether or not the Commission had accomplished its duties.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, stated that when reporting to the General Assembly, the Commission itself might ask authorization to continue

/functioning

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



functioning if at that time it considered that its task had not been completed. He repeated his opinion that only the General Assembly - the creator of the Commission - could give such authorization after discussion and consideration of the Korean problem as a whole.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Sub-Committee should be able to redraft the Introduction taking into consideration the various views which had been expressed.

It was decided to refer the Introduction to the Sub-Committee for re-drafting.

The meeting was suspended for ten minutes.

2d Subj: Signing of Constitution

The CHAIRMAN said that the Chairman of the Liaison Committee had informed him that an intimate ceremony of the signing of the Constitution would be held on the morning of 17 July. A mass meeting was expected to take place that same day in the afternoon and the Commission was invited by the mayor of Seoul to attend it officially and its Chairman to deliver a short speech.

He enquired whether the Commission wanted to attend those ceremonies in body or whether it wanted to leave the decision to each member individually.

After some discussion it was decided that the Commission should not attend the ceremonies connected with the signing of the Constitution in body, but that each member should be left free to attend them individually.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.84
19 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

84

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-FOURTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Saturday, 17 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m. -1210

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JAMIESON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| | Mr. SSUTU |
| | Mr. WANG |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. MANET |
| India | Mr. SINGH |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 84)

The CHAIRMAN was sorry to announce the absence of the Canadian representative prevented to attend the meeting due to indisposition.

The agenda was adopted. (Annex —)

ad subj

FINAL CONSIDERATION OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The title of Chapter VI was adopted.

It was decided to change the sub-title of Chapter VI into:"(Technical Aspects of the Elections)".

The sub-title thus amended was adopted.

The sub-title in front of Paragraph 1 was adopted.

Paragraphs 1 to 4 were adopted.

It was decided to add a foot-note to paragraph 5 as follows: "See Chapter IV, paragraphs 1 - 12".

Paragraph 5 thus amended was adopted.

Paragraphs 6 to 9 were adopted.

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN, it was decided to insert in front of paragraph 10 the following sub-title: "The Background of the situation in Korea."

/Paragraphs 10

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Paragraphs 10 to 15 were adopted.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) recalled that it had been agreed only to rearrange the order of sentences in paragraph 16; he noted, however, that the last sentence was new and rather vague.

Mr. MANET (France) explained that the last sentence had been added on the suggestion of the French delegation in order to give credit to the efforts of the United States authorities for introducing some democratic reforms in Korea.

Mr. LIU (China) recalled that Chapter IV already referred to the United States activities.

It was decided to add a foot-note to the last sentence, with reference to relevant paragraphs of Chapter IV.

It was further decided to insert the word "fragmentary" between the words "such" and "information", and delete the words "from Seoul" in the fourth sentence.

Paragraph 16 thus amended was adopted.

Paragraph 17 was adopted.

On the suggestion of Mr. JAMIESON (Australia), it was decided to substitute the word "elements" for "quarters" in the first sentence, and the word "at" for "of" in the last sentence of paragraph 18.

Paragraph 18 thus amended was adopted.

Paragraph 19 was adopted.

It was decided that the sub-title in front of paragraph 20 should be changed into "Problems of the Elections".

The sub-title thus amended was adopted.

The second sub-title "Freedom of Atmosphere" in front of paragraph 20 was deleted.

Paragraphs 20 to 31 were adopted.

Mr. WANG (China) said, with reference to the whole section of "Problems of the Elections", that the Sub-Committee had tried to take into consideration, as far as possible, the memorandum of Mr. Jackson. A new paragraph, paragraph

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



20, had been added to stress especially the substance of the work done by Sub-Committee 2 over which Mr. Jackson had presided.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) thanked the Sub-Committee for its efforts in this connexion.

The CHAIRMAN suggested to amend the sub-title in front of paragraph 32 as follows: "Observation of the Elections of 10 May 1948".

Agreed.

The sub-title thus amended was adopted.

Mr. MANET (France) suggested to amend the title in front of paragraph 33 as follows: "Registration of the Electorate (First Observation Tour)".

Agreed.

The sub-title thus amended was adopted.

Paragraphs 33 to 37 were adopted.

After discussion in which Mr. WANG (China), Mr. JAMIESON (Australia), Mr. MANET (France), Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) and the CHAIRMAN took part, it was decided to amend paragraph 38 as follows:

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

These threats and acts of violence, however, were not as a whole supported by the people. With the exception of North Cheju Gun, where the situation was rather confused, registration was duly completed in accordance with the electoral provisions."

Paragraph 38 thus amended was adopted.

The sub-title in front of paragraph 39 was adopted.

Paragraphs 39 and 40 were adopted.

Mr. SINGH (India) referred to the discussion at the eighty-first meeting on what had been paragraph 40 and was at present paragraph 41. He

/recalled

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



recalled that he had proposed an amendment which had been taken into consideration by the Sub-Committee. However, the last sentence had been modified so as to change its substance. He suggested to amend that sentence as follows: "The electorate who were not unaware of the views of the parties opposed to the elections, rarely seemed to have been confronted by the candidates themselves with issues as to how unity and independence were to be attained."

Mr. LIU (China) was not satisfied either with the draft of the Sub-Committee or the amendment of the Indian representative. Although the candidate had not discussed with the electorate issues as to how unity and independence were to be attained, the latter had been fully aware of them.

On the CHAIRMAN's suggestion, it was decided to refer paragraph 41 to the Sub-Committee for further re-drafting.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.85
23 July 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 20 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m. - 12
& 1600 - 1815 hrs.

85

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 85)

The agenda was adopted.

1st

FINAL CONSIDERATION OF CHAPTER VI (Annex -) OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. P.B. (Fr.)

The CHAIRMAN said that before proceeding with further discussions, he wanted to refer back to paragraphs 12 and 36 which had already been adopted but which seemed to him rather ambiguous when translated into French.

It was agreed to redraft the last sentence of paragraph 12 as follows: "The modern tendency to accord equality of rights to women has not lessened the influence and authority of the 'pater familias'".

It was agreed to redraft the first sentence of paragraph 36 as follows: "Regarding the complaints noted in paragraph 35, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), the Commission did not find any evidence of actual confiscation of rice ration cards as a means to compel registration", and to substitute the word "such" for "other" in the last sentence of that paragraph.

Paragraph 41

Mr. MANET (France) said that the Sub-Committee had had no time to meet since the last meeting of the Commission. Therefore he could only submit his own draft of the last sentence of paragraph 41 as follows:

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"As the result of abstention of the parties opposed to the elections, the electorate was rarely faced by the candiddates with conflicting issues as to how unity and independence were to be attained. It shoudl, however, be noted that the people were not unaware of the active campaign led by the opposition against the very principle of the elections."

Mr. WANG (China) submitted the following draft:

"Beyond this, the electorate who were not unaware of the views of the parties opposed to the elections, rarely seemed to have been confronted by the candidates themselves with specific views as to how unity and independence would be attained."

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Sub-Committee would be able to agree on a new draft to submit at the next meeting.

Mr. MANET (France) stated later in the meeting, that the Sub-Committee was unable to find a formula which would satisfy all members of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN declared that he would try to find a compromise formula.

Paragraphs 42 and 43 were adopted.

The sub-title in front of paragraph 44 was adopted.

Paragraphs 44 and 45 were adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) proposed to delete the words: "or 95.2 per cent of the total registrants" from the second sentence of paragraph 46 and to insert them after the figure "7,036,750" in the first sentence.

Agreed.

Mr. MANET (France) proposed to substitute the words: "so that in many cases voting was practically completed hours before closing time" for: "and by the late afternoon most of voting had been completed", in the last sentence.

Agreed.

Mr. SINGH (India) proposed to substitute the word "total" for "actual" in the second sentence of the first footnote.

Agreed.

Paragraph 46 thus amended was adopted.

The meeting was suspended at 12 noon and the Commission constituted itself in Main Committee for consideration of the statement of the Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee (see document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.16).

The meeting resumed at 4 p.m.

/ The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. P-B (Fr.)

The CHAIRMAN referred to paragraph 41; since the Sub-Committee could not agree on a text for the last sentence which would meet all the objections, he submitted the following amendment:

"Beyond this question of supporting the elections, the electorate was rarely faced by the candidates, with other views as to how unity and independence were to be attained. However, most of the people were fully aware of the meaning of the campaign led by the opposition against the elections."

Agreed.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) proposed to amend the second sentence of paragraph 41 as follows:

"In addition to voicing their opposition to communism and the artificial division of their country, most of these declared themselves in favour of the elections as the method of effecting the unity and independence of Korea."

Agreed.

Paragraph 41 thus amended was adopted.

Paragraph 47 was adopted.

After a discussion, it was decided to amend the sixth sentence of paragraph 48 as follows:

"As a whole, the evidence produced was not such as to impress the Commission that the outcome of the elections had been appreciably affected, the more so when the extreme-left parties - which the police and the youth organizations were accused of trying to suppress - were abstaining."

Paragraph 48 thus amended was adopted.

Mr. P-B (Fr.)

Paragraphs 49 and 50 were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN did not consider the figures in paragraph 51 relevant and suggested that they should be deleted from the body of the report, in which they would only be referred to in a footnote, and removed to Volume II.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) did not agree with the Chairman's suggestion; he considered that those figures should be maintained in the body of the report, as long as they represented official statistic data submitted to the Commission by competent authorities. Those figures gave weight to Chapter VI which otherwise was but an appreciation of facts.

/ The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



NW.P-B(F-1)

The CHAIRMAN recalled that he had been the first to ask for official figures with respect to the elections and he fully appreciated their value for the report. However, the figures submitted to the Commission seemed to him to misrepresent the real situation and were therefore irrelevant.

In view of the Salvadorian representative's attitude, he would not, however, press his point of view.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to substitute "Korean Independence Party" for "Hankook Independence Party".

Agreed.

Paragraph 51, thus amended, was adopted.

It was agreed to amend sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 52 as follows:

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

The last sentence of paragraph 52 was amended as follows:

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

Paragraph 52 thus amended was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to insert the words: "for the fact" between the words: "made" and "that" and to delete the words "of them" in the first sentence of paragraph 53.

Agreed.

Paragraph 53 thus amended was adopted.

It was agreed to amend paragraph 54 as follows:

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

Paragraph 54 thus amended was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) proposed to delete the words: "to them" in the first sentence, and the word "by" in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 55.

/ Agreed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Agreed.

Paragraph 55 thus amended was adopted.

Mr. MANET (France) suggested to amend the first sentence of paragraph 56 as follows:

"No doubt a certain number of South Koreans, for political reasons, followed one or other of the above-mentioned courses."

Agreed.

Paragraph 56 thus amended was adopted.

It was decided to amend the second sentence of paragraph 57 as follows:

"Even after making full allowance for the possible effects of social pressure on some of the voters and for the habits of subordination to authority in producing a large vote, this response still signified on the part of the people a widespread endorsement of the elections as a means of achieving Korean independence and an acceptance of those parties and individuals that campaigned for the elections."

On the suggestion of Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic), it was decided to amend the fourth sentence as follows:

"However, such an abstention, whatever the percentage for political reasons may be, might serve as a basis for those who opposed the elections to claim that their views were shared by a large number of their fellow countrymen."

Paragraph 57 thus amended was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN considered that paragraph 58, in view of its importance, should be discussed point by point.

It was decided to amend the first sentence as follows:

"The Commisrion,having taken into account the facts noted above, is of the opinion:"

It was decided to delete the words: "having taken into account the facts noted above" from sub-paragraph (a).

Sub-paragraph (a) thus amended was adopted.

After some discussion it was decided to merge sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) and to amend sub-paragraph (b) as follows:

"(b) That the United States Armed Forces in Korea and the South Korean Interim Government complied with the recommendations of the Commission on electoral procedures and that the conduct of the elections conformed generally to the electoral laws and regulations."

/ Sub-paragraph (b)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Sub-paragraph (b) thus amended was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Manet, the French alternate, was leaving Seoul for Paris on 21 July.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) expressed the regrets of the whole Commission at Mr. Manet's departure; the work done by him as member of the Sub-Committee, his drafting capacities, his energy and spirit of co-operation had been greatly appreciated by all his colleagues.

Mr. MANET (France) thanked the Commission for its appreciation of his work. He highly valued his collaboration with all the members of the Commission, especially with Mr. Wang with whom he had served in the drafting sub-committee.

The meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

UNTCOK RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SR.86
22 July 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Wednesday, 21 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m.-13:15 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

| Present: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Australia | Mr. JAMIESON |
| | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | | Mr. SSUTU |
| | | Mr. WANG |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VAILE |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |
| | Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 86)

The agenda was adopted.

FINAL CONSIDERATION OF CHAPTER VI OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Paragraph 58 (continued)

It was agreed to merge sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) in one Sub-paragraph (c) reading as follows:

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

Sub-paragraph (c) thus amended was adopted.

On the suggestion of Mr. SINGH (India), it was agreed to delete sub-paragraph (f).

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR the chairman suggested that sub-paragraph (g) be deleted and a separate paragraph added which would repeat the text of the Salvadorian resolution of 25 June 1948, since that resolution had been adopted unanimously.

Mr. VAILE (El Salvador) considered that sub-paragraph (g)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



maintained in paragraph 58; he was opposed to a new paragraph, since paragraph 58 formed a logical whole of the conclusions of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN did not press his suggestion; he proposed, however, that sub-paragraph (g) should follow the text of the Salvadorian resolution.

It was agreed to amend sub-paragraph (g) which became sub-paragraph (d), as follows:

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

Sub-paragraph (d) thus amended was adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that since he had not been present at the eighty-third meeting, he wanted to refer to some paragraphs which had been adopted at that meeting.

He suggested that paragraph 19 be inserted between paragraph 14 and 15 in order to save the logical sequence of thoughts, and that the word "moreover" be added at the beginning of that paragraph.

Agreed.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered it advisable to put a sub-title in front of paragraph 58. He suggested: "Conclusions on the Elections".

The CHAIRMAN proposed to add: "of 10 May 1948".

The sub-title: "Conclusions on the Elections of 10 May 1948" to be placed in front of paragraph 58 was adopted.

Chapter VI was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said that Chapter VI would be sent to Lake Success of 22 July, with a letter signed by himself and the Rapporteur.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CONSIDERATION OF THE REVISED DRAFT OF THE INTRODUCTION TO THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN said that a new draft of the Introduction to the First Part had been circulated, with an additional paragraph drafted by the French delegation, taking into consideration the opinions which had been expressed on that subject by the members of the Commissioh.

Mr. LIU (China) felt that the expression: "the Commission reserves the right" in that new paragraph was not correct since the Commission had the right to put in the Second Part of its Report whatever it considered advisable.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) agreed with the Chinese representative. The Commission had certain rights of which nobody could deprive it. He considered that the remaining part of that paragraph should be redrafted. The Commission had no authority to interpret the elections in their international implications and might lack the material to interpret them in their national implications.

It should also be stressed that the conclusions in the Second Part might refer exclusively to the post-electoral period, since the conclusions on the elections had already been adopted.

Mr JAMIESON (Australia) thought that the use of the term: "submitting recommendations" seemed to imply that the Commission had the mandate of making recommendations to the General Assembly, whereas the resolutions of 14 November 1947 had limited that mandate to observing the elections and reporting to the General Assembly.

Mr. LIU (China) suggested that the phrase: "Volume II of Part I comprises a number of annexes containing the texts of basic documents referred to in the Report", should follow immediately the second paragraph on page 2. He also proposed to delete the last sentence on page 2.

Agreed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Referring to the paragraph added by the French delegation, the Chinese representative thought that the task of the Commission was to observe the elections and to report on them, but not to interpret them. He considered it inadvisable to make any commitments in that respect.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman said that the French delegation had introduced the idea of the "meaning of elections" in order to meet the preoccupations of the Salvadorian and other representatives. He was ready to accept any modifications.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) was in complete agreement with the Chinese representative. He recalled that when Chapter VI had been discussed and reference made to the meaning of elections, he had expressed the view that that problem should be treated at a later stage, since Chapter VI was not an appropriate place and the Commission lacked the necessary material. He had stressed that only in the future it would be possible to decide whether the Commission should embark on such a task. The Chinese representative had very wisely advised prudence. The Commission might be faced with many surprises when interpreting the elections. He referred as an example to the votes which had been given to Mr. Kim Koo during the recent election for the presidency of Korea.

He would not object to the Second Part of the Report referring back to events in the pre-electoral period. It should be remembered, however, that conclusions on the elections had already been adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed generally with the Salvadorian representative. The First Part of the Report constituted conclusions which could not be changed. He considered as most important two conclusions at which the Commission had arrived: (1) that the elections had found a wide response in the people and (2) that they had been characterized by a lack of issues.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



In the Second Part, the Commission should deal with the post-electoral period which, however, might necessitate referring to some events of the pre-electoral period.

Mr. WANG (China), in his capacity as member of the Drafting Sub-Committee, suggested to merge the third and the last paragraphs on page 2 and to amend them as follows:

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

Mr. LIU (China) suggested the following draft:

> "The Second Part of the Commission's report will be submitted in time for the third session of the General Assembly in Paris. Post-election developments would be covered and general conclusions of the problem of the independence of Korea would be attempted."

After a short discussion, Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman felt that the majority of the members favoured the formula of the Drafting Sub-Committee.

Agreed.

The Introduction to the First Part of the Report thus amended was adopted.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m. and the Commission constituted itself in Main Committee (see document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.17).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

UNTCOK RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SR.87
24 July 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Friday, 23 July 1948, at 10.30 a.m. - 12.45 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 87)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman said that an invitation had been received to attend the ceremony of the inauguration of Mr. Rhee as President of the Korean Republic. He wanted to have it discussed as the next item of the agenda, to be followed by the present item 3. Item 2 would become item 4 and item 4 would become item 5 of the agenda.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE INVITATION TO ATTEND THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE KOREAN REPUBLIC

The CHAIRMAN recalled that when the question of attending the ceremony of the signing of the Constitution had been discussed, it had been agreed to leave the decision to each member individually. He wondered whether the Commission wanted to follow a similar procedure in the case of the ceremony of the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the Korean Republic to be held on 24 July.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) hoped that the Commission would attend the ceremony as a body. If that was not acceptable to some members, he wanted to have it known that he would attend the ceremony in his capacity as representative of the Philippine Republic.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman said that a suggestion had been made by the Philippine representative and since no other views had been expressed, he would attend the meeting in his capacity as Chairman of the Commission and hoped that other

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



members would accompany him.

DISCUSSION ON DOCUMENTS A/AC.19/NC.42 and A/AC.19/NC.43

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman asked the Principal Secretary what procedure had been followed with regard to document A/AC.19/NC.42 (Inclosure 178).

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that that document had been circulated and sent to Lake Success together with other documents of the Commission for the information of the Secretary-General. The same procedure had been applied to document A/AC.19/NC.43 (Inclosure 179). The originals of both those documents were in the files of the Commission in Seoul. He further explained that only those petitions or communications which had some importance were mimeographed and circulated.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that some method should be followed with regard to the communications received by the Commission. The First Part of the Report containing conclusions on the elections had been adopted; therefore, communications contradictory to those conclusions should not be forwarded to Lake Sucess without discrimination, unless the Commission so desired. He suggested that the decision be left to the Chairman whether a communication received by the Commission or the Secretariat should be forwarded to the Headquarters of the United Nations.

Agreed.

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONAL OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman, in his capacity as representative of France, recalled that the French delegation had circulated unofficially an outline of Chapter II of the Second Part. It had been hastily prepared and should rather be considered as an illustration of a line of thought. New elements, however, should be added, since new events had taken place such as the announcement of the elections to be held in North Korea on 25

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



S E C R E T

August and the formation of a "People's Republic" there. In those conditions the French delegation did not consider itself to be bound by that outline, and reserved the right to submit a new one in due time.

In his opinion, Chapter II of the Second Part might be drafted only at the time when the Commission would be able to pass a judgment on the international aspects of the Korean problem.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that he had been advised by the Secretary-General that the deadline of 1 August was still applicable for the Report if the Commission wanted to have it printed and distributed to the Member Governments a month in advance of the General Assembly. The First Part had already been mailed to Lake Success. He had been further advised that Headquarters would be prepared to made special arrangements to have the Second Part published for distribution to the General Assembly if it was transmitted not later that 15 August. Otherwise, it would be impossible to comply with the procedure established by the General Assembly since, for technical reasons, that deadline could not be extended. A pouch could be sent from Seoul on 12 August, reaching Lake Suceess on 16 August; therefore, 12 August should be considered as the deadline for completing the Second Part. Chapter I of the Second Part had already been drafted by the Secretariat and might be discussed starting with the next meeting.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman considered it hardly possible to have Chapter II completed by 12 August. The Government in Seoul would not be formed before the end of July and at the beginning of August only would the Commission be able to start implementing the provisions of paragraph 4 of Resolution II of 14 November 1947.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, thought that it might be possible to limit Chapter II to a short statement indicating that

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



final conclusions would be presented orally by the Rapporteur. The Commission had the right to state that, for such or other reason, it could not submit a final report in time to be published.

Mr. LIU (China), Rapporteur, said that the Secretariat had submitted to him Chapter I of the Second Part. He thought that it should cover the period from 24 May to at least 31 July.

With regard to Chapter II, he considered that if by 1 August there was nothing to report on, it would not be possible to comply with the deadline of 12 August. The Commission might be obliged to prepare at a later stage a supplementary report, or leave it to the Rapporteur to report orally to the General Assembly. He would prefer to have as little as possible left for an oral statement.

He suggested that the Commission decide on Monday, 2 August, whether a Chapter II could be written or not, since it was impossible to forecast that at present.

Agreed.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that the date of 15 July, with regard to Chapter I, had been introduced tentatively but could easily be extended to 31 July.

DISCUSSION ON THE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), the chairman recalled that by the Resolution of 29 June (Inclosure No. 170), (document A/AC.19/86), the Commission had passed over to the Main Committee the general matter of relations with the elected representatives of the Korean people and had reserved to itself the right to deal with those questions of principle which should be referred to it by the Main Committee.

The second task which the Commission had to face, that of drafting the Second Part of its Report, had just been discussed.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) enquired whether there was an intention to discuss the impression given by the consultations with the Liaison Committee. He referred to the remarks of the Chair-

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



man made during those consultations that the Liaison Committee should be the proper agency to transmit to the Main Committee notification of the creation of a Korean Government in Seoul. He was very pleased that such a suggestion had been made.

Mr. Paul-Boncour (France) the Chairman, said that in making that statement he had in mind avoiding any possible crisis which the formation of a "National Government" might provoke within the Commission. In his private conversations with the members of the Liaison Committee, he had pointed out that they should make the notification in such a way as to enable the Chairman to avoid difficulties of an overwhelming character. When the "National Government" was formed and the Liaison Committee wanted to notify the Main Committee of its creation, it might be conceivable that some members would prefer to abstain from attending meetings of the Main Committee, pending reception of fresh instructions. They would, however, remain members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and the discussion on the principle involved by the formation of a National Government might take place only at the time when all the members had received their instructions.

He had suggested himself to put on the agenda the item under discussion, since he wanted to give the Commission a possibility of expressing its views on that subject.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) appreciated highly that attitude of the Chairman. He welcomed a friendly exchange of views on the action to be taken when the notification of the formation of the Government would be received. He hoped and wished that the activities of the Commission would be continued. However, in order to continue those activities, it was necessary to agree on certain matters and he would welcome a discussion on positive means of overcoming a crisis.

The Canadian delegation wanted to avoid any sharp decision

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



and hoped that the Commission would be able to continue to work as a united body.

Mr. Paul-Boncour (France), the Chairman, felt that if the Commission so desired, another meeting with the Liaison Committee might be held in the near future.

Mr. LIU (China) associated himself with the Canadian representative's remarks. He considered it important to exchange views on the question as to whether the Commission should recess by September. (See Comment below)

The Chairman suggested that it be left to the Chairman to summon the next meeting of the Commission and that of the Main Committee.

Mr. BINNEMS, Principal Secretary, suggested that, since Chapter I of the Second Part was already drafted, it might be discussed at the next meeting.

Agreed.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on Tuesday, 27 July 1948.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

COMMENT: Mr. Paul-Boncour, in speaking of this meeting to the U.S. Liaison Staff, was gravely concerned with this statement of LIU's. "This is the fifth time," he lamented, speaking of LIU's attempts to terminate UNTCOK's work in Seoul. "I tell you you (the U.S.) don't understand the Chinese position. What is worse, I don't understand it either... (LIU) is obsessed with the idea of stopping work...he wants this recess to continue until Paris."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

UNTCOK RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SR.88
29 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 27 July 1948, at 10:30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. J. PAUL-BONCOUR (France)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) referred to the local press comments on the statement of the Chairman made at a press conference on 21 July, and asked that a meeting of the Main Committee be held before the Commission proceeded with its agenda.

The meeting was suspended and the Commission constituted itself in Main Committee (document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.18)

The meeting was resumed at 11:30 a.m.

The agenda was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF CHAPTER I OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN, in his capacity as French representative, felt that a document such as Chapter I, in itself did not present enough interest to be transmitted to Lake Success before 15 August as the Second Part of the Report, unless followed by Chapter II.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that the Commission was handicapped in discussing Chapter I, without knowing if it was to be accompanied by another, more substantial, chapter. He did not consider it advisable to submit one chapter only. The Commission should decide, first of all, whether a Chapter II would be written.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) wanted to have a clearer idea on what the content of Chapter I should be. In his opinion, it should form a historical summary, in chronological order, of the most important events connected with the work of the Commission. If so, it should be based on documentation collected by the Secretariat. He would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



object to having that chapter discussed in the same manner as Chapter VI of the First Part. The time of the Commission should not be spent like that again, since it had other obligations to fulfil.

Mr. LIU (China) shared the views of the Salvadorian representative. He suggested that members submit their remarks on Chapter I to the Drafting Subcommittee. On that basis, the Subcommittee would be able to prepare a redraft text for the second reading which might be completed in one or two meetings in the course of the next week.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the Salvadorian and Chinese representatives. He felt that the procedure should be that the Rapporteur, assisted by the Secretariat put together the various remarks submitted by the members. He did not consider it necessary to appoint a drafting subcommittee.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, reminded the Commission that the Subcommittee had been appointed for drafting Chapter VI only and had been automatically disbanded after the adoption of Chapter VI. Moreover, from a legal point of view, the Subcommittee did not exist any more since Mr. Manet had left Seoul.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the existence of a permanent drafting body should not be dispensed with so easily in view of the future tasks which might be entrusted to it. For the time being, the Rapporteur, assisted by his alternate, Mr. Wang (the only remaining member of the former Subcommittee), the Secretariat and, if necessary, the Chairman, might be willing to supervise the redrafting of Chapter I.

Mr. LIU (China) believed that consideration should be given to the observations of the Indian representative as to whether the Commission should submit Chapter I before taking any decision on Chapter II. He had suggested at the last meeting that the decision on Chapter II should be taken on 2 August. However, since events might move fast, he proposed to have that question discussed without

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



further delay. He thought that that might be more easily discussed at an informal gathering of the members, such as the one which had been held in Shanghai at Mr. Jackson's suggestion. All the members had at heart the Korean people's aspirations to unity and independence; they differed only on the question of method to achieve that end. An informal meeting might allow the members to have a frank, free and "off the record" exchange of view.

The CHAIRMAN considered Mr. Liu's suggestion very useful and he intended to follow it. He had been informed, however, that an exchange of views on the Korean problem was taking place between the governments concerned and he wanted to know more about it before the informal meeting was called. He thought that Friday or Saturday might be suitable to everybody.

He wondered whether a meeting with the members of the Liaison Committee should not be held before the Government was formed. He understood that some members wanted to have an indication as to the method in which the notification of the constitution of the Government would be made. A meeting with the members of the Liaison Committee, on a social basis, might be useful.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that Mr. Chang Myun, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, had told him that most probably the Government itself would notify the Commission of its formation, but certainly not the Liaison Committee. He thought that if the Commission wanted to prevent such a procedure, the Chairman should indicate it in a private talk with Mr. Rhee.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered that an informal exchange of views should take place as soon as possible.

It was decided to meet informally before the end of the week.

The meeting rose at 12:30 p.m.

COMMENT: In Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR's oral report of the meeting, he said the Commission wanted to invite Mr. Jacobs (POLAD) to attend. The notes on the meeting do not show this. It was either discussed "off the record", or the entire idea of inviting Mr. Jacobs was PAUL-BONCOUR's.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

29 Jul

4 Aug

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.89
3 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

89

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Monday, 2 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. B. SINGH (India)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JAMIESON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| Philippine Republic | Mr. LUNA |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 89)

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the Commission discuss item 3 before item 2.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS TO THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN recalled that it had been suggested by the Rapporteur to proceed, by 2 August, to an exchange of views on additional chapters to the second part of the Report.

Mr. LIU (China), Rapporteur, considered that the Commission should decide whether or not it should stay in Korea and whether an additional report should be submitted in time to be printed. Therefore, before discussing the question of the Second Part of the Report, the Commission should decide on its plans for the future.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Commission should decide whether the Second Part might be ready by 15 August and, if not, what form it should take. It seemed to him that, at present, the Commission had no substance about which to write.

/Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Chairman. Circumstances were changing rapidly and it was certainly impossible for the Commission to draft Chapter II before 12 August. He considered that the situation was not mature enough to embark on that work.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered that the Commission had already some material at its disposal, allowing it to start writing Chapter II of the Second Part. He referred to the formation of the Government in South Korea; its judicial and legislative branches had been already created, the Assembly had been constituted, the Constitution adopted, the President elected. It would advance the work of the Commission and would allow to gain some time if the Secretariat started drafting Chapter II on the basis of the material available thus far.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) wanted to support the Salvadorian representative: the Secretariat might embark upon preliminary studies such as drafting paragraphs or even sections of Chapter II concerning the different stages of the formation of the Government. In the same respect, he thought it advisable that the Secretariat, for the sake of documentation, prepare a comparative study on the Constitutions in North and South Korea.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) considered the suggestion of the Salvadorian representative a good one.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the Commission favoured the Salvadorian proposal. He thought, however, that that should not mean completing the second part by 12 August, as had been originally suggested. If that dead line was not observed, the Second Part would be submitted to the General Assembly orally by the Rapporteur.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, wondered whether that would not put a rather heavy burden on the Rapporteur.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) understood that the report would be distributed to the delegations at the General Assembly, instead of being distributed to the Governments.

The CHAIRMAN considered that it was the wish of the Commission not to

/be bound

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



be bound by the deadline of 12 August and to proceed with preparing documentation for the drafting of Chapter II as suggested by the Salvadorian representative.

Agreed.

CONSIDERATION OF CHAPTER I OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) felt that the Commission should examine Chapter I in a general way, in order to decide whether it was in conformity with facts and whether the facts were presented in a chronological order. It was a technical chapter which did not need a detailed discussion.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out that since that chapter had a technical character, he did not reserve the right of submitting a French translation.

In connexion with the substance, he asked that the reference to the French representative in the second sentence of paragraph 19 be deleted. He recalled the circumstances in which, in order to meet divergent views of some members and to facilitate the discussion, he had suggested a formula as draft reply to Mr. Rhee's letter of 11 June. That formula should not have been considered as a draft submitted by the French delegation.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) believed that all facts should be stated in the Report. If the reference to the French draft was deleted, it would seem that he,only,had been responsible for the draft reply which had been adopted, and that was not the case. Paragraph 19 should be elaborated.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) had no objections to such an elaboration which would explain the circumstances under which the French formula had been presented.

The CHAIRMAN considered that paragraph 19 should be referred to the Sub-Committee for redrafting.

Agreed.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) felt that paragraphs 26 and 27 should be redrafted in order to give a fuller and more accurate summary of events

/concerning

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



concerning the consultations between the Main Committee and the Temporary Liaison Committee of the National Assembly.

Agreed.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered, with regard to the second sentence of paragraph 24, that reference should be made to replies received from the United States authorities.

Agreed.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered, with regard to paragraph 4, that reference should be made in a foot note to the fact that the Syrian representative had withdrawn his draft of Chapter VI.

Agreed.

On the proposal of Mr. PATTERSON (Canada), minor amendments were made in paragraphs 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) suggested that the second foot note in paragraph 21 should refer also, for the reader's sake, to paragraph 23.

Agreed.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) suggested that Chapter I, thus amended, be approved in first reading. Any additional paragraphs to that chapter would be discussed in first reading.

Agreed.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.90
6 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETIETH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Thursday, 5 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. B. SINGH (India)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 90)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) feared that item 3 of the agenda might again start a long and fruitless discussion on the future plans of the Commission. It was clear to him that, at the present stage, the Commission was not able to arrive at any conclusive decisions: he recalled the informal exchange of views after the last meeting.

The French delegation did not object to the retaining of that item on the agenda but placed full responsibility, for the consequences of the discussion which might take place, on those representatives who had asked for the inclusion of such item.

The CHAIRMAN said that some time ago, at the request of the Rapporteur, the Principal Secretary had enquired from Headquarters at Lake Success whether travel expenses of an undisclosed member of the Commission who might accompany the Rapporteur to the session of the General Assembly in Paris would be authorized by the Secretary-General. A favourable answer had been received and the matter had been put on the agenda.

Mr. LIU (China), Rapporteur, pointed out that he would like to be accompanied by a member of the Commission with whom he might consult. Since the Commission had no permanent chairman and since it seemed impracticable for the whole Commission to attend a session of the General Assembly, he would consider it a personal favour if the Commission could give that matter its consideration.

/Mr. LUNA

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) considered that the Rapporteur was underestimating his ability when he said he felt he was incompetent to attend alone the session of the General Assembly. The Commission had full confidence in Mr. Liu's capacities and abilities. He shared the opinion of the French representative that the discussion on item 3 would lead nowhere. The rules of procedure did provide for one Rapporteur only and he did not see any purpose in changing them by appointing a co-rapporteur. He considered that the Secretary-General was not entitled to give directives to the Commission. It was for the Commission alone to decide what its future plans should be.

He moved that item 3 be deleted from the agenda.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) agreed with the French and the Philippine representatives. Item 3 might initiate a lengthy discussion at a time when most serious matters could be considered by the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN, in his capacity as representative for India, felt that the Commission owed it to the Rapporteur, if the latter so wanted, to have a discussion on item 3. However, since the Commission seemed to be divided, he put the proposal of the Philippine representative to the vote.

It was decided by two votes to one with four abstentions to delete item 3 from the agenda.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

DISCUSSION ON DOCUMENTS A/AC.19/W.57 and A/AC.19/W.57/Add.1

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that he had asked for the inclusion of that item on the agenda. He recalled that at the last meeting it had been decided, at the suggestion of the Salvadorian representative, to proceed with collecting documentation for the drafting of Chapter II of the Second Part of the Report. He considered that the subjects raised by the communications of the United States Liaison Officer on the communist "elections" in South Korea should be taken into consideration by the Drafting Sub-Committee and the Secretariat when preparing material for Chapter II and further paragraphs of Chapter I.

It was decided to ask the Secretariat to take into consideration documents

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/W.57 and A/AC.19/W.57/Add.1 and any other which might follow with respect to the same subject, when drafting Chapter II and further paragraphs of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report.

CONSIDERATION OF THE REVISED DRAFT OF CHAPTER I OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the last meeting it had been decided to redraft paragraphs 19, 24, 26 and 27 of draft Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report. The revised text of those paragraphs had been circulated by the Rapporteur.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) thought that the words: "based mainly on the Philippine draft" in the last sentence of paragraph 19 did not correspond to the facts. He suggested to amend it as follows: "based mainly on the combination of the French formula and the Philippine draft reply".

Agreed.

Paragraph 19 thus amended was approved.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested to delete the second and third sentences of paragraph 24.

Agreed.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) suggested to delete the word "previously" in the first sentence which might be developed a little more.

Agreed.

Paragraph 24 thus amended was approved.

Paragraphs 26 and 27 were approved.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, recalled that the French representative had suggested that a footnote should be made to paragraph 4, indicating the position of Mr. Mughir concerning the Syrian draft of Chapter VI.

Mr. WANG (China), in his capacity as member of the Drafting Sub-Committee pointed out that the Syrian draft had never been formally withdrawn. He reminded the Commission of the circumstances in which the first draft of Chapter VI had been discussed in Shanghai.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to the summary record of the fifty-

/fifth

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



fifth meeting and to the statement made by the Syrian representative. He considered that the Commission should be very careful when referring in the Report to the position of a delegation absent from the meetings. He felt it a matter of fairness to indicate what position Mr. Mughir had taken.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, suggested that the following footnote be added to paragraph 4: "As to the position of the Syrian delegation regarding this matter, see document A/AC.19/SR.55".

Agreed.

Paragraph 4 thus amended was approved.

Chapter I up to and including paragraph 27 was approved in second reading.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) enquired whether the Secretariat had begun to collect documentation for Chapter II. He considered that that Chapter should treat of the organization of the Government in South Korea and the events which had led to the formation of that Government.

As to a comparative study of the Constitutions of South and North Korea, he considered it an important task which, however, was outside the scope of Chapter II. He wondered whether the Secretariat was able to proceed with such a study since it lacked the necessary technical assistance.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) pointed out that when he had suggested that a comparative study of the North and the South Korean constitutions be made, he had not intended to have that study included in the Report. He considered it of great importance for the Commission and the General Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the question as to what should form the substance of Chapter II, was a very important one and should not be discussed at that point. He understood that the Secretariat was collecting material for drafting that chapter, as decided at the last meeting.

The meeting rose at 12 noon.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.91
9 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

91

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-FIRST MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Saturday, 7 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. B. SINGH (India)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 91)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), while not objecting to the consideration by the plenary Commission, of the letter of 6 August from President Rhee, wanted to have some clarification concerning the procedure to be followed. Item 2 might as well figure on the agenda of the Main Committee which, as he understood, was not bound by the same rules of procedure concerning the necessary quorum, as those applying to the Commission. It would therefore be more advisable to consider Mr. Rhee's letter at a meeting of the Main Committee if the discussion in plenary meeting should come to a deadlock.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) pointed out that the Main Committee had not adopted yet its own rules of procedure and was bound by those of the Commission. The Main Committee had been created for the purpose of consultations but the Commission should first decide whether it wanted to proceed with consultations.

The CHAIRMAN thought that at that preliminary stage, the Commission should give consideration to Mr. Rhee's communication, which might be referred to the Main Committee, if the Commission so decided. In accordance with paragraphs 38 and 39 of the rules of procedure, decisions of both the Commission and the Main Committee should be taken by a simple majority of members present and voting at the meeting.

The agenda was adopted.

/CONSIDERATION

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CONSIDERATION OF THE LETTER OF 6 AUGUST 1948 FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION (document A/AC.19/89).

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Rhee's letter had been delivered to him personally, in the presence of the Principal Secretary, on 6 August, by Mr. Chang Myun, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that, in accordance with the instructions he had received from his Government, upon notification of the constitution of the Government, the Commission should be available for consultations required from it under paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly. He had, therefore, no objection to proceed for practical purposes with the consultations requested in the last paragraph of Mr. Rhee's letter. However, concerning the preceding paragraphs which involved questions of principle, he was not in a position to make any statement before he had received further information on the outcome of the negotiations which were taking place between the governments represented on the Commission and the United States Government. The results of those negotiations might not reach the Commission before the middle of the month.

Mr. LIU (China) pointed out that the position of the Chinese delegation had been made clear in his memorandum circulated on 22 June 1948 (document A/AC.19/82). If the Korean Government, which had just been constituted, so desired, the Commission should be ready for consultations. Since, however, some members might be of a different opinion, he would gladly consider any other suggestion.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) felt that, since the Interim Committee had advised the Commission to implement Resolution II of 14 November 1947 in that part of Korea which was accessible to it, it should be announced that the Commission or the Main Committee were ready for consultations with whatever body the President designated for that purpose.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) considered that the Commission had no mandate to take any decision concerning the last two paragraphs of Mr. Rhee's communication. What was required of the Commission was to report to the General

/Assembly

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Assembly and to leave it to the General Assembly to take further action. The Commission's mandate was clear. It was now required to report factually to the General Assembly in terms of that mandate and the report should not prejudice the issue before the General Assembly.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that he would make a statement at the time when a draft reply to Mr. Rhee's letter was discussed, since his position would depend upon the nature of the Commission's action in making that reply. He would appreciate, however, if before voting on a decision, the Commission would give him an opportunity to contact his Government by cable, which might take several days.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) called attention to an error of date in the first line of Mr. Rhee's letter.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that Mr. Chang Myun, Chairman of the Temporary Liaison Committee, had corrected that error in a telephone message: the date "August 5, 1948" should be substituted for "May 31 1948".

The CHAIRMAN, in his capacity as Indian representative, said that he also would like to consult his Government and wondered whether the Commission would not consent to postpone the discussion on Mr. Rhee's letter until the middle of the next week. He hoped that by that time he would have received instructions from the Indian Government.

Mr. LIU (China), while not objecting to a postponement as suggested by the Chairman and the Canadian representative, considered it advisable to proceed with an exchange of views which, without binding the members, would allow to clarify the issues at stake. Some alternatives might be listed which might help the Governments in giving instructions to their representatives on the Commission. Those alternatives might envisage the winding up of the Commission, or its recess until the session of the General Assembly, or any other solution.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) said that he would be interested to listen to such a discussion although he had made it clear what the position of his Government was.

/Mr. PATTERSON

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that the Chinese representative had in mind discussing the conditions upon which consultations might be conducted, rather than alternatives in the case consultations were voted down.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) welcomed the Chinese suggestion. The Commission was approaching its final decisions. If it decided against consultations, it should, as a consequence, consider its work finished and should disband. That would be a great responsibility.

His attitude had been always legalistic and juridical, based on the resolutions of 14 November 1947, the terms of which should be strictly applied. In that connexion, he would like to ask his colleagues a few questions.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) did not agree with the Salvadorian representative that if the Commission should decide against consultations, its work would be terminated. He believed that the task of the Commission was to observe, to consult and to report. The observations should continue as nearly as possible to the date when the Commission should make its report to the General Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN stressed that the members were under no obligation to answer questions if they did not want to. However, questions might be addressed to the Chair.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) agreed with the ruling of the Chair. He wanted to put questions concerning the juridical aspects of the interpretation of Resolution II, and not political questions. However, if his questions were not to be answered, he would not ask them.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) felt that the Commission had entered an exploratory field. It should be found out whether or not the members considered consultations advisable. He stressed that consultations should in no way involve the recognition of the Korean Government, since that was a function of individual governments. He understood from Mr. Patterson's remarks that the Canadian delegation was not opposed to consultations and considered them one of the tasks of the Commission. He was in favour of proceeding with consultations as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II. The results of those consultations should determine further steps to be

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



taken by the Commission.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) pointed out the necessity of a discussion on the juridical aspects of Resolution II. Only a legal interpretation of that Resolution might determine the measure which should be taken. In the light of such a discussion, the Governments represented in the Commission might be able to revise their positions. An informal exchange of views on those legal aspects might be most beneficial to the cause of the independence of Korea for which the Commission was working.

The CHAIRMAN, in his capacity as Indian representative, said that he also was anxious to implement the Resolutions of the General Assembly. However, having been faced with a request for consultations, the Commission should first decide whether the Government constituted in Seoul was the Government as foreseen by the General Assembly at the time when Resolution II had been adopted. That probably was the main point of divergence among the members of the Commission. He hesitated to take part in the discussion pending the receipt of instructions from his Government.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) felt that all the representatives, with the exception perhaps of India, seemed willing to proceed with consultations as requested by President Rhee. If no further disagreement was expressed, a draft reply might be prepared without further delay. The question of recognition should be left to the decision of the General Assembly and that of individual governments.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) said that he could not agree with the interpretation placed on the attitude of the Australian delegation by Mr. Luna. He considered that the question raised in the last paragraph of Mr. Rhee's letter was quite clear: Mr. Rhee asked for consultations on bases which were not acceptable to the Australian Government. In the opinion of the Australian delegation, any further discussions or consultations between the Commission and the Korean elected representatives should be with a view to the formation of a complete National Government of Korea, not the setting up of a partial administrative authority in Korea as a result of elections

/held

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



held only in the South and observed by the Commission in the South.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) pointed out that Mr. Luna's interpretation of his remarks was entirely erroneous. The records would make clear his position. He had stated that before any action was taken, he would like to have the opportunity to contact his Government. At that stage, he was not prepared to accept consultations. Further, in reply to some remarks of the Salvadorian representative, he had said that the work of the Commission consisted of observing, consulting and reporting. He recalled that the Commission had been already committed in consultations with the elected representatives. It would not necessarily follow that the Commission should enter into consultations with the Government and on the terms suggested in Mr. Rhee's letter.

The CHAIRMAN felt that, since the discussion went beyond the limits suggested by the Chinese representative and since several delegations had asked for time to contact their Governments, the meeting should be postponed until Thursday, 12 August 1948. He hoped that by that time all representatives would have received their instructions.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed to the suggestion of the Chair. However, he reserved the right, in the case that the meeting of the Commission could not be held within a reasonable period of time, or if no positive conclusions could be reached, to request the insertion on the agenda of the Main Committee of the questions of practical steps to be taken with regard to Mr. Rhee's communication.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

Nations Unies

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.92
11 August 1948

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-SECOND MEETING

92

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 10 August 1948, at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. B. SINGH (India)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 92)

The agenda was adopted.

FINAL CONSIDERATION OF PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 27 OF CHAPTER I OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, indicated the paragraphs which had been amended in the course of the second reading.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that paragraphs 1 to 27 of Chapter I be adopted subject to the revision of the title and of paragraph 9 at the time of completing that chapter.

Agreed.

Paragraphs 1 to 27 of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said that an invitation had been addressed to the Chairman of the Commission by the National Committee on Celebrating the Establishment of the Government of Korea, to attend the ceremony of the establishment of the Government of Korea to be held on 15 August and to deliver a message of congratulations. He pointed out that individual invitations would be addressed to the members of the Commission. Since on 15 August he would no longer be in the Chair and since the organizers were anxious to have the reply as soon as possible in order to be able to print the programme of the ceremony, he wanted to know the Commission's opinion.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic) said, in his capacity as next Chairman, on whom the responsibility of representing the Commission would fall, that

/he would

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



he would like to be authorized by the Commission to attend the ceremony and to deliver a message.

After a short discussion, the CHAIRMAN felt that the majority of the Commission was of the opinion that the invitation should be accepted and the Chairman authorized to attend this ceremony and deliver a message.

He further read to the Commission a letter dated 10 August 1948 he had just received from Mr. Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea, together with a copy of Mr. Rhee's communication to General Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, dated 9 August 1948 and Press Release No. 2 of the same date. He pointed out that in accordance with Mr. Rhee's request, the latter's communication to General Hodge should be considered, for the time being, a top secret document.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.93
14 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

93

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-THIRD MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Friday, 13 August 1948, at 11 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. B. SINGH (India)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 93)

The CHAIRMAN suggested that item 2 be limited exclusively to the consideration of Mr. Rhee's letter of 6 August, circulated as document A/AC.19/89. The other documents listed under item 2, namely documents A/AC.19/89/Add.1, Add.2 and ADD.3, should be considered as a separate item of the agenda.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LETTER OF 6 AUGUST 1948 FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION (document A/AC.19/89).

The CHAIRMAN recalled that discussion of that item had been postponed at the request of the Canadian and Indian representatives who had been awaiting instructions from their Governments. He was glad to say, as representative of India, that he had now received his instructions.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that he had not received the instructions of his Government so far. The Canadian Government had the matter under consideration; he did not ask for further delay of the discussion from which, however, as well as from the voting, he would have to abstain.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled the attitude he had taken at the ninety-first meeting. He had suggested that questions of principle should be separated from practical steps to be taken. Only those practical decisions were of some urgency. In an attempt to preserve unanimity in the Commission, he submitted the following draft reply to Mr. Rhee's letter:

/I have

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 6 August 1948, informing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the formation of the Government of the Republic of Korea.

On 25 June 1948, the Commission reminded you of its communication of 10 June 1948 which stated in part: 'the Commission is now ready for such consultations as the elected representatives may request concerning further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947.'

I have the honour to inform you that the Main Committee of the Commission, which had the pleasure of proceeding to an exchange of views on 19 July with the Temporary Liaison Committee accredited by your letter of 3 June 1948, remains at the disposal of that Liaison Committee or of any such authority you may appoint for the same purpose, in accordance with the mandate you have received from the representatives elected on 10 May 1948 in those parts of Korea accessible to the Commission."

If unanimity could not be obtained on that draft, he would withdraw it and would avail himself of the right he had reserved at the ninety-first meeting to request the insertion on the agenda of the Main Committee of the question of practical steps to be taken with regard to Mr. Rhee's communication.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered that the second paragraph of the French draft reply referred to a communication of the Commission of 10 June with regard to consultations as provided for in paragraph 2 of Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947, while Mr. Rhee, in his letter of 6 August had specifically referred to consultations as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said that he was well aware of the legal inadequacies of his formula. He felt, however, that while there was disagreement about steps to be taken concerning the Government constituted in South Korea, unanimity had prevailed with regard to consultation with the elected representatives. He had tried to find out a formula which, although juridically deficient, might be unanimously approved. If, for the purpose of consultations, Mr. Rhee wanted to appoint members of the Government in the same way as he had appointed members of the Temporary Liaison Committee, the Commission might accept it as being in accordance with its communication of 10 June 1948.

/Mr. VALLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) felt that the point under consideration was whether the Commission wanted to reply to Mr. Rhee's letter or not. If the Commission did not wish to reply, the French draft was superfluous; if, however, the Commission wanted to make a reply, it should first of all decide whether or not it was ready for consultations as requested in the last paragraph of Mr. Rhee's letter. He considered it a point of order.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the discussion which had taken place at the ninety-first meeting had made clear the position of all delegations but two. Four were in favour of consultations, one was opposed to any consultations as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II. Since the Commission seemed to be divided, it was better, in his opinion, to avoid any further debate on the dividing issue and to try to reach unanimity on practical grounds.

The CHAIRMAN, in his capacity as Indian representative, said that the Indian Government could not consider the Korean Government constituted in Seoul as the Government contemplated by the General Assembly in its Resolutions of 14 November 1947. Therefore, he would have to vote against any consultations with that Government.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) believed that any further discussion would not change the position taken by the various delegations and, consequently, since unanimity could not be obtained, the question whether or not the Commission was ready to proceed with consultations with the Korean Government should be put to the vote without further delay.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), while paying tribute to the logical argumentation of the Salvadorian representative, was opposed to the taking of the vote as suggested by Mr. Valle. The divergencies of views among the members of the Commission might be of a temporary character and might change with further political developments in and outside Korea. The Commission should try to submit to the General Assembly unanimous conclusions based not on transitory circumstances, but on principles on which the Commission had been unanimous and on which unanimity might be reached again. That would allow the General

/Assembly

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Assembly to approach the Korean problem with the view of finding some appropriate solution. A vote which would formally divide the Commission could not contribute to such a result.

Mr. LIU (China) paid tribute to the spirit of compromise of the French representative. He understood that Mr. Paul-Boncour wanted to avoid any action which might be prejudicial to the Commission and to the General Assembly. However, he was not afraid of a lack of unanimity on a particular issue; the fact that the Commission was divided on the question of consultation would not lower its prestige.

If a disagreement was avoided now, the danger of another one might arise at a later stage. The preoccupations of the French representative might only bring further delays. For that reason he shared the point of view of the Salvadorian representative that the time had come to take a decision.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) appreciated the effort of the French representative. He considered, however, that the Commission should decide whether or not consultations with the Korean Government should be accepted and the French draft letter did not answer that question. The decision to proceed with consultations did not necessarily mean that they should take place immediately. Unanimity might be attained at the time when consultations would actually start.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the discussion had clearly shown that there was no unanimity on the French draft reply to Mr. Rhee's letter. That draft should, therefore, in accordance with its sponsor's wish, be considered as withdrawn and the Commission should decide what reply to give to that letter.

He said, in his capacity as Indian representative, that the Indian Government could not regard the Korean Government as the government envisaged in the Resolutions of the General Assembly. He referred to the words used by Mr. Menon in a statement to the Interim Committee that the formation of a sovereign government in South Korea under present conditions would not facilitate the objectives laid down in paragraph 5 of Resolution II, namely "the attainment of the national independence of Korea and the withdrawal of occupying forces". In any case, such a government could not take over the

/functions

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



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 therefore could not be "a national government" as envisaged in that resolution. So grave a step as the formation of a national government should not have been taken until the General Assembly had had an opportunity of considering the question in all its implications.

At the time of referring to the Interim Committee, the Commission had been almost unanimous that the formation of a national government in South Korea, in existing circumstances, would not be in the interest of Korea. The Indian Delegation had to adhere to that view until and unless the General Assembly, after full consideration of the situation, decided otherwise.

For the reasons stated above, he would feel obliged to vote against consultations with the present Government.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled, in reply to the views of the representative of India, that a few days after the statement of Mr. Menon had been made, the Interim Committee had taken a decision showing that it had not shared the fears of the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The Commission had adhered to that decision as to an advice that it should fulfil the recommendations of Resolution II of the General Assembly in those parts of Korea accessible to it. Moreover, he considered it too early to state whether or not the constitution of governments would be an obstacle to the aims of the Commission. It might prove that the existence of two different authorities would facilitate an exchange of view between representatives of the two parts of the country divided by the 38th parallel, so that economic unity might at least be progressively restored. The French delegation further considered that refusal to consult with the Government in Seoul might exclude fresh possibilities of further exploring the means of solving the Korean problem.

The CHAIRMAN recalled that in the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee to Mr. Menon, the former had pointed out that the advice of the Interim Committee should not interfere with the authority and discretion of

/the Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Commission to deal with the questions it had to face to the extent that circumstances permitted.

The CHAIRMAN said that a motion had been submitted by the Salvadorian representative to put to the vote the question whether the Commission was now disposed to take a decision on the question of consultations requested in the last paragraph of Mr. Rhee's letter. He considered it as a motion for closing the debate which should be followed by a vote on the attitude of the Commission.

Mr. LUNA (Philippine Republic), referring to paragraph 29 of the rules of procedure, moved the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion.

The motion of the Philippine representative was rejected by three votes to two with two abstentions.

The CHAIRMAN put to the vote the motion of the Salvadorian representative to close the debate on the item under discussion.

The motion of the Salvadorian representative was rejected by three votes to two with two abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/Agenda 93
12 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-THIRD MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Friday, 13 August 1948, at 11 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, and related documents (documents A/AC.19/89, A/AC.19/89/Add.1, A/AC.19/89/Add.2 and A/AC.19/89/Add.3).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies | RESTRICTED

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

A/AC.19/SR.94
16 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

94

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-FOURTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Saturday, 14 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

Present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Australia | Mr. JAMIESON |
| Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| China | Mr. LIU |
| El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| India | Mr. SINGH |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 94)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that the whole Commission would share with him satisfaction upon the promotion of Mr. Liu to the rank of Ambassador. He presented to the Chinese representative the best congratulations of the French delegation.

Mr. LIU (China) expressed his thanks to the French representative and to the other members for their congratulations upon his promotion.

The agenda was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LETTER OF 6 AUGUST 1948 FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION (document A/AC.19/8[illegible] *

The CHAIRMAN recalled that at the last meeting, the motion for closing the debate on that item of the agenda had been rejected; the question was, therefore, still under discussion.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) availed himself of the opportunity to state once more the position of the Salvadorian delegation and to explain the juridical reasons prompting him to favour consultations with the Korean Government.

The problem of Korea had first been raised at the Cairo Conference, then at Potsdam and Moscow. Since the Joint US-USSR Commission had failed to [illegible] asked for consultation with UNTCOK [illegible] /achieve

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



achieve any results, the United States Government had brought the question of Korea to the attention of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The General Assembly, on 14 November 1947, had adopted two resolutions which had been the origin of the Commission and formed its terms of reference. The first difficulty which the Commission had had to face had been the impossibility to enter North Korea. It had been decided, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Resolution II, to consult with the Interim Committee and that body had replied positively to the first question asked by the Commission. That reply should be considered a resolution and not merely an advice. The Commission, consequently, had agreed to observe the elections of 10 May 1948.

After having observed the elections, the Commission had stated that they had been held in a reasonably free atmosphere in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country and the provisions of the Resolutions of the General Assembly. The representatives elected had formed a National Assembly; they had had the right to form a government and had availed themselves of that right, which had been re-stated in the Interim Committee's resolution.

For those reasons, the delegation of El Salvador would vote for consultations with the Korean Government. He could not agree with those of his colleagues who argued that the Government could not be considered as the government envisaged in the Resolutions of 14 November 1947, or with those who doubted the validity of the resolution adopted by the Interim Committee.

He considered that the act of consulting with the Korean Government did not imply the recognition of that Government, since that recognition could only be granted by individual governments. Under paragraph 4 of Resolution II, the Commission had a duty to consult and to reply to consultations. That was a question of principle, on which the Commission should decide without delay. It did not mean that consultations should take place immediately.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) appreciated the juridical and political aspects of Mr. Valle's statement, with which the French delegation was in full agreement. He could not agree, however, with the point of view of the Salvadorian representative urging the taking of a vote on that issue. He recalled that

nce

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



once before, at the time the Constitution of the National Assembly had been discussed, all representatives had made clear their positions. The French delegation had supported the juridical memorandum submitted by the Chinese delegation. The discussion on questions of principle had gone on for several hours until, at that stage, it had been closed without any voting; practical steps had been considered and agreement and unanimity sought. He felt that the Commission should try again to obtain agreement rather than to consecrate the division by a formal vote. Those favourable to consultations might proceed with them through the Main Committee; those opposed to consultations would be free not to attend the meetings. The Main Committee would make its report to the Commission which would be able, in turn, to submit final conclusions to the General Assembly. Such practical procedure would avoid a consideration of the division which might be detrimental to the Commission.

Mr. LIU (China) said that he had nothing to add, from the legal point of view, to the memorandum he had submitted some time before in the name of his delegation. He had no doubt that the Commission had the power to proceed with the implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly, and to decide to what an extent that implementation should be carried out.

Two Governments, the Chinese and the United States, had recognized the Korean Government de facto. The Chinese communiqué, however, had made it clear that it was a provisional recognition "pending the consideration of all the factors involved in the discussion to be taken up by the General Assembly." He did not see how a decision of the Commission could be prejudicial to the discussions of the General Assembly. He felt that a solution might be found on a technical ground: without a vote being taken, the Chairman might be authorized to reply to Mr. Rhee's letter, taking into consideration the views which had been expressed in the course of the debate. It might be indicated that although the Commission was in principle willing to proceed with consultations, it had no time, in view of the fact that it had to complete its report to the General Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN agreed with the legal argumentation of the Salvadorian

/representative

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



representative. As to the suggestion of the Chinese representative, he would be ready, if authorized by the Commission, to state, in answer to the last paragraph of Mr. Rhee's letter, that the Main Committee was available for consultation.

Mr. JAMIESON (Australia) considered that the Chairman had very rightly pointed out that action on Mr. Rhee's letter should be taken. However, the action proposed was contrary to the views of the Australian Government, which considered any consultations with the Korean Government as prejudicial to the decisions of the General Assembly.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that since the Commission was faced by a concrete request, it should take a definite stand. The majority of the Commission was for consultations and he saw no reasons not to inform Mr. Rhee of that fact. The Commission had been previously divided on some issues, but that had not provoked a crisis. The Indian Government, although opposed to consultations, would not dissociate itself from the work of the Commission, so long as the Commission knew what it intended to do. A decision on Mr. Rhee's request should be taken and the President of the Korean Republic informed of it.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) regarded the action of taking a vote a very important one. The essence of that action was whether the present Government as established was entitled to be regarded as the Government of Korea envisaged by the General Assembly Resolutions of 14 November 1947. The importance of that action laid in the fact that it might prejudice the General Assembly in its consideration of the Korean question.

He wanted to know why that form of action was a better method to that of indicating in the Report to the General Assembly what was the issue at stake. He pointed out, with reference to his previous statement, that he would have to abstain from voting.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France), in reply to Mr. Patterson's question, recalled the remarks made by Mr. Rhee in the course of the hearing before the Main Committee. Mr. Rhee had pointed out that the question of unification might be

/facilitated

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



facilitated by the constitution of two authorities representing the two parts of the country. He referred to his remarks at the last meeting of the Commission in reply to the statement of the Indian representative. The establishment of a Government in Seoul was not necessarily an obstacle to the unification of Korea. That was an important point and consultations might clarify it.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) thought that a vote should be taken. He did not agree that acceptance of consultations would be prejudicial to the decisions of the General Assembly; in his opinion, a vote against consultations, or even abstention from voting on that question, would be prejudicial. He considered that the vote would not mean a division of the Commission; every member had the right to make clear his opinions and had the duty to take the responsibility for it.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) maintained his opposition to the taking of a formal vote on the question of consultations with the Government. He asked that the question be first put to the vote whether or not the Commission wanted to submit to the vote the question of consultations.

It was decided by five votes to one, with one abstention, to proceed to the vote on the question of consultations.

It was decided by four votes to two, with one abstention, to grant the request for consultations expressed on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea by President Rhee in the last paragraph of his letter of 6 August 1948.

It was further decided to authorize the Chairman to answer President Rhee's letter.

CONSIDERATION OF THE LETTER OF 10 AUGUST 1948, FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA (document A/AC.19/89/Add.1) and LETTERS OF 11 AND 12 AUGUST 1948, FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA (document A/AC.19/89/Add.2 and A/AC.19/89/Add.3), TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION * * *

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to document A/AC.19/89/Add.3 and submitted the following draft resolution:

"THE UNITED NATIONS

* France against; Canada abstained
** Australia, India against; Canada abstained
*** These letters contain an exchange of views on the turnover of authority from American to Korean hands

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

IN VIEW of the inadequate information on the international situation available in Seoul,

CONSIDERING that, for several weeks, exchanges of views took place through diplomatic channels on questions within the scope of its competence, which could only be brought to his knowledge in an indirect and summary way,

DECIDES that it cannot continue the task of writing the Second Part of its Report to the General Assembly in Korea,

RESOLVES to appoint for that purpose a Drafting Committee composed in the same manner as the Main Committee, which will meet before 10 September under the chairmanship of the representative of Australia, in such places as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session at that time."

That document (A/AC.19/89/Add.3) was the first official and complete communication the Commission had received with reference to memoranda which had been circulated by the United States Government to the governments represented in the Commission, and the first indication of the results of the negotiations which had gone on for some time. He thought that such opportunity should be taken to stress once more to what extent the Commission was isolated in Seoul from all information on the international developments, even those having reference to its mandate. It was clearly impossible for the Commission to write its final conclusions and recommendations in Korea, and for that reason, he proposed to undertake the drafting in such places where the Security Council of the United Nations might be in session after 10 September. Personal experience at the time he had been in New York on its way to Korea, had taught him the importance of being in contact with various delegations to the Security Council.

It was possible and probable that at the time the Commission would embark on drafting Chapter II of the Second Part of the Report, consultations requested under paragraph 4 of Resolution II might not be terminated. Therefore, the Main Committee might be obliged to remain in Seoul. Another subsidiary organ should draft the report in such place as the Security Council would be in session. He considered it advisable not to give the impression that the Commission was leaving Korea as a whole. The draft resolution he had submitted

/was only

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



was only an indication of motives and he would welcome any amendments.

The CHAIRMAN considered that no action was to be taken on documents A/AC.19/89/Add.1 and Add.2, since they had been submitted for information purposes only. On the other hand, the French draft resolution referring to document A/AC.19/89/Add.3 might initiate a long discussion.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, suggested that the discussion be adjourned until the next meeting, since he expected a cable from the Headquarters at Lake Success dealing with a similar subject.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) did not oppose the adjournment in view of the late hour. He made it clear, however, that the adjournment should not be adopted because of the fact that the Principal Secretary was expecting a cable from Lake Success since the Commission only was responsible for its own decisions.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.95
19 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-FIFTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Wednesday, 18 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

| Present: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| | France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 95)

The CHAIRMAN announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Jamieson dated 14 August 1948, informing the Commission that the Australian Government had instructed its representative to return to Tokyo at once. Mr. Jamieson had left Seoul the next day.

He further announced that he had replied on 16 August, to Mr. Rhee's letter of 6 August, in accordance with the Commission's authorization (document A/AC.19/89/Add.4).

On 18 August, he had received a letter from Mr. Chang, Taik Sang, Foreign Minister, informing the Commission that Messrs. Chang Myun, Chang Ki Yung, and Koh Chang Il, had been designated as representatives of the Foreign Ministry to conduct consultations with the Commission (document A/AC.19/89/Add.5).

He further referred to a memorandum circulated by the Principal Secretary concerning an insertion of three additional paragraphs: 105, 106 and 107, at the end of Chapter V of the First Part of the Report. The insertion of those paragraphs had been suggested by Headquarters at Lake Success. He thought personally that they would not add much to the report.

/Mr. BINNERTS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that the proposed insertion of the three paragraphs was a mere routine question and in his opinion only logical.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the matters dealt with in the paragraphs suggested by Headquarters should be either covered in Chapter V of the First Part of the Report or in Chapter I of the Second Part. He considered it a question of routine, which should be left to the decision of the Chairman.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the view of the French representative. He considered it also a matter of routine. From the logical point of view, it might be advisable to insert those paragraphs in the First Part of the Report.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed with the Canadian representative. He stressed that the First Part of the Report would be printed and not mimeographed as the Second Part.

Mr. SINGH (India) felt that in all probability, the First Part of the Report had already been printed since it should be distributed to the Member Governments of the United Nations at least a month in advance of the General Assembly. He presumed that the Secretariat had included those paragraphs without waiting for a formal approval of the Commission. Therefore, for practical purposes, he suggested that those paragraphs be approved.

The CHAIRMAN considered that if the presumption of the Indian representative was correct, a very dangerous precedent was created. The Secretariat of the United Nations should not, without previous authorization, change one word in the report which had already been adopted by the Commission.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) said that although the paragraphs suggested by the Secretariat were of no substantial importance, they should not be included in the Report without the consent of the Commission. It was a question of principle on which he felt very strongly and for that reason, he could not give his approval to the inclusion of those paragraphs in the report.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that the Commission should differentiate

/between

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



between the matter of principle and the administrative side of the question under discussion. If the contents of those three paragraphs were considered appropriate, the Commission should approve them and if, at a later stage, it was found that those paragraphs were included in the Report before approval had been given, the Commission should take a stand on the matter of principle.

Mr. SINGH (India) agreed with the Canadian representative: the Commission should approve the paragraphs proposed by the Secretariat and it should find out whether the Report had been printed and circulated before approval had been obtained.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, stated that the question of the insertion of the three paragraphs was only a proposal submitted to the Commission.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) maintained his objections for reason of principle.

The CHAIRMAN felt that the majority favoured the procedure suggested by the Canadian and Indian representatives. In the case where those paragraphs were added without the authorization of the Commission, he would address a letter to the Secretary-General of United Nations pointing out the improperness of such a procedure. He asked the Principal Secretary to make the necessary enquiries.

Agreed.

The agenda was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION AT THE NINETY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that at the end of the last meeting he had explained the reasons which had prompted him to submit his draft resolution. Those reasons were still valid. In the opinion of the French delegation, the Commission should avoid giving the impression that it was leaving Korea. That was why he had tried to find out a formula which would indicate that the seat of the Commission was still in Seoul, while leaving a certain amount of elasticity concerning the movements of the members of

/the Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Commission. He proposed to change the date in the last paragraph from 10 to 21 September.

Mr. LIU (China) agreed that the Commission should not give the impression that it was leaving Korea. He considered that the plenary meeting of the Commission should be adjourned and the task of conducting consultations left to the Main Committee. The problem the Commission had to face was, therefore, the composition of the Main Committee which would remain in Seoul. He understood that the French delegation had in mind leaving in Seoul only two alternate representatives and he wondered whether one or two members might legally constitute the Main Committee.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) explained that, in his opinion, as long as the consultations were proceeding on important matters, it would be difficult to leave them to only two delegations. As soon, however, as the discussions touched on less important subjects, the Main Committee might be reduced to two members only. The Main Committee thus reduced, would always be able to advise other members to return to Seoul. It should be left to each delegation to decide what its responsibilities were. He thought that while consultations were proceeding in Seoul, delegations opposed to them might embark on drafting Chapter II of the Second Part; other delegations would join them at the time when they would consider their presence in Seoul no longer necessary.

Mr.SINGH (India) considered that the discussion on Chapter II might take at least two weeks; he asked the Principal Secretary when the Report should be ready in order to be submitted in time to the General Assembly.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that since the Korean problem might be put as one of the first items of the agenda of the General Assembly, the Second Part of the Report should be ready by 20 September. He suggested that the Drafting Committee should meet not later than 9 September.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that the members opposed to consultations might start drafting the Second Part without further delay. He thought especially of the representative of Australia and India, who perhaps might be joined by

/the representative

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the representative of Canada.

However, he would not like to see the work of the Commission hampered or distorted by some administrative measures concerning the place where the Drafting Committee would meet.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that no objections were raised by the Secretary General to the Commission meeting in Lake Success. Strong objections would be raised, however, if the Commission considered meeting in Paris or Geneva.

The CHAIRMAN taking into consideration the views expressed during the discussion, suggested to amend the last paragraph of the French resolution as follows:

> RESOLVES to appoint for that purpose a Drafting Committee composed in the same manner as the Main Committee, which will meet before 10 September 1948, at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations, and, if it is deemed necessary, subsequently in such other places as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session."

The members in favour of consultations would remain in Korea as long as those consultations were proceeding on matters of importance; other members might start drafting the Second Part of the Report. The draft resolution was elastic enough to leave to the Commission all possibility of action.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) referred to the Chairman's letter to President Rhee (document A/AC.19/89/Add.4). He could not recall any decision of the Commission designating the Main Committee as the body to consult with the Korean Government. He recalled the discussion at the seventy-first meeting and the reservations made by the Indian representative and by himself concerning the nature and the terms of reference of any subsidiary body to be left in Seoul.

The CHAIRMAN believed that he had followed the wish of the Commission as expressed during the discussion at the last meeting. He had consulted the Indian representative before sending his letter. He felt it advisable to conduct consultations through the Main Committee, since it would not directly engage the responsibility of the Commission.

/Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the Main Committee, which already had consulted with the Korean representatives, should further continue that task.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said he could appreciate the weight of the arguments in favour of indicating the Main Committee as the agency of the Commission for purposes of consultations, but believed that so far it had not been designated to consult with the Korean Government.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to his previous remarks concerning the activities of the Main Committee. It should be left to the sense of responsibility of individual members to decide whether or not they wanted to attend the meetings of the Main Committee and to take part in consultations. As for himself, he intended to take part in the work of the Main Committee as long as consultations were conducted on important matters. As soon as less important questions were discussed, he expected to leave in Seoul his alternate and to join the Drafting Committee. He would come back to Korea if and when his presence would be considered necessary.

Mr. LIU (China) said that he was not in such a position as the French representative to be able to move from one place to another. He considered that a more precise formula should be found out, in order to avoid giving the impression that the whole Commission was leaving Korea and to avoid the reduction of the Main Committee to one or perhaps two members. It might be more advisable to say that the Commission had adjourned in view of the session of the General Assembly, but had left a subsidiary body in Seoul, for purposes of consultations, etc.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that his draft resolution could not give the impression of the Commission leaving Korea.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that the French draft would not compromise any further decision concerning the Main Committee. It merely established two committees through which the Commission would continue its work.

Mr. LIU (China) differentiated between the theoretical and the practical side of the French proposal. Theoretically, the Commission would remain in Seoul, its Main Committee would work, consultations would be conducted, etc.;

/practically

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



practically, only one, perhaps two alternates would staythere. For those reasons, he would find it difficult to vote for the resolution and he intended to abstain.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) supported the French draft resolution. He agreed with the Chinese representative, however, that since the Main Committee was composed in the same way as the Commission, it was not possible, both legally and physically, to leave the Main Committee in Seoul while all members of the Commission were going to a place outside Korea. The group which remained in Korea would be called a liaison group, a subsidiary body, or any other name.

The CHAIRMAN felt that there were two different matters being discussed: (1) the French draft resolution and (2) the question of a group to be left in Seoul; that second question was not related to the first. He wondered whether the Commission would approve the French draft resolution without prejudice to the further consideration of the question of a body to be left in Seoul. There was no urgency to decide on that last question, since the Commission had ahead of it at least two weeks for consultations with the Korean authorities. It was urgent, however, to take a decision on the French proposal in order to take in advance all necessary administrative measures.

After further discussion, Mr. LIU (China) agreed to the French draft resolution. He hoped that all measures would be taken at the time the Commission left Korea to avoid any wrong impression on the Korean public.

The French draft resolution as amended by the Chairman was adopted unanimously.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SR.96
20 August 1948
ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-SIXTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Thursday, 19 August, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 96)

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, read the following cable, received from the Syrian member of the Commission from Lake Success:

> ON INFORMATION FROM MILNER I UNDERSTOOD MEMBERS COMMISSION WILL CONVENE IN LAKE SUCCESS I WISH NOTIFY COMMISSION I SHALL JOIN MEMBERS WHEN CONVENE HERE STOP PLEASE ADVISE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS STOP SYRIA WILL DETERMINE ITS POSITION IN WRITING LAST PART OF REPORT
>
> (sgd.) YASIN MUGHIR

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) wanted to know how it had happened that Mr. Mughir had been so rapidly informed of the decision of the Commission to proceed firstly to the Interim Headquarters of United Nations, before that decision had been actually taken. He recalled that in his draft resolution, circulated some days before, he had not mentioned Lake Success. He was happy that the French resolution concorded with the views of the United Nations Headquarters, although that was not the reason which had prompted him to submit his proposal. His main preoccupation had been to allow the Commission to draft its conclusions and recommendations, taking into account all aspects of the international situation. He wanted to make it clear that the French delegation did not intend to participate in drafting those conclusions and recommendations at a place where it would not be able to obtain all necessary information on the latest international developments. That was the reason for which he had proposed that the drafting committee met in such place where the Security Council might be in session.

/ Mr. BINNERTS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that he had informed some time ago the Headquarters at Lake Success of the possibility of the Commission moving to New York. Mr. Mughir had been, no doubt, advised accordingly by the Secretariat.

The CHAIRMAN felt, in connexion with item 2 of the agenda, that it might give the opportunity to discuss the question of establishing a subsidiary group to be left in Korea. He was pointing that out in order to meet the preoccupations of the Chinese representative expressed at the last meeting.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered, in view of the Chairman's statement, that item 2 should be split and the question of a subsidiary group discussed separately from the consideration of the letter of Foreign Minister Chang Taik Sang. He personally was not especially interested in the discussion on that letter in view of the attitude of the Indian delegation on the subject of consultations.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that item 2 be divided into two sub-items: (a) consideration of the procedure to be followed in connexion with Mr. Chang's letter and (b) consideration of the question of substance raised by that letter.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was approved.

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)

(a) PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED

Mr. LIU (China) thought that no time should be spent on the consideration of that item since the Chairman had already informed President Rhee that the Main Committee would be ready for consultation with the Korean Government. However, since no action had been taken on that subject so far, the Commission should formally delegate that task to the Main Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) agreed with the Chinese representative. At the last meeting, he had asked for information whether the Commission had specifically designated the Main Committee as its agency for consultations.

/ The arguments

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The arguments advanced during the discussion had impressed him, but the fact remained that no decision had been taken yet. It seemed to him advisable to confirm the resolution taken at the seventy-first meeting, so that it could be applied to consultations with the Korean Government.

It was decided to delegate to the Main Committee the task of consultation with the Korean Government as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

(b) QUESTIONS OF SUBSTANCE

Mr. LIU (China) referred to the previous remarks of the representative of India. He regretted that Mr. Singh had expressed a lack of interest in the consultations to take place. He hoped that both the Canadian and Indian representatives might change their positions and would not deprive the Commission of their experience and wisdom when questions of substance concerning consultations were discussed. The Korean Government and the United States authorities were the two parties primarily concerned and the Commission might help them, if necessary, as a kind of mediator.

He thought that the Koreans were well aware of the intention of the Commission to leave Seoul. He saw the proof of it in the fact that two personalities designated by the Foreign Minister to conduct consultations with the Commission were also designated as members of the delegation going to Paris. He felt that before leaving, the Commission, through the Main Committee, should find out on what major subjects the Korean Government or the United States authorities wanted to consult .

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) shared the hope of the Chinese representative: those members who were opposed to consultations might abstain from taking an active part in an exchange of views of the Main Committee with the Korean representatives, but might participate in all discussions on matters of substance, within the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the substance of consultations would be limited to the three subjects mentioned in Mr. Chang's letter. The Commission knew from communications which had been addressed to it by both President Rhee

/ and General Hodge,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



and General Hodge, that negotiations between the United States authorities and the Korean Government had already started. He considered that if those negotiations proceeded satisfactorily, there would be no request for consultations. Consultations might be asked for at a later stage, in the case of disagreements or misunderstandings between the two parties concerned. Then the Commission might be obliged to step in and act as mediator.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the opinions of the Chairman. He stressed that in the view of the French Government, the task assigned to the Commission in relation to consultations as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II, was of an incidental character. The responsibility for negotiations fell primarily on the United States authorities and the new Korean administration. The Commission should step in only on the request of one of the parties. He wondered whether it was intended to take the initiative of consultations. He thought that the initiative should remain with the parties concerned.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had received a visit of Mr. Chang Myun and he got the impression that there were no particular questions for the time being on which the Korean Government wanted to consult with the Commission. Mr. Chang did not expect any disagreement on the question of transfer of authorities, but some difficulties and differences might start when the question regarding the Korean security forces and the withdrawal of the United States troops would be discussed.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, said that he had had a similar impression from his talk with President Rhee. He considered that there was no need for the Commission to step in on the negotiations between the United States authorities and the Korean Government unless one of the parties so requested.

Mr. LIU (China) had a different impression. The new Korean Government had strong nationalistic feelings and those sentiments were shared generally by the population. All those Koreans who had worked for the United States Military Government might be looked upon with no sympathy. The desire of the

/ present

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



present government was to take over the entire administration of the country in the shortest delay. He expected that difficulties would soon be encountered.

He considered it more advisable to inform the Korean Government that the Commission was leaving Seoul, but not leaving its job, and to ask the Government to be advised on all questions on which it wanted to consult the Commission before it went to New-York. In that way, any criticism would be avoided. The Chairman might be authorized to write accordingly to the Foreign Minister.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that the Commission was confronted with questions of procedure and questions of substance.

He understood that the Commission, when asking what was expected of it, should inform the Korean Government of its pending departure for New York. He objected to that procedure: it should not be forgotten that the seat of the Commission should still be in Seoul and that the Commission should be available for consultations under paragraph 4 of Resolution II whenever requested.

As to the question of substance, he did not expect the Commission to be mixed in problems of changes of administrative personnel, which were of secondary importance. The finance problems might create some difficulties at a later stage. As to the questions of the security forces and the withdrawal of United States troops, they were closely linked; no decision could be taken on that subject before the General Assembly met and an attempt to solve the Korean problem made. The Commission should not restrict itself to the consideration of questions of figures of Korean troops but should approach such subjects from the point of view of principle and in such a way as not to prejudice any possibility of understanding between South and North Korea.

Mr. LIU (China) felt that his views did not differ much from those of his French colleague. There was only a difference of terms which might easily be overcome.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) wondered whether a formula based on the following points would be acceptable to the Commission. The Chairman would inform the Foreign Minister and point out in his conversations with the Korean Government and the United States authorities that: (1) the Main Committee was ready to

/ proceed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



proceed with consultations whenever requested; (2) that all members of the Commission were now present in Seoul and would like to know on what questions and when the Government wanted to consult them; (3) upon receipt of that infomation, the chief representatives to the Commission would be able to decide whether they should remain in Seoul or whether they should join the Drafting Committee outside Korea in order to proceed with the completion of the report to the General Assembly.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) considered that the Commission should approach the problem from a practical and realistic point of view. Practically, the Commission itself was leaving Korea and could not be present at the same time in Seoul and in Lake Success. It should therefore be decided to leave a subsidiary group in Seoul which would be ready for consultations and would keep the Commission informed on all important developments. The Commission, at any stage, might decide to return to Korea.

However, the resolution of 14 November 1947, did not implicate that consultations should take place in Korea. He recalled that he had indicated at the time when the Commission discussed the reply to Mr. Rhee's letter, that in his opinion the granting of the request for consultations did not mean that consultations should be conducted immediately.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that an agreement between the members might easily be found. Some would feel it necessary to remain in Seoul for a period of time with the Main Committee to proceed with consultations. Others would consider it more important to proceed with the Drafting Committee to New York. He reserved to himself a freedom of movement. He intended to remain in Seoul as long as questions of importance were raised for consultations, then he would join the Drafting Committee in New York. If, however, the Main Committee needed his presence again, he would come back to Seoul without delay. It was not possible, in his opinion, to assign strictly some members to the Main Committee and others to the Drafting Committee, since it depended on the circumstances where the presence of chief representatives might be needed.

/ The CHAIRMAN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The CHAIRMAN wondered whether the French representative would agree to leave in Korea a group composed of Mr. Costilhes, Mr. Villalva and a Chinese alternate, without prejudice to the freedom of movement of other representatives. That group would replace the Main Committee.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that such a group would be a reduced Main Committee, but still the Main Committee.

The situation seemed to him simple and clear: (1) all representatives were ready to participate in the Drafting Committee; (2) only four delegations so far were ready to participate actively in the Main Committee; on those four delegations, three had alternates, therefore the Chief representatives were able to attend the work of either of the two Committees where their presence would be needed.

Mr. VALLE (El Salvador) referred to his previous remarks. He reserved the right to state at an appropriate time that the delegation of El Salvador did not consider that the consultations should take place in Korea only.

Mr. LIU (China), taking into consideration the views expressed during the discussion, felt that Mr. Chang's letter should be answered very briefly. The Chairman should acknowledge receipt of the letter, should reiterate the readiness of the Commission for consultations and should indicate that in view of the pending session of the General Assembly, it would be advisable for the Korean Government to submit to the Main Committee all the questions on which it wanted to consult with that Committee without further delay. No mention of the Drafting Committee and its departure for New York should be made.

It was decided to authorize the Chairman to answer Mr. Chang's letter on the lines suggested by the Chinese representative.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, asked whether it was the wish of the Commission to indicate in that letter a date before which subjects for consultations should be submitted. He suggested 28 August since in view of the proposed departure of the Commission on 2 September, in accordance with the resolution of 18 August, the Secretariat would need a few days for packing

/documents,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



documents, winding up its administrative adtivities, etc.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) objected very strongly to such a procedure. Since it was decided that the Main Committee should stay in Seoul and since the seat of the Commission would remain in Korea, a Secretariat should remain in Seoul. Already, after the Commission had returned from Shanghai, the staff had been reduced by two-thirds; he saw no reason why the whole staff should be removed. The Secretariat should take into consideration its duties of serving the Commission before administrative, financial, budgetary or even personal reasons.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, asked what was the idea of the Commission as to the staff which should remain in Seoul.

The CHAIRMAN considered that some Secretariat help should be maintained if some members of delegations remained behind in Seoul.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that the Commission had not to decide what staff should remain in Seoul. It was the duty of the Secretariat and of Lake Success Headquarters to provide an adequate staff to meet both the needs of the Main Committee which would remain in Seoul, and of the Drafting Committee outside of Korea.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.97
21 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-SEVENTH MEETING

97

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Friday, 20 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

| Present: | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 97)

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, recalled that the French draft resolution was adopted at the ninety-fifth meeting without a formal vote being taken. He was instructed by the Secretary-General to find out how many members of the Commission intended to go to New York. Since no formal resolution had been adopted as to the nature of the body which would be left behind in Seoul, and the composition of that body, he would like to know exactly who would be the members that were expected to remain in Seoul. In that connexion, he stressed the fact that Mr. Villalva, whose name had been mentioned at the last meeting, was not an official alternate of the Philippine delegation. The Chinese delegation had not, so far, designated the alternate who would stay in Korea. The Secretariat was still expecting an official notification of Mr. Costilhes' nomination as alternate representative of France.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had had a conversation with Mr. Chang Myun since the last meeting of the Commission. He had informed Mr. Chang of the decision of the Commission concerning the reply to the Foreign Minister's letter. Mr. Chang had seemed to be aware of the intention of the Commission to proceed to New York and had expressed no astonishment or ill feelings. The Korean Government did not envisage any consultations between now and

/1 September

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



1 September; negotiations with the United States authorities were progressing satisfactorily. It seemed that the Korean Government took for granted that the Commission would be present at the session of the General Assembly in Paris.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) felt that if that statement was corroborated by the United States authorities, he would see no objection to the Drafting Committee leaving Seoul before 1 September and he himself would go to New York. He had the impression that the United States authorities were also in favour of the Commission going to Paris, but he felt quite sure that they considered that the consultations should take place in Seoul.

Mr. SINGH (India) endorsed the views of the French representative. If no consultations were requested either by the Korean Government or the United States authorities, the Drafting of the Second Part of the Report might start without further delay.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) thought that it would clarify the position of the Commission if it were decided that meetings of the Commission in Seoul be adjourned and resumed in New York in order to complete the Report. He saw no disadvantage to such a decision; it would avoid this legal fiction that the Commission was in Seoul while in fact it would be outside of Korea.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recognized the right of the Canadian representative to raise that question since he had abstained from the vote of five to one which had decided to consecrate the division of the Commission on the question of consultations by a formal vote. Thus a delicate situation had been created and in order to remedy it the French delegation had submitted its draft resolution. He understood that the delegations opposed to consultations desired that the Commission ~~left~~ leave Seoul, but in view of the instructions he had received from his Government, he was obliged to reaffirm his stand that the seat of the Commission should remain in Seoul. If that point of view was not adopted, he would be compelled to ask for new instructions and possibly would be unable to leave for New York with the other members of the Drafting Committee. The Commission might meet in Paris in order to adopt the report and

/approve

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



approve the final conclusions.

As to the questions asked by the Principal Secretary, he understood the administrative preoccupations of the Secretariat; those preoccupations should not, however, hinder the Commission in its efforts to deal in some elastic way with the delicate situation created by the vote of the other day. The French delegation would be represented on the Main Committee by Mr. Costilhes and in case of urgency, he himself would come back to Seoul.

Mr. LIU (China) recalled that the Chinese delegation was at first opposed to the French draft resolution, since it had considered that the Commission should remain in Seoul for the purpose of consultations. He had later complied with the wishes of the majority. However, he was as concerned as the Canadian representative with regard to the question of fiction being created: theoretically, the Commission was staying in Seoul, practically it would be in New York. Since it could not be said that the Commission was leaving Korea, as its seat was still in Seoul, the Chairman should be given the authority to convene meetings of the Commission in New York. In that way, many legal complications might be avoided.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) agreed with the Chinese representative. He thought however, that the Chairman should have the authority to convene meetings of the Commission not necessarily in New York but in general outside of Korea, and only for the purpose of adopting the report.

It was decided to leave it to the Chairman to convene meetings of the Commission outside of Korea at the time the Report was ready for adoption.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) said that one question was still not clear in his mind, namely: whether the responsibilities of the Main Committee to conduct consultations would last so long as members of the Commission were physically present in Seoul, or whether, as had been suggested by some members at the last meeting, a subsidiary body would be created which would remain in Seoul after the departure of the Drafting Committee for New York. Was the creation of such subsidiary body still anticipated?

Mr. LIU (China) considered that once the report were submitted, the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Commission should adjourn, at least temporarily, pending the decision of the General Assembly. For practical reasons, a body might be maintained in Seoul.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thought that, at the time the Commission would submit the report, the General Assembly would like to discuss with it various aspects of the Korean problem. It apparently belonged to the General Assembly to say whether it wanted the Commission to be present in Paris during the debate on the report. If such a desire was not expressed, the Commission should consider its task terminated by the time the General Assembly took a decision on the Report. Since the Commission had been boycotted by the Unitn of Soviet Socialist Republics, it might be felt desirable, if and when a compromise on the Korean problem was envisaged, to appoint a new international body. He recalled, however, that the United States authorities considered that consultations on some special questions, such as the transfer of financial responsibilities, might go on after the decisions of the General Assembly; such technical task might be delegated by the Commission to a group of experts, acting in Seoul as a board of referee, while the Commission itself would terminate its activities. For the present, inasmuch as the seat of the Commission remained in Seoul, a Main Committee should exist in which all members, who so desired, would be able to participate.

Mr. SINGH (India) believed that the Main Committee should continue to function in Seoul, all members having the right to sit on it. The appointment of a subsidiary body would only complicate the issue.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) understood that the Commission wanted the Main Committee to remain in Seoul.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, asked the Chinese representative whether a Chinese alternate would remain in Seoul.

Mr. LIU (China) said that the whole Chinese delegation would leave if consultations were not requested.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, pointed out that in such a case the Main Committee would be reduced to one member only, namely Mr. Costilhes. He enquired whether the Commission contemplated changing the rules of procedure of the Main Committee on the question of quorum.

/Mr. LIU (China)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. LIU (China) believed that that was not necessary. In the case of need, delegations interested in consultations would come back to Seoul.

The agenda was adopted.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE CONTENTS OF CHAPTER II OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The CHAIRMAN said that he had inserted that item in order to determine whether some documentation should not be collected in Seoul before the Drafting Committee proceeded to New York.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) considered that initiative a very happy one. In that connexion he wanted to stress the following points: (1) sometime ago he had circulated an outline of Chapter II; he had withdrawn it in view of new developments which had taken place. He was not at present in the position to submit a new one; however, if he was not able to go with the Drafting Committee to the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations, he would submit in writing his views on Chapter II; (2) He considered it necessary that the Secretariat, before leaving Seoul, obtained from the United States authorities all possible information on incidents which had occurred at the time of the elections, complaints, etc. Although the United States authorities in many instances had already submitted their replies on a number of incidents, it was advisable to obtain, on other facts which had now been brought out, such elements of information which would allow to answer the criticisms to be expected at the General Assembly; (3) A previous chapter of the Report referred in one of its sections to the economic situation in Korea. Since then, a survey of that situation had been made by a responsible American body and a report submitted to the appropriate authority. Due consideration should be given to that survey at the time of drafting Chapter II; (4) the Commission had already received from the United States Liaison Officer information concerning the underground "elections" to take place in South Korea in connexion with the elections in North Korea. The Secretariat should complete that information to the fullest extent.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that the Secretariat should also obtain information on (1) the political character of the National Assembly; a conclusive statement on that subject should be included in the Report and it was possible

/that by now

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



that by now the situation in the Assembly was less confused; (2) the political character of the present Government and the turmoil which had preceded its formation; (3) the political situation in Korea in connexion with the latest developments, elections in the North, etc.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) considered that the Commission should take advantage of the experience acquired while writing the First Part of the Report. He recalled the procedure which had then been applied and felt that it might be considerably improved. He hoped that before embarking on the drafting of Chapter II, the Commission would spend some time discussing what it wanted to include in that Chapter, what points should be emphasized, what conclusions drawn. In order to facilitate such discussion, two methods might be applied: either each member would submit his own outline and a compilation agreed upon, or the Rapporteur would present a line of argumentation for the discussion. He preferred that second method.

Mr. LIU (China) was grateful to the Canadian representative for that suggestion. He considered that the two methods might be combined: the members might submit to him, as Rapporteur, their opinions on Chapter II and on that basis he would be able to present an outline to the Drafting Committee.

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, felt that the Drafting Committee might hold some meetings before leaving Seoul; that would allow to gain time which was running rather short. He said that the Secretariat had already requested from the United States Liaison Officer a documentation on some of the points mentioned by the French and the Chinese representatives.

Mr. LIU (China) said that if his colleagues would submit their opinions in the course of the next week, he would make it his duty to have an outline ready before the date of departure. (See Inclosure 217)

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SR.98
25 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH MEETING

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,
Tuesday, 24 August 1948, at 10.30 a.m.

Chairman: Mr. R. LUNA (Philippine Republic)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Present: | Canada | Mr. PATTERSON |
| | China | Mr. LIU |
| | El Salvador | Mr. VALLE |
| | France | Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR |
| | India | Mr. SINGH |

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (document A/AC.19/Agenda 98)

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) recalled that at the ninety-fifth meeting, the Commission had approved three additional paragraphs, namely: 105, 106 and 107 to be inserted at the end of Chapter V of the First Part of the Report. The addition of those paragraphs to the First Part of the Report made it superfluous to maintain the first eight paragraphs in section A of Chapter I. of the Second Part. Since the Commission should take a decision on that matter, he suggested adding as item 3 of the agenda: "Reconsideration of Section A of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report".

Agreed.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) suggested that "Consideration of the convening of the Drafting Committee" be added as item 4. That question should be decided before members left Seoul, since the chairmanship of the Commission would change between the time the members left Korea and the time they arrived in New York.

Agreed.

The agenda thus amended was adopted.

/CONSIDERATION

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CONSIDERATION OF THE PROVISIONAL OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS OF CHAPTER II OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. LIU (China), Rapporteur, said that since he had circulated his outline of Chapter II, the Canadian representative had submitted his own outline. He would take it in due consideration and would include the points raised by Mr. Patterson in the next outline at the time the Drafting Committee met. He expected that other members would also submit their views.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) thanked Mr. Liu for the framework he had presented within which the views of the French delegation might easily be inserted.

Mr. SINGH (India) thought that the outline should include an important aspect in connexion with the situation in Korea, namely the attempt, or the lack of attempt, of the National Assembly to come to an agreement with parties which had opposed the elections. Another item which should be covered was the attempt of the Assembly towards the unification of the country. Those points might be dealt with under Section II of the outline.

Mr. LIU (China) thought that the second point raised by the Indian representative was already covered by Sub-Section C of Section III.

Mr. PATTERSON (Canada) referred to the outline he had submitted to the Rapporteur. He had included provisions with regard to the "stability of the present Government", which might be covered under Sub-Section A of Section III. He had also pointed out the necessity to deal with the electoral complaints; he considered that reference should be made in the Report to incidents such as the postponement of elections in Cheju Island. He further stressed that his outline referred to some other items which should be included in the Report, as for instance, the attitude of the Commission towards such functions as the proclamation of the Constitution, the inauguration of the President and the proclamation of the Korean Government.

Mr. SINGH (India) considered that in order to maintain continuity in the Report, Chapter II should start with Section II of the outline. The subjects covered by Sub-Sections A and B of the Introduction, had already been dealt

/with

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



with in other paragraphs of the Report; as to Sub-Section C of the Introduction, it should rather form the subject of the Conclusions, under Section IV. He further felt that the material for Chapter II might be bulky and it might be found advisable to divide Chapter II into two separate chapters.

Mr. LIU (China) shared the view of the Indian representative. Sub-Section C of the Introduction might be included in the Conclusions. As to Sub-Sections A and B, he had only in mind some few introductory sentences which would link Chapter II with the preceding chapters, for the sake of the reader.

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) supported the last remarks of the Indian representative for somewhat different reasons. Chapter II should be circulated at the time the General Assembly met in Paris. By that time, the conclusions might not yet be agreed upon. That would depend on events which were difficult to foresee at present. The Conclusions, therefore, forming a separate Chapter III, might be submitted only at the time the General Assembly started discussing the Korean problem.

The CHAIRMAN believed that the Commission was in agreement to consider the outline of the Rapporteur as tentatively approved.

Agreed.

RECONSIDERATION OF SECTION A OF CHAPTER I OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REPORT

Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) referred to his previous remarks. He considered that, since all the references to the drafting of Chapter VI had already been included in Chapter V of the First Part, they should be deleted from Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report. That referred in particular to paragraphs 1 - 5 and 7 and 8 of Section A of Chapter I. That section should, therefore, consist of paragraphs 6, 9 and 10 and such additional paragraphs which would summarize the work of the Commission up to the time of the adoption of the French resolution of 19 August 1948, and the consideration of the outline of Chapter II. The headline of that section should read: "Preparation of the Second Part of the Report to the General Assembly".

Agreed.

/Mr. BINNERTS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, reminded the Commission that the date in the headline of Chapter I still had to be filled.

It was agreed that the date in the headline of Chapter I should read: "25 May - 1 September 1948".

Mr. BINNERTS, Principal Secretary, referred to the discussion at the ninety-fifth meeting. He advised the Commission that the three paragraphs at the end of Chapter V had not been included in the Report before the approval of the Commission had been received at Lake Success.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was glad to hear that and considered the matter closed.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CONVENING OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

The CHAIRMAN reminded the Commission that his chairmanship was expiring at midnight 28 August. He considered it advisable, in view of the fact that several members would be leaving Seoul on 26 August, and since the representative of Syria who should succeed him was in New York, to take some measures in order to maintain a continuity of chairmanship.

After some discussion, it was decided that the representative of the Philippine Republic should continue in the Chair until such time as the Syrian representative or any other representative entitled to take the Chair under the Rules of Procedure, would be able to assume those functions.

The CHAIRMAN felt that it should be understood that although the Syrian representative would not take over the chairmanship on 29 August, that should not interfere with the period of rotation as provided for in the Rules of Procedure. Consequently, Mr. Mughir's period in the Chair would be terminated, in any case, on 12 September 1948.

Agreed.

Mr. SINGH (India) suggested that the Rapporteur be appointed permanent chairman of the Drafting Committee.

It was decided to appoint the Chinese representative in his capacity as Rapporteur, chairman of the Drafting Committee.

/It was

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



It was further decided that the first meeting of the Drafting Committee should be held on Tuesday, 7 September 1948, at 11 a.m., at a place to be notified by the Principal Secretary.

The meeting rose at 12.15 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNTCOK

Document A/AC 19/80

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SECRET

8 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Commission

FROM: Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Chapters I, II, and III, IV, V

Attached you will find a copy of Chapters I, II, and III, as adopted by the Commission in the final reading.

Attachments (3)

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



# CHAPTER I

## CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA, ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE AND COMPOSITION

### Submission of the Korean Problem to the United Nations

1. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a letter to the Secretary of State of the United States of America on 4 September 1947* rejected a United States proposal to submit the problem of the independence of Korea to a Four-Power conversation of the powers adhering to the Moscow Agreement, namely: China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

2. On 17 September 1947, the Acting Secretary of State of the United States, in a letter to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that his government in view of the rejection had decided "to refer the problem of Korean independence to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly of the United Nations."** On the same day the Delegate of the United States to the General Assembly, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, stated during the 82nd Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly that it was the intention of the United States government to present the problem of Korean independence to the current session of the General Assembly.***

3. Again that same day the following communication was received by the Secretary-General from the senior representative of the United States:

---

* Document A/AC.19/W.6, pages 64-66
** Document A/AC.19/W.6, pages 66-67
*** Document A/PV.82, pages 52-55

/New York

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"New York, 17 September 1947

"The Senior Representative of the United States to the General Assembly of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to submit the following items for inclusion on the agenda of the second regular session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

1. .....
2. The problem of the independence of Korea." *

4. During the general debate in the General Assembly, this proposal was opposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** but won the support of the representative of the United Kingdom*** on 18 and 22 September respectively.

5. On 21 September the General Committee at its 38th meeting decided by 12 votes to 2, with no abstentions, to recommend the inclusion of the item proposed by the United States in the agenda. During the discussion, the representatives of the United States, China, Syria, India and the United Kingdom spoke in favour of the proposal, while the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland objected to the inclusion.****

6. The General Assembly discussed the inclusion of the item in the agenda on 23 September 1947 during its 90th and 91st meetings. The proposal was supported by the representatives of Australia, the United States, China, and the United Kingdom and opposed by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The General Assembly voted to include the item on the agenda and decided to refer it to the First Committee for consideration and report by 41 votes to six, with seven abstentions, one delegation being absent. The opposing countries were

---

* Document A/BUR.85
** Document A/PV.84, page 96
*** Document A/PV.86, page 67
**** Document A/BUR/SR.38

/the

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia, while the abstaining members were mainly from the Near East and Africa.*

7. The First (Political and Security) Committee discussed the question of Korea at its 87th through 94th meetings held between 28 October and 5 November 1947.

United States Proposals

8. Meanwhile on 17 October 1947 the United States representative had addressed a letter to the Secretary-General outlining the suggestions which the United States representative proposed to submit for the consideration of Committee I when the problem of Korean independence would come before that body. Enclosed was a draft resolution which recommended that the occupying powers should hold elections in their respective zones not later than 31 March 1948 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

---

* Documents A/PV.90 and A/PV.91

** ANNEX: RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR THE HOLDING OF ELECTIONS AND 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 Temporary 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

/this

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



this Resolution."*

9. It further recommended "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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States." *

10. In addition it would establish a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea which would "(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 it in its judgment developments so require to any competent agency of the Assembly with respect to its activities under the terms of this resolution, and make any recommendations

---

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 Government of Korea, that Government shall take over the functions of government from the military commands and civilian authorities 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 the respective occupying authorities.

(4) The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea shall be available for such consultations and assistance as may be requested and appropriate in connection with the decisions and actions contemplated in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) above.

* Document A/C.1/218 /that

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



that it may wish concerning further United Nations action in maintaining the independence of Korea."*

Discussions in the First Committee

11. After a general discussion in the First Committee during the 87th and 88th meetings, on 28 October 1947, in which the representatives of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Poland, China, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom participated, two main problems emerged: (1) the participation of elected representatives of the Korean people in the discussion; and (2) the withdrawal of the United States and Soviet Union troops from Korea.

USSR Resolutions

12. On 28 October the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted the two following draft resolutions:

1. "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 in the discussion of representatives of the indigenous population, the First Committee resolves:

"To invite elected representatives of the Korean people from northern and southern Korea to take part in the discussion of the question."**

2. "THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HAVING CONSIDERED the resolution of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the simultaneous withdrawal of American and Soviet troops from Korea at the beginning of 1948,

BEARING IN MIND that the aim of that resolution is to accelerate the transformation of Korea into an independent democratic state and to afford the Korean people the possibility of establishing its own national government of Korea,

RECOMMENDS to the Government of the United States of America and to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the simultaneous withdrawal of their troops from Southern and Northern

/Korea

---

* Document A/C.1/218
** Document A/C.1/229

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea respectively at the beginning of 1948, thereby leaving to the Korean people itself the establishment of a national Government of Korea."*

13. The Committee decided to give priority to the discussion of the Soviet draft resolution concerning the invitation to elected Korean representatives to participate in the discussion, since this was a proposal of procedure. The United States representative thereupon submitted an amendment to the Soviet Union draft resolution in which he proposed to establish forthwith a United Nations temporary commission on Korea in order to facilitate and expedite such participation and to ensure that the Korean representatives would in fact be duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees from military authorities in Korea (document A/C.1/230). An amendment was proposed by China (document A/C.1/231) to indicate that representatives from Korea as a whole, not from Northern and Southern Korea, would be desired and to substitute the word "observe" for the word "ensure" in the United States text, since the latter implied some kind of guarantee of the election process. This amendment was accepted by the representative of the United States.

Amendment by the Byelorussian SSR

14. At the ninetieth meeting, the representative of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic submitted an amendment (document A/C.1/234) to the amendment of the United States to the effect that the elected representatives of the Korean people be invited to take part in the consideration of the question in the First Committee and at the plenary meetings of the General Assembly. At the same meeting, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic introduced a draft resolution proposing that the First Committee should discuss the proposal

---

* Document A/C.1/232

/and

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



and amendment of the United States at the time when the substance of the Korean question was discussed (document A/C.1/223).

15. The general debate was concluded at the ninetieth meeting on 30 October. As some of the representatives were of the opinion that the United States amendment should be regarded as a draft resolution, the Chairman put this question to the vote. The Committee decided by forty-three votes to six, with four abstentions that the United States proposal should be regarded as an amendment.

16. The resolution of the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was rejected by forty votes to six, with five abstentions.

17. The amendment of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United States amendment was rejected by thirty-six votes to six, with nine abstentions.

18. After the rejection of the amendment of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the representatives of the Soviet Union, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia, and Poland stated that, as the Korean question could not be discussed in the First Committee and the General Assembly without the participation of Korean representatives, they were unable to take part in the voting on the United States amendment or on amendments thereto.

Adoption of the United States Amendment

19. The amendment of the United States, as amended by the representative of China, read as follows:

> "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

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Recognizing that this question cannot be correctly and fairly resolved without the participation of representatives of the/[illegible]ean population;

The First Committee

1. Recommends 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".

The amendment was voted upon in parts with the following results:

Paragraph 1: forty-one votes to none, with six abstentions;

Paragraph 2: forty-one votes to none, with four abstentions;

Paragraph 3: thirty-nine votes to none, with seven abstentions.

20. The whole amendment was adopted by forty-one votes to none, with seven abstentions.

21. The draft resolution of the Soviet Union (document A/C.1/229) was also put to the vote and was rejected by thirty-five to six, with ten abstentions.

Position of the Soviet Union

22. After the rejection of this resolution the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that if a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea were to be set up after the General Assembly had considered the question without the participation in that body's discussion of representatives of the Korean people, the Soviet Union would not be able to take part in the work of the Commission.

23. He then submitted a resolution proposing to defer the discussion of the substance of the Korean question (document A/C.1/235). This resolution was rejected by the Committee by

/thirty-three

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



thirty-three votes to six, with twelve abstentions.*

Resumption of the General Debate

24. The Committee resumed, at the ninety-first meeting, the general debate on the substantive draft resolutions of the United States and the Soviet Union as contained in documents A/C.1/216 and A/C.1/222. The general debate continued until the ninety-third meeting inclusive, with the following countries participating in the discussion: Australia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

United States Proposal and Amendments

25. At the ninety-second meeting the representative of the United States presented a revised draft resolution (document A/C.1/216/Rev.1). Some of the provisions of this revised draft resolution included parts of the resolution adopted by the First Committee at its ninetieth meeting on 30 October 1947, while others incorporated suggestions made by several delegations during the previous debate. Three amendments to the revised United States draft resolution were introduced.

1. An amendment proposed by the Philippines stressed the necessity of avoiding unilateral action and intervention in Korea (document A/C.1/236).

2. An amendment proposed by India to delete the provision that the elections should be held by the occupying Powers (A/C.1/237).

3. An amendment proposed by China stressed China's

/special

---

* Document A/C.1/SR.91, pages 4 and 5.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



special interest in Korea and its desire to discharge its obligations under the Moscow Agreement (document A/C.1/ 238). This amendment was later withdrawn.

26. At the ninety-fourth meeting held on 6 November 1947, the Committee proceeded to vote on the Soviet draft resolution and the revised United States draft resolution, together with the amendments.

27. The draft resolution of the Soviet Union was rejected by twenty votes to six, with seven abstentions.

28. As a consequence of the rejection of the resolution of the Soviet Union, the representative of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Poland, Yugoslavia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia declared that, since the Korean question could not be discussed without the participation of Korean representatives, they would be unable to take part in the voting on the United States draft resolution or amendments thereto.

29. The amendment submitted by the representative of the Philippines was adopted by thirty-four votes to none, with three abstentions.

30. The amendment submitted by the representative of India was adopted by thirty-four votes to none, with four abstentions.

Adoption of the United States Resolution

31. The United States resolution, as amended*, was adopted by forty-six votes to none, with four abstentions.

The position of the Ukrainian SSR

32. When the United States resolution was put to the vote, the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic declared

---

* Including Chinese and French drafting amendments and sub-amendments adopted during the 94th meeting.

/that

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



that his country could not take part in the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea as proposed in the United States resolution, because no representatives of Korea had been invited to attend the debate. He also said that it would have been better if the Temporary Commission had consisted of neutral persons and not of representatives "obeying government instructions in most cases favorable to United States policy."* (For the text of the RESOLUTIONS recommended for adoption by the General Assembly, see paragraph 34).**

Discussion in the General Assembly

33. The General Assembly discussed the problem of the independence of Korea on 13 and 14 November 1947 during its 111th and 112th plenary meetings. The delegates of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States, the Philippines, China, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Panama, Poland, Norway and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic participated in the debate, which consisted mainly of a restatement of arguments, and counter-arguments made during the meetings of the First Committee.

Adoption of the Report

34. The resolutions recommended by the First Committee were adopted without amendments by forty-three votes to none, with six abstentions. The following countries did not take part in the voting: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia. The resolutions read as follows:

"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

---

* Document A/AC.1/SR.94, page 3.

** Report of the First Committee, containing the text of the adopted resolutions (document A/447) has been used as the principal source of the [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



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. 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

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



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 fulfillment 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." *

Rejection of the USSR Proposal concerning Withdrawal of Troops

35. The proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recommending that the United States of America and the Soviet Union simultaneously withdraw their troops from southern and northern Korea respectively at the beginning of 1948 "thereby leaving to the Korean people itself the establishment of a national government of Korea." (document A/477) was rejected by thirty-four votes to seven, with sixteen abstentions.

---

* Discussion of the financial implications of the adoption of the resolution establishing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is contained in the following documents: A/C.5/208; A/C.5/W.52; A/C.5/216; A/C.5/SR.95 and SR.96; A/461.

/Letters

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Letters by the Secretary-General

36. After the resolutions of the General Assembly were adopted a letter dated 24 November 1947 was transmitted to all Member Governments of the United Nations, enclosing the text of the two resolutions and drawing attention to paragraph 7 of Resolution II.

37. A letter dated 24 November 1947 was transmitted to the nine Member Governments of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, requesting that the names of their representatives on the Commission be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

38. A letter dated 24 November 1947, signed by the Secretary-General, was sent to the Governments of the United States of America and the Soviet Union enclosing texts of the two resolutions and drawing attention to paragraph 6 of Resolution II. To this letter, the Acting United States representative to the United Nations replied in a letter dated 11 December 1947, as follows:

> "I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of November 24, 1947, enclosing the text of the two resolutions concerning the problem of the independence of Korea which were adopted by the General Assembly at its 112th plenary meeting on November 14, 1947. My Government has noted your emphasis on Paragraph 6 of the substantive part of the second resolution and has instructed me to state that, as you are no doubt aware, the United States Government has been very happy to afford the fullest assistance and facilities to members of the Secretariat who are now preparing for the work of the Korean Commission. It is a pleasure to add that the United States authorities, both here and in South Korea, will continue to give the fullest assistance to the Korean Commission in an endeavor to assist in the fulfillment of the terms of the Assembly's resolution."

39. At the time of the first meeting of the Commission in Seoul, Korea, no reply had yet been received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Government or from the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.*

---

* Further reference to this correspondence is made in Chapter IV of this report: Summary of the main activities of the Commission the Sub-Committees and the Field Observation Groups.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Composition of the Commission

40. According to the Resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission was to consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, China, El Salvador, France, India, Philippines, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. On 5 December 1947 the first appointments of representatives were announced, followed on 10 and 15 December by others.

41. At the first meeting of the Commission in Seoul, Korea, on 12 January 1948, the following representatives were present: G.H. JACKSON (Australia), G. S. PATTERSON (Canada), LIU Yu-Wan (China), Jean PAUL-BONCOUR (France), K.P.S. MENON (India), M. ARRAL (Philippines), Z. EJABI (Syria). No representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was present. The delegation of El Salvador arrived on 29 January 1948.*

The Secretariat

42. The Secretariat of the Commission, totalling twenty-seven persons, was headed by Victor Chi-Tsai HOO, Assistant Secretary-General, and by Petrus J. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary. In Addition the Secretariat consisted of a Deputy Principal Secretary, a Legal Counsellor and four Assistant Secretaries, an Information Officer, in charge of press relations, and an Administrative Officer in charge of all administrative affairs. The Secretariat included also a Finance Officer, a Documents Officer, a translator, interpreters, verbatim reporters, precis-writers and secretary-typists. Korean interpreters and translators were recruited locally.*

---

* Complete lists of delegations and secretariat staff during the period covered by this report are given in Volume II, Annex II.

/Opinion

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Opinion on the work of the Secretariat

48. At the proposal of the representative of France, the Commission unanimously decided at its thirty-eighth meeting, on 6 May 1948, to add at the end of Chapter I the following paragraph expressing appreciation of the work of the Secretariat:

> "The Commission wishes to pay tribute to the untiring work and devotion to duty shown by the members of this relatively small Secretariat under the able guidance and leadership of Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, under difficult material conditions and without benefiting by such financial advantages as would have provided adequate compensation for the often strenuous effort that was physically and mentally required of them."

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



## CHAPTER II

## ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

(Chairmen and Rapporteur of the Commission: Chairmen of the Sub-Committees: establishment of Field Observation Groups*)

1. During the period 12 January - 4 June 1948, the Commission held two public meetings and fifty-six private meetings; forty-one meetings of the Commission were held in Seoul, Korea, and seventeen in Shanghai, China.

Office of the Chairman**

2. The first meeting of the Commission was held in Seoul, on 12 January 1948. Since all the representatives of the Commission were not present at that time, it was decided to elect a temporary Chairman until such time as Commission decided to elect a permanent Chairman.

3. Mr. K. P. S. Menon (India) was unanimously elected temporary Chairman at the first plenary meeting.

4. At the eighth plenary meeting, held on 4 February 1948, the Commission unanimously elected Mr. K.P.S. Menon (India) permanent Chairman. It was also decided at the eighth meeting that in the absence of the Chairman, acting chairmanship should be assumed by members of the Commission for a period of fifteen days, and that the order of rotation should be left to the decision of the representatives themselves.

5. During the absence of the permanent Chairman from Seoul between 15 February and 5 March inclusive, Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour (France) and Mr. Liu Yu-wan (China) served successively as Acting Chairmen.

6. In view of the imminent departure from Seoul of Mr. K.P.S. Menon (India) the permanent Chairman, the Commission decided, at its twenty-sixth meeting, to have a rotating chairmanship for periods of fifteen days in the English alphabetical order of States Members of the Commission, beginning with the name of the country drawn by lot. The name of France was drawn and Mr. Paul-Boncour (France) assumed the Chair on 17 March 1948

/document

---

* A summary of the main activities of the Commission, the Sub-Committees, and the field Observation Groups is contained in Chapter IV

** See Rules of Procedure, Rules 9 and 11 (document A/AC.19/38

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(document A/AC.19/81).

7. Provision was made as follows for the following representatives to assume the chairmanship for periods of fifteen days each:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. I.J. Bahadur Singh (India) | 1-15 April 1948 |
| Mr. R. Lukas (Philippine Republic) | 16-30 April 1948 |
| Mr. Y. Mughir (Syria) | 1-15 May 1948 |
| Mr. S.H. Jackson (Australia) | 16-30 May 1948 |
| Mr. G.S. Patterson (Canada) | 31 May -14 June 1948 |
| Mr. Liu Yu-Wan (China) | 15-29 June 1948 |
| Mr. M.A.P. Valle (El Salvador) | 30 June-14 July 1948 |
| Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour (France) | 15-29 July 1948 |

Office of the Rapporteur*

8. At the eighth plenary meeting of the Commission, the Office of Rapporteur was created and Mr. Liu Yu-Wan (China) was unanimously elected Rapporteur.

Sub-Committees and Observation Groups

9. The following sub-committees and observation groups were established by the Commission in the course of its work at Seoul:

Sub-Committee 1

10. Sub-committee 1, comprising representatives of Canada, France, Syria and later China*, was established by a resolution (document A/AC.19/9/Corr.1) adopted at the fifth plenary meeting on 17 January 1948, to consider ways and means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections in Korea.

11. Mr. E. Djabi (Syria) was elected Chairman at the first meeting. After the departure of Mr. Djabi, a rotation acting-chairmanship rule was adopted which placed Mr. Manet (France) in the chair at the fourth, sixth and fifteenth meetings; Mr. Patterson (Canada) at the fifth meeting, and Mr. Mughir (Syria) at the seventh To fourteenth meetings.

Sub-Committee 2

12. Sub-Committee 2, comprising representatives of Australia, China, France, the Philippines and later El Salvador**, was established by a

/resolution

---

* See Rules of Procedure, Rules 9 and 11 (document A/AC.19/38).

** The representative of China was appointed to the Sub-Committee at the fourteenth meeting of the Commission on 13 February 1948.

*** The representative of El Salvador was appointed to the Sub-Committee at the seventh meeting of the Commission on 31 January 1948.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



resolution (document A/AC.18/11) adopted at the fifth plenary meeting on 17 January 1948 to (a) examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat and (b) secure statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

13. Mr. S. M. Jackson (Australia) was elected Chairman at the first meeting. In the absence of Mr. Jackson in Tokyo, Mr. R. Luna (Philippine Republic) was elected Acting Chairman for the twentieth meeting on 17 February 1948, and Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour (France) for the twenty-eighth meeting on 27 March 1948.

Sub-Committee 2

14. Sub-Committee 2 was established by a resolution (document A/AC.18/13) adopted at the sixth meeting of the Commission on 19 January 1948 to examine the electoral laws and regulations of North and South Korea, and in the performance of this function, to acquaint itself with the view of Korean, Soviet and United States officials and experts.

15. At the outset the Sub-committee consisted of the representatives of Canada, France, the Philippines and Syria. At its seventh meeting, the Commission decided that the representative of El Salvador would take the place of the representative of France. At the fourteenth meeting of the Commission, the representative of China was appointed to the Sub-Committee.

16. At its first meeting, Mr. M. Arrama (Philippine Republic) was elected Chairman and Mr. G. S. Patterson (Canada) was elected Rapporteur. At the third meeting, Mr. R. Luna (Philippine Republic) was elected Acting Chairman for the period of the absence of Mr. Arrama.

Ad Hoc Sub-Committee

17. At the twenty-fifth plenary meeting of the Commission on 16 March 1948, an Ad Hoc Sub-Committee, consisting of the representatives of China, France, the Philippines and Syria, was established to consider methods of observation during the election period (document A/AC.18/W.38).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



16. The Sub-Committee held two meetings under the chairmanship of Mr. Paul-Boncour (France), and submitted its report to the Commission (document A/AC.19/84), which adopted it with amendments at the twenty-seventh plenary meeting on 20 March 1948 (document A/AC.19/85).

Main Committee

19. At the twenty-seventh plenary meeting on 20 March 1948, the Commission established a Main Committee to take over the existing functions of the three Sub-committees on 20 March 1948 and to assume additional functions growing out of the plan for observing elections, as adopted by the Commission (document A/AC.19/86).

20. A representative of each member would be entitled to sit on the Main Committee, but the membership of the Committee would rotate in accordance with the willingness of members to undertake periodic duties with the field Observation Groups. It was decided at the outset to follow the procedure of the Commission as regards chairmanship and that the Chairman of the Commission would also be the Chairman of the Main Committee (document A/AC.19/81).

21. The procedure referred to in paragraphs 18 and 19 was adopted because of the limited personnel of the delegations.

Observation Groups

22. At the twenty-seventh plenary meeting on 20 March 1948, the Commission decided to establish field observation groups to observe the election programme in each of the provinces and during the most significant stages of the election period (document A/AC.19/86).

23. During the pre-election period, observation groups, not exceeding four in number, and composed of representatives and members of the Secretariat, carried out observations in all provinces of South Korea, as well as in the City of Seoul. Three groups observed the election programme during the week ending 10 April 1948 (document A/AC.19/SO.4/SR.4 - Annexes) and four groups during the week ending 24 April 1948 (documents A/AC.19 /SO.5/SR.7 - SO.6/SR.6 - SO.7/SR.6 and SO.8/SR.1). The organization and

/travel

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



travel itinerary of these groups are reproduced in documents A/AC.10/W.42/Add.1, Add.3 and Add.5.

24. On 7 May 1948, nine groups were organized to observe the elections during the period preceding and including the election day (document A/AC.10/W.42/Add.6/Rev.1).

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAPTER III

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOREA - A BRIEF REVIEW

1. From 1910 until 1945 Korea formed part of the Japanese Empire. Her political, economic and social life was rigidly controlled by Japan. Following the declaration of war against Japan by the Allied Powers, the future status of Korea became a matter of inter-Allied concern.

Inter-Allied Agreements Concerning Korea

2. (a) Independence: At the Cairo Conference between the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and China, the following declaration was issued on 1 December 1943:

> "The aforesaid three Great Powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent."

In the Potsdam Declaration of 26 July 1945, setting out the terms for Japan's surrender, the representatives of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and China reaffirmed the Cairo declaration regarding Korean independence*. In their declaration of war against Japan on 8 August 1945, the Soviet Government expressed their adherence to the Potsdam declaration.** Finally, at the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow in December 1945, a more detailed agreement was entered into between the representatives of the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, and the United Kingdom, to which the Chinese Government subsequently adhered. The text of the communique 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

---

* "8. The terms of the Cairo declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and such minor islands as we determine."

** "True to its duty to the Allies, the Soviet Government has accepted the proposals and has associated itself with the Allied declaration of July 26." (document A/AC.19/W.6, page 2)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



domination in Korea, there shall be set up a provisional Korean democratic government which shall take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport, and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

"2. In order 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 recommendations worked out by the commission shall be presented for the consideration of the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, the United Kingdom, and the United States prior to final decision by the two Governments represented on the joint commission.

"3. It shall be the task of the joint commission, with the participation of the provisional Korean democratic government and of the Korean democratic organizations, to work out measures also for helping and assisting (trusteeship) the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

"The proposals of the joint commission shall be submitted, following consultation with the provisional Korean government, for the joint consideration of the Governments of the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and China for the working out of an agreement concerning a four-power trusteeship of Korea for a period of up to five years.

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

(b) Military Considerations: 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

---

* The Department of State Bulletin, December 30, 1945, page 1035, for statement of Secretary of State Byrnes in this regard and C. M. McCune "Korea: the First Year of Liberation", Pacific Affairs, March 1947, page 9. Documentary evidence of the proceedings at Yalta and Potsdam is not yet available.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Military Occupation and Government

3. 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 parallel, respectively, and this remained the line of demarcation of the American and Soviet zones of military occupation.

4. In the north, the Soviet authorities promptly ousted the Japanese administration, and in its stead, established an administration based on a network of "People's Committees". A central government organ, the "Provisional People's Committee for North Korea", was established in February 1946. Mr. Kim Il Sung, a veteran Korean Communist and anti-Japanese partisan leader in Manchuria, became president of the Provisional people's Committee. Various political parties, of which the chief were the Labour (formerly the Communist), the Democratic, and Independence parties, were united into a single "New People's Party".

5. During the summer of 1946, the groundwork was laid for an elective form of government based upon 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, and some smaller parties.

6. Elections for membership in the municipal, county, and provincial People's Committees were held 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."

7. 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

---

* As quoted from Pravda and Izvestia by O.K. McCune, Korea's Postwar Political Problems, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1947, page 25.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Northern Korea. It did so, apparently, by constituting itself as the Assembly. 21 and 22 February. Its 237 members were divided as follows among the parties*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Labour Party | — | 69 |
| Democratic Party | — | 29 |
| Chondo-Kyo Party | — | 29 |
| Independents | — | 80 |
| | | 237 . |

8. Prior to the entry of United States military forces into Korea, a "People's Republic" had been set up on 6 September 1945, following a national congress in Seoul attended by local representatives from all parts of Korea. This "People's Republic", under the leadership of the well-known Korean political leader Lyuh Woon Hyung, claimed governmental authority. The American military authorities did not recognise this organisation 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 declaration 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. Originally all parties in South Korea had been opposed to trusteeship. Then suddenly, late in December 1945, the South Korean Communists changed their position in line with the attitude of the Soviet Union, and from then on advocated strict adherence to the terms of the Moscow agreement, including the issue of trusteeship. 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 (ninety 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

---

* Ibid.

** Ibid: page 12

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



declaration, and for independence, and won nearly all available seats.

9. The election was reported to have been accompanied by coercion and other questionable means.* Mr. Kim Kiusic, 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".**

10. The American command did, indeed, annul elections in Seoul and in one province, but at the re-election, candidates of similar right-wing political faith won the seats wanted.

11. 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 forty-five appointive seats of the Legislature.

12. Meanwhile the following political trends had developed. At the right, there were the Korean Democratic Party (Hankook Min Chou Tang), The National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, and the Korean Independence Party. The first was the party of conservative landowners, headed by Mr. Kim Song Soo. The National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence was the creation of the important rightist leader, Mr. Rhee Syngman. Mr. Kim Koo, leader of the provisional government created in 1919 in Chungking, was most influential in the Independence Party, but wielded also some power in Mr. Rhee's Association. Mr. Kim Koo's provisional government had come over from Chungking late in 1945 and on several occasions sought to proclaim itself as the government of Korea. The United States authorities, however, rejected such claims.

13. More moderate elements of the right were concentrated in the Left Wing

/Party

---

* C.W. McCune: Pacific Affairs, March 1947, page 7

** Summation of United States Army Military Government Activities in Korea. No. 14, November 1946, page 18.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Party with leaders such as Ahn Chae Hong, later appointed first Civil Administrator in the South Korean administration established under United States Military Government.

14. The moderate left concentrated around the late Lyuh Woon Hyung, who for some time worked in coalition with extreme 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 People's Party, following the apparent failure of all attempts to effect a coalition of left-wing groups. Lyuh was assassinated 19 July 1947 in Seoul, leaving this important group without any outstanding leader.

15. The extreme left contained a number of parties and groups, of which the Communist Party, later renamed and reorganized as the South Korean Labour Party, was the most important. Its leader, Mr. Pak Hoan Young, a forty-five year old underground leader, had spent ten 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.

16. A number of attempts, meanwhile, were 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 extreme left in such a grouping. The American command, on the other hand, for a while inclined toward a coalition around Mr. Rhee, until it was felt that his inflexible extreme rightist position provided no basis for any stable and representative political combination.

17. Coalition attempts at the center resulted in the formation of a "Coalition Committee" in May 1946, in which Messrs. Kimm Kiusic, Ahn Chae Hong, and Lyuh Woon Hyung cooperated and discussed current political affairs with the American command. It also nominated members for appointment by the Commanding General to the Interim Legislative Assembly.

/work of the

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Work of the Joint Commission in 1946

18. 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 decision, a deadlock 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 ... 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.

19. In a letter dated 6 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

---

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

** Letter of Soviet Foreign Minister V. Molotov to the United States Secretary of State, April 19, 1947 (document A/AC.19/W.6, pages 19-22)

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



under the terms of the Moscow agreement on the basis of respect for the democratic rights of freedom of opinion."

20. In his letters dated 18 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.

Reconvening of Work of Joint Commission, May 1947

21. 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 Communique 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

/Mr. Kim Koo

---

* Document A/AC.19/W.6, pages 23-24

** A general declaration of willingness to uphold the Moscow agreement and abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission. For text of the declaration included in the Communique of 18 April 1946, see document A/AC.19/W.6, page 6.

*** Letter of Acting Secretary of State Lovett to Soviet Foreign Minister, 26 August 1947, document A/AC.19/W.6, pages 83-84. The quotation is from the letter of the Soviet Foreign Minister to the United States Secretary of State, May 7, 1947, document A/AC.19/W.6, page 24.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. Kim Koo should not be eligible for consultation unless they had officially and publicly announced withdrawal from the anti-trusteeship coalition."

(b) Restrictions on freedom of speech and opinion. The United States representative objected to the alleged exclusion from the Soviet list of consultees 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", if "these persecutions ... do not immediately and completely cease."**

(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

---

* Letter of Foreign Minister Molotov to the United States Secretary of State, 23 August 1947, document A/AC.19/W.6, pages 61-62.

** Molotov: Loc. cit.

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

**** Letter of Acting Secretary of State Lovett to Foreign Minister Molotov, 26 August 1947, document A/AC.19/W.6, page 62.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Representation of the northern and southern zones in the Assembly was to be equal.

United States Proposal to refer the Question to the Four Powers.

22. On 26 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.

23. The Chinese and United Kingdom Governments accepted the proposal for the Four-Power meeting. In a letter to the United States Secretary of State, dated 4 September 1947, the Soviet Foreign Minister announced refusal by the Soviet Government to participate in the proposed Four-Power discussions, and rejected the United States proposals regarding the establishment of a provisional Korean government. The United States proposal was decried "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. The United States Government then brought the question of Korean independence before the United Nations (See Chapter I).

/Political

---

* Letter of Acting Secretary of State Lovett to Foreign Minister Molotov, 26 August 1947, document A/AC.18/W/8, page 62.

** Document A/AC.18/W.8, page 64-67.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Political Activity in South Korea during the Second Half of 1947

24. Meanwhile the sessions of the Joint Commission had been accompanied by increased activity of the Korean political parties. Anti-trusteeship demonstrations were held in Seoul at the end of June and when the U. S. Chief Commissioner censured the instigators for their actions, a vigorous protest was made on July 4 by 150 representatives of 70 rightist organizations. The petitions demanded the establishment of a Korean Provisional Government by a general election in North and South Korea, the resignation of the Civil Administrator and the suspension of the official newspaper of the South Korea Labour Party.

25. The leftist parties, on the other hand, tried to discredit their opponents branding them as pro-Japanese and "national traitors" and contrasting their own support of the Joint Commission to this Rightist opposition. The collapse of the Joint Commission's negotiations was welcomed by the rightists who had hoped for an advocated such a result. The leftists were disheartened and blamed the United States for it.

26. After the Korean question had been referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations, the attitude of the political parties and leaders was mainly reflected in their reaction to the several proposals under discussion at United Nations headquarters.

27. The rightist parties and some moderate groups favoured immediate elections. The rightist National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence at this time proposed that Mr. Rhee should be sent to Lake Success as representative of the Korean people.

28. Moderate leaders meanwhile were engaged in a number of attempts at organization and consolidation. In September the Democratic Independence Party came into being, largely as a result of the work of Messrs. Kim Kiusic and Ahn Chai Hong.

29. A further consolidation of the moderate parties of the center was effected in October with the formation of the National Independence Federation. Again Mr. Kim Kiusic and Mr. Ahn Chai Hong were the prime

/movers

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



movers of this Federation which contained among others the Liberal Democratic Party, the Democratic Korean Independence Party, the New Progressive Party and the Popular Alliance.

30. The objectives of the Federation were (1) a joint conference of North and South Korean political leaders; (2) a general election; (3) withdrawal of American and Russian troops; (4) the unification of the Moderate elements in South Korean politics. On 20 December, the National Independence Federation, now containing fifteen participating political groups ranging from moderate right to moderate left, held its first meeting in Seoul. Among its policies were a meeting of North and South Korean political party representatives to expedite the establishment of a unified government and the immediate recall of American and Soviet troops.

31. Leftist activities were highlighted by a statement of the Chief of Police concerning planned riots for 15 August 1947. It was alleged that the South Korean Labour Party had developed an elaborate plan to discredit the Korean police and the United States in Korea. In this atmosphere of excitement, accompanied by all sorts of rumors and reports, the rightist parties felt justified in demanding that all parties and social organizations connected with the South Korea Labour Party be dismissed. On 9 August the police began to arrest suspects. It should be noted that eventually no riots developed.*

32. In the rightist camp throughout the second half of 1947, there were rumors of attempts to merge the rightist forces of Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Rhee Syngman, but while these seemed often near fruition, they never really materialised.

The Situation at the End of the Year

33. Meanwhile, during November the attitudes of the Korean political parties towards an election under the auspices of the United Nations became clearer. An attempt was made to form a group advocating a joint

/meeting

---

* See South Korea Government Activities, No. 25, October 1947, page 134.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



meeting of North and South Korean political leaders known as the Council of Twelve Parties, but before the month was over, the extreme Rightists had withdrawn and the whole movement foundered upon the question as to whether, in case of a Soviet boycott, there should be elections in South Korea alone.

34. Around the end of the year 1947, the attitudes towards the United Nations Commission appeared to be as follows: the extreme Rightists were favourable, while the extreme Leftist group continued to oppose the Commission; Mr. Kim Koo and his Korean Independence Party were wavering in giving a decision regarding support of a South Korea election. The moribund Council of Twelve Parties (of the moderate Left) was clearly in favour of an election, but only if held in both North and South Korea. Mr. Kimm Kiusic gave no indication of his attitude. But it is worthy of note that when, on 13 December, the official National Reception Committee was organized to receive the United Nations Commission, both Mr. Kimm Kiusic and Mr. Kim Koo joined with Mr. Kim and other extreme Rightists and consented to have Mr. Chough Pyong Ok, Director of the Department of Police, as Chairman. Mr. Rhee meanwhile continued his propaganda for immediate elections.

<u>South Korean Political Organizations at the Beginning of 1948*</u>

35. The organization of political parties and movements in South Korea is a relatively recent development and in consequence they tend to be for the most part of a fluctuating character. New parties and combinations emerge and political alignments change, often at short notice. A characteristic feature of South Korean political life is the large number of political groups, many of them small in size and whose origins are to be found in personal rather than ideological factors. The officially claimed membership frequently bears little relation to their actual political significance. A related characteristic is that "social organizations", in the terminology of the United States—Soviet Union Joint Commission, frequently have a decided political orientation and programme. Examples may be found not

/only

---

* Concerning political organizations in North Korea, see paragraphs 6-7 above. Additional reliable information has not been available.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



only amongst the trade unions but in cultural, civic and professional organizations.* In January 1948 the total number of political parties and social organizations registered at the national level in accordance with United States Army Military Government in Korea Ordinance No.55 was 364.**

36. While, therefore, it would be unreal to set down any rigid classification, certain major parties and organizations which have maintained some consistency of political attitude and organizational form may be distinguished. It is to be noted that the major parties of the Right, since they appear to have the advantage of some influence in the South Korean Administration, have been able to develop an effective network of organization covering the whole of the country. The Leftist parties, on the other hand, in present circumstances do not enjoy the same favourable position and thus have not been able to maintain an effective and comprehensive framework of organization.

37. On the Right, the major organizations were the Hankook (Korean) Democratic Party (Chairman: Mr. Kim Sung Soo), the National Association

/for the

---

* Volume II, Annex VI, document A/AC.19/80/Rev.1.

** Memorandum, 22 January 1948, Headquarters United States Army Military Government in Korea: Department of Public Information, Bureau of Public Opinion.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence (Chairman: Mr. Rhee Syngman), the Korean Independence Party (Chairman: Mr. Kim Koo), the Chosun Democratic Party, representing refugees from North Korea, of which the Chairman in absentia was Mr. Cho Man Sik*, and the various youth organizations, including the Dai Dong Youth Group, the North West Youth Association, the General Alliance of Korean Young Men, and the Great Korean Independent Young Men's Group. The influential National Youth, Inc., sponsored officially by United States Military Government, should also be mentioned, though its constitution declares it to be "non-political .... as a movement".**

38. The Hankook Democratic Party is probably the most effectively organized of the Rightist groups. It has the support of some of the largest landowners in Korea and through its connexions in the rural areas has been able to build up a relatively wide-spread network of local organization. It has been suggested that the party had the goodwill of the whole Korean administration and more articularly, of the members of the National Police. These claims were repudiated both by the Chairman of the party and the Director of National Police.

39. The National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence was in its origins less a political party than a combination of various societies and individuals pledged to the general objective of the early attainment of Korean independence. In the period of preparation for the elections, however, and in presenting candidates, the Association served as the organizational means for extending Mr. Rhee Syngman's political influence throughout South Korea. To a considerable extent his influence derives also from the support accorded by certain of the Rightist youth organizations.

---

/40. The Korean

* Reported to be under house detention in North Korea.

** Document A/AC.19/W.39/Add.3.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



40. The Korean Independence Party, which does not appear to have the same efficient organization as the above-mentioned parties, has gained a large measure of its support from the personal prestige of its leader, Mr. Kim Koo, who embodies the traditions of the struggle for independence centered in the Provisional Government established after the Declaration of Independence of 1 March 1919. Mr. Kim's influence is further strengthened by his following among certain sections of the youth organizations.

41. The youth organizations of the Right, several of them having a large membership, are undoubtedly important political factors in South Korea. Though not organized as political parties, some of them, in particular the Nai Dong Youth Group and the National Youth organization, sponsored their own candidates in the elections of 10 May. In the main they have served as an important auxiliary for the political leaders to whom they attach their allegiance.

42. The Moderate political groups established as a loosely-knit coalition the National Independence Federation which, early in 1948, embraced 14 political parties of Moderate and moderate Left persuasion and some 40 social organizations.* Being of very recent origin, the Federation has had little time in which to develop an effective organization outside Seoul, though branches exist in some of the provinces.

43. The grouping of Moderate and Leftist parties, together with the Rightist Korean Independence Party (subject to reservations concerning action by the Council), was established at the end of 1947 as the South Korean Political Parties Council. Its more important original members, in addition to the Korean Independence Party, included: the Labouring People's Party, Democratic Korean Independence Party, Democratic Independence Party, New Progressive Party, Social Democratic Party, and the

/People's

---

* Paragraphs 29-30 above and document A/AC.19/SC.4 (Annex).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



People's League (Alliance). The Council continued as a political entity though with some internal dissensions over policy, reflected in the withdrawal of some of the more moderate groups. For the most part its component parties are members also of the National Independence Federation and on major issues such as those of the elections in South Korea and the proposal for a joint conference of North and South political leaders, the views of the two organizations have been similar, though leftist views were more evident in the Council.

44. The major political organizations of the Left were the South Korea Labour Party (former Communist party), the Democratic National (People's) Front, the People's Republican Party, the Chundo-Kyo Young Friends' Party and the Labouring People's Party. (The latter's leadership has reflected both moderate and leftist influences within the party.) If any distinction is to be made amongst the parties and organizations of the Left, it would be in terms of the extent to which any group adheres to the clearly defined Communist line of policy expressed in the programme of the South Korea Labour Party. A distinctive organization of the Left is the Democratic National Front, which is a broad federation of political parties, trade unions, farmers', women's, cultural and other associations. It has maintained a consistent South Korea Labour Party ideology in its leadership, though variations of political programme may occur in some of the constituent bodies.

45. Following the disturbances of August 1947, many of the extreme leftist leaders were arrested for alleged violation of existing laws and ordinances and by the beginning of 1948, the major organizations of the extreme Left continued their activities underground. How far the changed circumstances had weakened their political influence, it would be difficult to estimate, but the attempt to initiate a "general strike" on 7 February 1948, met with little apparent response beyond localised attacks on police stations and communications (see paragraphs 63-65).

/Structure

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Structure of Government in South Korea

46. The framework of governmental authority within which the above political groups operated was that of the South Korean Interim Government. While in the first stages of the occupation, the United States authorities replaced the out-going Japanese administrative personnel almost completely with Americans, the officially declared policy was that of "Koreanization" four purposes of government and administration. In the words of the United States Military Governor:

> "I want more and more responsibility placed on the Koreans and more and more I desire that the Americans withdraw to positions that are purely advisory and inspectoral... It has been our objective from the beginning to get the Korean government organized so that it could run itself in exactly the same manner, subject only to limited controls to be exercised by the Americans."*

47. The main steps taken in carrying out this policy were:

(a) the entire replacement of the American elements in the executive branch of the Military Government (The Directorate) by Koreans in August 1946 and the vesting of responsibility in the Directorate, consisting of 22 departments and bureaus headed by a Korean Civil Administrator, for the executive functions of Military Government. All members of the Directorate were appointed by the Military Governor and acted under his authority, while in each department and bureau, both centrally and in the provinces, American officials participated in an advisory capacity.

(b) the establishment of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly under United States Army Military Government in Korean Ordinance No. 118 of 24 August as " a Korean Legislative body."** The Assembly was declared competent

/to enact

---

* Summation of United States Army Military Government Activities in Korea. No. 19, April 1947, page 11.

** See paragraphs 8-11 above.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to "enact ordinances on matters affecting general welfare and interest and on such matters as may be referred to it by the Military Governor", but such ordinances had effect as law only when concurred in by the Military Governor. In the event that the Military Government did not concur in any ordinance, he "will return it to the legislature with a written statement of reasons for non-concurrence". The Military Governor also had power to dissolve the Assembly, approve new elections, and require new elections to be held. Section XI of the Ordinance further indicated that "all duties and powers of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly under this ordinance shall be exercised under the authority of the Military Government in Korea, until the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government."

(c) The establishment of an All-Korean judicial system.

48. The changes leading to the establishment of the South Korean Interim Government were formally recognized in Ordinance No. 141 of 7 May 1947, which set out inter alia that:

> "The Korean elements of the United States Army Military Government in Korea concerned with governing Korea south of the 38 degree north latitude, including the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary branches, are hereby designated as South Korean Interim Government."

The situation at the beginning of 1948 thus appeared to be that a self-contained unit, composed solely of Koreans and operating in the legislative, executive and judicial spheres, had been developed within the framework of United States Military Government to assume responsibilities analagous to those of the normal governmental process.

49. However, in each sphere, legislative, executive and judicial, the supreme authority of the Military Governor prevailed. Executive acts of

/the Directorate

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Directorate and the bills passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly required his approval. In two important cases, namely those of the Special Law Dealing with National Traitors, Collaborators and Profiteers and of the Temporary Constitution of Korea (Chosun), both passed by the Legislative Assembly, the non-concurrence of the Military Governor, in the face of considerable pressure from members of the Assembly, prevented the measures from taking effect of law."

80. A further limiting condition on the authority of the South Korean Interim Government has been the presence of American advisors in the central departments and in the provincial administrations (Chief Civil Affairs Officers). It has been stated that such advisors, in practice, assumed more than a purely advisory role and, for some time, exerted a considerable influence in the shaping of policy.** Commenting on the relation between the United States advisors and their respective Korean directors (heads of Departments) the Military Governor, Major General William F. Dean, stated at a press conference on 12 February 1948:

> "As long as the U. S. is holding representatives of the U. S. responsible for funds appropriated by the U. S., the U. S. is going to look to the Advisor to see that these funds are distributed to the ultimate recipient according to the dictates of the Congress which appropriated these funds. The Advisor is going to be held responsible to me. For Korean funds the Korean Director is responsible. For the Police Department, as far as the protection of the Korean people and the Korean government is concerned, the Director of Police is concerned. I feel that I am responsible if things get so out of hand that the whole economy of South Korea is damaged to such an extent that we fail in our mission in establishing a democratic stable government. In the overall analysis, if action is taken by any Director as long as I am here that I feel is going to wreck our efforts in establishing a stable government for the Koreans, then I feel I am responsible."***

/81. As for

---

* South Korea: Interim Government Activities, No. 27, December 1947, page 201

** G. M. McCune: Korea's Postwar Political Problems, pages 15-16

*** Press Release, 12 February 1948: South Korean Interim Government, Department of Public Information.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/80

51. As far as local government is concerned, on 13 November 1946 Military Government Ordinance No. 126 provided for the election under democratic principles of local officials from village councillors and headmen up to mayor and provincial governor. However, in view of deeply-rooted traditions, the Ordinance could not be put into effect and such officials continued to be appointive. From the viewpoint of Korean social development the proposed change was significant. The local unit of government assumes great importance in a predominantly rural community where communications are poor and illiteracy widespread. In the absence of elected officials, the formal machinery developed by the Japanese remained the basis of local administration. Thus one observes a graded system of authority from the provincial governor or mayor downwards to the village headman and the Pan* leader. In the village, township or ward of a city, the influence of the latter, in their respective fields, is all-pervasive. Their significance in political life as well as in matters of day-to-day local administration can scarcely be over-estimated.

Police and Security Forces

52. A factor of special significance in the South Korean Interim Government is the position held by the Director of National Police. The Civil Administrator, Mr. Ahn Chai Keng, chief official of the Directorate of the Interim Government, indicated in a hearing before Sub-Committee 2 that the Director of National Police was nominally responsible to the Civil Administrator as far as the routine aspects of his governmental functions were concerned. The Civil Administrator stated further, however, that "in the technical part, it is not quite well understood by the Department of the National Police that whatever the Civil Administrator says must be obeyed. This is not well performed yet."** The

/Director

---

* "Block association" of 10-20 households.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13, page 5

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Director of National Police himself stated to Sub-Committee 2 that, while he was appointed by and was responsible to the Military Governor, in the exercise of his functions "personal power has been given to me direct by the Military Governor."*

53. The director of National Police in March 1948 had at his disposal a total strength of 20,185 officers and men, of whom 1,936 were officers."**

It was emphasized by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, in a statement before Sub-Committee 2 on 7 February 1948, that:

> "The police force strength of South Korea is at the rate of less than 1.5 men per thousand people. The over-all for the United States is almost two per thousand, and in the cities of the United States (I say the United States because it is my own country and I know it best) it runs well over two per thousand people. By these standards in numbers, I can establish that we are under-policed in South Korea. The constabulary and our soldiers do not perform police duty. Neither of them is engaged at present, nor have they been engaged to a great extent in law enforcement."***

54. As indicated by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, the South Korean constabulary, which in the first months of 1948 had a strength of approximately 23,000, have not normally engaged in police duties of law enforcement but had the duties of guarding important establishments, including docks, warehouses, railroad bridges and tunnels, ships in port, etc.**** However, in emergency situations, such as that which arose in April and May on Cheju Island, where guerilla attacks on police stations and registration places were frequent*****, the services of the constabulary were utilized to reinforce the police.

/55. Various

---

* Document A/AC.18/SC.2/PV.14

** Document A/AC.18/W.32.

*** Document A/AC.18/SC.2/PV.16

**** Document A/AC.18/W.33.

***** Documents A/AC.18/SC.2/SR.6 and A/AC.18/SC.12/SR.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.18/80

Attitudes to the Commission

36. Various attitudes were assumed by the major political groups toward the Commission after arrival in Seoul early in January 1948. At first, all, with the exception of the extreme left and certain closely allied leftist parties, announced with varying emphasis their appreciation and support. Once it became clear, however, by the beginning of February, that it would be impossible for the Commission to observe elections North of the 38th parallel, and particularly after the decision of the Interim Committee, the Korean Independence Party and most parties of the National Independence Federation modified their attitude towards the Commission and expressed opposition to the holding of elections under the observation of the Commission in part of Korea only. The major leftist parties and organizations, with some variation of emphasis, urged from the time of the Commission's arrival, that it should cease its activities and leave the Koreans to settle their problems themselves. A characteristic charge levelled at the Commission by these groups was that it acted only as the servant of United States "imperialism".

The Elections Issue

37. By the end of January the question of elections had become the issue upon which all political interests and attitudes were concentrated. Before it was made certain that elections could not be held throughout Korea the major political organizations, excepting those of the extreme left and its affiliates, were in principle in favour of an election under the observation of the Commission in all Korea. The moderate groups and the Korean Independence Party however attached certain conditions regarding the freedom of atmosphere considered essential for such a general election. By the beginning of February, in view of the Commission's inability to enter North Korea*, the political situation was dominated by support for and opposition to the holding of elections in the southern part of Korea only.

/37. The major

---

* Chapter IV.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



57. The major aspects around which controversy developed were: a) the problem of re-establishing the unity of Korea, b) the conditions considered essential for the holding of a free and democratic election, and c) the attitude towards the occupying powers and their military forces.

The problem of unification

58. Of the Rightist parties, the Kukmin Hoeui the ROK, and the political followers of Mr. Rhee Syngman/were strongly in favour of an election in South Korea only. It was the view of these parties that an election would lead to the establishment of a national government, since two-thirds of Korea's population were in South Korea and a solid electoral majority were to be provided to give legitimacy to the government from North Korea. Such a national government established in South Korea with the support of the Assembly, they foresaw, would be able to bring the United Nations, would be able to bring the whole nation, given the support of world opinion and of the United Nations, would be able to unify Korea.

59. The Democratic Independence Party [illegible] a election would perpetuate the division of Korea and would not lead to national unification. All the parties [illegible] elections of the National Independence Commission.

60. [illegible] alternative to the holding of elections in South Korea [illegible]. The Kiusic initiated in early February [illegible] political leaders from North and South Korea, [illegible] one [illegible] in February, it appeared that Mr. [illegible], Mr. Kim Kiusic [illegible]. Rhee Syngman had reached some measure [illegible] agreement whereby the two former leaders, in the event that the joint conference proceed [illegible] unsuccessful, were prepared to waive their objections to the

/holding

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



holding of elections in South Korea, while Mr. Rhee was apparently willing at least not to oppose the attempt to convene the joint conference.* Following the announcement of the terms of the Resolution of the Interim Committee, however, Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic and their respective adherents reiterated their intention of proceeding with the project for a North-South political conference and re-affirmed their opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea only.

61. A significant aspect of the elections controversy was the rift in political relations between Mr. Kim Koo and the other Rightist political leaders and the former's alignment with the Moderate groups led by Mr. Kimm Kiusic. Early in January 1948, a measure of unity had apparently been established in the reported merger** of the National Congress, under Mr. Kim Koo's influence, and an organization developed by Mr. Rhee Syngman: the National Representative Assembly of the Korean People. However, on making public his views *** expressed on 26 January 1948 before Sub-Committee 2 of the Commission against the holding of elections in South Korea, and favouring early withdrawal of foreign troops and the convening of a North-South political leaders' conference, Mr. Kim Koo became subject to the strongest criticism from other rightist groups and politically isolated from them.

62. As far as the parties and organizations of the Left are concerned, their attitude has consistently been that no election should be held in Korea except by agreement of Koreans in both North and South Korea and under Korean auspices only. If, contrary to this opinion, an election were to be held, under the observation of the United Nations Commission

/in South

---

* Document A/AC.18/28, pages 14 and 19: Statement of Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at the Interim Committee, on 19 February 1948.

** South Korean Interim Government Activities, No. 36, January 1948, page 176-7.

*** Document A/AC.18/SC.2/PV.6.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



in South Korea alone, there would be no representation of Moderate or Leftist elements who, under these circumstances, would not participate. The result would be the establishment of a government composed mainly of Rightist elements, and this would not only contribute to the perpetuation of the present artificial division of the country, but would also nullify possibilities of an arrangement between the North and South. The South Korea Labour Party and the Democratic National Front continued to demand cessation of the Commission's activities in Korea, joint withdrawal of the foreign occupation forces and establishment by the Koreans themselves of a unified democratic government.

63. In furtherance of these demands, on 7 February 1948, the so-called "South Korean All-Out Strike Committee Against the United Nations Commission on Korea" issued a "Declaration of Strike"* which, in addition to affirming the Leftist objections to the activities of the Commission and elections in South Korea, urged support for political and economic measures such as implementation of labour and social insurance laws, raising of wages by 300 per cent, increase of the rice ration, confiscation of land from landowners and its free distribution to farmers and vesting of governmental authority in the People's Committees."

64. The Movement caused sporadic outbreaks of violence in six provinces of South Korea. Between 7 February and 15 March, according to information received from the United States authorities ***, there were 139 attacks on police boxes, 26 police killed and 53 wounded, 12 non-rioters and 78 rioters killed, 53 railroad locomotives sabotaged, 10 rail lines cut, and 106 cases of sabotage of communications. On 26 February 1948, the Director

/of National

---

* Document A/AC.18/W.22/Add.4 (Enclosure 2).
** See paragraphs 4 and 8 above.
*** Document A/AC.18/W.22/Add.6.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of National Police was reported to have stated that the total number of persons arrested in consequence of the outbreaks was 8,479.*

65. Commenting on the significance of the outbreak, the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, declared on 10 February in a letter to the Commission:

> "The demonstration is referred to by the Communists as a 'General Strike' ... As a matter of interest, our information is that in all South Korea only a few hundred persons in small plants struck and in almost every case they were under heavy coercion and threats of violence from agitators ... Despite the inclusion of legitimate with illegitimate, of labour with political demands, the display of power by the Communists over the past weekend is a good indication of their basic weakness and small following in South Korea."**

Resolution of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly concerning the Elections.

66. Political controversy concerning the elections was reflected during February in the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. On 19 February an "urgent proposal" was presented by forty Rightists, two Moderates and one Leftist member "sincerely requesting" the United Nations Commission to supervise a general election "within the possible area at the present time" and to "assist in the establishment of a formal sovereign, independent and unified government". Lengthy procedural debates followed on the proposal, culminating in the withdrawal from the Assembly Chamber of the Speaker, Mr. Kimm Kiusic, the vice-chairman, and more than twenty members.*** They later explained that they "could not dare to take the burden of responsibility for causing a split in the land and in the people."

67. Subsequently, the original resolution, modified in form though not in substance, was carried on 23 February at the 20[illegible]th session by a vote of forty to nil, with two abstentions. As an aftermath of the incident, the chairman of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Kimm Kiusic, resigned on the stated grounds of ill-health. The vice-chairman and

/twenty-eight

---

* Document A/AC.19/Y.22/Add.3
** Document A/AC.19/Y.22/Add.4
*** Document A/AC.19/M.12 and A/AC.19/M.12/Add.1

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



twenty-eight other political adherents of the Moderate and Leftist groups also presented their resignation as members of the Assembly.

Question of Civil Liberties.

68. An aspect of the elections which caused considerable controversy was the extent to which political and social conditions in South Korea would permit the holding of elections in a free and democratic atmosphere. While the Rightist groups, with the exception of the Korean Independence Party, were satisfied that such conditions existed in South Korea, the Moderate and Left point of view was that, in the application of existing laws and regulations, there were serious limitations on the freedom of expression, of press, assembly and association. Attention was drawn during the hearings of Sub-Committee 2 to the non-existence at that time of "habeas corpus", to restrictions upon the right of assembly and to the police system under which it was claimed the National Police operated as an independent organization not in fact responsible to the civil administration. Criticism from Moderate and Leftist circles was also directed at the allegedly high proportion of Japanese-trained officers in the National Police** and at the alleged connexions of the Police with certain Rightist political parties. In relation to the elections, the conclusion drawn by the Moderates and Left was that such alleged conditions prejudiced any free atmosphere in favour of certain political groups.

69. These claims were disputed or dismissed as mere partisan propaganda by the Rightist organizations favouring the holding of elections in South Korea. They, in turn, pointed to the dangers of Communist abuse and contended that there was much freedom of atmosphere and light and danger

/the public

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14, page 8: statement of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date





the public peace. As regards the alleged political sympathies of the Korean police, they also disclaimed any monopoly of political connexions with members of the National Police.

70. A further source of controversy was the question of political prisoners. The Rightist parties, with the exception of Mr. Kim Koo's party, denied that political prisoners existed in South Korea, while most Moderate and all Left and extreme Left organizations claimed that many persons were either in jail or under investigation for offenses purely political in character.

71. Political differences also arose during the pre-election period in regard to the alleged influence of so-called "pro-Japanese" and "national traitors" in South Korean politics. On 2 July 1947, after considerable controversy, the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly had passed the Spsial Law Dealing with National Traitors, Collaborators and Profiteers*, which provided stringent measures against persons who might be designated as coming within broadly defined categories of "pro-Japanese" elements. The feeling of certain groups against persons closely associated in positions of authority with the Japanese regime was also reflected in provisions of Public Act No. 5** of the South Korean Interim Government prohibiting or limiting the electoral rights of certain classes of such persons. Moderate and Leftist political groups continued to press their criticism of persons considered as "pro-Japanese", while the major Rightist organizations denied the validity of such criticism.

Attitude of United States Authorities towards Civil Liberties.

72. The attitude of the United States authorities concerning civil liberties had been defined on 29 August 1945 in the governing instrument

/of occupation

---

* Introduced as the Anti-Collaborators Bill: see paragraph 49.

** Section 2, Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, 3 September 1947.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of occupation (Field Order No. 55) as follows:

> "Freedom of religion shall be proclaimed. The freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and representative government will be encouraged to the extent that the security of the Military Occupation and the attainment of its objects are not prejudiced."

73. Following the announcement on 5 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, that elections would be held in the territory under his command on 9 May*, certain special measures were taken by the United States authorities to broaden the scope of civil liberties in South Korea. By Ordinance No. 176 ** of the South Korean Interim Government, effective 1 April 1948, changes in criminal procedure were introduced "so that the rights of the people to freedom from unlawful arrest and detention may be more adequately secured". On 5 April 1948 the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, Lieutenant-General John R. Hodge issued a "Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People"*** which "in order to assure a free atmosphere" enumerated "the inherent liberties of the Korean people" who were to take part in the elections. The proclamation took the form of a "Bill of Rights" which formulated the fundamental liberties available to all citizens. Relevant provisions, as far as the elections were concerned, included the following:

> "2. Personal liberty is inviolable, and any limitations upon it are not permissible, except by virtue of law duly enacted and promulgated.
>
> "3. Dwellings are inviolable, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure shall not be violated, and such seizures and search may take place only by virtue ofpprovisions of the law.
>
> .... .... .... ....
>
> "8. Freedom of assembly and association, as well as

/speech

---

* On 5 April the Commanding General announced that the elections would be held on 10 May 1948 (document A/AC19/SR/Add.6).

** Volume II, Annex V: document A/AC.19/W.40.

*** Volume II, Annex V: document A/AC.19/82.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date





> speech, press and all other forms of expression are recognized, including the use of all types of campaign handbills and wall posters; provided they are not inflammatory to the extent of inciting disorders or overthrow of government.
>
> "9. The rights of meeting and forming associations shall be regulated by law. All citizens and groups of citizens have the right to petition the government and all organs thereof for a redress of grievances."

74. In regard to the role of the National Police in the elections, the South Korean Interim Government on 27 January 1948 announced that the Director of the Department of National Police had issued special instructions to all Police Chiefs to ensure compliance with the Government's policy "That the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly should be recognized, respected and safeguarded." On 2 March the Director of National Police publicly stated the duties of the police in connexion with the elections:

> "Firstly, inasmuch as the general election is decided upon as national policy, all acts that interfere with it will be disposed of as unlawful whether carried out by rightists or leftists. Secondly, in the process of holding the election, national police are prepared to enforce with fairness and severity all the laws and orders governing the election in order that a free environment may be created, in which every adult Korean will be able to cast his free and intelligent vote. A member of the national police may exercise his right to vote, but he is prohibited from engaging in political activities, not to mention promotion of the interests of a political party or parties."*

75. Concerning the question of political prisoners it was the view of the United States authorities during discussions with Sub-Committees 1 and 2 of the Commission that persons alleged to be political prisoners had in fact been arrested because they had committed specific criminal acts such as murder, arson, counterfeiting, etc., and with the possible exception of some 700 in special categories, could not be regarded as

/political

* Document A/AC.19/W.33

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



political prisoners*. However, following the Commission's recommendations for the attainment of a free atmosphere for elections**, the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, advised the Commission on 8 April that a pardon had been granted by the Military Governor to over three thousand prisoners with a view to restoring to them their full civil rights, entitling them to register for voting and to become candidates in the elections***.

Attitude of the Occupying Powers.

76. While all political organizations favoured the earliest possible attainment of Korean independence, their views differed in regard to the continued presence of occupation forces in Korea. The Rightist parties, with the exception of Mr. Kim Koo's Korean Independence Party, considered the presence of United States military forces essential for the preservation of law and order until elections were held and an independent Korean Government established. It was Mr. Rhee Syngman's opinion**** that the preparation of an adequate security force for South Korea required the temporary assistance of a "small token force" from the United States. On the other hand, the attitude of Mr. Kim Koo was that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea in order to permit the holding of a general election throughout Korea in a free atmosphere.*****

77. Nader to opinion tended to be divided on the question. Mr Kimm Kiusic at first expressed the view that the American forces should remain until an effective defence force had been established in South Korea.******

---

/Other

* Volume II, Annex V, Document A/AC.19/83, paragraph 20.
** Document A/AC.19/83.
*** Volume II, Annex VI Document A/AC.19/81 and A/AC.19/81/Add.1
**** Hearing of Mr. Rhee Syngman, 26 January 1948 (document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5)
***** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6
****** Hearing of Mr. Kimm Kiusic, 27 January 1948, (document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6).

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Other Moderate Leftist parties associated themselves with the persistent demand of the Leftist organisations for the simultaneous and immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Attitude of United States Authorities towards the Elections

78. On 7 February the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, indicated that the American authorities had favoured a general election throughout Korea but that, in view of the non-co-operation of the North Korean authorities, he considered it essential that the people of South Korea should have the earliest possible opportunity of electing representatives and forming a government.*

79. On 3 March the Commanding General, in a public statement in which he stressed the significance of the elections for the Korean people, urged that voting was "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."**

80. Concerning the election law and regulations, the Commanding General declared:

> "The elections will be carried out 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 ensure democratic and free elections."***

He further assured the Korean people that to assist in familiarizing them with election procedures there would be "a systematic dissemination of information to the public concerning the elections, involving the maximum use of radio, press, dropping of leaflets by plane, etc."****

/81. Concerning

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16.
** Document A/AC.19/41/Add.1.
*** Ibid.
**** Ibid.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



81. Concerning the conditions in which elections were to be held the following quotation from a statement made by the Commanding General to a combined meeting of provincial governors and police chief at Seoul on 12 March 1948 indicates the attitude of the United States authorities:

> "The principal item I wish to impress upon you is the absolute necessity for a free atmosphere for elections. This one feature is of more concern to the United Nations General Assembly and to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea than any other. Unless there are free elections we have gained nothing, because without free voting we will not have the will of the people expressed."

Conference of North and South Political Leaders

82. The idea of a conference of political leaders of North and South Korea, according to Mr. Kimm Kiusic*, had its origins in the meeting of twelve parties in December 1947 when it was sponsored by Mr. Cho So Ang, President of the National Congress and a close associate of Mr. Kim Koo.

83. On 5 February 1948, the terms of a project for such a conference, later concurred in by Mr. Kim Koo, were brought to the attention of the Commission in a letter from Mr. Kimm Kiusic which specified a procedure for selecting South Korean representatives to the proposed conference, for fixing its date and place and setting out certain prerequisites for the conference. The stated conditions were that "it will be necessary for the occupation forces to carry out the following:

(a) Restore freedom to political offenders in North and South;

(b) Cancel or suspend warrants (orders) for arrest of political leaders;

(c) Freedom of speech, press, assembly, and association shall be effectuated;

(d) The conditions and time of evacuation of both occupation forces shall be agreed upon."**

/84. The proposal

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, page 26.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.5.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/80

84. The proposal received the support of the Moderate political groups associated with the National Independence Federation, while it was criticized as impracticable and undesirable by the Rightist organizations other than the Korean Independence Party. The Left continued to characterize Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic as "reactionaries" and to press for the withdrawal of the occupation forces.

85. On 25 March a broadcast* over Pyongyang (North Korea) radio, in the name of the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Coalition Front, invited the Korean Independence Party, certain Moderate and Leftist parties and the parties or organizations of the extreme Left, together with "all other South Korean parties, associations, organizations opposing separate elections in South Korea" to meet in conference on April 14, 1948, in Pyongyang with representatives of North Korean political parties and social organizations.

86. On 31 March, according to reports in the Korean press**, Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic indicated that they had received a joint letter from Mr. Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Doo Bong, inviting them and thirteen other leaders of moderate and left political organizations to the conference in Pyongyang proposed for 14 April. It was at first reported that Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic had drawn the attention of the Northern leaders to the fact that the leaders and prominent members of certain political parties had not been included in the list of invitees and suggested that there should be preliminary conferences amongst interested individuals and organizations in the South as to the basis of representation at the conference. However, Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic decided to accept, together with the representatives of

/Moderate

---

* Document A/AC.19/W.43.

** Seoul Shin Mun, 1 April 1948.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Moderate and Leftist parties and organizations who had been invited.

87. Prior to their departure, Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic reached agreement on the following principles which were accepted* by the Northern leaders as a basis for discussion:

> "(a) Any form of dictatorship shall be rejected and a 'truly democratic government should be established.
>
> (b) Monopolistic capitalism should be rejected and private property ownership should be recognized.
>
> (c) A unified central government shall be established through a general election of the entire nation.
>
> (d) No military bases shall be allowed to any foreign power.
>
> (e) Regarding the early withdrawal of the two (US-Soviet) occupation forces, the two powers concerned should immediately open negotiations for reaching an agreement as to the time and conditions (re prerequisites and provisions for the aftermath) of withdrawal and make a definite pronouncement to the world."**

88. The attitude of the United States military authorities in South Korea towards the conference is indicated in the following comment made by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea:

> "It is interesting to note that the Korean heads of the Communist government of North Korea themselves are naming the South Korean representatives to be invited. They did not give to South Koreans any choice as to whom the South Koreans should name to represent them....In their invitations the North Koreans have failed to invite the well-known leaders of several major parties of South Korea. They invited only those who opposed democratic elections, which will provide the only way of determining whom the Korean people wish to represent them.... There can be no doubt but that these same North Korean individuals are laying down all the conditions for the conference...."***

89. The conference, known formally as the Joint Conference of South and North Korean Political and Social Representatives, opened on 19 April 1948 and, according to the report of its credentials committee, consisted

* /of 695

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.8, page 2,
** Document A/AC.19/W.45/Add.3.
*** Document A/AC.19/45/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/80

of 695 representatives from 16 political parties and 40 social organizations of North and South Korea.*

90. The results of the conference found expression in three documents**:

(a) the decision of the conference on the Korean political situation, 25 April;

(b) a message to the Korean people, 25 April;

(c) a message to the United States and Soviet Union Governments, 26 April.

In each of these documents strongly-worded views were expressed opposing the elections in South Korea and condemning American policy in Korea.

91. The message dated 26 April 1948 to the United States and USSR Governments urged "the immediate interruption" of the work of the United Nations Temporary Commission and its "prompt withdrawal" from Korea and requested that the two Governments "simultaneously withdraw their troops, that we may establish our own government by our free democratic election under national unity." In South Korea the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, on 5 May announced that a copy of the message had been received and forwarded to Washington for his Government's information. In the same statement Lieutenant-General John R. Hodge remarked: "I can state categorically that my nation does not want to keep troops in liberated Korea one day longer than necessary to keep our promises to the Koreans to establish and independent Korean nation, as made in international conferences and agreements."*** In North Korea the Soviet Commanding General delivered to the chairman of the conference, Mr. Kim Doo Bong, on 7 May 1948, a reply in the name of the Government of the Soviet Union. The reply concurred in the view that

/the simultaneous

---

* 24 South Korean parties and organizations signed the message of the conference to the Korean people (document A/AC.19/W.43/Add.4, pages 3-6).

** Document A/AC.19/W.43/Add.4

*** Document A/AC.19/W.43/Add.6.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/80

the simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet and American troops was "an essential condition for the expression of the free will of the Korean people" and it further announced that "the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has had the necessary arrangements made for the immediate withdrawal of its troops from Korean in order to make the American troops withdraw from Korea simultaneously."*

92. Following the sessions of the main conference, which ended 26 April and in which Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic participated little or not at all, discussions were held by the four North and South Leaders, namely Mr. Kim Il Sung, Mr. Kim Doo Bong, Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic. On 30 April 1948 a statement was assented to by the representatives of thirty-three North and 2 outh political parties and social organizations present at a later conference.** The political programme proposed was:

(a) that foreign troops should immediately and simultaneously withdraw from Korean; and that thereupon no internal strife would be permitted;

(b) that following such withdrawal an all-Korean convention was to be called by the signatory parties for the purpose of forming a "democratic provisional government". Such provisional government would then "elect on the principles of universal, direct and equal elections and on the basis of secret ballot a united Korean Legislative Organ, which, in turn, shall adopt a constitution which shall be the permanent constitution according to which the unified national government shall be formulated."***

---

* Document A/AC.19/W.43/Add.5

** Document A/AC.19/W.43/Add.4, Section D.

*** Text cited by Mr. Kimm Kiusic: document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.8, page 7.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



North Korea: Political Trends during January - May 1948

93. The opportunity of direct acquaintance with political conditions in North Korea was denied to the Commission.* Consequently its sources of information were limited primarily to Pyongyang (North Korea) radio broadcasts**, which have included official news items, commentaries and speeches by governmental and political personalities, and excerpts from the North Korean press.

Structure of Government

94. In North Korea formal executive authority has been vested in the North Korea People's Committee since its establishment by the National Assembly of North Korea (also termed the North Korean People's Council) at its session of 21-22 February 1947***. The North Korean People's Committee consists of the heads of the various administrative bureaux and has as its chairman Mr. Kim Il Sung. At its February 1947 session the North Korean People's Council also established a Presidium of eleven members to act while the Council was not in session, and a Supreme Court of North Korea.

95. At its third session on 18 November 1947 the North Korean People's Council set up a "provisional Korean constitution drafting committee" to prepare a draft constitution for Korea. On 10 February 1948 the text of a draft constitution**** for a "Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was published and submitted to the "general public for popular discussion". On 29 April 1948 at an extraordinary session of the North Korean People's Council, the draft constitution was formally adopted "subject to the approval

/of an

---

* See Chapter IV.

** Radio intercepts, issued in English by Headquarters XXIV Corps, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Seoul.

*** See paragraph 7 above and G.M. McCune: Korea's Postwar Political Problems, page 26.

**** Document A/AC.19/W.25

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of an all-Korean Legislative Assembly in the future."

96. The constitution provides for the establishment of a Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of which the capital is to be Seoul. However, Pyongyang is declared the capital, "pending the formation of a united government" (Article 101). Legislative authority is vested in the Supreme People's Council, designated as "the supreme organ of sovereignty" (Articles 32 and 33). While the Council is in recess, its authority is to be exercised by a Presidium of fifteen elected by and responsible to it. Members of the Supreme Council are to be "chosen on the basis of universal, equal, direct elections by secret ballot" (Article 34). Executive power is vested in a cabinet of ministers to be formed by the Supreme People's Council and headed by a Prime Minister. (Articles 52, 58, 36 IV). Local government is based upon a series of elective people's committees to be established in the provinces, cities, counties, sub-counties and villages (Article 66).

97. In the economic sphere the constitution provides that natural resources, transport and communications, electric power, banks, "important enterprises", and "all properties formerly owned by the Government and people of Japan or national traitors" are "the property of the State" (Article 5). Article 6 declares that "land shall only be held by those who till the land" and that "the ownership of land formerly held by the Government and people of Japan or Korean landlords, as well as the tenancy system, are remdiated permanently." Private ownership of medium and small industrial and commercial enterprises, private ownership of land "under provision of law", and of personal possessions "shall be guaranteed legally" (Article 8).

98. The North Korean authorities have denied reports that adoption of the constitution by the North Korean People's Council would mean inauguration of a

...

* Document A/AC.19/W.25/Add.1

/new

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



new form of government.* The North Korean People's Committee has continued to perform the functions of government in North Korea.** Commenting on the implications of the constitution's adoption, Mr. Kimm Kiusic, in an interview with the Commission's Main Committee on 13 May 1948, stated:

> "The constitution adopted at the People's Assembly was a draft constitution to be used as one of many possible drafts when considering the actual constitution for the government of united Korea."***

99. Simultaneously with the promulgation of the text of the draft constitution, the North Korean People's Council announced on 8 February 1948 the official establishment of the People's Army in North Korea. No precise information is available to the Commission concerning the North Korean armed forces. As to their strength, estimates vary "from 50,000, which was the figure mentioned by General MacArthur, to 800,000 (including 300,000 Korean Communist troops in Manchuria), mentioned by Mr. Kimm Kiusic. General Hodge himself..... thinks that the number is round about 200,000."****

Attitude towards the Commission

100. From the time of its arrival in Seoul, the Commission was condemned in Pyongyang radio broadcasts as the agent of "American imperialism." In the words of the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. E.F.N. Gascon, in his statement to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly on 19 February 1948:

> "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'."

---

* Statement of Mr. Kim Doo Bong, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the North Korean People's Council, 27 February 1948: Radio Interrcom, Pyongyang, 27 February 1948.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.7, page 3.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.8, pages 8-9

**** Document A/AC.19/28, page 12: Statement by Mr. E.F.N. Gascon, Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at the Interim Committee, 19 February 1948.

/on 9

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date





On 9 March 1948, in an address to the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic People's Coalition Front, Mr. Kim Il Sung, after criticizing the rejection by the United Nations General Assembly of the Soviet Union's proposals concerning the Korean problem, stated:

> "The real mission of the Commission established was aimed at concealing the American colonization policy to Korea ..... Creation of such a Commission is unlawful, unacceptable, and is contrary to the principles of racial self-determination."*

Attitude toward the Elections.

101. A constant stream of criticism was directed from Pyongyang radio against the "separate election" to be held in South Korea. A major claim was that such an election would permanently divide the country and so render impossible the attainment of Korean unity and independence.

102. It was further claimed that support for the election in South Korea came from the United States in furtherance of that country's alleged design to transform Korea into a "colony", subject not only to its economic control, but capable of serving as an American military base. Such allegations were said to have the support only of a small minority of the Korean people identified as "pro-Japanese collaborators" and "national traitors", of whom the leaders were declared to be Mr. Shee Syngman and Mr. Kim Sung Su, and, until the eve of the North-South political conference, Mr. Kim Koo, Mr. Kim Kiusic and Mr. Ana Chai Hong.

103. Furthermore, the North Korean radio commentaries and statements of political leaders continually asserted that South Korea was a police-controlled state in which "reactionaries" had assisted the police and the American authorities in suppressing civil liberties, particularly those of the leftist parties and organizations, and that under such conditions no free or democratic election could be held.

/104

* Radio Interrenal, Pyongyang, 11 March 1948.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date





On 9 March 1948, in an address to the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic People's Coalition Front, Mr. Kim Il Sung, after criticising the rejection by the United Nations General Assembly of the Soviet Union's proposals concerning the Korean problem, stated:

> "The real mission of the Commission established was aimed at concealing the American colonization policy to Korea ..... Creation of such a Commission is unlawful, unacceptable, and is contrary to the principles of racial self-determination."*

Attitude toward the Elections.

101. A constant stream of criticism was directed from Pyongyang radio against the "separate election" to be held in South Korea. A major claim was that such an election would permanently divide the country and so render impossible the attainment of Korean unity and independence.

102. It was further claimed that support for the election in South Korea came from the United States in furtherance of that country's alleged design to transform Korea into a "colony", subject not only to its economic control, but capable of serving as an American military base. Such alleged designs were said to have the support only of a small minority of the Korean people denounced as "pro-Japanese collaborators" and "national traitors", of whom the leaders were declared to be Mr. Shee Syngman and Mr. Kim Sung Su, and, until the eve of the North-South political conference, Mr. Kim Koo, Mr. Kim Kiusic and Mr. Ana Chai Hong.

103. Furthermore, the North Korean radio commentaries and statements of political leaders continually asserted that South Korea was a police-controlled state in which "reactionaries" had assisted the police and the American authorities in suppressing civil liberties, particularly those of the leftist parties and organizations, and that under such conditions no free or democratic election could be held.

/104

* Radio Interview, Pyongyang, 11 March 1948.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



104. In opposing an election in South Korea only, Pyongyang radio spokesmen urged that a general election throughout the country, based on universal adult suffrage and secret ballot, should be held with a view to establishing a unified and independent Korean Government, but that such an election should only take place following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and under the auspices of the Korean people themselves.

105. In furtherance of their objections to an election in South Korea only, the North Korean political leaders sponsored the joint conference of South and North Korean representatives of political parties and social organizations which was convened in Pyongyang on 19 April 1948.*

Economic Aspects of the Situation in Korea

106. The political situation in North and South Korea which has developed since August 1945 has given rise to a number of economic problems. These problems in turn have had a marked effect on the political situation, as well as on the attitude of many Koreans who felt that the Great Powers have been responsible for Korea's present economic plight.

107. During the period of Japanese domination from 1910 until August 1945, the Korean economy was considerably expanded by the Japanese and closely integrated with that of the Japanese Empire. As a result, Korea was deprived of the opportunity of developing an economy to serve its own needs.

108. During the decade prior to Japan's surrender, Korea's resources were geared completely to the Japanese war machine, and civilian production and requirements were consequently sacrificed. The economic structure of the country, including roads, buildings, machinery, transportation and communication systems, mines, irrigation canals, bridges and other facilities had badly deteriorated.

/109.

---

* See paragraphs 82-92 above.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



109. Since August 1945, the economic recovery of Korea has been retarded largely because of the following conditions:

(a) the severance of Korea as an intergral part of the Japanese Empire has left the country in economic isolation. The small amount of trade carried on with other countries since the war has been insufficient to meet the critical shortage of material resources which both zones require for an economic recovery.

(b) the division of the country into two zones at the outset of occupation, and the subsequent restriction of economic and commercial intercourse between the zones, has further hindered economic recovery. The hydroelectric power, iron ore, coal and other resources and the chemical and metal industries of the North are a necessary complement to the agricultural resources and light industries of the South. This separation has left South Korea seriously short of coal and fertilizers and dependent on the authorities in North Korea for electric power.* At the same time, it has deprived the North of essential foodstuffs, textiles and other consumer goods from the South.

(c) the scarcity of skilled Koreans to fill professional and technical positions previously held by the Japanese.

(d) the dilapidated condition of factories, mines and transport

/systems,

---

* In a radio intercept dated 6 May 1946 from Pyongyang, North Korea, the North Korean authorities announced that they would be obliged to suspend the power supply to South Korea because of the unwillingness of the American authorities to come to an agreement with respect to payment. Electric power from North Korea was in fact cut off on 14 May 1948. The American authorities, in protesting this action, stated that they had made repeated efforts to arrange for equitable payments.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



systems, for which replacement parts, repair facilities, raw materials and highly skilled labour and management have been unavailable. The level of industrial production in South Korea during the first part of 1948 was estimated to be about 20 per cent of its pre-war level.

(c) currency inflation, characterized by a very large increase in note circulation, has been due in part to continuing shortages of almost all commodities. Bank of Chosun note circulation in the whole of Korea increased from 4,377,000,000 yen in June 1945 to more than 33,420,250,000 yen in January 1948. These notes were legal tender in North Korea until December 6, 1947, when the North Korean authorities issued a new currency in exchange for Bank of Chosun notes, part of which seem to have found their way into South Korea since that date.

110. During this period, prices and wages spiralled upward, but wage increases did not keep pace with the rapid rise in prices. Bank of Chosun index figures for South Korea in December 1945 and January 1948 were reported as follows:

| | PRICES (1936 = 100) | WAGES (1936 = 100) |
|---|---|---|
| December 1945 ..... | 6,964 | 2,584 |
| January 1948 ..... | 149,351 | 16,715 |

111. Additional factors which have continued to disrupt the economy in South Korea include a steady influx of repatriates from outside the country and of refugees from the North*, and insufficient production of foodstuffs to cope with this abnormal situation.

---

* The estimated number of Koreans repatriated from Japan, China and other Pacific areas to South Korea since the end of the war totalled 1,264,550 as of January 1948. (South Korean Interim Government Activities, No. 28 January 1948, page 4). The estimated number of refugees in South Korea having their Honjuk (family register) in North Korea as of 31 December 1947, according to figures furnished by the United States authorities on 8 January 1948, was 1,116,600 (document A/AC.19/W.30).

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

# CHAPTER IV

## SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD 12 JANUARY - 24 MAY 1948.

A. APPROACHES TO THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN NORTH KOREA

B. CONSULTATION WITH THE INTERIM COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

1. At the first meeting of the Commission, the representative of the Philippine Republic proposed that, the composition of the Commission having been altered by the fact that one Member Nation had declined to designate a representative on the Commission, the Commission should immediately consult with the Interim Committee as to whether it should be composed of eight or nine Members. It was agreed that the proposal of the representative of the Philippine Republic should be discussed after the election of the Chairman and the adoption of the Rules of Procedure.

2. At the fourth meeting, the Commission reopened the discussion on the Philippine proposal. It was pointed out that the United Nations had several precedents of its subsidiary bodies proceeding with their work even if not all the Governments concerned had appointed their representatives. The representative of the Philippine Republic did not insist on his proposal*.

3. The Commission adopted at its second meeting a resolution proposed by the representative of Australia, stating that steps should be taken

"to guard against any misconstruction which might be placed upon the initial /presence

---

* Summary record of the fourth meeting of the Commission, document A/AC.19/SR.4.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

presence of the Commission in South Korea or upon the acceptance by its members of the courtesies extended to them in Seoul." The resolution also stated "that every opportunity be taken to make it clear that the sphere of this Commission is the whole of Korea and not merely a section of Korea" (document A/AC.19/1).

4. At the third meeting, consideration was given to paragraph 6 of Resolution II, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947 (document A/447), calling on all Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities. A resolution proposed by the representative of Australia concerning the exchange of appropriate courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea, was adopted unanimously (document A/AC.19/2).

5. At the fourth meeting, the Commission decided to adopt the text of a letter to be addressed to the military commanders of the armed forces in North and South Korea, stating that the Chairman, accompanied by one member of the Secretariat of the Commission, wished to pay immediate courtesy calls upon the commanders (document A/AC.19/12).

6. The Commanding General in South Korea replied to this communication on 19 January, and a courtesy call was made on the following day. No reply was received from the Commanding General in North Korea.

7. At the same time, the Secretary-General's Office was asked by cable to request the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations, Mr. Gromyko, to transmit to Moscow the communication of the Commission concerning the exchange of courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea.

8. Mr Gromyko replied to this cable to the Secretary-General on 22 January that he found it necessary to refer to the "negative attitude" taken by the Soviet Government during the Second Session of the General Assembly towards the establishment of the United Nations Temporary Commission of Korea.

9. It was also decided to send a cable to the Secretary-General, asking him to remind the Government of theSoviet Union of the letter of the Secretary-General dated 24 November 1947, drawing attention to paragraph 6 of Resolution II of the General Assembly, calling on all Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities. No reply was received from the Soviet Government.

/10.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



10. Further, at the fourth meeting, a resolution proposed by the representative of Syria, was adopted, recording the Commission's regret at the absence of the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and stressing the importance of the participation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the work of the Commission (document A/AC.19/6).

11. On 25 January 1948 a reply was received by the Secretary-General from the Ukrainian Government stating that the attitude of the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic remained the same as presented by the Ukrainian Delegation at the Second Session of the General Assembly.

12. At the seventh meeting, the Secretariat of the Commission reported that the letter addressed to the Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea, requesting exchange of courtesies, together with other United Nations Commission documents, had arrived at Pyongyang, North Korea, but had not been accepted by the Soviet authorities.

13. At the tenth meeting, the Commission adopted a statement concerning the non-cooperation from the military authorities in North Korea (document A/AC.19/29).*

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

14. The question of consultation with the Interim Committee arose out of the inability of the Commission to enter North Korea for the purpose of implementing the terms of reference of the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of 14 November 1947. The question was discussed in detail during the course of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh meetings in order to determine what further steps the Commission could take in carrying out its mission.**

15. At the eleventh meeting, the Commission adopted the following two resolutions concerning consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (document A/AC.19/30):

/I. THE

---

* Volume II, Annex III, contains the texts of statements and exchange of communications concerning the efforts to obtain cooperation with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the military authorities in North Korea.

** Summary Record A/AC.19/SR.8 and Verbatim Records A/AC.19/PV.9, A/AC.19/PV.10 and A/AC.19/PV.11.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



I

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING CONSIDERED

THAT the Commission may consult with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments;

RESOLVES:

THAT the Commission shall consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, in the light of developments."

II

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING CONSIDERED

THAT the negative attitude of the Soviet authorities with regard to the work of the Commission has made it clear that it will not be possible for the Commission to exercise, for the time being, the functions conferred upon it by the General Assembly under the Resolutions of 14 November 1947 in the part of Korea occupied by the armed forces of the USSR;

THAT the General Assembly, in Resolution II of 14 November 1947, paragraph 5, authorized the Commission to consult with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of this Resolution in the light of developments;

HAVING CONSIDERED

THE preliminary results of the work of its Sub-Committees and in particular the consultations held up to date by Sub-Committee 2;

RESOLVES

THAT THE COMMISSION SHALL

1. CONSULT with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of the Resolutions of 14 November, in the light of developments;

2. THAT the Chairman, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General, shall represent the Commission during the consideration of this question by the Interim Committee;

3. THAT in the accomplishment of this mission, the Chairman shall be guided by such directives as the Commission may formulate."

Resolution I was adopted by five votes to three, with one abstention. Resolution II was adopted by five votes to none, with three abstentions.

16. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia introduced a resolution that a survey be made of information collected by Sub-Committee

/2 for

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

2 for the guidance of the Chairman during the discussions with the Interim Committee (document A/AC.19/31). This resolution was adopted by five votes to none, with three abentions.

17. At the twelfth meeting, discussions took place concerning the questions on which the Interim Committee would be consulted. The result of these discussions was that the Commission adopted the following resolution (document A/AC.19/34):

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED

To consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (document A/AC.19/30).

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

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

The representative of Australia had proposed that the words "incumbent upon" should be inserted in question 1 of the above resolution. The resolution, as amended, was adopted by four votes to none, with four abstentions.

18. It was also decided at the twelfth meeting that the survey of information collected by sub-committee 2, as provided for in the resolution adopted in the eleventh meeting (document A/AC.19/31), be designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman alone and that it be withheld from all circulation" (document A/AC.19/32)."

/19. It

---

Verbatim Record of Twelfth Meeting, document A/AC19/[illegible].

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



19. It was agreed that the Commission would leave it to the Chairman to express the views of the members concerning the question of consultation by the Commission with the Interim Committee. A summary of these views by the members of the Commission at the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh meetings is contained in documents A/AC.19/33 and A/AC.19/33/Corr. 1.

20. The Chairman, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, and the Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Victor Hoo, departed for Lake Success on 14 February 1948.

Resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly

21. The Commission was informed by cable that the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, at the close of its eighth meeting on 13 February 1948, had adopted the following resolution:

> "That the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General, consult the Interim Committee on the following questions:
>
> "1. Is it open to 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 accessible to the armed forces of the United States of America?
>
> "2. If not,
>
> (a) Should the Commission observe the elections 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?"
>
> "In reaching its decision, the Interim Committee should bear in mind the views expressed by the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea;
>
> "(a) That it is necessary that the programme as set forth in the General Assembly resolution 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 Korea, and if that is impracticable, in as much as Korea as a whole is dependent upon it; and
>
> "(b) That it is important that the elections be held to ensure representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations

/Temporary

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Temporary Commission on Korea may consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Government of Korea;

RESOLVES

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

22. In a letter dated 1 March 1948 from the Chairman of the Interim Committee, Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, addressed to the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, the Chairman of the Interim Committee stated that, in deciding to answer in the affirmative the first question asked by the Commission, the Interim Committee had in mind the following principal considerations, in addition to those stated in the resolution:

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

2. The National Assembly to which representatives are to be elected would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government, the form of which is to be determined by the Korean people themselves. In reaching this conclusion, the Interim Committee noted that the representatives constituting the National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and to carry on such negotiations as they wished with any other Korean groups which might not have participated in the elections, regarding the form of government to be established and the participation of those groups therein. The Interim Committee entertained the hope that, in these consultations and negotiations, the Korean representatives in the National Assembly would be able to secure through their efforts the full co-operation in the government of all Koreans. The Interim Committee was confident that all peaceful methods of persuasion would thus be used to the greatest possible extent for the attainment of Korean unity.

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

In conclusion, the Chairman of the Interim Committee stated that it was his duty "to inform you and, through your good offices, all the members of the

/United

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, that the advice of the Interim Committee contained in the resolution has been given with a view to securing the fullest possible compliance with the General Assembly resolutions and to acting wholly within the intent and spirit of the resolutions" (document A/AC.19/48).

Decisions of the Commission concerning implementation of the Resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly

23. In the absence of the Chairman and the representative of Canada, an informal meeting of the representatives present in Seoul was held on 26 February, following adoption of the Interim Committee's resolution of 26 February. The representatives felt that it was desirable to avoid further delay in considering a final date for the elections and also, that a public announcement of some sort would be expected in connection with the celebrations of the Korean Independence Day on 1 March. It was hoped that a public announcement from the Commission might have a quieting effect in view of threatening riots.

24. Consequently, it was unanimously decided by the representatives present at this informal meeting to issue the following public statement:

> "In conformity with the views expressed by the Interim Committee of the General Assembly in its resolution adopted on 27 February 1948, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will discharge its duties, that is to say, observe elections in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission, not later than 10 May 1948, according to the terms of reference of the Resolutions of the General Assembly, and taking into account the recommendations made by the Interim Committee as to the conditions to be fulfilled for such elections, namely, 'that the elections be held on the basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot', and in 'a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected'."

25. In a telephone conversation on 29 February between the Chairman of the Commission, who was at that time still in New York, and the Principal Secretary of the Commission in Seoul, the Chairman agreed with the statement drafted by the representatives present at the informal meeting of 26 February (document A/AC.19/W.29).

26. On 1 March 1948, in conformity with the decision of the informal

/meeting

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



meeting of 26 February, the representative of China, Mr. Liu Yu-Wan, as acting Chairman of the Commission, delivered a speech at Seoul Stadium, in which he read the text of the statement referred to above concerning observation of elections (document A/AC.19/41).

27. The Chairman and the Assistant Secretary-General returned to Seoul from Lake Success on 5 March and on 8 March, at the sixteenth meeting of the Commission, the Chairman submitted an account of the consultations with the Interim Committee at Lake Success and made reference to the Interim Committee's resolution of 26 February and the considerations on which that resolution was based (document A/AC.19/46).

28. At the seventeenth and eighteenth meetings, the representative of Canada requested the Commission to clarify its position with respect to certain public statements made by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, regarding the elections to be held on 9 May 1948 (documents A/AC.19/41 and A/AC.19/41/Add.1). The representative of Canada considered that the Commission had not yet officially reached a decision concerning the observation of elections and had, therefore, taken no action which substantiated the statements of the Commanding General.

29. The representative of Canada considered that the decision reached at the informal meeting of the representatives on 28 February (see paragraph 24 above) could not be regarded as an official decision of the Commission. He stated that unless a clarifying statement were issued, he would be compelled to abstain from participation in the activities of the Commission pending receipt of further instructions from his Government.

30. After detailed discussions, a proposal by the representative of Syria to agree to the following revised text of a press release submitted by the Chairman, was adopted by four votes to none, with three abstentions:

> "The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea held its seventeenth and eighteenth meetings on 9 March 1948 and discussed questions arising out of the resolution adopted on 27 February 1948 by the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.
>
> /"On the

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"On the initiative of the representative of Canada, the Commission has taken note of certain statements made by General Hodge while announcing the date of the elections on 9 May; these statements were to the effect that the Commission would observe the elections. They were made on the basis of conclusions unanimously reached by the members of the Commission present at an informal meeting on 26 February. The whole question of observing elections and implementing the resolution of the Interim Committee is now under consideration by the Commission."

31. During a three-day debate, at the nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second meetings, the members of the Commission stated their views, which were summarized in a public statement on 12 March 1948, as follows:

"Australia

Not only did Australia adhere to the stand which she took in the Interim Committee in opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea, but she opposed the resolution on the additional grounds that a vital development has occurred which might have altered the views of the Interim Committee had it appeared earlier.

Mr. Jackson stated: 'It appears that the elections will be boycotted by all parties in Korea except the extreme right group. Latest information is that Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic will not take part in the elections'.

He pointed out that the Interim Committee had realised that there might be developments which would alter the situation as they knew it and that very wisely they had provided for such a contingency by emphasizing that the Commission itself 'has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit'.

The Australian delegate recommended an alternate plan. The basis of this was that the Commission withdraw at an early date after first having made recommendations to the military authorities and that it return at a later date to re-examine the situation and if advisable to carry on with its task.

"Canada

The Canadian representative voted against the resolution because it is believed that the advice from the Interim Committee it unwise and unconstitutional. It is not believed that observation of the proposed elections can be brought within the terms of the Resolution of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947 which was binding on the Commission. This vote should not be interpreted to suggest that the Canadian Government are not anxious to see a free, united and democratic Korea brought into being at the earliest possible date. They still strongly support that objective.

"China

China views the Commission's resolution as a concrete step forward in the direction of realizing Korean independence and unity. Implemented by the concerted efforts of all parties concerned, it

/should

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



should help to bring about a better prospect for the fulfilment of Korean aspirations.

'El Salvador

The Salvadorian delegation thinks that the advice and recommendations made by the Interim Committee are effective steps towards the attainment of liberty and independence for the Korean people.

The resolution adopted by the said Interim Committee was based on a clear interpretation of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947, and if necessary, to say it clearer, the Korean problem not only has a legal aspect, but also aspects in the political, social, and above all in the human fields.

In consequence, in order to solve the problem, it is necessary to interpret the living spirit of the resolution itself and its human bearings.

'France

The French delegation having stressed that, in its view, since a majority in the Commission had considered that a consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly was advisable and since the Committee had given its advice, the Commission could but follow it, presented the following draft resolution:

'THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

CONSIDERING the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 14 November 1947;

CONSIDERING that, in view of the difficulties encountered in implementing its mission north of the thirty-eighth parallel, it has requested from the Interim Committee of the General Assembly the advice provided for in Resolution II, paragraph 6, of 14 November 1947;

CONSIDERING both the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly dated 26 February 1948 and the annexed note adopted under the same conditions;

HAVING RECOGNIZED that under the terms of this resolution it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to implement in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission, the programme outlined in Resolution II;

DECIDES:

TO OBSERVE the elections announced by the Commanding General of the American forces, to be held on 9 May 1948;

EXPRESSES its firm hope that, taking into account the recommendations it has formulated or will formulate to that effect, these elections will be held 'in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly would be recognized and respected'.'

/'India

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



'India

Mr. Menon, speaking as delegate for India, observed that all the members of the Commission had genuine doubts whether it was legally open to them to implement the Resolution of the General Assembly in one part of Korea only. Now that the Interim Committee had expressed the view that it was open to the Commission to do so, Mr. Menon felt that the Commission should abide by that decision. Members of the Commission were also concerned about the possibility of having free elections and establishing a truly national government. Mr. Menon stated that his view was that the Commission should try to implement the Resolution of the General Assembly on the understanding that the Commission has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit.

'Philippine Republic

The Philippine delegation stands unreservedly for the immediate unification of Korea and the speedy realization of her independence. The holding of election in parts of Korea accessible to the Commission to choose Korean representatives to the National Assembly is an urgent step towards this direction. This National Assembly, [redacted] the members of which are to be elected on the 'basis of adult suffrage and by secret ballot from each voting area or zone proportionate to the population', 'would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Government, the form of which is to be determined by the Korean people themselves', and has the full power to 'carry such negotiations as they wish with any other Korean groups which might not have participated in the elections regarding the form of Government to be established and the participation of groups therein'. No nation, not even the Commission, should interfere in their exercise of these prerogatives.

'Syria

Syria abstained from voting to avoid any possible interpretation that she endorses implementing the General Assembly's Resolutions or rejecting them. As there is no third alternative, Syria is going to co-operate with the Commission on the condition that conditions in the South will be corrected so as to guarantee a free election. The Syrian representative is glad that this provision, originally his proposal, was accepted and embodied in the text of the resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The Syrian delegation will reject any elections if and when it deems that a free atmosphere is not secured or that elections are fettered and unfree.'

32. The draft resolution proposed by the representative of France (document A/AC.19/46) and subsequently amended by the proposal of the representative of Syria (document A/AC.19/48), concerning the implementation of the resolution of the Interim Committee, was adopted in revised form by four votes to two, with two abstentions (document A/AC.19/49). The text of the resolution is as follows:

'THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

1. HAVING RESOLVED in its eleventh meeting on 6 February 1948

/to consult

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to consult with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly with respect to the application of the Resolutions of 14 November 1947 in the light of developments (document A/AC.19/30);

2. HAVING CONSIDERED, in view of the difficulties encountered in implementing its mission north of the thirty-eighth parallel, that it had decided at its twelfth meeting on 11 February 1948 (document A/AC.19/34) to request from the Interim Committee of the General Assembly the advice provided for in paragraph 5 of Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947;

3. HAVING CONSIDERED both the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly dated 26 February 1948, and the letter of the Chairman of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (document A/AC.19/45);

4. HAVING RECORDED that, under the terms of this resolution, the Interim Committee states, 'that in its view it is incumbent upon the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea under the terms of the General Assembly Resolution of 14 November 1947, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the programme as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission';

5. HAVING TAKEN SPECIAL NOTE of the view expressed by the Chairman of the Interim Committee in his letter to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, dated 1 March 1948 'that the Commission itself has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit';

RESOLVES:

TO OBSERVE the elections announced by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, to be held on 9 May 1948,

PROVIDED the Commission has ascertained that the elections will be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognised and respected."

The result of the vote taken by roll call on the Syrian amendment was as follows:

In favour: Australia, China, El Salvador, India, Philippine Republic, Syria

Against: Canada, France

The result of the vote taken by roll call on the French draft resolution, as amended (document A/AC.19/49), was as follows:

In favour: China, El Salvador, India, Philippine Republic

Against: Australia, Canada

Abstained: France, Syria

/33. The

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



33. The Canadian representative stated in the twenty-second meeting (12 March 1948), after the final text of the resolution was adopted, that in view of the action taken by the Commission, he would have to abstain from participation in the activities of the Commission until he had received further instructions from his Government. On 23 March 1948, the representative of Canada addressed a letter to the Principal Secretary of the Commission, stating that he had received instructions from his government by which he was authorized to participate again in the activities of the Commission.

34. At the twenty-seventh meeting, the representative of Australia proposed a resolution stating that the Commission would "announce its final decision to observe or not to observe the elections at a date which shall not be later than 25 April 1948" (document A/AC.19/55). Other representatives felt that the resolution was premature, and it was finally agreed that the Australian draft resolution should be discussed at a future plenary meeting of the Commission.*

---

* The division on the Australian resolution and the resolution confirming that the Commission would observe the elections on 10 May 1948, will be found in Chapter V, paragraphs 67 - 69.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



CHAPTER V

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION AND ITS SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD 12 JANUARY - 24 MAY 1948: (continued)

C. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES
D. DATE OF THE ELECTIONS
E. OBSERVATION OF THE ELECTIONS
F. PREPARATION OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. The Commission, while considering the implementation of the Resolutions of the General Assembly and the question of consultation with the Interim Committee, initiated all the necessary preparatory work connected with the observation of the elections. The greater part of this work was done by sub-committees and other subsidiary bodies created by the Commission.

C. Work of the Sub-Committees

2. At the fifth meeting, a note to the Chairman from the representative of Syria was discussed concerning alleged suppression of newspapers, and making suggestions for a general amnesty for political crimes (document A/AC.19/8). The discussion centered on a consideration of means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections, and it was decided that a Sub-Committee (1), consisting of the representatives of Canada, France, and Syria be established to consider ways and means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections in Korea (document A/AC.19/9Corr.1). At the fourteenth meeting, the Commission decided to include the representative of China in the Sub-Committee (document A/AC.19/SR.14, page 6).

3. At the fifth meeting, a general discussion ensued concerning the programme of work of the Commission and the representative of France introduced a resolution (document A/AC.19/5), providing for the examination of documents received from Korean sources and the collection of statements of Korean individuals who might express the wish to be heard, or might happen to be heard in the course of the Commission's work. It was decided to establish a Sub-Committee (2) consisting of the representatives of Australia, China, France, and the Philippine Republic, to (a) examine any documents

/already

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



already received or which might be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat, and (b) secure statements from Korean personalities whose views might be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties (document A/AC.19/11). The representative of El Salvador was elected to the Sub-Committee at the seventh meeting of the Commission.

4. At the sixth meeting of the Commission, following a resolution introduced by the representative of the Philippine Republic (document A/AC.19/10), a general and detailed discussion took place concerning the question of elections in Korea. The Commission decided, on the basis of the Philippine resolution, as amended (document A/AC.19/13), that a Sub-Committee (3) consisting of the representatives of Canada, France, the Philippine Republic, and Syria be established to examine the electoral laws and regulations at present in force in North and South Korea, and in the performance of this function, to acquaint itself with the view of Korean, Soviet, and United States officials and experts. The Commission, at its seventh meeting, decided that the representative of El Salvador would take the place of the representative of France on the Sub-Committee. At the thirteenth meeting of the Commission, the representative of China was appointed to the Sub-Committee.

## Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 1

### Composition

5. Sub-Committee 1 held its first meeting on 21 January and elected Mr. Zeki Djabi (Syria) as Chairman.

6. The Sub-Committee held a total of fifteen meetings, namely, on 21, 23, and 26 January; 16, 19, 24, 26 (two sessions) February; and 1, 3 (two sessions), 5, 6, 7, and 15 March 1948.

7. During the absence of Mr. Djabi, a rotation acting-chairmanship rule was adopted which placed Mr. Olivier Senet (France) in the chair at the fourth, sixth, and fifteenth meetings, Mr. George S. Patterson (Canada) at the fifth meeting, and Mr. Yasin Mughir (Syria) at the seventh to fourteenth meetings.

### Programme of Work

8. During its early meetings, Sub-Committee 1 adopted the following programme of work:

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(a) Definition of the term "a free atmosphere for elections" in the light of the United Nations Charter, of existing particular cases of implementation of the Charter and other relevant documents;

(b) Examination of laws, regulations, and ordinances in force in Korea bearing on the question of freedom of elections;

(c) Co-ordination of the work of the Sub-Committee with that of Sub-Committee 2 in the interest of securing from Korean personalities their opinion with respect to the present conditions in Korea which bear on freedom of elections;

(d) Hearing of responsible authorities on the interpretation and application of laws and regulations referred to in (b).

Definition of the Minimum Requirements for a Free Atmosphere

9. At the second meeting, the Sub-Committee defined the "minimum requirements" for a free atmosphere for elections as follows:

> "Freedom of expression, freedom of the press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movement, protection against arbitrary arrests and detention and protection against violence or threats of violence."

Questionnaire for Sub-Committee 2

10. At the request of Sub-Committee 2, the Sub-Committee prepared the following question which the former was to put to Korean personalities it would hear:

> "Are there any laws, regulations and ordinances now in force, or any conditions now prevailing in Korea which, in your opinion, are incompatible with this free atmosphere and, if so, what are they and what provisions, legal or practical, are required, in your opinion, to improve the situation?"

The question was prefaced by a statement embodying the definitions quoted in paragraph 9.

Hearings

11. The meetings of the Sub-Committee during February and March were divided into regular business meetings and hearings of officials and experts. The following persons were heard: Lieutenant General John R. Hodge,

/Commanding

DRAFT

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, on 2 March 1948; Major General William F. Dean, Military Governor, on 24 February and 5 March 1948; Brigadier General John Weckerling on 19 February 1948; Dean Charles Fenglar, special adviser to the Military Governor, and Dr. Ernest Fraenkel, adviser to the Department of Justice, on 25 February 1948 (documents A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.11, A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.6, A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.12, A/AC.19/PV.5, and A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.8, respectively).

12. The Sub-Committee also had decided to hear a number of Korean officials, among them the Director of the Department of Justice and a justice of the Korean Supreme Court, but because of lack of time, had to forego their hearings.

Recommendations for a Free Atmosphere

13. The main work of the Sub-Committee consisted of drafting recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections. The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, on 26 February 1948, in addition to the resolution adopted, authorized its Chairman to transmit a letter to the Chairman which embodied "the relevant consideration it had in mind when reaching its conclusions". This letter read in part as follows:

> "That elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected." (document A/AC.19/48, page 3)

14. It therefor devolved upon Sub-Committee 1, charged "to devise ways and means to ensure a free atmosphere for elections", to formulate the requirements to be recommended by the Commission to the United States authorities in South Korea, on the understanding that these recommendations were to be acted upon by the authorities in a way and to an extent satisfactory to the Commission.

15. With this object in view, the Secretariat was charged with preparing a first draft of recommendations which, on 7 March, was approved by the Sub-Committee and submitted for the consideration of the Commission (document A/AC.19/42). This report covered four main points essential for the attainment

/of a free

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of a free atmosphere, namely:

(a) the question of law;

(b) the question of enforcement;

(c) the question of information and education;

(d) the question of political prisoners.

16. Before the report came up for discussion, the Commission had adopted on 12 March 1948, in its twenty-second meeting, a resolution concerning the implementation of the resolution of the Interim Committee, by which it resolved to observe the elections in South Korea, "provided the Commission has ascertained that the elections will be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected". This increased the importance of the report and the recommendations submitted by the Sub-Committee.

17. As a result of suggestions made in the Commission, the Sub-Committee on 16 March submitted a revised draft of recommendations (document A/AC.19/42/Rev.1) which, on 17 March, at the twenty-sixth meeting, was adopted by the Commission with minor changes (document A/AC.19/52).

18. The Sub-Committee, in addition at its fifteenth meeting, on 15 March, heard Dean Charles Fergler. From his statement, it appeared that the United States military authorities at that time were considering the possibility of enacting some sort of general ordinance or proclamation, which would cover the main freedoms guaranteed to the Korean people on the basis of existing legislation, with such clarifications or amendments as they would deem necessary for the fulfillment of the requirements set forth by the Interim Committee and formally adopted by the Commission itself at its twenty-second meeting.

19. On 24 March 1948, one week after the recommendations of the Sub-Committee had been adopted and had been transmitted to the Commanding General,

United

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



United States Army Forces in Korea, in a letter from the Chairman (document A/AC.19/53), an eighteen-page memorandum was received, signed by Brigadier General John Weckerling, entitled, "Compilation of Proclamations, Official Statements, Policies, Ordinances, etc., affecting Civil Liberties in South Korea." This memorandum has been reproduced as document A/AC.19/W.41).

20. Finally, on 8 April, the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, transmitted to the Commission a "Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People", which he had issued on 5 April. This proclamation, while embodying previous proclamations, official statements, policies, ordinances, etc., was in fact a new declaration concerning civil liberties in South Korea (document A/AC.19/62). The substance of these documents had been submitted by Brigadier General John Weckerling (see paragraph 19).

Release of Political Prisoners

21. In relation to the recommendation of the Commission for a pardon of political prisoners (document A/AC.19/52, paragraphs 23 and 24, and document A/AC.19/53, paragraphs 18 and 19), a letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, was received on 8 April, informing the Commission that on 31 March 1948, the Military Governor had issued 5,140 pardons. The letter further stated that these pardons were issued after a "detailed study of 6,260 carefully selected cases regardless of political belief."

22. The pardons issued affected (1) 1,253 persons who were serving prison sentences, (2) 1,797 persons who were under investigation or awaiting trial, and (3) 90 persons on parole. The second category included "many who were arrested in connection with anti-United Nations demonstrations and sabotage efforts in February and March 1948". The letter went on to state that the release orders and pardons for all persons affected were despatched by courier to the various provinces for distribution to prisoners and police jails in ample time for the prisoners to proceed to their respective place of residence and register as voters or as candidates "if they were otherwise eligible to register for these purposes" (document A/AC.19/61/Add. 1). The names of the

/persons

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



persons affected and the text of the parties orders were transmitted to the Commission on the previous day, 7 April 1948 (document A/AC.19/81).*

Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 2

25. At the first meeting of Sub-Committee 2, held on 20 January, Mr. E. M. Jackson (Australia) was elected Chairman.

26. Between 20 January and 29 March 1948, Sub-Committee 2 held twenty-nine meetings. The main documents relating to the discharge of the terms of reference of the Sub-Committee are set out in Volume II, Annex VI of this Report.

Survey of Information Collected by the Sub-Committee

26. At its eleventh meeting, the Commission adopted the following resolution:

> "(a) That Sub-Committee 2, with the assistance of representatives of Sub-Committee 1 and 3, make a survey of the information collected by the Sub-Committee to date;
>
> (b) That this survey, together with the important conclusions approved by the Commission at a session called for the purpose of examining it, be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee." (Document A/AC.19/31).

In accordance with this resolution a survey was prepared by the Sub-Committee.

At its twelfth meeting on 11 February 1948, the Commission considered the survey and resolved:

> "That the survey submitted by Sub-Committee 2, as required by the resolution concerning the survey of information collected by Sub-Committee 2 passed at the eleventh meeting of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (document A/AC.19/31), be received; and that it be designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman alone and that it be withheld from all circulation." (document A/AC.19/32)

The survey prepared by the Sub-Committee was accordingly handed to the Chairman, Mr. K.P.S. Menon, for his use during discussions with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.**

/26

---

* For documents mentioned, see Volume II, Annex V.

** This survey was later substantially reproduced as Annex I of the Final Report of Sub-Committee 2, document A/AC.19/80/Rev.1 (See Volume II, Annex VI).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



26. At its twenty-fifth meeting, when considering the progress report of the Sub-Committee (document A/AC.19/XLAdd.2), the Commission agreed "That Sub-Committee 2 should continue its consultations and ascertain the views concerning the conduct of elections, both of those who supported and of those who opposed the holding of elections". At its twenty-seventh meeting, however, in determining its organization for observing the elections, the Commission decided "that on 29 March 1948 the existing Sub-Committees will be merged into one Committee (document A/AC.19/56, page 4).

27. In accordance with this decision, Sub-Committee 2, on 29 March 1948, submitted a final report (document A/AC.19/60) to the Commission which was adopted with certain amendments by the Commission at its thirtieth meeting, on 31 March.* In its report, the Sub-Committee expressed the view that "the work of ascertaining Korean opinion concerning the question of elections should continue" and it noted that the functions of the Main Committee of the Commission included "the obtaining and analysing of information concerning attitudes of Koreans towards participation in the elections".

Documents received from Korean sources

28. On 21 January 1948, the Sub-Committee invited "individuals and organizations, religious, cultural and political, to express their views in writing " before 28 January.** On 28 January the Sub-Committee announced its wish "to continue to receive written statements" (Press Release No. 19).

29. In examining communications received, the Sub-Committee agreed on the following procedure (document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.20):

(a) Communications received from representatives of organizations or from individuals who had been heard by the Sub-Committee were issued as Commission documents, together with communications received from representatives of organizations or individuals whom the Sub-Committee

/had

---

* Volume II, Annex VI: document A/AC.19/60/Rev.1.

** Ibid: document A/AC.19/SC.2/1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



had wished but found it impracticable to hear (documents A/AC.19/SC.4 et seq.).

(b) Communications other than the above were referred by the Secretariat for the Sub-Committee's consideration when deemed appropriate.

(c) A list of all communications received from individuals or from organizations, indicating the author, language of origin and a brief summary of the subject matter, was issued in the document series A/AC.19/SC.1, A/AC.19/SC.2, A/AC.19/SC.3 and addenda to these documents.

30. At its twenty-seventh meeting on 6 March 1948, the Sub-Committee took note of two incidents involving the arrest of Koreans and confiscation by the police of communications which were being conveyed to the Commission's offices (documents A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.27, A/AC.19/SC.2/10, and A/AC.19/SC.2/10/Add.1). At the request of the Sub-Committee, the Acting Chairman of the Commission addressed a letter to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, expressing the concern of the Sub-Committee "that there should be no unnecessary restrictions on freedom of communication with the Commission".*

31. Up to 10 May 1948, inclusive, a total of 776 communications had been received: 498 from organizations and 278 from individuals, of which 478 were from individuals and organizations within Seoul City and 298 from individuals and organizations in the provinces of South Korea. A considerable number of communications were in the form of signed petitions which related mainly to the holding of elections and the role of the Commission.

Hearings of Korean Personalities

32. In selecting Korean personalities for a hearing, the Sub-Committee

/decided

---

* Volume II, Annex VI: document A/AC.19/26/Add.3.

** The verbatim or summary records of the hearings of Korean personalities are reproduced as documents A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.3 to 9, 11 to 15, 23 to 25 and A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



decided that its selection should be based upon:

(a) a tentative list drawn up by the Sub-Committee "composed of individuals and representatives of right, moderate, and left parties and of important organizations not directly political in character";

(b) requests by Koreans for hearings in response to the public announcements of the Sub-Committee inviting such requests.

At the fourth meeting, on 23 January, the Sub-Committee agreed that the purpose of the hearings should be "to secure a balanced representation of the main trends of public opinion" (document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.4).

33. In commencing its hearings, the Sub-Committee announced that it wished to hear the views of the following prominent political leaders from both South and North Korea:

| | |
|---|---|
| CHO Man Sik | KIM Kiusic |
| HUH Hun | KIM Il Sung |
| KIM Doo Bong | KIM Sung Soo |
| KIM Koo | PAK Heugh Young |
| | RHEE Syngman |

Of these, the Sub-Committee heard Kim Koo, Kimm Kiusic, Kim Sung Soo, and Rhee Syngman. Of the remainder, three were residing in North Korea and it was not found possible to make contact with them (documents A/AC.19/17 and A/AC.19/17/Add.1). Two others (Huh Hun and Pak Heun Young) were extreme leftist leaders in South Korea under order of arrest by the South Korean authorities and whom the Sub-Committee attempted, but found it impracticable to interview. At the tenth meeting, on 28 January, the Sub-Committee adopted a resolution requesting the Chairman of the Commission to approach the competent authorities with a view to securing freedom of access to its hearings for persons under arrest or police restraint.*

34. Having in mind its decision to secure a balanced representation of Korean opinion, the Sub-Committee, at its twentieth meeting, decided to invite to a hearing the following representatives of Leftist groups:

/RAW

---

* Volume II, Annex VI: documents A/AC.19/SC.2/S[illegible] and A/AC.19/36

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



HAN Soung Yeik (Chairman, Federation of Korean Trade Unions)
HUH Hun (Chairman, South Korea Labour Party)
KIM Wong Song (Chairman, People's Republic Party)
PAIK Yong Ki (Chairman, All Korea Farmers' Union)
YOO Young Choon (Chairman, Women's Democratic Alliance)

35. Taking account of the fact that the above persons were either in prison, under order of arrest, or under some form of police surveillance, the Sub-Committee approached the United States authorities (document A/AC.19/SC.2/8) with a view to securing an appropriate grant of immunity which would enable the above-mentioned persons, if they so desired, to accept its invitation to a hearing. A public announcement by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea to this end was made on 18 February (document A/AC.19/SC.2/7).

36. None of the persons concerned accepted such invitations to a hearing before the Sub-Committee. From written statements received from some of them, the reasons for the declining of the Sub-Committee's invitations appeared to be objections on political grounds to the Commission's activities and lack of confidence in the assurances given by the authorities at the request of the Commission regarding their immunity from arrest or police surveillance.

37. As far as the representatives of political parties were concerned, the Sub-Committee heard the views of representatives of three rightist, three moderate, and three leftist (other than extreme leftist) political parties.

38. The Sub-Committee's hearings were not confined to representatives of political organizations. The Sub-Committee considered it desirable to ascertain the opinion of religious, educational, and cultural, business, financial and civic organizations. In this regard those heard included certain important Korean officials (the Chief Administrator of the South Korean Interim Government, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Director of the National Police), the Catholic Bishop of Seoul, a Christian pastor formerly resident in North Korea, the President of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the President of Seoul National University, the President and Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea, the Director of the Bank of Chosun, the President of the Seoul Times, the Secretary-General of the Civil

/Liberties

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Liberties Union, the Chairman of the Industry, Labour and Agriculture Committee of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, and a headman of a village in the neighbourhood of Seoul.

39. In all, between 26 January and 6 March 1948, the Sub-Committee heard the views of twenty-four Korean personalities,* interviewed the Chairmen of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions/ and held a consultation** with the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.

## Summary of the Work of Sub-Committee 3

40. Sub-Committee 3 held nine meetings. At its first meeting, Mr. Melecio Arranz (Philippine Republic) was elected Chairman and Mr. George S. Patterson (Canada) was elected Rapporteur. At the third meeting, Mr. Rufino Luna (Philippine Republic) was appointed Acting Chairman for the period of the absence of Mr. Arranz.

41. At its first meeting, Sub-Committee 3 requested the Secretariat to present reports and other technical and documentary studies on the electoral laws and regulations of North and South Korea, with observations as to:

"(a) their compatibility with the General Assembly's recommendations;

(b) their consistency with democratic practices generally accepted in elections held in territories of Members of the United Nations."

The Secretariat was also authorized to consult with United States and Korean experts, including some of the authors of the electoral laws and regulations in force in South Korea and to obtain from them such information as was necessary for the preparation of its reports.

42. At the request of Sub-Committee 2, Sub-Committee 3 adopted, at its

/second

---

* For list, see Volume II, Annex VI: document A/AC.19/60/Rev.1, Annex II

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/9.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



second sating, a list of questions to be used by Sub-Committee 2 in the hearings of Korean personalities. These questions are reproduced in document A/AC.19/43, Annex I.

43. Sub-Committee 3 based its study of the electoral provisions on the following texts:

(a) Public Act No. 5 of the South Korean Interim Government, being the Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly on 12 August 1947 and approved by the United States Military Governor on 3 September 1947.
(document A/AC.19/W.11)

(b) The Draft Temporary Regulations for Implementing the Law for the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly.
(document A/AC.19/W.12)

The English translation of both these texts was transmitted to the Commission by the United States authorities.

(c) A text of the Electoral Regulations for North Korea (for the election of the members of the Myun, County, City and Provincial People's Committees), which was transmitted in an English translation to the Secretariat, at its request, by the United States authorities in Washington.
(document A/AC.19/W.13)

44. The Sub-Committee was unable to consult with North Korean or Soviet experts or receive information as to the application of the electoral regulations in force in North Korea. Members of the Sub-Committee, however, had cognisance of the transcripts of broadcasts from the North Korean radio, which were circulated by the Secretariat. The text of a broadcast from Pyongyang, which summarises the main points of criticism made by North Korean authorities of the elction law in force in South Korea, was circulated to the members of the Sub-Committee in document A/AC. 19/W.26.

45. As a result of the decision of the Sub-Committee mentioned in paragraph 43 above, informal conversations were held by the Secretariat with a group of representatives of the Korean Legislative Assembly who had been designated by the President of the Assembly, Mr. Kim Kiusic:

Mr. YUN Ki Sup - Vice-Chairman of the Interim Legislative Assembly
Mr. PAK Kin Goog - Chairman of the Legal Committee
Mr. KIM Poong Choong - Chairman of the Electoral Committee
Mr CHUNG Hong Kyu - Secretary of the Interim Legislative Assembly

/as well as

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

as well as with

Mr. BO Chin Sul - Justice of the Supreme Court
Mr. KIM Do Sung - Chairman of the Korean Press Association,

both of whom had been designated by the Military Governor from among the authors of the Draft Resolutions, which were drafted to implement the Electoral Law for South Korea, and with

Brigadier General John Weckerling
Dean Charles Fergler
Dr. Ernest Fraenkel,

who had been designated by the Military Governor as United States experts.

46. At its third meeting on 24 February 1948, Sub-Committee 3 began a thorough and detailed consideration of the reports and studies which had been prepared by the Secretariat. These documents deal with the following questions:

I. The Franchise: Qualifications and Disqualifications.
II. Candidature.
III. Electoral Districts and Representation.
IV. Election Organizations: Administrative Divisions and Election Agencies.
V. Registration of Voters.
VI. Electoral Campaign and Voting Procedure.
VII. Counting of Ballots and Declaration of Election Results.
VIII. Incompatibilities, Litigation and Penal Provisions.

(Documents A/AC.19/W.28, A/AC.19/W.28/Add.1, A/AC.19/W.28/Add.2, A/AC.19/W.28/Add.3, A/AC.19/W.28/Add.4, A/AC.19/W.28/Add.5, A/AC.19/W.28/Add.6, and A/AC.19/W.28/Add.7).

47. On 1 March 1948, the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission drew attention to certain provisions of the election law, the application of which involved technical preparations which were to be started immediately, in view of the fixing of the election date on 9 May 1948.

48. Since the United States Liaison Officer requested an expression of views as early as possible, Sub-Committee 3 considered these questions at its fifth meeting on 2 March, and the Chairman of the Sub-Committee authorized the Secretariat to transmit the substance of the decisions of the Sub-Committee as to the recommendations it would make to the Commission on the points mentioned in the United States Liaison Officer's memorandum. Accordingly, on 3 March, the Secretariat transmitted the recommendations of Sub-Committee 3 to the United States Liaison Officer.

/49. The United

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



49. The United States Liaison Officer replied to the Secretariat's memorandum on 4 March, in which he pointed out that the United States authorities, while accepting most of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, requested the reconsideration of three of its recommendations, namely, (1) the elimination of provincial election committees; (2) the appointment by the National Election Committee of the members of lower echelon election committees on the basis of lists of personalities recommended by the administrative head of the district concerned and the president of the highest tribunal located in or having jurisdiction over the district; and (3) the establishment of voting districts of not more than two thousand inhabitants.

50. The Sub-Committee, at its ninth meeting on 7 March, agreed with the first two points presented by the United States authorities, but felt unable to change its recommendation on the last point. This information was communicated to the United States Liaison Officer on 8 March.

51. At its eighth and ninth meetings, the Sub-Committee approved with amendments the draft report of its recommendations to the Commission. These recommendations concerning the modifications of provisions in the electoral law and regulations are reproduced in documents A/AC.19/43 and A/AC.19/43/Add.1.

52. In its report to the Commission (documents A/AC.19/43 and A/AC.19/43/Add.1), the Sub-Committee stated that its understanding of the mission which was entrusted to it by the Commission was not so much/a theoretical study of that it should make the electoral laws and regulations so that it should prepare draft recommendations, which the Commission, after consideration, would transmit to the authorities in Korea. The purpose of the recommendations would be to bring the electoral provisions which would govern the election to be held under the observation of the Commission into greater conformity with the General Assembly's resolution concerning adult suffrage, the secrecy of the ballot, and a representation of the Korean people from each voting area or zone proportionate with the population and, in general, to promote as complete and as free expression of popular will as possible.

/53. The

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



53. The Sub-Committee stated that it was quite aware that even the best legal provisions were not sufficient to achieve these aims. An honest and sincere application of the texts in the spirit in which they were conceived and a free atmosphere during the election period were regarded as essential. The Sub-Committee was, however, of the opinion that, if its recommendations were implemented, the electoral texts would constitute a sufficient basis for fulfilling the General Assembly's resolution on this subject.

54. The Sub-Committee made a comparative study of the electoral laws of South and North Korea.* The recommendations resulting therefrom were based on generally accepted democratic practices and the terms of reference of the Commission itself.

55. The Commission considered the report of Sub-Committee 3 (document A/AC.19/43), as well as its supplementary report (document A/AC.19/43/Add.1) at its twentieth and twenty-first meetings (10 and 11 March 1948, documents A/AC.19/SR.20 and A/AC.19/SR.21).

56. With respect to the eligibility for office of persons who were serving or who had served prison sentences, the Commission decided to limit its recommendations to political offenders only. The Commission also rejected a proposal for a second ballot if in the first ballot no candidate had received fifty percent of the votes. It further decided to change the recommendation of Sub-Committee 3 and to recommend that the voting age should be twenty-one years.**

57. With respect to disqualification from voting, the Commission, on the proposal of the representative of France, decided to recommend the

/deletion

---

* A comparative chart of the law for election of members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly (Public Act No. 5 of the South Korean Interim Government) and the election regulations for North Korea (document A/AC.19/W.15) is reproduced in Volume II, Annex IV.

** Directive No. 6, issued by the National Election Committee on 29 March 1948 states in part as follows: "Any citizen twenty-one or more years of age, as defined in Section I of the Election Law, means...any person who was born on or before 9 May 1927..."

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



deletion of the reference to persons who were alleged to have acted as spies (Section 2(b)(4) of Public Act No. 5) in order not to open the way to an indefinite number of accusations, many of which might be groundless.

58. On 12 March 1948, the Chairman of the Commission transmitted officially to the United States authorities these recommendations of the Commission (document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1). On the same day, the Commission's recommendations were communicated to the press.

59. On 19 March 1948, the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission sent a reply to the Chairman's communication of 12 March 1948 in which he stated that with one exception*, all the recommendations made by the Commission were embodied in the revised electoral law, annexed thereto (document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.1).

60. In a memorandum to the Secretariat dated 24 March 1948, the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission stated that the election regulations, a copy of which was annexed thereto, had been redrafted by the authorities on the basis of recommendations submitted by the Commission (document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.2).**

/D. Date of Elections

---

* The Commission recommended that certain categories of persons (e.g. former officials in the Japanese regime) should not be eligible to vote. The authorities considered, among other things, that it would be physically impossible to check the records of voters for this purpose (document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.1).

** For documents mentioned, see Volume II, Annex IV.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



## B. Date of the Elections

61. On 1 March 1948, the Acting Chairman of the Commission in a public statement had declared that the Commission would observe the elections not later than 10 May 1948 (Chapter IV, paragraph 26). At the twenty-second meeting, on 12 March, the Commission had adopted a resolution to observe the elections proclaimed for 9 May (Chapter IV, paragraph 32).

### Request for Postponement of the Election Date

62. On 26 March 1948, the National Election Committee requested the assistance of the Commission to change the election date from 9 May to 24 May 1948 (document A/AC.19/58). The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour, drew the attention of the Commanding General to this request on 27 March 1948 (document A/AC.19/58/Add.1).

63. At its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meetings, the Commission considered a communication from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman, in which he stated that it was found necessary to change the election date because of certain technical difficulties, and requested the advice of the Commission as to its attitude towards postponement of the election day (document A/AC.19/58/Add.2).

64. At the twenty-ninth meeting, the Chairman presented the text of a draft letter to the Commanding General. The Commission adopted this letter, as amended, stating that it was the wish of the Commission that the elections should still be held on 9 May and that a Main Committee (see paragraph below) was authorized to make recommendations to the Commission concerning such new decisions as existing circumstances would warrant. It was further decided to annex to the letter a Statement of Facts prepared by the Chairman and the Principal Secretary concerning the contents of the communication from the Commanding General (document A/AC.19/58/Add.3).

65. On 2 April 1948, a letter was received from the Commanding General, in which he noted the wish of the Commission that the elections be held on

/9 May

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



9 May 1948. He felt, however, that a one-day postponement of the election, i.e., to 10 May, would not contravene the wish of the Commission, and he explained that this one-day postponement was advisable because of the fact that on 9 May a total eclipse of the sun would occur (document A/AC.19/58/Add.4).

66. At its thirty-first meeting, the Commission decided to concur in the proposal of the Commanding General for a one-day postponement of the election, i.e. from 9 to 10 May 1948, and the Commanding General was informed accordingly (document A/AC.19/58/add.5).

/E. Observation of the Elections

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



E. Observation of the Elections

Resolution concerning the observation of the elections on 10 May 1948.

67. As indicated in paragraph 34 of Chapter IV, the representative of Australia at the twenty-seventh meeting proposed a resolution stating that the Commission would "announce its final decision to observe or not to observe the elections at a date which shall not be later than 25 April 1948" (document A/AC.19/55). At that time other representatives felt that the resolution was premature, and it was finally agreed that the Australian draft resolution should be discussed at a future plenary meeting of the Commission.

68. The Australian resolution quited in the preceding paragraph, was taken up again when, at the thirty-third meeting on 26 April, the Commission considered the last paragraph of the resolution of the Commission concerning the implementation of the Interim Committee resolution (document A/AC.19/49, paragraph 32 above)/

69. After discussing the question as to whether there were sufficient grounds to state that a free atmosphere for elections existed in South Korea, the Commission adopted, at its thirty-third meeting, with five votes in favour and three abstentions, the following resolution proposed by the representative of China (document A/AC. 19/68):

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

IN ORDER to comply with the provisions of the resolution passed at its twenty-second meeting on 12 March 1948,

HAVING satisfied itself, as a result of its extensive field observations in various key districts in South Korea, that there exists in South Korea a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly are recognised and respected,

RESOLVES:

TO CONFIRM that it will observe the elections announced by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea to be held on 10 May 1948."

/Establishment

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Establishment of a Main Committee and Field Observation Groups

70. Following a discussion on a working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the possible methods of observation of elections in Korea (document A/AC.19/W.36), the Commission decided, at its twenty-fifth meeting on 16 March 1948, to establish an ad hoc sub-committee, comprised of the representatives of China, France, the Philippine Republic, and Syria, to consider methods of observation during the election period and to submit a report thereon to the Commission.

71. At the twenty-seventh meeting, on 20 March 1948, the report of the ad hoc sub-committee (document A/AC.19/54) was examined and adopted and the decisions of the Commission concerning methods of observation were embodied in document A/AC.19/56.

72. According to this decision, a Main Committee was established, into which, on 29 March 1948, the existing Sub-Committees would be merged, and on which a representative of each Member of the Commission would be entitled to sit. It was further decided that the membership of the Main Committee would rotate in accordance with the willingness of members to undertake periodic duties with the field observation groups (see paragraph 74 below).

73. The functions of the Main Committee would include:

(a) Maintenance of permanent liaison with the National Election Committee in Seoul;*

(b) General observation of the work of the election committees;

(c) The receiving and examination of complaints and general information concerning the conduct of the elections;

(d) The analysis of reports received from the Commission's observer groups;

(e) The obtaining and analysing of information concerning attitudes of Koreans towards participation in the elections;

(f) The examining of and reporting to the Commission on

/conditions

*See documents A/AC.19/W.35, A/AC.19/W.35/Add.1, A/AC.19/W.35/Add.2, A/AC.19/W.35/Add.3, and A/AC.19/W.35/Add.4.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



conditions relating to a free atmosphere for the holding of elections;

(g) The planning and co-ordination of the activities of the field observation groups in accordance with the general directions of the Commission.

74. The Commission decided further to establish in the first instance two or three field observation groups to observe the conduct of the elections in selected areas, in accordance with a co-ordinated plan. The functions of the field observation groups would include:

(a) Observation on the spot of the activities of selected provincial and local election committees;

(b) Examination of the extent to which provisions of the electoral law and regulations have been complied with in the areas observed;

(c) Hearing and examination of complaints received in the areas observed or as directed by the Main Committee;

(d) Observation of the political aspects of the election campaign in selected areas from the viewpoint of determining whether a free atmosphere for the election exists, with special regard to the conduct of the police and youth organizations;

(e) Observation, as circumstances permit, of the work of observation groups or agencies established by the United States authorities, by the attaching, where practicable, of a Commission observer to United States observation groups.*

75. At the thirtieth meeting, the Commission adopted a report of the ad hoc Sub-Committee on items of observation proposed for the guidance of observation groups, but to be complied with only in so far as circumstances would permit (document A/AC.18/59).

/75. Three

---

* While the Commission received information from United States authorities concerning the elections, it conducted its observations independently, and no observers of the Commission were attached to the United States observation groups.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



76. Three periods for observation were agreed to: (1) the registration period; (2) the period following the registration of candidates; and (3) the election day and the days immediately preceding and following that day.

77. At the thirtieth meeting, a time-table for three observation groups for the week ending 10 April 1948 was agreed to by the Commission (documents A/AC.19/W.42, A/AC.19/W.42/Add.1, A/AC.19/W.42/Add.2, A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3).

78. During the first period, April 5 to 10 inclusive, three teams were sent out, covering all nine provinces and the City of Seoul, by train and motor transportation. The island and province of Cheju-Do were reached by aircraft. During this period, members of the groups interviewed United States military and civil authorities, and also governors, mayors, and other Korean civil authorities, the National Election Committee, as well as all the provincial and several district election committees, police officers, local authorities, and a few candidates who, at that time, had announced their intention to run.

79. The observation groups checked the procedure of the registration at that stage, and visited a number of registration places to observe the procedure at first hand. In general, the registration numbers for male and female voters were kept the same, but with regard to the correct age of illiterates, the groups received widely varying answers even at the same or similar polling places.

80. In accordance with the resolutions passed by the Interim Committee, the groups were detailed to strive into the existence of a free atmosphere for elections.

81. While the observation groups were unable to establish contact with the extreme leftists, other responsible persons interviewed by the many groups freely expressed their opposition to the elections. Their argument was that they could not cooperate in a separate election in South Korea only, since that would, in their opinion, tend to solidify the North-South cleavage.

82. At the fourth meeting, the Main Committee had an extensive exchange of views with the Military Governor, Major General [illegible] and members

/of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of the commission gave a detailed account of their impressions during the first observation period and of deficiencies encountered, and received assurances from the Military Governor that he would do everything within his power to remedy the situation according to the wished of the members of the Com ission (document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4).

83. At the third meeting of the Main Committee, a schedule for four observation groups during the week ending 24 April 1948 was adopted (document A/AC.19/W.42/Add.5).

84. The second period of observation took place from 19 - 24 April 1948, beginning three days after the registration of candidates had closed. The Commission and the Secretariat were this time divided into four groups, and all provinces (with the exception of Cheju-Do) and the City of Seoul were visited.

85. The groups now received detailed and final information about the results of the registration, which normally ran over ninety percent and quite often close to one hundred percent.

86. At the sixth meeting of the Main Committee, the organization and travel ininerary of nine observation groups for the period 7 - 11 May 1948 was approved (document A/AC.19/W.42/Add.6/Rev.1).

87. The third period of observation, devoted exclusively to the conduct of the elections, took place in the period from 7 to 11 May 1948. The Commission divided into nine observation groups, which visited all provinces and the City of Seoul.

88. The observation can be divided into three phases, namely: (a) the pre-election days, when most groups witnessed the erecting of polling places, and were able to observe the extent to which attempts had been made to sabotage the elections; (b) election day itself, Monday, 10 May, when several hundreds of polling places were visited and the actual voting was observed; and finally, (c) that same night and the following day, when, at a number of places, the opening of the poll boxes and the counting of votes were witnessed.

/89. At the

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



89. At the fifth and sixth meetings, the Main Committee considered various complaints received concerning the free atmosphere for the elections, and instructed the Secretariat to bring them to the attention of the United States military authorities (documents A/AC.19SC.4/23, A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.1, A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2, A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.3, A/AC.19/SC.4/24). At its ninth meeting, on 14 May 1948, it considered certain replies by the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission to complaints submitted concerning the free atmosphere for elections (documents A/AC.19/SC.4/24, A/AC.19/SC.4/25, and A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.1. It was decided that further complaints received should continue to be submitted to the United States authorities for their observations.

90. The Main Committee decided at its sixth meeting that the Secretariat should invite Mr. Kim Koo, Mr. Kimm Kiusic, and Mr. Lyuh Woon Hong to be heard by the Committee between 12 and 14 May on the subject of the conference of North and South political leaders held at Pyongyang. The interview with Mr. Kim Koo took place at the seventh meeting on 13 May 1948 and that with Mr. Kimm Kiusic and Mr. Lyuh Woon Hong at the eighth meeting on 13 May 1948 (documents A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.7 and A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.8).

91. At its seventh meeting on 13 May 1948 the Main Committee decided that it would also interview political personalities who had favoured participation in the election held on 10 May 1948 and who had not been invited to the Pyongyang conference. In accordance with this diciaion,, the Main Committee at its tenth meeting, 14 May 1948, held interviews with Mr. Rhee Syngman and Mr. Kim Sung Soo concerning this conference (document A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.10).

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

92. At the thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth meetings, the Commission considered the desirability of temporarily leaving Seoul for Tokyo for the purpose of preparing the first part of its report to the General Assembly, to cover the period up to and including the elections.

/93. The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



93. The representative of Syria introduced a resolution (document A/AC.19/67) proposing that the Commission should leave for Tokyo on 15 May 1948 for the above purpose. After detailed discussions, the Commission, at its thirty-sixth meeting, adopted the resolution of the representative of Syria, as amended, with five votes in favour and three abstentions. The text of the resolution is as follows (document A/AC.19/69):

"THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED to observe elections on 10 May 1948;

HAVING RECALLED the responsibility placed upon it by the General Assembly not only to observe elections of representatives of the Korean people, but to facilitate the participation of such representatives in the consideration of the question of Korean freedom and independence and, in particular, its responsibility to be available for consultation with such representatives;

HAVING DECIDED that it would be advisable at this time to reach certain preliminary conclusions, and to prepare the first part of its report to the General Assembly to cover the period up to and including the elections;

HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT the advantages to be gained through concentration on this phase of its task in some center removed from Seoul;

RESOLVES:

THAT it proceed from Seoul to Tokyo on 15 May 1948 for the purpose of preparing its report on the work covered so far;

THAT it return to Seoul during the first week of June, and that during the period of its absence, a liaison group of its representatives remain in Seoul to receive all necessary information."*

94. At the thirty-ninth meeting of the Commission, on 12 May 1948, the Commission reconsidered its decision to proceed to Tokyo, and a resolution proposed by the representatives of El Salvador and the Philippine Republic was adopted by seven votes in favour and one abstention, concerning the departure of the Commission for Shanghai not later than 15 May 1948, and its /return

---

* Following a cable received from the Secretary-General of the United Nations stating that the United States Department of State had cabled its Political Affairs Officer in Tokyo to make the arrangements required, a member of the Secretariat of the Commission left for Tokyo on 4 May to make the necessary preparations. He returned to Seoul on 9 May with the information that General MacArthur considered it impracticable for the Commission to come to Japan, owing to lack of accommodations and for other reasons connected with the decision of the Commission to leave Korea.

For the exchange of communications on the decision of the Commission to proceed to Tokyo, see document A/AC.19/W.46.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



return to Seoul during the first week of June (document A/AC.19/71)."

95. The first group of representatives and officers of the Secretariat left for Shanghai on 16 May 1948, and the other groups followed in the course of that week.

96. Chapters I and II of the first part of the report to the General Assembly, dealing respectively with the creation of the Commission, its terms of reference and composition, and the organization of the Commission, were adopted in their first reading, at the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth meetings of the Commission, on 5 and 6 May, in Seoul, and in their second and final reading, at the fifty-third meeting, on 1 June, in Shanghai.

97. Chapters III, IV**, and V**, dealing respectively with (a) the political situation in Korea, (b) the main activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, and (c) the conclusions of the Commission, were discussed at the forty-second through the fifty-eighth meetings held in Shanghai between 24 May and 4 June 1948.

98. At the forty-fifth meeting, on 27 May, the Commission established a drafting Sub-Committee, composed of representatives of China, France, and India, to redraft portions of the report submitted to it by the Commission.

99. Chapter III was adopted in its first reading at the forty-seventh meeting on 24 May and in its second and final reading at the fifty-third meeting, on 1 June 1948.

100. Chapter IV was adopted in its first reading at the fifty-second meeting on 31 May, with the proviso that it be separated into two chapters.

101 Chapter IV as separated into two new Chapters IV and V, was adopted in its final reading at the fifty-seventh meeting, on 4 June 1948.

/102. The

---

* The Commission was informed on 18 May by the United States Liaison Officer that a message from General MacArthur had been received to the effect that in view of the urgency attributed to the matter, arrangements were being made to provide it with facilities in Tokyo. In the meantime, the Secretariat had received a cable from the Secretary-General, stating that the Department of State had removed the invitation to the Commission to come to Tokyo. As arrangements for accommodations in Shanghai were far advanced, the offer was declined by the Secretary-General. The Commission decided, at its forty-second meeting, on 24 May, to regard the incident as closed.

** Chapter IV was later separated into two new Chapters IV and V; the original Chapter V became Chapter VI

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



102. The composition of Volume II (Annexes) was approved by the Commission at the fifty-third meeting.

103. The contents of Chapter VI (Conclusions) were introduced by the drafting Sub-Committee at the fifty-seventh meeting. After discussions at the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth meetings, the Commission decided that this Chapter would be further considered following the return of the Commission to Seoul on 7 June 1948.

104. Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, together with the List of Annexes (Volume II), as adopted by the Commission, were transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by letter dated 8 June 1948, signed by Mr. George S. Patterson, Chairman, and Mr. Liu Yu-Wan, Rapporteur.

- - - - - - -

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(Period 12 January - 24 May 1948)

VOLUME II

LIST OF ANNEXES


| | |
|---|---|
| Annex A | Text of reservations and observations made by the representatives of ... |
| Annex AA | Full list of Delegations and Secretariat. |
| Annex AAA | Texts of statements and exchange of communications concerning the efforts to obtain cooperation with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the military authorities in North Korea. |
| A/AC.19/2 | Resolution to exchange the appropriate courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea. |
| A/AC.19/12 | Letter from the Chairman to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and Guard Lieutenant General T. F. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, dated 16 January 1948. |
| - - - | Cable from United Nations Headquarters dated 23 January 1948. |
| - - - | Cable to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 16 January 1948. |
| - - - | Note to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and Guard Lieutenant General T. F. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, enclosing the texts of a speech and a broadcast made by Mr. E.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the Commission, dated 27 January 1948. |
| A/AC.19/8 | Resolution to urge the participation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the work of the Commission. |
| A/AC.19/14 | Reply from the Ukrainian representative to the United Nations to the telegram of 16 January 1948 received 25 January 1948. |




SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/80

| | |
|---|---|
| A/AC.19/SR.7, pages 6 and 7 | Summary of the action taken by the Secretariat with respect to contacting the Soviet authorities in North Korea. |
| A/AC.19/17 | Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer informing the Commission that the Russians would neither sign for nor accept the letters addressed to the Soviet Commander. |
| - - - | Note from the United States Liaison Officer enclosing memorandum of a conversation between the American Liaison Officer in Pyongyang and the Chief of Staff, Soviet Headquarters, Pyongyang. |
| - - - | Letter dated 10 February 1948 from Lieutenant General John R. Hodge enclosing copy of a letter from the United States Liaison Officer in Pyongyang to the Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea, concerning the delivery of letters from the Commission. |
| A/AC.19/39 | Statement concerning cooperation from the military authorities in North Korea adopted by the Commission. |
| Annex II | Texts of main documents concerning election laws and regulations. |
| A/AC.19/47/Rev.1 | Letter from the Chairman to the United States Liaison Officer transmitting recommendations of the Commission regarding the Election Law. |
| A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.1 | Letter to the Chairman from the United States Liaison Officer concerning the Commission's recommendations regarding the Election Law (Election Law attached). |
| A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.2 | Regulations for implementing the Election Law (Regulations attached). |
| A/AC.19/[illegible].11 | Law concerning elections in South Korea (Public Act. No. 5 of the South Korean Interim Government). |
| A/AC.19/[illegible].15 | Comparative chart of the law for election of members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, Public Act No. 5, of the South Korean Interim Government, and of the Election Regulations for North Korea. |
| Annex I | Texts of main documents concerning a free atmosphere for elections. |
| A/AC.19/9/Corr.1 | Resolution establishing Sub-Committee 1. |
| A/AC.19/SR | Recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections, adopted at the twenty-sixth meeting, 17 March 1948. |
| A/AC.19/53/Add.1 | Recommendations for the attainment of a free atmosphere for elections: Letter from the |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/W.

| | |
|---|---|
| | Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of the Commission. |
| A/AC.19/W.40 | Ordinance No. 176 on "Criminal Procedure", South Korean Interim Government. |
| A/AC.19/W.41 | Compilation of proclamations, official statements, policies, ordinances, etc., affecting civil liberties in South Korea, submitted by United States Liaison Officer. |
| A/AC.19/61 | Release of Prisoners: Communication from the United States Liaison Officer. |
| A/AC.19/61/Add.1 | Release of Prisoners: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of the Commission. |
| A/AC.19/62 | Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of the Commission |
| Annex VI | Texts of main documents concerning the hearings of Korean personalities and communications from Korean sources. |
| A/AC.19/11 | Resolution adopted at the fifth meeting of the Commission, 17 January 1948, establishing Sub-Committee 2. |
| A/AC.19/60/Rev.1 | Final report of Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the thirtieth meeting of the Commission, 31 March 1948 |
| A/AC.19/SC.2/1 | Press communique adopted at the second meeting of the Sub-Committee concerning oral or written statements from Korean sources, 21 January 1948. |
| A/AC.19/SC.2/4 | Questionnaire for hearings of Korean personalities, adopted at the fourth meeting of the sub-Committee, 23 January 1948. |
| A/AC.19/SC.2/5 | Resolution adopted at the tenth meeting of the Sub-Committee concerning freedom of access to hearings of Korean personalities, 28 January 1948 |
| A/AC.19/26 | Exchange of letters between the Chairman of the Commission and the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning the hearing of Korean personalities who are in prison or are subject to arrest or police surveillance, 2 and 5 February 1948. |
| A/AC.19/26/Add.2 | Letter from the Acting Chairman of the Commission to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning freedom to submit written communications, 6 March 1948. |

/A/AC.19/26/Add.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A/AC.19/80

A/AC.19/26/Add.3 — Reply from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the letter of the Acting Chairman, concerning freedom to submit communications, 11 March 1948.

**Annex VII** — **Complete list of United Nations documents (titles and numbers) issued at Lake Success and at Seoul.**

A/AC.19/4.4 — United Nations documents concerning the problem of the independence of Korea

A/AC.19/32
A/AC.19/32/Add.1
A/AC.19/32/Add.2
A/AC.19/32/Add.3 — Complete list of documents of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

**Note by the Secretariat of the Commission.**

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

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

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

(b) Records of hearings and oral statements made before Sub-Committee 2 (Hearings of Korean Personalities): documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5

/(and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.9 (and Corr.1 and 2); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.12 (and Corr. 1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.15 (and Corr.1) A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.21; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.23; A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.24 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25 (and Corr.1); A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26; A/AC.19/SC.2/9 (and Corr.1).

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

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Volume II

## ANNEX II

## List of Delegations to the Commission

AUSTRALIA — S. M. JACKSON, Representative (1)

CANADA: — George S. PATTERSON, Representative (2)
Mabel McFarlane, Secretary-Typist

CHINA: — Yu-Wan LIU, Representative
T. HSUNG, First Alternate
Sung-Heing WANG, Second Alternate

EL SALVADOR: — Miguel Angel Pena VALLE, Representative (3)
Hugo LIEDO, Alternate (3) and [illegible] (3A)

FRANCE: — Jean PAUL-BONCOUR, Representative (4)
Olivier MANET, Alternate (5)
Henry COSTILHES, Adviser
Marcel BARTHELEMY, Secretary
Irene MICHAUX, Secretary
Charles MARTEL, Secretary

INDIA: — K.P.S. MENON, Representative (6)
K.C. NAIR, Alternate (7)
I.J. Bahadur SINGH, Representative (8)

PHILIPPINES: — Melecio ARRANZ, Representative (8)
Rufino LUNA, Alternate
Custodio A. VILLALVA, Secretary
Salvador RIVERO, Military Aide (9)
Vincente BARRANCO, Press Officer (9)
Abelardo ARRANZ, Personal Secretary to Representative (9)
Generoso S. ORDOY, Admin. Officer
Nieves T. LUNA, Stenographer

SYRIA: — Zaki D'ABI, Representative (10)
Yasin MUGHIR, Representative (11)

---

(1) Went to Tokyo on official visits:
  (a) 14-25 February 1948
  (b) 21-27 March 1948
(2) Went to Tokyo on Official visit: 27 Feb - 6 Mar. 1948
(3) Arrived in Seoul 29 January 1948
(3A) Returned to San Salvador, 14 May 1948
(4) Went to Shanghai on official visits:
  (a) 24 Jan - 5 Feb 1948
  (b) 20 Feb - 6 Mar 1948
(5) Went to Tokyo on official visit 19 Mar - 1 Apr 1948
(6) (a) Went to Lake Success to consult with Interim Committee, 14 Feb - 6 Mar 1948
  (b) Returned to Nanking, China, 19 March 1948
(7) Returned to Nanking, China, 19 March 1948
(8) Arrived in Seoul 18 March 1948 to replace Mr. K.P.S. Menon as representative to the Commission.
(9) Returned to Manila 3 February 1948
(10) Returned to New York 14 February 1948
(11) Appointed Representative of Syria to Commission, 12 March 1948

/Secretariat

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMISSION

| | |
|---|---|
| Assistant Secretary-General: | Victor Shi-Tsai Hoo (1) |
| Principal Secretary: | Petrus J. Schmidt |
| Deputy Principal-Secretary: | Ian F. G. Milner |
| Legal Counsellor | Marc Schreiber (2) |
| Administrative Officer: | Robert S. Kasanof |
| Information Officer | Albert G. Grant |
| Assistant Secretaries: | J.P. Rogers<br>Tse-Min Yu (3)<br>Graham Lucas<br>Hung-Ti Chu (4) |
| Finance Officer: | Alfred F. Katz |
| Documents Officer: | Arthur M. Gottesman |
| Interpreters: | Alexandre Blokh (5)<br>Harry G. Line<br>Nicholas Wyroubeff (6) |
| Translator: | Georges Globa |
| Verbatim Reporters: | Ronald Hall (7)<br>David Rose (7) |
| Precis Writers: | Colin M. Campbell<br>Anthony E. Baliński<br>Marion M. Montague |
| Secretary-typists: | Magdeleine Allard<br>Colette Coppee<br>Christiane Faure<br>Ita F. Glasse<br>Emilienne Lagalisse<br>Alice Van R. Smith<br>Josephine R. Stieren |

---

(1) (a) Accompanied the Chairman to Lake Success 14 Feb - 6 Mar 1948
(b) Left Seoul 19 March 1948
(2) Returned to Lake Success 19 March 1948
(3) Left Seoul 19 March 1948
(4) Left on home leave 19 March 1948 and returned to Seoul 8 May 1948
(5) Arrived in Seoul 29 January 1948 to replace Mr. Nicholas Wyroubeff
(6) Returned to Lake Success 8 February 1948
(7) Returned to Lake Success 31 March 1948.

/Locally

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Locally recruited staff

| | |
|---|---|
| Interpreters-Translators: | Nam Hyun<br>Kim Chai Keun*<br>Shin Dae Yun*<br>Song In Sob* |
| Translator-Secretaries: | Nahm Doeun*<br>Pai Inox* |
| Correspondent-Secretary | Lee Unja |
| Messenger: | Lee Chong Dae |

---

* Terminated 17 May, 1948 (reduction in force)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By ____ NARS, Date ____

UNTCOK
Publications (Misc)

36-B

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED WILMET 11
A/AC.19/16
27 January 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

# FIRST INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 12 - 26 January 1948)

1. The representatives of Australia, India, and Syria on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and the Secretariat staff arrived in Seoul at 1800 on 8 January 1948. One Secretariat staff member had proceeded to Seoul from New York on 1 January 1948 for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with local authorities for the arrival of the Commission. The representative of China currently resided in Seoul. The representative of Canada arrived on 11 January and the representatives of France and the Philippine Republic on the following day, so that at the opening meeting on 12 January 1948, representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, India, the Philippine Republic, and Syria were present. The Government of El Salvador had advised the Secretary-General's office that a representative and an alternate had been appointed, and their arrival is, therefore, expected shortly.

2. The Assistant Secretary-General and Commission representatives held a press conference on the morning of 12 January, and shortly thereafter, a brief ceremony was conducted at the Duk Soo Palace, headquarters of the Commission, to mark the raising of the United Nations flag.

3. The first meeting of the Commission was opened at 1700 on 12 January 1948. After the opening speech by the Assistant Secretary-General, the credentials of Members were approved and the representative

/of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of the Philippine Republic made the proposal that, the composition of the Commission having been altered by the fact that one Member Nation had declined to designate a representative on the Commission, the Commission should, before proceeding with its work, consult the Interim Committee as to whether it should be composed of eight or nine members. It was agreed, however, that the proposal of the representative from the Philippine Republic should be discussed after the election of the Chairman and the adoption of the Rules of Procedure. Since all the representatives on the Commission were not present at its first meeting, it was decided to elect a Temporary Chairman until such date as the Commission decided to elect a Permanent Chairman. Mr. K. P. S. Menon was unanimously elected Temporary Chairman, and it was decided to meet in closed session on the following day.

4. At the second meeting, the Commission provisionally adopted rules of procedure (Document A/AC.19/W.2), amendments to which could be submitted within five days. Discussion centered on the question of the adoption of a policy which would govern social intercourse of the Commission in Korea. An Australian resolution (Document A/AC.19/1) proposed that the Commission make it clear that it was concerned with the whole of Korea, that it desired that social engagements be kept at a minimum, and that steps be taken to guard against any misconstruction which might be placed upon the initial presence of the Commission in South Korea. This resolution was adopted unanimously, and a press communiqué was drafted in order to make known the desires of the Commission (Document A/AC.19/7).

5. It was decided that the following subjects should be discussed:

(a) Consideration of paragraph 6 of Resolution II of the General Assembly calling upon the Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities;

/(b) Consideration

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(b) Consideration of further approach to the Ukrainian SSR and El Salvador;

(c) General discussion of programme of work of the Commission (Resolutions of the General Assembly, Document A/447 and Document A/AC.19/W.3, of 16 December 1947);

(i) General discussion

(ii) The question of elections

(iii) Consultation with representatives of Korean public opinion

(d) Communications received from parties, organizations, and individuals concerning Korea.

6. On 14 January, a mass meeting, under the auspices of the Korean National Reception Committee, was held at Seoul Stadium in honour of the United Nations Commission. The Chairman addressed the meeting (Press Release No. 9 ).

7. At the third meeting, consideration was given to paragraph 6 of Resolution II, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947 (Document A/447). The Assistant Secretary-General outlined the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in implementing the provisions of paragraph 6. No reply had yet been received from the USSR Government. An Australian resolution concerning an exchange of courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea was adopted unanimously (Document A/AC.19/2), and it was decided that a communication implementing this resolution should be drafted.

8. At the fourth meeting, this draft communication and the methods for obtaining the cooperation of the Soviet Union, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Resolution II of the General Assembly, were discussed. The draft communication was adopted (Document A/AC.19/12) and transmitted to the Commanding Generals of the respective armed forces in Korea. The Commanding General in South Korea replied to this communication on

/19 January

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



19 January, and the Chairman, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary-General, paid a courtesy call on the following day. No reply has yet been received from the Commanding General in North Korea. In the meantime, the Secretary-General's office was asked by cable to request the Permanent Representative of the USSR to the United Nations, Mr. Gromyko, to transmit to Moscow the communication of the Commission concerning the exchange of courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea. Mr. Gromyko replied to this cable to the Secretary-General on 22 January as follows:

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

9. It was also decided to send a cable to the Secretary-General as follows:

> "...At fourth meeting private sixteen January Commission adopted following resolutions one asking you remind Government Soviet Union of your letter twenty-four November 1947 drawing attention to paragraph six substantive part of General Assemblys Resolution calling on Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to Commission in fulfilment its responsibilities..."

Up to 26 January no answer had yet been received.

10. At the same meeting, the Commission discussed the proposal concerning its composition, made by the Philippine Republic at its first meeting. It was pointed out that the United Nations had several precedents of its subsidiary bodies proceeding with their work although not all the Governments entitled to had appointed representatives on them, and the representative of the Philippine Republic did not insist on his proposal.

11. In view of the alleged omission of certain passages of the Korean translation of the Chairman's speech at Seoul Stadium on 14 January,

/the Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Commission agreed that a new speech should be broadcast, and that text, as well as that of the previous speech, should be communicated to the military commands in North and South Korea. The Chairman spoke from Seoul over the Korean network on 22 January 1948 (Press Release No. 15).

12. Finally, at the fourth meeting, a resolution was adopted (Document A/AC.19/6) recording the Commission's regret at the absence of the Ukrainian SSR representative, and stressing the importance of the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the work of the Commission. The resolution provided for its being forwarded to the Secretary-General for such use of it as he desired to make in further efforts to secure the appointment of a representative from the Government of the Ukrainian SSR to the Commission. On 25 January 1948 a reply was received by the Secretary-General from the Ukrainian Government as follows:

> "In reply to your telegram of 16 January 1948 I have the honour to inform you on behalf of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR that the attitude of the Government of Ukrainian SSR in the matter of appointing a representative to the Temporary Commission on Korea remains the same as presented by the Ukrainian Delegation at the Second Session of the General Assembly."

13. At the fifth meeting, a Note to the Chairman from the representative of Syria was discussed concerning suppression of newspapers and general amnesty for political crimes (Document A/AC.19/8). The discussion centered on a consideration of means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections, and it was decided that a Sub-Committee (1), comprising representatives of Canada, France, and Syria be established to consider ways and means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections in Korea (Document A/AC.19/9).

14. General discussion ensued concerning the programme of work of the Commission, and the representative of France introduced a resolution (Document A/AC.19/5) providing for the examination of documents received from Korean sources and the collection of statements of Korean individuals who may wish to be heard or may be heard in the course of the Commission's

/work

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



work. It was finally decided to establish a Sub-Committee (2) comprising representatives of Australia, China, France, and the Philippine Republic, to (a) examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat, and (b) secure statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties (Document A/AC.19/11).

15. At the sixth meeting of the Commission, following a resolution introduced by the representative of the Philippine Republic (Document A/AC.19/10), a general and detailed discussion took place concerning the question of elections in Korea. The Commission decided, on the basis of the Philippine resolution, as amended (Document A/AC.19/13), that a Sub-Committee (3), comprising representatives of Canada, France, the Philippine Republic, and Syria be established to examine the electoral laws and regulations of North and South Korea, and in the performance of this function, to acquaint itself with the views of Korean, Soviet, and United States officials and experts.

16. Finally, amendments to the rules of procedure were adopted (Document A/AC.19/W.2/Add.1).

17. The work of the Sub-Committees began on 20 January 1948. The work of the Sub-Committees up to 26 January is summarized as follows:

Sub-Committee 1: A programme of work was adopted involving, inter-alia, definition of the term "a free atmosphere for elections", examination of laws and regulations of Korea bearing on the question of freedom of elections, coordination of work with that of Sub-Committee 2, and hearing responsible authorities on the interpretation and application of laws and regulations referred to above. It was agreed that hearings should be restricted to Korean and other officials responsible for the application of laws and regulations affecting elections. A preliminary list of questions for submission to Sub-Committee 2 was prepared for consideration by this Sub-Committee.

Sub-Committee 2: A public announcement on hearings of Korean personalities was adopted (Press Release No. 16) and a first list of political personalities of North and South Korea whom the Sub-Committee

/could

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



could invite to be heard was approved (Press Release No. 17). Consideration was given to the procedure for holding hearings, and methods by which complete news coverage might be obtained throughout Korea.

Sub-Committee 3: A general discussion took place concerning methods to be employed by the Sub-Committee in the performance of its functions. A comparative survey of the electoral laws and regulations in North and South Korea (Document A/AC.19/W.15) and other technical and documentary studies were reviewed. A first list of questions concerning electoral laws and regulations to be transmitted to Sub-Committee 2 for use in the hearings of Korean personalities was approved.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



ANNEX A TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
5 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: YUN SOK-KU, CANDIDATE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
65, SINYONG DONG, KUNSAN, CHOLLA-NAMDO

DATE: 1 MAY 1948

1. At about midnight, April 18, 8 members of a certain organization attacked the Hai-bang Bookshop at 2nd Street, Chung-ang Ro and tore the gate to pieces. The reason was that the proprietor, Kang Choul, had written an essay for the Kunsan News lauding Yun Sok-ku, The police and the CIC made only a formal investigation of the attack and no action was taken.

2. At about 5 p.m. on April 24, Kim Chong-yop, head of the rice distribution center of the 4th Ku of Hung-nam Dong was robbed of his possessions valued at about 110,000 won. That evening, during curfew, Mr. Kim recognized three persons in front of his house, taking off candidate Yun's photograph and campaign bulletins. They were Paik Chang-ki, son of Paik Nam-yong, another candidate who lives at #136, Nam-dong, Rim Myong-soo, brother of Rim Ki-ok who is one of the leaders of the Hankook Democratic Party living at #836, Oryong-dong and Yun-Tai-soo of #858, Oryong-dong. Mr. Kim and his neighbours ran after and caught them. They then confessed their deeds before more than 30 people. They also admitted pasting other bulletins denouncing Yun Sok-ku. The contents of the bulletins were:

(a) He had forced farmers to supply rice and grain to the Japanese government and had contributed honey to the Japanese army. He must not be elected to the National Assembly.

(b) He should be eliminated from candidature because he had rendered faithful service to the cruel Japanese army.

/ Kim

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Kim Chong-yop knew the addresses of the 3 persons and they were sent home at that time. After a while they returned and took off the bulletins which they had pasted. On the following day, the goods which Kim had been robbed of were left at the gate of Kim's home.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
5 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: KIM KYONG-BAE, CANDIDATE FROM DISTRICT A, YON-PAIK KUN, KYONG-GI.

DATE: APRIL 1948*.

1. Sometime in the latter part of March, Mr. An Tong-yon, Chief of Chong-tan Police Station, told Yi Do-Soon, vice-chairman of the Yon-an Branch of the National Youth Organization and Sin Ka-son, vice-chairman of the Yonan Branch, Dae Dong Youth Group, that he would give them ten tons of raw rubber each if they would actively campaign for Ham Sang-hoon.

2. Sometime in the latter part of March, the Pongso Branch of the Yonan Police Station called a meeting of the Pongso inhabitants to receive the local police chief and Gun chief making their first visit to the Pongso Myun. At the meeting, the police chief and director of the Internal Affairs Section of the Gun office campaigned on behalf of Ham Sang-hoon who was present there.

3. An Dong-yon, chief of the Chong-tan Police Station summoned Yun Kwang-soo, manager of the Yon-paik Irrigation Society and Ko Chae-dul and Song Kyong-il, contractors, to his office on April 27. He told the latter two that there was something dishonest in the contract made with the irrigation society and that I (Kim Kyong-bae), former manager of the irrigation society, was responsible. He asked them to persuade me to cancel my candidature. If I did not comply, he said he would bring suit against me in court. Yun Kwang-soo, manager of the irrigation society, Yi Yong-bok, treasurer, and Nam Sang-yol, technician told me that police chief An had said that if Ham Sang-hoon failed to be elected, a by-election would be held. He again told them to

/ persuade

* Received 4 May 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



persuade me to cancel my candidature and should they fail to convince me, they should return to his office.

4. When police chief An visited Yong-mo Island with Ham-Sang-hoon, he summoned the inhabitants and made a speech on behalf of Ham. When seven young persons met at Chong-tan and talked about me, they were arrested by the police on the charge of assembling without permission by the police. The police ordered them to support Ham and released them.

5. Police chief An of the Chong-tan Police Station gave orders to all branches of the police to tear off all handbills of mine. This was disclosed by a policeman named Kim to Cho Yong-whan, one of my supporters.

6. Mr. Chu, a policeman in the Chon-tae Branch of the Chong-tan Police Station distributed handbills for Ham Sang-hoon and gave handbills to village headmen to be distributed to the people.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



ANNEX A TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

COMPLAINT FROM: CHOI BYUNG-WOOK, AGENT FOR CANDIDATE IM HONG-CHAI OF ELECTORAL DISTRICT B, INCHON (ADDRESS: #93, SONG-HYON DONG, INCHON)

DATE: 1 MAY 1948

At about 9 p.m. on April 30, an election campaigner for Im-Hong-Chai when passing through Poo-kai Dong with a bundle of hand bills was suddenly accosted by a group of Poo-pyung Branch Dai Dong Youth Corps men. They asked, "What relation do you hav. with Im Hong-chai? How much are you paid for passing the handbills? Do you know of Im Hong-chai's personal background before the Liberation?" They seized the handbills and gave the man a severe beating, injuring him seriously.

It is said that the voting marks for all the candidates as announced on campaign handbills were changed except that of candidate Kim Sok-ki. Im Hong-chai's voting mark, llll, was changed to ll or lllll and some were changed to candidate Kim Sok-ki's voting mark. Furthermore, Mr. Im was slandered as being a member of the Communist Party.

We believe that these activities cannot be ignored. After investigating speedily, those who campaigned illegally regardless of whether they are from the left, right or moderate political groups, should be strictly punished, so that there can be no more such activities.

I hereby enclose a copy of a letter I received. I am retaining the original as it may be useful as documentary evidence someday. Whenever your need for it arises, I will sent it to you.

/ The letter

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The letter:

To: Im Hong-chi

From: Kim Yong-hoon

Date: April 26.

I should like to advise you on a matter.

Having known you and worked with you, I have come to admire you very much and respect your personality and character.

Yesterday, I was in a certain section of the town going about my business when I noticed that members of the Youth Corps were mobilizing the people - old and young, men and women, massing them in the ground of the Dong Association office on the plea that an enlightenment lecture was about to take place under the auspices of the Election Promotion Committee. Actually, however, the lecture turned out to be a campaign meeting for candidate Kim Sok-ki. His son, a teacher, presided over the meeting and various campaigners spoke. One of them was Song Taik-sun and the other I did not know. They told the gathering that Syngman Rhee, Lee Chung-chun and Mr. Zon of the Taihan (Great Korea) Labour Federation had issued orders that the people should follow this and although they may want to vote for another candidate they should not violate Dr. Syngman Rhee's order.

Frankly, I have persuaded some voters to vote for you. However, if we must follow the above order, my effort must be in vain. We cannot disobey Dr. Rhee's wishes, can we?

It is apparent that these lectures have been held in each Dong under the auspices of the Election Promotion Committee. Therefore, it seems to me that everyone will follow Dr. Rhee's order.

If you wish to avoid dishonour, you must withdraw your

/ candidacy

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



candidacy and I hereby advise you to do so. Kim Yong-ju, Ha Sang-hoon and Ham Hyo-yong should also reflect upon the above-mentioned fact and withdraw their candidacies. I think the chairman of the Election Promotion Committee is the leading campaigner for candidate Kim Sok-ki.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



ANNEX B TO THE MEMORANDUM TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER,
7 MAY 1948

CO-PLAINT FROM: PAK JUNG-JO, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S FRONT, NORTH KYONG-SANG PROVINCE

DATE: 2 MAY 1948

1. On April 4th, Mr. Kim Chun-sik, resident of Bong-san Dong 169 of Taegu city, was severely beaten by two policemen and two detectives and is now under detention at the Taegu Police Station. The reason for the attack was that he had refused to register.

2. On April 17, Mr. Paik Sung-do, head of the 6th Ban of Tae-an Dong, Taegu was severely beaten by a detective of the Taegu Police Station named Choi Byong-ok because the registration in his Ban had been "unsatisfactory". Every Ban leader of that Dong offered to resign in protest.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

WILMETH

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/37
12 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

# SECOND INFORMATION REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

(Period 26 January - 7 February 1948)

## I. GENERAL

During the two-week period covered by this report, five plenary meetings of the Commission were held (seventh to eleventh, inclusive) and the three Sub-Committees, established at the fifth and sixth plenary meetings on 17 and 19 January 1948, continued with their programmes of work, as provided for in the terms of reference contained in the resolutions adopted by the Commission (Documents A/AC.19/9/Corr.1, A/AC.19/11, A/AC.19/13).

Plenary meetings of the Commission were held on the following dates:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Seventh | - | 31 January 1948 |
| Eighth | - | 4 February 1948 |
| Ninth | - | 5 February 1948 |
| Tenth ) | - | 6 February 1948 |
| Eleventh) | | |

## II. PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

### 1. Report on credentials of representatives of El Salvador and China (Seventh Meeting)

The credentials of Mr. Miguel Angel Pena Valle, representative of El Salvador, Mr. Hugo Lindo, alternate, and Mr. Gung-Hsing Wang, alternate of China, were accepted by the Commission.

/2. Hearings

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



2. Hearings of Korean Personalities by Sub-Committee 2 (Seventh Meeting)

A discussion in the Commission took place on the question of whether Korean officials and experts, as distinct from political and other personalities, should be heard by Sub-Committee 2. Dr. Chough, Director of National Police, was among those listed for consultation, and the advisability of including Dr. Chough in the hearings was doubted because he might thus be associated with political personalities being interviewed.

It was decided that Sub-Committee 2 should invite Dr. Chough along with other high officials.

3. Election of the Chairman (Eighth Meeting)

At its first meeting, the Commission decided to elect a Temporary Chairman until such time as the Commission might decide to elect a Permanent Chairman.

Mr. K.P.S. Menon (India), Temporary Chairman, was unanimously elected Permanent Chairman.

4. Chairmanship in the absence of the Permanent Chairman (Eighth Meeting)

It was decided by 5 votes to 1, with 2 abstentions, that, in the absence of the Chairman, acting chairmanship should be assumed by members of the Commission for a period of fifteen days, and that the order of rotation should be left to the decision of the representatives themselves.

5. Election of the Rapporteur (Eighth Meeting)

The office of Rapporteur was created and Mr. Liu Yu-wan (China) was unanimously elected Rapporteur.

6. Exchange of communications with the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR (Documents A/AC.19/14 and A/AC.19/15) and communications to Soviet authorities in North Korea (Document A/AC.19/17) (Seventh and Eighth Meetings)

At the seventh meeting, the Secretariat of the Commission reported that the letter addressed to the Commanding General

/of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of the Soviet Forces in North Korea, requesting exchange of courtesies, as well as other United Nations Commission documents, had arrived in Pyongyang, North Korea, but had not been accepted by the Soviet authorities (Document A/AC.19/17).

Up to 7 February 1948, no reply to the letter addressed to the Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea had been received.

At the eighth meeting, the situation concerning the non-cooperation of the military authorities in North Korea and the absence of a representative from the Ukrainian SSR to the Commission, was discussed briefly.

At the tenth meeting, a statement concerning non-cooperation from the military authorities in North Korea was adopted by the Commission (Document A/AC.19/29).*

7. Question of consultation with the Interim Committee (Eighth to Eleventh Meetings inclusive)

The question of consultation with the Interim Committee arose out of the inability of the Commission to enter North Korea for the purpose of implementing its terms of reference provided for in the Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on 14 November 1947 (Document A/447). The question was fully examined during the course of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh meetings, in order to determine what further steps the Commission could take in carrying out its mission. A summary of views expressed by members of the Commission during the course of debate is contained in Documents A/AC.19/33 and A/AC.19/33/Corr.1.

/At the

---

* Note: To date (7 February 1948) the Secretary-General of the United Nations had not yet received a reply to his communication reminding the Soviet Government of his previous letter of 24 November 1947. (See Document A/AC.19/16, page 4, paragraph 9.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



At the conclusion of the debate, a vote was taken on the resolutions to consult the Interim Committee of the General Assembly (Document A/AC.19/30). Resolution I was adopted by four votes to three, with one abstention. Resolution II was adopted by five votes to none, with three abstentions.

8. Survey of Information collected by Sub-Committee 2 (Eleventh Meeting)

The representative of Australia introduced a resolution that a survey be made of information collected by Sub-Committee 2 for the guidance of the Chairman during the discussion with the Interim Committee (Document A/AC.19/31).

The resolution was adopted by five votes to none, with three abstentions.

## III. WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES

1. General

The three Sub-Committees established by the Commission at its fifth and sixth plenary meetings, continued their work during the period 26 January - 7 February 1948. Summaries of the work of each of the Sub-Committees for the period 20 January - 2 February 1948 are presented in Documents A/AC.19/20, A/AC.19/21, A/AC.19/22.

Sub-Committee 1 did not meet between 3 - 7 February inclusive and Document A/AC.19/20 therefore summarizes the activities of this Sub-Committee to date. The work of the other two Sub-Committees up to and including 7 February, is summarized below:

2. Sub-Committee 2

The Committee held its fifteenth and sixteenth meetings between 3 -7 February. CHANG KUN-SANG, Chairman of the Labouring People's Party, and Lieutenant General JOHN R. HODGE, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, were heard by the Sub-Committee.

At the eleventh plenary meeting of the Commission, the Sub-Committee, with the assistance of Sub-Committees 1 and 3, was asked

/to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to make a survey of the information collected by the Sub-Committee to date (Document A/AC.19/31).

3. Sub-Committee 3

The Secretariat of the Sub-Committee continued informal discussions with representatives of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, with other Korean officials, and with American experts, concerning the provisions of electoral laws and regulations for North and South Korea. It is expected that documentary papers resulting from these discussions, as well as from an analysis of opinions expressed by Korean personalities on questions relating to elections, will shortly be submitted to the Sub-Committees.

## IV. SPECIAL CONSULTATIONS

On 6 February 1948, at 9:00 a.m., a special consultation took place with leading Korean personalities, namely, Mr. Kim Koo, head of the Korean Independence Party, and Mr. Kim Kyu Sik, Chairman of the Interim Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kim Kyu Sik initiated the consultation, and discussion centered primarily on the possibility of bringing about a conference of Korean leaders of the North and South as a step toward the attainment of Korean independence (Document A/AC.19/SC.5).

The consultation was reported to the members of the Commission during the course of debate at the eleventh plenary meeting (Document A/AC.19/28).

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.42/Add.7
3 May 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

# ORGANIZATION AND TRAVEL ITINERARY OF OBSERVATION GROUPS (Period 7-11 May 1948)

(Adopted by the Main Committee at its Sixth Meeting)

The following revised plan for the observation of the election programme during the period 7 to 11 May 1948 is circulated herewith for the guidance of Observation Groups.

The Main Committee agreed that the period of observation be extended for an additional day beyond the time schedule given below should any Observation Group consider it advisable to do so.

## I. Organization

| Group | Locality | Representatives | Secretariat* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (Main Committee) | City of Seoul<br>Seoul, Kyonggi-Do<br>Chunchon, Kangwon-Do | Mr. Liu Yu-Wan (China)<br>Mr. M.Valle (El Salvador)<br>Mr. M.Barthelemy (France)<br>Mr. R.Luna (Philippines)<br>Mr. Y.Mughir (Syria) | Mr.P.J.Schmidt<br>Mr.I.Milner<br>Mr.J.F.Engers<br>Miss Marion Montague |
| 2 | Chongju, Chungchong Pukto | Mr.G.Patterson (Canada) | Mr.C.Campbell |
| 3 | Taejon, Chungchong Namdo | Mr. B.Singh (India) | Mr.G.J.Lucas |
| 4 | Chonju, Cholla Pukto | Mr. T.Ssutu (China)<br>Mr.Wang Gung-Hsing (China) | Mr.A.Palinski |
| 5 | Kwangju, Cholla Namdo | Mr. H.Lindo (El Salvador) | Mr. H.Liao |
| 6 | Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto | Mr.O.Manet (France) | Mr.A.Blokh |
| 7 | Pusan, Kyongsang Namdo | Mr.S.Jackson (Australia) | Mr.A.Gottesman<br>Miss J.Stieren |
| 8 | Cheju, Cheju-Do | Mr.H.Costilhes (France) | Mr.G.Globa |
| 9 | East Coast | Mr.J.L.Paul-Boncour (France) | Miss I.Michaux |

---

* It is anticipated that a sufficient number of interpreters will be made available by the United States authorities in the Provinces in order to meet the Commission's requirements.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



II. Travel Itinerary*

Group I (Main Committee)

1. City of Seoul
2. Seoul, Kyonggi-Do

(United Nations Transportation)

) Saturday-Monday
) 8 - 10 May
)

3. Chunchon, Kangwon-Do
(one or two representatives and Secretariat members)

Leave Seoul 0715 (via self-powered railroad car)
Arrive Chunchon 1040
Leave Chunchon 1605
Arrive Seoul 1915

Monday 10 May

Group 2

1. Leave Seoul 0800 (via train)
Arrive Chochiwon 1057 --
Proceed to Chongju by auto
Arrive Chongju 1200

Saturday 8 May

2. Leave Chongju 1400 (via auto)
Leave Chochiwon 1503 (via train)
Arrive Seoul 1800

Tuesday 11 May

Group 3

1. Leave Seoul 0800 (via train)
Arrive Taejon 1148

Saturday 8 May

2. Leave Taejon 1419 (via train)
Arrive Seoul 1800

Tuesday 11 May

Group 4**

1. Leave Seoul 0800 (via train)
Arrive Iri 1500 --
Proceed to Chonju by auto.
Arrive Chonju 1630

Friday 7 May

2. Leave Chonju 0815 (via auto)
Leave Iri 0942 (via train)
Arrive Seoul 1800

Tuesday 11 May

---

* Seats will be reserved on regularly scheduled trains, and automotive transportation will be made available by the United States authorities at Provincial capitals (except Seoul) for Groups 2-9 inclusive.

** Change trains at Taejon, northbound and southbound.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Group 5*

1. Leave Seoul 0800 (via train) — Friday 7 May
   Arrive Songjongni 1850 --
   Proceed to Kwangju by auto.
   Arrive Kwangju 1930

2. Leave Kwangju 0530 (via auto) — Tuesday 11 May
   Leave Songjongni 0616 (via train)
   Arrive Seoul 1800

Group 6

1. Leave Seoul 0800 (via train) — Friday 7 May
   Arrive Taegu 1523

2. Leave Taegu 1046 (via train) — Tuesday 11 May
   Arrive Seoul 1800

Group 7

1. Leave Seoul 0800 (via train) — Friday 7 May
   Arrive Pusan 1800

2. Leave Pusan 0800 (via train) — Tuesday 11 May
   Arrive Seoul 1800

Group 8

1. Leave Seoul (via auto) 0800 — Friday 7 May
   Leave Kimpo airport (by air) 1000**
   Arrive Cheju-Do 1200

2. Leave Cheju-Do (by air) 1300*** — Tuesday 11 May
   Arrive Kimpo airport 1500
   Arrive Seoul 1615

Group 9

To be arranged by United States authorities.

- - -

---

* Change trains at Taejon, northbound and southbound.

** Scheduled flight.

*** Special flight.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/60/Rev.1
31 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## FINAL REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2 ADOPTED AT THE THIRTIETH MEETING, 31 MARCH 1948

1. Sub-Committee 2 was established by resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea at the fifth meeting on 17 January 1948, consisting of the representatives of Australia, China, France, and the Philippine Republic. The representative of El Salvador was elected to the Sub-Committee at the seventh meeting of the Commission on 31 January. At the first meeting of the Sub-Committee, Mr. S.H. Jackson (Australia) was elected Chairman.

2. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee were defined by the Commission at its fifth meeting as follows:

(a) to examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat;

(b) to secure statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

3. The Sub-Committee has held twenty-nine meetings. As a result of its deliberations selected communications and verbatim or summary records of all interviews have been distributed to members of the Commission. These have provided basic material for discussions in the Commission and in its Sub-Committees. The activities and major decisions of the Sub-Committee in regard to its terms of reference are set out in detail in documents A/AC.19/21, A/AC.19/21/Add.1, and A/AC.19/21/Add.2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



4. At its eleventh meeting the Commission adopted the following resolution concerning the Sub-Committee:

> (a) That Sub-Committee 2, with the assistance of representatives of Sub-Committees 1 and 3, make a survey of the information collected by this Sub-Committee to date;
>
> (b) That this survey, together with important conclusions approved by the Commission at a session called for the purpose of examining it, be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee.

In accordance with this resolution a survey of information collected was prepared by the Sub-Committee. At the twelfth meeting of the Commission it was decided that the survey should be "designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman alone" during his discussions with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

5. At its twenty-seventh meeting, in considering methods of observation of the elections, the Commission decided "that on 29 March 1948 the existing Sub-Committees will be merged into one committee" (Document A/AC.19/56). The Sub-Committee considers it important that the work of ascertaining Korean opinion concerning the question of elections should continue in order that the information obtained from oral and written statements may be as comprehensive as possible. In this regard the Sub-Committee notes that the Commission has authorized functions for the above-mentioned committee which include "the obtaining and analyzing of information concerning attitudes of Koreans towards participation in the elections".

Hearings of Korean personalities

6. The Sub-Committee gave considerable attention to the selection for hearings of Korean personalities such as would "secure a balanced representation of the main trends of public opinion" and which would include "individuals and representatives

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of right, moderate and left political parties and of important organizations not directly political in character" (Document A/AC.19/21). The Sub-Committee has heard the views of twenty-four Korean personalities (see Annex 2), and held a special interview with the Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/9). In addition, a consultation was arranged with the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16).

7. In commencing its hearings of Korean opinion the Sub-Committee announced that it wished to learn the views of the following prominent political leaders:

CHO Man Sik
HUH Hun
KIM Doo Bong
KIM Koo
KIM Kyu Sik
KIM Il Sung
KIM Sung Soo
PAK Heun Young
RHEE Syng Man

The Sub-Committee heard the views of Kim Koo, Kim Kyu Sik, Kim Sung Soo, and Rhee Syng Man. Of the others, two were residents of North Korea (Kim Doo Bong and Kim Il Sung), one (Cho Man Sik) was under detention in North Korea, and two others (Huh Hun and Pak Heun Young) were leftist leaders who were under order of arrest by the South Korean authorities. Despite repeated efforts, the Sub-Committee has not found it possible to make contact with these persons (Documents A/AC.19/21/Add.1 and A/AC.19/21/Add.2). In all the Sub-Committee has been able to hear the views of representatives of three rightist, three moderate, and three leftist political parties. Extreme leftist political parties and organizations declined invitations to a hearing before the Sub-Committee on the stated grounds of political objections to the Commission's activities in Korea and lack of confidence in the assurances given by the authorities regarding their immunity from police surveillance (Document A/AC.19/21/Add.2, paragraphs 4-8).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



8. The Sub-Committee's examination of Korean opinion was not limited to the representatives of political organizations. In making its selection of personalities to be invited to hearings, the Sub-Committee had in mind the desirability of securing the opinion of religious, educational and cultural, business and financial and civic organizations, and the views of certain leading representatives of such organizations have been heard (see Annex 1).

Communications received

9. On 21 January 1948, the Sub-Committee invited "individuals and organizations, religious, cultural and political, to express their views in writing..."(Document A/AC.19/SC.2/1), and on 28 January indicated that it wished "to continue to receive written statements". The Sub-Committee has determined a procedure whereby a selection is made of relevant communications in accordance with principles agreed on by the Sub-Committee (Document A/AC.19/21/Add.1, paragraph 8) and the selected communications issued as documents of the Commission (Documents A/AC.19/NC.1 et seq.).

10. Up to 15 March inclusive, 613 communications have been received: 404 from organizations and 209 from individuals. Of these, 388 were from individuals and organizations in Seoul, and 225 from individuals and organizations in the provinces. Of the communications received from organizations, 134 were from political parties, 202 from social organizations, 30 from youth organizations, 16 from women's organizations, 19 from the national mass meeting, and 3 from the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. A considerable number of communications received were in the form of signed petitions, sponsored both by organizations and individuals. The subjects mostly dealt with

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



in the signed petitions include statements of support for or opposition to the holding of elections and expressions of opinion concerning the functions of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. A list of all communications received, indicating the nature and subject-matter in each case, is given in documents A/AC.19/NC.1, A/AC.19/NC.2, A/AC.19/NC.2/Add.1 et seq., A/AC.19/NC.3 and A/AC.19/NC.3/Add.1 et seq.

11. The Sub-Committee has taken note of a communication referred to it by the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting from Mr. Rhee Syngman as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Representative Delegation of the Korean People (document A/AC.19/NC.22). In view of the fact that it would not be practicable after 29 March 1948 for the Sub-Committee to take action concerning this communication, the Sub-Committee decided to refer it to the Main Committee of the Commission for appropriate action.

Opinion concerning the holding of elections

12. In discharging its terms of reference, the Sub-Committee considered as a major task the examining of Korean opinion regarding the question of elections.

13. In seeking information concerning the attitude of Koreans towards the holding of elections the Sub-Committee recognizes that political trends in Korea under present circumstances are liable to fluctuate and change.

14. In these circumstances, the Sub-Committee has not formulated any final estimate of the attitudes of the various

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



political groups and organizations, but rather sought to classify the information at its disposal with a view to indicating the main trends of opinion concerning the elections.

15. A survey of the opinions expressed during the hearings of Korean personalities and in written communications examined by the Sub-Committee is set out in Annex 1.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



# A N N E X 1

## SURVEY OF KOREAN OPINION CONCERNING THE ELECTIONS

Source Material

1. The survey which follows is based upon the following documentary material:

(a) Hearings of Korean personalities, including certain officials, by Sub-Committee 2 (Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/5-9, 11-15, 23-25; A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26).

(b) Communications received by the Commission (Selected communications are to be found in the document series A/AC.19/NC.1 et seq.).

(c) Special consultations or interviews with certain Korean personalities (Documents A/AC.19/28 and A/AC.19/SC.2/9) and with the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16).

2. For purposes of background information only, note has been taken of the intercepts from Pyongyang (North Korea) radio broadcasts * and of statements and comment translated from the Korean press **.

Method of Analysis

3. In examining the main trends of Korean opinion concerning the question of elections, a selection has been made of five

---

* Issued by Headquarters XXIV Corps (Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2), Seoul.

** Issued by Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces in Korea (Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2: Language and Document Section); Public Information Office, Headquarters XXIV Corps, Seoul; Headquarters USAMGIK (Bureau of Public Opinion).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



major aspects based upon the questionnaire used during the hearings of Korean personalities by Sub-Committee 2 (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/4), as follows:

(i) Attitude toward the holding of elections (a) throughout Korea and (b) in South Korea only.

(ii) Opinion regarding the conditions necessary for ensuring a free atmosphere for elections.

(iii) Opinion as to the prospects of holding free elections.

(iv) Opinion concerning political prisoners.

4. Alternative proposals suggested for the attainment of the national independence of Korea are examined in a separate section.

5. A summary of the available information in regard to the above aspects will be made as follows:

(i) The views of representatives of political parties and organizations of South Korea, considered in terms of right, moderate and left political orientation (see paragraphs 6-10 below).

(ii) The views of certain officials of the South Korean Interim Government, namely the Civil Administrator (Mr. Ahn Chai Hong), the Chief Justice (Mr. Kim Yung Moo) and the Director of National Police (Mr. Chough Pyung-Ok).

(iii) The views of representatives of religious, educational and cultural, economic and women's organizations.

(iv) The views of a village headman.

(v) The views of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, Lt.-General John R. Hodge.

Present Political Trends in Korea

6. In view of the fact that it was not possible to hear the views of North Korean political leaders * nor to visit North

* See Document A/AC.19/21/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea, the Sub-Committee can give no information from its own sources on the current political situation in the North. Examination of the intercepts of Pyongyang radio broadcasts, however, indicates clearly enough the negative attitude of the North Korea authorities and major political organizations towards the holding of elections under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

7. In South Korea a feature of political life is its shifting character: new political parties and movements emerge, and re-alignments of political forces occur, frequently and at times abruptly. In such circumstances, it would be unreal to prescribe any rigid classification of political movements. With this qualification in mind, however, there may be distinguished at present the following major political groupings which for convenience sake will be adopted in classifying trends of opinion in South Korea.

Right

8. (a) Hankook Democratic Party (Chairman: Mr. Kim Sung Soo): This party is probably the most effectively organized and influentially supported of the right organizations. It has the support of some of the largest landowners in Korea and through its connections in the rural areas, has been able to develop, particularly in recent months, a relatively widespread network of organization. Although denied by the party leadership, facts have been produced to support the claim that in the provinces especially the Party's activities

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



are directly or indirectly aided by the members of the Korean police *.

(b) National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence (Chairman: Dr. Rhee Syngman): This organization is not a political party, but a combination of various societies and individuals pledged to the general objective of early attainment of Korean independence. The Association serves, however, as the mechanism for extending Dr. Rhee's political influence throughout South Korea.

(c) Korean Independence Party (Chairman: Mr. Kim Koo): The Independence Party derives its strength in considerable degree from the fact that Mr. Kim Koo personally expresses the traditions of the struggle for independence centered in the Provisional Government, which was established after the 1 March 1919 Declaration of Independence. Mr. Kim's political influence is reinforced also by his connections with certain youth organizations of the right, such as the Dai Dong Youth Association.

---

* Remarks of Mr. Kim Kyu Sik: Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, pages 12, 36-37, and A/AC.19/28, page 4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Moderate

9. (a) National Independence Federation: The so-called "middle of the road" political groups have made repeated efforts to establish some kind of coalition with a view to meeting the impasse created by the conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and the United States, as reflected in the Korean situation and by the uncompromising attitude of the extreme right and left. In May 1946, the Coalition Committee had been organized under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Kim Kyu Sik and the late Lyuh Wooh Hyung, representing both moderate and some leftist groups. Seeking a broader basis of coalition, Mr. Kim Kyu Sik and others on 20 December 1947 inaugurated the National Independence Federation, with the basic objective of "bringing together all the patriotic parties, organizations and indivicuals in order to obtain democratic national unity both in name and reality"*. The Federation, which is now composed of 14 distinct political parties and 51 social organizations ** has as its main objective the unification of North and South Korea.

(b) Political Parties Council: Another coalition of political parties of the centre and moderate left was established at the end of 1947 and is now known as the South Korean Political Parties Council ***. The Council embraces certain moderate and leftist parties and one important rightist party, the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo

---

* Manifesto of the National Independence Federation: see document A/AC.19/NC.4: Annex 1.

** See Document A/AC.19/NC.4: Annex 1.

*** See Documents A/AC.19/NC.20 and A/AC.19/NC.20/Add.1. During February-March 1948 the Council experienced some dissensions over policy and certain of the more moderate parties withdrew support.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(subject to a reservation in regard to action undertaken by the Council). Other component parties have included the Labouring People's Party, Independent Labour and Farmers Party, Social-Democratic Party, New Progressive Party, Democratic Korean Independence Party, Peoples' League, Democratic Independence Party. With one or two exceptions, the member parties also belong to the National Independence Federation and on major immediate issues, such as those of a separate election in South Korea and the proposed joint conference of political leaders of North and South Korea, the views of the two bodies are similar.

**Left**

10. The major parties of the left are the South Korea Labour Party (former Communist party), the Democratic National (Peoples) Front, the People's Republican Party, the Young Friends Party and Labouring People's Party. (The latter's present leadership reflects both moderate and leftist influences within the party). If any distinction is to be made amongst the parties and organizations of the left, it would be in terms of the extent to which any group adheres to the clearly defined Communist line of policy as expressed in the programme of the South Korea Labour Party.

11. A distinctive organization of the left is the Democratic National Front, which is a broad federation of political parties, trade unions, farmers', women's, cultural and other associations. It maintains a consistent South Korean Labour Party ideology in its leadership, though variations of political programme may occur in some of the constituent bodies.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



VIEWS OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF SOUTH KOREA

Attitude toward the holding of elections (a) throughout Korea and (b) in South Korea only

12. Right: The rightists are insistent that given the fact of non-cooperation by the North Korean authorities, elections should be held in South Korea alone. The one exception is the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, who is opposed to a separate election which he considers would perpetuate the unnatural cleavage of North and South Korea. In a series of public statements made during March 1948 Mr. Kim Koo has re-emphasized his opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea. Commenting on the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly he stated in a message to the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence on 18 March:

> "The resolution of the Interim Committee was made (1) to settle trusteeship by one nation in Korea with the co-operation of the United Nations, (2) to internationally justify the 38th parallel line which was set up by the United States and the Soviet Union, and (3) to encourage the split of the Korean people instead of encouraging their harmony. Those are, by no means, in accord with the spirit of the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Korea". *

13. Mr. Rhee and the Hankook Democratic Party, on the other hand, have expressed their desire for an election in South Korea as early as possible with a view to the establishment of a National Assembly and a National Government. On 26 January 1948 Mr. Rhee told the Sub-Committee:

> "It is possible, highly possible, to complete an election within four weeks. We have done all the preliminary work so if the UN Commission declares that the election shall be held on such and such a date, we will get it through". **

This view was endorsed by a group of 21 rightist parties and social organizations (other than the Korean Independence Party ***).

* Seoul Times, 20 March 1948.
** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5, page 15.
*** Document A/AC.19/NC.7.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



14. Regarding the National Assembly, the view expressed by Mr. Kim Sung Soo * (Hankook Democratic Party) was that no seat should be reserved for North Korean constituencies, but that North Korean refugees in South Korea should elect representatives to the Assembly from special constituencies on the basis of one representative for each 100,000. Since the elimination from the revised law for the elections of the provision in Public Act No. 5 for a special electoral district for North Koreans resident in North Korea, a member of rightist organizations have urged re-consideration of the matter **. It was the view of Mr. Rhee that a national government established in South Korea would require assistance from a United States "small token force" in order that it might have time in which to organize a national defence force.

15. Moderate: The moderate groups would in general favour a general election throughout Korea, provided it were held in a genuinely free atmosphere and would lead to the unification of Korea. During the period of the Sub-Committee's enquiries, from the end of January to the end of March 1948, all representatives of moderate groups heard by or in communication with the Sub-Committee voiced opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea. While differences of view and emphasis occur, the reasons most frequently given for the moderate attitude are:

(a) that under present conditions of civil liberties and police power in South Korea no free atmosphere for elections exists;

(b) that in these circumstances an election would result in an unrepresentative government;

---

* See document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11 and A/AC.19/NC.6

** Documents A/AC.19/NC.24, A/AC.19/NC.24/Add.1 et seq.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090



(c) that an election in South Korea, leading to the establishment of a separate government, would perpetuate the division of North and South Korea and inflame existing political differences;

16. The moderate attitude concerning (a) above is discussed below (paragraphs 23-25). Regarding (c) the view was stated to the Sub-Committee by Mr. Kim Kyu Sik in the following terms:

> "However, any Korean who talks about a South Korean unilateral government will go down 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 for ever, 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 South half".*

17. Left: Certain moderate left organizations have not opposed in principle the holding of a general election throughout Korea, subject to the conditions that (a) the election would follow the withdrawal of United States and Soviet forces and (b) the re-organization of the South Korean police "in order to create an atmosphere for a fair election **. The major parties and organizations of the left, however, are opposed to any election proposals prior to the withdrawal of foreign troops or held under the observation of the UN Commission.

18. Regarding a separate election in South Korea, the South Korean Labour Party *** and the Democratic National Front **** express unqualified opposition on the grounds that such an election (a) would lead to the establishment of a separate

---

* See Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, page 17.

** See Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, pages 11 and 14.

*** Document A/AC.19/NC.13.

**** Document A/AC.19/NC.10.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



government composed of "reactionary and pro-Japanese elements" which, since it will be set up under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission, will claim "international legality"; (b) the General Assembly's decision to establish the United Nations Commission was made without the participation of Koreans and without agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union; (c) no free election is possible in South Korea under present circumstances; (d) the provision for withdrawal of foreign troops in the General Assembly's resolution of 14 November 1947 as "uncertain" in operation and would facilitate United States domination of South Korea and its conversion into an American "colony" and "military base"; (e) the United Nations Commission is composed of nations under the control of United States imperialism and is consequently the agent of American policy. Other leftist organizations affiliated with the Democratic National Front, such as the Federation of Korean Trade Unions * and the All Korea Farmers' Union ** have expressed, with varying emphasis, substantially the same views.

Opinion regarding the conditions needed to ensure a free atmosphere for elections

19. The preamble to one of the questions of the questionnaire*** used by Sub-Committee 2 during the hearings of Korean personalities stated:

> "It is the opinion of the Sub-Committee dealing with the question of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections (Sub-Committee 1) that there must be the following minimum requirements: freedom of expression, freedom of press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movement, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, and protection against threats of violence or violence".

These minimum requirements have been assented to at least in

---

* Document A/AC.19/NC.9.
** Document A/AC.19/NC.17.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



principle, by spokesmen for the right, moderate and left parties and organizations. Important differences arise, however, when the question of the extent to which those principles are in fact operative was under consideration. (See paragraphs 21-29, 39-44 below).

20. One qualification should be made regarding the attitude of the major left organizations toward so-called "pro-Japanese elements, national traitors and pro-Fascists". An affiliated organization of the Democratic National Front makes it a pre-requisite of a free election that such elements be "swept away from political, economic and cultural spheres in South Korea ". *.

Opinion as to the prospects of holding free elections

21. Right: The view expressed by Mr. Rhee and Mr. Kim Sung Soo (Hankook Democratic Party) was that a free atmosphere for elections existed. Mr. Kim suggested that there was in fact too much freedom, which permitted Communist activities, such as strikes, riots and assaults **. Mr. Rhee claimed that as the result of the issuing of new currency in North Korea, millions of yen in the form of reclaimed bills were being sent down to aid South Korean Communists for the election campaign. He also suggested that support given by officers of the Military Government to the so-called "middle-roaders party" (National Independence Federation of Mr. Kim Kyu Sik) might encourage the moderates in what he implied was a working liaison with local government officials and Communists ***.

22. Mr. Kim Koo **** (Korean Independence Party), on the other hand, claimed that no fair elections were possible in South

---

* Communication from the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, 27 January 1948 (Document A/AC.19/NC.9).
** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11, pages 2-3.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5, page 11.
**** Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6, A/AC.19/28 and A/AC.19/NC.8.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea. He believed that the elections would be manipulated in the interests of a certain party and that in effect there would prevail in South Korea a one-party situation similar to that in the North. A first prerequisite for a free election was the withdrawal of occupation troops and the disarming and disbanding of all military and semi-military organizations in North and South Korea.

23. Moderate: The moderates maintain that both in South and North Korea there is in practice no genuine freedom of expression, freedom of press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movement, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention or protection against threats of violence and violence. They draw attention to the non-existence of habeas corpus in South Korea and to restrictions upon the right of assembly which, in practice, are said to prevent meetings of more than three persons without a permit for which application must be made several days in advance. Under the present police system, which makes the national police an independent organization and not in fact responsible to the civil administration and which permits, it is claimed, a certain rightist party (Hankook Democratic Party) to use the police for its own ends, a fair and free election in South Korea is not considered possible. In support of this view Mr. Kim Kyu Sik has stated:

"The course of the elections had already been arranged in the provinces; names had already been decided upon and certain people had been made to deposit their seals. As far as certain parties and groups were concerned, the elections were already arranged. People were being forced to buy photos, calendars, etc. and to contribute money for the maintenance of police billets, youth corps and other organizations. A certain youth corps was canvassing from door to door, and when a householder refused to comply with its desires, it was branded as Leftist. Even if the elections were free on the surface, what would happen to persons who did not carry out previous instructions after the Commission had departed. A

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



government would be established but the situation might be worse than at present".

24. With a view to improving present conditions obstructive of free elections, Mr. Kim Kyu Sik proposed (a) that the national police and government officials be re-orientated; (b) changes of personnel should be made; and (c) a checking committee consisting of three or five persons of integrity should be appointed to find out the conditions prevailing in various localities during the election **.

25. The composition and role of the police force are frequently criticized in terms similar to the following:

> "So long as we have so many of the police officers who worked under Japan - I understand about 85 per cent - and so long as we have this pro-Japanese element in the police force, even if the Director of the Police Department and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police tried to be fair, it is impossible to have a free and fair election" ***.

26. Left: All the left parties and organizations are strongly of the opinion that in South Korea conditions do not permit a free expression of the people's will. The major factors obstructing a free and democratic atmosphere in South Korea are said to be (a) the denial of the basic democratic rights, such as freedom of speech, press, assembly, organization, to the people; (b) the composition, organization and political affiliations of the Korean police and (c) the presence of foreign occupation forces.

27. In regard to (a) above, the Democratic National Front submitted that during the period of strikes and disorder in August 1947, "13,769 persons were arrested and 8,030 suffered terrorism****". The Federation of Korean Trade Unions and the

---

* Document A/AC.19/28, page 4.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, page 14 ff.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.9, page 27-28.

**** Document A/AC.19/NC.10.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



All Korea Farmers' Union submitted similar information concerning alleged police discrimination and acts of terrorism practiced against their members *.

28. In regard to (b) above, the left parties and organizations share the view already outlined as that of moderate opinion. A representative ** of a moderate left organization, after analyzing the composition and organization of the Korean police force, alleged that it had direct political affiliations with the right and in particular with the Hankook Democratic Party and Mr. Rhee.

29. So far as North Korea is concerned, the South Korea Labour Party and the Democratic National Front contrast what they allege is the democratically elected government (People's Committee of North Korea) with the political conditions prevailing in South Korea, under which, it is claimed, no freely elected representative government could be established.

Opinion concerning political prisoners

30. Right: The view of Mr. Rhee and of the Hankook Democratic Party is that there are no political prisoners in South Korea. Mr. Kim Koo considered that there are tens of thousands of political prisoners in both South and North Korea. He expressed the opinion that political prisoners and those under arrest or warrant of arrest for political reasons should be released. The question of whether they should be permitted to vote in an election would have to be decided "under the conditions prevailing at that time"***. Mr. Rhee's view was that in general persons in prison were not entitled to vote.

---

* Documents A/AC.19/NC.9 and 17.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, page 7.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6, page 5.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



31. Moderate: The moderate groups contend that there are political prisoners in South and North Korea. They take the view that all political prisoners should be released for the purpose of voting in an election and some of them advocate the cancellation of arrest warrants in addition to the release of political prisoners. Mr. Kim Kyu Sik considered that since "people in the North had been clamouring for two years for the release of political prisoners, they might be induced to co-operate if an amnesty were declared in the South "*.

32. Left: Left opinion insists that political prisoners are being held in South Korea in very considerable numbers. The view is expressed that Military Government ordinances limiting the right of assembly or prohibiting strikes, if violated, are necessarily violated for political reasons and those in prison in consequence must be considered political prisoners.

33. The above opinion was stated to the Sub-Committee during an interview with the Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions following his release from Seoul Prison on 19 February 1948 after serving a year's sentence for unlawful assembly. Mr. Haw Sawng Taik claimed that he and the vice-chairman of his Federation had been arrested solely as "a political criminal" and that "more than 600 political criminals who were jailed by such false accusation are in Sodaimun Jail now "**.

34. All the left groups demand the immediate release of political prisoners and restoration of their full civil rights. Regarding the position in North Korea, no mention is made of political prisoners, though it is acknowledged that "pro-

---

* Document A /AC.19/28, page 3.

** Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/9 and A/AC.19/SC.2/9/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Japanese and reactionary groups" are denied freedom of expression *, or have been "purged" **.

Alternative Proposals for the attainment of the national independence of Korea

35. Right: One rightist leader, Mr. Kim Koo, has strongly advocated, in place of an election, the convening of a joint conference of political leaders from North and South Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops. When he first stated his views before the Sub-Committee, he made the withdrawal of troops a prerequisite for the convening of the conference ***. Later he aligned himself with Mr. Kim Kyu Sik's view that consultation might precede the withdrawal of troops ****.

36. Moderate: The alternative plan to a separate election in South Korea, sponsored by Mr. Kim Kyu Sik and the National Independence Federation, and concurred in by Mr. Kim Koo, proposed:

(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 *****.

37. Left: The left parties and organizations, with some differences of emphasis, reject unconditionally the programme of the Commission and urge the Commission to cease its

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, page 5.
** Communication from the Democratic People's Front, 28 January 1948 (Document A/AC.19/NC.10).
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6.
**** Document A/AC.19/28, page 5.
***** Document A/AC.19/NC.5.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



activities in Korea. The South Korean Labour Party and the Democratic National Front propose:

(a) joint withdrawal of occupation forces by agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R.;

(b) establishment by the Koreans themselves of a unified democratic government in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

One leftist party associated itself in principle with the proposal for a joint North-South political leaders' conference, subject to (a) agreement by the United States and Soviet-Union that their forces would withdraw by 31 March 1948, and (b) that an amnesty for political prisoners and effective guarantees of civil rights be provided to "enable a free exchange of opinion" at the conference *.

VIEWS OF KOREAN OFFICIALS

38. During the hearings of the Sub-Committee, the Civil Administrator (Mr. Ahn Chai Hong), the Chief Justice (Mr. Kim Yung Moo) and the Director of National Police (Dr. Chough Pyung Ok) expressed their views on questions related to the holding of free elections and in particular on the organization and role of the National Police.

39. Views concerning a free atmosphere for elections: The Chief Justice drew attention to the non-existence of habeas corpus in South Korea and the retention of Japanese laws permitting arrest without warrant in the following terms:

"If you want to see a free election in Korea, this system should be corrected. If you leave this system as it is, a free election may be hindered. For instance, the police may want to interfere with a certain political party and they may violate the election rules, but they make charges, for their own purposes, of suspicion of fraud, embezzlement, or larceny. They may arrest or detain a person three to five months, and it may not be only one person but a thousand people. They may even arrest ten thousand or fifty thousand people, and this may interfere with a free election. Since the Korean people are aware of this kind of system, it should be corrected and a court writ should be required" **.

---

* Communication from Mr. Kim Won Bong, Chairman, Central Executive Committee, People's Republic Party (Document A/AC.19/NC.15).

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14, page 4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The Chief Justice stated 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 how his imprisonment can be reviewed by the court *.

40. The Director of National Police considered that there were no conditions which would interfere with the holding of free elections other than the possibility of a movement directed from North Korea intended to "stir up trouble in South Korea so that an election may not be held **.

41. Role of the National Police. The Civil Administrator dealt at some length with the question of the status of the Director of National Police. He indicated that, in relation to the routine aspects of his governmental function, the Director of Police was nominally responsible to the Civil Administrator but that "the inside power of the Department of Police... is more or less controlled by the occupation forces***. He further stated that "in the technical part, it is not quite well understood by the Department Head of the National Police that whatever the Civil Administrator says must be obeyed. This is not well performed yet ****.

42. The Director of National Police indicated that he had been appointed by and was responsible to the United States Military Governor but that in the exercise of his functions, "personal power has been given to me direct by the Military Governor*****. The following question and response indicate the Director of National Police's conception of his position:

---

* Ibid, page 8.
** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14, page 39.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13, page 5.
**** Ibid.
***** See document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14 for this and following citations in paragraphs 42-44.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"CHAIRMAN: Actually, apart from interference or directives from the Military Government which come, I assume, very seldom, you are really a law unto yourself in handling the police?

"Mr. CHOUGH: I think that is somewhere near the truth. I am conscious of that fact, the fact that I hold tremendous power in my hands, and I feel that I have to be loyal to Korea and to the Government existing there".

43. In reply to questions, the Director stated that 53 per cent of all posts above that of lieutenant in the Korean Police Force were held by officers trained under the Japanese, including 9 out of the 10 Commanders of the Seoul Metropolitan Police. He justified retention of such persons on the grounds that (a) 'they had served under the Japanese because of economic necessity and (b) " we are weeding out the undesirable elements". He acknowledged that many such persons had had a lengthy period of training under the Japanese and now objected to changes being introduced in police methods.

44. Concerning alleged political activities by the Police, the Director declared that there was no prohibition on members of the Police Force joining political parties. He indicated that he was a "plain member" of the Hankook Democratic Party though he had refused to take any prominent position *. The Police were instructed, however, not to participate in political activities. The general policy of the National Police was that all political parties should be treated on a basis of impartiality. He expressed doubt, however, as to whether this principle could be applied reasonably to communist organizations carrying out "a destructive movement directed by external sources". Regarding youth organizations in South Korea,

* The Chairman of the Hankook Democratic Party informed the Sub-Committee that Dr. Chough had resigned from his position as a member of the central executive committee of the party on becoming Director of National Police (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11, page 12).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Director considered that they were really "political parties", mainly led at the present time by rightists, since leftist youth leaders had mostly been arrested during 1947. He opposed the attempt by some political leaders "to utilize youth movements as pawns" and acknowledged that certain youth organizations had tried "to exercise the police power without rightful authorization".

## VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

44. Owing to lack of time, the Sub-Committee was able to hear only a few representatives of religious, educational and cultural, economic and women's organizations. Nor have all such organizations submitted views in written form to the Commission. The following summary of views held, cannot, therefore, be regarded as complete but serves to indicate the general trend of opinion of these organizations regarding the question of elections.

### Educational and Cultural Organizations

45. Only one educator has appeared before Sub-Committee 2 but educational and cultural organizations with leftist and rightist views have sent written statements to the Commission. Their views regarding elections are divided for the most part along the same lines as the political groups. The Education National Federation would support a separate election and government in South Korea if it were impossible to hold elections throughout North and South Korea. The educational and cultural organiz-t-ations with leftist leanings such as the Korean Educator's Association, Korean Writers' Union, Korean Dramatists' Union, Korean Movie Union, and Korean Language Research Association, and the Federation of Korean Cultural Associations, expressed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



opposition to the holding of elections and establishing of a separate government in South Korea. They maintain that the people in South Korea have been deprived of the fundamental freedoms of speech, press, assembly and belief, and cite detailed instances of police action against their members, alledgedly for political reasons*. It is their belief that Koreans can and should solve their own problems and they urge that the occupation forces and the Commission withdraw from Korea.

46. Mr. Lee Choon Ho, President of Seoul National University, expressed no definite view for or against a separate election in South Korea, He emphasized that a free atmosphere for elections in the villages, where the people were more or less under the control of the headman, would be difficult to ensure unless a firm supervision were exercised**. Most of the families in the villages belonged to no political party,but in his view, it was likely that the police would support the rightist party in the election, and that, without supervision by the Commission, either the leftist or the right elements might try to influence and intimidate the headmen and voters of villages, with a view to ensuring that people would vote for their candidates. If they were thus threatened or blackmailed, he considered that the village people would be afraid either to report to the police or take any other action.

Religious Leaders and Organizations

47. Both the Most Rev. Paul M. Ro, Bishop of Seoul, and Rev. Han Kyung-Chik, formerly in North Korea, stated before the Sub-Committee that there is no freedom of speech and religion in North Korea and that it will be difficult, if not impossible,

---

* Communication from the Federation of Korean Cultural Associations, 28 January 1948.

** In this regard, see also the section below dealing with the views of a village headman (paragraph 53)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to have free elections in North Korea. They both believed that it is important to hold elections as soon as possible in South Korea, leading to the establishment of a national government in Korea. Bishop Ro pointed out that, because of national pride and prestige, the Korean people could not ask the Commission to hold an election in part of Korea alone. While Rev. Han pointed out the importance of creating a special electoral district for electing representatives for North Korea, Bishop Ro thought that, with supervision and control of the Communists or the extreme Leftists who might oppose a general election in South Korea under United Nations supervision, there would be no problem in carrying out such an election. Neither of them thought that the character of the police force would prevent the holding of free elections. Rev. Han considered that there were political prisoners in North Korea and that in South Korea there was no persecution on the basis of political beliefs.

48. In general, these views were shared by such religious organizations as Christian Leaders from North, North Korea Christian Friend's Society, Religious Bodies Association of Korea for the Promotion of National Independence, Korea National Christian Council and Christian People's League of Korea.

Women's Organizations

49. Mrs. Esther Whang Park, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Yoo Yawng Choon, chairman of South Korea Democratic Women's Federation (affiliated with the Democratic National Front), both received an invitation to appear before the Sub-Committee. Mrs. Park considered that the majority of the Korean people wanted a general election in South Korea, that the Communists would obstruct such an election in South Korea, but that, under the protection of the police and supervision of the Commission, free elections would be possible. Mrs. Yoo declined the Sub-Committee's invitation,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



but, in communications * to the Commission, the South Korea Democratic Women's Federation stated that there can be no free election in South Korea where the police exercise repressive control of civil rights, and where oppression and terrorism are said to be prevalent. It is considered that the Korean people will not participate in any election unless it is held freely by the Koreans themselves after the withdrawal of foreign troops. The Federation further urged that the Commission should cease its activities in Korea on the grounds that it was merely an instrument of United States "imperialism".

Economic Organizations

50. Mr. Lee Dong-sun and Mr. Chun Yong Soon, president and vice-president respectively of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea, and Mr. Chey Soon Ju, director of the Bank of Chosun, warned that the Communists whom they considered had spent a great deal of money on propaganda in South Korea, might obstruct the holding of free elections. However, they maintained that present conditions in South Korea permitted free elections. According to Mr. Chey, the rightist youth organizations in South Korea have spent about 200,000,000 won on political activities, while the leftist organizations may have spent 2 billion won in South Korea for similar purposes. However, it was held that the rightist youth organizations would not interfere with elections. Generally speaking, most other business associations and certain rightist farmers' organizations held similar views.

51. Mr. Pak Keun-Oong, chairman of the Industry Labour and Agriculture Committee of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and a representative of the Industrial Reconstruction Association of Korea, feared that a separate election in South

* Document A/AC.19/NC.19.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea, leading to the establishment of a separate government, would divide Korea permanently. Such an election would divide Koreans into three groups: "The positive right wing parties will take part in the general election; and the positive left wing will oppose it. The neutral party will stand by"*. The result of such an election might cause confusion and serious friction between the Koreans themselves and discredit the United Nations. Mr. Pak warned that "even though an election is held in South Korea, the establishment of a government should be gravely considered"**.

52. The leftist trade and agricultural organizations such as the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and All Korean Farmers Union expressed in communications to the Commission the same views as the Democratic National Front, of which they are affiliates, concerning a separate election, the occupation forces and the activities of the Commission in Korea (See section on the views of political parties and organizations above).

VIEWS OF A VILLAGE HEADMAN

Mr. Ham Undong, Headman of the Village of Yokchon, Yang P'Yong-Gun

53. According to Mr. Ham ***, the people in his village had been told by the Dai Dong Youth Organization (rightist) that an election was to be held in the South. Consequently, at the request of that organization, they had signed their names on a voting list indicating that they wished to take part in the election. The Chairman of the Dai Dong Youth Organization and the Chief Officer of the Myun would nominate a candidate. Mr. Ham stated that the village and the Myun people usually agreed with the choice of the candidates made by this youth

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25, page 18.
** Ibid, page 20.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



organization and that he regarded one candidate as all that was necessary. In his view it was on the whole undesirable that the village should be divided into different parties and he stated that in fact no other organization than the Dai Dong Youth, which he considered "affiliated with the Hankook Democratic Party", had existed in his Myun. During the election, the voting would be observed by a member of the Dai Dong Youth Organization and the village headman.

VIEWS OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN KOREA

54. At the invitation of the Sub-Committee, the Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Korea, Lt. General J.R. Hodge, on 7 February 1948, expressed his views concerning questions related to the holding of elections*.

55. General Hodge indicated that when the Election Law (Public Act No. 5) had been passed by the Interim Legislative Assembly in June 1947, and promulgated in September, it had been realized that the Soviet-American Joint Commission was destined to fail. It had been intended to hold elections in South Korea in accordance with the Election Law. However, since the question of Korean independence was then placed before the General Assembly of the United Nations, the elections had been postponed. General Hodge considered that the Commission should now go ahead with the elections since further delay would make the Koreans impatient. The United States had wished to see the establishment of a united government in Korea, but in the circumstances he considered the only remedy for present troubles, was to hold elections, with or without the Northern zone, and to give to Koreans the responsibility of government. It was his view that whether or not an election in the South could be

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



free at present was a question of education. He indicated that the feudalistic tradition in Korea was the worst obstacle to a free election.

56. In regard to criticism of the Korean police, he considered that, with the exception of some individuals, the Koreans as a whole had not collaborated with the Japanese. Since only those Koreans who had served under the Japanese had any knowledge of police organization, it was necessary to retain them in the police force. However, new men had been trained for the police since the arrival of the American occupation forces in Korea. The police as a whole had proved loyal to the Military Government and had served to the best of its ability. The chief concern of the Military Government was to maintain peace and order in South Korea and it was making efforts to improve the police system. A year previously, a joint conference of Koreans and Americans had examined charges against the police force, and found that 99 per cent of them could not be sustained.

57. Referring to suggestions that South Korea was a "police state", General Hodge stated:

> "I would like to point out that South Korea is an occupied area. It is at present operated under the direction of the military. The police force is charged with maintenance of law and order and, in addition, the observation for subversive activity aimed at upsetting the peace and security of the area. The police force strength of South Korea is at the rate of less than 1.5 men per thousand people. The over-all for the United States is almost two per thousand, and in the cities of the United States (I say the United States because it is my own country and I know it best) it runs well over two per thousand people. By those standards in numbers, I can establish that we are under-policed in South Korea. The constabulary and our soldiers do not perform police duty. Neither of them is engaged at present, nor have they been engaged to a great extent in law enforcement"*.

58. In relation to the question of civil liberties, General Hodge stated that it was because of their loss of prestige and

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



# A N N E X 2

## LIST OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES HEARD BY SUB-COMMITTEE 2, 26 JANUARY TO 6 MARCH 1948

| Name | Organization and Status |
|---|---|
| Dr. RHEE Syngman | Chairman, National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korea Independence. |
| Mr. KIM Koo | Chairman, Korean Independence Party. |
| A Representative * of a moderate left organization. | |
| Dr. KIM Kyu Sik | Chairman, South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, and Chairman, National Independence Federation. |
| Rev. HAN Kyung-Chik | Christian Pastor, formerly in North Korea. |
| Mr. LYUH Woon Hong | Chairman, Social-Democratic Party. |
| Mr. KIM Sung Soo | Chairman, Hankook Democratic Party. |
| Mr. CHO Pyung Chai | Secretary-General, Civil Liberties Union. |
| Mrs. Esther Whang PARK | President, Federation of Women's Clubs. |
| Mr. AHN Chai Hong | Civil Administrator, South Korean Interim Government. |
| Mr. KIM Yung Mo | Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, South Korean Interim Government. |
| Dr. CHOUGH Pyung Ok | Director of National Police, South Korean Interim Government. |
| Mr. CHANG Kun Sang | Chairman, Labouring People's Party. |
| Most Rev. Paul M. RO D.D. | Bishop of Seoul |
| Mr. LEE Dong Sun | President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea. |
| Mr. CHUN Yong Soon | Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea. |
| Mr. CHEY Soon Ju | Director of the Bank of Chosun and Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea. |
| Mr. LEE Choon Ho | President, Seoul National University. |
| Mr. MIN Won Sik | President and Publisher, Seoul Times. |
| Mr. KIM Pyung Soon | Secretary General, Young Friends' Party of Chundo-Kyo. |
| Mr. YI Eung Chin | Adviser, Young Friends' Party of Chundo-Kyo. |
| Mr. KWON Tai Suok | Chairman, Democratic Korean Independence Party. |
| Mr. PAK Keun Oong | Chairman, Industry Labour and Agriculture Committee of the South Korean Legislative Assembly. |
| Mr. HAM Undong | Headman of Yokchon village, Yang P'yong-Gun |

---

* See Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, pp.1-2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



because of their subversive activities that the Communists had gone underground. There had been arrests of Communist members but it was not considered expedient to publish the number of such arrests. He expressed the view that the Communists had not been suppressed for political reasons but as a precaution against violence.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.45
3 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

# PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES OF UNITED STATES OFFICES CONCERNING THE ELECTIONS

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The Principal Secretary has received the following letter from the United States Liaison Officer concerning the program and activities of the Office of Civil Information, United States Army Forces in Korea, and the Department of Public Information, United States Army Military Government in Korea, in publicizing the elections scheduled for 9 May.

This letter is circulated for information purposes only.

2 April 1948

Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

## I - GENERAL

This report covers the program and activities of the Office of Civil Information, United States Army Forces in Korea, and the Department of Public Information, United States Army Military Government in Korea, in publicizing the elections scheduled for 9 May. Both offices have been working in close cooperation with the National Election Committee. In general, the publicity efforts of the Committee are being channeled through DPI and OCI.

Major efforts of the Office of Civil Information in regard to the election have been purely informative in nature; that is to say, to spread the word of the fact of the election and election procedures into all areas. In conjunction with the

.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



National Election Committee and the Department of Public Information, South Korean Interim Government, (of which the director, OCI is adviser) a comprehensive program has been adopted to popularize the thought of an election in the minds of the people. The main avenues of publicity have been 1) radio; 2) specialized publications; 3) posters.

As is well known, Station HLKA, Seoul, is one of the powerful medium-wave stations in Eastern Asia. The programs of the Seoul broadcasts form a topic of lively discussion in unregimented South Korea. It is known from increasing reports from the North that the people who dare to listen to the South Korean station appreciate its program greatly and hold its authenticity in high regard. The escape of an announcer of Radio Pyongyang to South Korea recently has given much encouragement to the personnel of Station HLKA, for his comments are categorical to the effect that the Seoul station is held in wide respect throughout North Korea.

## II - RADIO

The Korean Broadcasting System has carried the following programs since March 1, 1948 to publicize the coming Korean elections; National Election Committee Hour - a program sponsored by the Korean National Election Committee to explain in detail the qualifications necessary to vote and regulations governing the elections. Broadcasts are usually round-table discussions among the election committee members. Their schedule is :

| | |
|---|---|
| Sundays .... | 1930-2000 hours |
| Mondays .... | 1945-2000 hours |
| Tuesdays ... | 1930-2000 hours |
| Wednesdays . | 1930-2000 hours |
| Thursdays .. | 1945-2000 hours |
| Fridays .... | 1930-2000 hours |
| Saturdays .. | 2000-2030 hours |

.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Subjects have included: "Description and Use of the Ballots," "The Necessity of Registering," "How and When to Register for the Elections," "Who is Qualified to Vote in May?".

Dr. Jaisohn Speech Hours - Dr. Jaisohn began devoting his regular Friday evening broadcasts to the coming elections several weeks ago. His general theme has been an appeal to the Koreans to vote.

Adult Education Hours - Saturdays 1830-1845 Hours. A program sponsored by the Department of Education to educate the Koreans on the democratic methods of elections and voting.

Lessons in Democracy - Tuesdays 1945-2000 Hours. Program written by Dr. Hahn, professor of Phillsophy at Seoul University

Round-Table Discussion - Thursdays 1830-1900 hours. Half-hour discussion program made up of five leading Seoul citizens. Last two weeks the program has been devoted to the elections.

Military Government Hour - Tuesdays 1830-1900 Hours. Broadcast of 23 March 1948 dealt with an explanation of Public Law #5. Broadcast of 30 March 1948 was a drama showing the democratic way of voting.

Evenings News Commentary - Mondays through Fridays at 2130-2145 Hours. Prepared by OCI.

News Behind the News - Saturdays 1930-2000 Hours. The week's news in review interpreted for Korean interests, prepared by OCI

There are approximately 175,000 radio receiving sets in South Korea, fairly well scattered throughout the peninsula. The relative scarcity of the sets makes their value great, and the number of listeners per set is believed very high on the basis of reliable reports. Korean officials place the figure of regular listeners to Station HLKA and its ten satellite stations at about one million daily.

Public Address Systems - In order to spread the election news, OCI and DPI have distributed approximately 80 public address

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



systems to various counties in South Korea to be placed in prominent out-door spots. These PA sets have radios and at specified times each day are tuned to the Korean Broadcasting System to get election news and instructions.

On 31 March, an American survey was conducted in the remote border area between Kyonsang Namdo and Cholla Namdo. Villagers had heard of the election by radio; county chairmen were preparing registration and voting procedures and the self-styled "intellectuals" of the area had decided to participate in the election as a patriotic duty, despite the fact that certain political leaders in Seoul are opposing the election.

Most of HLKA's programs are written in Korean. A sample "elections" broadcast of OCI's "News Behind the News" is attached to this report. (Inclosure No. 1).

## III - PRESS, POSTERS AND PAMPHLETS

Major publications featuring election news are: World News (OCI) and Farmers' Weekly (OPI). (See Inclosures No's 3 and 4).

The last five issued of World News have given most prominent attention to the election. Typographically, the election stories have been given predominance over all other news. Special efforts have been made to keep the material simplified so that it will not serve only as information, but will form a guidance to all Koreans, even of the lowest educational level, as to how to proceed to register and to vote. We have recognized the election news as the most important project for OCI.

Following is a summary of material in the issued of World News affecting the elections :

No. 27 - General Hodge's announcement of the date of the elections; action by the Interim Assembly in calling for an election.

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



No. 38 - An American statement outlining reasons for holding the election; Return of UNTCOK members from New York.

No. 39 - Complete instructions for registering, including extensive statement by National Election Committee on registration; instructions given provincial governors and police chiefs by General Hodge.

No. 40 - Further details about registration; General Dean's remarks to meeting of provincial governors and police chiefs on principles of freedom which must be allowed voter and necessity for non-interference with voters in exercising their civic duties.

No. 41 - (Now going to press) Thumb-nail outline of reasons for holding election and how citizens should proceed to register and vote -- the who, what, when, where, why of the election; extensive story announcing that registration is now being carried out; special,headings urging Koreans to "Register Now".

Issues Nos. 37 through 39 were given normal circulation of 300,000 copies each. Issue No. 40 was doubled to 600,000, Issue No. 41 is being increased to 1,500,000 copies which should give a saturation distribution. Also, to gain attention of Koreans, Issue No. 41 is being printed on both sides in black and red, the red being used to emphasize necessity of registering now.

Air Drops - About half the issue is distributed by air drop carefully charted to reach the most inaccessible spots. About 25% is given direct distribution to villages and outlying places by courier service of the 6th and 7th Divisions. The balance is distributed through the ten branch offices of OCI, some through the message centers and some by jeep and truck. (Inclosure No. 2 is one of the briefer handbills.)

In addition to World News a special air drop of 600,000 copies of a pamphlet was made. This air drop contained

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



General Hodge's complete statement on reasons for holding the election, the text of Resolution II which the Interim Assembly favored, and a statement by the Interim Assembly.

registration lags, or if other impediments arise, we will be prepared to issue additional air drops on short notice. Also, for the balance of the campaign straight through the election day it hardly need be said that World News will give its fullest and most prominent attention to the subject.

A special air drop on registration was made on 31 March, 1 and 2 April when approximately 800,000 leaflets were dropped. Sample of this leaflet is attached.

Special election messages - In preparation now are special election messages to Koreans groups -- those engaged in fisheries indus y , in agriculture, in education, in general industry, and for the women. These will outlining reasons why it is to the best interests of these groups to participate fully in the election. For example, in the fisheries industry -- the fact that establishment of valuable fishing grounds must be determined by international treaties and only a permanent Korean government can accomplish this.

Each recent issue of the Farmers' Weekly has stressed the need and opportunity of the forthcoming election. This publication, which is larger in size than the World News and leaflets for air drops, has gone in heavily for publicity regarding the UN Commission. Biographical sketches of Dr. Menon, Dr. Hoo, Mr. Paul-Boncour and Dr. Liu have already been used. The editorial purpose, of course, is to popularize the election through humanizing UN personalities.

The current issue of Farmers' Weekly deserves special mention. At the request of the National Election Committee, an excellent essay on the election describing the reasons for holding it, the prestige of the United Nations, and the method

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of registration and voting was written in colloquial Korean by a bureau chief of DPI. The inside pages of the Farmers' Weekly this week are devoted to this essay; and the circulation of the weekly has been jumped from the usual 300,000 to 750,000 copies.

Adult education classes -- A separate field for dissemination of election material has been the popular and numerous adult education classes conducted in most areas of South Korea. Two articles on voting techniques and the meaning of the franchise have been distributed to every adult class - approximately 36,000. Additionally, extra copies of Farmers' Weekly have been diverted to the adult classes. The Department of Education on 29 March called in Seoul the 150 leaders in this mass education movement. DPI provided 150,000 extra copies of Farmers' Weekly featuring election news which these teachers will use as text-book material in their classes during the next two months. A separate election fund was made available by the Military Governor for election publicity in adult education classes. It is believed that publicity on the vote directed to those Korean adults just learning to read for the first time will be extremely valuable, inasmuch as these people will participate in the vote as a means of illustrating to their fellowmen their proficiency in the newly acquired art of reading and writing.

Fifty thousand copies of a colored poster encouraging the people to vote have been prepared by DPI for dissemination throughout South Korea. (Inclosure No. 5) Additionally, a single-sheet picture poster illustrating the proper way to vote is being prepared in 32,000 copies for posting on bulletin boards. (Inclosure No. 6).

The production and publication of election material has not been confined to Seoul alone. Provincial DPI and OCI offices have done considerable amount of regional printing and poster work. OCI in Pusan, for example, has produced 50,000 posters

...cc./

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



for Kyongsang N ndo. Each provincial DPI office has been given a ton of newsprint to use in popularizing regionally the forthcoming election.

It is my firm belief that the people of Korea are being far better informed of the forthcoming election than they have ever been informed of anything in their history. The prevailing lack of transportation in Korea will not make impossible the dissemination of news to the people, even to remote areas. Air drops according to a carefully worked out pattern reach even the normally inaccessible mountain village. Additionally, the CG, USAFIK and the Military Governor have made available special motor and rail transportation to make possible the thorough spreading of election news.

OCI provincial offices have been allocated three U.S.Army vehicles (one truck and two jeeps) while provincial DPI offices have been given a minimum of one "K" vehicle to distribute material. Geographically speaking, Korea is not a large country. An attached road map (Inclosure No. 7), province by province, shows the areas which will be covered by OCI and DPI vehicles during the next five weeks. It is believed that the distribution of election literature along the roads shown in the map, plus air drops on even less accessible villages will make it possible for virtually every Korean in South to learn about the election and his part in it.

## IV - WORD OF MOUTH CAMPAIGN

The purpose of OCI and DPI is not merely to publicize the election but to bring to the attention of every citizen his responsibility as an elector as well.

Theatrical Troupes - Under the general supervision of the Director, OCI, the leading theatrical talent of Seoul has been mobilized to tour the provinces with a play illustrating the

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



attractiveness and importance of voting. By 9 April, according to current plans, 27 theatrical troupes will be wandering through the Korean country-side giving at least one performance a day, two when possible. The corrected English translation of the play is not available at this time but will be submitted separately. Each troupe will be composed of approximately 18 actors, actresses and stage hands. This program constitutes the biggest theatrical venture of its kind in Korean history. Enthusiasm of the participating members is reported as quite high, although there is the possibility of some extreme Leftist opposition to the players giving performances in the field.

Exhibition trains -- OCI also has an exhibition train which has just returned from a two-week tour of South Central Korea. The current drama being staged by this mobile unit is devoted to civic responsibility without particular reference to the franchise. A special lecture given between the acts was prepared, however, so that the estimated 25,000 persons who saw the play during its recent run all received a strong message concerning the importance of the election.

Speaker program -- OCI's speaker program has regularly consisted of between 40 to 50 speakers travelling continuously throughout South Korea. For purposes of spreading the word of the election, Captain C.H. Braden has just completed two field trips on which he hired 113 deputy speakers whose full time will be utilized between now and the election in emphasizing to the people the need for participating in the program. These speakers use halls when halls are available; they travel to village market places; they engage local leaders in conversation. The Department of Public Information too has been allocated special funds for word-of-mouth campaigns. Each country in South Korea has a DPI representative. He has been authorized to hire extra help during the month of April in order to spread the word of

..../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the election.

Special Newspaper Project -- Seventeen daily newspapers in Seoul have formed a "Publicize the Election" committee. A special allotment of newsprint has been made to this committee for special election editions which will be distributed by each newspaper member of the committee. First issue of the election special is scheduled for 10 April. OCI is lending assistance in this cooperative venture which will do much to illustrate to the literate public that the majority of Korean editors and publishers are strongly backing the election.

OCI Centers -- In six cities of South Korea (Pusan, Chunchon, Chonju, Kwangju, Chongju and Inchon) the Office of Civil Information has established information centers. These centers feature pictorial displays and libraries. Special assistants have been hired during the current period to publicize the election to the thousands of people who throng to the centers daily.

## V - MOTION PICTURES AND SLIDES

Korean-produced, OCI-directed documentary film on the importance of the vote has just been completed. This film will be shown in theaters and, in its 16-mm form, to outdoor audiences throughout South Korea prior to the election. Outdoor audiences in Korea in good weather regularly average 3,000 persons.

Separately, the Department of Public Information's motion picture section is producing slides urging the citizens to vote. These slides will be turned over to every theatre with a motion picture projector in South Korea for use before and after the feature pictures.

Such are the main lines of activity in publicizing the election. It is believed that the cumulative effect of the program will be immense and that, as a result, the people of

.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea will not merely participate heavily in the election but will gain a lasting insight into the democratic processes of government and of Democracy itself.

VI - SUMMARY

The above is both a plan and a report of current activities. The volume and variety of information concerning the election and election procedures will be progressively increased and widened as the campaign proceeds. In general, however, the news disseminating media and vehicles described above will be utilized to the fullest to bring to all the people of South Korea complete information of the election and its procedures. From time to time I shall give you copies of the more important posters, radio talks, speeches, etc....

In this connection I refer to Section C, paragraph 13 of the letter of Mr. K.P.S. Menon, then Chairman of UNTCOK, dated 17 March 1948, to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, U.S. Army Forces in Korea, and the reply of General Hodge to Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour, succeeding chairman, particularly the statement that "an educational campaign on a non-partisan basis would be extremely desirable." For your information, no other basis was ever considered, in fact it is inconceivable that any other basis would be attempted by the United States Command.

I wish to re-emphasize the position of the Commanding General that he is most anxious to do everything in his power to meet the required standards of the UNTCOK for the conduct of elections, as well as to assist further in acquainting the Commission with local conditions.

Sincerely

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

.../

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



7 inclosures

1. Radio-Script.
2. Air Drop--Notice of Registration.
3. Farmers' Weekly
4. World News
5. Poster Urging Registration of Voters.
6. Poster with clear photographs showing most important voting procedures.
7. Distribution plan of CCI and DPI.

---

Note from the Secretariat :

The inclosures are available for Delegates in the offices of the Secretariat (reading room, Duk Soo Palace).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By ____ NARS, Date ____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.47
10 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

COMMENTS ON THE LAW OF MILITARY OCCUPATION

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following communication was received from the United States Liaison Officer and is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCK

8 April 1948

SUBJECT: Comments on the Law of Military Occupation

I transmit herewith for your information an informal treatise on the legal factors involved in the military occupation of South Korea prepared by Dr. Charles Pergler of my staff.

This study is by no means an exhaustive presentation of this subject.

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

COMMENTS ON THE LAW OF MILITARY OCCUPATION

I. General Considerations

The law of military occupation is usually treated as a subdivision of the laws of war. In the earlier days it was governed by the principles of common international law, but these have long since been reduced into a code and the present laws appear chiefly in the regulations revised at the second Hague Peace Conference in 1907, Articles 42 to 56 inclusive.

These regulations deal almost entirely with occupation while active hostilities still continue and while a conqueror is seeking to impose his will upon the opposing power or powers. However, military occupation may be, and in the past has been undertaken for various political objectives. Thus it

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



may be caused by the necessity of enforcing a treaty of peace, the payment of an indemnity, etc. In such cases, it may be a result of war or a cause of war, but not necessarily so. War may not be its accompaniment.

The occupation of Korea was undertaken for a purpose unique in history, not to control or govern a hostile population but to liberate and prepare for independence a friendly people. While it was necessary that the American and Soviet forces accept the surrender of Japan's armies in Korea, the occupation or rather its purposes stem from the Cairo Declaration of December 1943, when the United States, the United Kingdom and China joined in declaring that "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea" they were determined "that in due course Korea shall become free and independent." This pledge of three great powers was reaffirmed in the Potsdam Declaration of July 1945 and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subscribed to the Potsdam Declaration upon entering the war against Japan.

These two declarations determined the nature and policy of the present occupation. The military occupation was necessary or otherwise there would have been no government with resulting chaos, and a retarding if not defeating the cause of Korean independence. Stability was imperative to provide an atmosphere for an orderly transition of power to authorized representatives of the Korean people. During the transition period the only possible government was military government.

Nevertheless, while the American occupation in Korea is a peaceful one, the government is still a military government and, furthermore, it is confronted with most of the dangers usually faced by a belligerent occupation. On this point it only becomes necessary to mention the various riots staged by extreme revolutionary elements and the constant incitements to action aimed at driving out of the military government, and lately even the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. There is also external danger which so far has not taken the form of force, but words are also deeds and may be in this case of a hostile, if not warlike nature. There are constant incitements to violence by the Soviet Pyongyang Radio. Whatever, therefore, may be the legal and political basis of the occupation its characteristics are the same as in the case of belligerent occupation.

## II Duties of the Commanding General of the Occupying Forces.

The first duty of a Commanding General of occupying troops is to protect the safety of his forces. In the present case, the Commanding General's duties are even more onerous and broader in scope. Due to the absence of a fully functioning Korean government, there are in Korea many American civilians engaged in important administrative and other government functions and duties, a considerable number of them with their dependents, women and children, and these must be protected. Public order must be maintained to keep the Korean economy from being completely destroyed and if economic chaos is not to ensue, not only exposing the Korean population to aggravated distress which always follows a great war, but possibly causing actual starvation. It cannot be overemphasized that taking into consideration all these additional

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



factors, the task of the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea is more complicated than is that of most Commanding Generals of occupation forces in the past. In any event, whatever the legalistic distinction between a so-called peaceful occupation and a belligerent one, it is clear that the same rules apply to both types of occupation. The difference may lie in the exercise of governmental powers. When the population is not hostile, all the powers, at least potentially possessed by military government need not be exercised But the need in his opinion existing, the military commander may exercise governmental authority in all its aspects, legislative, executive and judicial. The only limitations on his authority are the directives of his own government and generally recognized principles of international law.

III. Modern Constitutional Concepts and Occupation Law.

The usual concepts prevailing in modern constitutional states are not applicable to military government. For instance, a military government is not that of a state upon whose territory it functions, it is an emergency and temporary government. Modern constitutional rules and principles do not apply to it. In this case, in fact, there is no Korean state, although we may speak of a state in the making.

IV. Relations with Local Population.

The actual relations between the occupant and the local population depend upon many facts and their determination is in the hands of the occupant. In Korea there has been very little, if any, interference with local life, traditions and customs even though there are great differences in language and culture. There is a very vociferous Communistic minority in South Korea which plans actively and continuously to sabotage and eventually to overthrow the government of South Korea on the orders of and in the interests of their Soviet masters. The circumventing of the objectives of this group, the preservation of law and order and the security of the military forces, including other U.S. personnel, has been of vital importance to the U.S. authorities. Active and comprehensive attempts by other groups to take over power in South Korea were discovered and suppressed. The mass of the population, however, is not hostile and the result was and is that wherever possible local institutions were allowed to function. There was even established a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly which assumed considerable legislative power. It was always borne in mind that the chief function of the occupation is to prepare the Korean people for independence "in due course."

For this and for other reasons, the United States Army Military Government never made full use of the powers possessed by it. For purposes of comparison it is desirable to set forth here some of the powers of a military government as codified and especially as appearing in the Rules of Land Warfare, published by order of the Secretary of War in 1940. The following quotations are especially pertinent:

"285. The Laws in force. -- The principal object of the occupant is to provide for the security of the invading army and to contribute to its support and efficiency and the success

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of its operations. In restoring public order and safety he will continue in force the ordinary civil and criminal laws of the occupied territory which do not conflict with this object. These laws will be administered by the local officials as far as practicable. All crimes not of a military nature and which do not affect the safety of the invading army are left to the jurisdiction of the local courts.

"286. Power to suspend and promulgate laws. -- The military occupant may suspend existing laws and promulgate new ones when the exigencies of the military service demand such action.

"287. Nature of laws suspended. -- The occupant will naturally alter or suspend all laws of a political nature as well as political privileges and all laws which affect the welfare and safety of his command. Of this class are those relating to recruitment in occupied territory, the right of assembly, the right to bear arms, the right of suffrage, the freedom of the press, the right to quit or travel freely in occupied territory. Such suspensions should be made known to the inhabitants.

"288. Censorship of press and correspondence. -- The military occupant may establish censorship of the press and of telegraphic and postal correspondence. He may prohibit entirely the publication of newspapers or prescribe regulations for their publication and circulation especially in unoccupied portions of the territory and in neutral countries. He is not required to furnish facilities for postal service, but may take charge of them himself, especially if the officials of the occupied district fail to act or to obey his orders."

On the basis of these excerpts, it will be realized that at no time did the Military Government in Korea take advantage of the rights and powers so conferred, that on the contrary, it accorded the inhabitants of South Korea rights which probably never before had been granted by any Military Government.

Oppenheim on International Law, Vol. II, pp.306-307 discusses the power of a military occupant inter alia remarks.

"But an occupant may, where necessary, set up military courts instead of the ordinary courts; and in case, and in so far as, he admits the administration of justice by the ordinary courts, he may nevertheless, so far as it is necessary for military purposes, or for the maintenance of public order and safety, temporarily alter the laws, especially the Criminal Law, on the basis of which justice is administered, as well as the laws regarding procedure."

V. Occupation of the Rhineland, and Example of Military Government.

Occupation of the Rhineland following World War I affords an illustration of the occupant government in a period of peace. The Paris Peace Conference in April, 1919 decided that the Rhineland should be occupied for 15 years as a guarantee for the execution of the Versailles Treaty of Peace. For the purpose of governing the Rhineland, there was created an inter-allied high commission which was a civilian body but could delegate to the military authorities the enforcement of martial

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By ____ NARS, Date ____



law. It is probably the best recent illustration of a military occupant in times of peace. Under Article Three of what is known as the Rhineland Agreement, a High Commission had the "power to issue ordinances so far as may be necessary for securing the maintenance, safety and requirements of the allied and associated forces." These ordinances, when published, had the force of law and it expressly provided that "they shall be recognized as such by all the allied and associated governments and by the German civil authorities." Selected ordinances of the High Commission appear in Dr. Frnst Fraenkel's Military Occupation and the Rule of Law, Oxford University Press, 1944, a publication which extensively discusses not only ordinances, but their application and practice including jurisdiction of courts, etc. Again for purposes of comparison, excerpts from some of the ordinances of the High Commission are hereinafter set forth.

Thus Ordinance 3, Part III, Article 13, provided as to the Press: "All newspapers, pamphlets or publications, all printed matter, all productions obtained by mechanical or chemical methods intended for public distribution, all pictures with or without words, all music with words or explanations, and all cinematograph films of a nature to prejudice public order or endanger the security or the dignity of the High Commission or of the troops of occupation, are forbidden, and if published may be seized by order of the High Commission, or, in case of emergency, by order of the Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis. In the case of a daily publication the Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis may order its suspension or exclusion from the Occupied Tertitories for three days."

Article 14: "In addition to such administrative action, proceedings may be taken against the authors, proprietors, editors or publishers of offending publications before the competent judicial authorities."

Article 15: "No person shall sell, exhibit, hawk, or otherwise distribute forbidden publications or films. In addition to persons so offending being liable to the penalties provided for an offence against an Ordinance of the High Commission, copies of such publications and films found in the possession of such persons shall be immediately seized and the High Commission may order the closing of any premises concerned for a period not exceeding three months."

As to Meetings, Article 16 declares: "No political meeting shall be held unless the organizer or organizers thereof shall have given notice in writing forty eight hours before the day of the meeting to the Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis. The notice shall set out the object of the meeting and shall give the names of the organizers."

Article 17: "(1) The Representative of the High Commission in the Kreis may be present in person or by representative. (2) In cases where the discussion touches on subjects not in the notice submitted, or where disturbances endangering the public order may arise, the meeting may be dissolved by the Allied Representative present, and judicial proceedings may be taken against the organizers."

Article 18: "The High Commission may prohibit the holding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of political meetings or of any other meetings which it considers may endanger the security of the Allied Armies."

Under certain conditions strikes could have been prohibited. Ordinance 5, Article 4 provided: "Where any strike has occurred in an undertaking to which this Ordinance does not apply, but to which it may be applied under the provisions of Article 1, the High Commission may forbid the continuance of such strike and direct all persons concerned to take the action prescribed in this Ordinance."

To draw any specific comparisons would be a work of supererogation. The ordinances promulgated by the Rhineland High Commission were well within its powers. No doubt too, they were needed. But it is very clear that the United States Army Military Government in Korea never, with regard to freedom of the press, speech, and assembly went to any such lengths in legislation or practice. A large measure of free atmosphere always existed under its rule. This was in the face of a difficult situation and conditions quite different from those prevailing in the West. As to this, in an article on Civil liberties, the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, Vol. III, p. 512, has this to say, "In the Far East the concept of civil liberty has made but small headway. It is too foreign to the fundamental political assumptions of oriental philosophy to be easily or fully assimilated. Certain of the specific substantive or procedural rights common in western countries have been adopted by the modernized oriental governments, but the ways of thought of the peoples have been but superficially affected. Thus Japan has been a constitutional monarchy since 1889 and at present enjoys complete religious freedom; jury trial was introduced in 1928. Although China has been a republic since 1911, the successive revolutions and wars have provided little opportunity for the spread of individual liberties."

CHARLES PERGLER "

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ANNEX I

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA ON THE ELECTORAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. The Commission is of the opinion that:

(a) The provisions concerning citizenship in Public Act No.5 and Section 2 of the Draft Regulations can be considered as satisfactory for the purpose of elections.

(b) The right to vote should be granted to Korean citizens, regardless of sex, property, education or religion, at the age of 21.

(c) The requirement of 60 days residence (Public Act No.5, Section 11) should be maintained.

(d) Persons unable to read or to write should be permitted to vote and changes are therefore recommended in the existing provisions of Public Act No.5 in order to permit the registration of such voters and their participation in the voting, while insuring the secrecy of the ballot. (See paragraphs 11 and 19.)

(e) With respect to categories of persons disqualified from voting by Section 2(a) of Public Act No.5, it is recommended that exclusion should be limited:

(1) to persons who have been declared "incompetent" by decision of a court of justice or declared "quasi-incompetent" by decision of a court of justice because they are "weakminded." Persons declared "quasi-incompetent" because they are "deaf," "dumb", "blind" or "spendthrift" should be permitted to vote.

(2) to persons who are sentenced and serving prison sentence or who are under suspended sentence or under a sentence not yet executed.

(3) The Commission recommends the deletion of subparagraph (3) of Section 2(a), relating to persons who have served a prison sentence.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(4) With respect to pro-Japanese "collaborators", in the absence of a law classifying certain persons as "traitors", "collaborators" or "profiteers", the Commission recommends that those categories of persons who under Section 2(b) are declared not eligible for election should also be deprived of the right to vote. The reference to persons who acted as spies in Section 2(b)(4) should however be deleted. Two additional categories should be included:

a. persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese,

b. persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

2. With respect to conditions to be filled by candidates, the Commission is of the opinion that:

(a) The age of candidature should be maintained at 25.

(b) With respect to persons declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent by the judgement of a court, the Commission recommends the same exclusion as in paragraph 1, e, (1) above.

(c) Persons who are serving or who have served prison sentences for political offenses should be eligible for election.

(d) The categories of pro-Japanese "collaborators" listed in Section 2(b) of the South Korean Law should be declared not eligible for election as representatives. Two categories of persons should be added to this list, namely:

1. persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese,

2. persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

(e) Section 5 excluding from candidature in the district concerned officials participating in election procedures and members of the election committees, should be maintained.

(f) The minimum number of voters necessary to sponsor a candidate should be raised to 200.

(g) The Commission agrees that a candidate should not be required to be a registered voter in the district in which he stands for election. It also is of the opinion that Section 18 of Public Act No.5, which

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



or honorific appelations should appear on the ballot paper. Ballots should not be numbered and should all conform to a standard form to be prepared by the National Election Committee.

Each electoral district committee and subdistrict election committee should give suitable publicity to the official ballot for the general information of the voters, by reproducing it on posters and in newspapers generally. Sample ballot papers for each electoral district, with the names of the candidates, and plainly marked "Sample Ballot", should be printed and given suitable publicity.

20. It is recommended that officially stamped envelopes made of opaque paper of a size and form determined by the National Election Committee should be used. The voter would present his ballot paper in the envelope and seal it before dropping it in the ballot box.

21. It is recommended that in each polling place there should be several isolated booths or separate rooms so arranged as to make observation of the filling of the ballot paper by election officers or other voters impossible.

22. It is recommended that the National Election Committee should attach to the Regulations a sketch of a standard polling place on which would clearly be indicated the place where voters would wait for their turn, the position of the seats to be occupied by the Chairman, the members of the subdistrict election committee, the secretary and clerks and the watchers designated by the candidates, the location of the ballot box and the voting booths.

23. It is recommended that the successive steps to be followed by the voter in casting his ballot should be described in the Regulations. A voter after having awaited his turn, would in the presence of the members of the subdistrict election committee seal or thumbprint the poll register opposite his name. He would then receive from the chairman the official ballot paper bearing the chairman's seal, together with the officially stamped

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



16. The Commission is of the opinion that more detailed regulations are necessary to provide that the official announcement of the date, time and place of voting is adequately brought to the attention of the voters.

17. The Commission is in agreement with Section 57 of the Draft Regulations, which provides that the time necessary for the registration of voters and voting should not be deemed to be absence from the usual duties of public officials and persons employed by others.

18. The Commission is of the opinion that the hours of polling should be extended from 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. and that a provision should be added to the effect that those voters who have entered the polling place after closing time would be allowed to cast their vote and that if at 7.00 p.m. voters are still waiting outside the polling place, they should be permitted to enter the polling place until 8.00 p.m.

19. The Commission recommends that each ballot paper should substantially consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district concerned with a suitable place after the name of the candidate in which the voter could indicate by a mark the candidate of his choice. The order of names of the candidates on each ballot paper should be determined by lot at a public drawing held by the electoral district committee, at which the candidates or their representatives should be allowed to be present.

With a view to making the voting by illiterates possible, it is recommended that immediately before the name of the candidate on the ballot paper there should be a symbol easily recognizable: I, II, III, etc. strokes, corresponding to the order in which the names of the candidates have been printed on the ballot paper.

Photographs provided by each candidate, marked with the symbol identifying the candidate, should be placed in the same order as the candidates are placed on the ballot at the entrance of the polling place and in the polling place itself. No other symbols or indications, no titles

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By ___ ____ NARS, Date



this provision should be subject to such texts as may result from recommendations which the Commission may adopt with respect to the free atmosphere of elections.

(c) The Commission is of the opinion that the interdiction preventing public officials and in particular public officials connected with the election procedure from taking part in the electoral campaign within the districts in which they perform their official duties, should be extended to the whole country.

(d) The Commission is of the opinion that Sections 41 and 42 of the Draft Regulations should be deleted.

(e) The Commission marks its approval of the provisions of Chapter VI of the Draft Regulations dealing with the use of public buildings for election campaign purposes. It also marks its approval of Chapter VII of the Draft Regulations which permits each candidate to mail free of charge a limited amount of letters or postcards to the registered voters of his electoral district. It recommends, however, that if possible more extensive facilities of this type be extended to candidates on the basis of equality.

(f) The Commission has been informed that the Korean National Economic Board has constituted paper reserves for the period of elections. It recommends that a supply of paper be put at the disposal of each candidate in equal quantities and at a reasonable price.

(g) The Commission suggests that during the electoral campaign a special place should be reserved for the posters and bulletins of each candidate on the basis of equality at suitable locations determined by the election committees concerned.

14. The Commission is of the opinion that elections should take place on the same day throughout the whole country.

15. With respect to Section 21 of the Draft Regulations, the Commission is of the opinion that polling and registration should take place in schools, public halls, or such buildings of a similar type as may be selected by the electoral committee concerned.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090



7. The Commission considers that the name of the Central Election Committee should be changed to "National Election Committee." The Chairman of the National Election Committee should be designated by the Chief Executive among the highest judges of the country.

8. The Commission recommends the following method of appointment of members of the election committees:

(a) The eleven members of provincial election committees should be appointed by the National Election Committee on the basis of two lists, one presented by the Governor of the province, the second by the president of the highest tribunal having jurisdiction over the province. The chairman of each provincial election committee should be appointed on the recommendation of the president of the tribunal.

(b) Four members of the electoral district election committees should be appointed by the head of the administrative district concerned and five, including the chairman, by the president of the tribunal having jurisdiction for the administrative district. A detailed report on the appointment, including data as to the qualifications of the appointees, should be sent without delay by the head of the administrative district concerned to the provincial election committee and by the provincial election committee to the National Election Committee, which would have the right to revoke any member of the electoral district election committee thus appointed.

(c) The voting district and voting subdistrict election committees should be appointed by the head of the administrative district concerned. These appointments, with a detailed report as to the qualifications of the appointees, should be reported immediately to the electoral district committee, the provincial election committee and the National Election Committee, which would have the right to revoke any member of a committee thus appointed.

declares invalid the candidacy of a person who registers as a candidate or who is registered with his consent in two or more electoral districts should be maintained.

3. The Commission recommends that any contestation as to the eligibility of a candidate arising before the election date should be referred by the election committee to which such claim is made to the National Election Committee for decision.

4. The Commission recommends the following changes in the system of allocation of representatives to each of the electoral districts, as outlined in Sections 9 and 36 of Public Act No.5:

(a) The division into electoral districts should be made in such a manner as to provide for only one representative from each electoral district;

(b) Therefore, each Gun and each Fu which have less than 150,000 inhabitants will constitute one electoral district; the Island of Wool Lyong will constitute one electoral district;

(c) Each Gun, each Fu and each Ku of the City of Seoul having over 150,000 inhabitants should be divided into 2, 3, or 4 electoral districts, if its population is over 150,000, 250,000 or 350,000 inhabitants respectively. This division should be made as fairly as possible in a manner to constitute electoral districts of comparable population, while avoiding so far as possible the division of communities of inhabitants.

A list of electoral districts thus constituted should be included as an annex to the electoral law.

5. The Commission recommends the deletion of the provisions in the South Korean Law relating to the special electoral district.

6. Section 6 of the Draft Regulations provides certain standards as to the number of voting subdistricts to be established. The Commission is of the opinion that separate voting subdistricts should be established for groups of inhabitants of not more than 2000.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



envelope. He would proceed to one of the isolated voting booths where he would fill out the ballot and put it in the envelope. He would then in front of the chairman and members of the election committee, put the closed envelope in the ballot box. If by accident the voter spoils the ballot, he may ask the chairman for only one other ballot by returning to the chairman the one he had received, which would immediately be cancelled by the chairman.

24. A regulation should be added which would provide for a sufficient number of copies of the election law and electoral regulations to be at the disposal of such voters as may wish to consult them at each polling place.

25. With respect to voting by blind persons, the Commission recommends that the chairman of each voting subdistrict committee should be permitted to authorize a member of their family or another person to accompany them into the polling booth. The chairman may request one of the members of the electoral committee to be present during the filling of the ballot for the blind person.

26. The Commission recommends that:

(a) A provision should be added in the electoral law stating that no person may be placed under the obligation to disclose the identity of the candidate for whom he has voted during the election, even before courts or before the National Assembly.

(b) A penal clause should be added to punish the head of a Dong (division of a village) or Pan (division of a town) or any other person who knowingly gives false information to the election committee by application of Section 24 of Public Act No.5.

(c) It is recommended that Section 29 of Public Act No.5 and Section 61 of the Draft Regulations should be redrafted in a manner which would clearly state that police officials should enter the polling place only at the invitation of the chairman and leave at his request.

(d) A provision should be added to the effect that the voter should be

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



admitted in the polling place only during such time as is necessary to fill out and to cast his ballot.

(e) A provision should be added to the effect that voters shall not be allowed to enter the polling place with weapons.

(f) The power of the chairman of the electoral committee, acting under the authority of the committee, with respect to taking the necessary steps to insure order and tranquility in the polling place, waiting hall and neighboring area, should be more explicitly stated.

27. It is recommended that each candidate should be entitled to nominate a representative who would act as watcher during the voting. The watcher should be allowed to observe all the election operations, but be forbidden to interfere with the conduct of the voting.

In case the number of proposed watchers should exceed five, only five of them should be selected as official watchers by lot by the chairman of the election committee at a public meeting.

28. It is recommended that the provisions concerning the counting of votes be amended in the following manner: that election committees of voting subdistricts should be instructed to convey the ballot boxes and the records to the electoral district election committees, without delay, after the voting has been closed. The counting of votes should begin as soon as the electoral district committees have received all the ballot boxes and the result of the vote announced as soon as the counting is finished.

29. Section 35 of Public Act No.5, dealing with ballots which shall be declared null and void, will have to be redrafted in order to enforce the recommendations made above. In particular any two or more ballots which have been put in the same envelope should also be declared null and void.

30. It is recommended that the law should contain a provision authorizing the Military Governor, in consultation with the National Election Committee, to decide that the results of the voting in any of the electoral districts should be declared null and void and that another balloting shall take place

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By ____ NARS, Date ____



at such date as they may determine.

Any group of voters should be given expressly the right to bring to the attention of the Military Governor or the National Election Committee all cases of irregularity, fraud, improper action of election officers.

31. Section 39 of Public Act No.5 should be amended in the following manner:

(a) Subparagraphs 1 and 3 should be deleted.

(b) With respect to subparagraphs 2 and 4, it should be provided that a second election will take place.

Section 84 of the Draft Regulations should be deleted.

32. Section 68 of the Draft Regulations should be deleted.

33. Section 48 of Public Act No.5, dealing with the term of office of the members of the National Assembly should be altered to limit the term of office to two years, unless a general dissolution of the National Assembly is decided upon before that date by the competent authority.

34. With respect to Chapter IX of Public Act No.5, it is recommended that without prejudice to the powers of the Military Governor, acting in consultation with the National Election Committee (See paragraph 30 above), questions relating to the validity of elections should be submitted to a special commission composed of five members: two judges of the Supreme Court and two members elected by the National Assembly, with a chairman designated by the President of the Supreme Court.

35. With respect to Section 58 of Public Act No.5, dealing with penal regulations, it is recommended:

(a) ~~that~~ subparagraph 3 should be deleted;

(b) that the words "or being a candidate" should be added after the words "to prevent any one from voting";

(c) that subparagraph 7 should be deleted.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



36. It is recommended that in conformity with the terminology used by the General Assembly and the Interim Committee in their resolutions, the words "Legislative Assembly" should be replaced throughout the text of the law by the words "National Assembly" and the words "members of the Legislative Assembly" by the words "representatives to the National Assembly."

- - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Copy for USPOLAD
Seoul

CONFIDENTIAL

April 14, 1948

Copy for Gen. Weckerling

Description of the Interim Committee Proceedings

on Korea, February 19-26, 1948

I. Introduction:

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea resolved on February 6, 1948 to consult with the Interim Committee with respect to the application of the resolutions of November 14 in the light of developments. In communicating this resolution to the members of the Interim Committee (A/AC.18/16) the Secretary-General of the United Nations indicated that the question would be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the Committee, on February 24. This date was later advanced, at the suggestion of Assistant Secretary-General Hoo, to February 19. On February 17 the Secretariat distributed the Commission's resolution of February 11, 1948 providing that the consultation with the Interim Committee should take place on the question, in the first instance, whether it was open to or incumbent upon the Commission, under the terms of the General Assembly resolutions and in the light of developments, to implement the program outlined in resolution II in that part of Korea which was occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America (A/AC.18/27).

II. First Session:

On February 19 Mr. K.P.S. Menon, Chairman of the Commission, addressed the Interim Committee at the invitation of its Chairman. He asserted that a majority of the Commission were in favor of elections to choose members of a body convoked for consultative purposes only, but conceded that one or two members felt that the Commission could have gone on with elections to a National Assembly even without reference to the Interim Committee and that others were opposed to any elections

under

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



under the observation of the Commission. The consultative elections which he advocated would, he felt, be politically expedient and administratively advantageous if it might be assured that they could be held in a free atmosphere. He represented the Korean people as thirsting for independence, but not less concerned with the maintenance of Korean unity.

He assumed an attitude of impartial benevolence. His censure for the Soviet authorities who had alone prevented the Commission's observing an election throughout Korea, and his apprehension that any danger to an entirely free atmosphere for elections in the southern zone of Korea might spring from "a certain party" there, (evidently the extreme rightists) were complemented by the somewhat critical tone of his reference to General Hodge and the military government. It was his endeavor to maintain equipoise which led him to make the suggestion, fundamental to his speech, that elections be held for consultative purposes only. When he was later brought to acknowledge privatel that the resolutions were indivisible, his views shifted to coincide more closely with those of the United States Delegation.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Menon's remarks, the Brazilian representative moved an adjournment till February 24, in order that time might be available for study of what had been said. This motion had been arranged for in order to meet the desire of the British Foreign Office for a brief interval for "informal discussion", which might conceivably lead to a reconciliation, with compromises on either hand, of the views of the Canadian and Australian representatives with those of the United States. The Lebanese Delegate suggested an afternoon meeting so that the representatives might question Mr. Menon, but the Chairman at once put the Brazilian proposal to the vote, and it was passed by thirty-seven to one, Ecuador opposing on the ground that the Committee was prepared

to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to go ahead at once. Mr. Jessup informed the Committee that the United States had reluctantly agreed, in view of the support which the postponement proposal seemed to command, to a brief adjournment. He took advantage of this opportunity to remark that the United States felt no doubt that the Commission should proceed to carry out the tasks outlined by the GA in its second resolution. This seizure of the initiative was privately applauded by friendly delegates, and publicity given these remarks in Seoul may have had a favorable effect in momentarily averting a disappointment to expectant Korean public opinion.

III. Second Session - U.S. Position:

On February 24 Mr. Jessup gave the view of the United States with regard to the questions the Commission had asked of the Committee; namely, that the Committee should reply that it was not only open to, but indeed incumbent upon the Commission to implement the program outlined by the General Assembly, in that part of Korea which was occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America. He said that none of the developments which had brought the Commission to consult with the Committee was really unforeseen - neither the boycotting of the Commission by the Ukraine, nor the lack of unanimity among individual leaders in the southern zone, nor the fact that the southern zone was under a military government for which perfection had never been claimed, nor the "negative attitude" of the Soviet Government with regard to the Commission' visiting the northern zone. We felt sure that without unity there could be no independence. We had sought by every means to bring about unity, always, by reason of Soviet opposition, to no avail. We felt that the efforts of the Korean people themselves might help to achieve unity, but that they would be more likely to succeed if backed by the authority of a government elected under United Nations observation by two-thirds

of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of the people of Korea. We regarded resolutions I and II as inseparable.

Mr. Jessup suggested that after arrangements for an election had been made, the election might be held in districts seriatim, perhaps starting in the South and working toward the North. The purpose would be 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. If the Commission should be obstructed in its work on reaching the 38th parallel, two-thirds of the Korean people would have elected their proportional share of the National Assembly, and the world would know who had denied the others this opportunity. The Korean National Assembly which would nevertheless exist would be able to consult with the Commission on the establishment of a National Government, and might be able to negotiate with Koreans in the northern zone regarding their participation in the National Government. The cooperation of the United States in the fulfillment of all parts of the General Assembly resolution was promised. The United States presented in the form of a draft resolution (A/AC.18/31) a suggested answer by the Committee to the question propounded by the Commission.

IV. Ensuing Debate:

In the ensuing debate the following points were made in favor of the United States resolution:

1. The "negative attitude" of the USSR was not new and should not affect the Commission's findings (China - Mr. Tsiang; and Brazil - Mr. Muniz); the implicit Soviet veto must be overridden (Turkey - Mr. Sarper; France - Mr. de la Tournelle).

2. To do nothing would accept and approve the division of Korea into north and south, would fail in discharging a responsibility toward the Korean people, and would be unfair to the two-thirds of the

population

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



population the United Nations was in a position to help (China - Mr. Tsiang; Brazil - Mr. Muniz; and United Kingdom - Mr. Lawford).

3. National unity may be attained through a series of steps where to attain it at once is impossible (China - Mr. Tsiang); the promises to the Korean people should be fulfilled, even though it be only in stages (Dominican Republic - Mr. Henriquez Urena); action limited for the moment to the southern zone need not preclude the possibility of subsequent agreement with leaders or elected representatives from the northern zone (Brazil - Mr. Muniz).

4. If other expedients were exhausted, it would not be fair to deny the Korean people the right to choose freely its representatives under the control of the Commission in the areas where that was possible (Netherlands - Mr. Snouck Hurgronje).

In addition, Mr. Muniz of Brazil spoke against the holding of elections to a merely consultative body (Mr. Menon's suggestion) on the ground that such action would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the General Assembly resolutions. And an argument which had been made by Mr. Viteri Lafronte of Ecuador and supported by Messrs. Pillai of India and Rodriguez Fabregat of Uruguay, to the effect that the body which should be chosen as the result of the elections should be styled "provisional", in order that a perpetuation of the existing geographical division might not be risked, was met by the following statements favorable to the American resolution.

The question of Korean unity should be left to the Korean people themselves (Philippine Republic - General Romulo); the Koreans themselves should decide whether the government springing from the elections should be styled provisional or not - prudence would direct them to sustain their efforts to achieve the eventual unity of the country (Dominican Republic - Mr. Henriq uez Urena); the elected representatives might consult with the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Commission to determine whether they felt they ought to set up a government in the southern zone (Netherlands - Mr. Snouck Hurgronje; and in slightly different wording, Prince Wan Waithayakon of Siam).

The following suggestions were made by delegates who were generally disposed to support the American proposal:

An atmosphere of freedom should be provided for the elections, and no individual should be excluded from voting by reason of his allegiance to any political party (Ecuador - Mr. Viteri Lafronte).

The participation of the people in the northern zone should be welcomed at any time, whether consultatively or at the polls (China - Mr. Tsiang); further endeavors toward the accomplishment of consultation between leaders in north and south should be made (France - Mr. de la Tournelle); all devices of peaceful persuasion should be exhausted (Uruguay - Mr. Rodriguez Fabregat).

Finally, the following arguments were presented by delegates hostile to the United States resolution:

The General Assembly resolutions were, as the United States had said, inseparable; but their phraseology precluded the Commission's engaging in activities which would be confined to south Korea, and advise that they should do so would be "inappropriate and unconstitutional If another situation had been contemplated at the time the resolutions were voted upon in the General Assembly, that circumstance should have been made plain in the texts (Canada - Mr. Pearson).

The Commission might indeed observe an election; but, as the resolutions were separable, it should be one held under the terms of the first resolution, and should be for the purpose of setting up an advisory body which would make no claims to be a national government, but which might facilitate a fusion of north and south. Were it to

pretend

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



pretend to a national character, a parallel step in the northern zones might be provoked, which would perpetuate the division of Korea rather than facilitate its unification (Australia - Mr. Forsyth).

The problem should normally not be handled by the United Nations, as it was a problem connected with the peace settlement. For this reason his delegation had abstained in the voting in the fall Assembly. But as the question had been formally referred to the United Nations, that body could not ignore it, but was morally obliged to find a satisfactory solution to the problem. Nevertheless, since the Korean people and the USSR were not represented, a special session of the General Assembly should be called to treat the Korean case (Norway - Mr. Moe).

At this stage Canada had refuted part of the Australian argument, and Australia had refuted part of the Canadian argument. The Indian delegate had failed to make his own before the Committee the suggestion which his compatriot, Mr. Menon, as Chairman of the Commission, had offered with respect to the holding of consultative elections; and that thesis had been questioned by the United States and Brazil, and vigorously repudiated by Canada. On the other hand, a good deal of sympathy for the United States resolution was apparent, even though a number of reasonable misgivings had been expressed.

V. United States suggestion regarding report to Commission:

Mr. Jessup now pointed out that a majority of the speakers had favored the United States resolution. Several delegations had, however, made suggestions, although none of them had reduced their suggestions to formal proposals or amendments. He proposed that a vote might be taken on the United States resolution and that, if it was adopted, its text might be reported to the Commission together with a statement to the effect that the Committee had been concerned to obtain assurances

that

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



that free elections might be held in an atmosphere of order and justice; that it had taken note of the United States undertaking to cooperate fully to this end; that it felt the national assembly, when elected, should not constitute the final or complete form of a Korean government since it was for the Korean people themselves to decide on the final form of their national government; and that it trusted the elected representatives would endeavor in complete freedom to consult, not only with the Commission, but with Koreans who might not have taken part in this election.

The Chairman asked Mr. Jessup to prepare a paper containing the suggestions he had offered.

On February 26 Mr. Jessup in pursuance of this request submitted the draft text contained in document A/AC.18/32. The rapporteur, Mr. Entezam of Iran, supported the suggested note as a useful basis for the report he would undertake to draft. The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Menon, indicated the Commission would welcome such a text as a guide.

Mr. Menon went on to impart three new items of factual information: He had learned quite recently that consultative elections would presumably be unwelcome, as inadequate, to many persons in the southern zone; that the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly in Korea had split on the question of separate elections for a national assembly, those who wished none having withdrawn, and the remaining members having endorsed such elections; and that the Soviet liaison officer in Seoul had accepted for forwarding a letter from political leaders in the southern zone to the "Chairman of the Provisional Government" in the northern zone.

VI. Resumption of debate:

Mr. Thorn of New Zealand, resuming the debate, attacked the Canadian

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Canadian position as condemning the Commission to almost complete inaction which would bear the complexion of failure, and the Australian position as not being calculated to afford any satisfaction to the Korean striving for independence. He joined China, France, Uruguay and Australia in calling for further inquiry into some means of effective consultation between north and south. He laid emphasis on the United States pledge of cooperation with respect to free elections, and advocated a clear provision that the national assembly would not necessarily be the definitive form of a Korean Government.

Mr. Ispahani of Pakistan supported the United States resolution on grounds somewhat like those of the Netherlands - it might not work, but was the most likely thing, under the circumstances, to work at all.

Mr. Harry of Australia, maintaining the opposition of his delegation, brought forward a new and plausible argument which did not at this late stage attract much attention: The United Nations might have to decide whether to defend its protege in the southern zone, or to renounce responsibility for it, and a decision in which was implicit such a risk ought to be taken by the General Assembly itself. Still, he acknowledged, it was only the decision on a national government which he felt must await consultation of the General Assembly with the representatives of both sectors; meanwhile the Commission could do much useful work in observing the election of representatives for limited purposes only. But he could not vote for the resolution, even with the report which it was proposed to attach.

Mr. Larrain of Chile joined Turkey, France, and Argentina in maintaining that elections in the south separately must be supported in order to sustain United Nations prestige.

Mr.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Mr. Borberg of Denmark intended to abstain on the grounds that the question was part of the peace settlement, with which the United Nations was not supposed to deal, and that it was beyond the competence of the Interim Committee, at which no representative of the USSR was present. Mr. Hagglof of Sweden proposed to abstain on the ground that a special session of the General Assembly ought to be called.

Mr. Menon brought home to Mr. Viteri LaFronte of Ecuador the fact that the non-cooperation of the USSR authorities in the northern zone had been absolute with respect to the Commission.

Mr. Viteri LaFronte repeated his numerous misgivings as follows:

> Had possibilities of consultation with the northern zone really been exhausted?
> Would efforts to consult go on prior to election, or only subsequent to an election in the southern zone?
> Would minority political parties really be permitted to vote in the southern zone?
> Should not the government be considered "provisional" until the people of Korea had decided otherwise?

He declared that the deciding factor which brought him to vote for the United States resolution was that the resultant civilian administration would at least be better than the existing military one.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Moe repeated their arguments that the course proposed had not been provided for in the resolutions of November 14.

Mr. Azkoul of Lebanon favored the United States resolution on grounds which seemed to sum up in a sentence the opinion of many delegations which voted with us: the formation and constitution of the national Government could only be decided upon by the Korean people themselves, but the United Nations had the duty to grant the necessary facilities whereby they might express their will.

VII. Vote, and Conclusion of Sessions:

After a brief procedural scuffle, the resolution was voted and carried by thirty-one to two, with eleven abstentions. The votes were

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



were as follows:

| For | Abstentions | Known Absent |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Afghanistan | USSR |
| Belgium | Saudi Arabia | Ukraine |
| Bolivia | Iraq | Byelorussia |
| Brazil | Egypt | Poland |
| Chile | Syria | Yugoslavia |
| Cuba | Norway | Czechoslovakia |
| Dominican Rep. | Sweden | Yemen |
| Ecuador | Denmark | Luxembourg |
| El Salvador | Colombia | Paraguay |
| France | Venezuela | Nicaragua |
| Greece | Panama | Costa Rica |
| Guatemala | | Ethiopia |
| Haiti | | |
| Honduras | | |
| Iceland | | |
| India | | |
| Iran | | |
| Lebanon | | |
| Liberia | | |
| Mexico | Against | |
| Netherlands | | |
| New Zealand | Canada | |
| Pakistan | Australia | |
| Peru | | |
| Philippines | | |
| Siam | | |
| Turkey | | |
| Union South Africa | | |
| United Kingdom | | |
| United States | | |
| Uruguay | | |
| China | | |

Note: It will be seen that the votes for the U.S. resolution total 32 instead of 31. Each of the countries listed has been carefully checked and the explanation seems to be either that a mistake was made in counting, or that one State, which has claimed to have voted favorably, actually did not signify its intention either to vote favorably or adversely or to abstain. In addition to these 32, one may add the names of Luxembourg, Costa Rica and Ethiopia from among the States absent at the time of the voting, as having a definite intention to vote for our resolution. This would make a total of 35 in its favor, and it would even be pretty safe to assume that Paraguay and Nicaragua would have gone along as well.

In the afternoon of the same day, February 26, debate on the explanatory note was resumed. As the United States had been

successful

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



were as follows:

| For | Abstentions | Known Absent |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Afghanistan | USSR |
| Belgium | Saudi Arabia | Ukraine |
| Bolivia | Iraq | Byelorussia |
| Brazil | Egypt | Poland |
| Chile | Syria | Yugoslavia |
| Cuba | Norway | Czechoslovakia |
| Dominican Rep. | Sweden | Yemen |
| Ecuador | Denmark | Luxembourg |
| El Salvador | Colombia | Paraguay |
| France | Venezuela | Nicaragua |
| Greece | Panama | Costa Rica |
| Guatemala | | Ethiopia |
| Haiti | | |
| Honduras | | |
| Iceland | | |
| India | | |
| Iran | | |
| Lebanon | | |
| Liberia | | |
| Mexico | Against | |
| Netherlands | | |
| New Zealand | Canada | |
| Pakistan | Australia | |
| Peru | | |
| Philippines | | |
| Siam | | |
| Turkey | | |
| Union South Africa | | |
| United Kingdom | | |
| United States | | |
| Uruguay | | |
| China | | |

Note: It will be seen that the votes for the U.S. resolution total 32 instead of 31. Each of the countries listed has been carefully checked and the explanation seems to be either that a mistake was made in counting, or that one State, which has claimed to have voted favorably, actually did not signify its intention either to vote favorably or adversely or to abstain. In addition to these 32, one may add the names of Luxembourg, Costa Rica and Ethiopia from among the States absent at the time of the voting, as having a definite intention to vote for our resolution. This would make a total of 35 in its favor, and it would even be pretty safe to assume that Paraguay and Nicaragua would have gone along as well.

In the afternoon of the same day, February 26, debate on the explanatory note was resumed. As the United States had been

successful

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



successful in securing passage of its resolution, the opponents and abstainers were amenable to a simplified procedure and agreed that the opinions of those favorable to the resolution be expressed in the explanatory note incorporated in a letter from the Chairman of the Committee to the Chairman of the Commission; whereas, for the minority or opposing opinion, the Commission might refer to the summary records of the meetings.

The letter referred to, which quotes the resolution and embodies the explanatory comment, satisfactory to meet most of the misgivings individual delegations had expressed, is available in document A/AC.18/36.

VIII. Resume of Discussion Outside Committee Sessions:

The statements put forward at the committee table were accompanied and reinforced by a number of private interchanges among delegates and members of the secretariat, through the medium of which much useful information was brought to light and in some cases very considerable shifts were occasioned in the thinking of important figures. The most significant conversations which were known to the United States Delegation were to the following effect:

It was made quite clear that a very large element in the Canadian opposition to the United States proposals was their reluctance to accede to any step which might expedite the departure of American troops from the southern zone. The Canadians believed that when this should occur all Korea would be overrun either by Soviet forces or by the puppet army of the northern zone. Under such circumstances they feared the United Nations would be in the position of having underwritten the government in the southern zone, and of being obliged to support it against a Soviet drive from

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



from the north. This argument was used by Australia at one point of the debate, but not by Canada; it was also adumbrated by Norway.

The British delegation was for a time much concerned to reconcile the position of Canada and Australia with that of the United States. Until they had exhausted all expedients to this end, and until they had heard the introductory speech of Mr. Menon, they were unwilling to commit themselves as to their own position. However, when they realized that success in mediation was out of the question, and when they saw Menon being won to our point of view, they readily sided with us. Their explanation of the true motive for Australia's opposition to our thesis was that Evatt felt the Korean case should not brought before the United Nations, but should be put over for consideration in the Japanese Peace Treaty. A reference to this view of Evatt's was made by the Swedish delegate, but not by the Australian delegate on the Interim Committee.

The Arab states intimated that they would withhold a decision as to their stand until they should have heard our statement in the Security Council regarding Palestine. If they disliked it, they would vote against us on Korea; if they liked it, they would take a more favorable line. As it turned out, Lebanon voted with us after speaking effectively in favor of our resolution, and Syria perhaps abstained ~~only, we understand,~~ out of deference to the strong opposition to our views manifested by the Syrian representatives on the Commission in Korea; the Syrian delegate and his government may have really favored our position.

The Chinese worked very effectively on Mr. Menon in preparing his mind for a modification of his original views. He proved receptive to new suggestions, and welcomed a Chinese proposal for speaking of the establishment of a national government on a provisional basis, or words somewhat to the same effect. After talk along these lines with the Chinese,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Chinese, Menon and the representative of India on the Interim Committee, Mr. Pillai, sought an opportunity to speak to Mr. Jessup on a related matter. During the course of the ensuing conversation Menon acknowledged that the United States statement had caused him completely to abandon the argument that the "resolutions" were separable. The Indian representatives brought up the "provisional government" suggestion they had discussed with the Chinese, but were told that we did not feel free to depart from the essential nature of the General Assembly resolutions. Mr. Pillai subsequently made unemphatic reference to the "provisional" concept in a speech before the Committee, but did not press the matter. The Indian feeling on the point was presumably satisfied by the language of the letter transmitting the result of the consultation to the Chairman of the Commission.

It should also be mentioned in this connection that the Chinese were very active with other delegations on behalf of the United States resolution. They did not succeed in their representations to the Canadians, the Australians, or the Egyptians, but the fact that another great power, so intimately concerned and so well informed, should be so entirely in agreement with our thesis and should work so vigorously to support it, presumably had a considerable effect in convincing lukewarm delegations of its merits. (It is asserted by the Syrians that it was the Chinese who kept them from actually voting against us.)

We were fortunate not only in that the Chinese, other major delegations, and a surprising number of minor ones (for instance the Lebanese and the New Zealanders) made able statements on our behalf, but also in that our relations with our nominal opponents, the delegates of Canada and Australia, were excellent and were presumably seen by all delegates to be so. The abstentions of Norway and Venezuela, which spoke, and of Colombia, which was silent throughout, seemed more

grudging,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date





grudging, if anything, than the opposing votes of the two Dominions did.

IX. Review of Positions:

There are reviewed below the positions assumed by all delegations other than that of the United States, so far as they have been made of record or definitely observed (the vote was by show of hands, not by roll call.) Where comment supplementary to what appears hereinbefore is appropriate, it is appended.

Favorable

Argentina: Dr. Arce relishes any sort of a show-down with the USSR.

Belgium: Indicated support privately before-hand, but Mr. Nisot did not speak in Committee.

Bolivia: Mr. Anze Matienzo spoke at length and very little to the point. He expressed minor misgivings, both on this occasion and privately, but said that, as he felt majority decisions should be implemented, he would back the majority in this case.

Brazil: Delegation consulted with us in preparing Mr. Muniz's remarks.

Chile: While awaiting instructions, Mr. Larrain expressed strong personal support of our point of view. Later spoke on our behalf.

China: Most active of all friendly delegations.

Cuba: Miss Manas just before the vote received instructions to support our position. She did not speak.

Dominican Republic: Mr. Henriquez Urena spoke ably to meet an Ecuadorean misgiving regarding our position, and voted with us.

Ecuador: After expressing a whole series of minor objections Mr. Viteri Lafronte voted with us on the rather ungracious grounds that the proposed civilian administration for the southern zone would at least be better than the existing military one.

El Salvador:

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



| | |
|---|---|
| El Salvador: | Mr. Aguilar consulted with us in preparing his speech. |
| France: | Strong support all along the line. |
| Greece: | Mr. Kyrou felt privately that Secretariat documentation was biased in favor of Soviet position. He voted with us. Members of U.S. Delegation recall that he spoke in our favor, but this is not indicated by the summary record -- a striking instance of the need for caution in making use of that series of documents. |
| Guatemala: | Garcia Bauer received detailed explanation of U.S. position from U.S. Delegation, appeared satisfied with it, and voted for our resolution. This was encouraging as coming from a state which is at present usually furthest left among those of Latin America in United Nations voting. |
| Haiti: | Mr. Saint Lot has informed U.S. Delegation that he voted with us. He did not speak in committee nor offer any comment on his position. |
| Iceland: | Mr. Thors did not speak, but took active interest in learning our views on various details of the question. |
| India: | The fact that Mr. Menon, and also the Indian representative, Mr. Pillai, were won around to agreement with us presumably carried a good deal of weight with other delegations. |
| Iran: | Mr. Entezam had expressed agreement with our position before the session. He did not speak on the substance of the question, but his remarks as rapporteur, relative to the preparation of a report to the Commission, helped us in accomplishing our purpose. |
| Lebanon: | Able statement and favorable vote by Mr. Azkoul particularly helpful as coming from an Arab country. |
| Liberia: | |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



| | |
|---|---|
| Liberia: | Mr. Price has informed U.S. Delegation that he voted with us. |
| Mexico: | Mr. Padilla Nervo was cooperative and helpful as Chairman of the Committee. Neither he nor Mr. Noriega spoke on the substance of the Korean question. |
| Netherlands: | See text. |
| New Zealand: | After initial hesitation by reason of unfavorable Canadian and Australian attitudes, spoke strongly (Mr. Thorn) against position of those delegations and voted with us. |
| Pakistan: | Strongly on our side throughout; Sir M. Zafrullah Khan could not see why the Commission felt it had to consult the Committee at all. |
| Peru: | Mr. Soto de la Jara received detailed 3½ hour explanation of U.S. position and in consequence voted with us. He did not speak in committee. |
| Philippine Republic: | See text. |
| Siam | See text. |
| Turkey: | Mr. Sarper strongly disapproved of Soviet obduracy. |
| Union South Africa: | Consulted with us and indicated support; did not speak; but voted with us. |
| United Kingdom: | See text. |
| Uruguay: | See text. |
| <u>Abstentions:</u> | |
| Afghanistan: | No data available. |
| Colombia: | Did not speak. Mr. Gonzalez Fernandez privately expressed the feeling that elections in south Korea would do no good and might even be illegal, that the Interim Committee should express no views in the absence of the USSR, and that there was in south Korea a lack of opportunity for the free expression of opinion. Said Colombian position depended on instructions of Dr. Alfonso Lopez. Attitude petulant and impractical. |
| Denmark: | |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



| | |
|---|---|
| Denmark: | See text. |
| Egypt: | Understood to have felt a vote for U.S. position would be a vote for "partition." Mr. Fawzi maintained in Committee that Commission was not competent to continue its task separately in southern zone. |
| Iraq: | No data available. |
| Norway: | See text. |
| Panama: | Absent throughout sessions until vote. On that occasion, without speaking and without private explanation, Mr. de la Guardia appeared and abstained. No reason for this attitude known. |
| Saudi Arabia: | No data available. |
| Sweden: | See text. |
| Syria: | Mr. Chamoun of Lebanon intimated to the U.S. Delegation that Syria's abstention in committee took place in spite of that government's favoring our position and was registered in deference to the Syrian representative on the Korean Commission who was opposed to our aims. Our delegation learned directly from a member of the Syrian Delegation, however, that they had proposed to vote against us, and as has been remarked above, were kept from doing so only by the intercession of the Chinese. It is not easy to interpret either of these versions as being in harmony with the support promised, with respect to Korea, by the Syrian government to Minister Memminger (see a telegram of February 15 from Damascus.) |
| Venezuela: | Made a number of fretful and impractical objections in private and spoke rather ineffectively to explain abstention on vote (Stolk). Motive for this seemingly pointless attitude as yet undetermined; may have been occasioned either by Stolk's personality, by lack of instructions, or by possible |

agreement

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



agreement between him and the Colombians. Stolk has also said he thinks Zuloaga sold Venezuela a pup on Palestine, and perhaps he things Korea is another.

Opposed:

Canada: See text.

Australia: See text.

Known Absentees:

USSR
Ukraine
Byelorussia
Poland
Yugoslavia
Czechoslovakia

Paraguay: Unrepresented throughout discussions.

Nicaragua: Ditto.

Yemen: Mr. Asha heard the debate for Yemen, without participating, but immediately before the vote absented himself.

Luxemburg: Mr. Le Gallais, with ten years experience in the Far East, agreed with our position but did not speak and was forced to leave before the vote.

Costa Rica: Mr. Fournier says that to his vexation he missed the vote, having been obliged to attend a Trusteeship Council meeting. His intention had been to vote with us.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia was absent, but their Interim Committee representative had said that it was their intention to vote with us.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/67
28 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SYRIA: DRAFT RESOLUTION

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED to observe the elections on 10 May,

HAVING IN MIND that the task of its mission does not end by observing the elections and that the Commission envisages further stages in its work, such as being available to be consulted by the elected representatives for the realization of the independence of Korea,

RESOLVES:

1. To withdraw from Korea on 12 May for Tokyo, Japan, to write its report on the part of the work covered so far and arrive at preliminary conclusions;

2. The Commission will consider the procedure of its work for the future at a future meeting;

3. The Commission will always be available to assemble, if circumstances so require;

4. The Commission will leave in Korea a liaison body consisting of two members of the delegations of France and China to gather all necessary information during the period of its absence from Seoul.

- - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 62

DEPARTURE OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AND OF THE SECRETARIAT TO SHANGHAI

At the thirty-ninth meeting, on 12 May 1948, the Commission decided:

1. To proceed from Seoul to Shanghai not later than 18 May 1948 for the purpose of preparing the first part of its report; and

2. To return to Seoul during the first week of June and to appoint a liaison group of its representatives to remain in Seoul during the period of its absence, for the purpose of receiving all necessary information.

As a consequence of this decision, the following members of the Commission and of the Secretariat will proceed to Shanghai on 16 May 1948: The Chairman, Mr. S. H. Jackson (Australia); Mr. Liu Yu-Wan (China); Mr. I.J. Bahadur Singh (India); Mr. Yasin Mughir (Syria); Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary; and Mr. Robert S. Hausner, Administrative Officer. The other representatives and members of the Secretariat will follow within a few days.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(on page 4.)

RESTRICTED DOCUMENT

25 March 1948

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## DRAFT REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2 TO THE COMMISSION

1. Sub-Committee 2 was established by resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea at the fifth meeting on 17 January 1948, consisting of the representatives of Australia, China, France and the Philippine Republic. The representative of El Salvador was elected to the Sub-Committee at the seventh meeting of the Commission on 31 January. At the first meeting of the Sub-Committee, Mr. S.H. Jackson (Australia) was elected Chairman.

2. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee were defined by the Commission at its fifth meeting as follows:

(a) to examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat;

(b) to secure statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

3. The Sub-Committee has held twenty-nine meetings. The activities and major decisions of the Sub-Committee in regard to its terms of reference are set out in detail in documents A/AC.19/26, A/AC.19/26/Add.1 and A/AC.19/26/Add.2.

4. At its eleventh meeting the Commission adopted the following resolution concerning the Sub-Committee:

(a) That Sub-Committee 2, with the assistance of representatives of Sub-Committees 1 and 3, make a survey of the information collected by this Sub-Committee to date,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(b) That this survey, together with important conclusions approved by the Commission at a session called for the purpose of examining it, be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee.

In accordance with this resolution a survey of information collected was prepared by the Sub-Committee. At the twelfth meeting of the Commission it was decided that the survey should be "designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman alone" during his discussions with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

Hearings of Korean personalities

5. The Sub-Committee gave considerable attention to the selection for hearings of Korean personalities such as would "secure a balanced representation of the main trends of public opinion" and which would include "individuals and representatives of right, moderate and left political parties and of important organizations not directly political in character" (Document A/AC.19/21). The Sub-Committee has heard the views of 24 Korean personalities (see Annex 2), and held a special interview with the Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/9). In addition, a consultation was arranged with the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16).

6. In commencing its hearings of Korean opinion the Sub-Committee announced that it wished to learn the views of the following prominent political leaders:

CHO Man Sik
HUH Hun
KIM Doo Bong
KIM Koo
KIM Kyu Sik
KIM Il Sung
KIM Sung Soo
PAK Heun Young
RHEE Syng Man

Of these, three were residents of North Korea (Cho Man Sik, Kim Doo Bong and Kim Il Sung) and two others (Huh Hun and Pak Heun Young) were leftist leaders who were under order of arrest

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



by the South Korean authorities. Despite repeated efforts the Sub-Committee found it impossible to make contact with these persons (Documents A/AC.19/21/Add.1 and A/AC.19/21/Add.2). In all the Sub-Committee has been able to hear the views of representatives of three rightist, three moderate and three leftist political parties. Extreme leftist political parties and organizations declined invitations to a hearing before the Sub-Committee on the stated grounds both of political objections to the Commission's activities in Korea and lack of confidence in the assurances given by the authorities regarding their immunity from police surveillance.(Document A/AC.19/21/ Add.2, paragraphs 4-8).

7. The Sub-Committee's examination of Korean opinion was not limited to the representatives of political organizations. In making its selection of personalities to be invited to hearings, the Sub-Committee had in mind the desirability of securing the opinion of religious, educational and cultural, business and financial and civic organizations. Within the limits set by the period at its disposal, the Sub-Committee has been able to hear the views of certain leading representatives of such organizations (see Annex 1, paragraphs 44-51).

Communications received

8. On 21 January 1948 the Sub-Committee invited "individuals and organizations, religious, cultural and political, to express their views in writing..." (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/1), and on 28 January indicated that it wished "to continue to receive written statements". The Sub-Committee has determined a procedure whereby a selection is made of relevant communications in accordance with principles agreed on by the Sub-Committee (Document A/AC.19/21/Add.1, paragraph 8) and the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



selected communications issued as documents of the Commission (Documents A/AC.19/NC.1 et seq.).

9. Up to 15 March inclusive, 613 communications have been received: 404 from organizations and 209 from individuals. Of the total communications. 388 were received from persons and organizations in Seoul, and 225 from the provinces. Of the communications received from organizations, 134 were from political parties, 202 from social organizations, 30 from youth organizations, 16 from women's organizations, 19 from the National Mass Meeting and 3 from the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. A large number of communications were in the form of signed petitions sponsored both by organizations and individuals.

Opinion concerning the holding of elections

10. In discharging its terms of reference the Sub-Committee considered as a major task the determining of Korean opinion regarding the question of elections. A survey in some detail of the results of the Sub-Committee's hearings of Korean personalities and examination of written communications received is set out in Annex 1.

11. The Sub-Committee recognizes that its survey of Korean opinion concerning the elections could not be comprehensive. In the first place, the limited time at its disposal did not permit completion of the provisional list of persons whom the Sub-Committee wished to invite to hearings. Secondly, with the exception of the hearings of a headman in a neighbouring village, the personalities appearing before the Sub-Committee were residents of Seoul. The Sub-Committee is conscious of the fact that the vast majority of South Koreans live in rural areas and that it has had little opportunity of gauging their views directly. Thirdly, while the Sub-Committee has received

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



written communications from extreme leftist organizations and has considered information concerning their activities furnished by the United States authorities, it has not found it possible to consult with the representatives of such organizations in person. Finally the Sub-Committee had not been able to hear the views either of representatives of political organizations or of officials of North Korea.

12. It is recognized, further, that political movements in Korea under present circumstances are liable to fluctuate. Thus the Sub-Committee has not formulated any final estimate of the attitude of the different political groups but rather attempted from the information at its disposal to indicate the main trends of opinion.

13. An examination of Annex I reveals that opinion in Korea concerning the holding of elections is sharply divided. While information concerning North Korea is limited to secondary sources, it is plain that the attitude of the authorities and one apparently endorsed by various public assemblies and political organizations, is that the activities of the Commission and any election held under its observation are detrimental to the interests of the Korean people.

14. In South Korea the situation is that two of the three main political groups of the right, namely those headed by Mr. Rhee Syngman and the Hankook Democratic Party of Mr. Kim Sung Soo, have consistently advocated an early election, in South Korea only failing co-operation from the North Korean authorities, with a view to establishing what they consider could be a national government. One rightist party, namely the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, together with the moderate political parties and organizations joined in the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



National Independence Federation of Mr. Kimm Kiusic, and all parties and organizations of the left and extreme left have declared their opposition to the holding of a separate election in South Korea.

15. During his statement to the Interim Committee of the General Assembly on 19 February 1948, the then Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea referred to the meeting at a social gathering of Mr. Rhee, Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic on 10 February. In commenting on this meeting, Mr. Menon stated that "Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kimm Kiusic agreed that they would not object to 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" *. Mr. Menon added: "How far Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kimm Kiusic have committed their followers to the abandonment of their previous objections to elections in the South, it is difficult to say" **. The public statements both of the two political leaders concerned and of the groups associated with them which have been made since the announcement of the terms of the Resolution of the Interim Committee indicate that, as yet, there have been no appreciable change in their attitude of opposition to the holding of elections in present circumstances.

16. The major sources of difference among South Koreans regarding the question of elections are to be found in (a) opposing conceptions of how Korea may be unified, and (b) whether a free atmosphere for the holding of elections can be realized.

17. It is the view of the rightist groups favouring an election in South Korea that it should result in the establishment of what should be regarded as a national government as projected by the terms of Resolution II of the General Assembly

---

* Document A/AC.19/28, page 14.

** Ibid.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



of 14 November 1947. It is suggested that such a government, with the support of world opinion and some practical aid from the United States, would, in the course of time, be able to unify North and South Korea. Since the rightist leaders, with the exception of Mr. Kim Koo, believe that a free atmosphere for elections in South Korea exists, they have consistently urged that elections be held at the earliest possible date.

18. Moderate opinion opposes a separate election on the grounds, firstly, that it would in effect perpetuate the existing division of Korea; secondly, that it will result in the establishment of a one-sided, unrepresentative government; and thirdly, that the present condition of civil liberties in South Korea does not permit the holding of an election in a free and democratic atmosphere.

19. Leftist opinion, though having its own emphasis, shares in some degree the grounds of opposition advanced by the moderates concerning a separate election. Considerable emphasis is laid upon the alleged discrimination of the Korean police and the United States authorities against the civil rights of leftist organizations and political leaders. A distinctive demand of the major left parties and organizations is that calling for the immediate withdrawal of foreign occupation forces and insistence on the right and ability of the Korean people themselves to establish a unified government.

20. Concerning the question of a free atmosphere for the elections, the Sub-Committee, in addition to the views of moderate and leftist political representatives, heard the opinions of certain Korean officials, including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Civil Administrator, and the Director of National Police and, in addition, those of the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The opinions expressed are set out in some detail in Annex 1. The Sub-Committee notes that, on the one hand, it has been stated on the authority of the Chief Justice that normal guarantees of personal liberties have been lacking in South Korea. It has been further stated to the Sub-Committee that the police force is too much under the influence of Japanese-trained senior officers and likely in its conduct to favour certain rightist political groups. On the other hand, it was the view of the Director of National Police that the police force, as an organization, had no political sympathies or affiliations whatsoever and that criticism of the composition of the National Police had been exaggerated and unjustified. Lieutenant General Hodge also indicated that criticism of the police force, upon investigation, had been found to be largely unsubstantiated. It was his view that alleged restraints of civil liberties in South Korea were necessary measures undertaken to maintain the public peace against subversive activities by the Communists and their followers.

21. The Sub-Committee has also taken note of views expressed by influential representatives of moderate opinion that elections in South Korea under present circumstances would be held under the predominating influence of certain rightist groups. In this regard Mr. Kim Kiusic stated to the Sub-Committee on 27 January 1948 that "as far as certain parties and groups were concerned, the elections were already arranged" and he considered that certain coercive methods were being used to influence the electorate (Annex 1, paragraph 22). The Sub-Committee has not had the opportunity of examining actual conditions in this respect in the countryside. The Sub-Committee held one interview with a headman of a village in the neighbourhood of Seoul and formed the impression as far as that area

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



was concerned that electoral arrangements were in hands of one rightist organization and that the same organization was able together with local officials to determine the choice of the candidate for that electoral area (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26).

22. Finally, as an alternative to the holding of elections in South Korea only, the Sub-Committee has taken note of the proposal initiated by Mr. Kimm Kiusic and Mr. Kim Koo, with the support of most moderate and moderate left organizations, for a joint conference of Northern and Southern political leaders.(Document A/AC.19/NC.5). The proposed conference, which was to be held on the condition of certain guarantees being granted by the respective occupying Powers regarding civil liberties, particularly for political offenders in North and South Korea, aimed at reaching agreement with the occupying Powers concerning the withdrawal of their respective forces and preparing for the establishment of national unity and an independent government for Korea. The political significance of this plan was stressed by Mr. Menon in his statement to the Interim Committee *. The Sub-Committee has received advice that steps have been taken towards implementing the proposal ** but, on the information available to it, the Sub-Committee is not aware that positive results have yet been achieved.

---

* Document A/AC.19/18, pages 19-20.

** Document A/AC.19/NC.5/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED
DOCUMENT

24 March 1948

# A N N E X -1

## SURVEY OF KOREAN OPINION CONCERNING THE ELECTIONS

Source Material

1. The survey which follows is based upon the following documentary material:

(a) Hearings of Korean personalities, including certain officials, by Sub-Committee 2 (Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/5-9, 11-15, 23-25; A/AC.19/SC.2/ SR.26).

(b) Communications received by the Commission (Selected communications are to be found in the document series A/AC.19/NC.1 et seq.).

(c) Special consultations or interviews with certain Korean personalities (Documents A/AC.19/28 and A/AC.19/SC.2/9) and with the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16).

In addition, note has been taken of the intercepts from Pyongyang (North Korea) radio broadcasts* and, for background information, political statements and comment translated from the Korean press **.

Method of Analysis

2. In examining the main trends of Korean opinion concerning the question of elections, a selection has been made of five

---

* Issued by Headquarters XXIV Corps (Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2), Seoul.

** Issued by Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces in Korea (Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2:Language and Document Section); Public Information Office, Headquarters XXIV Corps, Seoul; Heaquarters USAMGIK (Bureau of Public Opinion).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



major aspects based upon the questionnaire used during the hearings of Korean personalities by Sub-Committee 2 (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/4), as follows:

(i) Attitude toward the holding of elections (a) throughout Korea and (b) in South Korea only.

(ii) Opinion regarding the conditions necessary for ensuring a free atmosphere for elections.

(iii) Opinion as to the prospects of holding free elections.

(iv) Opinion concerning political prisoners.

3. Alternative proposals suggested for the attainment of the national independence of Korea are examined in a separate section.

4. A summary of the available information in regard to the above aspects will be made as follows:

(i) The views of representatives of political parties and organizations of South Korea, considered in terms of right, moderate and left political orientation (see paragraphs 5-10 below).

(ii) The views of certain officials of the South Korean Interim Government, namely the Civil Administrator (Mr. Ahn Chai Hong), the Chief Justice (Mr. Kim Yung Moo) and the Director of National Police (Mr. Chough Pyung-Ok).

(iii) The views of representatives of religious, educational and cultural, economic and women's organizations.

(iv) The views of a village headman.

(v) The views of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, Lt.-General John R. Hodge.

Present Political Trends in Korea

5. In view of the fact that it was not possible to hear the views of North Korean political leaders * nor to visit North

* See Document A/AC.19/21/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea, the Sub-Committee can give no information from its own sources on the current political situation in the North. Examination of the intercepts of Pyongyang radio broadcasts, however, indicates clearly enough the attitude of the North Korea authorities and major political organizations towards the holding of elections under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

6. The Commission is condemned in unrestrained terms as the willing agent and mouthpiece of "American imperialism". The election proposed for South Korea is said to be intended to establish a government of reactionary pro-Japanese elements such as will further the alleged designs of the United States to convert South Korea into a "colony" and "military base". Emphasis is laid on allegedly repressive social and political conditions in South Korea, particularly in regard to police restrictions on civil rights. Such conditions, it is stated, prevent the holding of free elections. The election law of South Korea (originally Public Act No.5 of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly) has been criticised as undemocratic, particularly in regard to provisions concerning alleged pro-Japanese and "national traitor" elements. By contrast, the Draft Provisional Korean constitution promulgated for public discussion in February 1948 is claimed to be thoroughly democratic in character. Finally it is consistently urged that free and democratic elections can be held throughout Korea only after the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

7. In South Korea a feature of political life is its shifting character: new political parties and movements emerge, and re-alignments of political forces occur, frequently and, at times, abruptly. In such circumstances, it would be unreal to prescribe any rigid classification of political

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



movements. With this qualification in mind, however, there may be distinguished at present the following major political groupings which for convenience sake will be adopted in classifying trends of opinion in South Korea.

Right

8. (a) Hankook Democratic Party (Chairman: Mr. Kim Sung Soo). This party is probably the most effectively organized and influentially supported of the right organizations. It has the support of some of the largest landowners in Korea and through its connections in the rural areas, has been able to develop, particularly in recent months, a relatively widespread network of organization. Although denied by the party leadership, evidence has been produced to support the claim that in the provinces especially the Party's activities are directly or indirectly aided by the members of the Korean police *.

(b) National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence (Chairman: Dr. Rhee Syngman). This organization is not a political party, but a combination of various societies and individuals pledged to the general objective of early attainment of Korean independence. The Association serves, however, as the mechanism for extending Dr. Rhee's political influence throughout South Korea.

(c) Korean Independence Party (Chairman: Mr. Kim Koo). The Independence Party derives its strength in considerable degree from the fact that Mr. Kim Koo personally expresses in the traditions of the struggle for independence centered in the Provisional Government, which was established after the 1 March 1919 Declaration of Independence. Mr. Kim's political influence is reinforced also by his connections with certain youth organizations of the right, such as the Dai Dong Youth Association.

---

* Remarks of Mr. Kim Kyu Sik: Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, p.12 and A/AC.19/28, p. 4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Moderate

9. (a) National Independence Federation: The so-called "middle of the road" political groups have made repeated efforts to establish some kind of coalition with a view to meeting the impasse created by the conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and the United States, as reflected in the Korean situation and by the uncompromising attitude of the extreme right and left. In May 1946, the Coalition Committee had been organized under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Kim Kyu Sik and the late Lyuh Wooh Hyung, representing both moderate and some leftist groups. Seeking a broader basis of coalition, Mr. Kim Kyu Sik and others on 20 December 1947 inaugurated the National Independence Federation, with the basic objective of "bringing together all the patriotic parties, organizations and indivicuals in order to obtain democratic national unity both in name and reality"*. The Federation, which is now composed of 14 distinct political parties and 51 social organizations ** has as its main objective the unification of North and South Korea.

(b) Political Parties Council: Another coalition of political parties of the centre and moderate left was established at the end of 1947 and is now known as the South Korean Political Parties Council ***. The Council embraces certain moderate and leftist parties and one important rightist party, the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo

---

* Manifesto of the National Independence Federation: see document A/AC.19/NC.4: Annex 1.

** See Document A/AC.19/NC.4: Annex 1.

*** See Documents A/AC.19/NC.20 and A/AC.19/NC.20/Add.1. During February-March 1948 the Council experienced some discussions over policy and certain of the more moderate parties withdrew support.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(subject to a reservation in regard to action undertaken by the Council). Other component parties have included the Labouring People's Party, Independent Labour and Farmers Party, Social-Democratic Party, New Progressive Party, Democratic Korean Independence Party, Peoples' League, Democratic Independence Party. With one or two exceptions, the member parties also belong to the National Independence Federation and on major immediate issues, such as those of a separate election in South Korea and the proposed joint conference of political leaders of North and South Korea, the views of the two bodies are similar.

Left

10. The major parties of the left are the South Korea Labour Party (former Communist party), the Democratic National (Peoples) Front, the People's Republican Party, the Young Friends Party and Labouring People's Party. (The latter's present leadership reflects both moderate and leftist influences within the party). If any distinction is to be made amongst the parties and organizations of the left, it would be in terms of the extent to which any group adheres to the clearly defined Communist line of policy as expressed in the programme of the South Korea Labour Party.

11. A distinctive organization of the left is the Democratic National Front, which is a broad federation of political parties, trade unions, farmers', women's, cultural and other associations. It maintains a consistent South Korean Labour Party ideology in its leadership, though variations of political programme may occur in some of the constituent bodies.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



VIEWS OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF SOUTH KOREA

Attitude toward the holding of elections (a) throughout Korea and (b) in South Korea only

12. Right: The rightists are insistent that given the fact of non-cooperation by the North Korean authorities, elections should be held in South Korea alone. The one exception is the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, who is opposed to a separate election which he considers would perpetuate the unnatural cleavage of North and South Korea. In a series of public statements made during March 1948 Mr. Kim Koo has re-emphasized his opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea. Commenting on the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly he stated in a message to the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence on 18 March:

> "The resolution of the Interim Committee was made (1) to settle trusteeship by one nation in Korea with the co-operation of the United Nations, (2) to internationally justify the 38th parallel line which was set up by the United States and the Soviet Union, and (3) to encourage the split of the Korean people instead of encouraging their harmony. Those are, by no means, in accord with the spirit of the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly on Korea". *

13. Mr. Rhee and the Hankook Democratic Party, on the other hand, have expressed their desire for an election in South Korea as early as possible with a view to the establishment of a National Assembly and a National Government. On 26 January 1948 Mr. Rhee told the Sub-Committee:

> "It is possible, highly possible, to complete an election within four weeks. We have done all the preliminary work so if the UN Commission declares that the election shall be held on such and such a date, we will get it through". **

This view was endorsed by a group of 21 rightist parties and social organizations (other than the Korean Independence Party ***).

* Seoul Times, 20 March 1948.
** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5, page 15.
*** Document A/AC.19/NC.7.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



14. Regarding the National Assembly, the view expressed by Mr. Kim Sung Soo * (Hankook Democratic Party) was that no seat should be reserved for North Korean constituencies, but that North Korean refugees in South Korea should elect representatives to the Assembly from special constituencies on the basis of one representative for each 100,000. Since the elimination from the revised law for the elections of the provision in Public Act No. 5 for a special electoral district for North Koreans resident in North Korea, a member of rightist organizations have urged re-consideration of the matter **. It was the view of Mr. Rhee that a national government established in South Korea would require assistance from a United States "small token force" in order that it might have time in which to organize a national defence force.

15. Moderate: The moderate groups would in general favour a general election throughout Korea, provided it were held in a genuinely free atmosphere and would lead to the unification of Korea. During the period of the Sub-Committee's enquiries, from the end of January to the end of March 1948, all the moderate groups consistently and emphatically voiced opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea. While differences of view and emphasis occur, the reasons most frequently given for the moderate attitude are:

(a) that under present conditions of civil liberties and police power in South Korea no free atmosphere for elections exists;

(b) that in these circumstances an election would result in an unrepresentative government;

---

* See document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11 and A/AC.19/NC.6.

** Documents A/AC.19/NC.24, A/AC.19/NC.24/Add.1 et seq.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(c) that an election in South Korea, leading to the establishment of a separate government, would perpetuate the division of North and South Korea and inflame existing political differences;

16. The moderate attitude concerning (a) above is discussed below (paragraphs 22-24). Regarding (c) the view was stated to the Sub-Committee by Mr. Kim Kyu Sik in the following terms:

> "However, any Korean who talks about a South Korean unilateral government will go down 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 for ever, 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 South half".*

17. Left: Certain moderate left organizations have not opposed in principle the holding of a general election throughout Korea, subject to the conditions that (a) the election would follow the withdrawal of United States and Soviet forces and (b) the re-organization of the South Korean police "in order to create an atmosphere for a fair election **. The major parties and organizations of the left, however, are opposed to any election proposals prior to the withdrawal of foreign troops or held under the observation of the UN Commission.

18. Regarding a separate election in South Korea, the South Korean Labour Party *** and the Democratic National Front **** express unqualified opposition on the grounds that such an election (a) would lead to the establishment of a separate

---

* See Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, page 17.

** See Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, pages 11 and 14.

*** Document A/AC.19/NC.13.

**** Document A/AC.19/NC.10.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



government composed of "reactionary and pro-Japanese elements" which, since it will be set up under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission, will claim "international legality"; (b) the General Assembly's decision to establish the United Nations Commission was made without the participation of Koreans and without agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union; (c) no free election is possible in South Korea under present circumstances; (d) the provision for withdrawal of foreign troops in the General Assembly's resolution of 14 November 1947 as "uncertain" in operation and would facilitate United States domination of South Korea and its conversion into an American "colony" and "military base"; (e) the United Nations Commission is composed of nations under the control of United States imperialism and is consequently the agent of American policy. Other leftist organizations affiliated with the Democratic National Front, such as the Federation of Korean Trade Unions * and the All Korea Farmers' Union ** have expressed, with varying emphasis, substantially the same views.

Opinion regarding the conditions needed to ensure a free atmosphere for elections

19. The preamble to one of the questions of the questionnaire*** used by Sub-Committee 2 during the hearings of Korean personalities stated:

> "It is the opinion of the Sub-Committee dealing with the question of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections (Sub-Committee 1) that there must be the following minimum requirements: freedom of expression, freedom of press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movement, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, and protection against threats of violence or violence".

These minimum requirements have been assented to at least in

---

* Document A/AC.19/NC.9.
** Document A/AC.19/NC.17.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



principle, by spokesmen for the right, moderate and left parties and organizations. Important differences arise, however, when the question of the extent to which those principles are in fact operative was under consideration. (See paragraphs below).

20. One qualification should be made regarding the attitude of the major left organizations toward so-called "pro-Japanese elements, national traitors and pro-Fascists". An affiliated organization of the Democratic National Front makes it a pre-requisite of a free election that such elements be "swept away from political, economic and cultural spheres in South Korea * ".

Opinion as to the prospects of holding free elections

21. Right: The view expressed by Mr. Rhee and Mr. Kim Sung Soo (Hankook Democratic Party) was that a free atmosphere for elections existed. Mr. Kim suggested that there was in fact too much freedom, which permitted Communist activities, such as strikes, riots and assaults **. Mr. Rhee claimed that as the result of the issuing of new currency in North Korea, millions of yen in the form of reclaimed bills were being sent down to aid South Korean Communists for the election campaign. He also suggested that support given by officers of the Military Government to the so-called "middle-roaders party" (National Independence Federation of Mr. Kim Kyu Sik) might encourage the moderates in what he implied was a working liaison with local government officials and Communists ***.

24. Mr. Kim Koo **** (Korean Independence Party), on the other hand, claimed that no fair elections were possible in South

---

* Communication from the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, 27 January 1948 (Document A/AC.19/NC.9).
** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11, pages 2-3.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5, page 11.
**** Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6, A/AC.19/28 and A/AC.19/NC.8.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea. He believed that the elections would be manipulated in the interests of a certain party and that in effect there would prevail in South Korea a one-party situation similar to that in the North. A first prerequisite for a free election was the withdrawal of occupation troops and the disarming and disbanding of all military and semi-military organizations in North and South Korea.

22. Moderate: The moderates maintain that both in South and North Korea there is in practice no genuine freedom of expression, freedom of press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movement, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention or protection against threats of violence and violence. They draw attention to the non-existence of habeas corpus in South Korea and to restrictions upon the right of assembly which, in practice, are said to prevent meetings of more than three persons without a permit for which application must be made several days in advance. Under the present police system, which makes the national police an independent organization and not in fact responsible to the civil administration and which permits, it is claimed, a certain rightist party (Hankook Democratic Party) to use the police for its own ends, a fair and free election in South Korea is not considered possible. In support of this view Mr. Kim Kyu Sik has stated:

"The course of the elections had already been arranged in the provinces; names had already been decided upon and certain people had been made to deposit their seals. As far as certain parties and groups were concerned, the elections were already arranged. People were being forced to buy photos, calendars, etc. and to contribute money for the maintenance of police billets, youth corps and other organizations. A certain youth corps was canvassing from door to door, and when a householder refused to comply with its desires, it was branded as Leftist. Even if the elections were free on the surface, what would happen to persons who did not carry out previous instructions after the Commission had departed. A

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



government would be established but the situation might be worse than at present *".

23. With a view to improving present conditions obstructive of free elections, Mr. Kim Kyu Sik proposed (a) that the national police and government officials be re-orientated; (b) changes of personnel should be made; and (c) a checking committee consisting of three or five persons of integrity should be appointed to find out the conditions prevailing in various localities during the election **.

24. The composition and role of the police force are frequently criticized in terms similar to the following:

> "So long as we have so many of the police officers who worked under Japan - I understand about 85 per cent - and so long as we have this pro-Japanese element in the police force, even if the Director of the Police Department and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police tried to be fair, it is impossible to have a free and fair election ***".

25. Left: All the left parties and organizations are strongly of the opinion that in South Korea conditions do not permit a free expression of the people's will. The major factors obstructing a free and democratic atmosphere in South Korea are said to be (a) the denial of the basic democratic rights, such as freedom of speech, press, assembly, organization, to the people; (b) the composition, organization and political affiliations of the Korean police and (c) the presence of foreign occupation forces.

26. In regard to (a) above, the Democratic National Front submitted that during the period of strikes and disorder in August 1947, "13,769 persons were arrested and 8,030 suffered terrorism****".The Federation of Korean Trade Unions and the

---

* Document A/AC.19/28, page 4.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, page 14 ff.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.9, page 8.

**** Document A/AC.19/NC.10.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



All Korea Farmers' Union submitted similar information concerning alleged police discrimination and acts of terrorism practiced against their members *.

27. In regard to (b) above, the left parties and organizations share the view already outlined as that of moderate opinion. A representative ** of a moderate left organization, after analyzing the composition and organization of the Korean police force, alleged that it had direct political affiliations with the right and in particular with the Hankook Democratic Party and Mr. Rhee.

28. So far as North Korea is concerned, the South Korea Labour Party and the Democratic National Front contrast what they allege is the democratically elected government (People's Committee of North Korea) with the political conditions prevailing in South Korea, under which, it is claimed, no freely elected representative government could be established.

Opinion concerning political prisoners

29. Right: The view of Mr. Rhee and of the Hankook Democratic Party is that there are no political prisoners in South Korea. Mr. Kim Koo considered that there are tens of thousands of political prisoners in both South and North Korea. He expressed the opinion that political prisoners and those under arrest or warrant of arrest for political reasons should be released. The question of whether they should be permitted to vote in an election would have to be decided "under the conditions prevailing at that time***. Mr. Rhee's view was that in general persons in prison were not entitled to vote.

---

* Documents A/AC.19/NC.9 and 17.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, page 7.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6, page 5.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



30. Moderate: The moderate groups contend that there are political prisoners in South and North Korea. They take the view that all political prisoners should be released for the purpose of voting in an election and some of them advocate the cancellation of arrest warrants in addition to the release of political prisoners. Mr. Kim Kyu Sik considered that since "people in the North had been clamouring for two years for the release of political prisoners, they might be induced to co-operate if an amnesty were declared in the South *".

31. Left: Left opinion insists that political prisoners are being held in South Korea in very considerable numbers. The view is expressed that Military Government ordinances limiting the right of assembly or prohibiting strikes, if violated, are necessarily violated for political reasons and those in prison in consequence must be considered political prisoners.

32. The above opinion was stated to the Sub-Committee during an interview with the Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions following his release from Seoul Prison on 19 February 1948 after serving a year's sentence for unlawful assembly. Mr. Haw Sawng Taik claimed that he and the vice-chairman of his Federation had been arrested solely as "a political criminal" and that "more than 600 political criminals who were jailed by such false accusation are in Sodaimun Jail now **".

33. All the left groups demand the immediate release of political prisoners and restoration of their full civil rights.

34. Regarding the position in North Korea, no mention is made of political prisoners, though it is acknowledged that "pro-

---

* Document A /AC.19/28, page 3.

** Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/9 and A/AC.19/SC.2/9/Add.1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Japanese and reactionary groups" are denied freedom of expression *, or have been "purged" **.

Alternative Proposals for the attainment of the national independence of Korea

35. Right: One rightist leader, Mr. Kim Koo, has strongly advocated, in place of an election, the convening of a joint conference of political leaders from North and South Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops. When he first stated his views before the Sub-Committee, he made the withdrawal of troops a prerequisite for the convening of the conference ***. Later he aligned himself with Mr. Kim Kyu Sik's view that consultation might precede the withdrawal of troops ****.

36. Moderate: The alternative plan to a separate election in South Korea, sponsored by Mr. Kim Kyu Sik and the National Independence Federation, and concurred in by Mr. Kim Koo, proposed:

(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 *****.

37. Left: The left parties and organizations, with some differences of emphasis, reject unconditionally the programme of the Commission and urge the Commission to cease its

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, page 5.
** Communication from the Democratic People's Front, 28 January 1948 (Document A/AC.19/NC.10).
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6.
**** Document A/AC.19/28, page 5.
***** Document A/AC.19/NC.5.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



activities in Korea. The South Korean Labour Party and the Democratic National Front propose:

(a) joint withdrawal of occupation forces by agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R.;

(b) establishment by the Koreans themselves of a unified democratic government in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

One leftist party associated itself in principle with the proposal for a joint North-South political leaders' conference, subject to (a) agreement by the United States and Soviet-Union that their forces would withdraw by 31 March 1948, and (b) that an amnesty for political prisoners and effective guarantees of civil rights be provided to "enable a free exchange of opinion" at the conference * . .

VIEWS OF KOREAN OFFICIALS

38. During the hearings of the Sub-Committee, the Civil Administrator (Mr. Ahn Chi Hong), the Chief Justice (Mr. Kim Yung Moo) and the Director of National Police (Dr. Chough Pyung Ok) expressed their views on questions related to the holding of free elections and in particular on the organization and role of the National Police.

39. Views concerning a free atmosphere for elections: The Chief Justice drew attention to the non-existence of habeas corpus in South Korea and the retention of Japanese laws permitting arrest without warrant in the following terms:

"If you want to see a free election in Korea, this system should be corrected. If you leave this system as it is, a free election may be hindered. For instance, the police may want to interfere with a certain political party and they may violate the election rules, but they make charges, for their own purposes, of suspicion of fraud, embezzlement, or larceny. They may arrest or detain a person three to five months, and it may not be only one person but a thousand people. They may even arrest ten thousand or fifty thousand people, and this may interfere with a free election. Since the Korean people are aware of this kind of system, it should be corrected and a court writ should be required **".

* Communication from Mr. Kim Won Bong, Chairman, Central Executive Committee, People's Republic Party (Document A/AC.19/NC.15).

** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14, page 4.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The Chief Justice stated 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 how his imprisonment can be reviewed by the court *".

40. The Director of National Police considered that there were no conditions which would interfere with the holding of free elections other than the possibility of a movement directed from North Korea intended to "stir up trouble in South Korea so that an election may not be held **".

41. Role of the National Police. The Civil Administrator dealt at some length with the question of the status of the Director of National Police. He indicated that, in relation to the routine aspects of his governmental function, the Director of Police was nominally responsible to the Civil Administrator but that "the inside power of the Department of Police... is more or less controlled by the occupation forces***. He further stated that "in the technical part, it is not quite well understood by the Department Head of the National Police that whatever the Civil Administrator says must be obeyed. This is not well performed yet**** ".

42. The Director of National Police indicated that he had been appointed by and was responsible to the United States Military Governor but that in the exercise of his functions, "personal power has been given to me direct by the Military Governor *****. The following question and response indicate the Director of National Police's conception of his position:

---

* Ibid, page 8.
** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14, page 39.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13, page 5.
**** Ibid.
***** See document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14 for this and following citations in paragraphs 42-44.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



"CHAIRMAN: Actually, apart from interference or directives from the Military Government which come, I assume, very seldom, you are really a law unto yourself in handling the police?

"Mr. CHOUGH: I think that is somewhere near the truth. I am conscious of that fact, the fact that I hold tremendous power in my hands, and I feel that I have to be loyal to Korea and to the Government existing there".

43. In reply to questions, the Director stated that 53 per cent of all posts above that of lieutenant in the Korean Police Force were held by officers trained under the Japanese, including 9 out of the 10 Commanders of the Seoul Metropolitan Police. He justified retention of such persons on the grounds that (a) "they had served under the Japanese because of economic necessity and (b) we are weeding out the undesirable elements". He acknowledged that many such persons had had a lengthy period of training under the Japanese and now objected to changes being introduced in police methods.

44. Concerning alleged political activities by the Police, the Director declared that there was no prohibition on members of the Police Force joining political parties. He indicated that he was a "plain member" of the Hankook Democratic Party though he had refused to take any prominent position *. The Police were instructed, however, not to participate in political activities. The general policy of the National Police was that all political parties should be treated on a basis of impartiality. He expressed doubt, however, as to whether this principle could be applied reasonably to communist organizations carrying out "a destructive movement directed by external sources". Regarding youth organizations in South Korea.

* The Chairman of the Hankook Democratic Party informed the Sub-Committee that Dr. Chough had resigned from his position as a member of the central executive committee of the party on becoming Director of National Police (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11, page 12).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the Director considered that they were really "political parties", mainly led at the present time by rightists, since leftist youth leaders had mostly been arrested during 1947. He opposed the attempt by some political leaders "to utilize youth movements as pawns" and acknowledged that certain youth organizations had tried "to exercise the police power without rightful authorization".

VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

44. Owing to lack of time, the Sub-Committee was able to hear only a few representatives of religious, educational and cultural, economic and women's organizations. Nor have all such organizations submitted views in written form to the Commission. The following summary of views held, cannot, therefore, be regarded as complete but serves to indicate the general trend of opinion of these organizations regarding the question of elections.

Educational and Cultural Organizations

45. Only one educator has appeared before Sub-Committee 2 but educational and cultural organizations with leftist and rightist views have sent written statements to the Commission. Their views regarding elections are divided for the most part along the same lines as the political groups. The Education National Federation would support a separate election and government in South Korea if it were impossible to hold elections throughout North and South Korea. The educational and cultural organiz-t-ations with leftist leanings such as the Korean Educator's Association, Korean Writers' Union, Korean Dramatists' Union, Korean Movie Union, and Korean Language Research Association, and the Federation of Korean Cultural Associations, expressed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



opposition to the holding of elections and establishing of a separate government in South Korea. They maintain that the people in South Korea have been deprived of the fundamental freedoms of speech, press, assembly and belief, and cite detailed instances of police action against their members, alledgedly for political reasons*. It is their belief that Koreans can and should solve their own problems and they urge that the occupation forces and the Commission withdraw from Korea.

46. Mr. Lee Choon Ho, President of Seoul National University, expressed no definite view for or against a separate election in South Korea, He emphasized that a free atmosphere for elections in the villages, where the people were more or less under the control of the headman, would be difficult to ensure unless a firm supervision were exercised**. Most of the families in the villages belonged to no political party,but in his view, it was likely that the police would support the rightist party in the election, and that, without supervision by the Commission, either the leftist or the right elements might try to influence and intimidate the headmen and voters of villages, with a view to ensuring that people would vote for their candidates. If they were thus threatened or blackmailed, he considered that the village people would be afraid either to report to the police or take any other action.

Religious Leaders and Organizations

47. Both the Most Rev. Paul M. Ro, Bishop of Seoul, and Rev. Han Kyung-Chik, formerly in North Korea, stated before the Sub-Committee that there is no freedom of speech and religion in North Korea and that it will be difficult, if not impossible,

---

* Communication from the Federation of Korean Cultural Associations, 28 January 1948.

** In this regard, see also the section below dealing with the views of a village headman (paragraph 53)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



to have free elections in North Korea. They both believed that it is important to hold elections as soon as possible in South Korea, leading to the establishment of a national government in Korea. Bishop Ro pointed out that, because of national pride and prestige, the Korean people could not ask the Commission to hold an election in part of Korea alone. While Rev. Han pointed out the importance of creating a special electoral district for electing representatives for North Korea, Bishop Ro thought that, with supervision and control of the Communists or the extreme Leftists who might oppose a general election in South Korea under United Nations supervision, there would be no problem in carrying out such an election. Neither of them thought that the character of the police force would prevent the holding of free elections. Rev. Han considered that there were political prisoners in North Korea and that in South Korea there was no persecution on the basis of political beliefs.

48. In general, these views were shared by such religious organizations as Christian Leaders from North, North Korea Christian Friend's Society, Religious Bodies Association of Korea for the Promotion of National Independence, Korea National Christian Council and Christian People's League of Korea.

Women's Organizations

49. Mrs. Esther Whang Park, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Yoo Yawng Chon, chairman of South Korea Democratic Women's Federation (affiliated with the Democratic National Front), both received an invitation to appear before the Sub-Committee. Mrs. Park considered that the majority of the Korean people wanted a general election in South Korea, that the Communists would obstruct such an election in South Korea, but that, under the protection of the police and supervision of the Commission, free elections would be possible. Mrs. Yoo declined the Sub-Committee's invitation,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



but, in communications * to the Commission, the South Korea Democratic Women's Federation stated that there can be no free election in South Korea where the police exercise repressive control of civil rights, and where oppression and terrorism are said to be prevalent. It is considered that the Korean people will not participate in any election unless it is held freely by the Koreans themselves after the withdrawal of foreign troops. The Federation further urged that the Commission should cease its activities in Korea on the grounds that it was merely an instrument of United States "imperialism".

Economic Organizations

50. Mr. Lee Dong-sun and Mr. Chun Yong Soon, president and vice-president respectively of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea, and Mr. Chey Soon Ju, director of the Bank of Chosun, warned that the Communists whom they considered had spent a great deal of money on propaganda in South Korea, might obstruct the holding of free elections. However, they maintained that present conditions in South Korea permitted free elections. According to Mr. Chey, the rightist youth organizations in South Korea have spent about 200,000,000 won on political activities, while the leftist organizations may have spent 2 billion won in South Korea for similar purposes. However, it was held that the rightist youth organizations would not interfere with elections. Generally speaking, most other business associations and certain rightist farmers' organizations held similar views.

51. Mr. Pak Keun-oong, chairman of the Industry Labour and Agriculture Committee of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and a representative of the Industrial Reconstruction Association of Korea, feared that a separate election in South

* Document A/AC.19/NC.19.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Korea, leading to the establishment of a separate government, would divide Korea permanently. Such an election would divide Koreans into three groups: "The positive right wing parties will take part in the general election; and the positive left wing will oppose it. The neutral party will stand by"*. The result of such an election might cause confusion and serious friction between the Koreans themselves and discredit the United Nations. Mr. Pak warned that "even though an election is held in South Korea, the establishment of a government should be gravely considered"**.

52. The leftist trade and agricultural organizations such as the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and All Korean Farmers Union expressed in communications to the Commission the same views as the Democratic National Front, of which they are affiliates, concerning a separate election, the occupation forces and the activities of the Commission in Korea (See section on the views of political parties and organizations above).

VIEWS OF A VILLAGE HEADMAN

Mr. Ham Ondong, Headman of the Village of Yokchon, Yang P'Yong-Gun

53. According to Mr. Ham ***, the people in his village had been told by the Dai Dong Youth Organization (rightist) that an election was to be held in the South. Consequently, at the request of that organization, they had signed their names on a voting list indicating that they wished to take part in the election. The Chairman of the Dai Dong Youth Organization and the Chief Officer of the Myun would nominate a candidate. Mr. Ham stated that the village and the Myun people usually agreed with the choice of the candidates made by this youth

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25, page 18.
** Ibid, page 20.
*** Document A/AC.19/SC.2/Sr.26.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By ____ NARS, Date ____



organization and that he regarded one candidate as all that was necessary. In his view it was on the whole undesirable that the village should be divided into different parties and he stated that in fact no other organization than the Dai Dong Youth, which he considered "affiliated with the Hankook Democratic Party", had existed in his Myun. During the election, the voting would be observed by a member of the Dai Dong Youth Organization and the village headman.

VIEWS OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN KOREA

54. At the invitation of the Sub-Committee, the Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Korea, Lt. General J.R. Hodge, on 7 February 1948, expressed his views concerning questions related to the holding of elections*.

55. General Hodge indicated that when the Election Law (Public Act No. 5) had been passed by the Interim Legislative Assembly in June 1947, and promulgated in September, it had been realized that the Soviet-American Joint Commission was destined to fail. It had been intended to hold elections in South Korea in accordance with the Election Law. However, since the question of Korean independence was then placed before the General Assembly of the United Nations, the elections had been postponed. General Hodge considered that the Commission should now go ahead with the elections since further delay would make the Koreans impatient. The United States had wished to see the establishment of a united government in Korea, but in the circumstances he considered the only remedy for present troubles was to hold elections, with or without the Northern zone, and to give to Koreans the responsibility of government. It was his view that whether or not an election in the South could be

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



free at present was a question of education. He indicated that the feudalistic tradition in Korea was the worst obstacle to a free election.

56. In regard to criticism of the Korean police, he considered that, with the exception of some individuals, the Koreans as a whole had not collaborated with the Japanese. Since only those Koreans who had served under the Japanese had any knowledge of police organization, it was necessary to retain them in the police force. However, new men had been trained for the police since the arrival of the American occupation forces in Korea. The police as a whole had proved loyal to the Military Government and had served to the best of its ability. The chief concern of the Military Government was to maintain peace and order in South Korea and it was making efforts to improve the police system. A year previously, a joint conference of Koreans and Americans had examined charges against the police force, and found that 99 per cent of them could not be sustained.

57. Referring to suggestions that South Korea was a "police state", General Hodge stated:

> "I would like to point out that South Korea is an occupied area. It is at present operated under the direction of the military. The police force is charged with maintenance of law and order and, in addition, the observation for subversive activity aimed at upsetting the peace and security of the area. The police force strength of South Korea is at the rate of less than 1,5 men per thousand people. The over-all for the United States is almost two per thousand, and in the cities of the United States (I say the United States because it is my own country and I know it best) it runs well over two per thousand people. By those standards in numbers, I can establish that we are under-policed in South Korea. The constabulary and our soldiers do not perform police duty. Neither of them is engaged at present, nor have they been engaged to a great extent in law enforcement"*.

58. In relation to the question of civil liberties, General Hodge stated that it was because of their loss of prestige and

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



because of their subversive activities that the Communists had gone underground. There had been arrests of Communist members but it was not considered expedient to publish the number of such arrests. He expressed the view that the Communists had not been suppressed for political reasons but as a precaution against violence.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/69
30 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

# PREPARATION OF THE FIRST PART OF THE REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING, 30 APRIL 1948

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING RESOLVED to observe the elections on 10 May 1948;

HAVING RECALLED the responsibility placed upon it by the General Assembly not only to observe elections of representatives of the Korean people, but to facilitate the participation of such representatives in the consideration of the question of Korean freedom and independence and, in particular, its responsibility to be available for consultation with such representatives;

HAVING DECIDED that it would be advisable at this time to reach certain preliminary conclusions, and to prepare the first part of its report to the General Assembly to cover the period up to and including the elections;

HAVING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT the advantages to be gained through concentration on this phase of its task in some center removed from Seoul;

RESOLVES:

THAT it proceed from Seoul to Tokyo on 15 May 1948 for the purpose of preparing its report on the work covered so far;

THAT it return to Seoul during the first week of June, and that during the period of its absence, a liaison group of its representatives remain in Seoul to receive all necessary information.

- - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/77
10 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

CONSULTATION WITH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SIXTIETH MEETING, 10 JUNE 1948

The UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING OBSERVED the election held on 10 May 1948, and having returned to Seoul on 7 June 1948 to resume its sessions,

RESOLVES:

THAT notice be sent to the elected representatives stating that the Commission is now ready for such consultation as they may request concerning the further implementation of the Commission's terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

Nations Unies

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/78
11 June 1948

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
THE CAPITOL
Seoul

June 11, 1948

Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul

Dear Sir:

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

This notification of the formation of the Korean National Assembly is confirmatory of the informal notification of the proposed establishment of a National Assembly to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea through Mr. CHU, Hung-Ti, representing the Secretariat, on Saturday, 29 May 1948 by a Preparation Committee of representatives. An invitation to attend the opening session of the National Assembly was extended to Mr. CHU, Hung-Ti, and to Mr. Henri Costilhes, head of the Liaison Group.

This will also confirm the appointment of a temporary Liaison Committee by resolution of the National Assembly. This Committee was received by Mr. Patterson, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, Chairman, and Mr. Milner, the Principal Secretary, on 8 June 1948. The Committee will be available for any consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on all matters affecting the National Assembly.

The establishment of the Korean National Assembly was in accordance with Part II of the "Resolutions Adopted on Reports of the First Committee", United Nations, 14 November 1947, particularly paragraph 3 which states "that as soon as possible after the elections, the National Assembly should convene and form a National Government and notify the Commission of its formation."

/ The Interim

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The Interim Committee after hearing the views of former Chairman K.P.S. Menon of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea stated on 27 February 1948 that it was resolved "in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date (14 November 1947), to implement the program as outlined in Resolution II in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission."

With assurances of my great respect.

/s/ Syngman Rhee
SYNGMAN RHEE
Chairman
Korean National Assembly
Seoul, Korea.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/79
14 June 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: DRAFT RESOLUTION

The UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

HAVING IN MIND that the election held on 10 May 1948 was held in a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly were recognized and respected;

HAVING been formally notified by Mr. Syngman Rhee, Chairman, Korean National Assembly, in his letter dated 11 June 1948 to the Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, that a Korean National Assembly, composed of representatives elected by the people in the election held on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the Commission, was duly organized and constituted on 31 May 1948 in the capital city of Seoul;

CONSIDERING that the establishment of a Korean National Assembly by the representatives of the Korean people duly elected on 10 May 1948 under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is in accordance with the terms of reference of the Commission as embodied in Resolution II of the General Assembly of 14 November 1947;

RESOLVES:

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

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/83
2nd June 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948

EL SALVADOR: DRAFT RESOLUTION

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

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

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

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

RESOLVES:

THAT the results of the ballot of 10 May 1948 are valid expressions of the free will of the electorate which constituted two-thirds of the people of all Korea, living in those parts of Korea as were accessible to the Commission.

---

Copied & distributed

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION IN KOREA

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 11 June 1948, confirming officially to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea the constitution in Seoul, on 31 May 1948, of a "Korean National Assembly" composed of the representatives elected on May 10th by the Korean electorate in those parts of Korea that were available to the Commission for its observation of the electoral operations.

Your letter refers to the resolutions of November 1947 of the General Assembly, and to the decisions of the Interim Committee which constitute the terms of reference of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

In conformity to these same resolutions, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like to refer to the letter, dated 10 June 1948, by which the preceding Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Patterson, communicated to you that we were now ready for such consultation as the elected representatives may request concerning the further implementation of its terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947.

May I add that, our Commission or its Main Committee will in due time be available for the consultation provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the General Assembly.

Paul-Boncour

draft

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

DRAFT REPLY

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul,

24 June 1948.

Sir,

Your letter of 11 June 1948, informing the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the establishment on 31 May 1948 of a Korean National Assembly by the representatives of the Korean people elected on May 10, has been received.

The Commission takes notice of the existence of the National Assembly as constituted by the elected representatives of the Korean people on 31 May 1948 and expresses the hope that this National Assembly will immediately work for the eventual independence and unification of Korea.

The Commission, in the hope that these objectives may be attained, notified you on 10 June 1948, of its readiness for such consultation as the National Assembly may desire concerning the further implementation of the Commission's terms of reference as defined in the Resolutions of the General Assembly adopted on 14 November 1947.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Yu-Wan Liu,
Chairman

Dr. Syngman Rhee,
Chairman,
Korean National Assembly,
Seoul.

Luna draft

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

24 June 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFT REPLY TO THE LETTER FROM MR. RHEE SYNGMAN, CHAIRMAN, KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (DOCUMENT A/AC.19/78)*

Duk Soo Palace,
Seoul,

25 June 1948.

Sir,

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

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

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

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

/s/ Yu-Wan Liu,
Chairman.

Dr. Syngman Rhee,
Chairman,
Korean National Assembly,
Seoul.

---

* Prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the sixty-eighth meeting.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/84
26 June 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948
RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE SIXTY-NINTH MEETING, 25 JUNE 1948

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

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

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

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

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

RESOLVES:

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

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE
GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/85
28 June 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

CONSULTATION WITH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

~~FRANCE: DRAFT RESOLUTION~~

THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA,

WISHING to apply to the post-electoral situation the methods of liaison with the Korean authorities and of political observation which proved valuable before and during the elections,

RESOLVES:

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

(2) TO REQUEST ~~the body to take over more particularly the duties~~ the Main Committee to maintain ~~relations between the Commission and~~ the representatives elected on 10 May 1948, and, when deemed appropriate, ~~to associate with~~ some of its discussions members of the Temporary Liaison Committee set up by the National Assembly;

PROVIDED THAT it be incumbent upon the Main Committee to refer to the plenary Commission questions of principle which may arise in the course of its work and which it would consider proper for the Commission to decide.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

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 |

---

* Assumed duties on 4 July 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Zub

1 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON ~~KOREA~~

TO : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT

FROM : Administrative Office

SUBJECT : MESS FACILITIES KOOKJE HOTEL

Information was received this morning from the office of the Chief of Staff, USAFIK, that a complaint had been registered with that office regarding the food at the Kookje Hotel. At the time the information was relayed to this office, no mention had been made of the nature of the complaint or the name of the complainant. No action could therefore be taken.

Since our arrival in Seoul, it has been not only the responsibility but also the desire of the Administrative Office to do all, within the means available in Korea, to provide a menu to the satisfaction of all members of the Commission. In the past, we have assisted the Commission in establishing a Mess Council, providing for a mess supplement and increasing that supplement when the need arose, establishing rates for meals for guests and passing along to the management all recommendations for revision of the menu.

Complaints or recommendations or suggestions made to the Administrative Office will receive complete and prompt attention. Complaints made to other sources will only be channeled back to the Administrative Office, at a later date, for action.

The Administrative Officer is available at any time to follow thru on any question regarding food and lodging at the Kookje Hotel. Only with the co-operation of all members of the Commission can matters such as this be handled expeditiously and to the satisfaction of all.

- - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNRRA

6 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TO : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT

From : Administrative Office

Subject: 50¢ daily food subsidy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/If

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



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

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

- - - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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

United Nations / Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY / ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

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

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

---

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

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

Catholic Cathedral

Seoul, Korea

1 July 1948

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

With kindest greetings,

Sincerely yours,

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

---

MESSAGE TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS:

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

/ However,

Confide

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.52/Add.1
27 July 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. RHEE SYNGMAN
AT THE CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT
AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KOREA
24 July, 1948

The Secretariat circulates herewith for information purposes only the text of an address delivered by Mr. Rhee Syngman at the ceremony of inauguration of the First President and Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of Korea:

"(Translation) July 24, 1948

INAUGURATION ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF KOREA
July 24, 1948, at 10.A.M.
At the Capitol Grounds

Honored by the nation to be its first President, I now stand here deeply moved with feelings of gratitude on one hand and on the other with anxieties of heavy responsibilities that are to rest with me.

It has been often said that when joy reaches beyond the limit, laughs turn into tears. Now I experience the truth of the saying. Men and women who come to congratulate turn away their heads to hide their tears. Congratulatory telegrams from various parts of the country express the same emotions. Self-trained as I am not to be carried away by feelings, nor to show them in public, I myself cannot help being shaken to the core with emotions, being only human, after all. For, the independence we lost forty years ago is found again; the nation known to be dead and buried has come to its life anew. On this solemn occasion, I vow before my God and my fellow countrymen to carry out my responsibilities to the limit of my ability and strength. You, too, I ask, dear fellow countrymen, to take vow in your secret hearts to put the national interest before your own and thus perform your glorious and sacred duties as citizens of Korea. The responsibilities you delegate to me cannot be carried out successfully by any one man. I dare undertake them not on the strength of my own ability but in the sole trust that the concerted efforts of my patriotic countrymen will enable me to discharge them.

It was the solidarity of the people that made the election a complete success to the marvel of our friendly neighbors. The consequent national legislature is truly democratic in character, including several parties of different shades, even a few leftists. Experience disposed some to expect that it would not work, torn by violent dissensions. True, there were heated debates. But once when the Constitution and the Government Organization Law

/were enacted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



were enacted by the majority vote, feelings subsided, leaving no ill will behind. This is how the momentous decisions were made in the shortest possible time. The devotion shown by the Representatives and the Expert Commissioners is truly worthy of all praise.

Naturally I am disabled by this inauguration to retain the chairmanship of the National Legislature. But the vacancy will be filled when the other seats probably made vacant by their present occupants accepting positions in the cabinet or any other positions are filled by by-elections. Meantime the Vice-chairmen will do the presiding as they have often done for me in the past, for which I thank them.

Rumours are rife as to who will be the Prime Minister, who the cabinet members. You need not pay much heed to them. When everything is made known, they will prove mere surmises, quite beside the mark.

Two considerations are preponderant in organizing the government. In the first place, to make it an efficiently working organization and, in the second place, to make it stand on a firm foundation, not easily to be shaken. Therefore, regardless of party affiliations or personal relations, men best able and best suited to administer the enacted laws in accordance with the wishes of the people will be chosen to governmental positions. A man may be either too big or too little for a place. But a truly great man is able not only to cover a big thing but also a small one and, above all, not to be ashamed of doing a small thing well. With such true great souls coming forward to fill a place with a will, whether it be high or low, the attainment of our ultimate objects will be made possible. Such men of genuine character alone will make the government work like a clock, achieving wonders within and enhancing confidence in us abroad. This government shall thus be representative of the whole nation, not limited to one locality. As often emphasized in the past, the nation will be endangered, if the administrative power is monopolized by one party or one group of politicians. Every citizen must do his part well, loving and guarding the government he helps set up. Failing to do this, we shall have to suffer again aliens to take over what is our due. Our bitter experiences in the past forty years are enough to drive this truth home.

Good citizens must be protected, while bad ones curbed. Selfishness must make room for justice. Formerly the state used to decline by the monarch's upholding the unworthy and estranging the wise. But in these times when it is the people that elect their own officers, it is up to them to exercise the judgment to distinguish between the good and bad, between the competent and incompetent.

As regards our recognition, since it lies with our neighbors, not ourselves, nothing definite can be said now except that, if we keep going on as we have so far done, their goodwill will eventually lead to that. The great task before us is rather to lay the national foundation firm and strong, without troubling about how we shall be received by the world. If we acquit ourselves well and rise to their expectation, they will of themselves recognize and assist us without our asking, So everything depends upon ourselves.

To the UN General Assembly to be held at Paris in coming September, we shall be represented by a delegation composed of men of diplomatic ability. Though it is yet too early to give out their names, the question is almost settled who they shall be. In this connection, a word of thanks is due to Miss Louisa Yim who worked for us so hard at Lake Success, despite the fact that we were not able to support her financially, or even to correspond with her to any sufficient extent. Her services will be long remembered.

/A word

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



A word for the Communists among our northern brethren in the Soviet Zone. Those who want to sell their country to a foreign power in the name of Communism, undoing their own nation, cannot but be condemned as traitors by the whole people. I earnestly appeal to them to stop their traitorous activities and come back to the unified national fold, ready to conform to the form of government the people will decide in the democratic way, whatever shape it may take. We are not so much against Communism as against the treason of its devotees. Let me once more urge them to come back repenting their past ill conduct and peacefully unite the bisected country into one so that they, too, may share the blessings therefrom. If they should persist, however, in their mistaken path, their doom is unavoidable both before man and God.

In international relations we will uphold peace, parity, amity, free commerce on principles of equality and co-prosperity. If there be any differentiation of attitude on our part, it will be because it was forced upon us. To a friendly neighbor, we will requite their friendliness with our own. But from an unfriendly one, we shall be compelled to hold ourselves aloof.

For the past forty years we simply did not exist in the eyes of the world. The world judged us by what others said about us, not by anything we did. But now when we are being helped to our feet by our well-meaning neighbors, we can have our own say, and show to them what we are doing. We should like to ask our neighbors, from now on, to weigh us not by what they hear about us but by what they see we are doing.

To make much of the impression we make on the outside world, to make actual facts known as they exist here to all the peace-loving free individuals abroad is not for pushing our own interests alone, but also as a means of safeguarding world peace.

To build up a new nation, a new constitution, a new government is, of course, necessary, but what is far more needed is a new people. We cannot make a holy state out of a corrupt people. With a rejuvenated national spirit blasting away all the old corrupt practices, we can possibly make up for the lost forty years, catching up with the times. My beloved 30 million brethren, let us all strive to be worthy members of the new rising nation whose foundation should be on the rock of ages never to be washed away by the torrent of world events.

(Translated by Y.T. Pyun) "

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/89
6 August 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN GOVERNMENT

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

"REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Office of the President

Seoul
August 6, 1948

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on August 5, 1948, the Korean National Assembly, which was constituted as a result of elections held on May 10, 1948, under observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, formed the Government of the Republic of Korea. This Government has been formed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, adopted by the National Assembly on July 12, 1948, and proclaimed on July 17, 1948. A copy of this Constitution was transmitted for your information on July 14, 1948.

Preliminary to the formation of this Government, the National Assembly adopted the Government Organization Law on July 16, 1948, a copy of which was transmitted to you for your information on July 21, 1948. The Government, as organized, is in accordance with that law, which is based on the Constitution.

In accordance with the Constitution and the Government Organization Law, on July 20, 1948, the undersigned, Syngman Rhee, was elected President, and Lee, Shi Young was elected Vice President of the Republic of Korea, by votes of more than two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly.

Also, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, Kim Pyung Ro was designated by the President as Chief Justice on August 5, 1948, and his appointment was approved by vote of the National Assembly on August 5, 1948.

Following the election of the President, Lee, Bum Suk was appointed Prime Minister by the President, this appointment being concurred in by the vote of the National Assembly on August 2, 1948. Thereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed to the indicated posts. With the President and the Prime Minister, they form the Cabinet and hence the Executive Branch of the Government:

/Yun, Tchi Young

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



| | |
|---|---|
| Yun, Tchi Young | Minister of Interior |
| Chang, Taik Sang | Minister of Foreign Affairs |
| Lee, Bum Suk | Minister of Defense |
| Kim, Do Yun | Minister of Finance |
| Lee, In | Minister of Justice |
| An, Ho Sang | Minister of Education |
| Cho, Bong Am | Minister of Agriculture and Forestry |
| Yim, Young Sin (Louise) | Minister of Commerce and Industry |
| Chun, Chin Han | Minister of Social Affairs |
| Min, Heui Sik | Minister of Transportation |
| Yun, Suk Koo | Minister of Communication |

This notification of the formation of the Government of the Republic of Korea is being transmitted to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in accordance with paragraph 3, Resolution II, of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution on Korea of November 14, 1947.

In furtherance of the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions on Korea, I have the honor to request on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea, consultations with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, particularly with reference to paragraph 4 of Resolution II, adopted November 14, 1947.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(signed) SYNGMAN RHEE
President

The Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duksoo Palace
Seoul, Korea."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

August 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Memorandum

To: Members of the Commission.

From: Principal Secretary.

Subject: Warning against possible riots and sabotage around 15 August, inspired by the Communists.

The United States Liaison Officer has handed the following memorandum to the Principal Secretary. It is herewith reproduced for your information:

10 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COERT BINNERTS
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Alert during 13/16 August 1948

The following has been received from the headquarters of the United States Army Forces in Korea:

"Numerous reports have been received from informants that there will be Communistic inspired riots and sabotage on 15 August 1948, which is the Korean Liberation Day, and also the day on which the New Korean Government will be proclaimed. Informants report that present plans do not call for a general uprising until near the end of the month. In the past, Communists have initiated sabotage the day before the scheduled date. It is estimated that the number of South Korean Communists and sympathizers is less than it was for the February riots; however, persistent reports indicate that the South Koreans have been or will be reinforced by North Koreans. Furthermore, attention is invited to the fact that the sabotage of any one installation can be accomplished by a single individual.

"United States military and civilian occupation personnel and their dependents will be instructed to stay away from any Korean gathering, except in the performance of their duties connected therewith. U.S. personnel will be cautioned not to loiter on the streets or highways from 132400 August to

/ 162400

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



162400 August 1948.

"Necessary instructions will be issued to curtail to a minimum all travel and movement of United States occupation personnel and their dependents on highways, streets, and other thoroughfares."

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

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies
ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.11
9 August 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

COMMENT BY UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES

The following memorandum has been received from the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission:

9 August 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COERT BINNERTS
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Complaints received concerning Conduct of the Elections.

Reference is made to the following:

1. Memorandum 30 April 1948 from Mr. Ian F.G. Milner, subject as above, enclosing UN Temporary Commission on Korea Document A/AC.19/SC.4/18 (Report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements concerning the Free Atmosphere for Elections, 17 April 1948).

2. Memorandum U.S. Liaison Officer 10 May, replying to Mr. Milner*.

3. Memorandum U.S. Liaison Officer 11 June 1948, enclosing a report of Lt. Colonel J.E. Wilson, Chief Civil Affairs Officer of the City of Seoul dated 10 June, covering a general investigation in three wards of the City**.

4. Memorandum of Mr. Milner 21 June 1948 to U.S. Liaison Officer with additional comments on the investigation of complaints***.

5. Reply to above by U.S. Liaison Officer dated 22 June 1948****.

/ The United States

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25.

** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.6.

*** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.5.

**** Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.7.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The United States Chief Civil Affairs Officer for the City of Seoul, Lt. Colonel James E. Wilson, has just recently completed a comprehensive investigation by United States personnel of the complaints made by the above-named organization (Inclosure No.1). The investigation has required considerable time to complete because of the obscure nature of most of the complaints. In general the complaints have proved to be without substantial basis.

The results of the investigation justify the preliminary observations that were made in my memorandum of 10 May 1948*, concerning the good faith and integrity of the complaining organization. It is clear that this organization was acting in the interests of the Communist dominated so-called "National Democratic Front", a group which planned and executed a programme of murder, violence, rioting, arson and incitement to revolution in South Korea.

I am sure that you will agree that if the registration had been accomplished as alleged by the Communist organization, that many of these cases would have been observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea observation teams.

Colonel Wilson's report covers the specific cases in adequate detail and it will be unnecessary for me to comment further on these matters.

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

---

/ Inclosure No. 1

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/25.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Inclosure No. 1

HEADQUARTERS
40th MILITARY GOVERNMENT COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER
CITY HALL SEOUL, KOREA

6 August 1948

SUBJECT: Registration Investigation

TO: Commanding General
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2.

The following American investigation of the two reports on the real process of the separate election of South Korea is hereby submitted in compliance with your request.

FIRST REPORT - Compulsion of Registration

A. Police

1. Compelled Registration - Intrusion

(a) In the main, our investigation of these "cases", consisted of personal interviews with residents of the areas named. Negative answers were 100% which would indicate that the miscellanae of charges are entirely false. Not a single instance could be found where police had intruded the home and "forced registration".

(b) In the matter of Police holding meetings with Tong and Ban Chiefs, and threatening the citizens with arrest, punishment, etc. if they did not register, we interviewed several Ban Chiefs who stated that "meetings" as charged were not held with the Police. They had received their instructions from Election Committee officials as to the proper methods of informing eligible registrant's about registration and they themselves with Dong Chiefs, visited the homes on several occasions for that purpose only. In no instance they said were they threatened or intimidated by the Police to "force registration".

(c) Regarding threats against members of Election Committee at Il Chong Dong, our findings follow: 1 - No threats were made by the Police because of "poor results". 2 - The Police did not call a meeting of Ban and Tong Chiefs to "compel registration in three days".

2. Compulsion of Dong Assembly under Police Control

(a) These four cases, upon investigation appear to be entirely false. Statements of Tong Chiefs declare that they did not collaborate with the Police in forcing registration at any time, nor did they in any way threaten the residents in their respective areas. These statements are confirmed by both the Police and dwellers in the respective neighbourhoods.

/ 3. Terrorist

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



3. Terrorist Youth Bodies collaborate with Police

(a) The investigation of the five "cases" consisted chiefly in personally interviewing the residents of the respective neighbourhoods named. All those interviewed stated that they never were threatened in any way by Youth Organizations. In addition, leaders of Kuk Chong Youth and Independence Youth (Sung Buk Area) flatly denied that the Police had ordered them to submit copies of the non-registered on 4 April as charged. Residents of Ship Sa Ri stated that the charge of beating the non-registered and turning them over to the Police, was absolutely false. In Tong Sun Nambu Dong, the "mobilization of 1,500 members of Kuk Chong Youth to compel registration" charge, according to Ban officials was entirely groundless.

B. Dong Office: or Election Committee

1. Intrusion of houses to force registration.

(a) Our investigation of the "cases" of compulsion by Dong, Tong and Ban Chiefs revealed the following:

(1) Dong, Tong and Ban Chiefs did not force registration among the residents.

(2) There was no intrusion of homes.

(3) No citizens could be found who had been threatened with punishment by these officials.

(4) There was no distribution or carrying about of registration papers.

(5) Any calls made in the homes by Ban or Dong leaders were for the purpose of "educating" the residents in the importance of registration.

Based on statements from residents residing in the respective areas, these accusations appear to be entirely false.

(b) Compulsion by Election Committee - Only for the purpose of "educating" residents regarding registration and election, were calls made at citizens' homes. Actual interviews with eligible registrants in the respective areas revealed that there was no intrusion and no compelling by Election Committee officials. This information is based on interviews with residents living in the three areas listed in the accusations.

2. Threats of Food Allocation Suspension.

(a) The investigation of these "cases" comprised interviews with eligible men and women voters living in the various Dongs mentioned in the specific accusations. In no instance could we discover that ration cards had been "snatched" or "confiscated" as charged, or that any "registration book was signed at each gate". In one location we found that cards were collected by the Ban officials prior to registration dates for the purpose of determining the number of eligible voters, but they were returned immediately and no threats whatever were made.

/ (b) Defines

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(b) Defines non-registered as "Reds". - No resident in the three Dongs mentioned who attended assemblies held by Ban Chiefs could be found who recalled any statement made to the effect that they would be considered "reds if they failed to register".

(c) Written statement "why" - Citizens of Don Ann Dong, Sam Chung Bu Dong, were interviewed and stated definitely that such a request was never made either at assembly meetings or in their respective homes.

(d) Registration induced by devices - Investigation of those "cases" reveal the following:

(1) Ignorant women were never mobilized at assemblies and forced to sign registration papers by finger print method.

(2) No suspension of UNRRA goods by Hwa Dong Assembly.

(3 & 4) No compulsory action by Dong Chiefs or Youth organizations.

(5) No threats of beatings.

(6) No "snatching" of seals.

The above is based upon statements of residents in the respective areas.

C. Terrorist Youth Organizations Force Registration

1 & 2. Forced Registration in Homes - threats - etc.

(a) Investigation of the activities of the various Youth Organizations reveal that in the majority of instances they were helpful to the Election Committee officials, Ban and Dong Chiefs in instructing the citizens regarding the importance of registering, rather than using forceful tactics as charged. We could not find anyone who would testify that any of the organizations threatened, used violence, or heard statements supposed to have been made by them, that non-registration would result in their being "beaten", "mopped up", "exiled", or considered "reds". It was true that loud speaker equipment was used throughout the City urging the citizens to register. This was scheduled propaganda prepared by the City DPI and did not include any threats against those who had not registered. Ban Chiefs stated that they were definitely not threatened by all Korea Federation of Students which was supposed to have happened in the 4th Tong of Song Sun Nam.

D. Interference in the Registration by Administration Offices and Schools

1. Administration Offices.

(a) In the charge of "mobilizing 2,000 City Hall personnel to force registration", following are the facts as reported to us by Park Yong Sik of the City Administration Office: On 28 March, 10 a.m., a joint meeting of Election Committee officials was held at City Hall and discussed and organized Registration and Election policies and procedure: "The charges as set forth in the accusation are positively false", Mr. Park said.

(b) In the case of Dong Chiefs at Hyungchi and Kongpyung, they stated that they were never called to the district office and "blamed" for "poor records of registration".

/ (c) No directives

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



(c) No directives were ever issued by the Educational Department requesting information whether the "school boys had registered or not".

2. School Authorities Force Registration.

(a) A thorough investigation was made of charges against coercive methods employed by the school authorities and is contained in our report dated 2 July. (See Second Report of this investigation). The charges relating to the teachers at Muhak Girls' School, the Changsin Primary School and the Seoul Middle School appear to be entirely unfounded.

3. Unlawful and false Registration

(a) Upon investigation, citizens residing in the areas mentioned in the specific charges denied the accusation.

4. Registration not by Person in question

(a) In Chunnong and Sinsul Dongs, investigation was made of both the Dong Chiefs and a few residents concerning the charges made, and all stated that the specific charges were false. It is true that the use of seals in connexion with registration was explained but no threats apparently were made or received. Regarding "voter's agents" at Chung Ku, compelling citizens to register, officials at the Ku office denied the charge.

E. Registration by Ghosts

1. In the case of the Ban and Tong Chiefs conspiring with one Sin Chairock, all made flat denials of registering "ghosts" as charged.

2. Results of the investigation of "double registration" at the Refugees' Camp No. 5 (Central Ku, 11th Tong) was reported in our report of 1 July, which follows: "D - The clerk in charge of the war refugee camp reported that at the time of registration there were 300 registered households. If the registration record shows 350 families, he stated it was due to the fact that some clerks and refugees had probably not submitted formal residence reports".

3. The 3rd case of members of Dai Dong Youth made "double or even triple registration", the charge is admitted, but the registration officials detected the fraud and cancelled the particular registrations.

SECOND REPORT

A. Coercion of Registration

1, 2, 3, & 4. A thorough check with the eligible voters in the districts named in the several cases and find no evidence to support miscellaneous charges. In addition, we interviewed Ban and Dong Chiefs in the areas mentioned and all stated that meetings with the Police regarding registration were never held nor did they interfere or threaten residents under their jurisdiction in any way.

5. The case of the Chief of Police in Da Dong checking the register for results on April 3 and demanding that the election committee make residents register within 3 days, upon investigation appears to be entirely false. The same situation prevails generally in all the other cases where the Police are reported to have compelled the Ban and Dong Chiefs to "force registration" among the families in their respective areas.

/ 6. In the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



6. In the particular complaints of joint coercion by Police and Youth bodies, our investigation revealed the following: It is entirely false (based upon statements of those concerned) that members of the Youth General Federation accompanied by Ban Chiefs and Police intruded the Homes of 2nd St. of Wuck Dong and forced the inhabitants to register or threatened to withdraw ration cards.

7. In the case of Kim Byungho (39 years old) being threatened and forced to register by Police and Members of Independence Youth is entirely groundless. (Incidentally, Mr. Kim was an Election Committee Chief and he said, "Obviously, it would be unnecessary for me to be forced to register".)

B. Dong Assembly and Election Committee

1. 2. 3. & 4. Forced Registration by Dong Officials.

(a) Investigation of the 5 cases of forcing registration by Tong and Dong Chiefs revealed the following: Residents stated the cases groundless. There was no intrusion. No threats and no evidence of "Dong Census Registers". They were not asked to submit "reasons" for refusal "nor threatened as being Reds or communists", if they did not register.

(b) The cases of the Election Officials intruding homes with Ban Chiefs and forcing tenants to register - based upon interviews with the latter - appears to be entirely groundless.

(c) Residents in the areas mentioned, denied that staffs of Dong Assembly, Ban Chiefs or Youth Associations ever intruded their homes to register or were they brought to the polling places as charged. Neither were they threatened that ration cards would be confiscated.

C. Terrorist Youth Bodies

1 & 2. Our investigation brought out the following statements from residents in the respective areas mentioned in the several specific charges. Youth Organizations did not invade or force registration. There were posters placed in the areas mentioned by the "General Alliance of Korean Youth" which read, "Those who do not register are agents of Communists".

3. In the case of Chang Sung Chu being "beaten" by Dai Dong Youth Organization, it was impossible to locate Mr. Chang to get his statement. We did locate Mr. Pak Eun Hyung with whom Mr. Chang had the "argument". His signed statement* is attached regarding the matter.

4. From a statement made by Wang Sip Ri (Dong Chief Su Bu Dong), he was not "carried away by the Youth Organization" nor were any of the residents beaten or turned over to the police as charged. A spot check of citizens in this neighbourhood confirmed this statement.

5. Mr. Oh Hyung Kuk, Chairman of Kuk Chung Youth Organization, was questioned about the "adopted resolution" to intrude the homes of the area mentioned to force registration. He emphatically denied the charge and said the residents would prove the accusation groundless. In spot checking the area, his statement was confirmed.

/ D. Administrative

---

* See Inclosure No. 2.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



D. Administrative Organs and Schools

1. A thorough investigation was made of compelled registration in schools and reported in our report of 2nd July. It reads as follows:

A thorough investigation was made of all the complaints listed regarding coercive methods employed by school teachers in compelling parents to register. The following individuals were interviewed.

Mr. Choi Dong Yong - Master, Changshin Primary School;
Mr. Yoon Je Chun - Master, Me Dong Primary School;
Mr. Shin Sa Beck - Principal Mulak Girls' School;
Miss Kim Meung Keun - Teacher, Mulak Girls' School;
Mrs. Lee Kyu Hong - Principal, Sung Shin Girls' School;
Mr. Kang Yong Woo - Teacher, Sung Shin Girls' School;
Mr. Hong Young Pyo - Teacher, Ton Am Primary School;
Mr. Kim Young Kun, Master, Hungin Primary School.

Essentially, we received the same story regarding the groundless complaints. All stated that the Department of Education had held a meeting of masters and principals and instructed them in the proper procedure to be followed in explaining the importance of registration to the pupils. They co-operated fully, they said, in accordance with their instructions and did their utmost in furthering the "free election" policy. The accusations of "suspension", "expulsion", etc., were groundless, all reported.

In the case of the second daughter of Lee Sanzo, living in 5th Ban of 3rd Thong, Zung Dong, being barred from school. There is no 5th Ban of 3rd Thong in that area and the master of the school (Yoon Je Chun) stated that no such person was ever registered at the school.

We were advised that all of these complaints had previously been investigated and the respective accusations had been proven groundless.

A few spot checks among the parents of the children in the various neighbourhoods were made and we could not find any evidence that coercive methods had been employed by the teachers in forcing registration of parents.

B. False Registration

1. Election Committee officials state that the charge is groundless. Registration papers were not distributed to the "not yet registered". Band and Dong Chiefs constantly urged the citizens to register throughout the period, but residents in the area confirmed that there was no "false registration" to their knowledge.

2. Citizens interviewed stated that no such procedure of false registration took place at Ahyun Dong.

3. Registration officials admitted this charge to be true, but the cases were quickly detected and the registrants cancelled.

4. According to the records of the Registration Office named in the charge, no information could be secured to support this charge. Apparently it is groundless.

/s/ JAMES E. WILSON
Lt. Col USAF
Chief Civil Affairs Officer

---

/ Inclosure No. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Inclosure No. 2

The true situation of the CHANG SUNG CHOO incident is as follows:

On 2nd April 1948, I visited Mr. CHANG's home to ask him to register for the election. However, he was out. Then I advised his wife to register as soon as possible, because, CHANG and his wife had not yet registered in spite of the fact every person in our town had already registered. However, his wife refused to answer whether they would register or not, under the pretext of her husband's absence.

On 4th April, I visited his home again and called his name at the front of the gate. However, no reply came from inside. Then I called his name loudly again. This time somebody replied from inside. Nevertheless, nobody came out to see me. I angrily called his name again and asked him to come out. CHANG appeared and arrogantly questioned me, "What did you come for?". "I came here to advise you to register for the election as soon as possible," I answered him. "I am free whether I register or not. Why are you interfering with my own affairs?". His voice was too arrogant. This, I resented and gave a blow on his face. "You are a teacher of a Primary School. Nevertheless you don't know the manners at all. I am fifty years old while you are only twenty-five years old. I strictly charged him.

At half past eight p.m. on 9 April, somebody threw a pillow size stone and a letter of intimidation into my house through the window. However, fortunately, nobody was injured by the stone. On that night, I was out to attend my friend's funeral rites. Therefore, I did not know the incident till ten p.m. On the day when I came back home, I found my house surrounded by my men who were guarding my house. The content of the threatening letter was as follows:

"You forced us to register for the election. Therefore, when Korea is newly liberated, the Korean People's Army will demolish all your family. If you repent of your acting, draw tri-angle on your gate".

/ When I read

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



When I read through this letter, I felt intuitively that the sender of this letter must be CHANG. Then, I hastily went to CHANG's residence. However, he had already left his house. Several days after a Korean constabulary Lieutenant who is known as a cousin of CHANG, visited CHANG's home and took CHANG's clothes and shoes out to somewhere.

/s/ PAK UN HYAWN
Chief of AHYAWN-DONG
Branch of the Dai Dong
Youth Corps.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

**United Nations**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**Nations Unies**

**ASSEMBLEE GENERALE**

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/Agenda 92
10 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-SECOND MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Tuesday, 10 August 1948, at 11 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda.

2. Final consideration of paragraphs 1 - 27 of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/Agenda 92
10 August 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

11/1.0c

# UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

## PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETY-SECOND MEETING

To be held in Seoul, Duk Soo Palace,
Tuesday, 10 August 1948, at 11 a.m.

1. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Final consideration of Chapter I of the Second Part of the Report of the Commission to the General Assembly

3. Consideration of the letter of 9 August 1948, from the Chairman of the "National Committee on Celebrating the Establishment of the Government of Korea" to the Chairman of the Commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

17 August 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Memorandum

To: Members of the Commission

From: Principal Secretary

Subject: Insertion of three paragraphs at the end of Chapter V of the First Part of the Report.

Headquarters at Lake Success suggested the insertion of the following three paragraphs at the end of Chapter V of the First Part of the Report:

105. The discussions on Chapter VI were continued in Seoul at the sixty-first to sixty-fourth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-ninth, seventieth to eighty-second, and eighty-fourth to eighty-sixth meetings. The chapter was adopted in its first reading at the seventy-seventh meeting and in its final reading at the eighty-sixth meeting.

106. The Introduction was discussed at the eighty-third to eighty-sixth meetings and adopted in its final reading at the eighty-sixth meeting.

107. The Introduction together with Chapter VI as adopted by the Commission were transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by letter dated 21 July 1948, signed by Mr. Jean Paul-Boncour, Chairman, and Mr. Liu Yu-Wan, Rapporteur.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/89/Add.5
18 August 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN GOVERNMENT

LETTER FROM FOREIGN MINISTER CHANG, TAIK SANG OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Seoul, Korea
August 17, 1948

Sir,

With reference to your letter of August 16, 1948, addressed to the President, I have the honour to inform you that the President has instructed me to appoint representatives of this Government to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The President has directed me to express for him, and I also express for myself, great pleasure at the decision of your Commission to engage in consultations with this Government as provided for in Resolution II on Korea, paragraph 4, of the United Nations General Assembly of November 14, 1947. The subjects therein defined are, - (1) establishment of a Security Force; - (2) the arrangements for transfer of authority from the United States Occupation Forces to the Korean Government, and (3) the withdrawal of foreign troops when practicable.

I have designated Mr. Chang, Myun; Mr. Chang, Ki Yung and Mr. Koh, Chang Il as representatives of the Foreign Ministry to conduct these consultations. I have noted your designation of the main committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea as the consultative body, and have so informed the Korean representatives named above.

With assurance of my high regard,

/s/ Chang, Taik Sang
Foreign Minister

The Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FRANCE: RESOLUTION

The UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

IN VIEW of the inadequate information on the international situation available in Seoul,

CONSIDERING that, for several weeks, exchanges of views took place through diplomatic channels on questions within the scope of its competence, which could only be brought to its knowledge in an indirect and summary way,

DECIDES that it cannot continue the task of writing the Second Part of its Report to the General Assembly , in Korea;

RESOLVES to appoint for that purpose a drafting Committee composed in the same manner as the Main Committee, which will meet before 10 September 1948 at the Interim Headquarters of the United Nations and, if it is deemed necessary, subsequently in such other places as the Security Council of the United Nations may be in session.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Duk See Palace,
Seoul

19 August 1948

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of 17 August 1948, in which you informed the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea of the designation of Mr. Chang Myun, Mr. Chang Ki Yung and Mr. Koh Chang Il, as representatives of the Foreign Ministry to conduct consultations as provided for in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

Expressing the readiness of the Main Committee to conduct those consultations with the representatives of the Foreign Ministry, I would like to point out that, in view of the forthcoming session of the General Assembly in Paris, the members of the Committee are desirous that any concrete problems with regard to those consultations be taken up with the Committee on or before 1 September 1948.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,

Rufino Luna
Chairman

The Honorable Chang Taik Sang,
Foreign Minister of the
Republic of Korea,
Capitol Building,
Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

21 August 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMORANDUM:

To : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT STAFF

From : Administrative Office

Subject : MOVEMENT FROM SEOUL TO NEW YORK.

I - AIRLINE SCHEDULES :

For your information and guidance in selecting the method and time most convenient to travel to New York, I am listing herewith the flight schedules recommended by the North-West Airlines Office :

(A) NORTHWEST AIRLINES

Leave SEOUL - Thursday - 8:55 a.m.
Arrive TOKYO- Thursday - 1:55 p.m.
Leave TOKYO - Thursday - 3:00 p.m.
Arrive ALASKA-Thursday - 3:25 p.m.
Leave ALASKA- Thursday - 4:30 p.m.
Arr.Edmonton- Friday - 2:30 a.m.
Lv. Edmonton- Friday - 3:00 a.m.
Arr.Minneapolis -Friday- 9:00 a.m.
Lv. Minneapolis -Friday- 1:30 p.m.
Arr. New York -Saturday-

Note: Northwest Airlines also leave Tokyo Monday and Saturday maintaining the same schedule as above.

(B) PANAMERICAN AIRLINES (From Tokyo across Pacific)

Leave TOKYO - Monday - 11:45 p.m.
Arrive San Francisco - 11:45 p.m. Tuesday

Leave TOKYO - Wednesday- 11:45 p.m.
Arrive San Francisco - 11:45 p.m. Thursday

(C) AMERICAN AIRLINES (daily stopping at Tulsa and Washington, D.C.)

Leave San Francisco 7:05 a.m.
Arrive New York 11:15 p.m. (same day)

(D) T.W.A. (daily stopping only at Chicago)

Leave San Francisco 9:30 a.m.
Arrive New York 10:55 p.m. (same day)

(E) UNITED AIRLINES (daily stopping only at Chicago)

Leave San Francisco 8:35 a.m.
Arrive New York 10:00 p.m. (same day)

/Over

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



II - RESERVATIONS

In order that reservations may be made, it is requested that this office be notified not later than 10:00 a.m. Monday the 23rd, as to your choice of travel.

III - AUTHORIZED COST

This office will authorize travel for each delegate, alternate and secretariat member in an amount not to exceed $818.oo, the cost via the most direct air route. For those members of the Commission desiring to travel by a more circuitous route or who cannot definitely state at this time their itinerary, cash in lieu of tickets will be issued. For those intending to travel directly to New York via either Alaska or San Francisco, the Administrative Office will procure thru tickets.

IV - TRAVEL PER DIEM

The regular per diem of $20.oo a day less $6.oo hotel costs will cease upon the day of departure from Korea.

The period of travel will be subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletins which adjust per diem in accordance to the type of food and lodging provided by public carriers. Upon arrival in New York, the full $20.oo rate will become effective. For the period of travel, each delegate and secretariat member is requested to submit to the Finance Officer an itinerary of travel indicating method of travel, time of arrival and departure at each city between Seoul and New York. Reimbursement for such per diem will be made at that time.

V - BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

(A) Documents : All documents necessary for immediate use by members of the delegations or secretariat staff will be shipped to New York as Aircargo. It is suggested that all such documents be turned over to the Administrative Office as soon as possible.

(B) Personal effects : As previously explained, the regulations set forth in the Secretary General's bulletins specifically state that "baggage in excess of weight or size greater than that carried free by transportation companies will be classed as excess baggage. Unless the excess has been previously authorized, explanation must be made when submitting the claim for reimbursement for excess baggage charges showing the official necessity therefore. When transportation is made by an airline, special authorization must be obtained in advance for the conveyance of baggage the weight of which is in excess of the normal maximum laid down by the particular airline".

However, in view of the poor shipping conditions in Korea, it has been recommended by this office that the Bureau of Comptroller acceptall excess baggage claims not exceeding 40 lbs above the normal 66 lb limit. You are reminded therefore to retain the receipt for cash paid for excess baggage in order that you may be able to support the voucher requesting reimbursement.

/Over

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



VI - IMMUNIZATION

You are again reminded to have the 12th Medical Dispensary check your "shot" record. Smallpox vaccination must be obtained within 60 days prior to entry into the United States. Other "shots" may require boosters that can only be determined by the medical authorities.

VII - PASSPORT

It is requested that all passports be checked for expiration dates of your visas permitting entry into the United States. Passports requiring visa extensions may be submitted to this office for facilitating such extensions.

- - - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

United Nations | Nations Unies

GENERAL ASSEMBLY | ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/89/Add.6
23 August 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KOREAN GOVERNMENT

LETTER FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Seoul,
August 21, 1948

Sir:

I have the honour to address you on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in acknowledgment of your letter of August 19,1948, acknowledging the letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs designating the official Korean representatives to consult with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The representatives are Mr. Chang, Ki Yung; Mr. Koh, Chang Il and myself.

I wish to make arrangements for the appearance of our representatives before your Main Committee at the earliest possible date. If you are in a position to make such an appointment verbally I shall be happy to accept the time you designate.

The Korean representatives will wish to consult on problems connected with the establishment of a Security Force and consequent Korean relations to the United States Occupation Forces; the transfer of governmental powers from the United States Occupation Forces to the Government of the Republic of Korea; and the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Korea, in accordance with Resolution II, paragraph 4, United Nations General Assembly Resolutions on Korea of November 14, 1947.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest regard.

/s/ Chang Myun

The Chairman
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK
(North Korea Election)
(How Carried Out)

37-B

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

8 July 1947

HOW THE ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR NK AND LI (DONG) SHALL BE CARRIED OUT.

BY: PAK CHUL; KIM TAIK YUNG

xxxxxxx

BAK Eung Saw

CONTENTS

PREFACE
1. The result of the election of People's Committee members for province, city and county, and consolidation of the North KOREA People's Committee, and on the significance of the election.
2. Principle of the election of the People's Committee for North KOREA Myun and Li (Dong).
3. The voter's list.
4. The electoral district.
5. Election committee.
6. Election of People's Committee Members for North KOREA Myun.
   a) Nomination fo candidates.
   b) The method and order of voting.
   c) Final decision of the results of the election.
7. The election of the People's Committee members for Li (Dong).
   a) Concerning the Li (Dong) electors general meeting.
   b) The method and order of voting.
   c) Final decision of the results of the election.
Conclusion.

PREFACE

The North KOREA Interim People's Committee issued "the regulation of the election of People's Committee members for North KOREA Myun and Li (Dong)" on 7 Jan 1947.

The election of the People's Committee members for North KOREA Li (Dong) shall be carried out on 24 and 25 Feb according to this regulation, and the election of People's Committee members for North KOREA Myun shall be carried out on 5 Mar--the first anniversary of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



the promulgation of the land reformation law. The completion of the election of People's Committee members for North KOREA Myun and Li (Dong) will complete the democratization of the People's Government of North KOREA.

The People's Committee has spontaneously become the government organs since the red army emancipated North KOREA, now it has transformed itself into being the permanent government organ.

The Korean people who had groaned under the double and triple oppression and exploitation of Japanese imperialism for ages have seiged political power. Every class of People's Committee of North KOREA has become the permanent government organ. The People's Committee has played the most active part in the establishing of a new state since the red army emancipated KOREA. The democratic reformation, the land reformation, the enforcement of the labor law, the nationalization of important industries, the democraticzation of law-court, education, public health, and other reformations have embodyed the democratic character of the new People's Government organ. The North Korean people have gained the freedom of speech, religion, press, meeting, demonstration, organization, and they have enjoyed all these freedoms.

The election of the People's Committee members for North KOREA province, city, and county was carried out on 3 Nov 1946. This election has transformed North KOREA province, city and county People's Committee to the permanent government organs. The coming election will complete the democratization of the Myun and Li (Dong) People's Committee, and it will transform the Myun and Li (Dong) People's Committee, the interim People's Committee, to the permanent government organs. The People's Committee shall be formed in place of the chief of Li (Dong) according to the democratic principle, and the People's Committee will democratize the supremacy of Li (Dong) and it will solve all problems in Li (Dong) in place of the Chief of Li (Dong).

E. ON THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR PROVINCE, CITY, AND COUNTY, AND ON CONSOLIDATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE, AND ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ELECTION.

The North Korean Interim People's Committee issued "the regulation of the election of the People's Committee members for North KOREA province, city, and county" on 5 Sept 1946. The North Korean People's Committee pointed out the decision concerning the issue of this regulation that the North KOREA People's Committee had carried out many democratic reformation in North KOREA during the last year, that is, the realization of the land reformation and restoration of means of industry, transportation, communication, and the promotion of people's development. Thus, all People's Committees have transformed from the Interim People's Committee into permanent People's Government organs.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA. CONT'D.

In order to democratize local government organs and consolidate them, the North Korean People's Committee decided on behalf of the people that the election of People's Committee members for province, city, and county should be carried out on 3 Nov 1946 and the election of the people's Committee members for Myun and Li (Dong) shall be carried out in the beginning of the year 1947, and at the same time the North Korean People's Committee issued the "regulation of the election of People's Committee members for North KOREA province, city, and county Myun and Li," and the "regulation of the election of People's Committee members for North KOREA province, city and county, We prescribed in the former regulation that the North Korean People's Committee should be the supreme people's government organs of North KOREA till the establishment of a united democratic state, and every class of People's Committee should be the local government organ of Province, city, and county, Myun and Li.

The election of the People's Committee members for province, city and county was successfully carried out on 3 Nov 1946. 4,501,813 voters out of 4,511, 611 voters, that is, 99.8% of all the voters participated in the election. The number of votes for the candidates nominated by the People's Front occupied 97% of the total votes at the election of the People's Committee members for province, 95.4% at the election of People's Committee members for city, and 96.9% at the election of People's Committee members for county.

According to the statistics which was published by the Central Election Leading Committee, 452 candidates were elected members of Province People's Committee, 337 candidates were elected members of the City People's Committee, and 2,720 candidates were elected as members of the County People's Committee, that is, 3,459 candidates nominated by the People's Front were elected members of the People's Committee. Their party-membership is as follows:

1.102 (this is 31.8% of total members of all People's committees) Labor party.
351 (10%)---------- Democratic party.
253 (8.1%)---------- TCHANDOKYO Political Friend's Party.

The number of those who do not belong to any political party is 2.753 (50.1%), that is,
510 (14.7%) ---------- Laborers
1,256 (36.4%) ---------- Farmers
1,056 (30.6%) ---------- Brain-laborers
145 4.3%) ---------- Merchants
73 (2.1%) ---------- Industrialists
311 (9%) ---------- Intelligentsia
94 (2.7%) ---------- Religionists
14 (0.4%) ---------- Landowners

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA. CONT'D.

The number of elected male member is 3,006 (86.9%) and the number of elected female member is 453 (13.1%). Thus, competent representatives of Korean people were elected the members of the People's Committee. The victorious results of the election proves that the people trust and support the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, and that the People's committee is the people's government organs and is in conformity with the existing stage of political and economic development.

The democratic character of the election and all orders of the election consolidated more firmly the relationship between the People's Committee and the people, and confirm the democratic character of the supreme government organs, the People's Committee. The results of the election and the victory of the National United Front have accelerated the development in political situations of North KOREA.

2. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF THE ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR MYUN AND LI (DONG).

"The regulation of the election of People's Committee members for North KOREA Myun and Li (Dong)" prescribed regarding the fundamental principle of the democratic election, the order of the preparation of voter's list, the organization of every class of election committee and its duty, the nomination of candidates, the order of voting and the confirmation of elected members. It is prescribed in Article 1 of this regulation that all citizens who have attained the age of 20 years except lunatics and those who are disfranchised according to the judgment of the law-court are eligible for election irrespective of property, knowledge, locality or religion. Pro-Japs shall be ineligible and elective franchise.
Pro-Japanese are as follows:
1. Advisors of the Chosun Privy Council.
2. Members of every provincial and municipal assembly.
3. Responsible officers of the government-general of KOREA and every provincial office under Japanese imperialism.
4. Responsible persons of police procuratorial office and law-court under the Japanese.
5. Those who offered voluntarily munitions and raw materials to the Japanese government.
6. Chiefs and leaders of all pro-Japanese political and social parties before V-J day.

Thus, those who assisted the Japanese voluntarily shall be disfranchised. It goes without saying that all women who have attained the age of 20 are enfranchised.

We read in article III that the election of People's Committee members for Myun and Li (Dong) should be an impartial election, that is, all citizens have one vote and are eligible for election without discrimination, and it is prescribed in Article IV that the election shall be a direct election and carried out by secret ballot. Only the voter's general meeting of every Myun and Li (Dong) and democratic political and social parties which registered in the North KOREA Interim People's Committee can nominate candidates.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Those who do not have citizenship of North KOREA, foreigners and those who have foreign nationality cannot vote and are not eligible for election.

The election of the People's Committee members for Myun and Li (Dong) shall be carried out according to this regulation which was settled on the basis of these fundamental principles. Every citizen should recognize that the election should be carried out in accordance with popular, equal, direct, and secret ballot.

Now then, what is the principle? and what is the concrete quality of this principle? The popular vote means that all North Korean citizens who have attained the age of 20 years and those who are disfranchised according to the judgement of the law-court are ineligible for election. It means the popular election to enfranchise all citizens without discrimination of property, knowledge, religion, or duration of residence. For instance, at the 3 Nov 1946 election, the number of those who exercised their voting right was 4,516, 120, the number of those who were deprived of the voting rights was 4,387; 575 of them were pro-Japanese, 198 out of them were those who were deprived of the voting rights according to the judgement of the law-court and 3,614 of them were lunatics. Thus, all citizens who had attained the age of 20 were eligible for the election.

In some bourgeios-states, the election is formally the popular election, but in reality the election is not a popular election. To take USA for instance. According to the consitution of USA, all citizens are enfranchised, but in reality, millions of negroes are not enfranchised in all the southern perfectures.

The election law of almost all capitalistic states exclude the multitude from the election according to the duration of residence, knowledge and property. LENIN said, "When we cast a glance at the democratic merchanism of all capitalistic states, we can find double and triple limitations of democracy, everywhere, for instance, in all "so-called trifling" details of the election law (limitation of duration of residence, exclusion of women from election) and in daily newspapers of all bourgeois-parties. These limitations seem to be very trifling for the paupers, but such limitations exclude the paupers from all political and other democratic movement." (LENIN's selected works)

Next, let us investigate what equal election is. Equal election means that every voter has one vote and no one can posses a special right. Article II prescribed especially for all women who have attained the age fo 20 are enfranchised on an equal footing with men. In KOREA and in some capitalistic nations, many people say that women suffrage is still premature in view of the degree of development and that women are only to keep house and to educate their children. But it is needless to say that such feudal thought is wrong. The election of the People's Committee members for province, city and county proved that women suffrage is mature. They joined the election and 353 most progressive women were elected members of the People's Committee for province and city.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



All the organic law of all bourgeois states prescribed concerning equal election. But in reality, it has not been realized, for instance, in ENGLAND, wealthy persons and university graduates have 2 votes. Such methods of election is partial. Wealthy persons enacted these election laws in order to oppress workers interests.

What does the direct election means? It means that voters elect members of People's Committee comtrary to the indirect election which is carried out in other capitalistic nations. The direct election secures close relation between voters and People's Committee members, and make the possibility of inspecting the nominated candidates.

Lastly, the secret vote means that every voter does not vote by the show of hands in the presence of electors, but cast ballot-papers into a ballot-box which is surrounded by folding screens. Such method of election secure the free expression of voters. This is the only way voters can freely express themselves because no one knows whom the voters voted for. The secret vote has not been realized in any bourgeois consitutional democratic state. They violate the principle of the secret vote by open or secret buying of votes. In many capitalistic states, officers of the Department of Home Affairs and policeman are authorized to administrate the election affairs, for instance, in BOLIVIA, policeman lead farmers to the polling place. In such state the secret vote cannot be realized.

3. THE VOTER'S LIST.

The voter's list is one of the important election documents, because ballot-papers shall be distributed according to the voter's list, and only those who have to ballot paper vote. In order to get the ballot-papers, everyone must be registered in the voter's list which are made in electoral districts. From this point of view, it is very important to make accurate voter's lists. As we read the regulation of the election, we must register all citizens who reside temporarily or permanently in the very Myun or Li (Dong) and will attain the age of 20 by the day of election.

There are two sorts of voter's lists. One is for the election of the People's Committee members for Myun, and the other is for the election of People's Committee emebers for Li (Dong).

Pro-Japanese, those who are disfranchised according to the judgement of the law-court, those who are detained in jails or reformatories and lunatics shall not be registered in the voter's list. The provincial People's Committee should decide whether one is pro-Japanese or not. The Myun People's Committee should gather corroborative facts concerning those who come within the purview of pro-Japanese and send them to the provincial People's Committee through the County People's Committee. If anyone is decided as pro-Japanese and disfranchised, it will not produce any effect on his family. The Myun People's Committe should decide it after circumspect inspection concerning those who are disfrnachised according to the judgement of the law-court. In other words, we must deicde it according to written judgement of the law-court, the official documents of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



procurators office, and we must not decide it according to private information. As for lunatics, we must decide it according to official documents which are based on protocal which is drawn up according to forsensic medical judgement or according to the certificate issued by a special medical organ.

Those who are tried, but not disfranchised or not detained shall be registered on the voter's list. For instance, those who are not disfrnachised and allowed stay of excution of the sentence shall be registered on the voter's list. Those who are on trial and detained shall not be registered on the voter's list, but those who are released shall be registered on the voter's list. Foreigners, for instance, Japanese, Chinese etc, shall not be registered on the voter's list, but foreigners who have received identification cards of North KOREA and will attain the age of 20 on or before the day of election shall be registered on the voter's list.

The voter's list should be made according to the mode ratified by the Central Election Committee. That is, the chief and the secretary of Myun People's Committee should note voter's name, age and present address in the Korean alphabetical order and set their hand and seal. In order to make known the voter's list, the Li ( Dong) Election Committee should notify publicly the voter's list received from the Myun Election Committee in the electoral district 20 days before the election. If anyone finds any mistakes in the voter's list he may put forth a petition to the Myun People's Committee, and the Myun People's Committee should decide it after mature consideration within five days. If he believes that the decision is improper, he will be able to put forth a petition to the higher class People's Committee and the high class People's Committee should decide it after mature consideration within three days.

4. THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

The electoral district shall be formed according to the population of the Myun. The electoral district is formed according to the following population for the election of the People's Committee members for Myun. The electoral district for the election of the People's Committee members for Myun shall be formed as follows:
1. In the Myun whose population os between 3,000 and 5,000, one electoral district shall be formed by every 300 population.
2. In the Myun whose population is between 5,000 and 10,000, one electoral district shall be formed by every 500 population.
3. In the Myun whose population is between 10,000 and 20,000, one electoral district shall be formed by every 700 population.
4. In the Myun whose population is more than 20,000, one electoral district shall be formed by every 1,000 population.
Thus, there are four sorts of electoral districts.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The Myun People's Committee should form the electoral district for the election of People's Committee members for Myun and await the ratification of the County People's Committee. The electoral district shoulf be formed 40 days before the day of election. Each electoral district can elect only one People's Committee member for Myun. The point of the striking contrast between the coming election and the election of 3 Nov 1946 is that we do not form the electoral sub-district in the coming election. The elctoral district will, therefore, function as a electoral sub-district. It means that the electoral district will be the voting place. So the district election committee should perform the duty of two election committee (the district election committee and the sub-district election committee.)

The electoral district should be correctly formed according to the above-mentioned population. The electoral district should be formed not according to the number of electors, but according to the population. The population includes not only electors but all inhabitants. We do not form the electoral district for the election of People's Committee members for Li (Dong) The chief of Li (Dong) should elect People's Committee members for Li (Dong) So, the election of People's Committee members for Li (Dong) should be strictly carried out according to the administrative district.

5. THE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The election committee will play a very important roll in carrying out the election. The election committe shall be formed in order to lead and carry out the election on the fixed day. According to the regulation of the election, we should form election committees as follows:

1. The Central Election Committee in the NK Interim People's Committee.
2. The Provincial Election Committee.
The County Election Committee.
4. The Myun Election Committee.
5. The District Election Committee for the election of People's Committee members for Lyun.
6. The Li (Dong) Election Committee.

The Central, Provincial, County, Myun Election Committee shall be formed for the election of People's Committee members for Myun and Li (Dong). The above-mentioned election committees should lead and carry out the election of the People's Committee members for Myun and Li (Dong).

The District Election Committee for the election of People's Committee members for Myun shall be formed in order to carry out the election of the People's Committee members for Myun and the Li (Dong) election committee shall be formed in order to carry out the election of People's Committee members for Li (Dong). Every class of election committee except the Li (Dong) should be formed by the representatives of political and social parties. The numbers of the election committee members are as follows:

The number of the Central Election Committee members is 11, Provincial Election Committee is 7, County Election Committee is 9,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



and Myun Election Committee is 7. The number of the District Election Committee members and the members of the Li (Dong) Election Committee are 5 each.

The fixed terms of organization of above-mentioned election committees are as follows:

The Central Election Committee should be formed 2 months before the day of the election.

The Provincial Election Committee should be formed 55 days before the day of the election.

The County and Myun Election Committee should be formed 50 days before the day of the election.

The District Election Committee should be formed 40 days before the day of the election.

The Central Election Committee shall be formed by the NK Interim People's Committee, the Provincial Election Committee shall be formed by the Provincial People's Committee, the County Election Committee shall be formed by the County People's Committee, the Myun Election Committee and the District Election Committee shall be formed by the Myun People's Committee and the Li (Dong) Election Committee shall be formed by the Li (Dong) People's Assembly.

Now, what is the duty of th Election Committees? The regulation of the election elucidates this point.

1. The Central Election Committee should decide the mode and colors of the ballot-paper and the ballot-box, the mode of the proceedings of the Li (Dong) and District Election Committee, the mode of the seal of the Election Committee and the mode of the certificate of election.
2. Inspect whether the regulation of the election is satisfactorily enforced or not in North KOREA.
3. Suggest and supervise the tasks of the Provincial Election Committee.
4. Generalize the results of the election of North KOREA.

1. The Provincial Election Committee should suggest and supervise the tasks of the County, Myun and Li (Dong) Election Committee.
2. Inspect whether the regulation is satisfactorily enforced or not.
3. Supply the County Election Committee with ballot-papers and other needed materials.
4. Decide the result of the election according to the reports of the County Election Committee.

1. The County Election Committee should suggest and supervise the tasks of the Li (Dong) and District ElectionCommittee.
2. Inspect whether the regulation is satisfactorily enforced or not.
3. Supply the Li (Dong) and District Election Committee with needed documents.
4. Inspect whether the Li (Dong) and District Election Committee is formed in due time or not.
5. Decide the results of the election according to the reports of the Li (Dong) and District Election Committee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



1. The District Election Committee should register the candidates who are nominated in the electoral district according to the regulation.
2. Calculate the number of votes and decide the results of the election.
3. Issue the certificate of election to the elected.
4. Inspect whether the voter's list of the district is correctly made or not.
5. Explain the regulations, and the order of the election.
6. Equipment and decoration of the polling-station of the district and prepare ballot-papers and the ballot-boxes.
7. Revieve ballot-papers and calculate the number of votes recieved by each candilate.

1. The Li (Dong) Election Committee should inspect whether the voter's list of the Li(Dong) Election Committee is correctly made or not.
2. Explain the order and method of voting.
3. Equipment and decoration of the Li (Dong) polling station and preparing of ballot-papers and the ballot-boxes.
4. Recieve ballot-papers and calculate the number of votes received by each candidate.
5. Issue the certificate of election to the elected.

All problems of the election committee shall be decided by a majority. However, if the votes are equally divided, the chief of the election committee should decide it. As the election is the most important task, the election committee members should leave their occupation and join in the tasks of election from the fixed day to the last day of the election. The chief of the District Election Committee and the Chief of the Li (Dong) Election Committee should be treated equally. However, the Myun People's Committee should decide whether the district election committee members and the Li (Dong) election committee members should leave their occupation or not, considering their circumstances.

6. THE ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR MYUN.

1. THE PROCEDURE OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES, ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION OF THE ELECTION.

The Li (Dong) voter's meeting and all democratic political and social parties registered in the NK Interim People's Committee have the right to nominate candidates for the People's Committee members for Myun. There is no limit to the number of candidates nominated. All political and social parties can nominate common candidates. Each candidate nominated according to the regulation of the election should register in the district election committee 20 days before the day of the election. The Li (Dong) voter's meeting and all political and social parties should present the following documents concerning the candidates to the district election committee.
1. The proceedings of the meeting concerning the candidates.
2. The candidates acknowledgement.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



The proceedings should be signed by the chairman and the secretary of the meeting. Moreover, name and address of the nominating party, the place, date of the meeting and the number of attendants, and the nominated candidate's name, age, address, occupation and name of the political or social party to which he belongs should be recorded.

The district election committee should register the candidate according to the above-mentioned documents, but the candidate should be registered in one district election committee only. Every district election committee should elect only one People's Committee member for Myun, if two or more candidates get votes, only one shall be elected. The district election committee members shall not be a candidate for the People's Committee members for Myun. The Li (Dong) election Committee members shall not be a candidate for the People's Committee members for Li (Dong) either.

The election committee should announce the registered candidate's name, age, occupation, and name of the political or social party to which they belong through radio, publications and etc. at least 15 days before the election. Voters should know candidates well, so, it is prescribed that the district election committee announce registered candidates' career and social position.

All political and social parties and voters are granted campaigning privileges for their candidates through radio, publications and meetings. It is real democracy to give such rights to all political and social parties.

2. THE METHOD AND ORDER OF VOTING.

Above all things, the election committee should equip and decorate the election committee office-room and polling-station in co-operation with the People's Committee and the chief of the Li (Dong). The 3 Nov 1946 election took too much time to equip and decorate the polling-station so, we can't across many difficulties in carrying out the election. Therefore, the election committee should quickly equip and decorate the election committee office-room and the polling-station within the fixed time. School buildings are most suited for the election office and polling-station. We can also use government offices and buildings of social parties. If there isn't any suitable buildings, we can use private residence after consultation with the owner.

There should be two election office-rooms, one for the election committee, and the other one for the polling. If we cannot find two rooms, we must find one large room where the election committee members can work freely. It should be divided into two rooms by folding screens, one for the election committee, and the other for the polling.

A suitable place should be fixed upon as the polling-station and it should be clean and nicely decorated. The election committee should announce the date of the election and the polling-station 20 days before the election. The number-plate of the electoral district should be hung on the gate of the polling-station, and the voter's list of the electoral district should be placed in the election office room. The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA. CONT'D.

The election of People's Committee members for Myun shall be simultaneously carried out through out North KOREA on 5 Mar 1947. The election begins at 0700 and ends at 2400.

The chief and members of the district election committee should examine the polling-station, the stamping seal of ballot-boxes and ballot-papers one hour before the opening of the election. According to Article 37 of the regulation of the election, the order of voting is as follows:

(1) The voter should enter the election committee office-room and show his identification card to the chief or member of the committee. The chief or the member of the committee should compare it with the voter's list and give him a ballot. The voter who recieved the ballot should get near the ballot-box and put his hands into each ballot-box (white and black) If he supports the candidate, he should drop the ballot in the white box, if not, he should drop the ballot in the balck ballot-box. If he puts his hands into more than one box, he should put his hands into all the ballot-boxes inorder to hide where he dropped his vote. Thus, the method of the election shall be the same as that of 3 Nov 1946 election.

The difference during that time was that we carried out the election of People's Committee members for province and the election of People's Committee members for city and county at the same time, so voters received two ballots, but in the coming election we will elect the People's Committee members for Myun only, voters shall receive only one ballot-paper. The ballot-paper should have fixed colors and mode.

Propaganda is strictly prohibited for candidates at the polling-station. The election committee should calculate the number of votes at 2400.

3. Final decision of the election.

The chief and members of the election committee should open the ballot-box and calculate the number of votes in the presence of election committee members, representatives of all democratic political and social parties and persons who are permitted by the Myun election committee. The white and the black ballot-box should be opened seperately and the number of votes and against should be seperately counted. The election committee should calculate the total number of votes and compare it with the number of issued ballot-papers according to the voter's list, it aims to know whether all issued ballot-papers are cast into ballot-box or not. The result of the comparision should be recorded in the proceedings. Ballot-papers which have different colors and mode shall be annulled. As stated above, the Central Election Committee should fix the color and mode of the ballot-paper, so all ballot-papers should be the same as the ballot-paper of which the color and mode are fixed. If there is a question of whether the ballot-paper is genuine or not, the district election committee should decide it by open vote. It should also be recorded in the proceeedings. The number of votes of the electoral district should be counted by the district election committee, that is, the district election committee should calculate the total number of votes for each candidate and recorded it in the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



proceedings according to the fixed mode.

The district election committee should draw up two copies of the proceedings and send one copy to the Myun election committee within 48 hours, and keep another copy in the district election committee. The proceedings should be signed by all members of the election committee. No one, but the district committee members and representatives of all political and social parties and newspapermen who are permitted by the Myun election committee shall be able to enter the place where the district election committee counts the number of votes. So, all political and social parties should ask permission of the Myun election committee in order to dispatch representatives to the place.

Any candidate who gets the largest number of votes exceeding half of the total number of votes shall be elected the member of the Myun People's Committee according to Article 47 of the regulation of the election. If none of the candidates gets over half of the total number of votes, the district election committee should record this fact in the proceedings and report it to the Myun election committee and the Myun election committee should report it to the Province election Committee and this committee should report it to the Central Election Committee. The certificate of election shall be changed to the certificate of the Myun People's Committee member later on.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7. THE ELECTION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR LI (DONG).

1. Concerning the LI (Dong) electors general meeting.
The method and order of the election of people's committee members for LI (Dong) are different in some ways from that of the election of the people's committee members for HYUN, because, the population of LI (Dong) is small, we cannot apply the method and order of the latter to the former.
We decided the method of the election of people's committee members for LI(Dong) as follows:

First, it is prescribed in the regulation of the election that the LI(Dong) people's committee shall be formed according to the administrative district, in other words, the election shall be carried out without changing the present administrative district, and in the LI(Dong) whose population is under 1,000, 5 LI(Dong) people's committee members shall be elected and in the LI(Dong) whose population is over 1,000, 7 LI(Dong) people committee members shall be elected.

The LI(Dong) people's committees shall be classified into two sort according to the population, that is, the ones shall consist of 5 committee members and the others all consist of 7 committee members.

Therefore, everyone should know how many members shall be elected in nominating candidates.

The election of the people's committee members for LI (Dong) shall be carried out not within one day, but within two days, unlike that of the election of the people's committee members for HYUN.

On the first day the LI(Dong) election committee should hold the LI (Dong) electors general meeting, and on second day, carry out the election.

According to the decision of the U. N. Interim People's Committee, the LI(Dong) electors general meeting shall be held on 24 February and the election shall be carried out on 25 February.

The aim of the LI(Dong) electors general meeting is to hear the reports of the chief of the LI(Dong) concerning the tasks which have been carried out since 1 day, and to discuss the candidates.

Chiefs of all LI(Dong) have rendered great services for our country in realizing the land reformation, in collecting agricultural taxes, and in administration the locks of farm-villages. However, as the old-rule system is not fit for the new democratic system, the people's government organs of LI (Dong) should be taken over by the representatives who are elected by the people, and now is the time to change the LI(Dong)-chief-system for the more democratic system.

From this point of view, the U. N. Interim People's Committee has decided that we should organize LI(Dong) People's Committees and make it complete and permanent people's government organs.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Electors of the LI(Dong) should hear the report of the chief of the LI(Dong) above all things before the election, in order to know how and what sorts of tasks have been carried out.

The chief of the LI(Dong) election committee should call the LI(Dong) electors general meeting at 8-10 A.M. on the first day of the election (24 February).

The chief of the LI(Dong) election committee should be the chairman of the LI(Dong) electors general meeting.

The proceedings of the meeting should be drawn up by the secretary of the meeting or by a intelligent elector.

The chief of the LI(Dong) election committee should call the meeting and call the roll according to the voter's list.

No one but the electors, higher class people's committee members and representatives of political and social parties shall be able to attend the meeting.

The chief of the LI(Dong) election committee should declare the meeting open after the roll-call and the chief of the LI(Dong's) report regarding the tasks of the LI(Dong). However, the meeting shall be opened only when over half of the number of electors attend. The chief of the LI(Dong) election committee should read aloud the decision concerning the LI people's committee out of the decision concerning the N.F. province, city, county, and people's committee and announce the number of people's committee members who shall be elected according to the regulations of election. Then the candidates should be nominated.

Every elector who attends the meeting shall have the right to nominate a candidate. There is no limit to the number of candidates, however, when it is considered enough the chief shall be able to stop the nominations. This should be decided by show of hands whether the nomination of candidates should be stopped or not.

After the nomination of candidates, the chief of the election committee should propose to discuss each candidate. After the discussion concerning candidates, the chief of the election committee should ask electors whether the nominated candidates name should be omitted from the voter's list or not, and decide it by the show of hands. Then the meeting shall be closed.

All the results of the meeting should be recorded separately in the proceedings by the secretary of the meeting, and the proceedings should be signed by the chief and the secretary of the meeting.

Thus the first day of the election shall be closed.

2. The method and order of voting.

Voting should be carried out in a booth which is previously chosen by the LI(Dong) election committee.

Two ballot-boxes (white and blue) should be arranged in the voting-room and the voting-room should be surrounded by folding-screens.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

No matter how many candidates there may be there should be only one white ballot-box and one black ballot-box in the election room. Unlike the election of the people's committee members for province, city, county, and MYUN.

The voter should enter the election committee office-room and show his identificat on card to the chief or to the member of the committee, and receive his ballot-paper to be cast for the first candidate. Then, if he supports the candidate, he should cast it into the white ballot-box, and if he opposes him, he should cast it into the black ballot-box.

After this is finished the voter should return to the chief or the member of the committee and receive a second ballot-paper to be cast for the second candidate. The voting shall be carried out with those who can discern the voter's name, receiving all ballot-papers at one time, and casting them at one time.

The LI(Dong) election committee should not down candidate's name on all ballot-papers in order to calculate the number of votes with ease. For that purpose, the LI(Dong) election committee should share all ballot-papers which shall be received from the MYUN election committee and note down the candidate's name on all ballot-papers after the nomination of candidates.

The number of ballot-papers concerning one candidate should be the same as the total number of voters, so, the total number of ballot-papers should be the same as the product of the number of candidates and the number of voters.

For instance assuming that according to the voter's list, the total number of voters of SUIN-YON LI, DAWK-SAN YUN, KIL-JU county, North HAK-KYUNG province is 200, and the number of candidates is 7. The number of ballot-papers should be 1,400.

The ballot-papers should be equal for each of the 7 candidates and the candidates name (for instance A's name) should be noted down on 200 ballot-papers. Such is the method of the election of people's committee members for LI(Dong). This method of election is different from the method of electing people's committee members for the YUN.

That is, the election of the people's committee members for YUN shall be carried out according to the electoral district, and only one people's committee member shall be elected in each electoral district.

The election of people's committee members for LI(Dong) is contrary and shall be carried out without forming a electoral district; and the voting shall be carried out at the polling station.

The troublesome points of the election of the people's committee members for LI(Dong) is that voters do not receive all ballot-papers from the chief or the member of the election committee, but receive ballot-papers many a time according to the number of candidates.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

As there are many ignorant voters in farm-villages, and in order to let them join the election, we do not eliminate such troublesome point.

The ballot-paper of the election of people's committee members for LI is the same as that of the election of people's committe members for [illegible]UN.

The only diference is that candidates name should be noted down on the ballot-paper of the former.

The voting concerning the people's committee members for LI(Dong) shall be carried out on 25 February and begins at 6 A.M. and ends at 12 P.M.

Propaganda for candidates shall be prohibited at the polling station

3. The final decision of the election of the people's committee members for LI shall be the same in principle as that of the election of people's committee members for [illegible].

After the voting, that is, at 12 [illegible]., the chief and members of the election committee should open the white and the black ballot-box and calculate the number of votes for and against each candidate in the presence of representatives of political and social parties and news-papermen who are specially permitted by the [illegible] election committee.

The result should be recorded in the proceedings, and the chief of the election committee should compare the total number of ballot-papers caste into the white and black ballot-box with the number of issued ballot-papers according to the voter's list and record the result in the proceedings.

It goes without saying that the ballot-papers which have different color and mode shall be annulled.

If there is a question as to whether the ballot-paper is genuine or not, the LI election committe should decide it by open vote and the results should be recorded in the proceedings.

The LI election committee should draw up two copies of the proceedings after the calculation of votes and send one copy to the [illegible] election committee within 48 hours and keep the other copy in the LI election committee. The proceedings should be signed by all the members of the election committee.

If over half of the members attend the election, the result of the vote shall be effective according to Article 65 of the regulation of the election.

The final decision concerning the elected will be intricate and someone my have some doubts about it in certain cases.

Assuming that the population of NAK-[illegible]LI, [illegible]UN, [illegible] county, South [illegible] province is 250, 5 people's committee members. shall be elected according to Article 51 of the regulation of the election.

Let us suppose that the number of voters registered in NAK-[illegible] voter's list is 500, and the number of candidates nominated at the NAK-[illegible] LI electors general meeting is 7.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(That is a.b.c.d.e.f.g.) and over half of the voters attend the election.

In this case, assuming that the number of votes for A is 150, the number of votes for B is 10, that for C is 50, that for D is 90, that for E is 20, that for F is 40, that for G is 70.

A,C,D,F,G, shall be elected in A,D,G,C,F order.

In such cases, it is very easy to elect LI people's committee members, but it is intricate when there are many candidates who received the same number of votes. That is assuming that A received 20 votes, B received 150 votes, C received 40, D recieved 70, E and F received 40 and G received 50. There is no doubt that A, D and G shall be elected, but C, E, and F received the same number of votes when only two more members are to be elected. In such a case, the LI election committee should carry out a new election puting forward C,E and F as new candidates and elect two members out of the three according to the above mentioned method of voting.

No one but representatives of U.F. political and political and social parties and newspapermen permitted by the LI election committee can enter the office room where the election committee members count the number of votes.

Anyone who counterfiets the ballot-papers, and casts votes twice or calculates the number of votes inaccurately shall be given a under 3-year or a under 5-year jail sentence according to Article 6[illegible] of the regulation of the election.

This Article is applicable to offenders not only at the election of people's committee members for LI, but also at the election of people's committee members for LI(Dong).

The results of the election of people's committee members for LI(Dong) should be recorded in proceedings and signed by LI election committee members and announced. Then, the LI election committee should issue the certificate of election.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONCLUSION

The regulation of the election of people's committee members for MYUN and LI is as stated above, every voter, especially every election committee member ust understand the significance and depth of the regulation.

Members of the Labor arty,the Democratic arty, the Tchawndokyo olitical riend's arty, the Democratic outh's Alliance, the armer's Alliance and the omen's Alliance should campai n for the election.

hey should help the people's committee and the election committee by explaining the regulation to every voter and help them carry out the election sucessfully.

e must make farmers participate in the practical tasks of our state through the election and elect competent farmers to be members of MYUN and LI People's Committee.

he ay of the election of people's committee members for MYUN is the first anniversary of the promulgation of the land reformation law.

armers who have received lands from the people's committee must not forget t at they have received lands, and t at to cast a vote for the sake of the land reformation and lands distributed to them.

he election of people's committee members for MYUN and LI will consolidate firmly the supreme power of the people's committee and complete the democratization of local government organs and transform the MYUN and LI people's committee into a permanent people's government organ.

rinted on 19 January 1947
ublished on 20 anuary 1947

dited and published by A , J JL, I aik oung

The Central lection ommittee
TOSAN Li, City of

rint d by TOSAN ai eung
-D Shin oon of ice

No. 10, T Li, City of .

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

12 June 1947

ORDINANCE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICTS, TOWNS (AND SMALLER SECTIONS WITHIN TOWNS CALLED DONGO) IN NORTH KOREA.

315th Intell Det

SECRET

CHAPTER I

The foundation of the principles of election.

Article I. All citizens in North KOREA, who are over 20 years, except those who are mentally unstable or have their right of election taken by the judgment of the court, hold the right of voting and being elected, without distinction of estate, knowledge, place of residence or religion. Pro-Japanese cannot hold the right, and those who are regarded as pro-Japanese are shown in the following:
1. All advisors of the Chosun Prioy Council of the Chosun General Government.
2. Those who have been members of the Provincial or City Assemblies.
3. Those who have been in charge of the Chosun General Government or provincial government in the Japanese days.
4. The policemen of the Japanese days, and those who were responsible people at the procuratrial office or court.
5. Those who have dedicated war foods, industrious resource and other economic convenience to the Japanese sovereign with a purpose of helping JAPAN voluntarily.
6. Those who have been heads or faithful leaders of the pro-Japanese political party or organization before 15 Aug 1945.

Article II. The female who are over 20 years of age hold the right of voting and being elected the same as the male.

Article III. The election of the commissioners of People's Commission of districts and wards in North KOREA, that is all citizens will vote for one person, and they will vote equally.

Article IV. The election is a direct one; that is, the citizens will elect the commissioners of the People's Commission directly.

Article V. The vote for the election of the commissioners shall be secret.

Article VI. The right of nominating candidates for commissioner shall be given to the will of the citizens of Districts and Wards of the democratic political parties and organizations which have been registered by the North Korean Provisional People's Commission.

Article VII. Those who are foreigners, living in North KOREA, cannot hold the right of joining the election and becoming a commissioner of the People's Commission.

Article VIII. Expense for electing the commissioners will be paid for the estimate of the Provincial Commissions in North KOREA.

CHAPTER II

Register of names of voters.

Article IX. The register of the names of voters shall register all citizens who are over 20 years of age the day of the election, and who live in the district or ward permanently or provisionally. The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



register shall be made individually for each district and ward in order to elect the commissioners of each district and wards People's Commissions.

Article X. The pro-Japanese shall not be on the register of voters. Those who had their right of election taken by the judgment of the court shall not be able to register till the date judged by the court. Those who are concluded mentally unstable and those who are not over 20 years are to be dealt with in the same manner.
(Note: The pro-Japanese shall be concluded by the Provincial People's Commission.)

Article XI. Each wards People's Commission shall make the register of the voters of its commissioners to be elected. Each district of the election shall make the register of the voters.

Article XII. The register shall be made according to the form settled by the Central Commission of Election, and after describing the name, age and address of the voter in the order of Ka, Na, Da. (Translator's note: This order is Korean alphabetic one), it shall be signed by the chief and the head clerk of the district People's Commission.
(Note: District People's Commission will make the register for the chief of the ward Commission).

Article XIII. Ward Commission of Election and each Commission of the electoral district shall open the register 20 days before the election date.

Article XIV. The application for correcting the errors shown on the register (such as, not being registered, name miswritten, the loser of the right of being registered and etc.) shall be presented to the district People's Commission, that shall decide the outcome within 5 days after consideration. If the applicants regard the decision of the district People's Commission as unjustice to him, he will be able to request to a higher commission, which will perform the final decision with 3 days after consideration.

CHAPTER III
Electoral District.

Article XV. The election of the commissioners of the district People's Commission shall be executed by sectioning the election into electoral districts. The election of the commissioners of the ward People's Commission shall be executed at the electoral region of each ward.

Article XVI. The electoral districts of the election of the commissioners of each district People's Commission shall be as follows:
A. In the districts of which population is 3,000 to 5,000 - divide the election into units of 300 as an electoral district.
B. In districts of which the population is over 10,000 - the units shall be 700.
C. In districts which the population is 5000 to 10,000 - the units shall be 500.
D. In districts of which the population is over 20,000 - the units shall be 1,000.

Article XVII. District People's Commission will organize the electoral districts, which shall be recognized by County-Provincial People's Commission. The organization of the electoral districts shall be completed 40 days prior to the election.

CHAPTER IV.

Electoral Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article XVIII. In order to complete the election within a given time, the following electoral commissions shall be organized.
A. The Central Electoral Commission shall be organized in North KOREA Provisional People's Commission.
B. Provincial Electoral Commission.
C. Town-provincial Electoral Commission.
D. District Electoral Commission.
E. Electoral Commission of each electoral district to lead the election of the commissioners of the district People's Commission.
F. Electoral Commission of the wards.

Article XIX. The business which shall be executed by the Central Electoral Commission in the Provisional People's Commission is as follows:
A. Deciding the form of ballot-box, the form of recording the conference of the ward electoral commission, the form of stamp of the electoral commission, and the form of certification of election.
B. Watching whether this ordinance of election is exercised correctly in every district in North KOREA.
C. Supporting and watching the business of the provincial electoral commission.
D. Collecting the results of election all over North KOREA.

Article XX. The business which shall be executed by the provincial electoral commission is as follows:
A. Supporting and watching the business of town, districts and wards electoral commission.
B. Watching whether this ordinance of election is exercised correctly or not in the province.
C. Supplying the electoral material such as the vote and others to the town electoral commission.
D. Deciding the results of election according to the reports of the town electoral commission.

Article XXI. The business which shall be executed by the town and district electoral commission is as follows:
A. Support the business of the district commission ward electoral commission.
B. Watching whether this ordinance of election is exercised correctly in the town, districts and its wards.
C. Supplying the form of electoral documents to electoral districts and district and its wards.
D. Watching whether the organization of electoral district commission and the electoral commission in the district and its ward execute it or not.
E. Collecting and counting the results of the election according to the reports of the electoral commission of each district and ward.

Article XXII. The business which shall be executed by the organization of each electoral district electing the commissioners of the district People's Commission is as follows:
A. Register the candidates nominated by the district by this ordinance.
B. Calculating the votes at its district and deciding the results of the election.
C. Giving a certificate of election to the district chief commissioner of the People's Commission.
D. Watching whether the register of names of voters of its district made correctly or not.
E. Explaining the ordinance and propaganda of the election to the voter of its district.
F. Preparation of the electing station in its district.
G. Receiving the votes and calculating the number of votes for each candidate.

Article XXIII. The business which shall be executed by the ward electoral commission is as follows:
A. Inspecting whether the ballot-list of the ward electoral commission is made correctly or not.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

B. Explaining the proceedings and the methods of election to the voters.
C. Settling the electing station of the ward and preparing the ballot-box and voting cards.
D. Collecting the votes and calculating the number of votes for each candidate.
E. Giving the certificate of election to the elected people.

Article XXIV. The Central Electoral Commission shall be organized 2 months prior to the election, the provincial commission 55 days prior, the town and district commission 50 days prior, and the commission of electoral district shall be organized 40 days prior to the election. The Central Commission shall hold 11 persons, the provincial commission 7 persons, the town commission 9 persons, the district commission 7 persons, and the commission of the electoral district and wards shall hold 5 persons. The members of each electoral commission shall be composed of the superior representatives of all democratic parties and social organizations, by the people's commission of every class.

Article XXV. The member of each ward electoral commission shall be elected at the general meeting of its commission one month prior to the election. The proceeding of the majority, but, in case of a tie, they shall be decided by the chairman.

CHAPTER I.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES

The proceedings of nominating candidates.

Article XXVI. The right of nominating candidates for commissioners of the district People's Commission is given to the will of the voters of the ward, all democratic parties, social organizations and assemblies registered by the North KOREA Provisional People's Commission.

Article XXVII. Every democratic party or social organization holds the right of nominating its own candidates.
(Note: The commissioner of the electoral commission of the electoral district shall not be eligible for nomination as a candidate for commission of the district people's commission in his own district.

Article XXVIII. The candidates nominated by the ordinance shall be registered by the commission of the electoral district 20 days prior to the election.

Article XXIX. The proper meeting of the voters, the democratic parties and social organizations, at which the candidates are nominated, shall present following documents to his own districts:
A. The record of the conference at which the candidates were nominated shall be described by the name of the chairman and the clerk. The record shall be described by the name of the organization nominating the candidate, and its address, the location of the meeting, time, number of people present, names of the candidates, their age, address, the political party or social organization to which they belong, and their occupation.
B. The written recognization of the candidate stating that he will accept the nomination of the organization at the electoral district.

Article XXX. The commission of the electoral district shall advertise the names, age, occupation and political party or social organization to which the candidates belong. The candidates registered by the commission through the methods of radio service, and other methods, 15 days prior to the election.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Article XXXI. All the democratic parties, social organizations and the voters hold the liberty of propagandising their candidates through newspapers and radios, making use of public meetings and conferences.

Article XXXII. The candidate for commissioner of the district People's Commission shall be able to vote at only one electoral district.

Article XXXIII. Only one candidate shall be elected in each unit of the electoral district.

## CHAPTER VI.

The proceedings of electing the commissioners of the district people's commission and its results.

Article XXXIV. The electoral commission has the duty to advertise the [illegible] of election to the voters.

Article XXXV. The electing station shall be prepared and facilitated previously. The office of the commission of electoral district will have a special room.

Article XXXVI. Every voter shall put the votes into a ballot-box secretly. Every voter will be able to vote for a candidate of the district people's commission. The ballot-boxes shall be placed for the seats of each. Whereas one of the boxes shall be colored white, which means approbation, and the other shall be black, which means opposition.

Article XXXVII. The election shall proceed according to the electoral commission, showing the certificate of citizenship to the chief of the commissioner, who will be inspected by the chief of the commissioner and then receive his vote for the commissioner of the district people's commission. The voter shall approach the ballot-boxes, and put the vote into the box of the candidate he chooses. (Note: Not understandable -- if he votes for more than two candidates at one time, he shall put his vote into the ballot-boxes of other candidates...)

Article XXXVIII. Every voter able to right of voting for candidate in electing the commissioners of the electoral people's commission.

Article XXXIX. Impregnable [illegible] place where the election is being held by the police.

Article XL. Voting shall [illegible] world over.

Article XLI. The commission of the electoral district shall record the results of the election, opening the ballot-box and comparing the number of votes put in with the number of the voters on voter's according to the register.

Article XLII. The votes which are incorrect shall be regarded as invalid.

Article XLIII. In case of suspection of the correctness of the vote, the commission of the electoral district shall decide it by voting openly and recording it.

Article XLIV. The commission of the electoral district shall take two sheets of the record of the results of the election according to form; this record shall be signed and stamped by the commissioners.

Article XLV. While the calculation of the votes at the election is being done, only the commissioners of the electoral district, two journalists are permitted to join the district electoral commission, and the representatives of all the democratic parties and organizations shall join the election.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article XXXXVI. The commission of the electoral districts shall calculate the votes. The commission shall calculate the votes for each candidate and make two records of the results according to the form, one of which shall be sent to the district electoral commission within 48 hours, and the other shall be preserved at the commission of the electoral district. The record shall be signed and stamped by all the commissioners.

Article XXXXVII. The candidate who received the highest number of vote shall be recognized as the elected person. However, if the number does not exceed half of the voters votes, it shall be invalid.

Article XXXXVIII. If no one received the number of the above ARticle XXXXVII, the commission shall indicate this fact in its record, report it to the district electoral commission, which shall report it to the provincial commission, which shall report it to the Central commission. The re-election shall be executed within one month of the election. The candidates for the re-election shall be the two candidates who received the largest number of votes. If only one candidate was voted for at the election, at the re-election, there shall be new candidates nominated according to the preceeding ordained ordinance.

CHAPTER II

ELECTION COMMISSION.

CHAPTER VII

Ordinance of the election of commissioners, preceeding of the nominating of candidates, voting, and confirmation of the results of election.

Article LI. The ward electoral commission should advertise the voting date at least 10 days prior to the election.

Article LI. The commission shall select the voting place and appoint person for its office.

Article LII. The number of commissioners shall be 5 persons at the ward which has a population of less than 1,000, and at ward who's population is more than 1,000 shall have 7 commissioners.

Article LII. The election of the commissioners of the ward People's Commission in North KOREA shall be finished within two days, of which the date shall be decided by the North KOREA Provisional People's Commission.

Article LIII. The first day of the election, the chief of the electoral commission shall hold a general meeting of the voters from 9 AM to 10 AM and call the roll of the voters by the register and mark it. Only the voters who hold the right ordained by this ordinance will be able to join the general meeting. At this meeting, the representatives of the higher people's commission, political parties and social organizations will be able to join. The chief shall state the opening of the meeting, which shall be held by in the presence of more than half of the voters. After the statement of opening the meeting, by the chief of the ward, a report of the results of business since Aug 15 1945 shall be read. After the report and discussion on it, the chief of the ward electoral commission shall read the ordinance of the ward People's Commission and announce the number of commissioners to be elected according to the ordinance. The general meeting shall begin to nominate the candidates. The right of nominating candidates shall be held by every voter. The number of the candidates shall not be limited, but when there are enough candidates nominated at the meeting it shall be stopped. The stopping of the nominator shall be done by letting the voters raise their hands openly. After the nomination of the candidates have finished, the chief shall propose to discuss each candidate. After the discussion, the electoral chief decides whether

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

or not the candidates are to be registered for voting, or revoked, by the decision of the majority raising their hands, for each candidate. After the discussion on the candidates nominated, the chief announces that the voting of the candidate shall be executed that day or the next. The head clerk of the electoral commission shall record the results of the discussion and raising of hands for each candidate individually. This record shall be signed by the chief and the head clerk. (Note: The commissioners of the ward electoral commission will be candidates for the commissioners of their own ward People's Commission.)

Article LIV. Voting for the candidates shall be executed as follows: Appointing a special room at which the voting shall be done, place two kinds of ballot-boxes, one of which shall be white, and the other shall be black, [illegible] disagreeing votes. [illegible] ring the box with a screen in order to cut off the scene of the voter's motions. The voter shall enter the voting room, show certificate of citizenship to the electoral chief or the electoral commissioner, and after inspection he will receive the vote according to the order of the register of the candidates nominated. The voter shall approach the ballot-[illegible] he agrees with the candidate written on it, or put it into the black box when he disagrees. The voter shall follow the same proceedings for the next candidate, and the proceeding of voting for other candidates shall be the same as above. If the voter is not an illiot, he shall be able to vote for any candidate every time. The electoral commission shall write the name of each candidate on the vote before the results of the election [illegible] so it can be counted more easily. In order to do like the above, the commission, after receiving the votes from the district electoral commission, shall [illegible] votes to each candidate equally, and let him write his name on the votes distributed to him. The number of votes necessary [illegible] by the law. Accordingly, the votes of the voters of the ward [illegible] by the law.

Article LV. [illegible] shall [illegible] room. [illegible] from the [illegible] number of votes. [illegible] the [illegible] correctness, voting openly [illegible].

Article LVI. The commission shall [illegible] candidate and record it [illegible].

Article LVII. The electoral commission shall [illegible] results of election according [illegible] shall be signed by every commissioner.

Article LVIII. Only the commissioners [illegible] representatives of the political [illegible] organization of [illegible] electoral commission of the district [illegible] the counting of the votes is being held.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article LXIII. The electoral commission of the ward shall make two sheet record, according to the form ordained, after calculating the votes for each candidate, one of which shall be sent to the district electoral commission within 48 hours, and the others shall be preserved at the ward commission. This record shall be signed by every commission.

Article LXIV. When the member of the ward people's Commission is composed of 5 persons, the 5 candidates who received the highest number of votes shall be recognized as elected.

Article LXV. When half of the voters of the ward join the election, the results of that election shall be recognized as effective.

Article LXVI. If anyone forges a vote or plans to vote twice, he shall be sent to the People's judgment and sent to penal servitude of less than 3 years. Any commissioner of electoral commission who forges the electoral documents or miscounts the votes intentionally shall be sent to penal servitude for less than 3 years.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Law
Election file
w emp.

# STATUE OF ELECTIONS TO THE U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET

(Approved by Order of the Presidium
of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet,
11 October, 1945)

With appendix of sample document forms set forth by the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and by the Central Elective Commission, and other necessary explanations.

"REPORT EDITION OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET",
MOSCOW, 1945

The present edition of "Statute of Elections into the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet", with an appendix of sample document forms, set forth by the Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and of the Central Elective Commission, as well as other necessary explanations, was prepared for publication by the Department of Justice attached to the Secretariat of the Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

## CHAPTER I

## Electoral System

Article 1. According to Article 134 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, the deputies to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, are elected by the voters on the basis of universal, equal and direct vote by secret ballot.

Article 2. According to Article 135 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, the election of deputies is universal: all citizens of U.S.S.R., upon reaching the age of 18, regardless of race, nationality, sex, religion, education, residence, social background, personal property and former activities, with the exception of insane persons and persons convicted by court and deprived of voting privileges, have the right to participate in elections of the deputies to the Supreme

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 3. Any citizen of the U.S.S.R. upon reaching the age of 23, regardless of race, nationality, sex, religion, education, residence, social background, personal property and former activities, can be elected as a deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

Article 4. According to Article 136 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, the election of the deputies is equal: every citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in the elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on equal basis.

Article 5. According to Article 137 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, women participate in the elections and can be elected to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on equal rights with men.

Article 6. According to Article 138 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, citizens in the ranks of the Red Army, have the right to vote and be elected to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet the same as all other citizens.

Article 7. According to Article 139 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, election of deputies is direct: election of deputies to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is conducted by means of direct voting.

Article 8. According to Article 140 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, voting during the elections of the deputies to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet is secret.

Article 9. Persons, living in the U.S.S.R. territory, who are not citizens of the U.S.S.R., but who are citizens or nationals of foreign countries, have no right to vote or to be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 10. According to Article 141 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution, candidates in the elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet are nominated according to electoral districts.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 11. Expenses connected with the elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet are paid by the Government.

In Chapter I "Statute of elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet" the fundamental principles of the Soviet electoral system are set forth, in accordance with Chapter XI of the U.S.S.R. Constitution. In the following Chapters of the "Statute", the rules, defining the order of organizing and conducting elections to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, are set forth.

Article 3 of "The Statute" is added in accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. of 10 October, 1945, regarding the age limit of the U.S.S.R. citizens, elected to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet ("Report of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet" №72, 12 October, 1945).

Article 9 of "The Statute" establishes that persons, living on the U.S.S.R. territory but who are not citizens of the U.S.S.R., have no right to participate in the elections, nor to be elected to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. To this category belong persons of foreign citizenship or nationality, as well as persons without any citizenship.

## CHAPTER II

## List of Voters

Article 12. Into the lists of voters are included all the citizens who reached the age of 18 prior to the day of elections, who have the right to vote and who live permanently or temporarily on the territory of the given Soviet.

Voters are included in the lists according to their place of residence (permanent or temporary).

Lists of voters must be compiled in accordance with records kept in the registers of inhabitants of a house and in rural communities in accordance with records kept in the books

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

of farmsteads (homesteads) and in the lists of temporary residents.

Persons, who are 18 years old at the time of elections are included in the records of voters, with indication of the year, month and day of their birth In case no definite data is available in the Soviet of the working people's Deputies concerning date and month of birth of a voter, who will become 18 years of age by the day of election, it will be assumed that the voter was born on the 1st of January of the corresponding year. Decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, 3 October 1937 "On the Order of inclusion in the electoral list of persons of 18 years of age." Persons over 18 years of age are included in the lists of voters with indication only of the year of their birth.

Article 13. No voter can be included in more than one electoral list.

Article 14. Persons who are deprived of their suffrage rights by the decision of the court, for the period indicated by the court verdict for the loss of voting privileges, as well as persons who are considered insane by the established order of the law, are not included in the lists of voters.

Persons having criminal record or serving, but who are not deprived of the right to vote and who are not imprisoned, are included in the lists of voters on equal basis.

In the lists of voters are also included persons who are on trial, but who are not under arrest, provided they are not deprived of their suffrage rights by a decision of the court. (Degree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, December 1, 1945, "On inclusion in the lists of voters of persons who have a criminal record, or those who are on trial.")

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Special settlers, including those emigrated during war-time from one district of the USSR to another, are included in the lists of voters on equal basis. (Degree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, December 1, 1945 "On inclusion of special settlers in the lists of voters.")

Omission from the lists of voters of certain persons such as insane persons, or exclusion of such persons from the lists, may take place only on the basis of the following documents:

a) A decision or a verdict of the court, based upon the corresponding records of psycho-judicial examination.

b) Lists presented by the regional (territorial) or city health departments, concerning persons in psychiatric hospitals and sanitariums. The lists of persons, who are declared insane by the health departments, are forwarded to the respective executive committees of the Soviets of the working people's deputies, who compile the lists of voters.

In all other cases omission of certain persons from the lists of voters on the grounds of insanity may take place only on the basis of the record of examination of such persons by medical commissions, appointed by the regional (territorial) or city health departments, upon request of the executive committees of the Soviets of the working people's deputies, who compile the lists of voters.

Complaints concerning omission or exclusion from the lists of voters are settled in the order established by the articles 21-23 of the "Statute".

Article 15. The lists of voters are compiled in cities by the executive committees of urban Soviets of working people's deputies, in towns with district divisions by the executive committees of the district Soviets, in hamlets - by the executive committees of the hamlet Soviets, in rural localities

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

by the executive committees of the rural locality Soviets (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) or valost Soviets of the working people's deputies.

For the purpose of compiling the lists of voters, the executive committees of the Soviets of working people's deputies can invite active members from Soviet unions, trade unions and the Young Communist League, of government office workers, and social organizations, teachers, students, pupils of upper grades of middle schools, etc.

The executive committees of the Soviets of working people's deputies must guarantee that all the voters be included in the lists of voters.

The lists of voters of electoral districts set up in accordance with the article 34 of the "Statute" in medical establishments, are compiled by the executive committees of the Soviet of working people's deputies, on those territory these establishments are situated.

In the lists of voters of electoral districts, set up in hospitals, maternity homes, sanitoriums and other medical establishments should be included both patients who have sufferage rights and who are hospitalized on election day and medical personnel, who are on duty on election day. (Decree of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, November 1, 1937, "On organization of electoral districts in hospitals, maternity homes, sanitoriums, homes for disabled and other medical establishments.)

Article 16. Lists of voters who are in the armed forces or army units, are prepared upon recommendation of the commanding officer. All the rest of the military personnel are entered in the lists of electors according to the place of residence by respective executive committees of the Soviet of working people's deputies.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The lists of voters who are in the armed forces and military units of the Red Army, Navy and the armies of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, (NKVD) are prepared upon the recommendation of the commanding officer of the group or unit. All the rest of the military personnel, not attached to the armed groups or military units, but attached to the military institutions (administration, military commissariat, commandant's offices, etc.) are entered in the lists of voters according to the place of residence by the executive committees of the Soviet of working people's deputies.

The commanding officers of the military groups and military units, upon agreement with the corresponding executive committees of the Soviets of working people's deputies, may enter in the lists of voters of electoral districts of military groups and military units, volunteer workers and members of the families of military personnel, when they reside in the territory of military terms or with military groups or army units, as well as when volunteer workers and members of the families of military personnel reside in the districts of army billeting groups, removed from civilian residential districts.

Article 17. The lists of voters are prepared for each electoral district according to the form, approved by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in alphabetical order giving the surname, full given name, age and place of residence of the voter, and are signed by the chairman and secretary of the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies.

The list forms of voters (see appendix #1) are printed in the languages of the united and autonomous republics and are filled out in the language of the national group comprising

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the majority of the population of a given electoral district. The lists of voters must be written in elegible handwriting in ink or must be typewritten.

At the head of the list of voters must be included the names of rural localities, towns, districts, territory (region) and republic. The numbers of electoral districts for elections to the council of the Union and for elections to the council of nationalities are designated separately because each electoral district has a separate number according to the electoral district for elections to the Council of the Union and a separate number for electoral district for elections to the council of nationalities from a united republic.

In the autonomous republics, autonomous regions and autonomous districts, it is necessary also, to indicate the number of electoral precincts according to electoral districts for elections to the council of nationalities from autonomous republics, autonomous regions or national areas.

The numbers and names of electoral districts are also indicated at the beginning of the list of voters.

During the compilation of the list of voters in the line "Vote on distribution of bulletins" no notations will be made; on this line on election day the word "yes" is inserted to indicate the receipt of the election ballots by the voter. In the remaining spaces on this line checks are made in the case of reballoting or repeat elections.

In the column marked "Remarks" brief statement is made regarding reasons for exclusion from the list of one or another of the voters.

Article 18. Thirty days prior to elections, the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies will post the list of voters for public inspection or will guarantee to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the voters the possibility of acquainting themselves with these lists on the premises of the Soviet or electoral district.

The lists of voters are compiled by the executive committees of the Soviets of working people's deputies in not less than 3 copies from each electoral district. The original is kept in the Soviet of working people's deputies; the second copy is posted for public inspection or is placed on the premises of the Soviet or of the electoral district for the purpose of acquainting the voters with this list, and the third copy, checked and corrected, is handed to the district electoral commission the day before elections.

The printed forms of the lists of voters, as a rule, are filled out on both sides, except for the copies intended for posting, which are filled out on one side only.

On the premises where the lists of voters are posted for general review and study, it is recommended to have members of the district executive commissions and responsible workers of the Soviet of working people's deputies on duty for the purpose of giving explanations and information regarding the lists, as well as for acceptance written and oral statements concerning irregularities in the lists of voters (see explanation for Article 53 of the "Statute".)

In the armed forces the lists of voters from army personnel are posted for public inspection inside the barracks according to classification. The lists of voters from the ranks of volunteer workers, members of the families of military personnel, as well as other voters, included in the lists of voters of electoral districts, military units and army groups, are posted for inspection separately from the lists of military personnel.

Article 19. The original lists of voters are kept

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

correspondingly in the Soviet of working people's deputies and in the military groups or army units.

The responsibility for the security of the original lists rests with the chairman of the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies, and in the military groups and army units in the commanding officer of the military group or army unit.

Article 20. If a voter changes his place of residence between the time of publication of the list of voters and the day of election, the corresponding executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies gives him, according to a form determined by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a "Certificate for the right to vote" and marks "deleted" in the list of voters; the voter is entered in the list of voters in the district of his new residence (permanent or temporary) upon presentation of a "certificate of the right to vote" as well as proof of his identity.

"A certificate of the right to vote" (see appendix #2) is issued by the executive committee of the Soviet working people's deputies upon signature of the chairman and secretary of the executive committee on the basis of a written or oral request of a voter. In the column of the list of voters marked "A note on issuing of certificate of the right to vote" a note is made of renoval of a voter from a given electral district.

"A certificate of the right to vote" is given to a voter from the moment of publication of the lists of voters up to election day.

In the military groups and army units, a "certificate of the right to vote" is issued upon signature of the commanding officer of military group or army unit.

Individuals having a "certificate of the right to vote" and arriving at a new place of residence (permanent or

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

temporary) before election day, are entered into the lists of voters by the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies. A "certificate of the right to vote" is attached to the list of voters.

Individuals, who appear on election day on the premises of the electoral district with a "certificate of the right to vote" are entered by the district executive committee in the list of voters, who presented a "certificate of the right to vote". This list is signed by the chairman and the secretary of the district electoral commission (see appendix #3).

Article 21. Report of irregularities in the list of voters, omission from the list, exclusion from the list, altering of surname and full given name and an improper entry in the list of individuals who forfeited their right to vote, are submitted to the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies, which published the lists, and which must examine every report of an irregularity in the list of voters within a three-day period.

Article 22. Upon examination of the report of an irregularity in the list of voters, the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies must make necessary corrections in the list of voters, or give the declarer a written statement of the reasons for declining his report.

Reports of irregularities in the list of voters may be submitted to the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies directly, or through the district electoral commission. All corrections in the lists of voters must be made by the executive committee immediately upon arriving at a corresponding decision.

The executive committees of the Soviet of working people's deputies will formulate only those decisions that pertain to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

improper entry in the list of voters or an improper exclusion from the lists. All other corrections (alteration of surname, full given name, inaccuracy in indicating place of residence) are entered in the lists of voters on the basis of the submitted documents without the formulation of these corrections by protocol decisions of the executive committees of the Soviet of working people's deputies.

If on election day a court decision is received of the denial of the right to vote of an individual, then, in such a case, the necessary corrections are made in the list of voters by the district electral commission.

Reports of any irregularity in the lists of voters of electral districts of military groups and army units are submitted to the commanding officers who signed the lists of voters; the commanding officers must examine each report of irregularities in the list of voters within a three-day period.

In case of disagreement with the decision of the commanding officer, the declarer may submit the complaint to the superior commanding officer, who must examine this complaint within a three-day period, and give his decision immediately to the declarer and to the corresponding commanding officer of the military group or army unit. The decision of the superior commanding officer is final.

Article 23. In case of disagreement with the decision of the executive committee of Soviet of working people's deputies, on the question of irregularities in the list of voters the declarer may send a complaint to the people's court, which, within a three-day period, must in an open court session, with the summons of the declarer and the representative of the executive committee of the Soviet examine this complaint and immediately notify both the complainant and the executive

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

committee of the Soviet of its decision. The decision of the people's court is final.

Complaints of declining of reports on irregularities in the list of voters by the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies are sulmitted to the people's court which has jurisdiction of a corresponding electoral district.

The people's courts handle complaints of persons, who declare that the executive committee of the Soviet working people's deputies permitted irregularities concerning them during the compilation of the list of voters, as well as the complaints of citizen, who declare that in the list of voters one or another person having no voting rights was incorrectly included, or a person who had voting rights was not included.

Complaints concerning irregularities in the lists of voters are examined by the people's court in an oper court session. A decision of the people's court on every complaint is announced at the same court session.

The people's court must give a copy of court's decision to the declarer as well as to the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies. Corrections in the list of voters in conformity with the court decision are made immediately by the executive committee of the Soviet of working people's deputies. A copy of the decision of the people's court is kept together with the original list of voters.

## CHAPTER III

## Electoral Districts for Elections to the Council of Union and the Council of Nationalities.

Article 24. In accordance with Article 34 of the USSR Constitution, the Council of Union is elected by the citizens of the USSR according to the electoral districts formed on the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

basis of 300 thousand population per district. One deputy is elected from each electoral district for elections to the Council of Union.

Article 25. In accordance with Article 35 of the USSR Constitution, the Council of Nationalities is elected by the citizens of the USSR from united and autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas.

Electoral districts for elections to the Council of Nationalities are formed on the following basis:

25 areas in each union republic
11 areas in each autonomous republic
5 areas in each autonomous region and
1 electoral district in each national area

One deputy is elected from each electoral district for elections to the Council of Nationalities.

Article 26. The establishment of electoral districts for elections to the Council of Union and to the Council of Nationalities is done by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR.

The list of electoral districts for elections to the Council of Union and to the Council of Nationalities is published by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR not later than two months prior to election day.

Each electoral district for elections to the Council of Union and each electoral district for elections to the Council of Nationalities from a union republic, autonomous republic, autonomous region and national area has its number established by the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

## CHAPTER IV

## Electoral Districts.

Article 27. For receiving of electoral ballots and of vote count, the territory of cities and districts included in electoral districts, is divided into electoral precincts, common for elections to the Council of Union and the Council of Nationalities.

Article 28. The establishment of electoral precincts is done in the cities - by the executive committees of city Soviets of working people's deputies; in cities with precinct division--by the executive committees of the precinct Soviets of working people's deputies; in rural localities - by the executive committees of district and county Soviets of working people's deputies.

The establishment of electoral precincts is done not later than 45 days prior to elections.

Article 29. In cities, industrial centers, as well as in villages and in the territories of village Soviets, in which population is not more than 2,000, electoral precincts are established on the basis of one electoral precinct for from 1500 to 3000 persons.

Article 30. A territory of a village Soviet in which population is not more than 2,000, comprises, as a rule, one electoral district; in such sparsely villages, hamlet, and in which population is less than 500 but not more than 2,000; a separate electoral precinct is established. In villages or in a group of villages having less than 500 population but not less than 300, in cases when the distance from such villages to the center of an electoral precinct exceeds 12 kilometers, separate electoral precincts may be formed.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 31. In remote northern and eastern districts, where small settlements predominate, the establishment of electoral precincts in which population is not less than 100, is permissible.

In national regions of the north as well as in mountain and nomadic regions, electoral districts may be established, in which population is less than 100, but not less than 50.

According to the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR of December 12, 1945, in the islands and winter outposts of the extreme north, and in nomad camps, the establishment of electoral precincts with population of less than 50, but not less than 25 is permissible, as an exception.

Electoral districts are established according to the territorial principle, that is, according to the place of residence of voters. The establishment of electoral precincts according to industrial principle by production enterprises and institutions is not permissible. Each voter votes not according to his place of work, but in an electoral precinct according to his place of residence.

Arbitrary deviation from the norms of population established by the "Statute" for the establishment of electoral districts is not permissible. In establishing electoral districts and determining the location of polls, it is necessary to keep in mind the creation of maximum conveniences for voters. For this purpose it is necessary to provide the best, adequately equipped buildings (clubs, buildings for Soviet institutions), which should be set up in the center of electoral precincts.

During the establishment of electoral districts, it is necessary to foresee that all the populated centers are included in electoral districts. In decisions of the executive committees of the Council of Working People's Deputies concerning

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the establishment of electoral precincts, all villages and settlements must be fully enumerated; while in the cities - blocks, streets and houses, included in a given electoral district, and the boundaries of each electoral district must be precisely indicated.

The lists of electoral precincts, established by the executive committees of the corresponding Soviets must be published in district newspapers, and the lists of electoral precincts established in regional centers, - in city and regional newspapers.

Article 32. Military groups and army units comprise separate electoral precincts with not less than 50 and not more than 3000 voters, who are included in the electoral district according to the place where a unit or an army group is stationed.

Electoral precincts in military groups and army units are formed by the commanding officers of military groups and army units by Military Councils of armies and military districts after reaching coordination with the corresponding executive committees of the Councils of Working People's Deputies. The commanding officers of military groups and army units after reaching coordination with the corresponding executive committees of the Councils of Working People's Deputies may include in the electoral precincts of military groups and army units located on the territory of border districts, small populated places whose population is not sufficient for establishing of the independent electoral precinct.

Article 33. On ships which are at sea on election day and which have not less than 25 voters, separate electoral precincts may be established which will be included in electoral districts according to the place of registration of a ship.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

On ships which are at sea on election day, electoral districts are established by the executive committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies according to the place of registration of a ship.

Article 34. In hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoriums, and homes for disabled, which have not less than 50 voters, separate electoral precincts are established.

In hospitals which have several buildings, electoral precincts may be formed in separate buildings if each of them has not less than 50 voters.

Electoral precincts in hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoriums, and homes for disabled, are established by the executive committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, on the territories of which these institutions are located.

Article 35. In long distance passenger trains which are en route on election day, electoral precincts are established for acceptance of ballots from voters having "certificate for the right to vote".

An electoral precinct established in a long distance passenger train is assigned to one of the electoral districts, on the territory of which this long distance passenger train will pass on election day.

## CHAPTER V

## Electoral Committees

Article 36. The Central Electoral Committee for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consist of representatives from professional organization of workers and employees of co-operative organizations, communist party organizations, youth organizations of cultural, technical and scientific societies and other social organizations and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

workers' association, registered in the order prescribed by law as well as from groups of workers and employees, from business concerns, military personnel, from their units, from groups of peasants, from collective farms, villages and volosts, and from workers and employees of Soviet owned collective farms, from Soviet owned collective farms.

Article 37. The Central Electoral Committee is composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and 12 members, and is authorized by the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR not later than 55 days prior to elections.

Article 38. The Central Electoral Committee:

a) Supervises steady execution in the process of election according to the "Statute of Election to the Supreme Council of the USSR" in the entire territory of the USSR.

b) Examines complaints about irregular actions of electoral committees and makes final decisions regarding these complaints.

c) Determines samples of ballot boxes, form and color of electoral ballots, form for the minutes of the District electoral committee for the registration of candidates, form for the minutes for counting the votes, form for certificate of election, samples of seals of electoral committees;

d) Registers elected deputies to the Supreme Council of the USSR;

e) Turns over to the mandated committees of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities correspondence and other material pertaining to the election.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 39. In every union and autonomous republic, autonomous region and national area, electoral committees of union and autonomous republic, autonomous region and nationalarea for elections to the Council of Nationalities are established.

Article 40. Electoral Committees for elections to the Council of Nationalities are comprised of representatives from professional organizations of workers and employees, cooperative organizations, communist party organizations, youth organizations, from cultural, technical and scientific societies and other social organizations and workers' societies, registered in the order established by law; and also of representatives from committees of workers and employees from business concerns, military personnel from army units, peasants' committees from collective farms, villages and districts, from workers and employees of state farms from state farms.

Article 41. Electoral commissions of union and autonomous republic, autonomous region and national area for elections to the Council of Nationalities, consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary, and [illegible] members, and are approved by the presidium of the Supreme Soviets of union and autonomous republic and by the executive bodies of the Soviets of workers' deputies of autonomous region and national area, not later than [illegible] days before elections.

Article 42. The electoral committees of union, autonomous republic, autonomous region and national area for elections to the Council of Nationalities:

a) Supervise strict execution, throughout the territory of the Soviet of Nationalities, of the "Statute on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." in the territory of republic, autonomous republic, autonomous region and national area;

b) Examine complaints concerning irregular actions

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

of the Electoral Committees for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 43. An Areal Electoral Committee for elections to the Soviet of the Union is established in each area for elections to the Soviet of the Union.

Article 44. Areal Electoral Committees for elections to the Soviet of the Union are comprised of representatives from professional organizations of workers and employees, cooperative organizations, communist party organizations, youth organizations, from cultural, technical and scientific societies and other social organizations and workers' societies, registered in the order established by law; and also of representatives from committees of workers and employees from business concerns; from military personnel from army units, from peasants committees from collective farms, villages and volosts, from workers and employees of state farms from state farms.

Article 45. Areal Electoral Committees for elections to the Soviet of the Union consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary and 8 members, and are approved: in republics, with territorial or regional divisions, - by the Executive Committees of the Territorial and Regional Soviets of the Working People's Deputies, and in the republics without territorial or regional divisions - by the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR republics, not later than 50 days prior to elections.

Article 46. Areal electoral commission handling the elections to the Soviet of Union:

a) Supervises steady execution of the "Statute on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" during elections to the Soviet of Union on the territory of its electoral area;

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

b) Examines complaints about irregular actions of the district electoral commission and passes resolutions on these complaints;

c) Supervises timely organization of the electoral districts by the corresponding executive committees of the Soviets of the Working People.

d) Supervises timely compilation and publication of the lists of voters;

e) Registers candidates for deputies nominated according to the requirements of Constitution of the USSR and the "Statute on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR";

f) Supplies the district electoral commissions with electoral ballots for elections to the Soviet of the Union, according to established form;

g) Conducts the count of votes and determines the results of elections in the area;

h) Issues certificate of election to the elected deputy;

i) Submits to the central electoral commission documents relating to elections.

Areal electoral commission handling elections to the Soviet of the Union, sees that all electoral districts be organized not later than 45 days prior to elections. Executive committees of the Soviets of the Working People's Deputies must complete by an indicated date, the organization of electoral district s and inform the corresponding electoral commissions of this.

Areal electoral commission for elections to the Soviet of the Union, in the territory of its electoral area, assigns a separate number to each electoral district, starting from number one and ending with the number, representing a total number of electoral districts in a given electoral area.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

In the same order, the areal electoral commission for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, assigns a separate number to each electoral district.

If, for example, on the territory of an electoral area for elections, to the Soviet of the Union, there are established 250 electoral districts, then the areal electoral commission must assign to each district consecutive numbers from 1 to 250; if on the territory of the electoral area for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, there are established 2500 electoral districts, then the areal electoral commission must assign consecutive numbers from 1 to 2500 to each district as well as in cases, when several regions are included in an electoral area.

Because electoral districts are the same for elections to the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, each electoral district shall have 2 numbers; one, assigned to it by the areal electoral commission handling elections to the Soviet of the Union, and the other number assigned to it by the areal electoral commission handling the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities from the union republic.

Electoral district located on the territory of an autonomous republic, autonomous region or national area, shall have a third number, assigned to it by the corresponding areal electoral commission of an electoral area, handling the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities from autonomous republic, autonomous region or national area. In the list of voters and in the minutes of balloting of the district electoral commission, corresponding columns are provided for each of these numbers.

The assignment of numbers to the electoral districts according to area, is formulated by the decision of the areal electoral commission, which informs the executive committees

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

of the corresponding soviets as well as the district electoral commissions of the established enumeration of the electoral districts.

Areal electoral commissions must see that the lists of voters be published not later than 30 days prior to elections.

Areal electoral commissions must give daily practical help to the district electoral commissions having established a constant reliable communication. In cases, when it is not possible to establish telephone and telegraph contact with the district electoral commissions, it is necessary to use other means of communication -- airplanes, radio, couriers, depending upon the presence of means of transportation and upon local conditions. To insure uninterrupted contact between areal electoral commissions and district electoral commissions, it is necessary, that one type of communication be supplemented or duplicated by another type of communication.

Article 47. In each area conducting elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, there is established an areal electoral commission for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 48. Areal electoral committees for elections to the Council of Nationalities consist of representatives of workers and employees of professional organizations, cooperative organizations, Communist party organizations, youth organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies and other social organizations and associations of working people, which registered in accordance with the order established by law, as well as of groups of workers and white collar workers in business enterprises, representatives of army units, military personnel, of representatives from peasants meetings in collective farms, villages, of volosts, and of representatives of workers and employees of state farms from the state farms.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 49. Areal electoral committees for elections to the Council of Nationalities consist of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and eight members who are approved by the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and by the Executive Committees of the Soviets of working people's deputies of autonomous regions and national areas not later than 50 days preceding the elections.

Article 50. Areal electoral committee for election to the Council of Nationalities:

a) Supervises steady execution of the "Statute on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR" during the elections to the Council of Nationalities;

b) Examines complaints about irregular actions of district electoral corrittees and passes resolution on these complaints;

c) Supervises timely formation of electoral precincts by corresponding Executive Committees of the Soviets of working people's deputies;

d) Supervises timely compilation of lists of voters and the posting of these lists for general information;

e) Registers the candidates for deputies, nominated with the observance of the requirements of the Constitution of the USSR and the "Statute on Elections to the Council of Nationalities";

f) Supplies district electoral commissions with electoral ballots on elections to the Council of Nationalities, according to established form;

g) Conducts the count of ballots and determines the results of elections in the area;

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

h) Issues a certificate of election to the elected deputy;

i) Presents all the documents pertaining to elections correspondingly to the Electoral Commission, for elections to the Council of Nationalities of union and autonomous republic, or to the electoral commission on elections to the Council of Nationalities of autonomous region or national areas respectively.

Appropriate clarification of Article 46 of the "Statute" is given.

Article 51. District electoral commissions are comprised of representatives of workers' and employees' professional organizations, communist party organizations, youth organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies, and of other social organizations and associations of working people which registered in accordance with the order established by law; of representatives of groups of workers and white collar workers, of servicemen of army units military personnel, of collective peasants - groups from collective farms; villages and volosts; and of representatives of workers and employees of State farms from State farms.

Article 52. Precinct electoral commissions consist of representatives of workers' and employees' professional organizations, of a vice-chairman, a secretary and from [illegible] members, and in the electoral precincts with [illegible] than 300, the commission consists of a chairman, a secretary and from 2 to 5 members; these commissions are approved - in the cities by the executive committees of the [illegible] of working people's Deputies; in the cities with district subdivision - by the executive committees of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

district Soviets; in the villages - by the executive committees of county or district Soviets, not later than 40 days prior to elections.

Article 53. Precinct electoral commission:

a) accepts complaints about irregularities in the list of voters and forwards ther for examination to the executive committee of the Soviet which published the list;

b) accepts electoral ballots in electoral precincts;

c) conducts the count of votes cast for each candidate for deputies;

d) submits all material pertaining to elections correspondingly to the areal electoral commission for election to the Soviet of the Union, and to the areal electoral commission for election to the Council of Nationalities.

Complaints about irregularities in the lists of voters may be submitted not only to the executive committee of the Soviet of the Working People's Deputies, which published the list, but also to the precinct electoral commissions. The precinct electoral commissions, however, do not themselves examine the complaints, but forward them immediately for examination to the executive committee of the Soviet of the Working People's Deputies.

Article 54. Meetings of the Central electoral commission, of electoral commissions to the Council of Nationalities of Union and autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas, of area electoral commissions for election to the Soviet of the Union and of area electoral commissions for election to the Council of Nationalities, as well as of precinct electoral commissions, are considered valid, if more than half of the entire staff of the commission is present.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 55. All the questions raised in the electoral commissions are decided by straight the majority of votes; in the case of equal votes - the vote of the chairman decides the question.

Article 56. Central electoral commission, electoral commission for election to the Council of Nationalities of union and autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas, areal electoral commissions for election to the Soviet of the Union, areal electoral commissions for election to the Council of Nationalities and Precinct electoral commissions, have their own seal, according to the sample established by the central electoral commission.

The seals of the areal electoral commission and of the Precinct electoral commission is kept by the chairman of the corresponding commission.

## CHAPTER VI

## The Procedure of Nominating Candidates for Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 57. On the basis of Article 141 of the U.S.S.R. Consitution, the right to nominate candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is guaranteed to the social organizations and to associations of laborers; to communist party organizations, the professional unions, cooperative organizations, youth organizations and to cultural societies.

Article 58. The right to nominate candidates is exercised by central organs of social organizations and associations of workers, as well as by their republican, territorial, regional, district and county organs; also in general meetings of workers and employees of business concerns, by military personnel in army units in general peasants' meetings in Kolkhozes, villages

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

and volosts, and by Kovkhoz workers and employees - in Kolkhozes.

Article 59. Candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. can be voted for only in one area.

Candidate, nominated for deputy in several electoral areas, is registered only in one electoral area; i.e., in the one from which he agreed to be nominated.

Article 60. Candidates for deputies cannot be members of both the Area electoral commission for election to the Soviet Union and of the electoral commission for election to the Council of Nationalities, as well as of the Precinct electoral commissions of the area, from which they are nominated as candidates for deputies.

Members of electoral commissions for elections to the Soviet of the Union and for election to the Council of Nationalities, as well as of the Precinct electoral commissions, in case of their nomination for candidates for deputies from a given electoral area, are relieved of duties as members of the electoral commission. In other electoral areas, these persons may be members of Area and Precinct electoral commissions.

Article 61. Social organization or association of laborers, which nominated a candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., must present the following documents to the Area electoral commission:

a) Minutes of the session or meeting, at which the candidate was nominated for deputy, signed by the members of the Presidium, indicating their place of residence, name of organization, nominating the candidate, starting date, time and number of persons attending the session or the meeting of

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

nominated the candidate, besides the minutes must contain the surname and the full given name of the candidate for deputy, his age, place of residence, party affiliation and occupation;

b) Declaration of the candidate for deputy of his willingness to run for a given electoral area as a representative of an organization which nominated him.

Article 61. Not later than 30 days prior to the day of election, all social organizations or associations of workers nominating candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., must register the candidates for deputies either in the areal electoral election to the Soviet of the Union, or in the area electoral districts for election to the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 62. Areal electoral commissions for election to the Soviet of the Union and for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, must register all candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which are nominated by social organizations and associations of workers observing the requirements of the U.S.S.R. Constitution on "Statute on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R."

Candidate for deputy must be registered at the meeting of the areal electoral commission, having received from [illegible] social organizations and of association of workers, nominating the candidate, [illegible]

areal electoral commissions [illegible]

[illegible]

- 30 -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

business concerns by military personnel, in general meetings of Kolkhozes, villages and volosts peasants, laborers and employees of Sovkhozes - in Sovkhozes.

District electoral commission registers candidates for deputies to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on the condition of observing the following requirements:

A candidate must be a U.S.S.R. citizen, not deprived by court of his right to vote; a candidate must be nominated by public organizations and associations of laborers, or by general meetings of workers and white collar employees at industrial concerns by affiliated personnel in army units, meetings in kolkhozes, villages and volosts; laborers and employees of Sovkhozes - in Sovkhozes; a candidate, must be not less than 23 years of age by election day; a candidate must consent to be placed on the ballot of a given electoral district by the organization from which he was nominated; a candidate cannot be a member of this district or inactive electoral worker in the district, in which he is nominated as a candidate for deputy; a candidate, registered in an electoral district, is not subject to registration in another electoral district.

Non-observance of these conditions serves as a basis for removal by the district electoral commission from candidates for deputy.

For each candidate for deputy the district electoral commission issues a certificate of registration according to the form, established by the Central Electoral Commission. (See Appendix No. 4).

Certificate of registration is issued by the district electoral commission together with the decision of a candidate nomination consent to be placed on

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the ballot from a given electoral district; the second copy of the minutes of registration is sent to Electoral Commissions of union republics, of the national area for elections to the Council of Nationalities; the third copy of the minutes of registration is kept in the files of the District electoral commission.

Article 64. Surname, full given name, age, occupation, party affiliation of each registered candidate for deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and the name of the social organization nominating the candidate, are published correspondingly by the District electoral commission for election to the Council of the Union and by the District electoral commission for election to the Council of Nationalities, not later than 20 days prior to elections.

The decision of the District electoral commission concerning registration of a candidate for deputy must be published in the press at a specified date in compliance with the requirements of Article 44 of the "Statute".

Article 65. All the registered candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR must be included into electoral ballots.

Article 66. A refusal to register a candidate for deputy by Areal electoral commission for election to the Council of the Union, may be appealed within two days to the Central electoral commission whose decision is final.

Article 67. Refusal of Areal electoral commission for elections to the Council of Nationalities to register a candidate for deputy may be appealed within two days to the Central Commission of the Union, autonomous republic, autonomous province of the national area, and the decision of the latter may be appealed to the Central electoral commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The decision of the Central electoral commission is final.

Article 68. Areal electoral commission for elections to the Council of the Union and Areal electoral commission for elections to the Council of Nationalities must, not later than 15 days prior to elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR print and distribute electoral ballots to all Precinct electoral commissions.

Article 69. Electoral ballots are published according to the form established by the Central electoral commission, in the languages of the population of the corresponding electoral area, in a quantity sufficient to accommodate all voters.

The Central electoral commission set three colors for electoral ballots:

white - for election to the Council of the Union;

blue - for election to the Council of Nationalities from union republics;

pink - for election to the Council of Nationalities from autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas.

The Central electoral commission establishes the form of electoral ballots (see Appendixes No. 5, 6, 7).

Areal electoral commissions must provide for timely and accurate preparation of electoral ballots and furnish the Precinct electoral commissions with them. The electoral bulletins must be printed according to the form, established by the Central electoral commission.

Areal electoral commissions must take into consideration the count of population of different nationalities, living in the territory of the electoral area and then print electoral ballots in the language of the population of the corresponding

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

electoral areas.

The Areal electoral commission must beforehand establish locations where ballots will be printed, check the condition of polygraphic press (securing corresponding type, presence of typographers, etc.)

Preparation of electoral ballots is made after the registration of candidates for deputies. In preparing the electoral ballots, it is necessary to take the following into consideration:

a) The date, month and year of elections, and the name and number of the electoral district are entered in the heading of the electoral ballot to the Council of the Union;

b) In the left column of the ballot are printed the surname and the full given name of the candidates for deputies;

c) In the right column of the ballot the names of the organizations nominating the candidate for deputies are indicated;

d) Below, after the word "chairman", the name of the Areal electoral commission and the signature (initials and surname) of the chairman of the commission are printed.

In the heading of the electoral ballot for the Council of Nationalities from union republic, besides the date of elections and name and number of electoral area, the name of the union republic is also filled in, and in the electoral ballots for the Council of Nationalities from autonomous republic, autonomous region or national area, the name of the autonomous republic, autonomic region or autonomous area is filled in. The footnotes found in the samples of the electoral

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ballots for elections to the Council of Nationalities (in the blue ballot - "the name of the union republic", and in the pink ballot - "the name of the autonomous republic, region or national area are omitted during the printing of the ballots.

The electoral ballots are distributed to all the Precinct electoral commissions not later than 15 days prior to elections. In distributing the ballots, the Areal electoral commission must be guided by the number of voters from each electoral precinct.

Article 70. Each organization, nominating a candidate registered in the Areal electoral commission, as well as every U.S.S.R. citizen, has the right to campaign freely for this candidate at the meetings, in the press and by other means, according to Article 125 of the U.S.S.R. Constitution.

## CHAPTER VII

## The Voting Procedure

Article 71. Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are held only one day common to the whole of the U.S.S.R.

Article 72. The day of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is named by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR not later than two months prior to the date of elections. Elections are held during a non-working day.

Article 73. Daily, during the last 10 days prior to elections, the Precinct electoral commission publishes or announcements to the voters on specific seats through newspapers, the local place of elections.

Notification of the day and place of owing elections is done by the Precinct electoral commission through local broadcasting, by means of a wall newspaper, by leaflets, announcements at the meetings, and through other means.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

On the day of elections, the Precinct electoral commission must especially widely inform the voters of its precinct of the time and place of elections. For the purpose of informing the voters at their place of residence the Precinct electoral commission may employ active members of Soviet, professional and komsomol unions.

Article 74. Casting of votes is conducted by the voters on the day of elections from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight, according to the local standard time.

Article 75. On the day of elections, at 6 a.m., the chairman of the precinct electoral commission in the presence of its members, examines the ballot boxes and the presence of the list of voters, compiled according to established form, after which he closes and seals the ballot boxes with the seal of the commission, and invites the voters to start casting the ballots.

The chairman of the precinct electoral commission first calls for the executive committee of the Soviet of Workers Deputies, beforehand and not later than the 10 hour to election day the verified list of the voters.

The precinct electoral commission [illegible] the [illegible], who will distribute electoral ballots, make corrections in the lists of voters, supervise the order on the premises; give necessary information and explanations to the voters, determine who is going to be stationed at the ballot boxes during balloting, etc. It is necessary to foresee that there are no long lines on the period of the electoral period.

On the day prior to elections, the chairman of the precinct electoral commission together with its commission members, conducts an inspection of the premises in order to [illegible] it

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

for elections.

Article 76. In the building selected for elections, a special room is set aside for filling out the ballots, in which no one but the voters, are allowed to be present during the balloting, not even the members of the Precinct electoral commission; in allowing several voters to be present in the ballot room simultaneously, partitions or screens separating the room into sections, corresponding to the number of voters present must be provided.

The rooms, set aside for filling out of ballots, must have tables or other special impliments for writing. For filling out ballots, each room must be provided with pencils. The room for filling out ballots must be well lighted.

Article 77. Each voter casts his ballot personally, appearing for that reason at the polls. Casting of votes is done through depositing election ballots into ballot boxes.

To those voters, who, due to their physical disability cannot appear at the polls without assistance, necessary transportation should be provided.

To those voters, who due to illness are unable to appear personally at the polls to cast their votes, the members of the Precinct electoral commission or authorized persons are sent to their homes at their request with a ballot box of a smaller size in order to receive their electoral ballots.

Article 78. A voter, arriving at the polls, presents to the Secretary or an authorized member of the Precinct electoral commission either his passport, a kolkhoz certificate, a union card or some personal identification and after verifying his name and checking it on the list of voters he is given an electoral ballot of a set form.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

The Secretary, or an authorized member of the Precinct electoral commission, after verifying the identity of the voter, gives him ballots of established form, marking this fact in the corresponding column of the list of voters by the word "Yes".

Each voter receives two ballots - one for elections to the Council of the Union (white), and the other - for elections to the Council of Nationalities from Union Republic (blue).

In the autonomous republics and autonomous regions, as well as in the national areas, the voter receives a third ballot (pink) for elections to the Council of Nationalities from an autonomous republic, autonomous region or a national area.

Article 77. The voter, in the room set aside for filling out the election ballots, leaves in each election ballot the name of the candidate for whom he is casting his vote, crossing out all the other names, then the voter proceeds into the room where the precinct electoral commission is located, where he drops his ballot into the ballot box.

Article 78. Those voters who are illiterate or are unable to fill out the election ballots due to sure physical defect, are allowed to invite any other voter into the room where the election ballots are filled out, in order to help them out.

Article 81. Election campaigning within electoral premises during the casting of the ballots is prohibited.

Election campaigning within electoral premises during election day; i.e., from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight, is prohibited. On election day, no lectures or announcements are to be published, read to the voters to cast their ballots for one or another of the candidates.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 82. Names of persons, arriving at the polls with "The certificate for the right to vote" according to article 20 of the present "Statute on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.", are entered by the Precinct electoral commission into the list of voters, which is signed by the chairman and the secretary of the Precinct electoral commission.

The Precinct electoral commission enters the names of the persons arriving at the polls on election day with "The certificate for the right to vote", into the list of voters [illegible] submitted "The certificate for the right to vote".

"The certificate for the right to vote" is attached to the list of voters, into which the [illegible]

[illegible]

Article 83. [illegible]

[illegible]

Article 84. On election day, at 12 o'clock, the chairman of the Precinct electoral commission announces that the polls are closed and the commission proceeds to open the ballot [illegible].

The [illegible] at twelve o'clock (local time) on the day of election. After that time, it is not possible to [illegible] the number of [illegible], even if it is established that [illegible] the list of voters [illegible] the right [illegible].

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

## CHAPTER VIII

## Determining of Election Results

Article 85. On the premises where the precinct electoral commission conducts the count of votes, during this procedure, specially authorized, representatives of social organizations and of associations of working people, as well as press representatives, may be present.

The count of votes must take place on the premises of the precinct electoral commission. Prior to the opening of the ballot box, all unused ballots which are on the premises of the precinct electoral commissionalare sealed with the seal of the commission.

All the work connected with the count of votes is performed by the precinct electoral commission without interruption, until it is completed. Names of the representatives of social organizations and of associations of working people, as well as of press representatives, who are present at the count of votes are recorded in the minutes of the voting.

Article 86. The precinct electoral commission, having opened the ballot boxes collates the number of submitted ballots with the number of persons who received the ballots according to the list of voters, and the results of this collation are entered into the minutes.

Prior to the count of submitted ballots, the precinct electoral commission, in accordance with the requirements of the minutes of the voting of the precinct electoral commission, has to determine the following:

(a) That "the total number entered in the lists of voters" (is determined by counting all the voters on the list, including those who left after the list of voters was compiled; during the count those voters who were entered in the lists by mistake and later excluded, are not counted.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(b) "The Following left after the list of voters was compiled". (This is determined by taking from the list all the voters who have left, including those who had a "certificate for the right to vote".)

(c) "The number of voters left according to the list of voters" (is determined by substracting the number of voters, who left after the list of voters was compiled, from the total number of the voters entered in the list.

(d) "The voters who submitted the certificates for the right to vote", are entered in the list. (This is determined by counting the number of voters, entered in the list of voters, who submitted the "certificate for the right to vote".)

(e) "The total number of voters entered in the list of voters" (is determined by summing up of the data under paragraphs "c" and "d".)

(f) "The number of voters who received electoral ballots" (is determined by counting the "yes" in the lists of voters.)

Next, the precinct electoral commission opens ballot boxes and counts the number of ballots cast separately for the Council of the Union and separately for the Council of Nationalities, thus determining the number of voters participating in the elections.

The precinct electoral commissions, in the territories of autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas, also count separately. The number of ballots cast for elections to Council of Nationalities from an autonomous republic, autonomous region or national area.

All the above mentioned given figures of the vote count are entered into the corresponding columns on page 4 of the minutes of voting of the precinct electoral commission.

Article 87. Chairman of the precinct electoral commission announces the results of voting in the presence of all members of the precinct electoral commission.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 88. Ballots on which more than one candidate's name is left, as well as ballots of non-regulation type are considered invalid.

Article 89. In case of doubt in the authenticity of an electoral ballot, the question is settled by a vote of the Precinct electoral commission, and notice thereof is made in the minutes.

Article 90. The count of votes, submitted for each candidate for deputys, and recording of the results of voting are kept separately for elections to the Council of the Union and for that of elections to the Council of Nationalities.

Announcing of the results of voting of each electoral ballot, the chairman of the Precinct electoral commission which is to count votes, keeps separately, the ballots submitted for each of the candidates, the ballots where all the names of the candidates are crossed out, and the ballots which are considered invalid.

The number of votes cast for each candidate is determined by the count of the number of electoral ballots cast for him. The results of the count are entered in the corresponding columns of page 6 of the minutes of voting of the Precinct Electoral Commission.

Article 91. The Precinct Electoral Commission prepares the minutes of voting in triplicate according to the standard form and the Precinct Electoral Commission located in the territories of autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas will prepare the minutes in four copies, which must be signed by all members of the Precinct Electoral Commission, including the signatures of the chairman and the secretary.

The form of the minutes of voting of the Precinct Electoral Commission is established by the Central Electoral Commission (see Appendix No. 8).

All copies of the minutes of voting for the Council of the Soviet, as well as to the Council of Nationalities, are filled out in full by the Precinct Electoral Commission, regardless of/which to Areal Electoral Commission the minutes are forwarded.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 92. The minutes of voting of the District Electoral Commission should show:

a) The time the polls open and time they close;

b) The total number of voters contained in the list of voters;

c) The number of voters who have received electoral ballots;

d) The number of voters who participated in the election, those who voted in the elections for the Council of the Soviet separately from those who voted separately in the elections for the Council of Nationalities;

e) The number of ballots declared invalid, to be indicated for the election to the Council of the Union separately from those for the elections to the Council of Nationalities;

f) The number of ballots in which the names of all the candidates are crossed out, separately for the elections to the Council of the Union and separately for the election to the Council of Nationalities;

g) The number of ballots cast for each candidate;

h) A short report of the declarations and complaints submitted to the Precinct Electoral Commission and the decisions taken by the Precinct Electoral Commission.

Declarations or complaints can come from the voters (up to the time of the closing of the polls) as well as from representatives of social organizations, associations of working people and representatives of the press who are present at the polls.

Article 93. After counting the votes and writing the minutes the chairman of the Precinct Electoral Commission will announce the results of the voting at the meeting of the Commission.

Article 94. One copy of the minutes of voting, compiled by the Precinct Electoral Commission, will be sent by messenger within 24 hours to the Areal Electoral Commission handling the election to the Council of the Union; the second copy of the minutes of voting, compiled by the Precinct Electoral Commission, will be sent by messenger within 24 hours to the Areal Electoral Commission

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

handling the elections to the Council of Nationalities.

The chairmen of the Precinct Electoral Commissions direct one copy of the minutes of voting to the Areal Electoral Commission handling the elections to the Council of the Union, the other-- to the District Electoral Commission handling the elections to the Council of Nationalities from a Union Republic.

The representatives of the Precinct Electoral Commissions located in the territory of the autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas will forward one copy of the minutes of voting to the Areal Electoral Commission handling the elections to the Council of the Union, the second copy to the Areal Electoral Commission handling the election to the Council of Nationalities from republics of the union and the third copy to the Areal Electoral Commission handling the elections to the Council of Nationalities from the autonomous republic, autonomous region, or the national area.

The minutes of the voting are sent by messenger in a sealed envelope.

Article 95. All electoral ballots, those which are valid, separately from those which were found to be invalid; those from the Council of the Union separately from those of the Council of Nationalities should be stamped with the seal of the Precinct Electoral Commission and together with the last copy of the minutes of the voting and with the seal given to the chairmen of the Precinct Electoral Commission for safekeeping: in the cities to the executive committees of Council of the Working People's Deputies of the cities, and in the cities with district divisions - to the executive committees of the district Soviets; in the rural communities - to the executive committees of Council of the Working Peoples' Deputies of the districts and counties.

The third copy of the minutes of the voting of the Precinct Electoral Commission and the fourth copy of the minutes of the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

noting of the Precinct Electoral commission located in the territorial autonomous republics, sutonomous regions or national areas together with the attached electoral ballots, stamped with the seal of the Precinct Electoral Commission are given for safekeeping: in the cities to the executive committees of the council of the Working People's Deputies of the cities, and in the cities with district divisions to the executive committees of the council of the Working People's Deputies of the districts, in rural communities to the executive committees of the council of the Working People's Deputies of the districts and counties.

Articles 96. The responsibility for safekeeping of the electoral ballots is placed upon the executive committees of the council of the Working People's Deputies until further instruction by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Article 97. Specially authorized representatives of social organizations and associations of working peoples, and also representatives of the press have the right to be present during the counting of the ballots on the premises where the Areal Electoral Commission conducts the count of ballots.

The count of the ballots must be conducted on the premises where the Areal Electoral Commission is located.

The names of the representatives from social organizations and associations of working peoples and also the representatives of the press present during the count of ballots are entered in the minutes of the voting.

Article 98. The Areal Electoral Commission conducts the count of ballots based on the minutes submitted by the Precinct Electoral Commission and determines the number of votes cast for each candidate for deputy.

Article 99. The Areal Electoral Commission handling the elections to the Council of the Union and the Areal Electoral Commission handling the elections to the Council of Nationalities from the union republics

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

prepare the minutes of the voting in duplicate and the Areal Electoral Commission handling the elections to the Council of Nationalities from the autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas prepares the minutes of the voting in triplicate which are signed by all members of the Areal Electoral Commission and especially by the chairman and by the secretary.

The form of the minutes of voting of the Areal Electoral Commission are approved by the Central Electoral Commission (see Appendex #9).

Article 100. In the form of the minutes of voting of the Areal Electoral Commission should show:

a. The number of Precinct Electoral Commissions in the area.

b. The number of Precinct Electoral Commissions which have submitted minutes of the voting;

c. The total number of voters in the area;

d. The number of voters who have received electoral ballots.

e. The number of voters participating in the balloting.

f. The number of ballots found to be invalid.

g. The number of ballots on which the names of all candidates have been crossed off.

h. The number of votes cast for each candidate for deputy.

i. A short account of declarations and complaints submitted to the Areal Electoral Commission and the decisions accepted by the Areal Electoral Commission.

Complaints and declarations may originate from the electors as well as representatives of social organizations, associations of working people and representatives of the press who are present during the count of votes on the premises of the Areal Electoral Commission.

Article 101. After the signing of the minutes of voting the chairman of the Areal Electoral Commission announces the results of the elections at the meeting of the commission.

Article 102. The candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR who received the absolute majority of votes, i.e., more than

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

half of all votes cast in the area and considered valid, is considered elected.

Article 103. The Chairman of the Areal Electoral Commission issues to the elected candidate for deputy a certificate verifying his election as deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The certificate of election is given personally to the elected candidate by the representative of the Areal Electoral Commission or is sent by messenger.

Article 104. Not later than 24 hours after the count of votes is completed, the chairmen of both Areal Electoral Commissions, for elections to the Council of the Union, and the Council of Nationalities, must send the original of the minutes in a sealed envelope by messenger to the Central Electoral Commission, and the second copy of the minutes to the Electoral Commission of a union republic, an autonomous republic, an autonomous region, and a national area which held elections to the Council of Nationalities.

The Chairmen at the Areal Electoral Commissions for elections to the Council of the Union, and the chairmen at the Areal Electoral Commission for elections to the Council of Nationalities from a union republic, must send one copy of the minutes of the voting to the Central Electoral Commission for elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the second copy to the Electoral Commission of the union republic for elections to the Council of Nationalities.

The chairmen of the Areal Electoral Commissions for elections to the Council of Nationalities from an autonomous republic, an autonomous region and a national area must send one copy of the minutes to the Central Electoral Commission for elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the second copy, correspondingly, to the Electoral Commission of the autonomous republic, autonomous region or national area, and the third copy to the Electoral Commission for elections to the Council of Nationalities from the union republic.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

In all the Areal Electoral Commissions one copy of the minutes of voting is prepared which together with the minutes of the Precinct Electoral Commissions is deposited for safekeeping with the corresponding territorial or regional Council of the Working People's Deputies, and in republics where there is no territorial or regional divisions, with the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic.

Article 105. In case no candidate receives an absolute majority of votes, a respective Areal Electoral Commission makes a special note of this in the minutes and informs the Central Electoral Commission and Electoral Commission of the Union, autonomous republic, autonomous region or national area for elections to the Council of Nationalities and, simultaneously, announces a second ballot to be cast for the two candidates, who received the largest number of votes, and also sets a day for the second balloting not later than within a two week period after the first round of elections.

Article 106. If the votes cast in an area constitute less than half the number of voters, who have the right to vote in this area, then the Areal Electoral Commission for elections to the Council of the Union or for elections to the Council of Nationalities makes a note thereof in the minutes and immediately informs the Central Electoral Commission and the Electoral Commission for elections to the Council of Nationalities of the union, autonomous republic, autonomous region or national area. In such a case the Central Electoral Commission sets new elections to be held not later than within a two week period after the first elections.

Article 107. Second ballot of candidates for deputies, as well as the new elections instead of those considered invalid are held according to the lists of voters, prepared for the first elections, and in complete accordance with the present "Statute of Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Article 108. In case a deputy leaves the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, not later than in a two month period after the deputy's leaving the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, sets elections for a new deputy in the respective electoral area.

Article 109. Anyone who by force, deceit, threat or bribery would prevent a citizen of the USSR from exercising freely his right to vote and be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is punishable by imprisonment for a period up to two years.

Article 110. An official of the Soviet or a member of an electoral commission, who would commit forgery of electoral documents or knowingly submit an incorrect count of votes, is punishable by imprisonment for a period up to three years.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

# UNTCOK
## (Conduct of Elections)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

E. Atomic Energy

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

23 December 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Adviser, Department of Commerce

It is directed that the entire production of the Puk San Paper Plant at Kunsan be reserved for use in the coming National Election.

It is also directed that steps be taken to insure sufficient electrical power, estimated as 1250 KVA, be made available for twenty-four hours a day, for six days a week, until the requirement is met - a period of approximately thirty days.

The furnishing of power to this plant is considered a Class 1 priority.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

C. C. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

cc: [illegible]
General Beckerling
Col. Melchior
Electric Power Board

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

27 January 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Ballot boxes.

1. I asked this morning Mr. Schreiber for a short statement to the effect that no objections to the ballot box, a sample of which was shown to him yesterday, will be raised by the UN Commission. Mr. Schreiber pointed out that he was exclusively authorized to inspect the ballot box and to report to Subcommittee III. I suggested that Subcommittee III might inspect in its next meeting the ballot box and inform us about its decision. Mr. Schreiber told me that Subcommittee III will not meet in the near future.

2. I made it clear that in view of the production and transportation difficulties, this question must be decided in the near future. Mr. Schreiber is personally of the opinion that the ballot box is all right provided that it is large enough for several thousand ballots. He would prefer to have only one ballot box at each polling place. He suggested that the locks may be submitted to him for inspection.

3. When I told him that we intended to order the production of ballot boxes in the immediate future, he considered such a step proper.

Fraenkel
FRAENKEL

Note: The Provisional Central Election Committee suggests that two ballot boxes must be provided for each polling place on the theory that one ballot box is used for the general electoral district and the other for the special electoral district. If the provisions on "special electoral district" are eliminated we need only approximately 7,500 ballot boxes.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TO : Brigadier General John Weckerling
FROM : Frnst Fraenkel
SUBJECT : Locks on Ballot Boxes

I discussed the question of locks on ballot boxes both with Mr. Lucas and with Mr. Schreiber. I showed to Mr. Lucas the four samples which had been submitted to me by Colonel Melchior. He considered the so called Japanese locks satisfactory. When I showed the locks to Mr. Schreiber he raised the question whether this Command might not be able to order so called Yale locks from the United States. I answered that I am not informed whether funds are available for such a purpose. When I asked him whether he objected to the use of locks identical with the samples he pointed out that he prefers to give no definite answer. In Mr. Schreiber's opinion a ballot box can be opened without great difficulty if one of the samples - including the so called Japanese lock - is used. Keys to such locks are in Mr.Schreiber's opinion easily obtainable in Korea.

I reported to you the results of these discussions and you ordered me to inform Colonel Melchior to go ahead with the production of 15,000 locks of the best quality available in Korea - if possible so called Japanese locks. I informed Colonel Melchior accordingly.

Ernst Fraenkel
Ernst Fraenkel

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

# Headquarters XXIV Corps

## *Inter-Staff Routing Slip*

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

**SUBJECT:**

| Memo. No. | Date | From | To | Memorandum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 21 Jan | Gen Weckerling | Gen Dean | 1. Colonel Melchior, Director of Administration, has asked for certain authority to conduct essential preparations for elections held in South Korea. (Routing Slip dated 14 Jan now in the hands of Colonel H. A. Wiard)<br><br>2. The UN Temporary Commission on Korea, by resolution of the General Assembly dated 14 November 1947, is empowered to "observe" elections in Korea. However, as yet no decision has been made as to the law and regulations under which the elections will be held.<br><br>3. In the meanwhile, certain preparations and plans must be made by the Military Command and South Korea Interim Government so that the elections can be conducted promptly and efficiently.<br><br>4. The attached draft of broad instructions is the minimum required for the Director of Administration to continue his preparations with adequate authority.<br><br>5. Recommendation:<br><br>Recommend your approval and signature.<br><br>JOHN WECKERLING<br>Brigadier General, U. S. A. |
| 2. | 21 Jan 48 | Ofc of MG | Gen Weckerling | Copy of letter dispatched is attached hereto.<br><br>EUGENE E MILLER<br>Captain AGD<br>Military Secretary |

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO - XXIV CORPS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Confidential
DRAFT

TO: Office of Administration

1. The U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea will decide the election law and regulations under which elections in Korea will be held pursuant to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution of November 14, 1947. Preliminary survey indicates that the general election machinery provided by Public Act No. 5 will, in all probability, be adopted by the U.N. Commission. However, this point will not be decided definitely for some weeks.

2. Brigadier General John Weckerling has been designated to represent the Commanding General and the Military Governor in the preparation for and coordination of any elections held in South Korea, assisted by representatives of the Military Governor.

3. It is essential that certain preparations for the conduct of elections be carried on prior to decision of the U.N. Commission, for example, insuring that an adequate supply of paper is available for ballots, registration forms and papers, public information bulletins, etc. Close coordination with the authority in par 2 above will be maintained.

4. The Department of Finance is authorized to allocate to the Office of Administration W25,000,000 as an advance allocation from the National Election budget to take care of essential expenditures. The total amount of the budget will be determined later.

5. The expenditure and accounting of funds for purchase of supplies and materials, apyment of salaries, suballocation of funds and payment of other expenses in connection with a National Election will be in accordance with such procedures recommended by the Central Election Committee (Korean Committee prescribed by Public Act No. 5 as yet not formally appointed) and the Department of Finance, and approved by the Military Governor.

6. The action authorized by this letter shall be the minimum necessary to insure adequate preparation for elections held in South Korea.

7. No publicity of any kind will be released.

Confidential

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, U.S. Army
Military Governor

cc: Department of Finance

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

21 January 1948

SUBJECT: Preparations for the Conduct of Elections under UNTCOK

TO : Adviser to the Director, Office of Administration,
Hq, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2
Adviser to the Director, Department of Finance,
Hq, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2

1. The U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea will decide the election law and regulations under which elections in Korea will be held pursuant to the U.N. General Assembly Resolution of November 14, 1947. Preliminary survey indicates that the general election machinery provided by Public Act No. 5 will, in all probability, be adopted by the U.N. Commission. However, this point will not be decided definitely for some weeks.

2. Brigadier General John Hodgerling has been designated to represent the Commanding General and the Military Governor in the preparation for and coordination of any elections held in South Korea, assisted by representatives of the Military Governor.

3. It is essential that certain preparations for the conduct of elections be carried on prior to decision of the U.N. Commission, for example, insuring that an adequate supply of paper is available for ballots, registration forms and papers, public information bulletins, etc. Close coordination with the authority in par 2 above will be maintained.

4. The Department of Finance is authorized to allocate to the Office of Administration ₩25,000,000 as an advance allocation from the National Election budget to take care of essential expenditures. The total amount of the budget will be determined later.

5. The expenditure and accounting of funds for purchase of supplies and materials, payment of salaries, suballocation of funds and payment of other expenses in connection with a National Election will be in accordance with such procedures recommended by the Central Election Committee (Korean Committee prescribed by Public Act No. 5 as yet not formally appointed) and the Department of Finance, and approved by the Military Governor.

6. The action authorized by this letter shall be the minimum necessary to insure adequate preparation for elections held in South Korea.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Adviser to Director, OCC of Adm. 21 January 1946
Adviser to Director, Dept of Fin.

7. No publicity of any kind will be released.

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

1. It appears to me to be excellent strategy for the State Department to announce without delay that we intend to hold elections in South Korea if UN fails to do so.

2. I believe three advantages will accrue from this announcement:

a. Vis-a-vis UN:

It will spur their will to prompt action.

b. Vis-a-vis Koreans:

It will give them hope during a time when they are beginning to get discouraged, and

c. Vis-a-vis Soviet Russia:

It will beat them to the draw.

3. I see no disadvantages.

4. I have not discussed this with Mr. Jacobs.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

4(

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Proclamation by Chief Executive and Other Important Steps in Election Procedure.

1. Under the assumption that most of Public Act No. 5 ("Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly") will be adopted for the conduct of the coming elections, it is essential that the Chief Executive issue certain proclamations and make certain appointments in order to proceed without delay with the various election steps.

2. Certain technical preparations must go forward <u>immediately</u> or the entire election program will be vitiated.

3. The attached (Inclosure No. 1) presents the provisions to which priority consideration should be given. I will appreciate it if I can get an expression from you as early as possible.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
1. Provisions for Priority Consideration.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

## STEPS TO BE GIVEN PRIORITY

1. Announce election date (Section 22).
2. Organize Central Election Committee (Section 13).
3. Publish amendments to Sections 22 and 13 Election Law (replace the 80 days' period by a period of 70 days).
4. Order the organization of provincial election committees by the provincial governors and the organization of election committees of the electoral districts by the heads of GUN, PU and KU.
5. Order the administrative heads of GUN, PU and KU to prepare maps which indicate the division of each voting district (EUP, MYUN, PU and KU) into voting sub-districts on the basis of one voting sub-district for 3,000 population (See attached).
6. Order the administrative heads of voting districts (EUP, MYUN, PU and KU) to prepare a list of persons to be appointed members of the election committees of the voting sub-districts in accordance with the maps to be prepared by the heads of GUN, PU and KU.
7. Inform South Korea Interim Government that registration papers and poll registers shall be printed at once.
8. Order the administrative heads of the GUN, PU and KU that, wherever possible, a judge shall be appointed a member of the election committee of the electoral district.

INCLOSURE NO. 1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

MEMORANDUM

1. Section 8, Chapter II, of the Election Law provides that the election committees of the voting districts have to divide the voting districts into voting sub-districts. Only after voting sub-districts have been established election committees for the voting sub-districts can be appointed. Since the election committees of the voting sub-districts are in charge of registration, registration may be unduly delayed if the appointment of the election committees of the voting sub-districts is postponed.

2. I suggest, therefore, that the heads of the various GUN (PU, KU) are ordered by telegraph to divide immediately the various voting districts (MYUN which form such GUN) into voting sub-districts of 3,000 population each. Simultaneously the GUN chief should be ordered to instruct his subordinate MYUN chiefs to prepare a list of polling places on the basis of one polling place for a 3,000 population district and to prepare a list of committee members for each sub-district.

3. The law provides that the election committee of the voting district has jurisdiction to divide the voting district into voting sub-districts. I am afraid that we lose much valuable time if we do not change the law to the effect that the sub-divisions are established by the administrative agencies.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
UN Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Proclamation by the Chief Executive and other important steps in the election procedure.

3 March 1948

In reply to your memorandum of 1 March 1948 concerning certain steps in the election procedure of a particularly urgent nature, I wish to inform you that Sub-committee 3 of the United Nations Commission has decided to make the following recommendations to the Commission on the points mentioned in your memorandum.

1. The Sub-committee recommends that the name of the Central Election Committee should be changed to the National Election Committee and that in order to insure its greater impartiality, the Chairman of the National Election Committee should not be elected by the members, but designated by the Chief Executive among the highest judges of the country.

2. The Sub-committee is of the opinion that the provincial election committees could be dispensed with as they seem to constitute unnecessary intermediary organs, the National Election Committee and the district election committees both exercising functions of a supervisory nature.

With respect to the electoral district election committees, the Sub-committee recommends that their members, whose number could be increased to eleven, should be appointed by the National Election Committee on the basis of two lists of eleven persons, the first to be presented by the administrative head of the district concerned and the second by the president of the highest tribunal located at the seat of the district. If there is no tribunal located at the seat of the district, the second list should be proposed by the president of the tribunal having jurisdiction

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



with respect to the district. It is further recommended that the chairman of the electoral district election committees should be a judge designated by the president of the same tribunal.

3. With a view to simplifying the administrative structure to be established for the elections, the Sub-committee recommends that voting district election committees should be dispensed with and that voting subdistrict election committees should have an increased membership of nine. The appointment of members of the voting subdistrict election committees should be entrusted to the National Election Committee on the recommendations of the electoral district election committees and that in so far as possible a procedure similar to the one proposed for the appointment of members of the electoral district election committees should be complied with.

The Sub-committee also recommends that for each election committee there should be provided in the same manner as for full members, as many alternate members as possible, sufficient to take the place of the full members who may be unable to perform their functions.

4. With respect to the division of the country into districts and sub-districts and the system of representation, the Sub-committee recommends that:

. There should be included as an annex to the electoral law a full list of electoral districts constituted in such a manner that ~~they~~ each would be entitled to only one representative. This would be obtained by providing that:

(1) each Gun and each Pu which have less than 150,000 inhabitants will constitute one electoral district - the island of Wool Lyong would constitute one electoral district.

(2) each Gun, each Pu and each Ku of the City of Seoul having over 150,000 inhabitants will be divided into two, three, or four

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



electoral districts if its population is over 150,000, 250,000 or 350,000 inhabitants respectively. This division should be made as fairly as possible in a manner to constitute electoral districts of comparable population, while avoiding in so far as possible the division of inhabited communities.

5. The Sub-committee recommends that separate election subdistricts be established for groups of inhabitants of not more than 2000.

6. With respect to the form of the registration paper (Appendix I to the Draft Regulations), the Sub-committee recommends that the possibility should be given for persons not able to write, to register. Therefore the registration paper could be filled by a member of their family authorized by them, or by another person. However two literate persons should initial the registration paper to certify that it is in conformity with the declarations of the registrant. The necessary indication should therefore be made on the registration paper and remark 3 modified accordingly.

Remark 6 should be deleted in view of the recommendation of the Sub-committee that there would be no special electoral district provided for in the election law.

7. With respect to the poll register, the Sub-committee draws attention to the fact that a column should be added for the indication of the date of registration, as provided for by Section 11 of Public Act No.5.

The entry on the cover of each poll register (Remark 2) should read: "Poll Register for the Election of Representatives to the National Assembly", followed by the indication of the electoral district, sub-distrtict, etc. The entry provided for in Remark 3 should be made at the end of each page of the poll register.

The drafting of Remarks 3 and 4 could be reviewed in order to make the text clearer.

Remark 7 should be deleted in view of the recommendation concerning the special electoral district.

- - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Election Procedures.

1. With regard to your memorandum of 3 March 1948, this Command is, of course, willing and anxious to comply with and carry into effect all recommendations of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in order to hold free and fair elections on 9 May 1948. This very desire constrains us, however, to submit for consideration a number of observations concerning the recommendations proposed by Subcommittee III and enumerated in your memorandum.

a. The change in the name of the "Central Election Committee" to "National Election Committee" is more expressive of the true functions of the committee. As far as the chairmanship is concerned, we have informal assurances that a member of the Korean Supreme Court will be elected chairman of the National Election Committee, a procedure which appears more democratic and does not affront the Koreans.

b. The proposal to abolish the provincial election committees gives rise to the following observations:

(1) The election committees of the electoral districts are assigned functions of their own, such as registration of candidates and counting of the ballots, etc. It appears highly desirable that the election committees of the electoral districts be themselves subject to close supervision, a task which cannot be performed by the National Election Committee in view of the vast distances and the poor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

transportation and communication facilities. The whole administrative structure of this country is based on provinces and it has been the policy of this Command to decentralize as much as possible in order to minimize central power, which always lends itself to easier seizure.

(2) There can be no objection in principle to the increase in number of the members of the electoral district election committees, although large committees are usually unwieldy. However, the proposal to require submission of two lists, desirable as it may be in principle, is almost impossible to carry out in practice without causing serious delay considering the short time available. It would require sending lists back and forth, a matter requiring not only days but even weeks.

(3) As to a judicial tribunal, there are good many GUNs without any judicial tribunal. The list added in Appendix I indicates that in several cases one court has jurisdiction over no less than 7 GUN. It must be doubted whether a judge, who in many cases is not a resident of such an electoral district, will be able to submit within a short period a list of 11 persons, taking into consideration the political affiliation of each of them. It is not considered appropriate that judges make inquiries of a political nature and it is probable that some judges might take the position

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

that they could not exercise non-judicial functions.

2. With regard to entrusting the National Election Committee with appointment of members of the voting sub-district election committees, it is to be noted that this would overtax the capacities of the National Election Committee which is not even completely organized as yet. On the basis of the suggested population of 2,000 for each voting sub-district, no less than 10,000 voting sub-districts will be in existence. Accordingly, 90,000 individuals would have to be appointed by the National Election Committee. It may be taken for granted that less than one per mille of the contemplated appointees on the local level is known to the National Election Committee. In any event, such appointments would be a purely rubber stamping process. In addition, such procedure would be calculated to delay the appointment of local election committees for months. Under such conditions elections could not be held on 9 May 1948. No objections appear to the appointment of alternates.

3. A full list of electoral districts in accordance with par 4 of your memorandum of 3 March is in preparation.

4. The establishment of election sub-districts for groups of inhabitants of not more than 2,000 will require much more preparatory work and will make the supervision of the local committees more difficult. It is further noted that the proposed elimination of the voting district election committees (VVD level) means that the election committees of the electoral districts (GUN level) will have the task of dividing the electoral districts into voting sub-districts. Each electoral district election committee must establish approximately 50 geographical units with a population not exceeding 2,000. In view of the fact that the existence of local election committees and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

registration places is indispensable for the first step to be taken, i.e., registration of voters, it is urgently recommended that without further delay the election committees on the lowest level be appointed and that the UNTAG election committee be not eliminated.

5. We are in full accord with recommendation in par 6 of your memorandum of 3 March, regarding the form of the registration paper.

6. We agree with par 7 with respect to the poll register.

7. The questions raised have been discussed with a member of the National Election Committee and it is quite evident that the proposed changes outlined in pars 1(b), 2 and 4 would be regarded as unnecessarily complicating without any compensatory advantages. We strongly recommend that if UNTCOK is determined to insist upon these changes that a consultation with this committee or representatives thereof be held. I have carefully reviewed the progress of the discussions between Mr. Schreiber and Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel and it is my carefully considered opinion that the changes in the Election law discussed in pars 1(b), 2 and 4 above would not obtain the results you envision, but on the contrary may, and it is entirely probable that it will, seriously delay the elections and cause such administrative confusion and dislocation that it is feared that the educational program, perhaps the election itself, may be materially affected.

Assuring you again that this Command is desirous of giving effect to all recommendations of the UN and that these observations are made only in the interest of efficient accomplishment of our mutual aims, I am

Yours sincerely,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Appendix I att'd.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

# JURISDICTION OF COURTS OVER GUNS IN SOUTH KOREA

5 March 1948

| | | TOTAL GUNS |
|---|---|---|
| KYUNGGI-DO | | |
| City of Seoul<br>Yangju-Gun<br>Pochun-Gun<br>Kapyung-Gun<br>Koyang-Gun<br>Kwangju-Gun<br>Sihung-Gun | District Court,<br>Seoul. | 7 |
| Kaesong-Pu<br>Paju-Gun<br>Kaepung-Gun<br>Unbaek-Gun<br>Changdan-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Kaesong. | 5 |
| Ryuhju-Gun<br>Yangpyung-Gun<br>Reechon-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Ryuhju. | 3 |
| Scowon-Gun<br>Pyungtaik-Gun<br>Ryongin-Gun<br>Ansung-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Suwon. | 4 |
| Kangwha-Gun<br>Inchon-Pu<br>Bupyung-Gun<br>Kimpo-Gun<br>Ongjin-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Inchon. | 5 |
| KANGWON-DO | | |
| Hongchon-Gun<br>Chunsung-Gun<br>Chunchon-Pu | District Court,<br>Chunchon. | 3 |
| Kangnung-Gun<br>Samchok-Gun<br>Woolchin-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Kangnung. | 3 |
| Wonju-Gun<br>Hoingsung-Gun<br>Pyungchang-Gun<br>Jungsun-Gun<br>Yungwal-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Wonju | 5 |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CHUNGCHUNG NAMDO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daejon-Pu<br>Taeduk-Gun<br>Yungi-Gun<br>Asan-Gun<br>Chonan-Gun | District Court,<br>Daejon. | 5 |
| Kongju-Gun<br>Chungyang-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Kongju. | 2 |
| Nonsan-Gun<br>Puyuh-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Kangkyung. | 2 |
| Hongsung-Gun<br>Yoryung-Gun<br>Buchon-Gun<br>Eyesan-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Hongsung. | 4 |
| Susan-Gun<br>Tangjin-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Susan. | 2 |

CHUNGCHONG PUKTO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chongju-Gun<br>Jinchon-Gun<br>Boun-Gun<br>*Koisan-Gun | District Court,<br>Chongju. | 4 |
| Chungju-Gun<br>Umsung-Gun<br>*Koisan-Gun | Branch Court<br>Chungju | 3 |
| Jehchon-Gun<br>Tnayang-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Jehchon. | 2 |
| Yungdong-Gun<br>Okchon-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Yungdong | 2 |

KYUNGSAN PUKTO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Taegu-Fu<br>Talsung-Gun<br>Kyungsan-Gun<br>Koryung-Gun<br>Chongdo-Gun<br>Yungchon-Gun<br>Kunwi-Gun<br>Chilkok-Gun<br>Sungju-Gun | District Court,<br>Taegu. | 9 |
| Kumchon-Gun<br>Sunsan-Gun | | 2 |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sangju-Gun<br>Ryechon-Gun<br>Moonkyung-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Sangju. | 3 |
| Andong-Gun<br>Bongwha-Gun<br>Euisung-Gun<br>*Chungsong-Gun<br>Yungju-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Andong. | 5 |
| Kyungju-Gun<br>Yungil-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Kyungju. | 2 |
| Yungdok-Gun<br>Yungyang-Gun<br>Uoolnung-Do | Branch Court,<br>Yungdok. | 3 |
| Euisung-Gun<br>*Kunwi-Gun<br>*Chungsong-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Euisung | 3 |
| Pusan-Pu<br>Yangsan-Gun<br>Coolsan-Gun<br>Tongrai-Gun<br>Kimhai-Gun | District Court,<br>Pusan. | 5 |
| Masan-Pu<br>Changwon-Gun<br>Haman-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Masan. | 3 |
| Milyang-Gun<br>Changyung-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Milyang. | 2 |
| Tongyung-Gun<br>Kosung-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Tongyung. | 2 |
| Chinju-Pu<br>Chinyang-Gun<br>Sachon-Gun<br>Hadong-Gun<br>Namhae-Gun<br>Euiryung-Gun<br>Sanchon-Gun | Branch Court, | 7 |
| Kuhchang-Gun<br>Hamyang-Gun<br>Hyupchon-Gun<br>Sanchung-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Kuhchang. | 4 |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

## CHOLLA PUKTO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chonju-Pu<br>Wanju-Gun<br>Chinan-Gun<br>Kumsan-Gun<br>Nooju-Gun<br>Imshil-Gun<br>*Kumjeh-Gun | District Court,<br>Chonju. | 7 |
| Namwon-Gun<br>Changsu-Gun<br>Soonchang-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Namwon. | 3 |
| Chungup-Gun<br>Puan-Gun<br>Kochang-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Chungup. | 3 |
| Kunsan-Fu<br>Okku-Gun<br>*Yumje-Gun<br>Iksan-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Kunsan. | 4 |
| Kwangju-Fu<br>Kwangsan-Gun<br>Tamyang-Gun<br>Koksung-Gun<br>Chasoon-Gun<br>Raju-Gun<br>Changsung-Gun | District Court,<br>Kwangju. | 7 |
| CHOLLA-NAMDO | | |
| Sunchon-Gun<br>Kwangyang-Gun<br>*Posung-Gun<br>Ryuhsu-Gun<br>Kohung-Gun<br>Kuryeh-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Sunchon. | 6 |
| Nokpo-Pu<br>Muan-Gun<br>Haenpyung-Gun<br>Kyungkwang-Gun<br>Chindo-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Nokpo. | 5 |
| Changhung-Gun<br>Ryuam-Gun<br>*Posung-Gun<br>Tangjin-Gun<br>Hainam-Gun<br>Wando-Gun | Branch Court,<br>Changhung. | 6 |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHEJU-DO | | |
| Cheju | District Court, Cheju. | 2 |
| | **TOTAL | 146 |

* Jurisdiction over Gun divided between two courts

** 146 is total number of guns. Due to fact that some guns are listed twice, inasmuch as jurisdiction over them is divided among two courts, this column totals, if added up, 151.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Important Election Steps.

On 1 March I submitted to you a list of eight election steps, decision on which was requested as a matter of priority in order to proceed without delay and without incurring the risk of a possible postponement of the announced election date.

I attach a copy of this memorandum for your ready reference.

I cannot stress to strongly the immediate urgency of proceeding with the execution of these important steps.

On 20 March three vital stages in the tentative election law must be commenced:

1. District election committees announce date, place and numbers of Assembly members to be elected.

2. Registration of voters begins.

3. Registration of candidates begins.

(The registration forms and poll registers have not as yet been approved by UNTCOK).

It will require 2/3 days to translate the new law into the Korean language. 4/6 days are required for printing the law. An undetermined number of days will be required for distribution and explanation of the election law and the regulations thereto. A considerable delay is being caused already to the commencement of the public educational program upon which so much hinges in creating a "free atmosphere".

In my memorandum of 4 March I pointed out the unworkability of some of the provisions tentatively considered by

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Subcommittee III. I am of the opinion that the adoption of idealistic, complicated procedures which are unadaptable because of practical considerations, result in delay and confusion.

However, we in the U.S. Command do not have closed minds on any workable solution and I have instructed Dean Pergler and Dr. Fraenkel to confer with Mr. Schreiber again concerning new proposals which may be acceptable.

I am sure that you will agree that politically and otherwise it would be extremely unwise to have to announce a postponement of the election. The United States Command is ready to proceed <u>at once</u> with the election procedures in accordance with its public statements. I would urgently request that the consideration of the election law and regulations thereto be undertaken with the utmost dispatch so that the U.S. Command may proceed with the necessary administrative and technical election arrangements.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

**Establishment of Voting Districts.**

1 8 Mar Gen Weckerling
Military Governor

1. The most urgent step in the preparation of the elections in my opinion is the delineation of voting districts. Unless the country has been divided into voting districts, voting district election committees cannot be appointed, places for registration of voters cannot be determined and registration of voters cannot start.

2. The KILA election law provides that the existing administrative districts such as PU, KU, MYUN, and EUP form the voting districts and that the voting district election committees are authorized to subdivide the voting districts into voting subdistricts. The KILA law is based on the assumption that each voting district consists of 5,000 - 10,000 population. UNTCOK suggests that no voting district should have more than 2,500 population, and that the average voting district has a population of 2,000. The voting districts as envisaged by the KILA law are much too large. We suggested voting districts of 3,000 population. The difference between UNTCOK's suggestion and our own is, therefore, negligible.

3. Regardless of whether it is decided that either the election committees on the GUN level or the election committees on the MYUN level establish the voting district (or subdistrict) election committees, it is essential that without further delay the geographical units are established which form the districts in which voting actually takes place. The election committees which establish the voting districts must be provided with material to do this job.

4. Recommendation: It is recommended that the administrative heads of each GUN (PU and KU) be ordered by telegraph or radio to prepare maps of each MYUN, EUP, and DONG dividing those districts into voting districts of 2,000 - 2,500

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



population. These maps should be submitted to the election committees of the electoral districts which are to be appointed very soon.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: CG, USAFIK

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

WAR DEPARTMENT

# DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

FILE No.

SUBJECT: Religious persecution

TO: G-2

FROM: WFC

DATE: 10 March 1948

COMMENT No. 1

I saw or heard of no persecution of Christians during the elections of 3 November 1946 in North Korea. Very few, if any, Christians complained of the fact that the election was held on a Sunday. This matter was brought to the attention of Father Kim, the head of the Catholic Church in North Korea, and members of the Protestant religion.

The persecution of which the petition complains ~~and~~ may have been the fact that police checked voting lists at all polls and those who had not voted by noon were called upon and reminded that they had a duty to perform. Recalcitrants who had not voted by 1800 were escorted from their homes to the polls to perform their duty. The only interference with religion which I observed and which has been reported was detention of those religious leaders who interfered in politics as in the case of the 1 March 1946 riots when 31 Protestant ministers were jailed and as in the case of the Catholic church where the parochial school was separated from the jurisdiction of the church on the grounds that education was a state function and not the function of any one religious order.

WFC
WFC

---

No 2 G-2
Above is referred petitions received by CINCFOR during [illegible] PAG is requested [illegible] Staff for opinion. WD

No 3. Mr Sargent
Please include above in your study if you consider it warrants such inclusion.
Please return this paper. JLW.

12 March 48

No. 4 General Weckerling
Have noted. Thank you. PAG's preliminary report and recommendation will be ready at 1900 hrs today. If it seems necessary thereafter, the investigation will be continued. CBT

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 723356

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

J-C

南朝鮮過渡政府
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
SECUL, KOREA
南 鮮 過 渡 政 府

MGCCA 000.1

11 March 1948
1948年3月11日

TO: All Departments and Agencies of the South Korean Interim Government
南朝鮮過渡政府各部處及各代行機關 貴中

1. The Office of Administration, South Korean Interim Government,
1. 南朝鮮過渡政府庶務處七，一九四七年十一月十四日 國際聯合
is hereby designated as the Government agency charged with responsibility
總會決議에依하야，國際聯合朝鮮臨時委員會의指示下에，實行할總選擧
for the administration of the general election which will be held pursuant
를 主管할責任을 질 機關으로指定함.
to the resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted
14 November 1947, and which will be carried out under the observation of
the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

2. The Office of Administration is responsible for establishment
2. 庶務處七 豫算編成ㅣ經費支出ㅣ 帳簿記入ㅣ의責任 外에
of a budget, payment of expenses and accounting for funds. It is also
必須品購入ㅣ 印刷及其他費用等에關한責任을 질, 二七支出ㅣ總員
responsible for procurement of necessary supplies, for printing and
其他에 關한庶務處理에 責任이있음.
other supply requirements. All matters pertaining to expenditures and
procurement will be referred to that office for action.

William F. Dean
WILLIAM F. DEAN
윌리암 딘 陸軍 准將
Major General, United States Army
美國陸軍少將
Military Governor
軍政長官

DISTRIBUTION "A"

Plus: 20 Copies To CG USAFIK
50 Copies each CCAO
配付：〝A〟 及
CG USAFIK 에 20通
各 CCAO 에 50通式

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

# TIME SCHEDULE OF ELECTION

## TIME SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEPS IN THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE UNDER ORDINANCE 175 OF 17 MARCH 1948

| | Actual Date | No. of days in relation to election date |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1 March | E Day minus 71 - Chief Executive announces date of election |
| 2. | 2 March | E Day minus 70 - (at least) Chief Executive organizes National Election Committee |
| 3. | 10 March or earlier | E Day minus 60 (or more) Eligibility of voters by residence |
| 4. | 30 March | E Day minus 41 - Electoral District Election Committees announce date, time of election and location of polling places |
| 5. | 30 March - 9 April | E Day minus 41/30 - Registration of voters |
| 6. | 30 March - 16 April | E Day minus 41/24 days - Registration of candidates |
| 7. | 15 April - 21 April | E Day minus 25/19 days - Public display of poll register |
| 8. | 18 April | E Day minus 22 days - Electoral district election committees determine place of candidate on ballot and symbol assigned to each candidate |
| 9. | 22 April - 24 April | E Day minus 18/16 days - Decision on objections to poll register |
| 10. | 25 April - 29 April | E Day minus 15/11 days - Request for review of decision of voting district election committee |
| 11. | 30 April - 2 May | E Day minus 10/8 days - Electoral district election committee decides on review |
| 12. | 5 May | E Day minus 5 days - Announcement of place where ballot boxes are opened |
| 13. | 7 May | E Day minus 3 days - Submission of names of election observers |
| 14. | 8 May | E Day minus 2 days - Submission of photographs of candidates; poll registers final |
| 15. | 10 May | E Day |
| 16. | 11 May - 25 May | E Day plus 1/14 days - Period for invalidation of elections by Military Governor |
| 17. | 23 June | E Day plus 44 days - Last day for by-election in case of invalidation of elections |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File 7(-)

TRANSLATION

File

HEADQUARTERS
TAIDONG YOUNG MEN'S GROUP
Seoul, Korea

Directive #3

18 March 1948

SUBJECT: Directives concerning General Election

TO : Chief of Every Provincial District, City and County

Since May 9th has been announced for general election in the possible locality of the country the preparation for the election has become active increasingly. The attitude of our Taidong Young Men's Group which has already been announced to the general public, so as they are well known, is to cooperate positively for the election, so to fulfil our duties to the utmost as nationals and citizens of Korea. We once more stress the great importance of the election, and at the same time our attitude to take in relation to it as following:

1. Of the minor races Korea is in the most tragic position under the occupation of both Soviet and United States Armies. Their successive controversies make Korea impossible to be unified and to be independent, and the Problem of Korea became, at long last, as an international importance.

2. So that the international countries have now concerns for the fate of the Korean races, and the United Nations Federation have decided to erect an Unified Korean Government by the General Election in the North and in the South in order to solve the Problem of Korea rationally. To protect the non-intervention and free election United Nations Korea Commission has been dispatched to this nation of Korea for the purpose of surveillance.

3. However, the United Nations Korea Commission has been refused to enter the Northern Korea, so that the Election in the possible district was decided at the Minor General Meeting of the United Nations, and simultaneously a great concern of the world is now concentrated again to the problem of election.

4. Even if the Northern Korea be in a position to retain the election the fundamental spirit of the United Nations is to appeal to the international nations for the legitimate judgment after they have made just and free elections in the possible districts. So that the responsibilities of the United Nations Korea Commission concerning surveillance of election became heavier.

5. We, Koreans, have now great burdens as well as big duties for the coming general election which is the first one since our history among the world's attention, to work it out with our all might and seriously.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



6. If we be in a position to perform a perfect election we need not to borrow the hands of the United Nations, however, as the international nations are worrying our situation as well as our power they have put us under surveillance of the United Nations Commission for the coming General Election. Only we have to do is to show our might of self-control.

We, Taidong Young Men should give our full cooperation to the coming General Election, until the organization of our own Government, and issuing the following directives:

A. All of members of Taidong Young Men's Body shall very well understand and remember our attitude towards the Election, and to cultivate our compatriots for even not a single person to abstain from voting.

B. Members of Taidong Young Men's Group are not allowed to lay violent hands at the Election.

C. Members of Taidong Young Men's Group are not allowed to ask any Election Fees, or to bribe the voter with money.

D. Members of Taidong Young Men's Body are not allowed to make false propaganda or to make defamation and harmful words to a certain person.

E. Members of Taidong Young Men's Body are asked to keep all of the regulations set up in connection with the Election, and to work positively for the speedy preparation of the election, and for a good resulting perfection of the election.

HEADQUARTERS
TAIDONG YOUNG MEN'S GROUP

Lee Chung Chun
Director

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



1 18 Mar 1948 Jt Corr CG USAFIK

1. Reference is made to UNTCOK Document A/AC.19/W.36 (9 March) subject: "Possible Methods of Observation of Elections in Korea", (one copy attached) particularly paragraphs 10, 11, 14, and 22.

2. (a) In general it is almost certain that UNTCOK will decide to send two or three "roving observer groups" (paragraph 11 of above quoted document) during the pre-election phases in April to witness registration of voters and candidates. Each of these teams would spend about 12-15 days in the provinces and then return to Seoul.

(b) UNTCOK has also asked informally whether the diesel "scooters" would be available for short trips from Seoul to nearby provinces on the basis of leaving early in the morning and returning the same night.

3. Shortly before and during the actual elections one or two observers would be sent to each of the provincial capitals for three or four days (Paragraph 10).

4. For both plans above UNTCOK tentatively plans to use provincial capitals as headquarters and to work out of these places to the "Guns" and "Myuns" in jeeps returning to the provincial capitals at night. (Detailed plans and arrangements will be decided later.)

5. As an ideal arrangement UNTCOK hoped that a special sleeping car and diner would be made available to the pre-election observer teams described in paragraph 2, above, to be attached to regular trains. If this rolling stock could be made available, UNTCOK will reduce these observer teams to two instead of three as planned.

6. On the secretariat level I discouraged any hopes for special equipment of this kind. However,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



1 (continued)

I did agree to get a decision from the USAMGIK. In general UNTCOK was informed that the teams could b accomodated on an "as is" basis in the provincial capitals. Adequate motor transportation (jeeps), however, would be furnished UNTCOK teams in order that they could fulfill their mission of observing elections and election procedures.

7. Concerning payment of expenses, it is believed that the present arrangements of charges for UN at the Sudo and the Kookje should not be disturbed and that the United States absorb all ordinary transportation charges incurred in the accomplishment of its mission to observe elections.

8. Recommendations:

a. It is recommended that I be authorized to inform UNTCOK that:

(1) The U.S. will afford every available assistance and facility to UNTCOK in fulfilling its responsibilities (Paragraph 6 UN Resolution 14 Nov 47) insofar as these facilities exist.

C/S
Stan
Answer
will do if
we can
but check
Arrangements

ok

(2) Present messing and quarters arrangements be not disturbed, i.e., UNTCOK continues same payments whether Commission members are in provinces or Seoul.

ok/

(3) U.S. will absorb all ordinary transportation costs in observing elections.

(4) Arrangements will be made to take care of small groups of UN observers on an "as is" basis at provincial capitals.

ok

b. It is also recommended that I be informe (by USAMGIK) of the availibility of railway rolling stock and "scooters" as requested by UN.

?

cc: CG, USAMGIK

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FOR AMERICAN EYES ONLY. HANDLE AS CONFIDENTIAL
THIS TEXT HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

POSSIBLE METHODS OF OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS IN KOREA

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

1. This preliminary survey of ways and means whereby the Commission might observe the elections announced by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to take place on the 9 May 1948, in the territory under his command, is circulated for information purposes only. The discussion is concerned only with the technical aspects of observation and in case the Commission decides to observe the elections (Document A/AC.19/W.34, paragraph 8).

2. In considering possible methods for the observation of the election, the Commission may wish to take into account the following points:

(i) The electoral machinery which has been or will be established in accordance with the Election Law and electoral regulations as modified by the authorities in South Korea in the light of any recommendations which the Commission may make.

(ii) The time schedule of principal steps in the election of members of a National Assembly as provided for in the Election Law, from the establishment of the national election committee until 9 May, and possibly through a post-election period which the Commission may wish to observe the results of the election.

(iii) (a) Provisions of the law and regulations relevant to the observation of elections.

(b) Political and other activities not specified in the law and regulations which it may be important to observe.

(iv) The nature and extent of facilities required by the Commission for observing the elections, e.g. transport, communication and security facilities.

(v) The possibility of securing information from the United States authorities which might be useful to the Commission in its observation of the elections.

(vi) The organization of the Commission for purposes of observation.

3. In accordance with the decisions of the Interim Committee, the elections to be observed "should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected". This imposes an obligation upon the Commission, in formulating a plan of observation, to take into account political and other factors which will have considerable influence on the outcome of elections.

4. The aspects enumerated in paragraph 2 may be elaborated upon briefly as follows:

5. Electoral Machinery

The Electoral Law and Regulations for implementing the law establishes a series of election committees ranging from the national level to voting sub-district level which constitute the principal mechanism by which a national election will be carried out. These committees are as follows: (a) National election committee; (b) Provincial and Seoul City election committees; (c) Electoral District election committees; (d) Voting District election committees; and (e) Voting sub-district election committees (See Document A/AC.19/Sub.3/16).

6. Chapter IV of the Regulations sets out the duties of the five levels of election committees, and their specific reponsibilities are described elsewhere in the electoral laws and regulations. Under the law, the Chief Executive (Military Governor) is empowered to organize the Central (National) election committee (Sec.13) and the heads of the administrative districts concerned, i.e. Provincial Governors, the Mayor of Seoul and heads of cities (Pu), wards (Ku), counties (Gun), Island (Wool Lyong Do), towns (Eup), and townships (Myun), will organize the election committees for their respective districts (Sec. 15). Electoral district election committees will subdivide voting districts into voting sub-districts (Sec. 30 of Regulations).

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL



7. In view of the responsibilities vested in the election committees, one important phase in the observation of elections would be to investigate the functioning of designated election committees at the various levels. To this end the Commission may find it convenient to establish appropriate liaison with the National Election Committee, and such other election committees as may be practicable.

8. In making its plans for the observation of elections both at the national and provincial or local levels, the Commission will need to bear in mind its limited staff resources. The following mode of operation is suggested for consideration:

9. Liaison with the National Election Committee: A special sub-committee of the Commission might be designated both to observe the functioning of and maintain continuous liaison with the National Election Committee. In this way reports and information could be received concerning the conduct of the elections as a whole. The sub-committee might at the same time carry out independent observations based on reports from the Commission's own observers at provincial or local levels.

10. Observation at the Provincial Level: In view of possible delays in receiving reports from the National Election Committee regarding developments in the provinces and election districts, it would be desirable for the Commission to have observers attached to each of the provincial election committees and the Seoul City election committee. Such observers would be able to some extent to review local developments, examine the work of and receive information from the provincial election committees, and report to the sub-committee suggested in para. 9 above. Given existing staff facilities, however, it would not be practicable for the Commission to establish this system for any considerable period. The Commission may wish to consider whether it might select a brief period of time during which it would attempt to place observers in simultaneous contact with each provincial election committee, while leaving a small group in Seoul to maintain liaison with the National Election Committee.

11. Roving Observer Groups: Several roving groups of observers, small in number, might be constituted to investigate election practices and procedures on the spot, in any area. In their work such groups would maintain close contact with the election committees in the voting districts and sub-districts concerned.

12. The functions of the groups referred to in paras. 10 and 11 would be to collect all relevant information and reports concerning election procedures and conduct in the electoral areas investigated, to receive and examine complaints brought to their attention within the area concerned (See para. 13), and to investigate conditions in a given area at the request of the sub-committee proposed in para. 9. The information thus collected might be submitted to this sub-committee for examination and report to the Commission.

13. Hearing of complaints: It is suggested that an important element in the observation of the election would be the Commission's readiness to receive the examine any complaints regarding the conduct and procedures of the election in any area. Such complaints might be conveyed through the National Election Committee to the Sub-Committee referred to in para. 9 or made to any local groups of observers established by the Commission or direct to a sub-committee designated by the Commission to receive them (paras. 9 and 12). The Commission may wish to consider to what extent it would itself investigate complaints received and whether it would in any case refer any complaints made direct to it to the attention of the National Election Committee and the United States authorities.

14. Time schedule of principal steps involved in the election.

The time schedule of principal steps in the election of members of a National Assembly under Public Act No.5 is outlined in document A/AC.19/W.12 : "Time schedule of election", and serves to emphasize that observation of elections should begin at a date considerably in advance of 9 May 1948. The steps outlined are supplemented by additional provisions contained in Public Act Nr.5 and the draft regulations.

15. The period of observation may be divided into three stages:

(a) The pre-election stage, commencing from the date when the Chief Executive organizes the National Election Committee*;

---

* i.e. 3 March 1948 in accordance with Executive Order No.14, South Korean Interim Government (Document A/AC.19/W.35).

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



(b) The election stage, i.e. the actual date of election;
(c) The post-election stage, e.g. delivery of ballot boxes and records to electoral district election committees; counting and tabulation of ballots; announcement of election returns; questions as to the validity of elections in any electoral district.

16. In this respect, it is suggested that the sub-committee proposed to maintain liaison with the National Election Committee (para. 9) should be established immediately. The proposed field teams of observers (para. 11) should also be established as soon as possible. The question of establishing observers at the provincial election committee level would depend on the Commission's decision regarding the considerations mentioned in para. 10 above.

17. Provisions of the Election Law and Regulations relevant to observation of elections.

Public Act No.5 and the Draft Regulations contain a number of provisions with which voters, candidates, election committees and the general public must conform prior to and during the election period. In observing the elections the Commission will presumably wish to determine the extent to which such provisions are complied with.

18. It is suggested that a list of the relevant provisions be submitted for the Commission's consideration (See para. 21)

19. Political and other activities not specified in the electoral law and regulations which it may be important to observe.

In addition to the technical electoral provisions above-mentioned, other activities will be important from the viewpoint of observing whether the elections are to be held in a free atmosphere. These might include, for example, activities of political parties, and social, including youth, organizations; conduct of the police; degree of participation of voters in the election; extent to which candidates are unopposed; and general public reaction to election matters.

20. It is suggested that a list of such aspects of the electoral process be prepared for the consideration of the Commission (See para. 21).

21. Reporting on observation of the elections: It is suggested that the Commission might consider an appropriate system of reporting by groups engaged in observation of the elections. The Commission may therefore wish to consider drawing up a questionnaire which would take into account the relevant provisions of the Electoral Law and Regulations and the political and other activities referred to in paras. 17 - 20.

22. Facilities essential to the observation of elections.

Any plan for observing the election will depend upon the availability of certain essential services and facilities. These would include such transportation and communication facilities, lodging and subsistance for observation teams, possible security arrangements, office space, etc., as the military forces and civil authorities may be able to provide.

23. It is suggested that the Commission bear this aspect in mind when considering the details of its plan of observation.

24. Information from the United States authorities.

It may be presumed that the United States authorities will establish a system of observation of the elections. The Commission may wish to consider whether it might request any information considered useful for its own observation of the elections from the United States authorities.

25. Organization of the Commission for purposes of observation.

The United Nations Temporary Commission and its Secretariat, as now constituted, have a limited number of persons available and any system of observation must take this fact into account. In working out a plan of observation in which members of the Commission would be assigned specific responsibilities, the Commission would need to consider to what extent during the period up to 9 May it would wish to function as a Commission in Seoul.

26. In organizing field observer groups the Commission would presumably need to consider the question of co-ordinating the activities of the groups to the best advantage. It is suggested that the Commission consider ways and means of planning and co-ordinating the itinerary and activities of such groups, possibly through a special sub-committee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



27. Suggestions of the Representative of Australia concerning observation of elections.

At the 9th meeting of the Commission, the Australian Representative outlined a possible plan for observing the elections which he considered would not require a large staff of observers (Document A/AC.19/PV.9, pp 16-18). This plan inter alia proposed that the Commission first formulate certain prerequisites for conduct of the elections, and then nominate in each electoral area several Korean and United States representatives, with Koreans preferably being in a majority, who would assist the Commission, after a course of orientation, in carrying out the procedures considered desirable by the Commission for the conduct of the election.

28. Summary of suggestions.

The suggestions discussed in this paper may be summarized as follows for the Commission's consideration:

(1) That the method of observation be passed upon:
   (a) observation of the work of the election committees, national and local;
   (b) field observation through the Commission's own observer groups;
   (c) examination of complaints or information regarding conduct of the elections received either through the election committees or direct from individuals, political parties or other organizations.
   (d) examination of any information concerning the conduct of the elections which the United States authorities might be requested to furnish.

(2) That for purposes of observation there be established at an early date:
   (a) a sub-committee to observe the work of and maintain liaison with the National Election Committee, and to examine any complaints concerning the conduct of the elections.
   (b) field observer groups to investigate the conduct of the elections in selected areas.
   (c) a special group of sub-committee to plan and co-ordinate the activities of the field observer groups.

(3) That terms of reference be formulated for the sub-committees or groups mentioned in (2) above.

(4) That a system of reporting be developed which would take into account relevant provisions of the Electoral Law and Regulations as well as political and other activities bearing upon the question of a free atmosphere for the holding of elections.

(5) That the organizational and staffing aspects of any plan for observing the elections be considered at an early stage.

------- * -------

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

23 March 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Paper Supply

1. I refer to my memorandum of 19 March 1948. The National Election Committee rejected the compromise suggested in that memorandum. The National Election Committee pointed out that it has no opportunity to find out whether a candidate actually was unable to buy paper on the open market. The National Election Committee is afraid that it might be indicted for lack of impartiality if it allocates paper to certain candidates only. For this reason the National Election Committee suggests that each candidate shall be entitled to buy from the Government a certain a mount of paper at the regular price.

2. I discussed the suggestion of the National Election Committee with Colonel Melchior. Colonel Melchior informed me that he is unable to guarantee a minimum supply of paper to each candidate at a time at which the number of candidates is still unknown. I reported to you orally the results of my negotiations with the National Election Committee and with Colonel Melchior. It was decided to omit a reference to the paper question in the Election Regulations and to inform the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that the paper problem will be dealt with administratively.

3. The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea came back to the paper problem in its recent letter to General Hodge. This morning Mr. Rogers drew my attention to the attached restricted release which indicates that the Korean Democratic Party actually tries to corner paper on the market. Unless steps are taken immediately to counteract this move of the economically influential Korean Democratic Party, the result may be that on election day the country will be covered with posters of one particular party and that at all corners handbills will be distributed by the same political party; whereas all other candidates will be unable to distribute campaign material to their constituents. It is even doubtful whether certain candidates will be able to make use of the privilege granted to them in Section 44, Election Regulations, i.e. to send propaganda material free of charge to registered voters of their election districts.

4. It has been pointed out frequently that paper is available on the free market. Mr. Joyner is therefore opposed to all matters which may interfere with the law of supply and

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

demand on the paper market. He points out that it can not be the business of the government to subsidize political parties by providing them with paper at the official price which is more than 60% lower than the paper price on the "free" (i.e. black) market. There is even a certain danger that candidates may sell paper allocated to them for election purposes on the black market. Mr. Joyner's consideration, although sound from an economic point of view, may result in an extremely dangerous situation. In view of the fact that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea submitted twice to this Command a recommendation to the effect that all candidates shall be provided with equal paper supply for campaigning purposes, the fairness of the election may be questioned if one party succeeds in cornering the market and in excluding its competitors from the supply of paper..

4. I am unable to find out whether it is possible now to confiscate all paper which is at present on the market; nor do I know whether it is possible to buy paper in China, Japan or elsewhere, sufficient to provide all candidates with a minimum of paper for electioneering purposes. I suggest that Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the National Economic Board, Mr. Joyner, Adviser to the Department of Commerce, and Colonel Melchior are invited by you for a special meeting at which the problems presented in this memorandum are discussed in great detail.

5. I should like to point out that I am one thousand miles from the station of the Agency concerned to the problems discussed in this memorandum.

Ernest Fleischmann

E. F. FLEISCHMANN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.39/Add.1
16 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE ELECTIONS: ELECTION INSTRUCTIONS
OF: A. THE PUSAN KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY
B. SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following information has been submitted to the Secretariat by the United States Liaison Officer. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only:

A. The rightist KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY at Pusan received the following instructions from its Central Committee in Seoul.

a. Acquire all available paper so other parties cannot use it for propaganda

b. Make use of NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ACCELERATION OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE by having them electioneer for KDP candidates.

c. Support RHEE for president and KIM Koo for vice-president

d. Use force at election time if necessary, through the GREAT KOREAN INDEPENDENCE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

B. At a special meeting of the Central Committee of the SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY, in Seoul on 2 March, orders were given to suspend the planned 7 March labor strike indefinitely as no benefit would accrue from such activity at this time. The important mission now is to gather all political parties opposed to the UN decision into the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES' FRONT. A meeting will be held during the middle of March to formulate further plans.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 26 Mar Gen Weckerling

CG
USAFIK

CG
USAMGIK

1. Transmitted herewith are copies of UN proposed itinerary for observation of election procedures during the week 5/10 April.

2. Recommendations

It is recommended that:

a. Committee composed of officers of XXIV Corps Staff and USAMGIK be constituted to handle

(1) Technical, transportation and and personnel problems.

(2) Security.

(3) Coordination with provincial officials and U.S. Advisers in matters affecting transportation, quarters, etc. in provinces.

b. One officer of this Committee to be appointed to act in liaison capacity to complete detailed arrangements with Mr. R. S. Hausner, Administrative Officer of UN.

c. I be authorized to inform UN that facilities such as exist will be furnished without cost with the understanding that the existing contract concerning quarters and food at the Sudo and Kookje will remain undisturbed.

d. It is also recommended that I be kept informed of the progress of these arrangements by the Committee appointed.

3. I will arrange for the necessary liaison with the National Election Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

25 March 1948

To: Brigadier General John Weckerling,
United States Army Liaison.

From: Petrus J. Schmidt,
Principal Secretary

Subject: Transportation and other facilities for
United Nations Observation Groups

In connection with our joint discussion, I am transmitting herewith a schedule of trips developed by the Secretariat for the purpose of observing election procedures and practices during the week ending 10 April 1948.

Observation Group No. 1 will use the self-powered motor car as specified in paragraph f. of your memorandum dated 23 March 1948. In addition, facilities for a noon meal should be arranged at Kaesong and Chunchon.

The trip to Inchon will be made in United Nations vehicles and here also a noon meal should be provided.

The trip to Cheju-Do must of necessity be by plane and all necessary facilities for food and billeting should be provided.

Observation Group No. 2 will use one compartment sleeper and one dining car as specified in paragraphs c. and e. of your memorandum. These cars would be attached to regularly scheduled trains as specified in the attached timetable and would be held at the station during lay-over periods. It will be necessary to have a proper mess provided on the diner, sufficient for a five or six day trip, and it will also be necessary that billets be made available during overnight stays so that both male and female members of the observation groups may have bath facilities.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES



Observation Group No. 3 will need the same type facilities as specified for observation group No. 2.

The Commission requests that local transportation be made available at each provincial capital visited in order to have access to local areas. These cars should meet the train upon arrival and be at the disposal of the observation group during its stay in that area.

In addition, may we suggest that the Command arrange for proper credentials for each observation group which should include credentials prepared by the United States Military authorities and by the National Election Committee. In addition to identifying the group these credentials should instruct military and civilian officials to make all necessary facilities available to United Nations observation groups.

During scheduled trips, it is requested that security measures for the protection of property on trains be provided by the authorities.

Each observation group will consist of six to nine persons and the personnel of each group will be composed of representatives and secretariat staff. The secretariat staff will include one or two female members.

The Commission presumes that provision of these facilities includes their cost.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted]

[redacted]

GROUP I (Main Committee)

1. City of Seoul ..... Monday 5 April

2. [redacted] - [redacted].

Approximately 1½ hours from Seoul. Self-powered car. Leave in morning and return in evening ..... Tuesday 6 April

3. Inchon - [redacted].

Approximately ½ hours by auto from Seoul. U.N. Transportation ..... Wednesday 7 April

4. Chunchon* - [redacted].
Approximately 2 hours from Seoul. Self-powered car. Leave in morning and return in evening ..... Thursday 8 April

5. Chain* - [redacted].

Approximately 2½ hours by PLANE from Seoul. Leave Seoul ..... Friday morning 9 April

Return ..... Saturday afternoon 10 April

The above itinerary will enable the group to visit two provincial capitals and the city of Seoul, and two important towns in Kyonggi Province (Inchon & Kaesong). Only one night, 9 April, will be spent away from Seoul.

---

GROUP II

1. Leave Seoul 0800 ..... Monday 5 April
Arrive Chonchiwon 1057 .....
Then proceed immediately by train or jeep to Chongju* - Chung Cheong Pukto.
Remain in Chongju and vicinity on Monday.

2. Leave Chonchiwon 1017 ..... Tuesday 6 April
Arrive Taejon*- Chung Cheong Namdo 11.30..
Remain in Taejon or vicinity on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning.

3. Leave Taejon 1210 ..... Wednesday 7 April
Arrive Iri 1500 .....
Then proceed immediately by train or jeep to Chonju*- Cholla Pukto.
Remain in Chonju and vicinity on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning.

..../

---

* Provincial capital.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



4. Leave Iri 1530 ..... Thursday 8 April
Arrive Kwangju 1850 ..... " " "
Proceed next morning ..... Friday 9 "
by train or jeep to Kwangju-Chollo Namdo
Remain in Kwangju and vicinity on Friday
morning and afternoon.

5. Leave Songjongni 0616 ..... Saturday 10 "
Arrive Seoul 1825 ..... " " "

---

GROUP III

1. Leave Seoul 0800 ..... Monday 5 April
Arrive Taegu* - Kyong Sang Pukto 1521.. " " "
Remain in Taegu and vicinity until 1538 Wednesday 7 April

2. Leave Taegu 1538 ..... Wednesday 7 April
Arrive Pusan* - Kyong Sang Namdo 1800.. " " "
Remain in Pusan and vicinity until night Friday 9 April

3. Return to Seoul by night train if
possible on Friday or as scheduled :

Leave Pusan 0800 ..... Saturday 10 April
Arrive Seoul 1800 ..... " " "

---

* Provincial capital

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DRAFT

27 March 1948

Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

My dear Mr. Paul-Boncour:

Because of compelling reasons I find it urgently necessary to change the date of the forthcoming election of representatives of the Korean people, to be held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. Among the more important reasons which necessitate this step the following should be emphasized:

1. From the very beginning it was foreseen by this Command that at least 80 days would be required between announcement of the date set for an election and the election itself to complete essential arrangements, based on the assumption that Public Act No. 5 of 3 September 1947 would be used as the framework for the necessary election legislation. In a letter addressed to the Principal Secretary on 27 February 1948, my Liaison Officer, Brigadier General Weckerling, stated that, "I would suggest that in order to accelerate completion of preparation for elections in South Korea that 20 May be established as the election date."

On 1 March 1948 Brigadier General Weckerling called attention to the necessity of going forward with certain technical preparations immediately, for otherwise the entire election program would be vitiated, and emphasis was again laid on the assumption that the KILA Law would be applied to the election. However, there was an unexpectedly long delay in approving an election law.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

So many changes of the election law were recommended by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that required what is in effect a new law. The discussions of the last of these changes between my Liaison Officer and the Legal Counsellor of UNTCOK took place as late as 18 March 1948, the evening before Mr. Marc Schreiber's departure from Korea. During these 18 days most of the essential technical preparations could not go forward prior to enactment of the law by the Military Governor.

To quote only one example: As a result of the recommendations of UNTCOK, writing-in ballots are replaced by printed ballots. The printing of the ballots now prescribed cannot be undertaken until after the nomination of the candidates has become final. Taking into consideration that in accordance with the changed election law, each electoral district will have its own ballot and the limited printing facilities of this country, there is danger that a proper distribution of the ballots could not be accomplished in time if the original date were adhered to.

2. It is vital in the interests of the new Korean nation that the largest possible number of voters cast their ballots. This requires an extensive education campaign as well as opportunities for the various groups of the population to nominate candidates and for the candidates to present their case to their constituents. In the time now allowed these opportunities would be greatly curtailed, thus detracting from the democratic nature of the election. Instructions to the various election committees, including the voting district election committees on the village level, would reach these committees too late to enable them to familiarize themselves with the important details concerning functions which are entirely new to them. In order

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

to avoid unfairness due to lack of knowledge, this fact alone makes imperative a reasonable postponement.

3. One of the reasons advanced for an earlier date was the consideration for opportunities for the rural population. But it now develops that the planting season is quite advanced and that the postponement will not interfere to any considerable extent with agricultural labors. The winter of 1947 in its latter stages was the mildest winter in the last 30 years and I am informed by the agricultural authorities that it will enable farmers to complete preparations sooner than usual.

4. The Military Governor and the National Election Committee after preparing the necessary schedule of activities and preparations, both urgently recommended a change in the date of election from 9 May 1948 to 24 May 1948. I attach hereto a copy of the recommendation made to me by the National Election Committee on 25 March 1948.

5. 9 May is a Sunday and many Christian groups of the population feel that voting on Sunday would be a violation of their religious convictions.

6. I am aware, of course, that the Chinese Delegate, Dr. LIU Yu-Wan on 1 March 1948 at a meeting at the Seoul Stadium, announced that elections were to be held not later than 10 May 1948, after consultation between the Commission and this Command. However, I must recall to you that this date was only reluctantly agreed to because of Mr. Menon's statement in the United States (heard in Korea on 28 February) suggesting that elections be held during the first week in May.

I am convinced that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will see the wisdom of the short postponement and will realize that the postponement was decided upon only for the most

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

urgent reasons and only after its necessity became apparent and in the interest of the Korean people as a whole in the first democratic election in its history.

I will, therefore, announce today, as the representative of the United States, that the elections originally scheduled to be held on 9 May 1948, will be postponed until 24 May 1948.

Sincerely,

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

**TRANSLATION**

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

27 March 1948

**SUBJECT:** Preparation of Poll Registers and Certificate of Registration on Poll Registers.

TO: All Chiefs of provinces, cities and counties.

The Poll Registers and the Certificates of the registration on the Poll Registers for those who recommend a candidate for the National Assembly, in accordance to the Regulations, paragraph 2, Section 35 of the "Regulations for Implementing the Law of the Election of Representatives of the Korean People", shall be prepared urgently according to the following directions:

1. The Poll Registers shall be prepared at the same time with the registration instead of waiting for the completion of the Poll Registration.

2. As to the certificate of registration on the Poll Registers for those who recommend a candidate as a member of the National Assembly, (if a voter who already registered asks for it, even before the completion of the registration on the Poll Registers), it shall be prepared without delay and be handed to him in order not to delay in the recommendation of the candidate for the National Assembly.

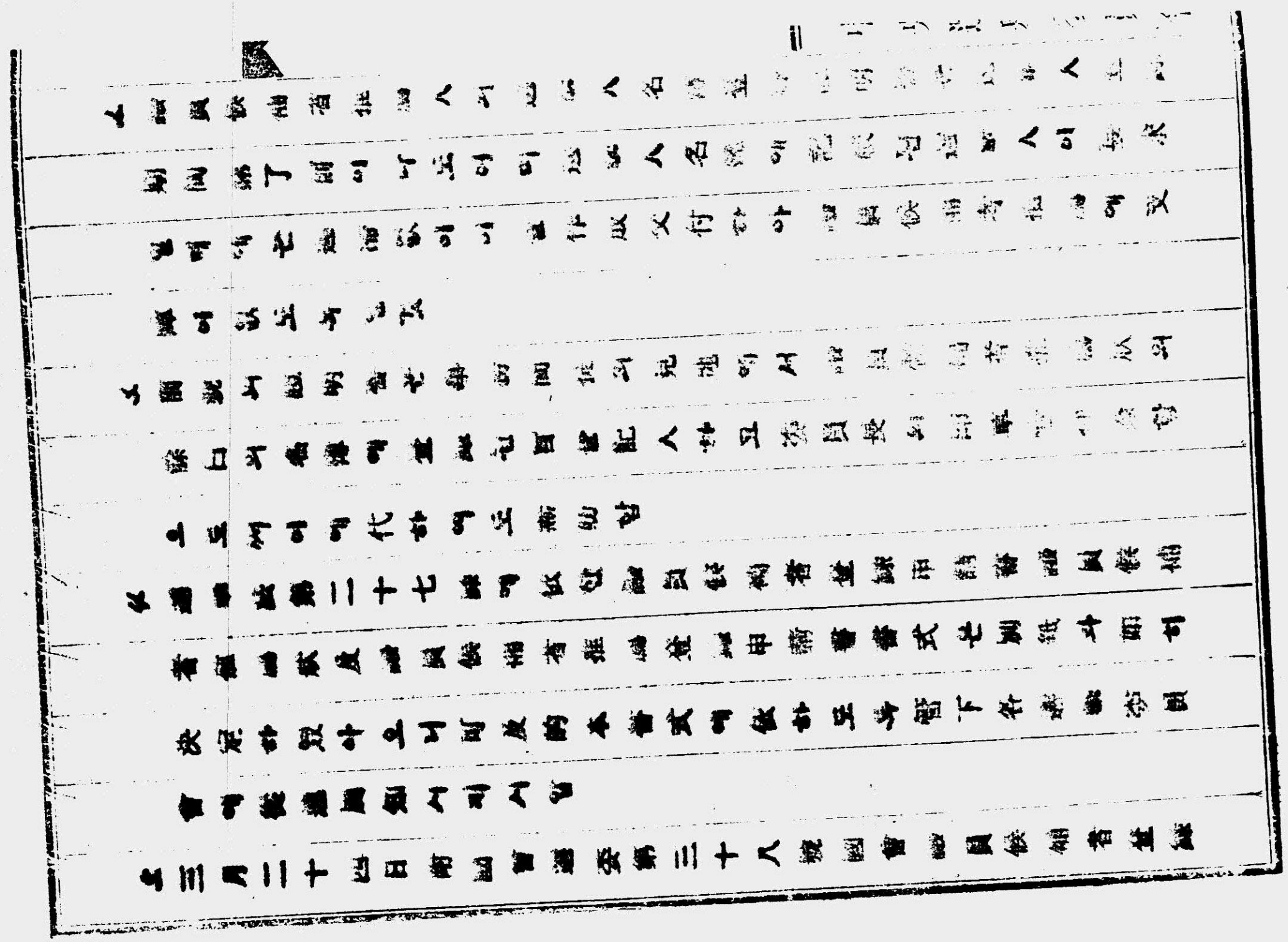
3. To expedite the matter, the said certificate may be substituted in writing, in the space on the recommendation form, the fact that the person has already registered on the Poll Register.

4. The forms for the application of the registration of the candidate for the National Assembly, the forms for the recommendation of the candidate, and the form for the application for the recommendation of the candidate, have been formulated as shown on a separate sheet. It is hoped that prompt notification be given to the local committees to follow these forms as far as practicable.

5. The part, "the certificate of registration of voters of the election committee concerned", in the announcement No. 38 concerning the form for the application of registration for the candidates, shall read as follows: "The certificates of registrations on "Poll Registers" of the election committee concerned."

6. In the first form mentioned above, in para. 4, the recommendation of the candidate for the National Assembly shall read: "The following person is recommended as a candidate for membership in the National Assembly which shall be voted on the ____day of_____, 194_." However,

Copy sent to UNTCOR.



DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/58/Add.3
30 March 1948
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

DRAFT LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE

30 March 1948

Dear General Hodge:

1 - I have duly submitted to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea the considerations outlined in your letter dated 29 March, concerning the suggested postponement until 24 May of the elections previously fixed for 9 May 1948.

2 - Inasmuch as some of the considerations for the postponement involve retrospectively the responsibility of our Commission or if its Secretariat, you will find a clarifying statement annexed to this letter.

3 - I am instructed to inform you that it is the wish of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that the elections should still be held on the date of 9 May as adopted in Resolution of 12 March, 1948.

4 - Generally speaking, our Commission does not intend, at the present stage of the preparations for elections, to reconsider its previous recommendations, resolutions or decisions. The Commission however, has decided to establish technical organs for purposes of observation particularly implementation of its recommendations. A Main Committee has been established in Seoul and authorized to receive, examine and discuss such considerations or requests as may be submitted to it with regards to the implementation of electoral procedures. The United States Military authorities will therefore have the opportunity to present their views for the consideration of the Committee.

5 - On the recommendation of this Main Committee, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will eventually take such new decisions as the existing circumstances warrant.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 31 Mar 1948 | Jt Comm | Military Governor | 1. The National Election Committee is of the opinion that the registration period should be extended from 10 days to 15 days. The following time table was discussed with Judge KO, Mr. KIM and Dr. CHYUNG: |

E Day - 25 End of Registration
E Day - 22 Beginning of inspection of poll registers
E Day - 15 End of inspection of poll registers
E Day - 12 Decision on objections
E Day - 7 End of apreal period
E Day - 4 Decision on appeals

The members of the National Election Committee with whom Dr. Fraenkel discussed this problem consider the periods set forth in the time table satisfactory.

2. Justice KO raised a more technical legal problem. He is afraid that the validity of the election may be questioned if in certain districts people were unable to register during the first days of the registration period. He suggests therefore to change the law as follows:

a. Prescribe that the registration period shall begin 35 days prior to the election and shall last 10 days;
b. Provide that registrations made 5 days and less prior to the 35 days period of registration are deemed to be valid.

Dr. Fraenkel admitted that from a legalistic point of view Justice KO's point is well taken. Dr. Fraenkel raised, however, the question whether such an artificial rule may not create too great a confusion among the voters. Justice KO will discuss this question with the other members of the National Election Committee.

3. Changes in the law in matters of this importance would have to be taken up with the United Nations

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(continued)

Commission. This would involve consideration by what is now termed the "Main Committee" which was organized to consider all election problems. This committee will not be prepared to act promptly because most of its members are also members of the UN observation teams.

4. There is a great deal to be said in favor of the National Election Committee's position above. However, even if we are in a weak position legally, the political and strategic factors are probably overriding in this case, particularly vis-a-vis the UN Commission. Confusion among the electorate caused by publication of changes in the law must also be considered.

5. Unless the situation absolutely demands the adoption of the changes suggested by the National Election Committee, I recommend that no action be taken at this time.

cc: CG, EASFIK
POLAD

JOHN ECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

30 March 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling
FROM: Ernst Fraenkel
SUBJECT: Extension of Registration Period.

1. I saw this afternoon the National Election Committee [illegible] to discuss with Judge Jo, Mr. Kim and Mr. Chung [illegible] relating to the extension of the registration period on the ground that the date of election will not be postponed. The National Election Committee expected this coming registration [illegible] in the various districts of Seoul. With the exception of Cheju Do, in the result of the investigations of the National Election Committee [illegible] all districts, provincial committees have been established in all districts, provincial [illegible] and the majority of cases of appointments. In view of this it would be [illegible] to set this registration period [illegible] the [illegible] registration period [illegible] the [illegible] registration [illegible].

KYONGGI KYONGGI

Ernst Fraenkel

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

1. Attached is a copy of General Dean's instructions on the observation of elections.

2. In general these are satisfactory and provide as comprehensive coverage from the U.S. point of view as could be devised at this time considering the personnel available.

3. I am informed by General Dean's office that the total personnel involved numbers 411 persons actually on observation duty.

4. I have not yet given this paper to UN but think it advisable to do so in addition to giving them the number and classes of personnel involved. From UN viewpoint they will be concerned with:

a. Type of personnel constituting observation teams, number of civilians, soldiers, etc. involved.

b. Extent that these teams are involved in election procedure.

5. In general I think that the attached order is a good one and that copies should be given to UN with a summarization of such portions of your proposed instructions on elections to major military commanders as is pertinent to UN missions.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Mr. Jacobs

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Gerald Frankel

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

3 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Observation of the Election and Election Procedures by U. S. Personnel.

I am attaching for your information 20 copies of a letter issued by the Military Governor dated 1 April 1948, subject: "Election Procedure Observation by American Personnel." addressed to all of the Chief Civil Affairs Officers in the various provinces of South Korea.

This letter contains instructions to the Civil Affairs Officers to govern their actions during the U. S. observation of the pre-election phase, as well as the actual election day and during ballot tabulation.

I am informed by the Military Governor that a total of 411 officers and Department of the Army (DAC) civilian personnel will be utilized in the U. S. observation of the election and election procedures.

The Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces in Korea, will issue instructions to the major military commands in South Korea delineating the duties, actions and responsibilities of military personnel from now until the actual tabulation of ballots. I will transmit to you copy of the instructions as soon as they are issued by the Commanding General.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

IMMEDIATE ACTION

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

1 April 1948

SUBJECT: Election Procedure Observation by American Personnel.

TO : All CCAO's

1. Each CCAO will be directly responsible for maintaining constant observation of election procedures within his jurisdiction. This observation will be in two phases.

a. Phase I - Pre-election Observations

(1) The CCAO's, by use of presently available officer and equivalent grade DAC personnel, will maintain constant observation of the following:

(a) Dissemination of election information to the public.

(b) Conduct of parties, groups, youth organizations, etc., who participate in election, to include electioneering methods, programs and platforms, any intimidation of electorate.

(c) Same as (b) but as applied to those who oppose the election.

(d) Operation of Voting District, Myun, Gun, Electoral District and Provincial Election Committee. (Reference Chapter IV, Regulations for Implementing the Law.)

(e) Continuous check of registration procedure during prescribed period to include all echelons listed in (d) above. (Reference Sections 15 & 16 of Election Law.)

(f) Immediately after Registration period, check for implementation of Sections 16 & 17 of the Election Law.

b. Phase II - Election Day and Ballot Tabulation

(1) Each CCAO, by use of presently available officer and equivalent grade DAC personnel, plus additional personnel to be furnished by CG, USAMGIK, will maintain the following:

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

IMMEDIATE ACTION

Election Procedure Observation by American Personnel (cont'd)

(a) Two observers in each Electoral District to separately spot-check voting districts throughout the Electoral District. (Reference: Sections 30-40 of the Election Law.)

(b) One observer with each Provincial Election Committee. (Reference: Sections 30-40 of the Election Law.)

(2) The same observers as in b. (1) (a) will report to the Electoral District Headquarters at the close of election and will observe the opening of the ballot boxes, the tabulation of ballots, etc. (Reference: Sections 41-46 of the Election Law.)

2. Every effort will be made to visit/voting district within each your province at some time during Phases I and II listed in par 1 above.

3. An accurate chronological Provincial log of all observations will be maintained (see attached sample). Logs will be consolidated at Provincial level and will be forwarded to USAMGIK, on call, after the election period.

4. It is directed that American personnel DO NOT interfere with the operation of election procedures. In the event of violations of the law and/or the regulations, the violation and/or discrepancy will be called to the attention of the chairman (or his representative) of the election committee concerned. A report of such violation, etc. will be made to the next higher election committee and to the CCAO concerned.

W. F. DEAN
Maj. General, United States Army
Commanding

IMMEDIATE ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

_____
(Province)

CHRONOLOGICAL LOG OF ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

| DATE | FILE | PLACE | NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVER | REMARKS TO INCLUDE ACTION TAKEN |
|---|---|---|---|---|

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

3 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Instructions of Commanding General to Subordinate Commanders Concerning Election.

The following instructions were issued to major echelon commanders by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea:

"The coming Korean elections will be a critical period in our occupation. Success in this effort to have the Koreans select their representatives in a fair election is essential to the accomplishment of the United States mission. We may expect considerable opposition to the election from Korean Communists and from dissident minority politicians and groups who cannot hope to elect candidates.

"The Military Governor is charged with the execution of United States observation of elections. For this purpose he or his representatives are authorized to call directly on any troop unit in the area including civilian personnel therewith, for such assistance as may be needed, including transportation and personnel to act as observers.

"It is directed that all American personnel be familiarized with the provisions of the Korean election law and election regulations. It is further directed that troop units in each area familiarize themselves with the location of all polling places in their area of responsibility. Patrols will operate actively

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



throughout respective areas on election day to observe general conditions but polling places will not be entered by Americans in uniform on that day, unless necessary to restore order.

"Records will be kept of all polling places checked, and reports made to this headquarters, attention Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 of all irregularities noted that might affect validity of elections. Closest contact will be maintained between provincial and lower level Military Government Civil Affairs Officers and units and the tactical units."

These instructions inasmuch as they influence the disposition of United States Forces are classified as "RESTRICTED" and will not be made public by the Commanding General.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen Wickersham

RESTRICT

PRIORITY

ZGCG 3129 020600Z

2 APRIL 1948

TO: CG 6TH DIV
CG 7TH DIV
CG NG
CG KBC

PERSONAL FROM HODGE TO MAJOR ECHELON COMMANDERS PD THE COMING KOREAN ELECTIONS WILL BE ABLE CRITICAL PERIOD IN OUR OCCUPATION PD SUCCESS IN THIS EFFORT TO HAVE THE KOREANS SELECT THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN ABLE FAIR ELECTION IS ESSENTIAL TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION. PD WE MAY EXPECT CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION TO THE ELECTION FROM KOREAN COMMUNISTS AND FROM DISSIDENT MINORITY POLITICIANS AND GROUPS WHO CANNOT HOPE TO ELECT CANDIDATES, PD BASED UPON EVENTS TO DATE, DA WE MAY ALSO EXPECT HEAVY CRITICISM FROM THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA ON THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS. PD DA THE MILITARY GOVERNOR IS CHARGED WITH THE EXECUTION OF UNITED STATES OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS, PD FOR THIS PURPOSE HE OR HIS REPRESENTATIVES ARE AUTHORIZED TO CALL DIRECTLY ON ANY TROOP UNIT IN THE AREA INCLUDING CIVILIAN PERSONNEL THEREWITH, DA FOR SUCH ASSISTANCE AS MAY BE NEEDED, DA INCLUDING TRANSPORTATION AND PERSONNEL TO ACT AS OBSERVERS. DA IT IS DIRECTED THAT ALL AMERICAN PERSONNEL BE FAMILIARIZED WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE KOREAN ELECTION LAW AND ELECTION REGULATIONS, DA IT IS FURTHER DIRECTED THAT TROOP UNITS IN EACH AREA FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE LOCATION OF ALL POLLING PLACES IN THEIR AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY AND THAT INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE ALL POLLING PLACES BE VISITED BRIEFLY BY PATROLS BETWEEN NOW AND ELECTION DAY TO CHECK EX PHYSICAL SET UP, DA PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION AND DISPLAY OF REGISTERS, PD PATROLS WILL OPERATE ACTIVELY THROUGHOUT RESPECTIVE AREAS ON ELECTION DAY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

TO OBSERVE GENERAL CONDITIONS BUT POLLING PLACES WILL NOT BE ENTERED BY AMERICANS IN UNIFORM ON THAT DAY CMA UNLESS NECESSARY TO RESTORE ORDER PD PARA RECORDS WILL BE KEPT OF ALL POLLING PLACES CHECKED CMA AND REPORTS MADE TO THIS HEADQUARTERS CMA ATTENTION ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF GEORGE DASH TWO OF ALL IRREGULARITIES NOTED THAT MIGHT AFFECT VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS PD CLOSEST CONTACT WILL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN PROVINCIAL AND LOWER LEVEL MILITARY GOVERNMENT CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS AND UNITS AND THE TACTICAL UNITS PD END HODGE

CG USAFIK

DIST: C/S AG MG GEN WECKERLING POLAD

G-1 G-2 G-3 G-4

M. A. GOGOLA
CWO
Asst Adj Gen

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

Date of Election

1 3 Apr Gen Weckerling
Joint Comm

Military
Governor

1. The Commanding General proposes to postpone the date of election from 9 May to 10 May 1948, and has written to the Chairman, UNTCOK, of his intention accordingly.

2. The Election Law and the Election Regulations provide at various places that certain steps such as registration of voters, registration of candidates, public display of the poll registers, etc. be taken within a definite period prior to the date of election. Registration of voters started on 30 March 1948 i.e. 40 days prior to the 9th of May. If the the date of election is changed people who registered on 30 March did not register within the period prescribed by law unless the law explicitly recognizes that registration on 30 March is within the legal period. To change at this moment the whole time table of the election would result in considerable confusion.

3. Recommendation: It is, therefore, recommended that the following statement, or one generally similar, be added to the contemplated announcement of a postponement of the election date:

Election date is 10 May 1948. For the purpose of determining the various dates and periods fixed in the election law and the election regulations, 9 May 1948 shall not be included.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

cc: Gen. Hodge
Mr. Jacobs

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

3 April 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Beckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Date of Election

I was informed this morning that this Command contemplates to postpone the date of election from 9 May to 10 May 1948. The Election Law and the Election Regulations provide at various places that certain steps such as registration of voters, registration of candidates, public display of the roll registers, etc. be taken within a definite period prior to the date of election. Registration of voters started on 30 March 1948 i.e. 40 days prior to the 9 May. If the date of election is changed registration on 30 March did not constitute within the meaning of the Election Law unless the law explicitly recognizes that registration on 30 March is within the legal period. To change at this moment the whole time table of the election roll would result in considerable confusion. It is therefore suggested that the following statement be added to the contemplated announcement of postponement of the election date:

"Election date is 10 May 1948. For the purpose of determining the various dates and periods given in the election law and the election regulations, 9 May 1948 shall not be included.

Ernst Fraenkel
Ernst Fraenkel

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1948<br>9 Apr | Jt<br>Comm | CG<br>USAFIK | 1. The reaction to the presence of American Military personnel at polling places, among various members of the UNTCOK is given in attached inclosures Nos. 1 - 12 inclusive.<br><br>2. The reactions of Mr. Menon and Mr. Paul-Boncour are believed to represent the general present feeling in UNTCOK. See inclosures No. 2 and 3. In general there is the conviction among UNTCOK personnel that the observation of elections is a matter for the Commanding General to decide for himself. They assume that he will have observers both civilian and military personnel with the responsibility of reporting the election and the election procedures to him. They therefore have no objection to military observers in uniform entering polling places. There is some feeling, however, against the permanent stationing of military personnel at polling places which they said would give the appearance of a military run election.<br><br>3. In general, I think that the instructions that we have issued are thoroughly in accord with UNTCOK thinking in the matter of U.S. observation of elections. I have had no comment from them concerning the instructions that have been issued by the Commanding General, USAFIK (2 April) and the Commanding General, USAMGIK (1 April). I have furnished copies of these instructions to the Principal Secretary. |

12 Incls.
as above

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POSSIBLE METHODS OF OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS IN KOREA

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Information from the United States authorities.

It may be presumed that the United States authorities will establish a system of observation of the elections. The Commission may wish to consider whether it might request any information considered useful for its own observation of the elections from the United States authorities.

Suggestions of the Representative of Australia concerning observationof elections.

At the 9th meeting of the Commission, the Australian Representative outlined a possible plan for observing the elections which he considered would not require a large staff of observers (Document A/AC.19/PV.9, pp 16-18). This plan inter alia proposed that the Commission first formulate certain prerequisites for conduct of the elections, and then nominate in each electoral area several Korean and United States representatives, with Koreans preferably being in a majority, who would assist the Commission, after a course of orientation, in carrying out the procedures considered desirable by the Commission for the conduct of the election.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Menon -- "I had never really thought about it but in general I think we would do very little. We should let General Hodge run it. We do object to the use of police in the elections. I don't think we would object to the use of U.S. soldiers if General Hodge wishes to use them for his own observers. UNTCOK might ask General Hodge for a lot of U.S. personnel to be used for UNTCOK observers. Preferably this U.S. personnel should be civilians. I don't believe that we should use soldiers this way. I don't think this matter is a great problem."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

16 March 1948 Observation of Election by UNTCOK

Paul-Boncour -- Mr. Paul-Boncour is against this proposal because UNTCOK has neither the personnel, the transportation nor the facilities to make an extensive project out of observations. He is going to propose instead that UNTCOK send one or two members with each Military Government team insofar as possible. These observers will live and work with the Military Government team and will report on Military Government's methods of observation. In other words, their purpose is to observe the observers, with General Hodge being held responsible for the freedom of the elections.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4 March 1948 **UNTCOK Observation of Elections**

Graham Lucas -- The question at the time seemed to be whether or not UNTCOK should request personnel from USAFIK to be used as observers. If they should, he was not clear what the status of these observers should be. He was not sure of the dividing line between UNTCOK control of such observers and the responsibility for observation that General Hodge must make as military authority. We discussed the two situations: (1) of having these observers detailed completely to UNTCOK for their use in giving instructions and observing and making their reports directly to UNTCOK; (in this case they would wear an UNTCOK brassard) and (2) for General Hodge to detail the observers for his own purposes and UNTCOK personnel would observe the observers.

From Lucas' eye the general impression is that UNTCOK does not want military observers, particularly observers in uniform. They feel that if observations are made by USAFIK, they must use as few uniformed observers as possible.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4 March 1948 UNTCOK Observation of Elections

Ian F. C. Milner -- He discarded any thought of the UN calling in its own observers either from outside or asking for personnel from USAFIK.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4 March 1948 UNTCOK Observation of Elections

WANG Kung Shin -- He was positive that UNTCOK would not ask USAFIK for any personnel. He said that to do so would set a precedent which the UN could not afford to set. Here would be a case of the troops of one power being placed under United Nations control.

His idea was that USAMGIK should observe the election to assure General Hodge that it had been carried out with as much fairness as is consistent with the situation. UNTCOK's observation should be limited to observe the manner in which the Koreans conduct the election and the American observing of it.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4 March 1948 UNTCOK Observation of Elections

LIU Yu-Wan --'General Hodge would necessarily have to assure himself through observers that fairness in elections had been regarded. However, General Hodge should not use large groups of soldiers for such purposes. The number of his observers should be small and inconspicuous."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4 March 1948 **UNTCOK Observation of Election**

Marc Schreiber -- Some weeks ago the manner in which UNTCOK would observe the elections was discussed with Mr. Schreiber. At this time, I furnished him with material that showed the number of observers that had been present for elections in the Saar plebiscite and the Nicaraguan elections. I dicsussed these matters with him on an informal level. He was very much impressed with the number of people needed as observers if the ratio of observer to voter was anything like that in the Saar and Nicaraguan elections. When he realized that Korea, on a similar basis, would need some 10,000 - 20,000 men to observe, his appreciation of this astounding figure scotched any further discussion of it.

He had considered that maybe 50 or 100 observers from Japan or some neutral state could come in to observe. However, this idea now has pretty well been discarded.

6 March 1948 UNTCOK Observation of Election

Marc Schreiber -- "Ask for 100 men from the combined staffs of neutral countries (i.e. not Russia and not U.S.) from the missions in Tokyo." (He doubted if this would be done.)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

28 February 1948 Plan for Election

Manet -- "The election must be entirely in the hands of Koreans. This must be so in appearance. There must be an absence of policement ostensibly. If General Hodge wants to put them in civilian clothes to maintain order, okey, but uniformed police are an anathema to UNTCOK. If you must have them keep them in a building some place to be used only in case of riots and do not have them in evidence around the polling booths.

"The Americans must be entirely out of it, both military and civilian. This again I tell you frankly must be an ostensible absence. The military should not be used as observers. Civilians wouldn't be much better, except that they, being in civilian clothes, are not as obvious as the military.

"It would be very desirable, since there must be some means of insuring order, if this job were turned over to the Constabulary or Coast Guard. They do not smell bad to UNTCOK like the police does.

"Understand that to be realistic about these things we have to be as much concerned with the appearance of matters as with the actuality."

4 March 1948 UNTCOK Observation of Elections

Manet -- "Observations should be by the constabulary. The police should be kept out of it. U.S. military and civilian personnel should be kept out of it. UNTCOK would certainly not use any U.S. personnel for observers."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

8 March 1948 UNTCOK Observation of Elections

S. H. Jackson -- "My plan is that one Military Government man and two Koreans for each province should be instructed by UNTCOK. They, in turn, will instruct other teams within the province. There will be a total of about 1,500 observers under UNTCOK."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

8 March 1948 **UNTCOK Observation of Elections**

Valle -- "The U.S. Army should not be used to observe. They should not be moved outside their camps and should be used only in case some serious disorder breaks out which the police cannot handle."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Mughir -- "We do not want to have observers from General Hodge. We do not want any military observers. We do not want policemen in the election."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/8
15 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

# ELECTORAL AND VOTING DISTRICTS

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memorandum has been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

14 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PEIRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Number of Electoral and Voting Districts.

I have received information from the National Election Committee that the number of electoral and voting districts in South Korea, according to province, is as follows:

NUMBER OF DISTRICTS

| Province | Electoral | Voting |
|---|---|---|
| Seoul | 10 | 737 |
| Kyunggi | 29 | 1,664 |
| Chungchong Puk | 12 | 788 |
| Chungchong Nam | 19 | 1,542 |
| Cholla Puk | 22 | 1,536 |
| Cholla Nam | 29 | 1,874 |
| Kyungsang Puk | 33 | 2,481 |
| Kyungsang Nam | 31 | 1,814 |
| Kangwon | 12 | 799 |
| Cheju | 3 | 222 |
| TOTAL | 200 | 13,455 |

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

- - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
APO 235

23 April 1948

MEMORANDUM

For: Brigadier General Weckerling.

Subject: Inspection of Election Preparations.

1. On 22 April 1948, in company with General Weckerling, Dean Pergler, and two members of the National Elections Committee, preparations for elections were examined in four GUN.

2. Election centers in Koyang-gun, Paju-gun, Changdan-gun and in the City of Kaesong were visited, election material was examined, and election officials were questioned. GUN and Kaesong City officials also were conferred with.

3. The general conclusions drawn from these inquiries and this inspection are that the election officials and the GUN and city officials are doing a very competent job in establishing the election machinery and in preparing the people for its use. All the officials showed themselves to be alert and active, to be fully informed on election procedures and to be thoroughly acquainted with the election laws. Voters had been permitted to inspect the registration lists, as required by law; sample ballots were posted or in process of preparation; extra registration lists had been prepared and were deposited at places different from the official offices to protect them against illegal seizure and destruction.

4. Excepting for Kaesong, at the places visited the officials expected a good turn-out on election day and little if any trouble. At one place rain was mentioned as the major possible obstacle to a large popular participation. In Kaesong there seemed to be more concern about possible riots or even less violent demonstrations which might have the effect of disrupting orderly elections; while also in Kaesong there seemed to be some fear that the current Pyongyang conference, if it developed in some unnamed adverse manner, might be harmful to successful elections.

5. My personal reaction after this first inspection trip is one of optimism. Preparations were much further advanced than I had expected, and I was very favorably impressed with the competence, knowledge and seeming devotion to duty of the officials interviewed.

H. J. NOBLE
Special Advisor and Consultant

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted (3)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

27 April 1948

MEMORANDUM:

1. The following radios from Hq USAFIK are quoted for your information and compliance:

a. "RESTRICTED PRIORITY
"ZGCG 3129 2 APRIL 1948

"TO: CG 6TH DIV
CG 7TH DIV
CG MG
CG KBC

"Personal from Hodge to major echelon commanders. The coming Korean elections will be a critical period in our occupation. Success in this effort to have the Koreans select their representatives in a fair election is essential to the accomplishment of the United States mission. We may expect considerable opposition to the election from Korean Communists and from dissident minority politicians and groups who cannot hope to elect candidates. Based upon events to date, we may also expect heavy criticism from the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on the conduct of elections.

"The Military Governor is charged with the execution of United States observation of elections. For this purpose he or his representatives are authorized to call directly on any troop unit in the area including civilian personnel therewith, for such assistance as may be needed, including transportation and personnel to act as observers.

"It is directed that all American personnel be familarized with the provisions of the Korean Election Law and Election Regulations. It is further directed that troop units in each area familiarize themselves with the location of all polling places in their area of responsibility and that insofar as possible all polling places be visited briefly by patrols between now and election day to check physical set up, progress of registration and display of registers. Patrols will operate actively throughout respective areas on election day to observe general conditions but polling places will not be entered by Americans in uniform on that day, unless necessary to restore order.

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Restricted

"Records will be kept of all polling places checked, and reports made to this Headquarters, attention Assistant Chief of Staff G-2 of all irregularities noted that might affect validity of elections. Closest contact will be maintained between provincial and lower level Military Government Civil Affairs Officers and Units and the Tactical Units. End. HODGE."

b. "RESTRICTED
"AGCG 4179

PRIORITY
21 APRIL 1948

"TO: CG's 6TH DIV, 7TH DIV, MG, KBC

"1. Preliminary reports of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea indicate that some of the delegates feel that American personnel are not showing enough activity in the elections and in the preservation of a free atmosphere.

"This accusation may be partially justified. We must keep in mind that although we have to operate through Korean agencies as set up in the election law, the United States Forces here are definitely responsible for the conduct of the elections and must do everything possible to insure their success.

"Detailed directives for observation and checking have been and will continue to be issued by the Military Governor through the American Provincial representatives. The formal observation machinery has been set up by the Military Governor and will operate under his direction with Carte blanche to call upon tactical troops for any assistance needed. Copies of election laws and regulations have been furnished to tactical units.

"II. Detailed orders for formal American observation are available at Provincial Military Government Headquarters. Attention is directed to message OGCG 3129, 2 April 1948 from this Headquarters which directs action by tactical troops in connection with the election and for closest cooperation and corelation with the Civil Affairs personnel. Cooperation and corelation are expected to work both way. That directive (OGCG 3129) is changed in the following respects: (1) Unarmed Americans in uniform may enter the polling places on election day where they are part of the organized observation teams operating under MG Directives; (2) Copy of all reports relative to election made by tactical troops will be furnished to the American officer in charge of Civil Affairs in the area concerned as well as to this Headquarters.

"III. In addition to reports covering general conditions adversely affecting a free atmosphere for elections it is desired that specific check be made for the following: (1) Coercion to force registration or voting through definite physical violence or specific threats of such violence or through seizing or threatened seizure of ration cards. (2) Refusal by police or civil officials to allow



Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted



public meetings by candidates for campaigning. (3) Cases of violence, definite threats and sabotage on the part of communists and others who oppose the elections. (4) Illegal activities by youth organizations.

"IV. It is highly desirable that United States personnel not become involved in local Korean disorders if it can be avoided. It is believed that Korean officials can handle these affairs. To this end, troops will not engage directly in quelling disorders unless they threaten safety and security of United States personnel or property, or unless situation reaches the point where declaration of martial law is necessary. HODGE."

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL DEAN:

EARL L. RHODES
Lt Col AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

"A"

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

~~General Hodge~~
POLAD
General Weckerling

28 April 1948

L.I.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Election Preparations in CHUNCHON

1. In company with Dr. Pergler, Dr.Fraenkel, Mr. Ro Chin Sul and Mr. Yi Chung Sun of the National Elections Committee, CHUNCHON was visited on 27 April 1948 to observe preparations for the elections.

2. Members of the Kangwondo Election Committee and of the local election committee were met.

3. Three polling places were visited, and the local officials were conferred with.

4. The general impression resulting from this visit is that preparations for the 10 May elections in Kangwondo have been made efficiently and that barring unexpected riots or some sudden political change between now and election day, the elections will proceed smoothly with a large turn-out of voters.

H. J. NOBLE

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府
Seoul, Korea

EXECUTIVE ORDER
行政命令第二十一号
NUMBER 21

28 April 1948
一九四八年四月二十八日

REGULATION OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND SALE
選挙期日中의 示威及
OF LIQUOR DURING THE ELECTION PERIOD
酒類販賣規定.

SECTION I. Purpose. The purpose of this Order is to maintain public
第一條 本令은 選挙期日中 治安과 秩序
peace and order during the election period.
을 維持함을 目的함.

SECTION II. Prohibition on sale of intoxicating liquor. It is hereby
第二條. 南朝鮮에서 一九四八年 五月九日. 十日에
declared unlawful to sell intoxicating liquor on 9 and 10 May 1948 in
酒類飲料을 販賣함은. 茲에. 此을 不法으로
South Korea.
宣布함.

SECTION III. Prohibition of parades and demonstrations on election date.
第三條. 一九四八年 五月九日 十日에는. 如何한
No political party, social organization, youth organization, or other group,
政党. 社会団体. 青年団体 又는 其他 集団에서도
shall hold a parade or a demonstration on 9 and 10 May 1948.
行列 又는 示威함을 不得함.

SECTION IV. Penalties. Any person who violates the provisions of this
第四條 本令의 規定에 違反하는 者는.
Executive Order shall, upon conviction by a duly constituted court, suffer
裁判所의 判決에 依하야 其所定 刑罰
such punishment as the court shall determine.
에 處함.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECTION V. Effective date. This order shall be effective on the date
第五條 本令은 公布와 同時에 效力을
appearing hereon.
發生함.

APPROVED:
右 認准함.
W. F. Dean
W. F. DEAN
대불유·에프·딘
Major General, United States Army
美國陸軍大將
Military Governor in Korea
南鮮軍政長官

RECOMMENDED:
右 建議함.
AHN CHAI HONG
Civil Administrator
民政長官

DISTRIBUTION: "A"
PLUS: 150, Dept of Justice
PLUS: 60, Dept of Public Information

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

19 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U.S.Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capital Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Dean:

Re the Invalidation of the Elections made
in some Electoral Districts of Pak Che Do.

I take pleasure in recommending you that the elections made in the Electoral District A and the Electoral District B of Pak Che Chun shall be invalid in accordance with Section 44 of the Election Law for the following conditions:

I. Electoral District A .... 73 Voting Districts Number of the voting district which the voting was made. 31

1. Number of the voting district which the voting could not be made. 42

2. Number of the registered voters. 27,560
Number of the voters which participated in the voting. 11,912

3. Elected Members
First: Mr. Yang Ki-chin 3,647 votes
Second: Mr. Kim Si-bak 3,479 "
Third: Mr. Kim Choong-hee 2,147 "
Fourth: Mr. Moon Dai-u 1,693 "

II. Electoral District B .... 61 Voting Districts

1. Number of the voting districts which the voting was made. 32
Number of the voting districts which the voting could not be made. 29

2. Number of the registered voters. 20,917
Number of the voters who participated in the voting 9,724

3. Elected Members
First : Mr. Yang Byung-jik 3,774 votes
Second : Mr. Park Jang-hee 3,190 "
Third : Mr. Kim Duk-joon 691
Fourth : Mr. Kim In-soon

I trust this will receive your due consideration and appropriate decision.

Sincerely yours.

HO CHIN SUL
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

21 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U.S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Dean :

Re Remarks on the return of the Gen. Election.

I report to you the new members of the National Assembly, elected on 10 May 1948 as per attached herewith. Also the resolution passed by the Committee on the North Cha Ju Electoral District. A.B.

I trust you will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours.

RO CHIN SIK
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

# LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Seoul City

| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Choong Ku | Yoon Chi-yung | 51 | 28,496 | Chief Secretary Korean Democratic Council | K.D.P. |
| Chongno A | Chee Yun-yung | 59 | 20,497 | Vice-Chairman Chosun Democratic Party | C.D.P. |
| Chongno B | Chang Myun | 50 | 23,188 | Member of [illegible] | None |
| Tong Dai Moon A | Chee Tung-man | 74 | | None | I.R.P. |
| Tong Dai Moon B | Chee Yung-chun | 53 | 14,659 | Doctor | [illegible] |
| Sung Dong A | Chee Chung-chun | 61 | 14,532 | | I.R.P. |
| Suh Dai Moon A | Kim Do-yeon | 55 | 31,432 | Member of [illegible] | K.D.P. |
| Ma Po A | Kim Sung-soon | 48 | 20,054 | Farmer | None |
| Yong San A | Kim Sung-soo | 65 | 19,183 | Merchant | Liberal |
| Yong Dong Po A | Yoon Jai-wook | 39 | 11,234 | Doctor | I.R.P. |
| In Chun A | [illegible] | 53 | 24,047 | Chief, Branch of the [illegible] | None |
| In Chun B | Kim [illegible] | 42 | 14,679 | Author | None |
| Kai Sung A | Chee [illegible] | 49 | 14,322 | Lawyer | None |
| Yo Yang Gun A | Suh [illegible] | 57 | 8,764 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Yo Yang Gun B | Choi Kook-hyun | 54 | 7,022 | Chief Assistant, Business Dept., Hyung Hyang Press | None |
| Kwang Choo Gun | Sin Ik-hee | 57 | | Chairman of [illegible] Director of Sin Yoo Press | Liberal |
| Yang Choo Gun A | Kim Duk-yul | 39 | 11,215 | Farmer | None |
| Yang Choo Gun B | Kwon Chin-koo | 49 | 7,809 | Chairman, Directors Board, Seoul Commercial University | None |
| Yo Chun Gun | Suh Chung-hee | 72 | 8,270 | Farmer | [illegible] |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Yung Gun | Yong Ik-mun | 32 | | Farmer | None |
| [illegible] Kyung Gun | Yoo Bai-mun | 60 | 6,658 | Member of Kil. | None |
| [illegible] Chon Gun | Hon Yong-hun | 72 | 21,067 | Clergyman | T.M.Yeo. |
| [illegible] Chun Gun | Yong Chang-sik | 49 | 10,383 | Farmer | Ienohoto |
| [illegible] In Gun | Kim Kyung-sik | 29 | 22,460 | Farmer | I.M.Yeo. |
| [illegible] Yung Gun | Kim Yung-ki | 41 | 23,467 | Businessman | I.Mokuo. |
| [illegible] Kak Gun | Choi Suk-woo | 37 | 10,870 | Farmer | None |
| [illegible] on Gun A | Kang Il-sun | 41 | 23,520 | Salesman | T.M.Yeo. |
| [illegible] on Gun B | Kim Soon-chul | 43 | 17,913 | Clergyman | Kon |
| [illegible] Gun | Chee Bai-young | 39 | 13,523 | Businessman | None |
| [illegible] Chun Gun | Chee Yo-sup | 46 | 14,483 | Sergeant | I.M.Yeo. |
| [illegible] n Gun | [illegible] Moon | 34 | [illegible] | [illegible] | Kon |
| [illegible] ung Gun | Yoon Jai-koon | 39 | 16,751 | Farmer | None |
| [illegible] Chun Gun | [illegible] | | [illegible] | Employee of Bus Board | Kon |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | Lawyer | None |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | I.M.Yeo. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | Farmer | None |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | Publisher | I.M.Yeo. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | Clergyman | I.M.Yeo. |
| [illegible] | | | | | None |
| [illegible] | | | | | |
| [illegible] | | | | | Kon |
| [illegible] | | | | [illegible] Lecturer | None |
| [illegible] | | | | | None |
| [illegible] | | | | | None |
| [illegible] | | | |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date

1225



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | farmer | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | none | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | farmer<br>Secretary | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | farmer | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]<br>agricultural | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | farmer | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]<br>agricultural | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chin Ahn Gun | Oh Ki-yul | 60 | 10,218 | Farmer | None |
| Eun Pyn Gun | Chung Hai-chon | 46 | 17,735 | Chief Educat. Dept., I.R.R.F. | I.R.R.F. |
| Soo Chee Gun | Min Hyun-don | 45 | 15,691 | Doctor | I.R.R.F. |
| Chang Soo Gun | Kim Yong-don | 43 | 10,850 | Businessman | None |
| In Jil Gun | Kim Sik-hyun | 48 | 10,636 | Lawyer | I.R.R.F. |
| Hwa on Gun | Chae Chung-il | 31 | 24,318 | Salesman | K.Y.G. |
| Seoc Chang Gun | Ko Ik-chan | 45 | 23,703 | Treasurer | K.K.D.F. |
| Chung Ju Gun | Oh Yong-keun | 50 | | Secy. General K.K.D.F. | K.K.D.F. |
| Chung Ju Gun B | Kim Chang-hoon | 42 | 16,825 | Farmer | K.K.D.F. |
| Ko Chang Gun | Kim Hyun-dong | 42 | 8,317 | Businessman | None |
| Ko Chang Gun | Bak Hyun-soo | 45 | 12,161 | Member of Diet | K.K.D.F. |
| Soo Cha Gun | Ko Ki-moon | 42 | 12,022 | Farmer | I.R.R.F. |
| Yin Jai Gun | Cho Pyo-sik | 44 | 13,752 | Salesman | None |
| Yin Jai Gun B | Song Ki-chang | 33 | 13,220 | Farmer | K.Y.G. |
| Ok Pung Gun | Chae Ki-bae | 51 | 20,413 | Farmer | I.R.R.F. |
| Ok Gun Gun A | Bak Hyung-nam | 34 | 12,369 | Farmer | T.D.Y.G. |
| Ok Gun Gun B | Chae Soon-son | 42 | 11,539 | Salesman | None |
| Ga Hoila Kando | | | | | |
| Wang Soo Ri | Chung Hang-ho | 52 | | Farmer | K.K.D.F. |
| Ok Ro Ri | Chae Hun-kyun | 42 | 10,361 | Member of Diet | I.R.R.F. |
| Wang Soo Gun | Bak Chang-nam | 33 | 20,317 | None | None |
| Su Yang Gun | Chang Keun-sik | 45 | 11,339 | Farmer | K.Y.G. |
| Ok Gun Gun | Suh Ki-suk | 62 | 11,679 | Member of Diet | K.K.D.F. |
| Se Ye Gun | Kim Chang-sun | 52 | 14,799 | Farmer | I.R.R.F. |
| Chung Yang Gun | Lee Ik-chee | 33 | 13,978 | Farmer | None |
| Suh Se Gun | Lee Soon-chung | 43 | 13,332 | Chief, Branch of Press | I.R.R.F. |
| Su Se Gun | Bang Yung-koo | 44 | 11,810 | Fisher | None |
| Seo Chun Gun | Hong Soo-yun | 44 | 14,677 | Farmer | Tai Han Labor League |
| Seo Chun Gun | Cho Ik-hyun | 46 | 14,911 | Farmer | I.R.R.F. |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date

| ectoral strict | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoong Gun A | Oh Suk-choo | 61 | 15,829 | Clergyman | L.D.P. |
| Hoong Gun B | Yoo Sung-kap | 39 | 14,919 | Educator | Tan Min Party |
| Sung Gun | Rhee Chang-rai | 50 | 12,581 | Publisher | D.D.P. |
| Hoon Gun | Cho Kook-hyun | 33 | 18,368 | Farmer | Dai Sung Hai |
| Hang Hoong Gun | Kim Choong-ki | 47 | 32,979 | " | None |
| Hang Chin Gun | Cha Kyung-ro | 59 | 15,106 | " | None |
| Dai Han Gun A | Jang Hong-hei | 61 | 12,192 | Doctor | L.D.P. |
| Dai Han Gun B | Rhee Sung-hak | 43 | 11,975 | Farmer | T.M.Y.P. |
| Kung An Gun | Kim Chaan-yun | 53 | | Clergyman | D.D.P. |
| Moo Kim Gun A | Kim Young-hyun | 35 | 12,873 | Farmer | " |
| Moo Kim Gun B | Chang Hong-den | 29 | 24,325 | Salarymen | " |
| Bah Chon Gun A | Rhee Hong-bul | 53 | 21,321 | Processor | None |
| Bah Chon Gun B | Kim Chun-ho | 42 | 11,343 | Plantation | D.D.P. |
| Hae Nam Gun | Rhee Sung-u | 52 | 10,870 | Farmer | None |
| Yun Hwa Gun | Ko Yun-kyu | 36 | | Doctor | D.D.P. |
| Chang Sung Gun | Kim Sung-soon | 48 | 20,[illegible] | Salarymen | L.D.P. |
| Yun Ki Gun | Im Chang-yul | 51 | 10,264 | None | None |
| Chin Ki Gun | Im Hyung-tai | 32 | 13,[illegible]32 | Processor | |
| Ji Hyung Hang Gu Ko | | | | | |
| Dai Gu Ku A | Choi Yoon-sang | 52 | 3,227 | None | D.D.P. |
| Dai Gu Ku B | Shu Sung-il | 63 | 11,777 | Member of Assembly | " |
| Dai Gu Ku C | Dai Hun-goel | 63 | 5,412 | " | " |
| Dai Sung Gun | Kim U-sic | 59 | 11,804 | Farmer | Chun Do Gyo |
| Yoon Gi Gun | Park Choon | 44 | 6,952 | Chief Director Seoul Consumers Corporation | None |
| Eul Nam Gun A | Choung U-il | 50 | 9,[illegible]4 | Farmer | " |
| Eul Nam Gun B | Kwon Byung-ro | 46 | 9,153 | Doctor | L.D.P. |
| Ahn Dong Gun A | Kim Ik-ki | 33 | 14,088 | Businessman | " |
| Ahn Dong Gun B | Chung Hwan-ho | 55 | 19,787 | Salarymen | None |
| Chung Song Gun | Kim Bong-cho | 44 | 13,284 | Government Official | Educational Association |
| Young Yang Gun | Cho Koon-young | 47 | | Salaryman | D.D.P. |
| Kwan Ak Gun | Ji Tak-yul | 45 | | Ins owner | L.D.P. |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yeung Il Gun A | Park Soon-suk | 45 | 10,485 | Clergyman | None |
| Yeung Il Gun B | Kim Ik-ro | 44 | 13,545 | Chief Branch of the Press | None |
| Kyung Choo Gun A. | Kim Chul | 53 | 15,533 | None | I.R.Re.. |
| Kyung Choo Gun B. | Rhee Suk | 42 | 15,765 | Farmer | I.R.Re.. |
| Yeung Chun Gun A. | Chung Ho-young | 46 | | Farmer | I.R.Re.. |
| Yeung Chun Gun B. | Rhee Bun-kyo | 61 | | Doctor | I.R.Re.. |
| Kyung San Gun | Park Hai-chung | 33 | 17,599 | None | None |
| Chung Ju Gun | Park Chong-whan | 40 | 20,565 | Farmer | I.R.Re.. |
| Ko Yung Gun | Kim Seog-duk | 56 | 13,049 | Member of [illegible] | Min Tong |
| Seog Choo Gun | Rhee Ho-suk | 24 | 24,409 | Farmer | None |
| Kog Kek Gun | Chang Byung-yun | 49 | 10,779 | Farmer | I.R.Re.. |
| Kim Chun Gun A | Kwon Tai-sul | 42 | 14,703 | None | None |
| Kim Chun Gun B | Rhee Kyung-kwon | 41 | | Farmer | None |
| Sun Sen Gun | Kook Seog-koun | 49 | 16,293 | Farmer | I.R.Re.. |
| Seng Choo Gun | Lee Kun-hoi | 49 | 15,354 | Farmer | I.R.Re.. |
| Seng Choo Gun | Chun Chin-han | 40 | 32,518 | Chairman Tai Han Labor League | T.I.L... |
| Moon Kyung Gun | Cho Byung-yun | 47 | 12,203 | Farmer | None |
| Seong Chun Gun | Park Sang-yun | 31 | 17,773 | None | D.K.P.R. |
| Yung Choo Gun | Choi Suk-song | 40 | 10,782 | Farmer | T.D.Y.C. |
| Seng ha Gun | Lee Choong-hyuk | 30 | 11,741 | Farmer | T.D.Y.C. |
| Kool Kung Ko | Suh In-whan | 54 | 3,538 | None | None |
| 8, Kyung Sang Nam Do | | | | | |
| Soo Sen Gu A | Moon Il-whan | 50 | 24,472 | None | [illegible] |
| Soo Sen Gu B | Suh Chung | 53 | 21,330 | None | N.K.P.R. |
| Soo Sen Gu C | Lee Suk-bum | 51 | 11,012 | Technist | N.K.P.R. |
| Soo Sen Gu | Park Chan-hyun | 32 | 12,911 | None | None |
| Ma San Si | Kwon Tai-sook | 29 | 13,169 | None | None |
| Chin Choo Gu | Rhee Yang-soo | 59 | 7,313 | Farmer | None |
| Chin Yang Gun | Chang Yoon-ho | 35 | 15,927 | Farmer | None |
| Tai Yung Gun | Ahn Cheon-mook | 59 | 9,939 | Farmer | N.K.P.R. |
| Nam Ahn Gun | Kang Sook-chang | 40 | 10,807 | Social Service | [illegible] |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Voters | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yeo Yang Gun | Cho Chong-sung | 46 | 9,347 | Farmer | None |
| 4. Cheong Sung Gun Ko | | | | | |
| Cho Chun Gu | Kang Pok-ja | 44 | 17,203 | None | Independent |
| Yeo Buk Gun | Song Shin-baik | 44 | 7,669 | Former Secretary I.R.R.P. | Independent |
| Yeom Pil Gun | Shin Sun-gic | 47 | 7,986 | Farmer | Independent |
| Song Chee Gun A | Kim [illegible] | 44 | 1,476 | Farmer | None |
| Song Chee Gun B | Shin [illegible] | 37 | 1,481 | Farmer | None |
| Pon San Gun | Yoo [illegible] | 59 | 10,729 | Farmer | Independent |
| Pon San Gun B | Choi Yoon-kyo | 49 | 11,895 | Director Agricultural Association | None |
| Poo Yuh Gun | Lee [illegible] | 37 | 11,773 | Farmer | Independent |
| Poo Yuh Gun B | Shin [illegible] | 43 | 11,430 | Farmer | Independent |
| Jee Chun Gun | Yoo [illegible] | 3. | 17,535 | Chairman Korean American Association | None |
| Jo Yang Gun | Kim Chi-kun | 48 | 12,226 | Farmer | Independent |
| Chung Yang Gun | Lee [illegible] | 44 | 11,113 | Public Scribe | Independent |
| Yee San Gun | Yoon [illegible] | 39 | 11,279 | Farmer | None |
| Suk San Gun A | Rhee Chong-pil | 46 | 12,775 | Presbyterian | None |
| Sun San Gun | Kim Yong-Chun | 44 | 13,152 | Farmer | None |
| Tang Chin Gun | Kim Yong-Jai | 37 | 13,006 | Farmer | Independent |
| Ah San Gun | Sun Yong-Il | 37 | 13,133 | Professor | None |
| Chun Ahn Gun | Rhee Syung-kook | 67 | 19,590 | None | Independent |
| 5. Cholla Nukto | | | | | |
| Chun Choo Gu | Shin Sung-keun | 42 | 17,037 | Merchant | None |
| Yeon San Gu | Yoon Suk-koo | 57 | 18,728 | Member of NIL | None |
| Bee Bee Gu | Bai Sun | 53 | 6,578 | Salaryman | None |
| Yeo Yeo Gun | Yoo Choon-seng | 39 | 6,684 | Farmer | Independent |
| Yan Choo Gun B | Rhee Suk-choo | 45 | 7,607 | Farmer | Dai Han Independence Agricultural League |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chin Ahn Gun | Oh Ki-yul | 60 | 10,218 | Farmer | None |
| Eun Pyo Gun | Chung Hai-chon | 46 | 17,735 | Chief Educat. Dept., I.F.R.P. | I.R.H.P. |
| Koo Chee Gun | Shin Hyun-don | 45 | 15,691 | Doctor | I.H.R.P. |
| Cheng Soo Gun | Kim Hong-doo | 43 | 10,850 | Businessman | None |
| In Sil Gun | Jin Jik-hyun | 48 | 10,636 | Lawyer | I.H.R.P. |
| Kum Hwa Gun | Rhee Chung-ki | 34 | 24,318 | Fisherman | M.Y.G. |
| Soon Cheng Gun | Ko Ik-chan | 35 | 23,703 | Dressman | H.K.D.P. |
| Chung Up Gun A | Noh Yong-keun | 50 | | Secy. General H.K.D.P. | H.K.D.P. |
| Chung Up Gun B | Kim Chong-soon | 42 | 16,015 | Farmer | H.K.D.P. |
| Ko Cheng Gun A | Kim Young-dong | 42 | 8,317 | Businessman | None |
| Ko Cheng Gun B | Baik Kwan-soo | 60 | 19,161 | Member of N.A. | H.K.D.P. |
| Boo Ahn Gun | Cho Jai-woon | 49 | 18,093 | Farmer | I.H.R.P. |
| Kim Jai Gun A | Cho Jun-baik | 41 | 13,752 | Fisherman | None |
| Kim Jai Gun B | Song Ki-chong | 55 | 13,292 | Farmer | M.Y.G. |
| Ok Kong Gun | Rhee Ye-hun | 52 | 20,453 | Farmer | I.H.R.P. |
| Yk Sun Gun A | Baik Kyung-nam | 38 | 12,569 | Farmer | I.D.Y.G. |
| Yk Sun Gun B | Rhee Kyun-woo | 42 | 11,539 | Fisherman | None |
| S. Cholla Kando | | | | | |
| Kwang Choo Gu | Chung Kwang-ho | 52 | | Farmer | H.K.D.P. |
| Kok Sung Gu | Rhee Hun-kyun | 42 | 10,361 | Member of N.A. | I.H.R.P. |
| Kwang Choo Gun | Park Chong-nam | 33 | 20,317 | None | None |
| Nam Yang Gun | Chang Keun-sik | 45 | 11,339 | Farmer | M.D.Y.G. |
| Kok Sung Gun | Suh U-suk | 62 | 13,679 | Member of N.A. | M.D.P. |
| Boo Ye Gun | Kim Chong-sun | 50 | 14,799 | Farmer | M.D.P. |
| Kwang Yang Gun | Kim Ok-shoo | 33 | 13,978 | Farmer | None |
| Suh Boo Gun A | Kim Moon-young | 43 | 13,932 | Chief, Branch of Press | I.H.R.P. |
| Suh Boo Gun B | Chang Kyung-hoo | 41 | 11,818 | Fisher | None |
| Boon Chun Gun A | Chang Doo-yun | 44 | 14,677 | Farmer | Tai Han Labor League |
| Boon Chun Gun B | Cho Ok-hyun | 46 | 14,911 | Farmer | I.H.R.P. |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party of Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ko Hoong Gun A | Oh Suk-choo | 61 | 15,829 | Clergyman | L.D.P. |
| Ko Hoong Gun B | Yoo Sung-kap | 39 | 14,919 | Educator | Ten Min Party |
| Bo Sung Gun | Rhee Chang-rai | 50 | 17,521 | Publisher | N.K.D.P. |
| Cha Yoon Gun | Cho Kook-hyun | 33 | 18,368 | Farmer | Dai Sung Hai |
| Chang Hoong Gun | Kim Choong-ki | 47 | 32,979 | " | None |
| Nam Chin Gun | Cha Kyung-ho | 59 | 15,106 | [illegible] | None |
| Dai Dan Gun A | Song Bong-hai | 61 | 17,192 | Doctor | L.D.P. |
| Dai Dan Gun B | Rhee Sung-hak | 43 | 11,975 | Farmer | T.M.Y.P. |
| Sung An Gun | Kim Choon-yun | 53 | | Clergyman | N.K.D.P. |
| Koo Ahn Gun A | Kim Yong-hyun | 35 | 17,873 | Farmer | " |
| Koo Ahn Gun B | Chang Hong-den | 39 | 24,325 | Salaryman | " |
| Nak Chon Gun A | Rhee Hang-bai | 53 | 21,322 | Processor | None |
| Nak Chon Gun B | Kim Tang-ho | 47 | 11,343 | Plantation | N.K.D.P. |
| Nae Hyung Gun | Rhee Sung-u | 52 | 10,870 | Farmer | None |
| Yung Deung Gun | Jo Yung-kyu | 36 | | Doctor | N.K.D.P. |
| Yung Dung Gun | Kim Sang-a-son | 48 | 26,690 | Salaryman | L.D.P. |
| Yon Ji Gun | Kim Chang-yul | 51 | 10,264 | None | None |
| Mok Po Gun | Kim Hyung-bai | 32 | 13,432 | Processor | " |
| Ko Hyung Gang Uk Do | | | | | |
| Bi Soo Ri A | Choi Yoon-Gong | 52 | 3,527 | None | L.D.P. |
| Bi Soo Ri B | Shu Sang-il | 63 | 11,777 | Member of Ki | " |
| Bi Soo Ri C | Lee Man-chol | 63 | 5,412 | " | " |
| Bul Sung Gun | Kim U-sic | 59 | 11,804 | Farmer | Chun Ha Hi |
| Yoon Yi Gun | Park Choon | 44 | 6,952 | Chief Director Seoul Consumers Corporation | None |
| Bul Hyo Gun A | Choung U-il | 50 | 9,314 | Farmer | " |
| Bul Hyo Gun B | Kwon Byung-ro | 46 | 9,153 | Doctor | L.D.P. |
| Ahn Dong Gun A | Kim Ik-ki | 33 | 14,088 | Businessman | " |
| Ahn Dong Gun B | Chung Hyun-mo | 55 | 19,787 | Salaryman | None |
| Chung Song Gun | Kim Bong-cho | 44 | 13,284 | Government Official | Educational Association |
| Young Yang Gun | Cho Koon-young | 47 | | Salaryman | N.K.D.P. |
| Kohung Gun | Oh Taik-yul | 45 | | Ship owner | L.D.P. |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Young Il Gun A | Park Soon-sik | 45 | 10,485 | Clergyman | None |
| Young Il Gun B | Kim Ik-ro | 44 | 13,585 | Chief Branch of the Press | None |
| Kyung Choo Gun A. | Kim Chul | 53 | 15,533 | None | I.R.H.P. |
| Kyung Choo Gun B. | Rhee Suk | 42 | 15,765 | Farmer | I.R.H.P. |
| Young Chun Gun A. | Chung Do-young | 46 | | Farmer | I.R.H.P. |
| Young Chun Gun B. | Rhee Hyn-kyo | 61 | | Doctor | I.R.H.P. |
| Kyung San Gun | Park Hai-chung | 33 | 17,599 | None | None |
| Chung Do Gun | Park Chong-whan | 40 | 20,565 | Farmer | I.R.H.P. |
| Ko Yung Gun | Kim Yong-duk | 56 | 13,049 | Member of N.A.A. | Min Tong |
| Kyung Choo Gun | Hong Ho-suk | 34 | 21,400 | Farmer | None |
| Kea Kok Gun | Chang Byung-yun | 49 | 10,779 | Farmer | I.R.H.P. |
| Kim Chun Gun A | Kwon Tai-sul | 42 | 14,703 | None | None |
| Kim Chun Gun B | Rhee Byung-kwon | 41 | | Farmer | None |
| Sun Gan Gun | Yook Hong-kown | 49 | 15,903 | Farmer | I.R.H.P. |
| Kang Choo Gun | Lee Ung-boi | 49 | 15,384 | Farmer | I.R.H.P. |
| Kang Choo Gun | Chun Chin-han | 48 | 32,518 | Chairman Tai Han Labor League | I.R.H.P. |
| Moon Kyung Gun | Cho Byung-han | 47 | 13,203 | Farmer | None |
| Hoong Chun Gun | Park Kang-yung | 31 | 17,773 | None | D.R.P. |
| Yung Choo Gun | Choi Suk-kang | 49 | 10,782 | Farmer | T.D.Y.C. |
| Kang Hwa Gun | Lee Choong-hyuk | 28 | 11,741 | Farmer | T.D.Y.C. |
| Kool Yung Do | Suh In-whan | 54 | 3,535 | None | None |
| 8, Kyung Kang Gun Do | | | | | |
| Koo Gun A | Moon Il-whan | 50 | 24,472 | None | D.P.Y. |
| Koo Gun B | Suh Chung | 53 | 21,390 | None | N.C.L. |
| Koo Gun C | Han Suk-bum | 51 | 11,012 | Technist | N.C.L. |
| Koo Gun D | Park Chan-hyun | 32 | 12,033 | None | None |
| Ha Gun A | Kwon Tai-rock | 29 | 13,169 | None | None |
| Chin Choo A | Rhee Kang-moo | 59 | 7,313 | Farmer | None |
| Chin Yang Gun | Chang Yong-ho | 35 | 18,027 | Farmer | None |
| Bul Yung Gun | Ahn Choon-mung | 59 | 9,939 | Farmer | N.C.L. |
| Nam Ahn Gun | Kang Kook-chang | 40 | 10,807 | Social Service | N.C.L. |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



| Electoral District | Name | Age | Number of Votes | Occupation | Party Affiliation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chung Mun Gun | Kee Chung-hui | 51 | 19,439 | Farmer | None |
| Mil Yang Gun A | Shin Chae-sung | 43 | 12,436 | Director | I.R.R.P. |
| Mil Yang Gun B | Park Hai-hui | 65 | 16,295 | Lawyer | None |
| Yang San Gun | Chang Chin-kun | 40 | 12,311 | Farmer | None |
| Yeol San Gun A | Choi Sung-sik | 56 | 13,311 | Farmer | None |
| Yeol San Gun B | Kim Sae-sun | 38 | 18,753 | Publisher | None |
| Dong Rai Gun | Kim Yak-soo | 59 | 17,971 | None | Korea Republic Party |
| Kim Hai Gun A | Shin Sung-hak | 35 | 10,399 | None | None |
| Kim Hai Gun B | Ju Bong-hap | 45 | 10,305 | Farmer | None |
| Chang Yon Gun A | Kim Tai-soo | 44 | 9,596 | Farmer | I.R.R.P. |
| Chang Yon Gun B | Choo Ki-hui | 51 | 15,694 | Director Education Assn. | None |
| Kang Yung Gun A | Kim Jai-hak | 51 | 17,407 | Businessman | D.K.P. |
| Tong Yung Gun B | Suh Soon-yung | 49 | 16,108 | Judge | None |
| Ko Sung Gun | Chae Soo-soo | 36 | 11,322 | Salaryman | None |
| Suh Chun Gun | Choi Hyo-sool | 51 | 16,638 | Chairman Directors Board of the University | None |
| Nam Hai Gun | Park Yoon-won | 40 | 16,260 | Farmer | None |
| Ko Sung Gun | Kang Dal-soo | 44 | 17,944 | Farmer | Member of No.1 Club, Dumm |
| San Chung Gun | Yang Ki-moon | 39 | 17,766 | Salaryman | None |
| Nam Hang Gun | Kim Kyung-do | 45 | 18,533 | Farmer | I.R.R.P. |
| Suh Chung Gun | Lyo Kyun-dai | 45 | 17,143 | Farmer | I.R.R.P. |
| Dong Chun Gun A | Chae Eon-hong | 46 | 14,861 | Lawyer | I.R.R.P. |
| Dong Chun Gun B | Kim Hyo-suk | 54 | 9,589 | Farmer | I.R.R.P. |
| 9. Kang non Do | | | | | |
| Choon Chun Gu | Choi Kyu-ok | 48 | 13,628 | Doctor | I.R.R.P. |
| Choon Chung Gun | Chae Chung-moon | 58 | 26,404 | Farmer | I.R.R.P. |
| Kang Chun Gun | Chae Jai-hak | 45 | 35,130 | Farmer | None |
| Hsing Sung Gun | Kim Yong-koun | 57 | 28,541 | Farmer | I.R.R.P. |
| Hon Chee Gun | Kang Pan-hee | 32 | 24,001 | Social Service | None |
| Yung Dol Gun | Chang Ki-yung | 46 | 12,375 | None | None |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

27 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHU, HUNG-TI
Assistant Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Comment on Elections.

As a matter of possible interest to you and other members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea I attach copies of a letter from Lt. Commr. H. A. Lord, of the Salvation Army Territorial Headquarters in Korea, in which he comments very favorably on the conduct of the recent elections.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

Tel. Wash. 582

THE SALVATION ARMY
TERRITORIAL HEADQUARTERS
KOREA

Lt. Commr. H. A. Lord
Chaplains Office
Hq XXIV Corps APO 235

May 17th 1948

General John R. Hodge
Commanding General,
USAMFIK

Dear General Hodge,

As one who has spent many years in Korea and who has the interests of the country and the people sincerely at heart, may I congratulate you and your Organisation on the admirable carrying through of the recent Korean Election.

I, too, had serious forebodings as to how the Koreans would react on an occasion of this sort and would not have been greatly surprised had there been some amount of disorganisation and uncontrolled excitement. During the morning of May 10th, I went out to see for myself what the situation was and called at one of the Polling Booths and asked permission to watch for awhile. The leading official very courteously cleared and offered me a seat, and I sat for nearly an hour watching the actual process of the polling.

The quiet, orderly, dignified manner in which the officials dealt with the voters; the efficient organisation whereby each voter was checked; the preservation of the traditional secrecy of the ballot; and the quiet, purposeful demeanour of each of the voters - women with their babies on their backs as well as men - was one of the most impressive things I have ever seen. I feel that previous preparation had a great deal to do with it as well as efficient organisation from the American Government side; but most of all the keen sense of responsibility that seemed to descend upon each of the Koreans taking part in the Election.

One prays that the ultimate result of this experiment will continue to justify and exceed the highest hopes we all have for Korea. Again congratulating yourself and your organisation,

Yours truly,

/s/ Herbert A. Lord

/t/ (Herbert A. Lord)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

24 May 1948

Subject: Invalidations of the Elections

-[illegible] National Election Committee
[illegible], Korea

1. [illegible] in Electoral District No." and Electoral [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] of the [illegible] Korean People [illegible] [illegible] of no effect.

[illegible] election take place in these [illegible], in accordance with Section 4, of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] under the supervision of [illegible] Committee.

[illegible] after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] less than fifty per cent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] invalidations and defense of [illegible] [illegible] circumstances the election in [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible]
Major General, United States Army
[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Official Report, South Korean Elections

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 29 May 1948 | Dept of Finance | MG | 1. The Department of Finance in conjunction with Lt. Col. Duffy, Office of the Chief Advisor and Lt. Col. Melchoir, Office of Administration, worked out the budget for the recent election.<br><br>2. The approved budget totalled ₩851,797,537 and was charged to the FY 1947/1948 appropriation of the Office of Administration. Of the total appropriation ₩336,330,537 was retained by the Office of Administration for the purpose of election supplies and materials and for expenses incurred by the National election committee. The balance of ₩515,467,000 was suballocated by the Office of Administration to the Provinces and City of Seoul to cover the expenses incurred by the local election committees. A recapitulation of the allocations by Provinces is attached.<br><br>3. Nine LAC's of the department were utilized as observers during the recent elections. Reports of three of these observers are attached.<br><br>ALLAN LORLN<br>Advisor, Department of Finance |
| 3 | 18 June 48 | Joint Comm. | MG | Lt. Colonel A. W. Melchior, U.S. Advisor Office of Administration.<br><br>Please note above. You have reported a total budget of Won 901,798,000. Can these figures be reconciled? |

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SKIG
Office of Administration
Census Division

1 2 3 4 5 6

## Registration and Voting Data on National Election in South Korea

| | Est. Pop. 1 Apr '48 (000) | Tot. Possible Registrants (000) | Est. Actual Registrants | % Registered | Total Voters | % of actual registrants who voted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seoul City | 1,247 | 616 | 3/ 568,291 | 92.2 | 488,304 | 8/ 92.8 |
| Kyunggi Do | 2,575 | 1,269 | 4/1,084,470 | 85.4 | 981,637 | 8/ 96.6 |
| Chcong Chang Puk Do | 1,147 | 565 | 461,885 | 81.8 | 444,632 | 96.3 |
| Chcong Chang Nam Do | 1,992 | 982 | 794,392 | 80.9 | 760,694 | 95.8 |
| Chella Puk Do | 2,093 | 1,032 | 5/ 801,988 | 77.7 | 727,718 | 8/ 96.7 |
| Chella Nam Do | 3,058 | 1,508 | 6/1,106,397 | 73.3 | 908,879 | 8/ 93.6 |
| Kyungsang Puk Do | 3,260 | 1,607 | 7/1,227,597 | 76.4 | 992,036 | 8/ 92.1 |
| Kyungsang Nam Do | 3,300 | 1,627 | 1,287,890 | 79.2 | 1,242,750 | 96.5 |
| Kang Won Do | 1,167 | 575 | 467,554 | 81.3 | 458,038 | 98.0 |
| Che Ju Do 1/ | 108 | 53 | 37,040 | 69.8 | 32,062 | 86.6 |
| Total South Korea (Excluding Cheju-do) | 19,947 | 9,834 | 7,837,504 | 79.7 | 7,036,750 | 8/ 95.2 |

1/ Data are for Nam Che Ju Gun only

2/ Based on the percentage of 48.3 as derived from 1947 National Registration (7½ million sample), who are 21 years of age and over.

3/ Includes 1 electoral district which had 42,021 registrants and "no contest".

4/ Includes 2 electoral districts which had 68,755 registrants and "no contest".

5/ Includes 1 electoral district which had 49,149 registrants and "no contest".

6/ Includes 4 electoral districts which had 135,292 registrants and "no contest".

7/ Includes 5 electoral districts which had 150,405 registrants and "no contest".

8/ Percentage derived exclusive of "no contest" data.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

9 June 1948

To: Brigadier General John Weckerling
From: Ernst Fraenkel

Subject: Establishment of Election Review Board and Postponement of Election Date in North CHEJU DO.

1. Dr. CHYUN invited me yesterday afternoon for a conference on the establishment of the Election Review Board, and the postponement of the elections in North CHEJU DO. About six Koreans participated in the discussion, among them, Justice RO, Dr. LEE Han Koo, Mr. CHANG Myun, and Dr. CHYUN.

2. Mr. CHANG Myun raised the question of the Election Review Board. After I had referred to Section 51 of the Election Law, which provides for the election of two members of the Election Review Board by the National Assembly, Mr. CHANG Myun asked me whether the National Assembly was obliged to elect the members of the Election Review Board from among the members of the National Assembly. I answered this question in the negative and pointed out that the National Assembly is free to elect whomever they want. I drew the attention of Mr. CHANG Myun to the fact that the two members of the Election Review Board to be appointed by the Military Governor are necessarily justices of the Supreme Court and, that in all probability, the Chief Justice will appoint a justice of the Supreme Court Chairman of the Election Review Board. Since the Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, the law requires implicitly that the National Assembly elects persons other than justices of the Supreme Court members

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Subj: Establishment of Election Review Board and Postponement of Election Date in North CHEJU DO.

of the the Election Review Board. Mr. CHANG Myun and Dr. ILL Han Koo did not question the correctness of this statement. It was generally admitted that, at present, the Military Governor as Chief Executive is authorized to appoint two justices of the Supreme Court members of the Election Review Board.

3. Before we discussed the CHEJU DO problem, I shortly recapitulated the history of the election in North CHEJU DO. I pointed out that the National Election Committee, when recommending the nullification of the election in the two districts concerned, acted in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Election Law. The persons participating in the discussion were familiar with the situation prevailing in CHEJU DO. There was a general agreement that, in all probability, the election scheduled for 23 June 1948 might result in increased disturbances of public peace and order. It was questioned whether it will be possible to establish election committees in the majority of the voting districts of the two electoral districts concerned. No objection was raised when Mr. CHANG Myun suggested to post one the by-election for an indefinite time.

After I had submitted to Dr. C YUN the draft of the Executive Order which provides for the indefinite postponement of the by-election and the right of the persons elected in North CHEJU DO, on 10 May 1948, to perform such functions as the National Assembly may determine, the Koreans discussed for about 20 minutes this

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

9 June 1948

Subj: Establishment of Election Review Board and Postponement of Election Date in North CHEJU DO.

draft. Mr. CHANG Myun informed me that all Koreans present were opposed to the last paragraph of the draft. According to Mr. CHANG and Dr. LEE an indefinite postponement of the by-election, by the Military Governor, will not be objected to. The seating of the persons elected on 10 May will, however, give rise to unpleasant discussions. Mr. Justice RO raised legal objections. He doubted whether the National Assembly is authorized to seat persons whose election has been cancelled in accordance with Section 44 of the Election Law. I tried to sell the idea by pointing out that the National Assembly is called to write the constitution of Korea and that no district should be without representation in a constituent assembly. I referred to the principle "no taxation without representation", which played so decisive a role in the early history of the United States. Dr. LEE asked me whether I had discussed the plan with UNCOK; he wanted to know the reaction of the United Nations. I answered that, in my opinion, the whole problem is an internal Korean affair. After the Koreans had discussed the problem a second time they informed me that they consider the draft of the Executive Order ~~relating to the creation of the Election Review Board~~ perfectly sound, with the exception of the last paragraph. They suggested dropping the idea of seating representatives from North CHEJU DO until such time as regular by-elections can be held in these electoral districts.

[illegible]KL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Office of the Chief Advisor
Seoul, Korea

11 June 1948

MGOCA 000.1

SUBJECT: Election Activities.

TO: Commanding General
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2
Attention: General J. Weckerling

1. On 8 March 1948 this office was interjected into the election picture by an IOM from the Military Governor. This IOM called for immediate action toward necessary preliminary steps to implement existing election directives.

2. Radio and phone messages were immediately dispatched to all provinces calling for a meeting of the Chief Civil Affairs Officers, Korean Governors and District Court Judges at 0900, 12 March 1948, in Seoul at Headquarters, USAMGIK.

3. a. 12 March meeting held as scheduled - copy of notes attached.

b. From 8 March to 12 March those portions of the Election Law approved by the UN were hastily mimeographed in English and Korean for distribution at the 12 March Meeting.

c. Arrangements were made for special train and air transport of the Chief Civil Affairs Officers and the Korean Governors to their home stations during the afternoon of 12 March.

4. Intermittent conferences were held with the National Election Committee, the Office of Administration and this office relative to an election budget. On 5 April a compromise budget was approved by the Military Governor.

5. Many conferences were held with personnel of Gen. Weckerling's office and representatives of the United Nations between 8 March and 17 March relative to final approval of an election law. The law was finally approved and signed on 17 March 1948. During this period arrangements were made with the office of Administration for the hasty printing in korean of the Election Law and the Rules and Regulations.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Also, plans were made for rapid distribution of these vital documents to the lowest echelon. It was agreed that the copies in English would be mimeographed. Necessary arrangements for this were made with AG, USAMGIK, who rendered superior service at this time. Plans were coordinated with the Office of Administration for the printing and distribution of registration forms and poll registers.

6. On 31 March 1948 memorandum was prepared for the Military Governor's approval, "Election Procedure Observation by American Personnel". This was approved, published and distributed on 1 April 1948 (copy attached)

7. During the period 30 March through 9 April, this office furnished speakers to instruct meetings, called by various SKIG agencies, in the requirements of the election law.

8. On 5 April arrangements were made for the publishing and distribution of executive order No. 20, changing the date of the election from 9 May 1948 to 10 May 1948.

9. On 27 March 1948, a meeting was held at Hq, USAFIK for the purpose of coordinating various U. S. agencies concerned with the contemplated UN Observation Groups' trips throughout South Korea. The real burden of these trips fell upon the Department of Transportation, SKIG, and it can be said that they came through with flying colors. This office was charged with the necessary coordination and issued required instructions to the various provinces and agencies. The United Nations Observation groups made two trips to the Provinces, one from 5 April through 10 April, the other 18 April through 24 April. Similar instructions prevailed for both trips, to wit: complete freedom of movement, best available quarters and facilities, no formal receptions or entertainment, required transportation to be furnished on call, etc. Reports received from the UN upon their return and from the Provinces were most favorable. (copies of train commanders reports and CCAO reports are attached).

10. Registration started on 30 March 1948. At this time preliminart plans were coordinated for the printing and distribution of ballots and the final distribution of ballot boxes and locks to the lowest echelons. Everything called for in this vital phase was completed by 7 May 1948. The Office of Administration, SKIG, is to be commended for their superior performance.

11. Throughout the whole period from 8 March to 10 May, Election Day, the various SKIG agencies concerned were contacted regularly and informal progress reports received almost daily.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



12. The Military Governor's plan for American observation of the election required 411 Americans. Of that number approximately 200 were already located in the various Provinces. All departments and agencies of the South Korean Interim Government were required to furnish the balance (211) of American personnel needed on a percentage basis in direct ratio to American personnel assigned to them. An orientation meeting of this personnel was held at USAMGIK on 26 April 1948. At this meeting the Election Law was explained and a detailed description of their duties given. On 3 May 1948, a final meeting of the personnel selected for election duties was held. Arrangements for their transportation, issue of field equipment and early morning mess prior to departure were explained. Copies of travel orders and the pertinent parts of the Election Law and the Rules and Regulations were issued to each observer. Also a check list and a question sheet mimeographed in both Korean and English were issued each observer as a guide and help to the expected language difficulties.

13. 4 May through 9 May: The preparation of orders for UN Election observers and the coordination of their billeting, transportation and actual observation was predominant throughout this period. The actual movement of American and UN observers took place concurrently.

14. From Election Day through the 17th of May this office was chiefly concerned with receiving election results from the Provinces and making them available to Department of Public Information for release to the many foreign correspondents present for this period.

15. Throughout the whole esection phase, this office was responsible for coordination of the activities of the many SKIG agencies concerned. Lt Col Charles G. Duffy was designated as Liaison Officer between the Military Governor and the National Election Committee, assisted by Captain James Meehon, he was also given full responsibility for Military Government coordination and implementation of all phases of the election. The whole-hearted cooperation and all out enthusiasm of all agencies of USAMGIK and SKIG made a huge success of what at first seemed an impossible job, within the prescribed time limits.

4 Incls:
1 Notes - March 12 meeting;
2 Memo Elec Proc Obs by Amer Team;
3 Train Commanders' Reports;
4 CCAO Reports.

WM. F. CENTNER
Colonel USAF
Acting Chief Advisor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

June 25th, 1948

SUBJECT: Against your protest on the conduct of Elections dated May 7th, 1948

TO : Military Governor, USAMGIK

In addition to our report of actual investigation on the subject matter dated June 1st for District Offices of Jongdaimoon, Yongsan and Youngdungpo, the remaining report for the District offices of Choongkoo, Chongno, Mapo, Seadaimoon and Sungdong is hereby submitted to you as under:

Mayor of Seoul

General Opinion:

1. In reviewing statements of the actual investigation made at District Offices of Choongkoo, Chongno, Mapo, Seadaimoon and Sungdong, it was revealed that they are engaged at work to make real estate transfer understanding rather in registration for the purpose of preventing attaining by accident because it is a valuable review matter to all the civil persons on the way to conclude ... the district Military Government. [illegible] in progress of material investigation, might [illegible] with the agreement [illegible] registration period [illegible] of the Chief of Police Station [illegible] investigation [illegible] the [illegible] General [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] action for right [illegible] material.

[illegible] Mapo District (illegible):

[illegible] (illegible)

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] letter, [illegible] letter [illegible] investigation [illegible] it [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Against your charge that policemen threatened non-registered in Ulchiro 1st Street walking around with copies of Census Register, and policemen in Ijung Dong compelled non-registered to register by house to house visits, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Against your charge that in Sung Rim Dong, policemen visited non-registered several times every day and compelled them to register, and in Central District, policemen visited chiefs of Pans and Thongs and told them that non-registered shall be punished, our investigation revealed there was no compelling except propaganda for election.

Against your charge that Dong Association of the 3rd Street of Ulchiro compelled registration, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Against your charge that Dong Association of the 2nd Street of Jung Chong Dong [illegible] registration for non-registered, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Against your charge that in the 1st Street of Ichun Dong, 3 policemen [illegible] Election Committee and Police [illegible] of U.S. 2nd Street of Jung Dong compelled them to register, our investigation revealed that [illegible] Election Committee and Police [illegible].....

Against your charge that last April 6th Jung Dong Dong compelled registration holding [illegible] list of non-registered on April 6th, our investigation revealed that he has visited non-registered only [illegible] registration.

Against your charge that persons at the meeting in Jung Dong, i.e. on the 6th April 6th, the Dong Association [illegible] visits to the non-registered lists and compelled registration, our investigation revealed that the Dong Association [illegible] lists which is its function.

Against your charge that there Dong Association Chung Chong Dong visited [illegible] to register for refusing registration on April 6th, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Against your charge that in the 1st Street of Jung Dong, members of Terrorist Youth Alliance compelled non-registered to register, our investigation revealed that [illegible] registration, our investigation revealed that [illegible] register, likewise investigated the [illegible] to register, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Against your charge that Non-Chong Dong in the 1st Street of Chong Dong compelled non-registered to register, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Against your charge that 3 Won Dong Administration Office compelled registration on April 6th and the residents to register by 7 o'clock of the day after April, our investigation of the Election Committee revealed it groundless.

Against your charge that in Isan Dong and Hwa Hyun Dong, members of General Alliance of Youth shouted through address system to the effect that those who did not register shall be punished as reds, our investigation revealed that [illegible] system for entertainment but nothing [illegible] words.

Against your charge that in Mok Jung Dong, members of Dai Dong Youth Alliance compelled [illegible] to register, and as Patriots candidates, it is intended to [illegible] would like to stop [illegible] registration, our investigation revealed it.

Against your charge that at Pyung Gae Gang in 11th Tong at 1st Street of Jung Dong [illegible] Police Section of Central Ku, there were [illegible] families and compelled registration, our investigation revealed that [illegible] families, [illegible] to register.

Against your charge that at Ihwa Dong, members of the Dai Dong Youth Alliance [illegible] Control, our investigation revealed that Chairman of the Election Committee [illegible] such cases are [illegible].

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Against your charge that in Hwa Won Dong, and 1st Street of Kwang Hi Dong, they have threatened to confiscate Ration Card and prevailed to register most people, our investigation revealed it groundless. No suspension of food was exercised but in the 1st Street of Kwang Hi Dong, more than ten ghost population were found on investigation.

Against your charge that members of General Alliance of Korean Youth put wall paper which read "Those who do not register are agencies of communits", our investigation [illegible] the fact.

[illegible] District

[illegible] side to all [illegible] Eun Hyun, chief of Section 3rd Daidong Youth Alliance, but at that time he did not bear armband of the Youth. He is chief of Town and [illegible] committee member of the 14th Election Polls of A-hyon Dong, so it was seen him register by house to house visits leaving stand of the Youth Alliance but in [illegible] capacity of Town Chief and Election Committee Member. It was not heard [illegible] Chang's wife to the Office of Dai Dong Youth Alliance and struggle.

[illegible] house visits, [illegible] Chang Sun Dong [illegible] 283-2, A-hyon Dong, rejected saying that registration is [illegible] will visit [illegible] x [illegible]. So [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible], but was all. Chang [illegible] [illegible] and to that [illegible] opposed by the Youth [illegible]. He is [illegible] Secretary of Dai Dong [illegible] was [illegible] by the leader of Dai Dong Youth Alliance.

[illegible] Chief of 1st Town, Dai Dong Association, A-hyon Dong, [illegible] Alliance, did not bear [illegible] armband to the [illegible].

[illegible] A-hyon Dong [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Kwang Hi Dong [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Investigation on residents and chief of 7th Ban of 2nd Thong revealed that the ban chief did not take away Nation Card at the time of registration.

I Sajit Dom, 7th Ban Chief of the 3rd Thong is well educated man and he has never confiscated Nation Card except having urged residents to register.

In Wat Chul Dong Association of Chamnan Sud Street, the Dong Association did not tell non-registered as reds.

In Sri Nguan Sorpum Dong Association, the adult education was revitalized from March 9th to the end of April. People were all under twenties except two or three and teachers were lesbians. Mr. Vo Van Dung, Mr. Dang Van Nhu and Voo Thanh Ji. As the are intelligent, without having no right to vote, teachers did not tell anything about politics.

In I[illegible] Association, there is no Vietnam Youth and it is groundless.

[illegible] Association, there is no Vietnam Youth and it is groundless.

[illegible] Association, I[illegible] I.,

[illegible] Association, it is forbidden by district to tell Dong Association [illegible] to register.

In [illegible] Association, it is forbidden by district to tell Dong Association [illegible] to register.

In [illegible] Association, there was no one to investigate although inquired for [illegible] days.

In [illegible] Association, they were compelled to register except [illegible] or later.

In [illegible] Association, they were compelled to register.

In [illegible] Association, they were compelled to register.

<u>Saigon District</u>

Despite our charge that in Binh Trieu [illegible], they have confiscated Social Welfare Booklet from the school children students were not to register, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Despite our charge that vice-chief of 6th Ward of Loon Hua Dong [illegible] compelled to register and in Tan Binh they have notified to suspend ration for non-registered, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Despite our charge that 3rd Ban chief of 3rd Thong of Cho Lon Dong [illegible] confiscated residents to confiscate ration and compelled registration, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Despite our charge that Dai Dong Youth Alliance distributed [illegible] to refusing to register, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Despite our charge that in Chi Hoa Dong [illegible] registration office, they have compelled to register or initiated, our investigation revealed it groundless.

Additional report for Phu Nhuan District:
Despite our charge that In Tan Son Dong, ban chiefs have distributed register papers and compelled to register and also compelled to put chops waiting around registration papers, our investigation revealed it groundless, except that Dong Association committee members of Election Committee walked around to urge registration for non-registered.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNTCOK
(Danny Choi's Candidacy)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

**Reports on the registration of Mr. Choi Nung Chin who stand for election in the A Electoral District of Dong Dai Moon Koo.**

1. About 3 p.m. on April 14 Mr. Choi Nung Chin appeared before the National Election Committee through the Military Governer, and stated that he would wish to stand for election in the A Electoral District of Dong Dai Moon Koo, complaining that there is not now in free atmosphere and the voting district election committee concerned refused the registation of those who recommended him to a candidate and various libels are being made. The Committee answered to him, however, that the voting district election committee concerned has not been found to make an ill-treatment to him, and warned to all the subordinate election committees that all the matters relating to election must fairly be handled according to the Election Law.

2. About 10 a.m. on April 15 Mr. Choi appeared again before the National Election Committee through the Military Governer to inquiry about this case. Therefore, Dr. Chyun Kyu-hong, Secretary-General, National Election Committee, went to the voting district election committee concerned together with persons concerned to the CIC, and directed to that committee, so as to grant immediately the certificate for the registration of the candidacy to him.

3. The Committee cannot take any resposibility for the election documents so deprived. But, considering the problem to the free atmosphere, the committee directed, at the request of Gen. Weckerling, to the electoral district election committee concerned so as to receive application for the registration of the candidate until April 18 if such application be completely prepared in accorance with the Election Law.

4. The A Electoral District Election Committee of Dong Dai Moon Koo took a view that the receiving of the application for regislation of a candidate which be imcompletly prepared was inconsistant with the election provisions. But a final deleimination of it was not made. Meanwhile, the registration period (April 18) was ended.

5. Thus the Seoul City Election Committee held the joint conference of persons concerned, and directed to the election committee concerned so

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

as to receive application for the registration of the candidate until 7 p.m. April 21 if such application be completely prepared in accordance with the Election Law.

→ Should follow ② preceding page

6. Mr. Choi Nung Chin and persons connected to the Military Service of the United States stated about 11 a.m.on 16 April that the briefcase in which the certificate of registration of those who recommened him to a candidate was entered was deprived by the riats about 5 p.m. on April, so that he was impossible to register on poll registers, and that the committee was requested that appropriate action would be taken.

7. The members of the A Electaral District of Dong Dai Moon Koo have rendered the resignations from their positions under the conditions that such post-ponent of the registration period was in a violation of the law. The new members were immediately appointed to such offices.

8. Thus the registration of his candidacy was completed on 20 April.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1. In as much as Mr. Choi Nung-chin visited on 13 April to the UN Commission on Korea, and Complained to the Commission that the A Voting District Election Committee refused application for registration of his candidacy, Gen Weckeling, Liaison Officer of the Commission, requested that Mr. Kim Dong-sung, Liaison member of the Nation Election Committee, would investigate the true fact of this case, and that appropriate action be taken.

The Committee hereby reports to you as per attached herewith.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

C
O
P
Y

A DISTRICT ELECTION COMMITTEE
TONG DAI MOON KU SEOUL
APRIL 20, 1948

The Honorable
Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge
Commanding General, USAFIK

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following reports on CHOI NUNG CHIN (Danial Choi) case in our election district. We report this as there seems to be widespread fabricated rumors and misunderstanding over the case and we must make this case clear to all concerned.

We were chosen as members of election committee in A District of Tong Dae Moon Ku, Seoul, and since then we have been engaged in the registration work.

On April 16th at 6:50 P.M. the last day of application for election, Mr, CHOI NUNG CHIN (Daniel Choi), No/16-30, Hu Am Dong, Ryong San Ku, Seoul, came to us accompanied by a U.S. GI, stated to be an aide of Military Governor Dean, and stated that he has lost 118 copies of Recommendation papers, and producing only 93 recommendation papers demanded his name be registered in our district. He stated that he would bring the lost 118 copies by noon on the 18th inst, and he wrote out a memorandum in this effect that if he failed to bring the stated copies by the fixed date he would cancel his registration. But in as much as the regulation does not permit registration as applicant for those who possess less than 200 recommendations, we refused to comply with his request. Then Choi enforced me to comply with his request, by saying that this was the order from the superior authorities. I then had to comply with his request on purely my personal stand and accepted his application as provisional one. I then opened a formal election committee meeting at 8:30 P.M. on the same evening and discussed this matter. At this meeting all the committees agreed to refuse that application as it was in violation of Article 27 of the election law. Thus the application was formally refused.

On the 17th inst. we were suddenly summoned by the superior election committee (city committee) and were advised to accept the application. In compliance with the order of the superior committee we opened our committee at 10:30 A.M. on the 18th inst. and waiting the arrival of 118 copies of recommendation for Mr. Choi until noon the same date as promised by Mr. Choi. At about noon Mr. Choi's attorney came to us but he brought nothing and failed to give us the 118 copies of recommendations. Thus Mr. Choi's application was formally refused and cancelled.

We tried every means to make the free atmosphere thoroughly understood and followed by all concerned in our district, and we further tried to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

find any clue of Mr. Choi's stated loss of his 118 recommendations. But unfortunately we failed to find any fact proving the truth of Mr. Choi's statement in the effect that he had lost his papers. So we have to point out that Mr. Choi's statement of losing his papers, of being refused his application in our committee, of our office acting outrages, etc. was entirely fabricated and out of plots.

On the other hand the Seoul City election committee instructed us to postpone Mr. Choi's application to April 21 inst. for unknown reasons, but we must be faithful to the election laws and we could not comply with the request of postponing Mr. Choi's application. We could not accept such illegal and oppressing demand. So we, the A District Committee of Tong Dae Moon Ku, Seoul, had decided to resign em bloc and we formally have resigned our posts.

The above statement is a true and correct narration of the trouble, and we submit this report for your reference and consideration.

Very respectfully yours,

PAN BOK YONG
Chairman
Election Committee, of A District
of Tong Dae Moon Ku, Seoul

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

29 April 1948

SUBJECT: Report of Actions of 1st Lt. George J. Reuss with Respect to the Registration of Choi Kung Chin.

1. On Friday, 16 April, the undersigned was given the assignment to see that Daniel (Kung Chin) Choi was properly registered as a candidate in Dong Dai Mun, District A. The situation that led to this assignment was as follows:

Daniel Choi appeared at United Nations Liaison Office and stated that Rhee, Syngman had declared that no one could register as a candidate in Dong Dai Mun, District A. He (Daniel Choi) had made several attempts to register, but the repeated efforts of "Rhee's men" had stopped him. He stated that they even went so far as to steal some registration recommendations that Choi's men were bringing to the AU office. Police investigations revealed that all information available to them showed possibility that said registration recommendations never existed. Choi also claimed that pressure was being applied by certain youth groups against the people who had signed his registration recommendations, and, as a result, he was not certain that he could replace them.

After Daniel Choi had visited General Dean's office several times, it was decided that he should be accompanied by the undersigned to see that a fair registration was carried out. At no time were any statements made in the name of the Military Governor or any of his representatives. The undersigned went with Choi to the AU office and there Choi began his registration. This was at about 1600, Friday, 16 April. After some discussion it was decided by the AU district officials that a written statement by the National Election Committee would be necessary to properly process Choi's application for registration. The group returned to the Capital and secured the statement from Mr. Chyun, Secretary of the National Election Committee.

After presenting the National Election Committee's statement to the District chairman, he stated it would now be necessary to procure certificates from each of the registration offices from whence had come the registration recommendations to prove that they had been obtained in the first place. After procuring said certificates, the group returned and presented them to the Chairman of Dong Dai Mun, District A Election Office, who now refused to register Choi on the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



grounds that the statement from the National Election Committee was not specific enough regarding exactly who would assume responsibility of the registration.

Choi got quite explosive in his discussion and talked for some time directly to the Chairman and the Chairman back to Choi. After the discussion the Chairman reconsidered and decided to conditionally register Choi. These conditions being that Choi procure again by 1200, 18 April, the registration recommendations that allegedly had been stolen. The undersigned at this time asked Choi if he was registered and the answer was "yes", whereupon the undersigned left at exactly 1845.

The next morning, 17 April, the undersigned received a letter from Choi stating that after the undersigned had left, the KU election committee had decided that Choi's registration was void. The undersigned contacted the National Election Committee and the Seoul Election Committee who in turn decided to hold a meeting that afternoon (17 April), of three members of the National Election Committee, three members of the Seoul Election Committee, and the KU election committee to decide what action should be taken. The decision reached was that Choi would be conditionally registered, allowing him until 1200, 19 April, to produce the allegedly stolen registration recommendations.

The undersigned at this time called Mr. Tanaka (CIC) and informed him of the decision and asked him to inform Choi so that he could start collecting his registration recommendations. The undersigned received a call from Mr. Tanaka at 1000, 18 April, stating that Choi had procured the necessary registration certificates and would turn them in to the registration offices on 19 April the undersigned called Mr. Chyun, Secretary, National Election Committee and was informed that Choi had failed to appear with the recommendations. Another conference was held that day by the National Election Committee and it was decided to give Choi another chance to submit his recommendations. His time was extended until 21 April, 1900 to procure the recommendations.

GEORGE J. REUSS
1st Lt., AGC

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MEMORANDUM:

TO :

FROM : Ko Chin Sul, Chairman, National Election Committee.

SUBJECT : Yanny Choi Candidacy.

1. Yanny Choi (Choi Heung Chin) made complaints to G-2 XXIV Corps on 13 April that he was refused to be registered as a candidate at District A, Dongdaimoon Gu (East Gate) of which locality was considered to be a district reserved for Dr. Syngman Rhee, and Dr. Rhee himself told him not to run as his opponent.

2. When the National Election Committee was informed of this report, it was too late in the afternoon so next morning about 9:00 AM the 14th, we began our investigation. The Secretary to Dr. Rhee denied that Mr. Yanny Choi was called in last few days or any other contact with him at all.

3. About 9:30 AM, 14th April, Judge Chang Kyung Keun, Chairman, Seoul Election Committee, came to see us, so gave him orders in person to investigate the case thoroughly.

4. a. About 11:00 AM the same morning, Mr. Choi appeared at Duksoo Palace with his complaints to UN Commission. Soon he was brought into General Hodgerling's office where our liaison officer, Mr. Kim Yong Sung, has a desk. Mr. Choi related his story by saying that his men received about 20 credentials of registration for his recommendation from one place without any trouble (according to Section 27, Election Law), then they were refused two other places. At the time, Mr. Choi's men called on a chairman of the Committee at his home, who expressed his regrets his district had been reserved for Dr. Rhee. However, he invited them to accompany him to the registration office, but the men went away for fearing those who recommended Mr. Choi might be subjected to antagonism in the neighborhood afterward.

b. Mr. Kim, our liaison officer, expressed his regret, persuaded him to send his men once more to obtain credentials, as the National Election Committee had already given out orders this morning to render all possible conveniences to any prospective candidate, but Mr. Choi refused to go or send any campaigners again for the same reason that he might put his recommanders into trouble.

c. Mr. Kim again persuaded him to go to get the credentials without any fear because we had given out full instructions to help him out this morning. Mr. Choi replied that he had enough of it. Besides, he was a follower of Mr. Kim Kyu Sik's and always opposed Dr. Rhee in the first place. He wasn't quite

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

sure of his wishes to run candidacy but his friends, who opposed Dr. Rhee, had asked him to run, so he had tested the district where some 40 thousand signatures were secured by compulsion for Dr. Rhee.

d. Mr. Kim asked him why he didn't notify his troubles to National Election Committee direct, instead of making complaints to G-2, XXIV Corps and UN Commission. Mr. Choi answered that our Chairman, Justice Ko, knew the matter on the morning of 13th April and that the sub-committee that refused to stamp the papers should be punished. There Mr. Kim informed him to the fact that the Committees of all grades were doing their patriotic service on gratis, so there is none to give or receive punishment. Thus the conversation was concluded at Duksoo Palace.

5. About 4:30 P.M. 14th April, Mr. Choi went to the Office of Military Governor, General Dean, who assured him every possible help, if necessary, escorts to get around. Then Mr. Choi appeared at our office upon our request, so we offered him our assistance which he refused by saying repeatedly that he tried it once only.

6. Report from Seoul Election Committee: Mr. Lee Kwang Chin, French Lead, Korean National Youth, Changshin Dong Branch, and few others young men as campaigner for Mr. Choi, went to No. 12 Registration place on 12 April and obtained about 20 credentials from Mr. Kwak Kyung Koon, chairman of that voting district election committee. On 13th April, Mr. Lee and his men went to No. 4 Registration place for credentials but as the names were not in a family head group, they were told to get the number of Tongs or Pans in which they reside so that the persons referred could be easily checked in the file. It was not handy to sort out names from a long list of thousand persons registered in that district. They did not definitely refuse to give credentials. Only for matter of business procedure, they were told to inquire each person of his Tong number. After that the campaigners never came back. On the same day they went to No.56 Registration place with some CIC men. At this place, the chairman, who has the authority to stamp the credentials, was out of the office at that time but other members explained why they kept the Registration closed. After the completion of registration, on 9th April, in order to keep the records safely, the committee and clerks have been working separated fearing something might happen as the other places have been attacked in Seoul and elsewhere. They were also told to get the numbers of Tongs in which the recommenders reside but they failed to show up since Seoul Committee was unable to find the particular chairman who tried to accompany Mr. Choi's men to his office. Mr. Chun Yu Hong, member of National Election Committee, went out to the said district on the 15th and found the case the same as the reports handed in by Seoul Election Committee.

7. During our conversation, Mr. Choi showed his lukewarm attitude toward his professed candidacy. We failed to find the reasons of his motives. While

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

the whole nation, appreciating the efforts of UN Commission, is in real earnest state of mind to carry out our long cherished hope of reconstruction, we regret to see any of our National, like Mr. Choi, tries as if a machinery, our solemn procedure of National Election. Mr. Choi, erstwhile detective chief of National Police Department, SKIG, made complaints to XXIV Corps, UN Commission and the Military Governor without a word to us. Anyone of his intelligences would make contacts with the organization that directs the general Election in reality. Mr. Choi is the one who refused to accept our assistance, not the subcommittee of his district refused his request upon our investigation.

KIM DONG SUNG
Liaison Officer
National Election Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.2
1 May 1948
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

# ELECTION IN TONG-DAI-MUN A DISTRICT SEOUL CITY

Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J.F. ENGERS 30 April 1948
Assistant Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration of Daniel (Nung Chin) Choi.

Forwarded herewith for your information are the facts in the case of registration for candidacy for election to the National Assembly of Daniel (Nung Chin) Choi presented chronologically.

## 13 April

In the afternoon this date, Choi appeared in the office of G-2 USAFIK, to complain that he was not allowed to register as a candidate "due to the interference of Dr. Syngman Rhee". He stated that "Dr. Rhee had ordered that no one would be allowed to register as a candidate opposing him in his district, Dong Dai Mun District A". The National Election Committee was informed of this late that afternoon too late to investigate the matter that night. G-2's preliminary investigation on this date revealed that Dr. Rhee had nothing to do with the case and that the delay in Mr. Choi's registration was a technical matter which arose from difficulty in finding names of family heads of groups among thousands of other names. Mr. Choi had been told to secure from his constituents the number of the tongs or bans in which they resided so that the family heads could be easily checked in the files. Another technical difficulty encountered was the temporary absence from his place of business of the chairman of the Dong Dai Mun Ku Election District.

## 14 April

Early in the morning the National Election Committee reviewed Mr. Choi's case informally. Dr. Rhee's secretary denied to the Committee that any threats or orders against registering another candidate in that district had been given. Judge Chong Jyung Keun of the Seoul Election Committee was ordered to make a thorough investigation. In the meantime, Choi came to Duk Soo Palace to complain to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. He was brought to my office where he was interviewed by Mr. Kim Dong Song, liaison representative of the National Election

/Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



Committee. He told Mr. Kim that he had had 118 recommendation papers stolen and therefore could not register. He did not feel that he "could reobtain these registration papers without endangering his friends, due to threats made by Dr. Syngman Rhee". Mr.Kim advised him to try again and said that the National Election Committee would insure that Mr. Choi's application for registration would be handled exactly as that of any other candidate.

About 4:30 Daniel Choi went to the office of the Military Governor Major General William F. Dean, who assured him that his case would be given the most careful consideration.

16 April

On this date, Daniel Choi again appeared at the office of the Military Governor saying he still was not able to register "because he could not obtain the recommendation papers due to threats". General Dean ordered one of his aides, Lt. George J.Reuss, to provide transportation, to act as an escort and to determine the facts in this case. At 1600 the group went to the Dong Dai Mun Ku District Election Office and was told by the chairman that written authority from the National Election Committee would be necessary before Mr. Choi could be registered. A statement to this effect was secured from Dr. CHYON, Kyu Hong, Secretary of the National Election Committee. The Chairman of the Dong Dai Mun Ku District Election Committee stated it would be necessary to procure certificates from each of the registration offices from whence had come his recommendation papers, in order to prove that the bona fides had been obtained in the first place. After procuring these certificates the group returned to the District A Election Office and the registration was again refused. After an argument between Mr. Choi and the Chairman, the Chairman reconsidered and tentatively registered Mr. Choi as a candidate on condition that he would obtain the missing registration recommendation papers prior to 1200, 18 April. Later in the evening the District Election Committee met and decided to reject Choi's registration, the grounds being simply that he had not presented the necessary 200 recommendation papers though he had presented certificates that he at one time did have the necessary bona fides.

17 April

The Seoul Election Committee ordered the Dong Dai Mun District A Election Committee to accept Mr. Choi's registration accepting certificates in lieu of the recommendation papers. This procedure was not provided for by law nor for this matter was either the tentative acceptance of his registration or the extention of the time of registration. The time for submitting the registration papers was then extended to 19 April, 1200.

Lt. Reuss, who had maintained close contact with the Seoul Election Committee was informed of this decision and immediately called Mr. Tanaka of the office of G-2, USAFIK and informed him of the decision and asked him to transmit the information to Mr. Choi so that he could begin assembly the necessary bona fides.

/18-21 April

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



18-21 April

Mr. Tanaka informed Lt Reuss that Mr. Choi had procured the necessary papers which he would resubmit on 19 April. However, he failed to do this. Another meeting of the National Election Committee was held and it was decided to again extend the registration deadline until 1900, 21 April, at which time Mr. Choi presented his registration papers and was duly registered.

Mr. Choi, in conversation with many people during the whole course of his registration, stated many times that "he did not really want to run for election, he only wanted to test the fairness of the election".

From the facts as set forth above I can only conclude that the handling of this case by the Korean Election Committees was liberal by any standard and in accordance with the spirit of the Election Law and Regulations applicable in this case.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

J.W.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

AGOCG 8 May 1948

Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

For your information herewith is a statement on the cancellation of registration of the candidacy of Mr. Choi, Neung-Chin received this date from the National Election Committee.

Sincerely,

/s/ W. F. Dean

W.F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

Incl.

COPY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

8 May 1948

St tement on Cancellation of Registration of Candidacy of Mr. Choi, Neun-Chin.

Regarding the registration of Mr. Choi, Neung-Chin as a candidate in the Dong Dai Moon Ku electoral district, City of Seoul, the National Election Committee had received reports from the said electoral committee, and also memoranda from 22 political and social organizations, that the recommendation for his candidacy had been unlawful. If these allegations were true, in order to execute the Election Law properly, the National Election Committee deemed it necessary to make thorough and fair investigation.

As a result of our investigation, it has been determined that 57 out of the 217 recommendations for Mr. Choi were false and secured against the will of the persons purported to be his recommendors. Under careful scrutiny by the "thumb print test system", 27 of this number have been clearly determined to be null and void out of the 217 recommendations.

Therefore, it is apparent that Mr. Choi's recommendation was not complete according to the provision of section 37 of the Election Law, which specifies that 200 or more recommendations are required.

The National Election Committee directs that the registration of Mr. Choi, Neun-Chin's candidacy in Dong Dai Moon Ku electoral committee, District "A", and the Seoul Election Committee be cancelled for the above reasons.

/s/ [illegible]
KO CHIN SUL
Chairman,
National Election Committee

To: UN Temporary Commission on Korea

Info: Major General W. F. Dean,
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

F, 1/12

MEMORANDUM:

TO :

FROM : Ko Chin Sul, Chairman, National Election Committee.

SUBJECT: : Lanny Choi's Candidacy.

1. Lanny Choi (Choi Neung Chin) made complaints to G2 XXIV Corps on 13 April that he was refused to be registered as a candidate at District A, Dongdaimoon Ku (East Gate) of which locality was considered to be a district reserved for Dr. Syngman Rhee, and Dr. Rhee himself told him not to run as his opponent.

2. When the National Election Committee was informed of this report, it was too late in the afternoon so next morning about 9:00 A. the 14th, we began our investigation. The secretary to Dr. Rhee denied that Dr. Lanny Choi was called in last few days or any other contact with him at all.

3. About 9:30 A., 14th April, Judge Chang Kyung Keun, Chairman, Seoul Election Committee, came to see us, so gave him orders in person to investigate the case thoroughly.

4.a. About 11:00 A. the same morning, Mr. Choi appeared at Duksoo Palace with his complaints to UN Commission. Soon he was brought into General [illegible]'s office where our liaison officer, Mr. Lim Dong Jun, has a desk. Mr. Choi repeated his story by saying that his men received about 50 credentials of registration for his recommendation from one place without any trouble (according to Section 27, Election Law), then they were refused the other places. At the time, Mr. Choi's men called on a chairman of the Committee at his home, who expressed his regrets his district had been reserved for Dr. Rhee. However, he invited them to accompany him to the registration office, but the men went away for telling that who recommended Mr. Choi might be subjected to antagonism in the neighborhood afterward.

b. C. Lim, our liaison officer, expressed his regrets, persuaded him to go [illegible] once more to obtain credentials, as the Central Election Committee had already given out orders this morning to render all possible conveniences to any respective candidate, but Mr. Choi refused to go or send any campaigners again for the same reason that he might put his recommenders into trouble.

c. Mr. Lim again persuaded him to go to get the credentials without [illegible] because we had given out such instructions to help [illegible] this morning. Mr. Choi complied that he had enough of it. Besides, he was [illegible] Mr. [illegible]'s and always opposed Dr. Rhee in the first place. It wasn't quite [illegible] of his wishes to run candidacy but his friends, who recommended Dr. Rhee, had [illegible] to run, so he had tested the district where good [illegible] signatures were procured by compulsion for Dr. Rhee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

d. Mr. Kim asked him why he didn't notify his troubles to National Election Committee direct, instead of making complaints to G2, XXIV Corps and UN Commission. Mrs. Choi answered that our Chairman, Justice Ro, knew the matter on the morning of 13th April and that the sub-committee that refused to stamp the papers should be punished. There Mr. Kim informed him to the fact that the Committees of all grades were doing their patriotic service on gratis, so there is none to give or receive punishment. Thus the conversation was concluded at Deoksoo Palace.

5. [illegible] 14th April, Mr. Choi went to the Office of Military Governor, General Dean, who assured him every possible help, if necessary, escorts to get around. Then Mr. Choi appeared at our office upon our request, so we offered [illegible] assistance which he refused by saying repeatedly that he tried it once only. [illegible] Chairman who tried to [illegible] to his office.

6. [illegible] Seoul Election Committee: Mr. Lee Kwang Chin, Head [illegible], Central Youth, Chongnak-dong Branch, and few other young [illegible] as escort [illegible] Mr. Choi, went to [illegible] 12 registration sites on 11th April [illegible] credentials from Mr. Kim Kyung Koon, chairman of [illegible] Election Committee. On 13th April, Mr. Lee and [illegible] to be. [illegible] place [illegible] but [illegible] they were told [illegible] number of [illegible] they [illegible] the papers before could be [illegible] checked [illegible]. It was [illegible] only to sort out names from a long list of [illegible] registered in that district. They did not definitely refuse to give [illegible] only for [illegible] of business, however, they were told to [illegible] of this day [illegible]. After that the [illegible] over [illegible]. [illegible] registration place with [illegible]. [illegible] order [illegible], and [illegible] the authority to [illegible], [illegible] so that they [illegible] explained why they kept the [illegible] after the completion of registration, on 11th April, in order [illegible] [illegible] as the other [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] these papers [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] particular [illegible] tried to [illegible] [illegible] office. Mr. Choi [illegible], member of National [illegible], met at the [illegible] on the 15th and [illegible] the case the same [illegible] [illegible] by Seoul Election Committee. [illegible]

7. During our conversation, Mr. [illegible] Secretary. [illegible] Election, appreciating [illegible] to carry out our [illegible] [illegible] our National, like [illegible] National Election. Mr. Choi, at [illegible] present, [illegible], made [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

[redacted]

Military Governor without a word to us. Anyone of his intellegence would make contacts with the organization that directs the general Election in reality, Mr. Choi is the one who refused to accept our assistance, not the sub-committee of his district refused his request upon our investigation.

KIM DONG SUNG
Liaison Officer
National Election Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

AGOCG 8 May 1948

Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Schmidt:

For your information herewith is a statement on the cancellation of registration of the candidacy of Mr. Choi, Neung-Chin received this date from the National Election Committee.

Sincerely,

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

1 Incl.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

8 May 1948

Statement on Cancellation of Registration of Candidacy of Mr. Choi, Heung-Chin.

Regarding the registration of Mr. Choi, Heung-Chin as a candidate in the Dong Dai Moon Ku electoral district, City of Seoul, the National Election Committee had received reports from the said electoral committee, and also memoranda from 22 political and social organizations, that the recommendation for his candidacy had been unlawful. If these allegations were true, in order to execute the Election Law properly, the National Election Committee deemed it necessary to make thorough and fair investigation.

As a result of our investigation, it has been determined that 57 out of the 217 recommendations for Mr. Choi were false and secured against the will of the persons purported to be his recommendors. Under careful scrutiny by the "thumb print test system", 27 of this number have been clearly determined to be null and void out of the 217 recommendations.

Therefore, it is apparent that Mr. Choi's recommendation was not enough according to the provision of Section 47 of the Election Law, which specifies that 200 or more recommendations are required.

The National Election Committee directs that the registration of Mr. Choi, Heung-Chin's candidacy in Dong Dai Moon Ku electoral committee, District "A", and the Seoul Election Committee be cancelled for the above reasons.

Ko Chin Sul

KO CHIN SUL
Chairman,
National Election Committee

To: Temporary Commission on Korea

Attn: Major General W. F. Dean,
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

WAR DEPARTMENT
MEMO ROUTING SLIP

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 NAME OR TITLE Gen Dean | INITIALS | | CIRCULATE |
| ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION | DATE | | CONCURRENCE |
| 2 Adv Council | | | FILE |
| | | | INFORMATION |
| 3 | | | NECESSARY ACTION |
| | | | NOTE AND RETURN |
| 4 | | | SEE ME |
| | | | SIGNATURE |

REMARKS

Danny Choi presented this petition and asked for a further secret investigation.

I told him that the National Committee had made a decision on this case and that acting in your absence, I would not reverse the Committee's decision; that I would inform you on your (ret)

FROM NAME OR TITLE
DRC

DATE 30 9 May

ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION

TELEPHONE

WD AGO FORM 895
1 JUN 1946

Eighth Army Printing Plant Bochjido
5967

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

return, but that un-
less you reversed my
decision, he would
be considered ineligible
as a candidate.

I did not give him
any assurance that
there would be further
investigation, although
I indicated a possibility
that it might be looked
into further, without
affecting his being debarred
as a candidate -

L.T.H.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

100855

# Petition

General Dean,
Military Governor.

May 9th 1948.

Subject: The Chairman of the National election Committee made a statement of Cancelling any candidate on May 7th and sent a note to me on May 8th. The statement says; "the result of thorough investigation by our agents found that 5, persons of recommenders did not recommend they and 27 persons finger prints ... not their own finger prints".

The process of the investigation by their agents were as follows 1. the on Rank Cáng yun Hai and Chun Kuok Hak Yun, 2. the police, 3. the prosecutors, 4. the Hong Hai Association Committee.

1. The first agents found out the persons and interrogated them with reasons Such "Why you recommended Chan?" "If Dr. Hsu not be elected you, was be killed off"

2. The second agents called them into their

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

station questioned them as follows, with two
names before them, one Dr. Rhee, and other mother
Park Hun Young, the Communist, saying;

Q. Whom do you vote?

A. Oh! I will vote for Dr. Rhee.

Q. Then Why did you recommend Chay?
He is not for Dr. Rhee!

A. I did not know but my son ~~not~~ or my
husband told me to put my chop on the
paper so I did it without knowing it.

Q Then you did not recommend him?

A. No I did not I recommend a such man.

Q Fine! Sign on here, then return to your
home but shall not re Chay's men again,
Come Zone next person.

5. The third agents Called them again into the
police station and questioned them with
the police paper, saying; "your statement
to police is true is not?" "yes" then release
them to their homes.

4. The fourth agents just ~~arrest~~ the statements

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

the above three agents make for.
My request.

The all Korean legal agents investigate my recommenders without my knowledge or defense so I do request you to give me a chance of my self, to defense against ~~the~~ their crooks.

After these 5-7 persons names were published in the news papers, some of them ran secretly came to my man and said "the police is like that" "I want to tell some things to our foreign agents"

so I do request you to appoint your secret agent to call them into some unseen place for they will tell the truth of what they have recommended or not.

I want the finger prints, I want to examine the finger prints by Man, who got them from people, whether ~~not~~ those are original ones or false ones. I can do only this against the now if you keep sure the original finger prints were taken out and have the substitutes them with false-made finger prints by the election

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

committee. Any Man can tell anyone the truth because they have written words for the females so to give us a right of defense by Examining the false finger Prints before or with your secret agents.

If your agents find out any fraud in the Chairman Row, Chiefs state-ment you should fire the whole staff Chiefs of all the agents who had investigated my case and then to make a statement for me that, am right.

I don't want to outlaw him-, any man from the election but y want to sho. to the world how popular he is. He Lawand Old Man is so Lame he, me and he to run a way from me with the dirty game he used to play against good and right persons.

Respectfully yours
[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted

9 May 1948

Memo from Maj. Gen. Helmick to Maj. Gen Dean

Remarks

Danny Choi presented this petition and asked for a further secret investigation.

I told him that the National Committee had made a decision on this case and that acting in your absence I would not reverse the Committee's decision; that I would inform you on your return, but that unless you reversed my decision, he would be considered ineligible as a candidate.

I did not give him any assurance that there would be further investigation, although I indicated a possibility that it might be looked into further, without affecting his being debarred as a candidate.

(Initialed) G.H.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



100855

PETITION

May 9th 1948

General Dean,
Military Governor

Subjec : The Chairman of the National Election Committee Made a statement of Cancilling my Candidate on May 7th and sent a note to me on May 8th. The statement says: "the result of thorough investigation by our agents found that 57 persons of recommenders did not recommend Chay and 27 persons' finger prints are not their own finger prints."

The process of the investigation by their agents were as follows 1. the Su Book Chung Yun Hai and Chun Kook nak Yun, 2. the police, 3. the prosecutors, 4. the Dong Dai Moon election Committee.

1. The first agents found out the persons and threatened them with wooden clubs. "Why you recommended Chay?" "If Dr. Rhee not be elected you, reds be killed off"

2. The second agents called them into their station questioned them as follows, with two rooms before them, one Dr. Rhee, and ~~the~~ another Park Hun Young, the Communist, saying:

Q. Whom do you vote?
A. Oh! I will vote for Dr. Rhee.

Q. Then why did you recommend Chay? He is not for Dr. Rhee?
A. I did not know but my son ~~and~~ or my husband told me to put my chop on the paper so I did it without knowing him.

Q. Then you did not recommend him?
A. No I did not recommend a such man.

Q. Fine: sign on here, then return to your home but should not see Chay's men again, come here next person.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Restricted



3. The third agents called them again into the police station and questioned them with the police paper, saying: "Your statement to police is true is not?" "Yes" - then relea e them to their homes.

4. The four th agents just collected the statements the above three agents made for.

My request.

The All Korean legal a ents investigated my recommenders without my knowledge or defense so I do request you to give me a chance of myself to defense against ~~the~~ their crooks.

After these 57 persons names were published on the news papers, some of them very secretly came to my men and told "the police lie like hell" "I want to tell whole things to any foreign a ents" So I do request you to appoint your secret agents to call them into some unseen place then they will tell the truth whether they have recommended me or not.

About the finger prints, I want to examine the paper by my men, who got them from people, whether ~~that~~ those are original ones or false ones. They can do any thing against me now so I am very sure the original finger prints were taken out and now they substituted them with false - made finger prints by the election committee. My men can tell easyly the truth because they have written words for the females. So to give us a right of defense by examining the false finger prints before or with your secret a ents.

Respectfully

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted



If your agents find out any fraud in the Chairman Row, Chin Sulg statement you should fire the whole ~~Chief~~ Chieves of all the agents who had investigated my case and then to make a statement for me that I am right.

I don't want to outlaw Rhee, Syngman from the election but I want to show to the world how popular he is. The coward old man so scare of me and try to run away from me with the dirty game he used to play against good and right persons.

Respectfully yours

(Signed) Daniel Nueng Chin Chay

Restricted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

10 May 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling
FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Candidacy of Danny CHOI.

1. The question of Danny CHOI's candidacy came up in the Press Conference held on 8 May 1948 at the Banto Hotel. Mr. KIM, Dong Song gave ~~his~~ detailed report on the earlier phase of the Danny CHOI case and informed the Press Conference that the National Election Committee had cancelled CHOI's candidacy because at least 27 of the 217 signatures submitted by CHOI were forged and an additional 30 signatures were obtained under false pretenses. The CHOI case aroused considerable interest among correspondents. Justice RO, Dr. CHYUN and Mr. KIM denied emphatically that the decision in the CHOI case had anything to do with the fact that CHOI was the opponent of Dr. RHEE. The chairman and members of the National Election Committee referred to the fact that they had twice extended the time of registration to Mr. CHOI and they pointed out that this fact alone is ample evidence of their impartiality. They insisted that they were compelled to cancel CHOI's registration because it did not comply with the minimum requirements of the Election Law.

2. I interviewed this morning and this afternoon the chairman and several members of the National Election Committee. Among them were Dr. CHYUN, Mr. KIM, Dong Song and Mr. CHOI. The National Election Committee showed me the Danny CHOI file. Capt. KIM of the Department of Justice translated several documents to me.

3. The members of the National Election Committee and I discussed

a. The events prior to CHOI's registration as a candidate in Dong Dai Myun, District A.

b. The events leading to the cancellation of CHOI's registration by the National Election Committee.

4. The chairman and members of the National Election Committee emphasized again that they had done their best and that

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[illegible] had a fair chance. They pointed out that they did not question CHOI's original story concerning the 118 recommendations obtained by him. I discussed with the members of the National Election Committee in great detail the facts presented in General Hedderling's memorandum of 30 April 1948. The members of the National Election Committee confirmed these facts after [illegible] verification. The 118 recommendations mentioned [illegible] not "stolen" from Mr. CHOI but according to [illegible].

[illegible] 1948. The National Election Committee showed the members [illegible] the 25 political and social organizations which [illegible] Mr. CHOI's registration by illegal. [illegible] political parties and social organizations named [illegible] different ones. [illegible] the recommendations by the signers of [illegible] lives. Several persons denied that they had signed the recommendations on which their name appears; [illegible] that they were induced to do so by [illegible] that they were induced to sign it by [illegible] paragraph but to sign the [illegible] necessary [illegible] difficulties.

National Headquarters, [illegible] Liberation Party
Central Headquarters, National Youngmen's Ass'n.
Hankook Farmers' Alliance
Chosun Youngmen's Alliance
Taihen Independence [illegible]
Taihen Independence [illegible]
Taihen Independence [illegible]
Etc.

6. On the basis of this petition the National Election Committee appointed four members of the supervising committee as investigators in this case. The investigators appointed by the National Election Committee are: Justice RO, Chairman; Mr. CHOI, member; Mr. Kang, member and Mr. KIM, Chi Han, member. The

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

National Election Committee discussed the question whether the investigation should be in the hands of that subcommittee exclusively or whether the subcommittee should work together with the local election committee. It was decided to collaborate closely with the local election committee. Accordingly, four members of the National Election Committee and four members of the local election committee were engaged in the investigation.

7. When examining the recommendation papers further, the National Election Committee found out that in numerous cases the thumbprint was not accurate. Contrary to Korean custom, only a very small part of the thumb was frequently used for the thumbprinting of the recommendation papers of Danny CHOI. This fact aroused the suspicion of the National Election Committee. The National Election Committee gave instructions to the subcommittee to investigate as many cases as possible.

8. 125 recommendation papers were thumbprinted; 82 were sealed. The seal of 51 persons could not be identified. The seal of 17 persons was found correct.

9. The investigation committee induced the persons who had thumbprinted recommendation papers for CHOI to thumbprint another paper and both were submitted to the police institute which is charged with the studying of fingerprints. The institute gave the result that no less than 27 of the thumbprinted documents were forged. 5 persons whose thumbprint was declared a forgery insisted that they actually had thumbprinted the document. 22 of the persons whose name appeared on the thumbprinted recommendation papers denied that they ever had thumbprinted the recommendation paper for Mr. CHOI.

10. The investigation furthermore brought about that 30 persons who had recommended Mr. CHOI fell victim to various kinds of fraud. Several insisted that they were induced to sign the paper by the statement that this paper represented a recommendation of Dr. RHEE. In several cases the block leader had induced the person concerned to sign the paper under the pretense that the signature was necessary for registration as a voter. Several persons pointed out that they did not know at all for what purpose the signature was required.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

11. I discussed in detail with the National Election Committee the significance of the figures which they had submitted to me. It is the theory of the National Election Committee that they were obliged to invalidate the candidacy of Mr. CHOI even if one decides all doubtful questions in favor of Mr. CHOI. Since Mr. CHOI submitted only 217 recommendations and since 22 of the recommendations are forged as evidenced by the investigation of the fingerprinting institute, and the statements of the persons concerned, CHOI submitted only 195 valid signatures.

12. At the end of the interview in the morning and in the afternoon, I raised a question of procedure. I asked the members of the National Election Committee whether they had informed Mr. CHOI that an investigation was underway and whether they had given him the opportunity to present his side of the case. The chairman and the members of the National Election Committee pointed out very clearly that Mr. CHOI never was heard in the course of the investigation. It was said explicitly by a member of the National Election Committee, with the approval of the chairman and the other members present, that Mr. CHOI should not had knowledge of the investigation prior to its end. If CHOI heard before that an investigation was underway he ~~would~~ did not get this information from the National Election Committee.

13. After CHOI's candidacy had been cancelled, he submitted a protest to the National Election Committee.

ERNST TRAUTMANN

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

SUBJECT: Special Board of Investigation

TO : Mr. Charles Fergler
Dept of Justice, Hq, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2
Mr. Richard D. Gilliam, Jr.
Dept of Justice, Hq, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2
Major Paul S. Miller, JAGD
CWL, Hq, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2
National Election Committee

1. In order to assist the Military Governor in ascertaining and reviewing all pertinent facts relating to the action of the National Election Committee in disqualifying Choi, Daniel Seung Chin as a candidate for election in the Yong Dai Moon Ku (2) district of Seoul, there is hereby appointed a special board of investigation composed of the following persons:

Charles Fergler, Chairman
Richard D. Gilliam, Jr.
Paul S. Miller, Major, JAGD

2. The special board of investigation is hereby authorized to require attendance of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence. It shall also have access to the report and other pertinent records of the National Election Committee dealing with the candidacy of Choi, Daniel Seung Chin. Upon completion of its investigation the special board of investigation will submit a report with recommendations to the Military Governor.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

RESTRICTED

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Special Investigation Committee of Dan Choi Candidacy.

Members: Mr. Charles Pergler, Chairman, Mr. Richard D. Gilliam, Mr. and Major Paul R. Miller. 1000 hours 13 May 1948

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Mr. Dan Choi (CHOI, Keung Chin) sworn and testified as follows:

Q: Were you registered as a candidate?
A: Yes.

Q: You presented how many names?
A: Two hundred seventeen (217).

Q: Have you examined the records of the National Registration Commission?
A: No.

Q: Didn't you visit them after they rejected your registration?
A: My men went over a couple of times and every time they not only rejected them from the files but rejected them from the gate.

Q: You mean the committee room?
A: Yes.

Q: Do you know why your candidacy was rejected?
A: Maybe my feeling or my understanding, but the whole group of the Committee they were under the pressure of Japanese men.

Q: What evidence in concrete facts do you have?
A: Mr. Pan(?) was the first chairman of the first committee. He was chairman of the Tong A Moon District Committee who resigned. Before he resigned he told me at the City Hall he was under heavy pressure and he got to resign if I be registered in that district and he finally resigned.

Q: I had not meant to get into that. What I meant--do you know what grounds they gave for rejecting your candidacy?
A: Of the Chang Sing Dong area office.....

Q: We're not going into that. You were registered after that.
A: Yes.

Q: I am asking now, do you know the grounds given by the National Election Committee in rejecting your candidacy after registration?
A: I have a letter from Mr. Chairman Lough(?) which simply said that twenty-two political associations make a resolution that the petition there is illegal based upon their resolution. They did not investigate by their own will but they based upon my opponents and investigation shows the National Committee is nothing but in favor of Dr. Rhee.

Q: It is very plain that they have a duty to investigate any complaint but that is not my question. I want to know if you know the reason they rejected your candidacy. Did they give you the names that they said were illegal signatures?
A: Yes.

Q: How many names did they say were illegal?
A: Fifty-seven.

Q: Do you claim that all of those were legal?
A: Yes.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: Can you bring those people into this hearing--those 57 people?
A: No, they are scattered. Some were called into police station seven times. Some persons were beaten by Dr. Rhee's men, some are missing, so they are afraid. Maybe some brave men could come and explain to you if you go out in some secret unseen place. When the names were published in the newspaper four persons came to my men and said they were questioned by police and promised to deny that they recommended me and they got to sign for investigating paper. So I'll bring some--not all.

Q: Could you bring those that they complained did not sign at all or had forged signatures?
A: Twenty-seven was fingerprints and I cannot bring all of them.

Q: How many can you bring?
A: I, myself, cannot go out and even my men cannot go. It is too dangerous. If you have CIC or Investigating Office and some of my men go to some unseen place and guarantee life and they will tell truth. Another thing the fingerprints are not same. They pull out original ones and substitute forged ones. Only four men bring petition up and they will see whether that is their handwriting and whether that is our paper. So before we call them up we want to see the 217 papers first.

Q: But you realize that the burden is on you to prove that the action of the National Election Committee is not proper by evidence--not your statements.
A: My proof is this--I slip here one night and another place another night. I cannot go freely. Two days ago one of my men is kidnapped. With such a state I cannot go out in that area or either my men. To go out in that area we are all threatened.

Q: We must have evidence.
A: Only through your agents.....

Q: But we have no agents. The witnesses must come before this committee.
A: I, myself, cannot go. It is impossible under present state of peace and order, it is impossible to go around.

Q: We have to have the evidence before us.
A: Let us see the register first and then we can pick out the false people. Our men can't get in there.

Q: You did register?
A: Yes.

Q: So you have no complaint now against the Tong A Koon Committee because you did register.
A: That was order of National Committee or General Dean so our men goes out with policemen and we get these stamps from the committee with policemen but not by ourselves.

Q: The complaint that we are investigating is whether the National Election Committee acted properly in cancelling your registration so you must have evidence on that and present it to us.
A: I, myself, cannot bring those people over here because I, myself, cannot go. Even my men still they are running away from policemen and especially the Young People's Party.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: What evidence have you got on this?
A: I give the names to police and CIC that my men beaten by police and beaten by Young People's Party.

Q: Can you bring that evidence in?
A: Yes, through CIC or you.

Q: We have got to make an immediate report as soon as possible. It's got to be done within two weeks under the law. We don't know where these people are.
A: My men can go out with your agents but not by ourselves--otherwise, we cannot bring a single person in. Seven persons who registered me were beaten by Young People's Party and promised to them they will make a statement in the newspaper that they did not register me. By the Young People's Party they were beaten. At present state I, myself, stay in my home and cannot come out in the streets. Two days ago my man started to General Hodge with petition and was beaten and took away. He took my letter to the typist and didn't come back.

Q: On that matter of forgery and so-called improperly obtained signatures, you have got to have evidence of people who signed or didn't sign.
A: I cannot bring them myself over here unless with your help. I can't do anything, it's impossible now.

Q: This is in the nature of a judicial investigation and we have got to have the evidence. Without evidence we can't do anything. You have got to remember that the Military Governor has to act within two weeks. This could be a long drawn-out affair. We must conclude this hearing within two or three days.
A: I, myself, cannot do anything.

Q: Can you give us the names?
A: I can give you the names. I have the records.

Q: Did you obtain those signatures yourself or through your agents?
A: My agents.

Q: We simply have to have the evidence before us.
A: I simply cannot bring them over here with my powers. Myself, I cannot go out there.

Q: Then the only alternative would be to have them subpoened and brought in by the police.
A: They can't. The police beat them. Some were beaten seven times. They were threatened and now you send out policemen. They would be beaten again.

Q: Now this is a hearing which must be based on evidence and first hand evidence. If you say someone signed, we have got to get him and bring him in. It can't be second or third hand. If the thing is to be done properly you can't escape bringing the witnesses here. If a person signed or didn't sign he's got to say so himself and to us.
A: I know but that is impossible with the present situation in Korea. It is impossible for me to go out there to pick up the persons. So, therefore, if you still insist, I can't do anything only through your agents.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: Even if we had the agents and if they reported we'd still have to have these witnesses before us. An agent cannot go out and bring in statements. They have to be here.
A: That can't be done. They were threatened. If they knew that those people would come over here they would be killed off immediately. They want to save their lives. They are peaceful now so I don't want to make any more trouble.

Q: You're saying that's impossible. That may or may not be so. That is again a matter of evidence that you have to establish. They have got to come.
A: They got to have some kind of feeling of safety by authority. Afterwards they say, "I was called in but didn't go over voluntarily". They were threatened by police, beaten by police and promised police to tell the people that they didn't recommend me.

Q: That you have repeated several times, but it must be proven.
A: So only American personnel can go out with my men and we will bring them in. If Korean personnel in C-C or Special Investigators go out with my men they could bring them over here.

Q: Are those signatures authentic and valid or are they not?
A: I have in my home unapproved by the election officers two hundred seventeen papers left in my home. Police they see enough so they stop. Next day still our men went out alone to officers for approval but over there they were denied.

Q: What is the story on that?
A: Our men was robbed. We have got the stamps approval by the electoral Committee in Chung Sing Dong District over there. After he finished got all stamps and put in bag and about half past four about forty men encircled my men and took bag away and policemen were followed them but couldn't bring back my bag and they catch my men and arrested.

Q: Then you had obtained new signatures?
A: Yes, I obtained new signatures.

Q: And the committee extended your time twice?
A: Yes, so over there Special Advisory know who robbed that bag now because the young men who robbed that bag told my men and said, "Policemen asked us to do so and so we did it".

Q: These people have got to come in.
A: Therefore, of their own will they cannot come over here.

Q: Then you think we have got to order them to come in?
A: Only thing is CIC or your Special Investigation. They go out and my man will go along. If police went out they won't come in.

Bring us the names and addresses of all these 57 men that the election committee said were illegal--also the names and addresses of any other witnesses you want to come here and also the names of the people you say will know where to find these people to go with the American agent to find them.

Q: When did you make up your mind to run as a candidate?
A: End of March.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: Had Dr. Rhee Syngman, the elected representative, filed at that time?
A: No.

Q: How long had you lived in that district?
A: I didn't live there.

Q: You were not residing in that district?
A: No.

Q: Your intention was to be elected as a representative from that district?
A: Yes.

Q: Did you seriously expect to be elected?
A: Of course. I have much confidence to win of Dr. Rhee.

Q: It was your sincere belief that you could defeat Dr. Rhee?
A: Yes.

Q: When did you first bring the list of names to the Election Committee?
A: 12th of April.

Q: Was the list accepted then?
A: No.

Q: What were you told at that time?
A: "In this area only Dr. Rhee."

Q: Who told you that?
A: Not told me but told my men.

Q: Who told your men and did you hear him?
A: Chong, Sing Dong.

Q: Did you hear him say that?
A: My men heard them.

Q: Did you hear it yourself?
A: No.

Q: When did you next come back to that committee?
A: Next day.

Q: Did you have the list with you then?
A: Sure.

Q: Was the list accepted that time?
A: No.

Q: Why?
A: They say there is two officers come to my men.

Q: What were you told that day?
A: They told me they went over there 10 o'clock 13 May (?) and two officers told him, "We don't work now, it's all over".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: When did you come back after that?
A: After that I didn't go over there. I came to General Dean's office.

Q: These names that were signed on your petition, how many of those did you see yourself?
A: I didn't get any--just my agents got them.

Q: You got no names on the list yourself?
A: No.

Q: Did you see any of the names actually written on them?
A: Yes, I have seen it.

Q: How many did you see?
A: Three hundred before we lost about three hundred.

Q: Did you see the person do it by himself?
A: No, I didn't go out.

Q: Have you any way of knowing whether any of the names were put on by the people themselves except that the agents told you they were?
A: I have met the persons who signed for me. Some people come to me and told me they signed my petition.

Q: Were you advised afterwards that some of the names were forged?
A: No.

Q: Did the Election Committee tell you that?
A: Before the Election Committee told me that, Dr. Rhee's party they published in newspaper that 57 were forged.

Q: Were you told yourself?
A: I saw in newspaper that is all and then the National Committee notify me 10 days after names in newspaper.

Q: How many times was your registration continued by the committee?
A: Two times.

Q: The first time it was rejected.
A: Yes then 16th they promised us that registration finished so I get back.

Q: Was it continued once to the 16th?
A: Yes, last date.

Q: Then you were given additional time after that?
A: I was, but they told me so but after that registration was not accepted.

Q: But you did get additional time from the 16th to what date?
A: A day and a half--16th at noontime.

Q: And then after the 18th you weregiven additional time?
A: That is not true. The 18th at noontime they told me while I was with Lieutenant Ruess but when we get back half an hour later they told my men, "Your registration not accepted", so my registration was not accepted.

Q: Did you do some more work on the registration after the 16th?
A: No.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: Then you didn't go to the Election Committee on the 20th?
A: No, I didn't go to election office. I went to election office on Monday the 19th at 11 o'clock.

Q: What is the agents name now who lost the first bunch of names?
A: Lee, Dong Chong.

Q: Then did you get the same names again or did you get a new list of names--were they different or were they the same people?
A: Some are same and some are new.

Q: You say the total number that you had was 217?
A: Yes.

Q: You don't know whether any of these names are genuine except what the people told you?
A: Yes.

Q: You first made your complaint to G-2, 24th Corps and you told them that Dr. Rhee himself told you not to run.
A: No, agent told me. I haven't seen Dr. Rhee.

Q: Then you saw Mr. Kim, Dong Soon at the Duk Soo Palace and he urged you to register?
A: Yes.

Q: But you refused to go or send anyone because you didn't want to obtain the substitute signatures, but Mr. Kim did urge you to obtain credentials.
A: At that time Mr. Kim told me to go out to the election balloting office and they will give me the approval so I told him they wouldn't give to me any more unless the National Committee ordered them to do so.

Q: Mr. Kim urged you twice didn't he?
A: But he doesn't know the situation himself over there and I do.

(Recess from 1100 hours until 1330 hours.)

Q: Do you have the names of these people? The ones we are concerned with are the 27 so-called "forgeries. Do you have the names?
A: Yes.

Q: Are these the names of the ones that claim they were intimidated?
A: Names that were claimed to be forged were only fingerprints.

(Submits names)

Q: You have submitted a list of names in Korean and English which are alledged to be the names that were forged on your application. Is that true?
A: Yes, that is the names published in the newspaper as forged.

Q: What do you have to say about those names?
A: I say those are not forged.

Q: You say these are genuine signatures which were attached to your petition by fingerprints?
A: Yes.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: And that the persons put their fingerprint on your petition?
A: Yes. I demand they look them up on petition papers first because I suspect that the papers might be substituted for genuine.

Q: Can all those persons be brought in? Are they all available?
A: That I cannot say right now whether they are all in Seoul now. We'll find as many as we can.

Q: You believe that all of those names were obtained by your helpers from the people?
A: Yes.

Q: You have two men here with you now. Who are they?
A: These men are my agents. This one worked for my campaign. His name is LEE, Wong Jin, who is living in that area.

Q: Who is the other man?
A: Other man works for me.

Q: Did either one of those men get the fingerprints on these names here?
A: No. Tomorrow the man who will bring the fingerprinters and also the man who got the fingerprints from these persons will be over here.

Q: How many?
A: Four men of the men who obtained the signatures.

Q: How many of these people whose names appear can you bring in tomorrow?
A: The most of them are women so the most of them stay home.

Q: How many could you bring up tomorrow?
A: At least 10.

Q: Does this man with you have any proof that anybody interfered with these names or with your petition?
A: Yes, he has.

Q: What are the names?
A: Same as my story this morning.

Q: Your story was hearsay. I want to know if he knows something himself-- not what somebody told him?
A: He himself was there and got the names of those persons and also he, himself, see the person who threatened his men.

Q: What men threatened him?
A: He could bring over to you a man threatened.

Q: What man threatened him?
A: Not only one or two.

Q: Give me one man?
A: He said I will bring the person who got threatened.

Q: Does he know one man who threatened somebody over these names?
A: No.

Q: Does the other man know one name of someone who made a threat?
A: Other man does not know. I know name of man that was beaten. At Chung Chong office man was beaten. I give you names of men beaten in Chung Chong office.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Q: Did any man or woman or person threaten you about the election?
A: You may call Chin, Dong "on.

Q: No, I said to you.
A: One man came and said "Withdraw your candidacy or I will not be good to you".

Q: What man?
A: Kun, Yong, ational Chairman of the Northwestern Association, and Kai, Huh Soon, Chairman of Northwestern Association in Rhee's area, said to me, "Withdraw, and if you not withdraw we have got to use force". Kai took my bag by order of police.

Q: After that happened you were registered, weren't you?
A: Yes.

Q: We are concerned only with the authenticity of the signatures. Of your knowledge, were any of these people threatened? (List of the 27 people.)
A: None of them not threatened.

Q: In other words you mean to say that all of them were threatened.
A: All were threatened by Young People's Party. They made them say they did not know or recommend me.

Q: How do you know that?
A: He told me. Two hundred seventeen persons--all of them questioned by police and those who are weak personality, who could not fight against the police, they admit that they did not know or recommend me--fifty-seven say that. Some of them say, "I recommend Dr. Rhee, Syngman".

Q: Do you think they will testify differently here?
A: They will tell the truth if they are guaranteed for their life.

Q: All of the 217 were questioned by the police?
A: Yes, all of them 6 or 7 times.

Q: And 160 told the police that they recommended you?
A: Yes.

Q: Were those 160 people beaten?
A: Yes, some of them were and some not but I give one person whom I know very well who came and told me. He called into police station afternoon at five o'clock and then had a fight with the policemen and arguing with them until next morning at two o'clock.

Q: Of this 160 who stuck to their recommendation of you, how many were beaten by the police?
A: That we didn't count how many persons beaten.

Q: How many were not beaten.
A: Men who told to police that they did recommend to slept in police station one or two nights. How much beaten I cannot tell because only the men can tell it.

Q: It's a pretty big operation to call in 217 people.
A: All of them called into police station and only 57 signed a confession paper that they did not know me. Other people fight with police. That is why they spent the night or two nights in police station. Others who signed confession returned home right away. The man who had my bag kept in police station over night and arrested next day.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: The bag has nothing to do with this. You were registered after the bag was stolen.
A: But now they are mean to our men.

Q: We are not concerned with anything that happened before you registered. We are concerned with the cancellation of your registration.
A: Their interference and beating and questioning continued from the 17th.

Q: We begin in this hearing from the day they began to cancel your registration. We will not go behind the registration. We are not authorized to do so. The question is, have 57 signatures been denied.
A: I don't want anybody to come over here in favor of me but just to tell the truth.

Q: Tell what the Young People's Association did to you and what the police did.
A: The signs on their gates read "Traitors will be killed off".

Q: We will meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Mr. Choi do you wish to bring a lawyer with you?
A: No.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

0945 hours 14 May 1948

The first witness called is HONG, Hee Sung (male) age 22. The witness refused to submit to fingerprinting unless guaranteed absolute secrecy. The witness was guaranteed absolute secrecy.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: I was called by police on many occasions. Although I think of matter for country and own purpose, I was told that it is free for anyone to recommend anyone as you please and I do not really understand why we are called on some occasion. Why do not the people investigate about the persons who recommend Rhee, Syngman, but only about Mr. Choi. I do not understand this at all. I am not trying to make any strong protest against the authorities as I am not in a position to do so, but at least I have to consider my own safety and I demand absolute secrecy and furthermore, I do not like this at all. If I knew that they will come out like this so much trouble I wouldn't have done nothing at all. This is beyond me.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Mr. Hong, the National Election Committee has made a decision that you did not recommend Mr. Choi. That decision was based on the fact that the fingerprints which you gave at the police station did not agree with the fingerprints on the recommendation. We have been asked by the Commanding General to find out the truth about that. The only way we can do that is if you give us your fingerprints so that we can compare them with the ones on the recommendation.

WITNESS: Do you mean all the 27 persons here does not correspond? (Witness indicates the list of 27 names.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER: All we're interested in now is your fingerprints. The report of the National Election Committee was that all 27 of these fingerprints did not agree with the one on Mr. Choi's recommendation and your's is one of those.

WITNESS: Then you will keep absolute secrecy?

COMMITTEE MEMBER: We will destroy these fingerprints which we take. Of course, we do not know who sees you come here but what you say here and your fingerprints that you give here will be kept absolutely secret and destroyed after we have completed the matter.

WITNESS: You say that it will be destroyed, but in case any fingerprints do correspond with the original recommendation, in that case, you have to tell the world that it does check and in that case how can you destroy everything and then tell the world that it is the same one.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COMMITTEE MEMBER: If it does agree, we will have to say that it does agree.

WITNESS: That means that there is no secrecy.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: We won't give any names. We would simply say that certain ones correspond and certain ones do not.

Committee member attempts to swear witness in and witness refuses to be sworn.

Q: Did you put your fingerprints on the petition?
A: Wait a minute.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: It is very plain that unless we can find the facts different from the police report Mr. Choi's registration will be cancelled. In order for Mr. Choi to be a candidate we must find that the police report was wrong. We cannot find that it was wrong unless we can prove that this thumbprint was on it.

WITNESS: Anyhow, it will be known to the Election Committee documents which does check and which does not check.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Yes. As individual names will be given out, of course, we have to find a certain case that was not given by these men but by somebody else.

WITNESS: I am asking on behalf of the people who came here today. The point is we do not care who knows about this result but we want to know definitely whether or not you can give us absolute protection--our safety. Unless you give us that I am very sorry I have to return as it is.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: What do you mean by protection?

WITNESS: First, if the police had not put all this would not have happened. All may not become the ruling action. But, after this, when the result is out the Election Committee, naturally the police will be able to get the news also and what I mean by protection is we do not want to be called in again by the police and this and that and other trouble.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: The police did not step in as an original petition. What happened was that a group of citizens made a complaint that the petition of Mr. Choi was illegal. The Election Committee has to investigate and has turned the facts over to the police who is handling the investigation.

(The witness goes out of the room to confer with [illegible])

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(Witness returns)

WITNESS: Before this we are called by the police on many occasions. Some of them are very badly beaten up and same time they were threatened and this is all unpleasant business. Furthermore after recommendation is made members of the _____ _____ political party made calls to various houses in a threatening manner such as, "How did it happen that you vote for so and so"? "What method did they use in obtaining your recommendation?" "Did, or did they not tell you that it was Dr. Rhee, Syngman's recommendation when they obtain your thumbprints"? The public knows that some women in Korea are uneducated and with their threats they were afraid which caused them to make false answers such as, "I thought it was Dr. Rhee, Syngman's recommendation for the Kong people." Since we have made our recommendations we are living in a state of threat.

Q: Did you put your fingerprint there? (Committee member indicates registration book.)
A: I cannot answer.

Q: Is that the paper you signed to recommend Mr. Choi?
A: Yes.

Q: Is that your fingerprint?
A: I cannot answer that question.

WITNESS: I can give you the exact answer if you guarantee our safety. Why can't you give us that answer?

COMMITTEE MEMBER: We are not hurting you here. If you have put your signature here you have done so. If you have put your fingerprint in there you have already done that. You cannot be hurt by that. How can you be hurt by answering further questions?

Q: Are these your fingerprints? (Committee member indicates police fingerprint record.)
A: Yes. Fingerprints were obtained by making calls to every house by police.

Q: And you won't say whether these are your fingerprints or not? (Indicates registration book.)
A: I cannot answer that. It is not necessary to argue into this point and the fact is that I cannot give you any further answer without you guaranteeing our safety. Unless you guarantee that we won't be disturbed by police, I cannot give you any further answers.

DR. PERGLER: (For the record) The witness, Hong, Hee Sung, admitted that the fingerprints taken by the police are his fingerprints but he declined to say anything about the fingerprints appearing on the recommendation.

WITNESS: What I was saying is that of course, a person during his whole life cannot say all is right and some time he may be called in by police or may not. What I am saying is if we are called again by police in this case we want your word that we will not be kept long by the police or as soon as you learn about it get us out from the police.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COMMITTEE MEMBER: You cannot be punished for anything you say here and if you are, the Military Governor will get you released immediately.

WITNESS: Then I will give you my answer. What I mean by safety was that you see the police will not disturb us with reference to this case and if they do, as soon as you learn you will get us out. What we say now, it must not get into the hands of the police.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: It won't.

Q: This is your original recommendation of Mr. Choi. Is that correct? (Indicates sheet in registration book.)
A: Yes.

Q: Did you write your name?
A: (Witness examines sheet) This is not my writing. I have written in ink--not in brush paint. Do you think it is alright for me to look through book?

Q: No, it does not concern you.
A: This is my signature. (Indicates sheet in registration book.)

Q: Why were you doubtful at first that it was yours?
A: I like to explain to you right from the beginning how I happened to remember. It was sometime around 10 o'clock in the morning of the 16th of April when I was talking with a friend on the street near my place when two young men appeared and these two young men I do not know. He appeared and he approach us for the recommendation of Mr. Choi. I, myself, do not know who is Mr. Choi. I haven't seen him and I do not know him personally, but these two young men who approached me, they explained to me about this recommendation and at that time my friend he filled up his and at same time he was asking me whether or not I will recommend to , so I said, "Yes I will", so it was he who write it for me and I put my fingerprint on it. That is my own fingerprint.

COMMITTEE MEMBER: Mr. Choi, do you want to ask any questions?

MR. CHOI: No, I do not.

WITNESS: At that time, when I was about to put my thumbprint on this recommendation another person approached us and asked us what it was and I told him that it is the recommendation of Choi, Young Chin and he put out his pass and showing me, saying that he is a member of the police force and the time is rather short and so you make your recommendation as quick as possible because you haven't got much time and passed away, so at that time when I was putting my fingerprint on it I thought everything was o.k.

Witness, Hong, Hee Sung, was fingerprinted and excused.

The second witness called is YOE, Sung Ok (female).

WITNESS: At that time I did not know anything about this recommendation. This was done by my husband on behalf of me and I was told later by my husband that he has recommended on behalf of me. This is not my thumbprint and I did not do it myself.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Q: Did you authorize your husband to do that for you before he did it?
A: Before that I did not know. I only learned before this after it was done.

Witness Yue, Sueng Oak excused and no fingerprints were taken from this witness.

The third witness called is KIM, Chung Ja (female).

Q: Did you sign a recommendation for Mr. Choi's candidacy?
A: (Witness examines registration book) This is not my writing but this is my name. Some young man came to my place and this is recommendation for Choi, Neung Chin and this fingerprint is mine.

Q: Did you sign personally?
A: No, but is usual Korean way--a chop is sufficient.

Witness Kim, Chung Ja was fingerprinted and excused.

Committee adjourned at 1130 hours.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

0945 hours 15 May 1948

The fifth witness called is LEE, Kang Soon (female)

Witness indicates page in registration book and states: "That is not mine".

Q: Is this your name?
A: This is my name. These other two-- me is my husband and one is husband's brother. I give chop for this but not my fingerprint.

Q: Did you sign that paper yourself?
A: I did not write or put fingerprint.

Mr. Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Lee, Kang Soon was excused and her fingerprints were not taken.

The sixth witness called is Mrs. Kim.

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: I am not educated and I do not read nor write. One day some men and women from our district divided into many groups and one of them came to my house while my sons were out. They said that they came for election recommendation purpose and they asked for our rice ration books. They look at them and they say only persons above 21 years of age were allowed to recommend and they say, "This is for benefit of our country to hold an election and create a government." They did not tell me whom they were recommending nor the details. I told them that my sons were out and they have taken their personal chops with them. They say it was alright to put in your thumbprint, so I have put my thumbprint on the places where they told me to do for myself and for my sons.

Q: Was anything said about anyone's candidacy?
A: They did not say whom they were recommending.

Q: Not being able to write nor read, you didn't sign.
A: I didn't sign-- nly put fingerprints where they told me.

Q: These other two places, are they your sons names?
A: Park, Chai Eun is my elder son's name and Park, Jhi i is my second son and my name is Mrs. Kim. My sone cannot come because of his late injury and he is not able to get up, so I came.

Q: What is the matter with the son?
A: Let injuries and he cannot get up.

Q: What happened to your son?
A: He was stabbed on glass.

Q: It had nothing to do with the election?
A: No.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Q: (Committee Member indicating page in registration book) Is that your fingerprint?
A: Yes.

Q: We would like to get your fingerprints to compare with this and the fingerprint is only for the use of this committee and we will destroy it as soon as we are through with the comparison.
A: Yes.

Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Kim, Kyang Lei, was fingerprinted and excused.

The ninth witness called is KIM, Kyung Yong (male).

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: (Indicating page in registration book) This is not my writing and I did not put my fingerprint on this recommendation, however, later I was told by my younger brother saying that he put his fingerprint on it and made recommendation on my behalf after signing himself.

Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Kim, Kyung Yong, was excused and his fingerprints were not taken.

The tenth witness called is PARK, Chang Sic (male).

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: (Indicating page in registration book) I did not write this and I know the fingerprint appearing on this is not mine. Sometime before this we have made a recommendation for RHEE, Syngman. A few days later while I was absent some young men came to our place and told my wife that there was some error in my previous recommendation so we are going through all over again and my wife gave her fingerprint below my name. I was told on a later date by my wife.

Q: Is this your wife's name? (Indicating page in registration book).
A: No.

Q: Did they also get your wife's recommendation at the time she gave for you?
A: I was told that she has only done one fingerprint and even the name I don't remember hearing from her clearly. I myself is Bon Head in my district but as you know, a daily laborer working every day, and I did not know anything about this until I was called by police.

Q: What is your wife's name?
A: Shim, Wol Soon.

Q: Do you know whether this is your wife's print on here?
A: I don't know. She didn't tell me.

Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Park, Chang Sic, was excused and his fingerprints were not taken.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

The eleventh witness called is SHIN, Chung Pong (male).

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: (Indicating page in registration book) This is not my writing and the fingerprints are also not mine but I know about this. One evening when I came home I was told by my son that sometime during the day some young men came to our place and told him to put on the chop below the name. My son also say that he have asked them what it was all about and they said that it was quite alright and when my son asked them again they say, "Alright just give fingerprints", because my son say he not have the chop of my father, so my son gave prints. That is what he told me later in the evening. Until then I did not know anything about this.

Q: Is that your son's name?
A: Yes.

Q: And who is the third name?
A: That is the wife.

Q: Are they listed among the 27 names?
A: No.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FOR THE RECORD: On the above sheet there are three names--the wife, the son and the father and the witness stated that he did not sign or put his fingerprint on that sheet.

Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Shin, Chung Pong was excused and his fingerprints were not taken.

The twelfth witness called is KO, Man Shoon (male).

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: (Indicating page in registration book) This is my own handwriting and fingerprints appearing below my name is mine. I have known it was for recommendation of Choi, Keung Chin for candidate and I have done it myself.

Q: Is the fingerprint yours?
A: Yes.

Q: And is this fingerprint yours?
A: Yes.

Q: Whose fingerprint is this?
A: This is my wife's--also my print.

Q: What is your wife's name?
A: Yue, Hung Ye.

Q: Is she listed on the sheet of 27 names?
A: No.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Q: Mr. Ko, where was your wife when you put your fingerprint on her name?
A: On that day I went to the Seoul grounds for baseball and on the way back I visited my friend and had a couple of shots and went back home. I am living in sort of a refugee center and lavatory is for public. When I went home I found my wife was out so I lay in the room for few minutes and then I went to go to lavatory so I got out of my room and on way to lavatory I met one of my neighbors called Mr. Chung Soo Dong and he was doing something and he called me over. So when I went over he says, "This is recommendation for candidate and this is for Mr. Choi, Neung Chin", and he asked me to join him and I says, "o.k." and I wrote my name and my fingerprint and same time he asked about wife and I say, "o.k." and I gave my wife's name and put on thumbprint.

Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Ko, Wan Shoon, was exused and his fingerprints were not taken.

The thirteenth witness called is KIM, Paik Chun (male).

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: (Indicating page in registration book). One day the head of the bon came to my place and told me to have my print on it so I thought it was something for the bon and then I gave the print but I did not know what it was for. I can not read nor write. I did not know the contents of it. It was paper like this.

MR. CHOI: Did you know it was for election purpose?
WITNESS: I did not know.

Witness, Kim, Paik Chun was excused and his fingerprints were not taken.

The fourteenth witness called is KIM, To Sung (female)

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: The next time when somebody comes and asks for recommendation I will say nothing. Everybody happy for independance and when this election comes we are all happy about it. Now young people's parties go around threatening us and what is the happiness? (Witness indicates page in registration book) Three names appearing on this paper. One is my father, Kim, Chung Yun, Shin Chun Dok is my mother and Kim, To Sung is my name. At that time I was doing laundry and my hands were wet. I have told my younger brother that it was alright and he put his thumbprint on my behalf but I acknowledged it and I knew what it was, but I was doing laundry.

Q: Where were your father and mother at that time?
A: They were at home and they have done with their own fingerprints. Father use chop, mother is fingerprints. My younger brother give fingerprint for my behalf.

Q: Did they tell you what the paper was for?
A: Yes.

Q: What was it for?
A: That it is recommendation for Choi, Neung Chin.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Q: Did you sign it?
A: No, I authorized younger brother.

Mr. C.: I was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Kim, [illegible] Sung, was excused and her fingerprints were [illegible].

Mr. Clerk: Fifteenth witness called is Kim, [illegible] (female).

Mr. Clerk (reading): (Indicating page in registration book) I do not read or write. One night after [illegible] came to my place and told me [illegible] me, and that I should do it as I did [illegible] registration office, I [illegible] fingerprint impression [illegible]. [illegible] material proof [illegible] fingerprint. [illegible] fingerprints [illegible].

Q: Before [illegible]?
A: Yes.

Witness Kim, [illegible] Shoon [illegible].

The seventeenth [illegible], [illegible] and testifies as follows:

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: (Indicating page in registration book) I do not know anything about this. I don't know anything at all. Nobody has approached me for recommendation for anybody and I do not remember putting prints on this. I did not put prints on this. I do not know anything about this.

Q: Do you know the other two names on this?
A: Name next to mine is Lee, Yung Bai, my husband, and other one I do not know.

Q: Did the police question your husband's name?
A: No.

Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Hyun, Bak Soon, was excused and her fingerprints were not taken.

The eighteenth witness called is Nam, Chu (female).

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: (Indicating page in registration book) I came from country. It was so long time ago I do not recall whether this paper is actual one whether I put fingerprint on or not, however, sometime ago some young man came and told me to have my print on it. I thought it was something for the Dong registration and I have given my thumbprint. I did not know what it was for recommendation of anybody and I did not know what it was for except for the Dong office. I do not read nor write.

Q: Did you sign it?
A: I did not. I came from country so I am using the country accent. I fairly understand Seoul language but not very well and I thought purpose was for Dong office and gave thumbprint.

Q: Did you put your thumbprint on same paper that was brought around?
A: Yes.

Mr. Choi was asked if he wished to question witness and refused.

Witness, Nam, Chu was excused and her fingerprints were not taken.

The nineteenth witness called is Choi, Sap Ae (female).

STATEMENT BY WITNESS: One day a young man came and they brought a sheet of paper and told us it was for the election and we asked them what we have to do now. We will do what others say. Neither my husband or myself read or write and we asked them what we have to do now and we will do what others are doing, and my husband put his fingerprint as it was required and I did the same.

Q: Did you know it was a recommendation.
A: I knew it was for election purpose but besides that I do not know what it was.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mr. Choi was asked [illegible]

Witness, Kun, [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1330 hours 17 May 1948

Hearing resumed at 1330 hours 17 May 1948 at which time Mr. Choi, Heung Chin appeared in person following testimony of witnesses requested by him and the following interrogation took place:

Q: Mr. Choi, the committee has completed a great deal of examination of witnesses requested by you and I would like to know if there is anything further that you want the committee to do in this investigation.
A: One thing, on Saturday night, YUN, Ja Kup was going around to see the five men who hasn't been over here yet and again he disappeared and we do not know where he is and did not return.

Q: Will you answer the question that I asked you?
A: I want you to question five more if possible.

Q: Do you have them here today with you?
A: They are not here today but I wish you to hear from them.

Q: Are they five people on this petition?
A: Yes.

Q: Will their testimony be along the same line as those we have examined?
A: Yes.

Q: Who are these five men?
A: CHOI, Ai Kee, KIM, Sang Man--especially these two persons are willing to come over here to have testimony by you.

Q: Are they here?
A: No they are not here.

Q: Mr. Choi, are these the ones who were subpoened?
A: Yes.

Q: And they didn't come.
A: They didn't come but they told our man they want to come other day secretly.

Q: Can they come today?
A: Again people were threatened by police. They come out there and say, "You fellows again go to some other place to do again for Choi, Heung Chin and wait to see what will come to you." They are again afraid so these two people will come some other time by unseen place.

Q: That is the same thing that we were told before and the people came and testified. Those people were provided with protection and transportation and came and testified.
A: Mr. Yun was missed Saturday evening and because of that all of them who has been over here now is in a state of fright.

Q: There was not the slightest indication of fright in the manner of these people that were here.
A: You should not believe that.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

...: ...ese people were completely at ease. ...rs. Kim, Myang Lei said that she had been frightened by the police and gave false testimony to the police but she didn't appear frightened here.

...: No they not afraid of you but they afraid of police.

...: It might be interesting to you to take these fingerprints (indicating the ones taken by the Special Investigating Committee on 15 May and 14 May 1948) and compare them yourself. They are not the fingerprints that were on that sheet (indicating the registration book).

...: These are the one's you have taken over here.

...: Yes. It is very clear to me that one man put the same fingerprints on a number of papers.

(Mr. Choi then brought into the room one of his agents, Lee, ... Jin.)

...: How many copies did one person print?

...: I have not counted them. I have compared scientifically the fingerprints that we took with the ones appearing on the registration sheet by the names of these people and they are all forged.

...: How many is there.

...: These (indicating fingerprint cards) were the six that we took fingerprints from--at your request and four we took of our own accord.

...: What are the names?

...: ..., Chang ...; ... Bae Sook; Im, Chang Ju; ... Hyang Mi; ... Yang Dal Lae.

...: It is hard to understand. When I protest to General Lodge that fingerprints are ..., I do not trust these papers.

...: In most cases the witnesses identified that as their paper.

...: But they cannot forge because we print from our ... fingerprints that we got from printing shop so these are not written of our own and we got from market. I protest if fingerprints are not same there must be some forged because person say he made handprint.

...: If it is a changed paper how did they find that only one is correct. Here are two that are good and one that is not. (Indicating names on registration paper).

...: You did not find any in those papers--our papers.

...: How do you explain it when they find one that is correct and one that is not.

...: But that one was questioned by police and they come in here and say they recognized me--something is wrong. You trust some ... but she say she didn't know that was recommendation and you trust their words but why not trust a person who come over here ... me. You should trust them too.

Q: Mr. Hong, Hee Sung testified that he ... but I am ... it is not his fingerprints but I am willing to ... because he was so positive about it.

A: Again I make a statement that this paper ... and this file has been in Dr. Rhee's party ... headquarters.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[illegible] fact.

[illegible] but you [illegible]

[illegible] Wha

[illegible] the [illegible] had been terrified
[illegible] Perger told them, that your
[illegible] soon as they start to say s

[illegible] stop any witnesses from
[illegible] n investigation of this
[illegible] thing and you usually said, 'h
[illegible] they heard of Choi, Neung

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Q: He said that you could bring a lawyer here.
A: I don't have any money and I want to question myself. I am going to bring this as far as I can.

Q: Go ahead. Which papers in that book (indicates registration book) are different from the ones that you filed? Just point them out. Which ones have been changed?
A: One thing is this, I do not care for candidacy anymore. I don't want any more trouble to my men. I want to prove to you they are not fraud and now you have made investigation of these fingerprints and these fingerprints are different and I only want to prove one thing, Kim Han Young says he made a fingerprint and if possible I will bring this to some other fingerprint expert to find out whether this is same. I would have one proof then I could make an objection to your decision.

Q: We haven't made any decision yet. You must understand this, if you throw out that paper you will throw two good signatures out.
A: I do not care.

Q: You mean you do not wish to be a candidate?
A: From beginning they made all terror against me. They make me ineligible. I try to follow law and order and you try to make me out of order. There is some purpose behind it. What is the use against the whole force.

Q: Regardless of any purpose behind it, the signatures do not agree.
A: That is what I want to prove, whether this is false or not. I do not want to do many cases--just one case and whether that is true or your fingerprints are thrue, then we will find out and I won't object. You will show me this paper any time?

(Mr. Choi writes "Dan" on registration paper of Kim, Han Young.)

Mr. Choi: One thing I make this plea for information is not true all time, but I got person one officer told our men and that information should come out to me. He say only three fingerprints could not identify but the rest of them are same but we couldn't find very much difference. That is police and prosecutors they have investigated from there I make this appeal. Also these persons who recommend for me, they made plea to me to, "Certainly we did it and they forced us to tell that we didn't recommend Choi, Heung Chin." "Also they told us that is not your fingerprint and what can we do?"

Q: They were perfectly free here and a good many of them couldn't sign at all. They couldn't read nor write. The law says recommendations must have signatures and fingerprints.
A: No. Law says those that can't read nor write just have fingerprints.

Q: Is it your contention here Mr. Choi, that the police took these books and substituted the papers they didn't want and put other papers in that book that purports to be your petition?
A: Yes.

(Mr. Pergler reads para. 27 of the election law.)

MR. CHOI: Did you investigate Dr. Rhee's recommendations?

MR. PERGLER: There has been no complaint. You made a complaint and you have had all the opportunities possible. I have never seen a case, and I have tried a good many, where the complainant had more of an opportunity to present his case. We were very careful about that.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Mr. CHOI: I am going to take Kim, Man Young's fingerprints to another fingerprint office to take fingerprints and we will compare and find out who is right and who is wrong and if same as Kim, Man Young's, I think there is something wrong with police or whoever examined this, or this one and there is some intention or objection to throw me out from the candidacy--that is all. I will take only one case.

Q: When do you wish to bring your fingerprint expert here?
A: I will get this man's fingerprints first and then bring over to here to compare with this one because that man say he did it, but this is not his fingerprints.

Q: You saw him give us this fingerprint.
A: His fingerprint ought to be same as this. This one and other fingerprint and also this one will be compared by expert then found out that is his fingerprint and if find out his fingerprint, then I will make another objection.

Q: We won't decide anything, we will merely report the facts as we find them by testimony.

[illegible]

Q: [illegible]
A: [illegible]

Q: [illegible]
A: [illegible]

Q: [illegible]

[illegible] registered [illegible] still 30 instances [illegible] examined 22 cases and [illegible] the balance of the 30?

A: Better, over there I call four [illegible] because you say that they [illegible] then why I go around to a person who say, why did not come. Why I get their recommendation. If the time they are glad [illegible] that is they questioned by police, terrorized by terrorists, for they disagree so they deny.

Q: Women who can't read or write [illegible]
A: Sure, they go over there and [illegible] "I didn't know anything about it." "I couldn't write or read, [illegible] I didn't know him at all."

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Q: No one has said that you have had any part in these forgeries. That was done by your agents. There is another thing. There was a certain amount of carelessness in obtaining those signatures. You are just learning that it happens in all countries. You haven't offered any proof that these people were beaten. Did you see anyone beaten?
A: They were taken over by young people's party and beaten.

Q: You have offered no proof.
A: What is proof.

Q: Proof is proof by people who saw or to whom it was done. None of these people said they were beaten.
A: You made clear your purpose is check thumbprint. You said, "Our business is to check these fingerprints".

Q: We let every witness testify all he wanted to testify and then asked you if you wished to ask any more questions.
A: Since you made such a statement here and it is your committee business to check these fingerprints, so why I bring the whole case over to you. If I brought that you would say, "That is not our business."

Q: The point is this, they are not their signatures and they are not their thumbprints--they are not valid. If they were their thumbprints they had the opportunity to say that they are.
A: Therefore, I think whether that woman or that man recommend me or didn't recommend me, those who made the thumbprint that would count in here, therefore, I did not make any objection to any one as soon as their thumbprints proved to you that they their own, then that is all correct and those who do not make a thumbprint for me, that person, whatever statement he made here, that is no good. That is why I did not question at all, therefore, at beginning you made statement that your business here here to examine thumbprint.

Q: Not all that. As a matter of fact we could go into that and examine the rest of the 30.
A: Then you should tell me that way.

Q: Well, we did. You and Mr. Hong, Lee Sung testify at great length about the terror and we did not stop him. We let him talk and we finally satisfied him that he was not in danger.
A: He is right to ask here because he had enough terror by the other group so if this is known to police or other group he would be terrorized again.

Q: He was satisfied before he left that he was not in danger.
A: Therefore, he said he did it and he told in police station he denied it but over here he said so.

Q: Then the others had the same freedom. Would you want any more witnesses called--say the balance of the 30? We can go and examine all the rest of the 47
A: Only, five left.

Q: What time can you bring your fingerprint expert here tomorrow?
A: I have to find fingerprint expert and I have to find out this Im, Jan Young, now he did it then I may bring some witnesses who seen him make fingerprint. I want to prove to you that they made his fingerprint.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Q: The fingerprints here are authentic. (indicates those taken by special investigation committee) It is impossible for the registration papers to be false for the simple reason the police o.k.'d 2 fingerprints and found only one that was not. They would have had to take a number of fingerprints on seperate documents.
A: That is true and again I say I don't want to bring many fingerprinters--only one person.

Q: But we have others to consider.
A: If that person lie in here maybe other persons lie in here. Maybe your fingerprint expert--whoever examined fingerprints is wrong.

Q: If one of them is proven mistaken that still leaves a balance of a considerable number for us to examine. The question is; have you got 200 valid signatures. That doesn't change the picture at all.
A: But my man is still honorable. This man deny it that it is not his own signature. This man ought to have a defense for himself. Therefore fingerprint expert will show to you. I have no chance, now power and no organization to investigate the whole thing.

Q: But we investigated for you.
A: I know, but you, yourself, not investigate these fingerprints. Maybe some expert did.

Q: You can see yourself that they don't agree.
A: But I am not expert.

Q: Tomorrow at 1:30 you will bring in all the witnesses that you want and you will be satisfied that that is all the witnesses that you have to produce at this committee?
A: But they are afraid. Of those I bring to you, one fellow already missing Saturday and hasn't come home yet and another person arrested by police when caught drinking wine.

Q: All the witnesses that you are able to bring in, you will bring in tomorrow at 1:30, and the witnesses that are not in at that time you will not be able to bring to this committee?
A: No, I am not going to bring any witnesses except one person cause I don't want to make any more trouble to them. They have enough troubles.

Q: You will not want any additional time after tomorrow to bring in witnesses.
A: No

Investigation adjourned until 1330 hours 16 May 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



1330 hours 18 May 1948

[illegible]: Your contention is that this man (Choi, Hee Sung) signed your petition and that when the police alleged it was a forgery it was not?

[illegible]: Yes.

[illegible]: And this is the same man who gave his fingerprints to the police?

[illegible]: Yes.

[illegible]: (After comparing the prints taken from Choi, Hee Sung by this committee with those appearing below his name on his recommendation for Mr. Choi) It doesn't look like the same to me.

MR. CHOI: I wish to make a statement.

[illegible]: Go ahead.

[illegible] reads the following from a paper:

"This is a statement to Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Williamson, Major Miller. I have requested a federal judge and several Congressmen to appoint an independent and neutral secret agent to investigate the doings of Mr. Rhee's 27 parties, the police, the prosecutors and the election committee against the election law and myself. But I found out that you are a judicial body to determine the fingerprints and whether these are correct or false. I was also willingly to be arrested and brought the fingerprints into your office with my hand. You have stated that your task is to prove that the fingerprints are correct or incorrect--that is the duty of election committee. Then I have started to protest to the fingerprints are not mine. The first one, Mr. [illegible], registered my name and my address against the list, otherwise no one could get [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] and I saw and recognized [illegible] this sign, name, but address is not mine, but I have no [illegible] to look at the fingerprints to prove [illegible]. I have questioned again with, "Is this your fingerprint?", [illegible]." "Did you write your name?" [illegible] "Yes, this is my signature." [illegible] "Yes, but this is not my fingerprint." [illegible] this is your fingerprints against [illegible] but when anybody said, "No, I did not [illegible] recommendation." "No, this is not my fingerprint." [illegible] told me to go without having fingerprints. [illegible] group you questioned me if, whether to me, "Yes, that's my fingerprint, but I [illegible] recommendation, but I think that [illegible] because I cannot read [illegible]", [illegible] too. Through the process of our [illegible], it seems to me that you have a prejudice in this statement is, [illegible] the fingerprints of these [illegible] and that they recognize me. They are [illegible] did not take the fingerprints of these persons, that the fingerprints are Choi's and that they recognize me. The election Committee's report was "27 fingerprints are false", and defense is, "They are not". [illegible] standing, [illegible] 27 persons to see whether the Committee is correct or incorrect or Choi is correct. [illegible] have taken only the [illegible] of me and told me that they are all false. [illegible] to me that Committee charge is correct. [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

speaking for Committee--not working for the justice. You haven't
said that your task is to prove that the fingerprints are correct
or not--then why you put aside from me those who admit the
fingerprints are their own but deny their knowledge of
as. Such persons all denied about the fingerprints and recommendations
at the police, the prosecuters and the Election Committee. The
Election Committee report to you and publish also in the newspapers
that those persons fingerprints are also false. They are the one
of 57 false fingerprints. Then this ignorant and simple woman
come to you and admit that the fingerprints are their's but
they did not know anything else. I want to bring your attention
to this point. Whose words are correct--this womans or the Election
Committee or the police or their secretaries. If this woman lied
at the police station then what made her to lie there. That is
the point I wish you to see. This whole trouble lies in there.
...y the police brought [illegible] to the police station
before the election and mostly told them "You must recommend
this." That say. They have right to do this before the election
of course, after election if [illegible] less than 500 votes,
then I will be [illegible] with the charge of false papers.
Did you listen to this of what made the [illegible] police.
Did you [illegible] of explanation [illegible] police.
[illegible] and others, [illegible] case of all.
[illegible] fingerprints [illegible] fingerprints [illegible].
[illegible] Also, [illegible] other
witnesses [illegible] fingerprints [illegible] own.
[illegible] prove [illegible] fingerprints--[illegible]
[illegible] false because they are not clear."

[illegible]:

[illegible]:
[illegible] fingerprints
fingerprints
Section 27, [illegible]
Election Law).
identification.
I am not [illegible]
the whole testimony
the opportunity
were offered the opportunity
see how we could have [illegible]
we agreed that you [illegible]
you did not. Certain
found as not being
to have evidence; we
general charges, which is all

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

: ...e took the fingerprints of six people. Four of these ...said they did recognize you and two said they did not ...ize you. In several cases you, yourself, noticed ...that two fingerprints, side by side, were the same and ...one of them must have been a forged fingerprint.

: ...at, I do not know. This is all. This, my papers, ...Mr. Choi indicates registration book, I wish you to ...hold ...ssano to return to me. These papers I want to keep.

: ...I have consistent ...on your paper that I filed it. It ...is a public paper.

: I ...have this work.

: ...you said ...and ... That is a ... file record.

: ...Mr. Chairman! Mr. Ser, I raise the objection ...not ...relevant ...this ...subject, Mr. Chairman.

: ...not ...in the ...record ...matter ...such, it ...isn't ...here.

: ...I ...read ...

COMMITTEE ...:

HONG, HEE SUNG :

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1948<br>14 May | Jt<br>Comm | CG<br>USAMGIK | 1. Attached is a comprehensive analysis of the CHOI, Seung Chin (Danny) case prepared from the legal point of view by Dr. Fraenkel at my request.<br><br>2. In my opinion Section 44 of the Election Law confers full powers on the Chief Executive (Military Governor) to review cases described in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) thereof whether the National Election Committee brings such cases to his attention or not. The decision to review, in the opinion of a layman, should only be made on the basis of facts and evidence presented by the complaints. To aid the Chief Executive he should have created some sort of advisory or review board, to be organized, in my opinion, <u>without fanfare or publicity</u>, in consideration of Korean (and NEC) sensitivities.<br><br>3. I believe that this advisory board should consist entirely of Americans.<br><br>4. I concur with paragraph 13 of the attached memorandum.<br><br>cc: CG, USAFIK<br><br>JOHN WECKERLING<br>Brigadier General, U. S. A. |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

...ring of C...

...proper.

2. This raise... National Election C... the person whos... ...ty to offer his own t... ...dence and to cross-... ...ional Election Committee.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



3. The National Election Committee has the duty "to inspect in general the election" and "to take such additional steps as are necessary to carry out the Election Law and the Election Regulations" (Section 27 (3) and (7) Election Regulations). On the basis of these provisions the National Election Committee had jurisdiction to investigate the validity of CHOI's registration as a candidate.

4. The fact alone that the National Election Committee originally had ordered CHOI's registration did not exclude a revision of that decision by the National Election Committee if new facts became apparent indicating that the original decision was based on erroneous assumptions. Since decisions of the National Election Committee are administrative in character they can be reversed if obtained by fraud or other ill gal methods.

5. The decision of the National Election Committee is not covered by Section 27, paragraph 3, Election Law. The latter provision deals with the situation that the recommendation of a person as a candidate has been rejected by the Electoral District Election Committee because he is deemed "ineligible to be elected for one of the reasons set forth in section 3 of this law". Section 27, paragraph 3, singles out the specific case of candidates who were rejected because

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



they are deemed ineligible on account of their record as convicts, collaborationists, etc. A person who has rejected for one of the reasons set forth in section 3 can request to be heard by the National Election Committee at a public meeting. CHOI's candidacy was rejected because he failed to submit the minimum number of recommendations prescribed in section 27, paragraph 4, election law. The election law and the election regulations do not contain any procedural rules for this situation. It does not appear to apply by analogy the procedural rule of section 28, paragraph 2, in all cases in which the registration officials fail to act. Rejected. There exist a few exceptional clinical cases in which candidates are disqualified on some type of ineligible to be elected.

6. Neither the election law nor the election regulations require specifically that a candidate must be heard by the National Election Committee before nomination is cancelled for reasons other than those prescribed in Section 3 Election Law. Another question is whether general considerations of "due process" do not implicitly require the hearing of the candidate whose nomination is under

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



investigation. As an administrative act a decision of the National Election Committee is not subject to strict rules of procedure. American law requires, however, that even in informal administrative procedures a minimum legal protection is granted to the person whose legal status or property is affected by the administrative act after consideration. An American court surely would uphold the decision of an election agency in a procedure in which the candidate is not heard before his nomination is cancelled. Continental law, although unfamiliar with the "due process" section of American constitutional law, requires also that administrative agencies are obliged to give a "fair hearing" to the person whose rights may be affected by an administrative act.

7. Korea lacks an administrative law in the Western sense. The Japanese administrative tribunal had no jurisdiction in cases arising in Korea. Justice [illegible], chairman of the National Election Committee, who is a highly qualified judge, stated explicitely that he considered an ex officio investigation the proper procedure in this type of case. From the point of Korean municipal law the procedure in the Choi case was not defective.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



Analysis of the Case of Danny CHOI.

3. Section 44 of the Election Law authorizes the Military Governor to "declare the election in any of the electoral districts null and void if..... (3) there is clear evidence that the election results within such electoral district have been substantially affected by ..... improper actions of the election officials". This raises the question whether the words "improper actions" shall be interpreted in the light of the law of the occupying power which issued the Election Law or in the light of the law of the occupied country whose officials are responsible for its enforcement.

9. It may be argued that the Election Law was written in the spirit of Western democracy. The purpose of the election is to guarantee to the Korean people the legal protection enjoyed by modern civilized nations. The interpretation of the Election Law in the light of the municipal Korean law which is substantially identical with the law of Japan may result in decisions hostile to the philosophy of the Election Law.

10. The Election Law forms a part of the legal system of Korea. As a special statute the Election Law necessarily does not answer all questions which may arise in connection with the election. It is therefore equally sound to argue that when administering the election law the Korean election

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



agencies are bound by the general principles of their own law.

11. If one follows the line of reasoning set forth sub 9 of this memorandum one will reach the conclusion that the investigation of the CHOI case by the National Election Committee represents an improper action of election officials in the meaning of section 44, Election Law, because it violates "due process". If one follows the line of reasoning set forth sub 10 of this memorandum one will reach the conclusion that the decision of the National Election Committee is not void ex se for violation of basic rules of procedure.

12. The question whether a law issued by a military occupant shall be interpreted in the light of the law of the occupying country or in the light of the law of the occupied country cannot be decided in abstracto. Final decision rests with the highest authorities of the occupying power.

13. Provided that this Command reaches the conclusion that the procedure in the CHOI case was not so defective that an annulment of the decision of the National Election Committee is considered indispensable the case must be decided on the basis of the concrete facts which gave rise to

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Analysis of the Case of Danny Ch I

the cancellation of Ch I's candidacy.

11. The factual question in this case is simply [illegible] submitted 20% valid recommendations to the Central District Election Committee. If it can be [illegible] that more than 17 signatures were forged his nominations [illegible] invalid. The law case requires that not only those [illegible] card [illegible] signer on the recommendation [illegible] also the agents of CHOI who collected the signatures. The validity of nominations obtained by "fraud" [illegible] more complicated problem. A recommendation duly signed by an eligible voter is prima facie valid. It is immaterial whether the signer of the recommendation has a clear idea of the meaning of the document which he signed. The situation is different if it can be proven that the [illegible] or his agents fraudulently obtained the signatures of [illegible] or ignorant voters by inducing them to sign the recommendation papers under the false pretense that [illegible] supports different candidates.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

MAIN COMMITTEE

14 May 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling
United States Liaison Officer

FROM: I. F. C. Milner
Secretary, Main Committee

SUBJECT: Cancellation of the Registration of the Candidacy of Choi Neung Chin

At its ninth meeting, the Main Committee of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea took cognizance of the letter of the Military Governor of 8 May 1948 conveying the information of the cancellation of the candidacy of Mr. Choi Neung Chin. The Main Committee also took note of an interview of the said candidate with the Chairman of the Commission and certain Secretariat officers, held on 9 May 1948, a summary record of which is attached herewith (document A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.8).

The Main Committee has instructed me to request the United States Military authorities to re-examine the case of Mr. Choi and to inform the Committee of the results of their findings as soon as possible.

I. F. C. Milner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.1
10 May 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ELECTION TONG-DAI-MUN A DISTRICT, SEOUL CITY

THIRD INTERVIEW WITH MR. CHOI MENG CHIN, 9 MAY 1948

Mr. CHOI arrived at the Kookje Hotel at 2 p.m. where he was interviewed by Mr. MUGHIR (Syria), Chairman of the Commission, Mr. SCHMIDT, Principal Secretary, and Mr. ENGERS, Assistant Secretary. Mr. CHOI presented the following complaint:

Mr. CHOI, rejected candidate, explained that on 7 May, policemen, upon the instigation of the Federation of Patriotic Organizations, had spread the news that his candidacy had been rejected. This had been published in the papers the evening of 8 May. At 10 am on Saturday, 8 May, a man had come to his home with the official notification, but as he was not staying at his house because of the threats of his life, his wife had told the man that he was not in, and the man had not delivered the paper, a copy of which Mr. Choi later saw on the Military Governor's table. One of his campaign officials then notified him of his rejection, and at 11 a.m. he had gone to the Military Governor's office where Lt. Reuss, who had already heard of his rejection, suggested that he go to the National Election Committee and find out the reason for his rejected candidacy.

Upon arriving at the Capitol building around 12 noon, he discovered that all the members of the National Election Committee were in meetings or out of town and after waiting for some time, he decided to leave in order to write his letter of petition to the Military Governor. In his letter he stated that the reason the National Election Committee gave for rejecting his candidacy was that 57 of the persons who had signed the recommendation for his candidacy, had done so under duress, and that they really did not support him. He believed that agents of Mr. Rhee Syngman had taken his original

petition

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



petition of recommendation and substituted false finger-prints. He suggested that the Military Government question these 57 persons privately, and find out whether the charge of the National Election Committee was true or not.

He felt that he had a right to defend himself particularly inasmuch as he had criticized Rhee Syngman and such persons as the Chief of Justice of the Supreme Court, and other members of the National Election Committee who were pro-Rhee.

Mr. CHOI further pointed out that certain of these 57 persons had reported to his campaign officials that they had been called into the police station, and that in one instance a man had been detained from 5 p.m. to 2 a.m. He had the doctor's certificate of four of his men who were in the hospital. The C.I.C. had visited them there.

On 9 May he went to an officer of the C.I.C., who sent him to the Military Governor. As the Military Governor was not there, he saw General Helmick at 11 a.m. and presented to him his letter of complaint. After reading the letter aloud in the presence of another officer, General Helmick h said to Mr. Choi that the Military Government had already assisted him when his petition of recommendation for candidacy had been three days late. Althoug this decision of the National Election Committee was a matter for the Mil ary Governor to decide, as far as he was concerned, it had made a proper decision, and even if there was an investigation concerning the 57 signatures, Mr. Choi's candidacy was still rejected. In reply, Mr. Choi had emphasized that he could not renew his petition and told of the terroristic methods employed by the Rhee group during registration of which the C.I.C. was fully aware.

Mr. CHOI told of how the various Rhee groups, including a sort of block association, had d down his posters, how registration officials and Electio ommit had openly made speeches and distributed handbills on b because Mr. Rhee wanted an excuse to drop out could not win in the district. He further

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



He further told of the various threats, none of which were written, which had been made on his life, such as the instructions received by the man who had murdered Lyuh Wong Hong to assassinate him also and the instructions which Mr. Paik, a Buddhist Fortune-teller, had given to Mr. Rhee to have him eliminated.

Finally, Mr. CHOI, rejected candidate, reported that according to the Election Regulations, each candidate was supposed to appoint a man five days before the election to be present at the Electoral Office. He had done so, but was never informed where the Electoral Office was to be found. The Election Committee had told him to deliver his letter to the Electoral Box, but when he asked where it was, the Chairman of the Committee had said that he did not know. Moreover, when he tried to bring his picture to the Electoral Office on the previous Thursday and Friday, he was unable to do so, because of lack of knowledge as to its whereabouts.

Mr. MUGHIR (Syria) thanked Mr. Choi for his information, and stated that the matter would be brought to the attention of the Commission.

The interview ended at 2.30 p.m.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

19 May 1948

SUBJECT: Cancellation of Candidacy of Choi, Daniel Keung Chin

TO : The Military Governor
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

1. This board was appointed by the Military Governor to assist him in ascertaining and reviewing all pertinent facts relating to the action of the National Election Committee in disqualifying Choi, Daniel Keung Chin as a candidate for election in the Tong Dai Moon Ku (A) District of Seoul.

2. Choi, Daniel Keung Chin was registered as a candidate in the Tong Dai Moon Ku (A) District of Seoul on the basis of recommendations purported to have been signed by 217 registered voters. Section 27 of Ordinance No. 175, Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, required recommendations signed by 200 or more registered voters. After he was so registered, certain political parties and social groups complained to the District Election Committee that his registration was invalid because the signatures submitted by Mr. Choi were either forged or obtained by misrepresentation. The National Election Committee investigated the matter and determined that 27 of the signatures submitted by Mr. Choi were forged and 30 were obtained by misrepresentation. As this left only 160 valid signatures, the Committee ordered cancellation of Choi's registration as a candidate.

3. The board concerned itself solely with the question of the propriety of the action of the National Election Committee. This presented only one question, namely: "Had Mr. Choi submitted 200 signatures as required by law?"

4. Mr. Choi was called. He insisted that he could not get his witnesses to come because of their fear of the police and youth groups. He offered no proof of this. However, the board secured the services of a captain of the United States Army with four Army enlisted men who went with Mr. Choi's agents to deliver the subpoena's of the board to the witnesses, and who on the appointed day went to the district and transported the witnesses to the hearing room and back again to the district where they resided. The witnesses were assured that no one would be permitted

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



to punish them for giving testimony to the board. Mr. Choi was advised that he was entitled to counsel. He stated he did not desire counsel. He was present during the entire hearing and was given opportunity to question the witnesses. Before the conclusion of the hearing he was advised that he could have a fingerprint expert of his choice up here before the board. He did not avail himself of this opportunity.

5. With one exception the witnesses appeared completely at ease. Mr. Choi offered no proof that they had been frightened and he did not question them on this point except for one who said she had given false testimony on the question at the police station because of fear.

6. The papers containing 27 alleged forged signatures had, written thereon, the names of the registered voters and underneath the name appearing, their print or a seal for the purpose of identification. In many cases questioned signatures were on the same papers as signatures which were admittedly valid. The Crime Laboratory of the Department of Police had checked the fingerprints and had reported to the National Election Committee that 27 fingerprints appearing on the recommendations were not the fingerprints of the voters whose names were written thereon. The board examined the fingerprints and in several cases in which Mr. Choi claimed the police had inserted fingerprints of persons other than the voters, new fingerprints were taken and compared.

7. After this board had examined 22 witnesses, it was quite clear that 18 signatures were forged and that two signatures were obtained by misrepresentation. Regardless of any other testimony this left Mr. Choi with only 186 signatures. Then it was not considered necessary to hear any further witnesses, however, offer was made to examine any witnesses Mr. Choi cared to bring on the question of the validity of his recommendation. The same protection accorded to the other witnesses was also offered. Mr. Choi did not take advantage of the offer.

8. Accordingly, this board concludes that Mr. Choi did not submit a recommendation signed by 200 or more registered voters as required by law and his recommendation was therefore invalid. It is recommended that the decision of the National Election Committee cancelling Mr. Choi's registration be allowed to stand.

Charles Pergler
CHARLES PERGLER, Chairman

Richard D. Gilliam, Jr.
RICHARD D. GILLIAM, Jr.

Paul R. Miller
PAUL R. MILLER
Major JAGD

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Basic: Report of Special Board of Investigation, Hq, USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2, subject: Cancellation of Candidacy of Choi, Daniel Neung Chin, dtd 16 May 1948

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

22 May 1948

ACTION OF REVIEWING AUTHORITY:

Approved.

W. F. Dean

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Seoul, Korea

May 20, 1948

SUBJECT: Dissension against the Investigation by Three Men Committee

TO : Lt. General John R. Hodge,
Commander, USAFIK
Seoul, Korea.

The three men committee, composed of Dr. Purgler, Maj. Miller and Mr. Gillum, started their investigation over my complaint against the illegimate decision of the election committee against my candidacy for the past election.

It had been my special request to include in this committee only foreign members for the reasons;

1. Americans have always been champions of freedom and fair play and if any body, they will be the people who will want to see justice and fair play was given to every candidate in the election just completed.

2. I was sure that the members of the Little Committee and American members appointed to this three men committee will be vitally interested in this investigation and will not go through only the motions of the investigation.

3. There will be absolutely few Koreans who will willingly serve in this committee and will feel the personal safety afterwards.

The actual investigation has proven to be entirely disappointing. On May 14th, the committee had questioned me on the following points:

1. "When did you decide to run for election?"

2. "Why did you become a candidate of a district where you do not live?"

3. "Did you think you had the possibility of winning over Dr. Rhee?"

4. "Dr. Rhee had 20,000 good recommendations. How many voters are there in that area? There are only 42,000 voters. How could you think of winning over Dr. Rhee?"

5. "If this case will be cleared up in your favor, are you than going to run again?"

The committee had suggested, "We are going to examine your witnesses, their finger prints. Better bring the people over here".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



I answered, "It is impossible for me to bring them here. I, myself, am threatened. So are those who recommended me. I wish you will investigate, in secret, the exact situation under which they are now in. Then, invite them yourself".

Dr. Purgler answered, "No, our task is to determine the genuineness of the finger prints of each indevidual. You better bring these men, otherwise, we can not do anythirg for you. After quite a bit of arguement, finding nothing left for me to do, I agreed to bring the people myself.

Through my men, I had got the consent of fifteen of these men to appear before the committee the next day. That was 14th of May. Actually only three men showed up the next day. One of the three, Mr. Hong Hi Sung had made the following requests to the committee before he agreed to submit himself to investigation.

1. The committee should keep our appearence before the committee an absolute secret.

2. The finger prints should not be shown to the police.

3. The committee should guarantee these people their personal safety from the police interference.

Dr. Purgler answered, "This is a secret investigation and we may tear up your finger prints after we examine them, but we can not promise you non-interference from the police for we don't want any troubles with the police." Seeing that, Mr. Hong would not go through the investigation without that guarantee. The committee had finally agreed to guarantee for personal safety. Then the committee started to question him.

Q. Is this your recommendation paper? A. Yes, that is my paper.

Q. Did you recommend Choy? A. Yes, I did.

Q. Is this your finger print? A. Yes, that is mine.

Then the committee took the finger prints of two "yes" men and turned them over to CID agent, Mr. Milton.

With the exception of the three mentioned above who had appeared themselves voluntarily none other will show up on his own free will. Complying with my suggestion, Dr. Purgler had to rely upon the efforts of M.P. to convoy them to the committee. 19 were brought before the committee by such means and that was also May 15th. Questioning began in the same manner. Finger prints were taken from only those who testified in my favor. All those who either denied or said that they were ignorant of what they were signing were let out without their finger prints examined.

One interesting fact is about the women who denied their own finger prints before the police and had admitted before the committee. However, these women contended that they did not know whether they were finger printing the recommendations for a candidate of the election or they were just signing up a block association paper (ration paper). Then, Dr. Purgler said, "Fine, You

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



may go." Here, I want to bring your attention, sir, to this fact. The police, prosecutor, and the National Election Committee claimed that these 27 finger prints are false. Of these 27, are included these four women who had admitted that they had put on their finger prints! What made these four women deny in f front of the police and admit the truth in front of the committee?

The committee should have found out as to who lied, the police or the four women. The police said the finger prints were false ones, the women admitted them to be theirs. Why didn't the committee ask the women the reason of making two different statements? Why didn't the committee take their finger prints for examination? Is Choy right or the police?

The committee considered that these four women are out because they said that they didn't know what kind of paper they were signing. Here again, the committee is wrong. A person who signs his name on an official document or a contract, is bound to it even if he changes his mind afterwards. Especially in this case of recommending me, some of the signees are swearing at me because they had been beaten, been threatened and called into police stations over days and nights. Naturally, many of them might have changed their minds. If I were they, I would have done the same thing. We did the same thing during the Japanese days. I changed my name into Japanese. Against my own will, I bowed to Japanese shrine instead to God. I denied my devotion and friendship to my respected leaders. I did all these because I was afraid of the Japanese police. These people in Dong Dai Moon District are treated by the police much worse in the manner than I was by the Japanese simply because they had signed recommendations for me. Naturally, they would deny their own actions for their own protection. The committee does not see it. Neither does it have any interest in finding out the real reason.

Also, the committee should know that no finger prints are used on the ordinary ration cards. We use finger prints only on important documents.

The committee also let go those who denied both their finger prints and signing the documents. They did not check their finger prints. On the spot I did not raise any objection.

On May 17th, we tried to bring in 5 more remaining of the 27 to the committee but we failed. By now, the police had already gotton wise of the investigation of the committee and had come out with the threat, "Any one appearing before the CIC investigation on Choy's case will have trouble with us". So, I appeared before the committee alone. Mr. Gillum told me, "the finger prints of all the remaining 5 men are false." Turning to my men who had actually collected the finger prints, Kim, Kuen Yang and the rest, I asked if that was true. He answered me, "No, the committee lies, because I myself got the finger print of my own nephew, Kim Han Young, so it can not be wrong." I interpreted his statement to the committee but Mr. Gillum said, "It showed that it is not true."

So, I made the following statement to him. "If the finger prints of Kim Han Young and Hong Hi Sung were false, then I will admit that all of 27 are false, but if these two are the true prints then your

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



examination must be wrong and 27 finger prints must be true." I promised them to hring finger print experts the n ext day, May 18.

On May 18th, my man Kim, Kuen Yang was called into the police and was questioned as to who had been investigated by CIC committee. He was detained by the police until noon therefore Kim Kuen Yang and his nephew could not come to the committee. Hong Hi Sung alone came.

Mr. Gillum said, "Your finger prints are false, Mr. Hong." Hong answered, "No, that can not be. I did it. You may take it again for comparison." Mr. Gillum did and said, "That is not the same as the one found on the recommendation paper." Mr. Hong got angry and said, "You are insulting me. I am not out of my own mind, I can prove to you that this is my own finger print!"

From the foregoing description, possibly of uncalled for length, I can not help but express my protests against the half hearted way of conducting the investigation by the committee. I will like to go on record the following important points concerning the investigation.

1. The committee of the three had set out to carry out the investigation with already pre-determined opinion for the other party. They refused to recognize the constant threat and violence hovering upon the signees of the recommendation as much as they were upon myself. Consequently, the whole meaning of the investigation was lost from the very start.

2. Receiving recommendation is the act of the time when that document was being signed by the people. He may change his mind afterwards. No one may guarantee his decision for recommendation. However, his change of mind doesn't invalidate the document. The investigation should hinge upon whether or not the finger prints are true prints regardless the confirmation or deniel of the signees of his recommendation at this late hour.

3. What makes the women tell different stories, before the police and before the committee?

4. If an identification of finger prints is sought after, all of 27 should be identified, not only of those who admitted the finger prints to be theirs. The whole dispute started from the accusation that the finger prints of 27 people were false.

5. The committee is not composed of finger print experts. They denied the true identity of the two whose finger prints are known to us to belong to them. Consequently, the deniel of all the others may be a gross mistake on the part of the committee. With your finger print experts, examine them carefully. It has come to my knowledge, through reliable sources of the police, the information that only three finger prints were made by one man. All the rest were made by each responsible indevidual himself. Only these prints are smeared up to such an extent that only an expert may be able to identify them.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



It is my request that a careful and unbiased reconsideration be given to this case for the cause of justice and fair play for every candidate so I may feel that I was not cheated out of the election by an organized brute force.

Daniel Kueng Chin Choy
Daniel Choy

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY COVERNMENT IN KOREA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Inter—Office Memorandum

SUBJECT: [illegible] of Candidacy of Daniel Koung Shin Choi

| MEMO NO | Date | From | To | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 21 May 46 | William [illegible] | General Hodgson | 1. Choi had 217 signatures. If less than 200 of these were valid, his registration was invalid. The National Election Committee has determined that 57 signatures were either forged or obtained under misrepresentation. |

2. The Director decided to examine the finger prints on these cards first. If examination of all these cards left Mr. Choi with 200 signatures, we would have had to examine the 50 other cards. If examination of the first group of cards resulted in throwing out as many as 18 signatures, it would not be necessary to go further.

3. We obtained 18 witnesses. Six of these testified that they had not signed for Mr. Choi. Sixteen said they had not. Of the six, one, Kim Chi, stated that he signed for herself and for her two sons. It was obvious (and Mr. Choi agreed) that the three finger prints were from the same finger. The Crime Laboratory had not questioned her finger print, but had questioned her sons'. Another of the six, Ko Kun Choon, stated that he had signed for himself and his wife, without their knowledge. It was obvious that the two finger prints were from the same finger (and Mr. Choi agreed). The Crime Laboratory had questioned only one of these two signatures. Kim Yun Duek stated that he had signed for him and for the son's wife. It was obvious that the three finger prints were from the same finger (and Mr. Choi agreed). The Crime Laboratory questioned the finger prints of the father and wife, but not that of the son. On one page we discovered two finger prints obviously from the same finger. The Crime Laboratory questioned one, that of Chin Yang Ki, who had not appeared as a witness. We counted one of these against Mr. Choi.

4. It seemed quite plain to the Board, from the examination of the finger prints mentioned in paragraph 3 above that the Crime Laboratory had made no unbiased examination of the finger prints.

5. We propose to the record a complete set of finger prints for each of the questioned signatures, taken at the Crime Laboratory, and to establish the authenticity of these. So we took complete sets of finger prints in six cases, four of which were those we stated to

Use both sides of Paper

Ind No 3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

had recommended Mr. Choi and two who stated that they had not. The last two were taken at the request of Mr. Choi and he was asked on several cases whether he wanted finger prints taken and he said he did not.

6. Witness Hong Hee Sung testified at length as to the fear he and the witnesses had of punishment by the police or by rightist youth groups, if they testified before us. He talked a great deal about protection. We told him that we could obviously not protect ~~him~~ them from everyone for ever, but that the Military Governor would see that the police would not punish anyone who testified. He was finally satisfied and gave his finger prints and ~~marked~~ answered questions. No other witness expressed any fear. They all were completely at ease. Mr. Choi did not offer to question them on the subject and he offered no other testimony as to intimidation.

7. Mr. Choi continually sought to go into the various tactics used by Dr. Rhee's men to prevent his registration. Inasmuch as he had been registered after these tactics, we felt that they had no bearing on the question before us.

8. We offered to permit Mr. Choi to bring a finger print expert before us. He did not do so. The only finger print experts we had available were those of the Criminal Laboratory, who had already examined the finger prints in this case. We did not consult them. We examined the finger prints ourselves under a magnifying glass. The conclusion was inescapable ~~conclusion~~ that, even though we should concede the six witnesses had not been intimidated as Mr. Choi, there were nineteen witnesses who had not been so intimidated. We were convinced that the charge was true, we considered ~~false~~ it serious. We preferred to take the risk that the charge unsupported charges.

9. We sent an Army car in and four MPs with Mr. Choi's witnesses to serve notices on the witnesses, and also sent them to bring the witnesses in government vehicles. We offered to perform the same services for any other witness we be wanted, although no request of this kind on behalf of any witness was made.

Richard D. Gillespie Jr.
Richard D. Gillespie, Jr.,

MEMO No. | Date | From | To

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DW

(1

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of Military Governor
APO 235 Unit 2

22 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: Brigadier General Weckerling

SUBJECT : Transmittal of Report (Investigation of Petition of CHOI, Daniel Neung Chin).

Herewith is the approved Report of an investigation in the case of CHOI, Daniel Neung Chin and a copy of the Transcript of Record of Proceedings, for your information in connection with the preparation of a reply to Memorandum from I. F. G. Milner, Secretary, Main Committee, UNTCOK, dated 14 May 1948, subject: Cancellation of the Registration of the Candidacy of Choi Neung Chin.

W. F. Dean.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

2 Incls:
#1 - Report of Investigation.
#2 - Transcript of Record of Proceedings.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

24 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HUNG-TI CHU
Assistant Secretary
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUBJECT: Cancellation of the Registration of the Candidacy of Mr. CHOI, Daniel Neung Chin.

With reference to the communication of Mr. I. F. G. Wilson, Secretary, Main Committee, dated 18 May 1948, requesting the re-examination of the cancelled candidacy of Mr. CHOI, (Daniel) Neung Chin, the Military Governor, Major General W. F. Dean, had already on 12 May 1948 appointed a special board of investigation for the purpose of assisting him, and reviewing all pertinent data relating to the action of the National Election Committee in disqualifying Mr. CHOI as a candidate for the Democratic Party (?) District of Seoul.

The board was composed of Mr. Charles Pergler as Chairman, Mr. Richard D. Wilden, Jr., adviser of the Department of Justice, South Korea Interim Government, and Major Paul D. Wilson of the Judge Advocate General's Department, all members of the Bar. The board of investigation made a report of the results of its investigation to the Military Governor on 12 May 1948, and the report was approved by the Military Governor on 22 May 1948. Copies of the report are hereto attached.

JOHN WICKLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl:
Report of Investigation
w/approval of Military
Governor

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Prior to sending the [illegible]
with General Hodge on the [illegible]
received a letter from Mr. CHOI [illegible]
of his case which General Hodge [illegible]
reported to General Hodge briefly [illegible]
case and he finally decided [illegible]
Pergler Board on this case.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

27 May 1948

1. On 8 May 1948 the National Election Committee announced the cancellation of the candidacy of CHOI Daniel Neung Chin in the Tong Dai Moon Ku (A) District of Seoul. The decision of the National Election Committee was based on the theory that CHOI's candidacy was illegal because he had failed to submit 200 valid recommendations as prescribed by Section 27 Election Law. On the basis of detailed investigations the National Election Committee reached the conclusion that 27 of the recommendations submitted by CHOI were forged and 30 were obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations.

2. Immediately after the cancellation of his candidacy CHOI appealed his case to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. In order to ascertain that the law was in all respects observed in this case the Military Governor appointed a fact finding board composed of Charles Peegler, chairman, and Richard D. Gilliam and Major Paul R. Miller, members. The fact finding board held five meetings between 13 May 1948 and 18 May 1948 and heard 23 witnesses. CHOI was present during all meetings of the fact finding board. Opportunity was given him to cross-examine all witnesses,

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

to introduce evidence and to appoint counsel for the proceedings before the board. CHOI failed to call the persons on the witness stand who had collected the recommendations under review. Nor did he name a fingerprinting expert of his own, although the board had ruled to examine such an expert if named by CHOI.

3. The board reached the conclusion that at least 18 recommendations were not signed by the persons named on the recommendation papers. The following persons declared the signatures submitted by CHOI were not genuine:

(1) HONG, Hee Sung (1. witness) pointed out explicitly that the signature on the recommendation paper bearing his name is not his writing (page 4).

(2) YUE, Sueng Oak (2. witness) signature and fingerprint were obtained from husband of witness.

(3) KIM, Chung Ja (3 witness) denied that signature is her writing.

(4) LEE, Kang Soon (5. witness) stated that she neither signed nor fingerprinted the recommendation.

(5) Mrs. Kim (6. witness) pointed out that she fingerprinted the recommendation on behalf of her two sons; did not sign the recommendation.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(6) KIM, Nyang Lai (9. witness) stated that her brother fingerprinted recommendation on her behalf.

(7) PARK, Chang Sik (10. witness) denied genuineness of signature and fingerprint; his wife signed signature on his behalf.

(8) SHIN, Chung Pong (11. witness) did not sign or fingerprint recommendation; his son acted on his behalf.

(9) KO, Wan Shoon (12. witness) stated that he fingerprinted his own recommendation and the recommendation of his wife.

(10) KIM, Po Sung (14. witness) Thumbprint was obtained from brother.

(11) KIM, Pok Shoon (16. witness) denied genuineness of signature and thumbprint.

(12) HYUN, Hak Soon (17. witness) stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever of recommendation.

(13) KIM, YUN Duek (20.witness) stated that son signed and fingerprinted recommendation on her behalf and on behalf of his wife.

(14) YUN, Ai Kee (21. witness) Daughter-in-law thumbprinted recommendation.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

(15) YANG, Jai Ho (22. witness) denied that she signed or fingerprinted recommendation.

(16) HONG, Chung Sook (23. witness) denied that she signed or fingerprinted signature.

The statements of these witnesses are corraborated by the examination of expert witnesses.

The fact finding board reached the conclusion that at least 18 recommendations were not signed by the persons named in the recommendations and recommended to the Military Governor to uphold the decision of the National Election Committee.

4. On 22 May 1948 the Military Governor approved the recommendation of the fact finding board.

5. On 20 May 1948 CHOI asked the Commanding General to review the decision of the fact finding board. CHOI does not question the testimony of the witnesses who denied to have signed the recommendations. He deals in great length with the testimony of those witnesses who testified that they were induced by misrepresentation to sign recommendations for his candidacy. Since the decision of the fact finding board is based on the fact that more than 17 recommendations are not genuine signatures a discussion of all matters except those referring to the genuineness of those signatures is irrelevant. It should be noted, however, that several recommendations were obtained by misrepresentation and that CHOI's statements are not corraborated by

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

the evidence. CHOI complained that the members of the fact finding board were prejudiced. Nothing in the record justifies such a reproach. The decision of the fact finding board is based on factual evidence. Questions of discretion did not arise. The fact finding board was justified in closing the investigation after it had become apparent that more than 17 signatures of the 217 signatures submitted were forged. Further investigations could not have affected the result of the investigation. CHOI's complaint that the fact finding board failed to investigate all signatures challenged is therefore without merit. Nor can CHOI be heard with the complaint that the members of the board are not fingerprint experts. In view of the testimony of the witnesses enumerated above the fact finding board was free to decide the case without reference to the expert opinion of fingerprinting experts. The board suggested to CHOI to name a fingerprint expert of his own choice. The board was prepared to submit the evidence to an expert named by CHOI. Since CHOI failed to name a fingerprinting expert of his own he cannot complain that the board took cognizance of the views of the official fingerprinting institute which are corraborated by the testimony of the persons concerned.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

# Headquarters XXIV Corps

## *Inter-Staff Routing Slip*

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

**SUBJECT:**

| Memo. No. | Date | From | To | Memorandum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1948<br>28 May | Jt<br>Comm | CG<br>USAFIK | 1. On 8 May 1948 the National Election Committee announced the cancellation of the candidacy of CHOI (Daniel) Neung Chin in the Tong Dai Moon Ku (A) District of Seoul. The decision of the National Election Committee was based on the theory that CHOI's candidacy was illegal because he had failed to submit 200 valid recommendations as prescribed by Section 27, Election Law. On the basis of detailed investigations the National Election Committee reached the conclusion that 27 of the recommendations submitted by CHOI were forged and 30 were obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations.<br><br>2. Immediately after the cancellation of his candidacy CHOI appealed his case to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. In order to ascertain that the law was in all respects observed in this case, the Military Governor appointed a fact finding board composed of Charles Pergler, chairman, and Richard D. Gilliam and Major Paul R. Miller, members. The fact finding board held five meetings between 13 May 1948 and 18 May 1948 and heard 21 witnesses. CHOI was present during all meetings of the fact finding board. Opportunity was given him to cross-examine all witnesses, to introduce evidence and to appoint counsel for the proceedings before the board. CHOI failed to call the persons on the witness stand who had collected the recommendations under review. Nor did he name a fingerprinting expert of his own, although the board agreed to the appearance of an expert if named by CHOI. (See Inclosure No. 1 - Verbatim report of Pergler Board.)<br><br>3. The board reached the conclusion that at least 18 recommendations were not signed by the persons named on the recommendation papers. The following persons declared the signatures submitted by CHOI were not genuine:<br><br>a. HONG, Hee Sung (witness No. 1 pointed out explicitly that the signature on the |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



| Memo. No. | Date | From | To | Memorandum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | recommendation paper bearing his name is not his writing (page 4).<br><br>b. YUE, Sueng Oak (Witness No. 2) signature and fingerprint were obtained from husband of witness.<br><br>c. KIM, Chung Ja (Witness No. 3) denied that signature is her writing.<br><br>d. LEE, Kang Soon (Witness No. 5) stated that she neither signed nor fingerprinted the recommendation.<br><br>e. Mrs. KIM (Witness No. 6) pointed out that she fingerprinted the recommendation on behalf of her two sons; did not sign the recommendation.<br><br>f. KIM, Nyang Lai (Witness No. 9) stated that her brother fingerprinted recommendation on her behalf.<br><br>g. PARK, Chang Sik (Witness No. 10) denied genuiness of signature and fingerprint; his wife signed signature on his behalf.<br><br>h. SHIN, Chung Pong (Witness No. 11) did not sign or fingerprint recommendation; his son acted on his behalf.<br><br>i. KO, Wan Shoon (Witness No. 12) stated that he fingerprinted his own recommendation and the recommendation of his wife.<br><br>j. KIM, Po Sung (Witness No. 14) Thumbprint was obtained from brother.<br><br>k. KIM, Pok Shoon (Witness No. 16) denied genuineness of signature and thumbprint.<br><br>l. HWANG, Hak Soon (Witness No. 17) stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever of recommendation. |

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

# Headquarters XXIV Corps

## *Inter-Staff Routing Slip*

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

**SUBJECT:**

| Memo. No. | Date | From | To | Memorandum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | continued | | | m. KIM, Yun Duek (Witness No. 20) stated that son signed and fingerprinted recommendation on her behalf and on behalf of his wife.<br><br>n. YUN, Ai Kee (Witness No. 21) Daughter-in-law thumbprinted recommendation.<br><br>o. YANG, Jai Ho (Witness No. 22) denied that she signed or fingerprinted recommendation.<br><br>p. HONG, Chung Sook (Witness No. 23) denied that she signed or fingerprinted signature.<br><br>The statements of these witnesses are corraborated by the examination of expert witnesses.<br><br>The fact finding board reached the conclusion that at least 18 recommendations were not signed by the persons named in the recommendations and recommended to the Military Governor to uphold the decision of the National Election Committee.<br><br>4. On 22 May 1948 the Military Governor approved the recommendation of the fact finding board.<br><br>5. On 20 May 1948 CHOI asked the Commanding General to review the decision of the fact finding board. (Letter of CHOI dated 20 May is attached to this file.) CHOI does not question the testimony of the witnesses who denied signing the recommendations. Since the decision of the fact finding board is based on the fact that more than 17 recommendations are not genuine signatures a discussion of all matters except those referring to the genuineness of those signatures is irrelevant. It should be noted, however, that several recommendations were obtained by misrepresentation and that CHOI's statements are not corraborated by the evidence. |



REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO - XXIV CORPS
Form Emerg. No. 172 (Revised) 17 June 43
7773 IAP

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memo. Continued

| Memo. No. | Date | From | To | Memorandum |
|---|---|---|---|---|

6. CHOI complained that the members of the fact finding board were prejudiced. Nothing in the record jusitfies such a reproach. The decision of the fact finding board is based on factual evidence and the questions of discretion did not arise. The fact finding board was justified in closing the investigation after it had become apparent that there were less than 200 genuine signatures submitted by CHOI. Further investigations could not have affected the result of the investigation. CHOI's complaint that the fact finding board failed to investigate all signatures challenged is therefore without merit. CHOI's complaint that the members of the board are not fingerprint experts is not valid. In view of the testimony of the witnesses enumerated above the fact finding board was free to decide the case without reference to the expert opinion of fingerprinting experts. The board suggested to CHOI to name a fingerprint expert of his own choice. The board was prepared to submit the evidence to an expert named by CHOI. Since CHOI failed to name a fingerprinting expert of his own he cannot complain that the board took cognizance of the views of the official fingerprinting institute which are corraborated by the testimony of the persons concerned. (See Inclosures No. 2 and 3 for rebuttal statements of Dr. Pergler and Mr. Gilliam.)

7. Recommendations:

It is recommended that

a. No action be taken by the Commanding General in this matter, and

b. The undersigned be authorized to acknowledge receipt of Mr. CHOI's letter informing him of his rights to appeal to a Board of Review to be later established, under the provisions of 50 , 51, and 52 MG Ordinance No. 175 (Election Law).

Done orally by Dr. Frederick

Pend note

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Gen Weckerling approved

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

24 May 1948

TO : Brigadier General John Heckerling, U.S.A.

SUBJECT: Cancellation of Candidacy of Mr. C.O.I, Daniel Neung Coin.

1. On the factual side, the report of the Special Board of Investigation, appointed by the Military Governor to assist him in ascertaining the facts which lead the National Election Committee to cancel the candidacy of Mr. C.O.I, Daniel Neung Coin, together with the statement of Mr. Richard D. Gilliam, Jr., would appear adequately to cover the ground. This is also true of the procedure followed by the Board. However, a few additional observations may be desirable.

2. If a man has ever been accorded due process of law and even more, under the most liberal interpretation, Mr. C.O.I has had it. The witnesses were of his own choosing; they were given full protection; he was told he could have counsel; he was given the opportunity to question and in effect, impeach his witnesses; and, except for a few questions, he did not avail himself of the opportunities. At his own request he was authorized to bring his own fingerprint expert, but did not do so. No American court would have permitted the latitude which was his in view of the issue, that is, the validity or invalidity of recommendations of his candidacy. Virtually no limitations were imposed upon him as to comment and introduction of evidence, though, of course he

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Subj: Cancellation of Candidacy of Mr. CHOI, Daniel Neung Chin 24 May 1948

was told that the sole issue is the validity of his alleged recommendations.

3. Mr. CHOI misconceives, whether intentionally or not need not be commented on, the purpose of the hearing. He wanted the Board to go into the whole background of the political situation, the alleged terror, the question of "free atmosphere". That, of course, was not the question, and in any event was beyond the authority of the board. Did he have 200 required valid recommendations, or did he not? That was the only question. And, he certainly did not.

4. The matter may not be important, but Mr. CHOI misquote the Chairman, who certainly did not say that "we don't want any trouble with the police". And he certainly did not use the expression "fine" in dismissing a witness whose testimony did not accord with Mr. CHOI's interests.

5. With one exception, the witnesses testified freely, without the slightest indication of fear. In a number of cases the recommendations were signed and fingerprinted by husband or brother, without prior knowledge of the witness. There might be a tenable position that signatures may be authorized in advance, but subsequent ratification would throw the door open to all sorts of fraud. One witness, a very intelligent woman, admitted she knew nothing of the matter and learned of it only when the investigation arose, but because the signatures and fingerprints were furnished by her son, after the event, sought to declare her son's prints and signatures to be hers. Aside from the inadmissibility of any

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



such methods, this incident certainly does not indicate fear.

6. The care with which the Board went into the situation is illustrated by the case of Mr. HONG, Hi Sung, who demanded protection and was promised that he could not be punished for anything transpiring at the hearing. The police found that the fingerprints on the recommendations were not Mr. HONG's. Examination under a magnifying glass and a comparison was made. Mr. HONG admitted the authenticity of the fingerprints given to the police, but for a very perceptible period refused to say whether the fingerprints on the recommendation was his. After a while he did say they were his, but the examination under a magnifying glass and comparison with the police prints showed otherwise. Mr. HONG was shown the discrepancies between the two prints and a number of prints were taken in the presence of Mr. CHOI. The only result was that the discrepancy remained. Mr. HONG was even shown under the glass wherein the two prints differed.

7. Mr. CHOI speaks of secrecy of the election. The secrecy relates to secrecy of the ballot, but recommendations in the nature of a petition are public documents.

8. In this particular case the National Election Committee went into the matter, the police made an examination, evidently a perfectly objective one. Then again there was a hearing before the Board and the conclusions were substantially the same. Now, Mr. CHOI asks for a secret investigation. He could request on this basis an interminable chain of investigations whenever any such investigation showed against a result

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Subj: Cancellation of Candidacy of Mr. CHOI, Daniel Neung Chin 24 May 1948

adverse to him.

9. In general it may be said that no court, jury, or any other type of tribunal could reach a different conclusion than the one which has been arrived at.

Charles Pergler

CHARLES PERGLER

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

18 June 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Principal Secretary.

Subject: Cancellation of the Registration of the Candidacy of Choi (Daniel, Neung Chin).

I desire to inform you that at its thirteenth meeting on 18 June 1948, the Main Committee of the Commission took note of your memorandum of 24 May 1948 addressed to Mr. Hung-Ti Chu, Assistant Secretary, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, enclosing a copy of the report of a special Board of Investigation concerning cancellation of the candidacy of Mr. Choi (Daniel, Neung Chin).

The Main Committee has instructed me to inform you that it has no further observation to make concerning the complaint reviewed by the special Board of Investigation.

The Main Committee has further instructed me to enclose for your information a copy of a statement dated 20 May 1948, received from Mr. Choi (Daniel, Neung Chin), concerning the investigation of his complaint (document A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.11).

Encl.: 1.

I.F.G. Milner.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED.

A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.11
15 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

ELECTION IN TONG-DAI-MUN A DISTRICT, SEOUL CITY

STATEMENT BY CHOI NEUNG-CHIN CONCERNING INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINT AGAINST CANCELLATION OF CANDIDACY *

The following statement dated 20 May 1948 has been received from Mr. Daniel (Neung-Chin) CHOI addressed to the Chairman of the Commission:

The Three Men Committee, composed of Dr. Pergler, Maj. Miller and Mr. Gilliam, started their investigation over my complaint against the illegitimate decision of the election committee against my candidacy for the past election.

It had been my special request to include in this committee only foreign members for the reasons:

1. Americans have always been champions of freedom and fair play and if anybody, they will be the people who will want to see justice and fair play was given to every candidate in the election just completed.

2. I was sure that the members of the Little Committee and American members appointed to this Three Men Committee will be vitally interested in this investigation and will not go through only the motions of the investigation.

3. There will be absolutely few Koreans who will willingly serve in this committee and will feel the personal safety afterwards.

The actual investigation has proven to be entirely disappointing. On May 14th, the committee had questioned me on the following points:

1. "When did you decide to run for election?"

2. "Why did you become a candidate of a district where you do not live?"

/ 3. "Did you

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



3. "Did you think you had the possibility of wi[illegible]ning over Dr. Rhee?"

4. "L[illegible]. Rhee had 20,000 good recommendations. How many voters are there in that area? There are only 42,000 voters. How could you think of winning over Dr. Rhee?"

5. "If this case will be cleared up in your favour, are you then going to run again?"

The co[illegible]ittee had suggested, "We are going to examine your witnes[illegible]s, their fingerprints. Better bring the people over here." I answered: "It is impossible for me to bring them here. I, myself, am threatened. So are those who recommended me. I wish you will investigate, in secret, the exact situation under which they are now in. Then, invite them yourself."

Dr. Pergler answered: "No, our task is to determine the genuineness of the fingerprints of each individual. You had better bring these men, otherwise, we cannot do anything for you. After quite a bit of argument, finding nothing left for me to do, I agreed to bring the people myself.

Through my men, I had got the consent of fifteen of these men to appear before the committee the next day. That was 14th of May. Actually only three men showed up the next day. One of the three , Mr. Hong Hi Sung had made the following requests to the committee before he agreed to submit himself to investigatk

1. The committee should keep our appearance before the committee an absolute secret.

2. The fingerprints should not be shown to the police.

3. The committee should guarantee these people their personal safety from the police interference.

Dr. Pergler answered: "This is a secret investigation and we may tear up your fingerprints after we examine them, but we cannot [illegible]romise you non-interference from the police for we don't want a[illegible] troubles with the police." Seeing that, Mr. Hong would not go through the investigation without that guarantee. The committee had finally agreed to guarantee for personal safety. Then the committee started to question him.

Q. Is this your recommendation paper? A. Yes, that is my paper.

Q. Did you recommend Choi? A. Yes, I did.

Q. Is this your fingerprint? A. Yes, that is mine.

Then the committee took the fingerprints of two "yes" men and turned them over to CID agent, Mr. Milton.

/ With the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



With the exception of the three mentioned above who had appeared themselves voluntarily none other will show up on his own free will. Complying with my suggestion, Dr. Pergler had to rely upon the efforts of M.P. to convoy them to the committee. 19 were brought before the committee by such means and that was also May 16th. Questioning began in the same manner. Fingerprints were taken from only those who testified in my favour. All those who either denied or said that they were ignorant of what they were signing were let out without their fingerprints examined.

One interesting fact is about the women who denied their own fingerprints before the police and had admitted before the committee. However, these women contended that they did not know whether they were fingerprinting the recommendations for a candidate of the election or they were just signing up a block association paper (ration paper).

Then, Dr. Pergler said: "Fine, you may go." Here, I want to bring your attention, Sir, to this fact. The police, prosecutor, and the National Election Committee claimed that these 27 fingerprints are false. Of these 27, included these four women who had admitted that they had put on their fingerprints. What made these four women deny in front of the police and admit the truth in front of the committee?

The committee should have found out as to who lied, the police or the four women. The police said the fingerprints were false ones, the women admitted them to be theirs. Why didn't the committee ask the women the reason of making two different statements? Why didn't the committee take their fingerprints for examination? Is Choi right or the police?

The committee considered that these four women are out because they said that they didn't know what kind of paper they were signing. Here again, the committee is wrong. A person who signs his name on an official document or a contract, is bound to it even if he changes his mind afterwards. Especially in this case of recommending me, some of the signees are swearing at me because they had been beaten, been threatened and called into police stations over days and nights. Naturally, many of them might have changed their minds. If I were they, I would have done the same thing. We did the same thing during the Japanese days. I changed my name into Japanese. Against my own will, I bowed to Japanese shrine instead to God. I denied my devotion and friendship to my respected leaders. I did all these because I was afraid of the Japanese police. These people in Dong Dai Moon District are treated by the police in much worse manner than I was by the Japanese simply because they had signed recommendations for me. Naturally, they would deny their own actions for their own protection. The committee does not see it. Neither does it have any interest in finding out the real reason.

Also, the committee should know that no fingerprints are used on the ordinary ration cards. We use fingerprints only on important documentation.

The committee also let go those who denied both their fingerprints and signing the documents. They did not check their

/ fingerprints.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



fingerprints. On the spot I did not raise any objections.

On May 17th, we tried to bring in five more remaining of the 27 to the committee but we failed. By now, the police had already got on wise of the investigation of the committee and had come out with the threat: "anyone appearing before the CID investigation on Choi's case will have trouble with us." So, I appeared before the committee alone. Mr. Gilliam told me: "The fingerprints of all the 5 men taken yesterday are false." Turning to my men who had actually collected the fingerprints, Kim, Kuen Yang and the rest, I asked if that was true. He answered me: "No, the committee lies, because I myself got the fingerprint of my own nephew, Kim Han Young, so I cannot be wrong." I interpreted his statement to the committee but Mr. Gilliam said: "It showed that it is not true."

So, I made the following statement to him: "If the fingerprints of Kim Han Young and Hong Hi Sung were false, then I will admit that all of 27 are false, but if these two are the true prints then your examination must be wrong and 27 fingerprints must be true." I promised them to bring fingerprint experts the next day, May 18th.

On May 18th, my man Kim, Kuen Yang was called into the police and was questioned as to whom had been investigated, by CID committee. He was detained by the police until noon therefore Kim, Kuen Yang and his nephew could not come to the committee. Hong Hi Sung alone came.

Mr. Gilliam said, "Your fingerprints are false, Mr. Hong." Hong answered: "No, that cannot be, I did it. You may take it again for comparison." Mr. Gilliam did and said: "That is not the same as the one found on the recommendation paper." Mr. Hong got angry and said: "You are insulting me. I am not out of my own mind, I can prove to you that this is my own fingerprint!"

From the foregoing description, possibly of uncalled for length, I cannot but express my protests against the half-hearted way of conducting the investigation by the committee. I will like to go on record the following important points concerning the investigation:

1. The committee of the three had set out to carry out the investigation with already pre-determined opinion for the other party. They refused to recognize the constant threat and violence hovering upon the signees of the recommendation as much as they were upon myself. Consequently, the whole meaning of the investigation was lost from the very start.

2. Receiving recommendation is the act of the time when that document was being signed by the people. He may change his mind afterwards. No one may guarantee his decision for recommendation. However, his change of mind doesn't invalidate the document. The investigation should hinge upon whether or not the fingerprints are true prints regardless the confirmation or denial of the signees of his recommndation at this late hour.

/3. What makes

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



3. What makes the women tell different stories, before the police and before the committee?

4. If an identification of fingerprints is sought after, all of 27 should be identified, not only of those who admitted the fingerprints to be theirs. The whole dispute started from the accusation that the fingerprints of 27 people were false.

5. The committee is not composed of fingerprint experts. They denied the true identity of the two whose fingerprints are known to us to belong to them. Consequently, the denial of all the others may be a gross mistake on the part of the committee. With our fingerprint experts, examine them carefully. It has come to my knowledge, through reliable sources of the police, the information that only three fingerprints were made by one man. All the rest were made by each responsible individual himself. Only these prints are smeared up to such an extent that only an expert may be able to identify them.

It is my request that a careful and unbiased reconsideratic be given to this case for the cause of justice and fair play for every candidate so I may feel that I was not cheated out of the election by an organized brute force.

/s/ Daniel Choi.

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

19 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR Justice RO, Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

I am enclosing for your information and appropriate action a copy of a memorandum which I have received from the Principal Secretary, Main Committee, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, dated 18 June 1948, subject, Cancellation of the Registration of the Candidacy of Choi (Daniel, Neung Chin), to which was attached a copy of a statement dated 20 May 1948 by Mr. CHOI concerning the investigation of his complaint.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Enc.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

Cancellation of the Registration of the Candidacy of
Choi (Daniel, Seung Chin).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 19 Jun 1948 | Jt Comm | CG, USAFIK<br><br>Military Governor | 1. There is attached a copy of a Memorandum received from Mr. Milner, subject as above, dated 18 June, inclosing a copy of a statement from Mr. Choi (Daniel, Seung Chin) concerning the investigation of his complaint. Mr. Choi's complaint has been incorporated within UNTCOK as Document A/AC.18/SC.4/15/Add.11.<br><br>2. The Main Committee has decided that it has no further observations to make concerning Choi's complaint and has merely forwarded a copy of Choi's statement to me for information. I have transmitted copies of Choi's statement to the National Election Committee.<br><br>3. Recommendation: It is recommended that no further action be taken on this case.<br><br>Inclosure<br><br>cc: Mr. Jacobs<br>Mr. Wolfe<br>C-2<br><br>JOHN C. [illegible]<br>Brigadier General, U. S. A. |

---

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

18 June 1948

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission

From: I.F.O. Wilner, Principal Secretary

Subject: Cancellation of the Registration of the Candidacy of Choi (Daniel, Yeung Chin).

I desire to inform you that at its thirteenth meeting on 18 June 1948, the Main Committee of the Commission took note of your memorandum of 24 May 1948 addressed to Mr. Hung-Ti Chu, Assistant Secretary, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, enclosing a copy of the report of a special Board of Investigation concerning cancellation of the candidacy of Mr. Choi (Daniel, Yeung Chin).

The Main Committee has instructed me to inform you that it has no further observation to make concerning the complaint reviewed by the Special Board of Investigation.

The Main Committee has further instructed me to enclose for your information a copy of a statement dated 20 May 1948, received from Mr. Choi (Daniel, Yeung Chin), concerning the investigation of his complaint (document A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.11).

Encl.: 1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

United Nations

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nations Unies

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.11
15 June 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

# ELECTION IN TONG-DAI-MUN A DISTRICT, SEOUL CITY

## STATEMENT BY CHOI NEUNG-CHIN CONCERNING INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINT AGAINST CANCELLATION OF CANDIDACY *

The following statement dated 20 May 1948 has been received from Mr. Daniel (Neung-Chin) CHOI addressed to the Chairman of the Commission:

The Three Men Committee, composed of Dr. Pergler, Maj. Miller and Mr. Gilliam, started their investigation over my complaint against the illegitimate decision of the election committee against my candidacy for the past election.

It had been my special request to include in this committee only foreign members for the reasons:

1. Americans have always been champions of freedom and fair play and if anybody, they will be the people who will want to see justice and fair play was given to every candidate in the election just completed.

2. I was sure that the members of the Little Committee and American members appointed to this Three Men Committee will be vitally interested in this investigation and will not go through only the motions of the investigation.

3. There will be absolutely few Koreans who will willingly serve in this committee and will feel the personal safety afterwards.

The actual investigation has proven to be entirely disappointing. On May 14th, the committee had questioned me on the following points:

1. "When did you decide to run for election?"

2. "Why did you become a candidate of a district where you do not live?"

/ 3. "Did you

---

* Document A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.10.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date



3. "Did you think you had the possibility of winning over Dr. Rhee?"

4. "Dr. Rhee had 20,000 good recommendations. How many voters are there in that area? There are only 42,000 voters. How could you think of winning over Dr. Rhee?"

5. "If this case will be cleared up in your favour, are you then going to run again?"

The committee had suggested, "We are going to examine your witnesses, their fingerprints. Better bring the people over here." I answered: "It is impossible for me to bring them here. I, myself, am threatened. So are those who recommended me. I wish you will investigate, in secret, the exact situation under which they are now in. Then, invite them yourself."

Dr. Pergler answered: "No, our task is to determine the genuineness of the fingerprints of each individual. You had better bring these men, otherwise, we cannot do anything for you. After quite a bit of argument, finding nothing left for me to do, I agreed to bring the people myself.

Through my men, I had got the consent of fifteen of these men to appear before the committee the next day. That was 14th of May. Actually only three men showed up the next day. One of the three , Mr. Hong Hi Sung had made the following requests to the committee before he agreed to submit himself to investigatio

1. The committee should keep our appearance before the committee an absolute secret.

2. The fingerprints should not be shown to the police.

3. The committee should guarantee these people their personal safety from the police interference.

Dr. Pergler answered: "This is a secret investigation and we may tear up your fingerprints after we examine them, but we cannot promise you non-interference from the police for we don't want any troubles with the police." Seeing that, Mr. Hong would not go through the investigation without that guarantee. The committee had finally agreed to guarantee for personal safety. Then the committee started to question him.

Q. Is this your recommendation paper? A. Yes, that is my paper.

Q. Did you recommend Choi? A. Yes, I did.

Q. Is this your fingerprint? A. Yes, that is mine.

Then the committee took the fingerprints of two "yes" men and turned them over to CID agent, Mr. Milton.

/ With the

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



With the exception of the three mentioned above who had appeared themselves voluntarily none other will show up on his own free will. Complying with my suggestion, Dr. Pergler had to rely upon the efforts of M.P. to convoy them to the committee. 19 were brought before the committee by such means and that was also May 16th. Questioning began in the same manner and that was also May 16th. Fingerprints were taken from only those who testified in my favour. All those who either denied or said that they were ignorant of what they were signing were let out without their fingerprints examined.

One interesting fact is about the women who denied their own fingerprints before the police and had admitted before the committee. However, these women contended that they did not know whether they were fingerprinting the recommendations for a candidate of the election or they were just signing up a block association paper (ration paper).

Then, Dr. Pergler said: "Fine, you may go." Here, I want to bring your attention, Sir, to this fact. The police, prosecutor, and the National Election Committee claimed that these 27 fingerprints are false. Of these 27, included these four women who had admitted that they had put on their fingerprints! What made these four women deny in front of the police and admit the truth in front of the committee?

The committee should have found out as to who lied, the police or the four women. The police said the fingerprints were false ones, the women admitted them to be theirs. Why didn't the committee ask the women the reason of making two different statements? Why didn't the committee take their fingerprints for examination? Is Choi right or the police?

The committee considered that these four women are out because they said that they didn't know what kind of paper they were signing. Here again, the committee is wrong. A person who signs his name on an official document or a contract, is bound to it even if he changes his mind afterwards. Especially in this case of recommending me, some of the signees are swearing at me because they had been beaten, been threatened and called into police stations over days and nights. Naturally, many of them might have changed their minds. If I were they, I would have done the same thing. We did the same thing during the Japanese days. I changed my name into Japanese. Against my own will, I bowed to Japanese shrine instead to God. I denied my devotion and friendship to my respected leaders. I did all these because I was afraid of the Japanese police. These people in Dong Dai Moon District are treated by the police in much worse manner than I was by the Japanese simply because they had signed recommendations for me. Naturally, they would deny their own actions for their own protection. The committee does not see it. Neither does it have any interest in finding out the real reason.

Also, the committee should know that no fingerprints are used on the ordinary ration cards. We use fingerprints only on important documentation.

The committee also let go those who denied both their fingerprints and signing the documents. They did not check their

/ fingerprints.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

doesn't
hinge upo
regardless
his recommndat

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____



3. What makes the women tell different stories, before the police and before the committee?

4 If an identification of fingerprints is sought after, all of 27 should be identified, not only of those who admitted the fingerprints to be theirs. The whole dispute started from the accusation that the fingerprints of 27 people were false.

5. The committee is not composed of fingerprint experts. They denied the true identity of the two whose fingerprints are known to us to belong to them. Consequently, the denial of all the others may be a gross mistake on the part of the committee. With our fingerprint experts, examine them carefully. It has come to my knowledge, through reliable sources of the police, the information that only three fingerprints were made by one man. All the rest were made by each responsible individual himself. Only these prints are smeared up to such an extent that only an expert may be able to identify them.

It is my request that a careful and unbiased reconsideration be given to this case for the cause of justice and fair play for every candidate so I may feel that I was not cheated out of the election by an organized brute force.

/s/ Daniel Choi.

---

MICROCOPY

# 1243

ROLL

20

