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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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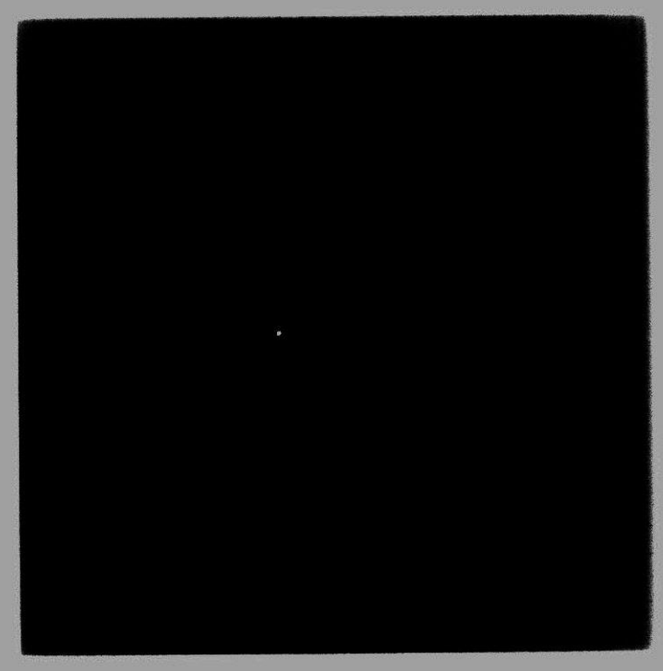

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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[illegible]rican Federation
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[illegible]ional Forces

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 January 1948

[illegible]

Publications Officer,
USAMGIK, APO 235 Unit 2
ATTN: Publication Section

[illegible] that the attached [illegible] acknowledged [illegible] and that the following publications be furnished to the [illegible] indicated:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 January 1948

SUBJECT : Publications.

TO : Troop Information and Education Section,
XXIV Corps, APO 235.

Request that the United Nations Delegation be placed on your distribution list and that the following publications be furnished in the amounts indicated:

PUBLICATION:	NUMBER OF COPIES:
[illegible] Pictures	25
[illegible] Pictographic	25
[illegible]	25
[illegible] Report on Korea	25

[illegible]
[illegible]
Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 January 1948

SUBJECT : Publications.

TO : Adjutant General, XXIV Corps, APO 235

ATTN: Distribution Section.

Request that the United Nations Delegation be placed on your distribution list and that the following publications be furnished in the amounts indicated:

PUBLICATION:	NUMBER OF COPIES:
Information Bulletin	10
This Week (Movie Schedule)	10

VICTOR J. ANDRIOLAIS
CWO USA
Adm. Secretary.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

TFXAG 461

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling, USA, Americal Delegation,
US - USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

1. Effective 8 January 1948, a box will be set up for pickup of official mail at the Adjutant General Distribution, Room 100, Banto Hotel, intended for the United Nations Temporary Commission in Korea. Institute necessary arrangements to effect a daily pickup-delivery at 1100 and 1600 hours with no pickup-delivery on the afternoons of Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday and holiday of each week.

2. The following military publications will be furnished to the UN Commission by the responsible agencies in the quantity indicated through the Adjutant General's Office, this headquarters, immediately upon publication on a recurrent basis:

MILITARY PUBLICATION	QUANTITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
(1) Translations of Daily Newspapers	20	G-2
(2) Pyongyang Radio Intercepts	2	G-2
(3) Information Bulletin	10	AG
(4) This Week	10	AG
(5) Church Services Schedule	10	AG
(6) Calendars	10	AG
(7) DPI Press Release	10	MG
(8) Farmers' Weekly	10	MG
(9) Public Opinion Polls	10	MG
(10) USAFIK Press Release	10	PIO
(11) Korean Press Summary	20	PIO
(12) Kila Daily Summary	10	PIO
(13) Korea Graphic	20	TIE
(14) Stars and Stripes	20	TIE
(15) Telephone Directory	20	Sig

3. Requests for necessary adjustments in the aforementioned distribution will be directed to the Adjutant General, this headquarters.

4. Effective 8 January 1948, pickup of personal mail for the members of the United Nations Temporary Commission in Korea will be made at 1115 and 1615 hours daily at Headquarters Company XXIV Corps Mail Room located in the Mitsui Building (APO 235) with no pickup-delivery on the afternoons of Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday and holiday of each week.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

R

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Sgt. Johnson

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

TFXAG 461

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling, USA, American Delegation,
US - USSR Joint Commission, APO 235.

So much of Memorandum, this headquarters, file as above, dated 8 January 1948, which pertains to distribution of military publications and personal mail intended for the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, as reads:

MILITARY PUBLICATION	QUANTITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
(3) Information Bulletin	10	AG
(4) This Week	10	AG
(5) Church Services Schedule	10	AG
(6) Calendars	10	AG
(7) DPI Press Release	10	MG
(8) Farmers' Weekly	10	MG
(9) Public Opinion Polls	10	MG
(10) USAFIK Press Release	10	PIO
(12) Kila Daily Summary	10	PIO
(13) Korea Graphic	20	TIE
(14) Stars and Stripes	20	TIE

is amended to read:

MILITARY PUBLICATION	QUANTITY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
(3) Information Bulletin	20	AG
(4) This Week	20	AG
(5) Church Services Schedule	20	AG
(6) Calendars	20	AG
(7) DPI Press Release	20	MG
(8) Farmers' Weekly	20	MG
(9) Public Opinion Polls	20	MG
(10) USAFIK Press Release	20	PIO
(12) Kila Daily Summary	20	PIO
(13) Korea Graphic	30	TIE
(14) Stars and Stripes	30	TIE

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

W. FRASER
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

23 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WATLINGTON:

1. One of the United Nations Assistant Secretaries has called our attention to the presence of a Korean civilian employee named David Limb who is a clerk at the Kookje (Shiranuhi). This Secretary knew David Limb when he was an interpreter for XXIV Corps Tactical Troops at Chonan from October 1945 until spring of 1946. Limb speaks excellent English and received part of his education in Chicago.

2. So far nothing concrete has aroused suspicion on Limb, but the coincidence of his appearing at the Kookje to work with the United Nations among which he already knew a member, coupled with the fact that his job there is a very minor one, although he is an excellent interpreter, led this Assistant Secretary to ask us what record the Army has on him.

3. Request a CIC report.

JAMES D. WILSETH
Lt Col Inf

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Johnson I have
Gen Weckerling's
note — my file here

Seoul, 28 January 1948

MEMORANDUM

To: Lieutenant Colonel Melvin L. Cox, [illegible],
XXIV Corps.

From: Robert S. Bausner
Administrative Officer

Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt, Principal Secretary for the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, has instructed me to inform you that the Chairman approves the plan whereby the Duk Soo Palace grounds will be open to the public, provided that the inviolability of the premises of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would be maintained as heretofore.

It is my understanding that by opening the grounds to the public, United Nations will not be charged any ground rent.

The Commission also requests that the practice of a visitors' register be discontinued and that people requesting an audience with any member of the Commission be allowed to enter the lobby and wait while a call is made to the person concerned.

cc: [illegible]
Mr. Victor Hoo
Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Gen. John Weckerling

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

29 January 1948

MEMORANDUM

1. Concerning the attached letter of the United Nations Administrative officer to Col. Cox, I took the matter of visitors' registers up with Gen. Hodge who directed that this practice be stopped.

2. Three guard units are in contact with the UN Commission: The Palace Guard at Duk Soo Palace; The MP's at the Bookje and Chudo Hotels; The Korean National Police at both places. Appropriate instructions were given to the officers concerned in accordance with Gen. Hodge's instructions.

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

2 February 1948

Dr. H. H. Underwood
c/o Mr. H. G. Underwood
Department of Education
SKIG
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Underwood:

There is much interest in the Royal Asiatic Society among some members of the U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea.

I do not know the membership qualifications of your society, but if it is appropriate and proper, I would suggest inviting the Delegates and some of the Secretariat to a meeting, at least if this will not cause embarrassment from the viewpoint of capacity of your meeting place. Several have asked to get copies of the proceedings of the Socity.

I thought that the interest of the U.N. Commission should be made known to you.

Sincerely,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

5 February 1948

MEMORANDUM for General Hodge

SUBJECT: Search of Visitors by Palace Guard and Korean Police.

In a memorandum today, subject: "Eighth Meeting of UNTCOK", 4 February 1948, paragraph 4, I informed you that "apparently the practice of searching Koreans for concealed weapons, by both police and MP's, had been stopped a week ago."

As further information I am now informed that Mr. Rausner (Administrative Officer) asked Lt. Colles (Commander of the Palace Guard) yesterday morning before the meeting, to take full responsibility for the continuance of these security measures, including search. Rausner brought up the matter at the meeting and the Commission agreed to leave the matter "as is" which means that the Guard will continue to search.

Mr. Rausner told Lt. Colles he would give him a written memorandum on this. I will inform you of its contents.

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

cc: General Brown
General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
C-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

10 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Trip to Pusan.

At a meeting of the Secretariat, 9 February, it was decided to accept a previously extended invitation to visit the city of Pusan. The invitation was categorized by the Secretariat as social, not official. Tentative plans are for the entire Secretariat (it is assumed that most, if not all of the delegates will also go) will spend this coming Sunday and Monday in Pusan.

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

cc: General Brown
General Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

U

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Confidentia

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: UN Secrecy.

1. Mr. Petrus Schmidt, UN Principal Secretary, has imposed severe restrictions against talking by the members of the UN Secretariat, probably as the result of several articles by Allen Raymond, N.Y. Herald Tribune Correspondent, which were replayed back to Korea.

2. As the result of these instructions, members of the Secretariat are reluctant even to be seen with U.S. officers except in the company of others.

3. There are apparently no restrictions on delegates.

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

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

Confidential

31

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

10 February 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL HODGE:

SUBJECT: Escort for Delegates.

1. When the possibility of Communist rioting on the night of 9 February was brought to the attention of USPOLAD, the advisability of an escort for the party of delegates going to your house for dinner was discussed.

2. Mr. Jackson, it was reported to me, strongly and bitterly opposed any such escort, saying that this was the very time that an escort should not be used. He was alone in his views.

3. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Patterson have opposed all escorts, both at Pukchoo and the hotels. However, in this case Mr. Patterson abstained from voting. All of the remainder of the delegates and the secretariat favored the escort.

4. In my opinion the decision on escorts in cases of this character rests with the occupation authorities who are responsible for the safety of the JC Commission.

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

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY DIVISION PALACE GUARD
APO 7, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

SPECIAL ORDERS OF THE GUARD 12 February 1948

Post # 1 Corporal of the Guard Day

1. My post is at the receptionist's desk.

2. I will require identification from all personnel not assigned to the United Nations or the Joint Commision,

3. If there is any doubt about anyone being a member of the United Nations or Joint Commision, I will require them to identify themselves before allowing them to pass my post.

4. When any person or party wants to see a member of the United Nations or Joint Commision, I will call that member on the telephone and see if he will see the party and then call the gate post and authorize the entry of the persons or party.

5. When the person or party arrives at my post after being given a pass at the gate I will enter his name, nature of business, time in and time out in the register.

6. I will have the party wait in the lobby or direct them to the person they wish to see whichever way has been stated on the initial clearance.

7. After the offices have been cleared at noon and at night, I will check to make sure I have signed everyone out of the building.

8. All Koreans who are armed and have a permit will be required to check their arms at the desk until they leave unless the party they wish to see authorizes them to keep it.

9. I will notify the guard on Post # 6 when a session is about to start in the main conference room so he can take his post on the hill just to the rear of the main conference room.

10. I will personally check all the safes in the offices after the personnel leave at noon and also after they leave at night, and report any security violations to the Sergeant of the Guard.

11. After 1900 hours on weekdays and on Sundays, I will require all personnel after being properly identified as members of the United Nations or Joint Commission to register at the desk.

12. I will maintain order in the building at all times.

13. I will have the United Nations flag raised at 0700 and taken down at 1700 at night.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Corporal of the Guard Day (con't)

14. If a fire occurs I will call Washington Operator and report a fire at the Duk Soo Palace. At the same time I will have the guard of Post # 2 ring the alarm. I will then call the Palace Guard Orderly Room and report it. I will then use all of the Guards except Post # 3 at the Palace to assist in putting out the fire or if not possible, to remove all the safes and documents to the vicinity of the far end of the fountain. I will then post the Guard of Post # 3 over the safes and documents.

15. If any assistance is needed from the Civil Police I will call Whitehorse 197 (through Washington) and request the necessary aid.

Corporal of the Guard Night

1. My post is in the Orderly Room of the Palace Guard quarters.

2. I will remain at the telephone during my tour of duty to answer all telephone calls and to notify the Sergeant of the Guard if anything unusual occurs during my tour of duty.

3. I will call the Palace (Wash 401) every half hour during my tour of duty and check with Post # 9.

4. In case I am notified of any emergency at the Palace I will alert the entire Guard and notify the Officers of the Guard immediately.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POST # 2 Day

1. My post is at the top of the stairs at the Main Entrance to the Duk Koo Palace.

2. I will open the door for all personnel and salute all Allied Officers that pass my post.

3. During the absence of the Corporal of the Guard, I will detain all personnel not assigned to the United Nations or Joint Commision until the Corporal of the Guard returns.

4. I will thoroughly search all Korean males comming into the Palace for arms, ammunition, explosives, etc. except those persons I am told to let pass by the Corporal of my Relief.

5. Any Korean found armed will be required to show a permit to carry the weapon. Any Korean carrying a weapon without a permit will be placed under arrest and turned over to the Civil Police.

6. I will call the Corporal of the Guard whenever I find a Korean armed.

7. All female Koreans will be searched by a Korean Policewoman only.

8. All workers will be searched for arms, ammunition, documents, papers, explosives, etc. when leaving as well as when entering.

9. In case of fire I will operate the siren located just inside of the main door.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POST # 3 Day

1. My post is at the foot of the steps at the main entrance to the Duk Soo Palace.

2. I will open the doors of all incoming or departing vehicles and salute all Allied Officers that pass my post.

3. I will keep the driveway in front of the Palace clear at all times for the passage of vehicles and direct drivers to proper parking areas.

4. I will direct all members of the Press to use the West Wing Entrance to the Palace.

5. In case of fire I will take my post over the safes and documents which have been removed from the Palace.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POST # 4 Day

1. My post is in the passageway to the West Wing of the Duk Soo Palace.

2. I will allow only authorized personnel to pass my post except members of the Press who I will thoroughly search for arms, ammunition, etc. and then direct them to the press room.

3. All Korean women will not be allowed to use the West Wing Door.

4. Any member of the Press wishing to enter any other room or go upstairs will be directed to the Corporal of the Guard for processing.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POST # 5 Day

1. My post is in the main lobby of the passageway to the East Wing of the Duk Soo Palace.

2. I will assist the Corporal of the Guard in handling and directing visitors at the receptionist's desk.

3. I will allow only authorized personnel to pass my post.

4. During all sessions in the Main Conference Room I will take my post at the Main Conference Room door and open the door for all personnel authorized to enter.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POST # 6 Day

1. My post is a walking post at the sides and in the rear of the Palace.

2. I will keep all unauthorized personnel from the rear of the Palace.

3. I will see that the driveway in the rear of the Palace is kept clear for the passage of vehicles.

4. During all sessions in the Main Conference Room I will remain on the hill just in the rear of the Main Conference Room, keeping everyone out of throwing distance from the Main Conference Room.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POST # 7 Day

1. My post is at the entrance to the Palace area.

2. I will keep the gateway clear at all times for the passage of vehicles.

3. I will allow no one to enter the Palace grounds except the following persons:

a. All members of the UN Commision.

b. All members of the Joint Commision.

c. All Korean employees.

d. All members of the press with proper passes.

e. All persons with passes signed by Lt Col Cox, Headquarters Commandant.

4. I will obtain verbal permission over the field phone for anyone else desiring admisson to the Palace Grounds.

5. I will fill out the prescribed pass after receiving verbal permission from the Palace over the field phone.

6. I will instruct the parties to whom the passes have been issued to return them to the guard upon their leaving the Palace Grounds.

7. I will be on the alert to see that no arms, explosives, or other lethal weapons are brought into the Palace grounds by unauthorized personnel by searching all dismounted Koreans.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POST # 8 Day

1. My post is at the exit to the Palace Area.

2. I will allow no one to enter the Palace Area by my post.

3. I will collect all passes issued by the guard at Post # 7 when the person leaves by my post.

4. Anyone that does not have a pass will be directed to the Corporal of the Guard at Post # 1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POST # 9

1. My post is at the Main Entrance to the Duk Soo Palace.

2. I will allow no one to enter the building without proper identification.

3. After 1900 hours on weekdays and on Sundays, I will require all personnel of the UN Commision or Joint Commision to sign the register with their name, business in the building, time in, and time out.

4. I will thoroughly search all Koreans for arms, ammunition, explosives, government equipment, papers, documents, etc. upon entering and leaving. I will detain anyone with the above items on his person.

5. If a fire occurs I will call Washington Operator and report a fire at the Duk Soo Palace, I will then call the Palace Guard Orderly Room and report it to the Corporal of the Guard. I will then use all guards except Post # 12 at the Palace to assist in putting out the fire or if not possible, to remove all the safes, and documents to the vicinity of the far end of the fountain.

6. If any assistance is needed from the Civil Police I will call Whitehorse 197 (through Washington) and request the necessary aid.

7. I will answer Post # 12's call each time I hear it, If I do not hear his call after 15 minutes has elapsed I will call for him and if I do not receive an answer I will notify Post # 11 to go outside and investigate.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POST # 10 Night

1. My post is a roving post on the first floor inside the Palace.

2. I will see that all doors, windows, and safes are locked after UN personnel leave at night.

3. I will make frequent inspections of all rooms for any indication of forced entry or looting.

4. I will see that all lights on the first floor are turned out unless the rooms are in use.

5. I will supervise the cleaning of the rooms on the first floor by the Koreans in such a manner that I have them under my personal observation at all times.

6. I will assist the Guard of Post # 9 in the searching of the Korean workers as they leave the building.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POST # 11 Night

1. My post is a roving post on the second floor inside of the Palace.

2. I will see that all windows, doors, and safes are locked after American and UN personnel leave at night.

3. I will make frequent inspections of all rooms for any indication of forced entry or looting.

4. I will see that all lights on the second floor are out unless the rooms are in use.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POST # 12 Night

1. My post is a roving post around the outside of the Palace and around the front lower portion of the Museum.

2. I will allow no unauthorized personnel to enter the Duk Soo Palace or the lower portion of the Museum.

3. I will apprehend anyone found prowling around the Palace during the hours of challenging.

4. I will check with the guards on Posts # 13 and 9 by calling to them as I pass their posts.

5. In case of fire I will take my post over safes and documents which have been removed from the Palace.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

POST # 13 Night

1. My post is a roving post on the inside of the first floor of the museum.

2. I will obtain the key to the front door of the museum at the receptionist's desk before going on post or from the Guard already on post.

3. I will enter the first floor of the museum and lock the door behind me.

4. I will allow only authorized personnel of the Joint Commision to enter during my tour of duty and after being identified, I will have them sign the register with their name, rank, serial number, nature of business, time in and time out.

5. I will make frequent inspections of all rooms for any indication of forced entry.

6. I will check all windows and safes in all the offices at the beginning and end of my tour and report any security violations to the Sergeant of the Guard.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Mr. Sterling

I have just been informed by Col Gillette, Civilian Affairs Officer, Yokohama Area, that the organization responsible for the visit of the U.S. Commission to Japan have organized themselves into a committee representing the City, Citizens, Civic and Political Organization.

They have requested Col. Gillette to provide lodging, food and motor transportation for the visit of the U.S. Commission. They state that U.S. has accepted the invitation to visit Japan at that the Commission will leave Seoul on 31st, 1 February.

Col. Gillette has requested on behalf of the official host of this invitation not to infer the Military Government, by presence, as much as possible.

Contact here with the U.S. Commission at Seoul indicates that the invitation has been accepted. No confirmation early states that they hoped to make the visit from 1 February.

I will continue to attempt to secure more definite information.

Major General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

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

INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: UN Trip to Pusan

Memo No	Date	From	To	
1	14 Feb 48	Lt. Gerard	General Weckerling	1. Per your instructions I contacted Dr. Chough who informs me that the UN has accepted in writing through Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt to visit Pusan at the "earliest available date." 2. Dr. Chough saw General Hodge yesterday and assured him that the request for food, lodging and transportation made to Colonel Gillette will be withdrawn. Chinese cooks will cook Western food and the UN has been warned through Dr. Chough that they will sleep Korean style. Dr. Chough has checked with Mr. Min, Department of Transportation, and arranged for payment of fares, etc., for the 20th of February, returning date unknown. Dr. Chough assured me that the Koreans themselves will take care of everything and request nothing from the United States Government except possibly normal MP protection.

W. J. GERARD
1st Lt ADC
Aide de Camp

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 16 Feb Gen. Decherling

CG
USARIK

CG
USAGIK

1. On 12 February I informed you the details of a proposed trip by UNTCOK to Pusan on 15-16 February. (See inclosure 1.) This trip was sponsored by certain political parties in Pusan.

2. I later informed you that the trip had been postponed by the Korean Welcoming Committee because of difficulties in arranging the travel. (See inclosure 2.)

3. On 15 February Col Gillette informed the CG, USAGIK that he had been approached by a Coordinating Committee representing the city, the citizens and all political parties, requesting him to furnish them food, lodging and transportation for the visit of UNTCOK to Pusan on 15-16 February. The Coordinating Committee informed Col Gillette that UNTCOK had definitely accepted the invitation to visit Pusan on 15 February.

4. [illegible] Byung Ok, Director of National Police and Chairman of the Seoul Welcoming Committee, [illegible] and cancelled the trip. He, however, stated that the [illegible] Col Gillette would be withdrawn. (See inclosure 3.)

5. CG, USAFIK then informed Col Gillette of the details of the proposed trip to Pusan by UNTCOK on 15-16 February. (See inclosure 4.) General Hard has been kept informed of the projected trip by telephone.

6. RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that previous recommendations made in inclosure 1 attached hereto be approved and carried out.

Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

1 12 Feb Gen Weckerling

CG
USAFIK

CG
USAMGIK

1. On 10 February I learned that an invitation had been received by UNTCOK to visit Pusan and, accordingly, reported the matter to CG, USAFIK. Further investigation into this invitation developed the following information:

a. The invitation was delivered to Mr. YU who is secretary to Dr. Victor ROO, Assistant Secretary General of UNTCOK, by a CHANG, Chai Won who appears to be a representative of several parties affiliated with Dr. RHEE and KIM, Koo. General Ward, 6th Div, informed that neither the City of Pusan nor the province is associated officially with the invitation.

b. Dr. Chyung, Yil Byung of the Seoul Welcoming Committee is apparently handling the details here in Seoul.

c. It was envisaged that the UN Commission would be put up at Tong Ne Hot Springs in Pusan which General Ward described as very attractive and comfortable, capable of housing the fifty people easily.

d. Mr. YU informed that the trip would be made by rail although he requested us to provide planes for the trip on a free basis.

2. Mr. YU was informed of the unofficial character of the invitation on 11 February and he stated to me then that he believed it would be wise to defer the trip until next week so that more coordinated arrangements could be made and an official invitation be received, presumably meaning from the City of Pusan. Mr. YU at that time gave me the impression that UNTCOK would be reluctant to accept a one-sided invitation from some particular political groups. He has made no specific requests of us for

(Inclosure 1)

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By NARS, Date

assistance in this matter except for the matter of planes referred to in para 1d. In this connection, he was informed that planes could not be provided on a free basis.

3. Mr. Robert Hausner, Administrative Officer, UNTCOK, informed me about 1800 on 11 February that UNTCOK had accepted the Pusan invitation and would leave for Pusan at 0900 on Sunday, 15 February. He stated that Dr. HOO had been informed by Dr. CHOUGH, Byong Ok, Director of National Police, who is also chairman of the Seoul Welcoming Committee, that satisfactory transportation arrangements had been effected.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS: It is recommended that

a. In view of the acceptance of this unofficial invitation by UNTCOK, that the Command regard this matter as a Korean-UNTCOK affair.

b. The G-2, 8th Div, be informed of this tour by Hq, XXIV Corps, and that he be directed to extend normal courtesies.

c. Hq, XXIV Corps, issue the necessary instructions to insure the security of UNTCOK.

d. Hq Comdt, XXIV Corps, be prepared to render assistance in case there is a break-down in foreign arrangements.

e. G-3, XXIV Corps, be informed that this tour is an unofficial one, and as such, any transportation arrangements made will have to be on a paid basis.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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COPY

American Delegation
U.S.-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

The projected trip of UNTCOK to Pusan scheduled for 15/16 February has been postponed by the Korean Welcoming Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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

INCLOSURE 2

COPY

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SUBJECT: UN Trip to Pusan

MEMO 1 14 Feb 48 From: Lt Gerard To: Gen. Peckerling

1. Per your instructions I contacted Dr. Chough who informs me that the UN has accepted in writing through Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt to visit Pusan at the Nearliest available date."

2. Dr. Chough saw General Hodge yesterday and assured him that the request for food, lodging and transportation made to Colonel Gillette will be withdrawn. Chinese cooks will cook Western food and the UN has been warned through Dr. Chough that they will sleep Korean style. Dr. Chough has checked with Mr. Yun, Department of Transportation, and arranged for payment of fares, etc., for the 20th of February, returning date unknown. Dr. Chough assured me that the Koreans themselves will take care of everything and request nothing from the United States Government except possibly normal MP protection.

J. GERARD
1st Lt AGD
Pusan Base Comp

C
O
P
Y

Inclosure 3

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By NARS, Date

COPY

MESSAGE TO COLONEL GILLETTE:

Investigation reveals following facts: Dr. Chough Byong Ok, Director of National Police and Chairman of the United Nations Welcoming Committee in Seoul, has sent instructions to Welcoming Committee in Pusan to withdraw request for food, transportation, etc., which was made to you. Approximately 40 UN leaving here Friday, 20 February, by train. Length of stay probably until Sunday, 22 February. Welcoming Committee will provide everything. Normal MP guard requested by Koreans, this matter will be handled through XXIV Corps channels. Since this is not an official United Nations trip for the purpose of observation of elections, U.S. cannot be required to supply anything.

Given by phone to Col Gillette by Lt Gerard at 1600 on 14 Feb

Inclosure 4

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Johnson
Identified

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

16 February 1943

M E M O R A N D U M

To : Members of Delegations and Secretariat

From: Principal Secretary

Subject: Trip to Pusan

The following information has been provided by the Pusan Reception Committee :

(1) the trip will take place on Friday 20, Saturday 21 and Sunday 22 February 1948;

(2) there will be special trains of the Pullman type running on a faster schedule than the regular trains;

(3) the tentative schedule is as follows :

Leaving Seoul, 8.30 a.m. - Friday 20 February,
Stopover in Taigu,
Arrival at Pusan at about 7 p.m., same day,
Leaving Pusan, 8.30 a.m. - Sunday 22 February,
Stopover in Taejon,
Arrival at Seoul at about 7 p.m., same day;

(4) In Pusan, on 21 February, Saturday, there will be a reception, or Mass Meeting at the Pusan Ground, where a speech of welcome will be delivered and an address of response is expected. Before or after that, there will be a dinner and sightseeing trips.

(5) The party will stay at Hotel Dongnai for two nights. This is a good Korean style hotel accomodation, t.w. there are no beds, but only mats on the floor with

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

17 February 1948

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of Delegations and Secretariat

FROM: Administrative Office

SUBJECT: Trip to Pusan

The following Itinerary has been submitted to us by the National Reception Committee:

20 February
08.15 leave Seoul --- 16.00 arrive Taegu
17.00 leave Taegu --- 19.20 arrive Pusan

21 February
09.00-12.30 Sightseeing motor-boat excursion
12.30-14.00 Luncheon
14.30-15.45 Welcome meeting
16.30-17.30 Tea Party
18.30 Banquet

22 February
08.15 leave Pusan
10.45-11.00 brief stop to see the Waikwan bridge
15.00 arrive Taejon
18.00 leave Taejon
21.45 arrive Seoul

NOTE: There are hot spring bathhouses in Pusan and in Taejon. It is advisable to take soap and towels.

Breakfast will be served on the train.

The party will stay at Hotels Dongnai and Haiwoondai.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of Delegations and Secretariat

FROM: Administrative Office 18 February 1948

SUBJECT: Official Holiday - Monday, 23 February

The Principal Secretary has authorized this office to designate Monday, 23 February, as an official holiday for the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea; in accordance with SGB #68, and Headquarters XXIV Corps announcement proclaiming 23 February a holiday for USAFIK Command.

It is understood that any or all staff are subject to recall in the event that Interim Committee decisions require their presence.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

23 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Commission and the Secretariat

FROM: Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Activities Royal Asiatic Society

Several members of the Commission and of the Secretariat have expressed interest in the meetings and the publications of the Royal Asiatic Society which recently resumed its work in Seoul.

The present situation of the Korean branch of the Royal Asiatic Society is made clear in the following letter from Dr. Horace H. Underwood, President of the Chosun Christian University in Seoul, addressed to Brigadier General John Weckerling:

February 18th 1948

My Dear General Weckerling:

Thank you very much for your note re the interest of some members of the U.N. Commission in the Korea Branch of the R.A.S.

I only wish that we had something interesting to offer them! The Transactions are on sale at the Christian Literature Society just across the street from the Seoul YMCA near the centre of the City. They are on the second floor to the left as you go upstairs.

We have been trying to get a meeting of the Council to plan a series of lectures or meetings but as yet have been unable to find a time when we could get together. Should any meetings be held they will be open meetings and we shall be much honored if any of the U.N. care to attend. At present membership in the society means a willingness to contribute to its aims, and some advantages for the future when we shall again begin to publish papers on various phases of Korean life and culture. Members are proposed to the Council and Mr. Bertsch could propose the names of any who are interested whenever we finally get to have our meeting.

Thanking you for your interest and hoping that the friends interest in Korea may grow, I am

Yours Sincerely,

Horace H. Underwood"

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Gen. Lockerbie (W)
Johnson - File

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.21/Add.1
24 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ATTITUDE OF LEFTIST GROUPS TOWARDS THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA.

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The Principal Secretary received on 20 February the following information concerning anti-U.N. demonstrations from the United States Liaison Officer. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only:

1. Police apprehandod a man in the PUSAN railroad station on 17 February who was carrying plans for 20-21 February anti-UN demonstrations which were to have taken place throughout KYONG-SANG-NAMDO. Police first learned of the impending demonstrations on 16 February and are searching for KIM Min Kya, a staff member of the communist SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY, who heads the demonstration plot.

PUSAN communists have reportedly organized a "Fighting-Unit" to counter-act any preparations that might be made to welcome a traveling delegation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

2. As of the first of this week the only industry still reported on strike in KYONGSANG-PUKTO province, following the 07-10 February flareup of communist-sponsored trouble, is a coal mine near UISONG.

3. Two demonstrators were killed and six injured during the night of 12 February when 300-400 communist-aroused villagers demonstrated in PONYANG-MYUN against the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. Police dispersed the mob but it soon reformed and attacked a police box. Police fire caused the casualties. The police escaped injuries.

4. Communists in South Korea have received instructions to continue harassing anti-UN activities until 01 March. Members of the PATRIOTIC

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By NARS, Date

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION and the KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTIC YOUTH ALLIANCE, both communist youth organizations, have been designated to foment disturbances in Seoul while party members in outlying districts have been ordered to continue civil strife activities in areas where police are scattered.

General plans for future communist activities have been divided into three states: (1) strikes and sabotage, (2) riots and disturbances and (3) revolution. Strikes, sabotage and burning pyres on mountains are planned for February and March. The second stage would follow after March and the revolutionary stage would start with withdrawal of American forces. It is further claimed that all districts in CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO have sufficient members and leaders to execute the three-stage schedule. (Little strength was disclosed in this province in the 07-10 February outbreaks.) North Korean communists with combat experience in MANCHURIA have reportedly been dispatched from Seoul to every province in South Korea to lead these activities.

In Seoul a confidential informant on 16 February declared that the communist SOUTH KOREA LABOR PARTY is dispatching approximately 50 agitators to mines in the TAEGU area, where party members have already planned strikes among students and factory workers. Communists have reportedly picked TAEGU as their focal point for the next uprising, as it was in October 1946. They acknowledge their impotency in the Seoul area because "members do not listen to their orders and because of the police oppression and American troops"

KOREA's Memorial day, 01 March, is continually referred to as a focal date by communists in South Korea who have reportedly planned an uprising on that date to match last year's performance which resulted in 20 deaths when left and right clashed.

5. Racketeering has been unearthed in PUSAN where the chairman of the UN welcoming committee for KYONGSANG-NAMDO, CHUN Chin Hon, has been charged with using, for personal gain, contributions made for the welcoming program. The charges are being investigated.

Comment: Committee chairmanships, both in politics and on public committees, are very popular among Koreans for they add "face" while providing means for graft as exemplified above.

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Korean Demonstrations and Disturbances.

1 25 Feb Gen Weckerling

C/S
XXIV
Corps

1. The attached memorandum concerning the above subject was issued by UNTCOK on 21 February.

2. The Principal Secretary in his note at the bottom of the page of the attached made the assumption that UN personnel when engaged "in any observation of an official character," would be exempt from apprehension of the Military Police, together with members of the press and official photographers.

3. It is believed that this assumption is correct and justified since UN personnel otherwise were enjoined to "take due notice" of the instructions issued by Hqs, XXIV Corps.

4. Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

a. The views expressed in pars 2 and 3 above be adopted,

b. Instructions be issued to Military Police accordingly, and

c. Future instructions to the command involving possible participation of, or effect on, UN personnel be specific on this point.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

21 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Commission and the Secretariat

FROM: Principal Secretary

SUBJECT: Military Instructions Concerning Korean Demonstrations

Attention should be drawn to the fact that, under the heading "Korean Demonstrations and Disturbances", the following instructions to United States military personnel have been issued by command of Lieutenant General Hodge:

"1. Military personnel and American civilians will be instructed to avoid unlawful or political assemblages of Koreans except when acting under competent orders or to protect American lives and government property. This restriction is not intended to prohibit attendance at bona fide athletic competitions, the races, combined religious services, assemblages to honor national heroes, and other similar events to which Americans have been invited and which have official sanction.

2. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon both military and civilian personnel that assemblages of Koreans for political purposes are strictly a Korean affair. Curious Americans often become offensive to Koreans by taking pictures, by hanging on the fringes of crowds, and by their frivolous attitude at meetings which Koreans consider of serious moment.

3. Effective at once Military Police are directed to apprehend and take into custody both military and civilian personnel of this command who continue to remain as onlookers within the vicinity of any local Korean disturbance. Members of the press and official photographers are exempted."

Note by the Principal Secretary: With regard to the last paragraph, last sentence, it may be taken for granted that members of the Commission and of the Secretariat, when engaged in any observation of an official character, are also exempted. Everybody concerned should, however, take due notice of the above instructions and of the risks involved.

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

For Information only

26 February 1948

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of the Commission

From: Principal Secretary

Subject: Cable from Lake Success

The following cable was received this morning from Lake Success:

2 DISTRIPUTE COPY ADGRAND TODAY INDIA WAS FIRST SPEAKER SURKOREAN QUESTION IN INTERIM COMMITTEE DELEGATE PILLAI OBSERVED ELECTIONS WERE OVERDUE IN SOUTH KOREA ETSUGGESTED THEY SHOULD BE HELD UNDER UNATIONS COMMISSION OBSERVATION HE SAID ELECTIONS SHOULD BE NOT MERELY PROCONSULTATIVE BUT PROCONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSES THATS PROCREATING DENATIONAL GOVERNMENT HE EXPRESSED OPINION THAT ALL PARTIES IN KOREA SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS STOP PHILIPPINE DELEGATE THOUGHT ESTABLISHMENT NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WOULD ENCOURAGE RATHER THAN HINDER UNIFICATION DEKOREA STOP UKINGDOM DELEGATE ALSO SUPPORTED PROPOSAL BEHAVE NATIONAL ELECTION SMUT EXPRESSED DOUBT WHETHER NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COULD BE SETUP STOP NETHERLANDS ETDOMINICAN REPUBLIC ASKED IMPLEMENTATION DE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION LATTER HOWEVER SUGGESTED GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AS RESULT DEELECTIONS SHOULD BE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT STOP MANY DELEGATES PARTICULARLY FRANCE INDIA UKINGDOM ETURUGUAY WHILE SUPPORTING NATIONAL ELECTIONS SUGGESTED CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN NORTH ETSOUTH KOREA SHOULD BE PROMOTED ADSECURE UNIFIED INDEPENDENCE DEKOREA STOP SIAM SUGGESTED COMMISSION SHOULD BE ASKED ADPROCEED SFAR STHEY COULD IN LIGHT DELOCAL DEVELOPMENTS BUT THAT WAS UNWISE ADGIVE THEM ANY MANDATORY DIRECTIONS STOP NORWAY THOUGHT COMMITTEE HAS NO REPEAT NO POWER ADCHANGE OR EVEN ADINTERPRET RESOLUTION DEGENERAL ASSEMBLY NORWEGIAN DELEGATE RECOMMENDED THAT SPECIAL SESSION DEGENERAL ASSEMBLY BE CONVENED ETTHOUGHT THAT CONSIDERING KOREAN QUESTION IN ABSENCE DESOVIET REPRESENT-ATIVE WAS LIKE PLAYING HAMLET WITHOUT PRINCE DEDENMARK STOP UNISTATES DELEGATE PROPOSED THAT RAPPORTEUR SHOULD BE ASKED ADPREPARE REPORT EMBODYING VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS MADEMAMMITTEE STOP SURPROPOSAL DEAUSTRALIAN DELEGATE MEETING WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL TOMORROW MORNING ADGIVE DELEGATES TIME ADSTUDY DIFFERENT

VIEWS EX[illegible] H00

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STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT BOLLES
11 March 1948

On the 11th of March I contacted the local Chief in charge of the Korean police in the Duk Soo Palace and found there had been a girl picked up last night, March 10, at about 11:30 at the Duk Soo Palace gate. At the time she was picked up she stated that she got into the Palace grounds in a UN vehicle, No. 7, which was driven by a Korean at the time.

I contacted the driver of UN No. 7 and brought him down here to the Police Station inside the Duk Soo and on questioning found she had gone out with an enlisted man from the 552nd Truck Company and picked up this girl on orders from the enlisted man, and brought her into the Palace grounds to the parking area, where she stated she had intercourse with the enlisted man.

The driver at first denied that he picked up the girl but later admitted it.

He states that he can recognize the enlisted man from the 552nd Truck Company. At about 1630 this afternoon the Chief came up to me and asked if he could ~~not~~ take the driver of the vehicle for further questioning, as the girl told him that the enlisted man had paid the driver and that he wanted the driver for further questioning.

I released the Korean driver to the police at 1630 with instructions to return at 1900 so he could go to the 552nd Truck Company and identify the enlisted man concerned.

Ellsworth E. Bolles

Ellsworth E. Bolles
1st Lt. Infantry,
Commanding Officer, Palace Guard

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Headquarters XXIV Corps

Inter-Staff Routing Slip

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

SUBJECT:

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	17 Mar '48	Jt. Comm	CG USAFIK	1. On 16 March UNTCOK wrote you requesting that all accredited Korean press representatives possessing United Nations passes should be exempted from the established security measures and be permitted free access to Duk Soo Palace without being searched for weapons. 2. I have given the necessary instructions to the Commander of the Palace Guard who is responsible for this duty. 3. Recommend that you sign the attached reply to Mr. Schmidt prepared for your signature. cc: G-2 Hq Cordt XXIV Military Governor JOHN WECKERLING Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Return to Gen Weckerling
For

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

17 March 1948

P. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

16 March 1948.

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

Dear General Hodge,

The Commission at its twenty-fourth plenary session decided to request of the competent military authorities that all accredited Korean press representatives who have been given a United Nations pass with a photograph attached be allowed free access to the Duk Soo Palace building without being searched for weapons.

The Commission stated that it would assume the full responsibility for the consequences of this exception to the established security measures.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

Petrus J. Schmidt,
Principal Secretary

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American Delegation
U.S.-[illegible] JOINT COMMISSION
[illegible] 235

16 [illegible] 1946

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By NARS, Date

File

12 March 1948

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL DOOLITTLE

1. Since the matter has come up, I wish to acquaint you with the circumstances surrounding my entrance into the closed session on Tuesday, 9 March.

2. At about 1730 Marcel Bartelemy came to the office to say that the Plenary Session was taking a recess for tea. He asked for instructions on how to get to a location where the French were to go that evening. He was in a hurry to talk to someone down stairs and asked if I could bring the instructions in to him.

3. A few minutes later, I went down stairs, found the doors of the assembly room wide open, people standing in the lobby talking, and people going in and out the door. I stopped at the door and asked one of the U.N.I.O. members if he could ask Bartelemy to come out. He said Bartelemy was not there but pointed out Hanet over in a corner engaged in conversation with Paul-Boncour and Dr. Koo. I entered and gave the instructions to Mr. Hanet. It took a few minutes to explain them. As I was leaving I saw Mr. Yu, personal secretary to Mr. Koo. I asked him if he had received a note which I had left on his desk, and one for Mr. Koo which I had left on Mr. Koo's desk. He said no, that they had not left the room. As both notes contained information for which these two had asked and I considered it of more urgency, I told Mr. Yu I could bring the notes to him immediately. I left the room, retrieved the notes from Yu's and Koo's desks and brought them back to the room and gave them to the addressees. As I was on my way out of the room, Mr. Schmidt said, "I am sorry, I will have to ask you to leave, this is a closed session." I told him I was on my way out.

4. The meeting had still not come to order at this time and delegates were still in the process of returning to the room.

James D. Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt. Col., Inf.

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By NARS, Date

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23 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL MECKERLING

1. I wish to present to you my viewpoint of the facts involved in the statements made by Mr. Schmidt in his letter of 23 March regarding my one visit to the Conference Room and my frequent visits to the Grill and the Kookje. Attached hereto is a memo I wrote you at the time of Mr. Schmidt's request to you on my appearance in the Conference Room.

2. As to Mr. Schmidt's statements about my visits to the Lamode Hotels, it is true I have been a frequent visitor there. But, with one exception, I have never called at either hotel unless specifically invited there by an individual, or, on to pick up such member to take to some function where he was [illegible]t.

3. On one occasion occurred last Sunday, 21 March. In brief, Mr. Schmidt's [illegible], it may have been my activities on that day that gave rise to [illegible] activities [illegible], I will give a full itinerary of activities [illegible].

4. At 1130 hours I went to the Lamode Hotels to get a press [illegible] of a confidential nature. I [illegible] Mr's [illegible] I do not recall [illegible] as not in.

I proceed[illegible] to look for [illegible]. I did not find [illegible] in his [illegible], [illegible] to him for [illegible] in front [illegible].

[illegible] Conference Room, [illegible] Grill [illegible]. I [illegible] Kookje, I [illegible] Mr. [illegible] suggested [illegible] Conference Room [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Kookje.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Hall and at their invitation I sat down and talked for about five minutes. Seeing it was a bad time to try to get Dr. Luna alone, I excused myself and left, going back to the Rookje where I had parked the car. The whole visit had consumed twenty minutes.

At 1745 I returned to the Rookje to pick up Mr. Singh who was to be my dinner guest that evening at the Chosun. He suggested a drink at the Subo and we went to the bar. I asked if Dr. Luna was in and when told he was, asked Mr. Singh to excuse me a few minutes while I spoke to him. However, I did not find him in but found only Ondoy who said he would tell Dr. Luna I had been looking for him. Mr. Singh and I then left the hotel.

We returned to the Subo about 2130 hours and sat in the lounge talking to Mr. Colin Campbell and to Dr. Lindo and Miss LaSalisse.

At 2230 hours as I went to get in my car, I noticed a light in the dining room in the Rookje and as I had not seen him all day I took this opportunity to call on him. As usual, he appeared to welcome a visit and we sat in his room talking for half an hour. I left at 2300 hours.

5. As to visits to the dining room, it is true I have been there many time, but always as an invited guest on advance invitation. Indeed, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Koo, Mr. Lenon and others have often told me they preferred the Rookje food to that of the Chosun and have many times begged off coming to the Chosun on my invitation and insisted that instead I join them at the Rookje. In deference to their feelings on the matter I have done so. As the dining room is the passageway used by all members to go between the Rookje and the Subo, I too have used it for this purpose when I was visiting there.

6. However, I repeat, that other than for the specific events on the Sunday mentioned above, I have never been in either hotel except as a guest and with an ROKG member at my side everywhere I went.

7. I keep a rather detailed personal diary from which I am able to list every visit to either hotel, whom I visited, and what I discussed.

8. In view of Mr. Schmidt's letter, in order to prevent any further misunderstanding, I will cease visiting either hotel, even on invitation, until such time as you think the atmosphere is free.

James D. Wilmeth
[illegible]
Lt. Col., Inf.

1 Incl
Ltr dtd 10 Mar '48

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

23 March 1948	Jt Comm	CG USAFIK	1. Attention is invited to the attached letter from the Principal Secretary of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, concerning the privacy of the Kookje and Sudo Hotels. 2. In view of the probable application of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this letter to miscellaneous members of the command, it may be advisable to issue appropriate instructions. 3. In the meantime, the complaint of Mr. Schmidt will be handled separately. JOHN [illegible] Brigadier General, U. S. A. 1 Incl. Ltr

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

23 March 1948

My dear General Weckerling:

Some time ago I drew your attention to the fact that I had to ask one of the higher ranking officers of the United States Army to leave the meeting room of the Commission which he had entered while the Commission had adjourned for a few minutes. You were kind enough to agree with me that officers of the United States forces should not enter the meeting rooms or offices of the United Nations at Duk Soo Palace unless they were specifically invited to do so, or for the purpose of delivering urgent messages. Since then I have had no further complaints concerning our offices and meeting rooms, and I wish to express my appreciation of your cooperation in this matter.

However, I regret to inform you that it has now been brought to my notice by several representatives and staff members that the same officer is increasingly concentrating his activity on the Kookje and Sudo Hotels to such an extent that the arrangements originally made for the accommodation and privacy of the representatives and the Secretariat staff are being jeopardized. This officer enters the dining room and other rooms uninvited and moves about through corridors and knocks on doors to question representatives and staff members whenever he finds himself in the mood to do so.

You will remember that on another occasion I had expressed our great appreciation of the fact that the United States authorities had made arrangements for our accommodation in such a way that the representatives and the staff could live and work together in the same hotels. The representatives and our staff members have often to work in their hotel rooms or to arrange for short working conferences in the dining room, etc.. You will, I hope, agree that it is absolutely necessary that they be able to do so without undue interruption and with a reasonable amount of privacy and security.

I feel it to be my duty, therefore, to ask you to be good enough to inform your officers that they are not to enter the dining room, corridors, floors, or private rooms of the Kookje and Sudo

Brigadier General John Weckerling
United States Army Liaison
Duk Soo Palace
SEOUL

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Hotels unless they are specifically invited by the representatives or by members of the Secretariat staff.

The liaison between you and the Secretariat has so far been excellent and I assure you that the main reason for writing this letter is the wish to maintain these good and friendly relations in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

P. J. Schmidt

Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission
on Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 March 1947

Mr. Peter J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Commission
Commission on Korea

My dear Mr. Schmidt:

I have your [illegible] letter concerning visits of an officer attached to my staff to the [illegible] roads.

I assure you of my great regret but you have misconceived my reply. [illegible] the fourth [illegible] that they will be [illegible] character.

[illegible] a visa, [illegible] officially invited [illegible] Commission, or to call for [illegible] [illegible] visa.

[illegible].

[illegible] the Commission and my office [illegible]. I [illegible] ce [illegible] Commission in the [illegible].

[illegible]

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C
O
P
Y

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Seoul, 25th of March 1948

My Dear Croucher,

Following our telephonic conversation of the 24th, I wish to confirm that according to my instructions I gave to the press, both local and foreign, M. Menon's letter to Gen. Hodge dealing with the freedom of atmosphere.

Of course, you are free to do with this letter whatever you may wish, in order to clear any misunderstanding.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Albert Grand

ALBERT GRAND

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File

26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

1. Mr. Mughir came in to see me at noon, 25 March, to issue an invitation to an UNTCOK function on Saturday, 27 March. I told him that I appreciated the invitation but would be unable to accept it because of an expression of unfavorable opinion about my frequent visits to the Sudo and Kookie hotels. He wanted to know why I had made this statement. I showed him a copy of the letter from Mr. Schmidt. He took it, read it, smiled and shook his head. "I did not know anything about this," he said. However, I received the impression that he did know something about it but did not know that the letter had yet been written. "I assure you it was not meant to be specifically directed at you," Mughir said.

2. I told him that we, as well as General Hodge, were having difficulty in interpreting the entire meaning of the letter. I said that we were uncertain whether it was a majority UNTCOK opinion directed against me as an individual; or a minority UNTCOK opinion directed against me as an individual; a majority UNTCOK opinion directed against the American Command; a minority UNTCOK opinion directed against the American Command. He said in his own personal opinion it was the third reason above listed, a majority UNTCOK opinion directed against the American Command. He spoke about the matter in a way that indicated to me that he knew his expressed views paralleled an official opinion.

3. I told him that if that was the letter's purpose that it should have been more clearly stated. It was addressed to soldiers, and soldiers are not in the habit of reading between the lines, or speaking by innuendoes. I suggested that hereafter when letters were written they should state clearly what was meant instead of leaving the meaning to the imagination.

4. I told him in a joking voice that I was sure that in Syria they had the same expression they have in America, "suspicion invites suspicion." In the case of this particular letter, since we knew there was no reason for UNTCOK to be suspicious of our motives, it made some of us wonder what UNTCOK's motives were. I asked him if it had been determined for this side I was working. He said jokingly that it was the Communist side. I told him that I needed this information in order to know to whom to submit a bill for my services.

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5. He came back to the point of the invitation and insisted that I accept it, saying that he would put it in writing. I told him that if he put it in writing, I at least would reconsider it.

6. A few minutes later he brought back a written invitation.

James D Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt. Col., Inf.

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By NARS, Date

LOG OF RAIL TRIP UN OBSERVATION GROUP #2
5 April 1948 thru 10 April 1948

1. Group 2 UN observation team comprised of Mr. G. Patterson of Canada; Mr. Y. Mughir of Syria. The others in the team were Mr. G. Lucas, officer; Mr. A. Balinski, Precis-writer; Miss A. Smith, secretary-typist; Mr. Kim Chai Kun, interpreter, and Mr. Grand, the information officer.

April 5th:

The UN Group boarded the train approximately 0645, No 11 departed Seoul station 0700. The three rear cars comprising the Special UN Train. The observation car, assigned to the UN Group on the rear. No 11 arrived Chochiwon 1140 A.M. Upon arrival the three rear cars were taken off No 11 and run Special to Chong-Ju. Departing Chochiwon 1200 and arriving Chong-Ju 1230. The Special was met by a large group of Korean people, among them, the Governor and Military Governor of Chong-Ju region. The Korean Constabulary had a large band playing as the train pulled into the station. The UN Group then left by convoy for the Capitol Building.

After their departure the train was serviced as to watering the dining car and lavatories and then spotted on a siding for the night. The Group returned approximately 1730, had dinner and for the remainder of the evening discussed problems with officials from the City Capitol and Military advisors of Chong-Ju.

April 6th:

The UN Group had breakfast 0700 and decided to take a stroll thru Chong-Ju. The cars were serviced again and the Group returned at 0945. The locomotive coupled in at 1000 and we departed Chong-Ju at 1010 arriving Chochiwon at 1040. No 1, the Southbound Liberator pulled into Chochwon at 1030 and our 3 cars were coupled on to the rear to continue the trip to Taejon. We arrived Taejon 1145 and a large delegation was on hand to meet the UN Party. We then departed for the capitol in convoy so the train was again serviced , turned on the wye and spotted on a siding for the night. The Group returned about 1500 and were then taken to Muson, a small village about 8 miles from Taejon, in order to have an opportunity to take baths in the Hot Springs that the village is noted for. We returned about 1800, had dinner and another was spent with various officials from Military Government in the club car.

April 7th:

The UN Group again left for the Capitol and the train again serviced. Arrangements had previously been made so the Steward and train commander went to the 7th Division Railhead and drew necessary perishables and canned goods to replinish the stock in the dining car. The Group returned about 1100 and the train was coupled on to #35 for the trip to Iri. #35 departed Taejon 1210 and arrived Iri 1500. The three cars were cut off and as we had an hour before departure the reception committee, including Governor Pak from Chong-Ju,

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treated the UN Group to an automobile ride thru the city of Iri, About 1550 they returned and we departed Iri for Chonju on #653 at 1600 arriving Chonju 1653. The reception Committee drove the Un Group to the Capitol Building and the train was spotted for the night. Teh UN Group returned about 1830, had dinner and retired to the club car and as usual met Korean and M.G. Officials.

April 8th:

After breakfast the UN Group departed for the Capitol again and the train was serviced by a hand pumper from the fire department. Water cans were sufficiently full of drinking water and the train was in very good order. The situation changed though when the din-car ran out of bread and were unable to bake biscuits on account of the overs would not heat properly. We contacted MG and they could spare no bread. The steward was worried and I took the Mess Sergeant with me to where some enlisted men were loading some box cars with Military Impedimenta. The vehicles were from 706th Ordnance being used by personnel from company "L", 20th Inf. We asked for a ride to their company area and were driven to same. I contaced the Comm-and Officer, Co "L", and explained the situation. He had no bread but agreed to let us have the first 50 buns that came out of the ovens in his bakery. He gave us transportation back to the train and seen to it that the buns were delivered at 1145 to the dining car. We have him to thank for helping us out in this emergency. I then called Lt. Taylor and ordered 35 loaves of bread to be on hand on arrival at Song-jung-ni. The UN Group returned to the train at approximately 1400. We departed Chongju 1410 running special for Iri, arriving Iri 1455. We coupled on to 35 and departed for Song-jung-ni at 1530, arriving there at 1650.

Colonel Brown, CO 20th Inf Regiment, held the train in Song-jung-ni for security reasons and took the UN Group to Kwang-ju in convoy. They returned later that night. We acquired a pumper truck to service the train with water.

April 9th:

The vehicles arrived and after breakfast the UN Group were again driven to Kwang-ju. Just before their departure Mr. Lucas re-quested that I hold the train one day longer as they would need an additional day in Kwang-ju. I called Lt. Taylor at Kunchon and he in turn sent the request to Mr. Hurd and Lt. Col. Truden. I received Mr. Hurd's confirmation on the schedule about 1400. I acquired a jeep and drive to Capitol Building and located Mr. Lucas and told him his request was granted. He thanked me and I returned to Song-jong-ni. At 1630 I received Lt. Col. Truden's confirmation on the change of schedule.

The weather was cloudy and cold and about 1600 it began to rain. It rained hard all day and about 1700 the MP Sergeant came to the train and said that Col Brown had ordered the train to Kwang-Ju immediately. We took the light wires down and departed for Kwang-Ju in about 10 minutes or 1710. We arrived Kwang-ju about 1740 and spotted the train where the vehicles could drive up to the entrance

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into the UN car. We then serviced the train by truck and were told in Song jung ni that the party would come aboard at 2200. It was still raing very hard.

When the party arrived, Col. Brown notified me that we were to depart for Seoul in the A.M. I told him of the additional day extension and he said their plans had been changed. I contacted the Station Master and arranged to depart for Song-jung-ni at 0440 in A.M. The weather was cold and raining so I arranged for a locomotive to give us steam to heat the cars.

April 10th:

Departed Kwang Ju 0500; arrived Song-jung-ni 0[illegible]5. #36 reported 3 hrs 20 minutes late, but did arrive about 0920. US Mail car was put next to observation car because it had to be cut off at Taejon. It was impossible to turn the train but on arrival at Taejon the observation would be on the rear to Seoul. On arrival at Iri we were cut off #36 and run special to Taejon, running time 1 hour and 50 minutes, changed engines at Taejon and run special to Seoul arriving Seoul station 1930.

2. The entire [illegible] group were very complimentary on the services rendered them throughout the entire trip. They enjoyed the beautiful scenery and all in all seemed very much pleased with everything. Mr. Valen, the steward, did a wonderful job. He served wonderful meals and no one ever wanted for anything.

Capt. Hayward and his six Military Police saw to it that our security was perfect every minute of the day and night. Everyone of them are to be commended very highly; also Mr. Shim, the Korean Railroad official who acted as my interpreter. He was invaluable to me as far as my duties were concerned.

Harold A. [illegible]
Captain, [illegible] TC
Train Commander

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By NARS, Date

File

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

TFCOM 510 15 April 1948

SUBJECT: Transportation and other Facilities for United Nations Observation Groups

TO: Distribution as Indicated Below

1. Reference

a. Ltr, Hq USAFIK, APO 235, File TFCOM 510, dtd 31 March 1948, subject same as above.

2. The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) has organized four (4) groups of seven (7) to nine (9) persons each to observe preelection procedures during the week ending 24 April 1948. Their itinerary for the week is as indicated on Inclosure No. 1.

3. All echelons of command will furnish required personnel and facilities as set forth in reference letter dated 31 March 1948, except that par 6, reference letter, is changed to read as follows:

"6. Members of the groups will sign the roster for personnel on a ration deduction basis and will not be charged for meals, quarters or transportation except as prescribed in par 3. g. (3). Details will be coordinated with the Administrative Officer (UNTCOK) through UN Liaison Officer, USAFIK."

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

J. W. FRASER
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl
Train Itinerary for UN
Observation Groups

(See reverse side for distribution)

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By NARS, Date

TRAIN ITINERARY FOR UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUPS

GROUP I - Seoul area using available UN Transportation

GROUP II - 9 people (3 females) 3 cars attached to trains as indicated

19 Apr	Lv	Seoul	0700	Train #11
	Ar	Chonan	1036	
20 Apr	Lv	Chonan	101[illegible]	Train #1
	Ar	Chochiwon	1[illegible]	
	Lv	Chochiwon	1120	Special
	Ar	Chongju	1150	
21 Apr	Lv	Chongju	0900	Special
	Ar	Chungju	1000	
	Lv	Chungju	1600	Special
	Ar	Chongju	1900	
22 Apr	Lv	Chongju	1010	Special
	Ar	Chochiwon	1040	
	Lv	Chochiwon	1100	Train #1
	Ar	Taejon	1148	
23 Apr	Lv	Taejon	0450	Train #1601
	Ar	Iri	0800	
	Lv	Iri	0820	Train #661
	Ar	Chonju	0910	
	Lv	Chonju	1730	Special
	Ar	Iri	1830	
	Lv	Iri	1845	Train #1602
	Ar	Taejon	2230	
	Lv	Taejon	2300	Special
24 Apr	Ar	Seoul	0700	

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UNTCOK Censorship

1 13 Apr Gen Weckerling
Jt Comm

Col Watlington
G-2

1. Attached hereto are three envelopes addressed to UNTCOK that bear the notation on the reverse side, "Released by Censorship.

2. As reported in Daily Report of UNTCOK Activities for 12 April, Mr. Milner, Deputy Principal Secretary, called Colonel Wilmeth yesterday to ask him what was the significance of the stamp, "Released by Censorship" which was on the back of an envelope he had received through the Korean mail which was addressed to the UN. Wilmeth explained to him that it meant that it had gone by mistake into the hands of G-2 censors who had sent it back without opening or inspecting it. He explained that these cases were very exceptional and that G-2 had made many efforts to stop them completely.

3. When you called Wilmeth on 13 April and asked him for the letter to which he had referred in his conversation with your office, Wilmeth called Milner and asked for such letter. Milner said, "I believe that the particular letter which I discussed yesterday has already been carried out in the trash, but I have several others of recent date that I can send you."

4. A few minutes later Wilmeth received the attached note from the UN accompanied by the three envelopes.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File with
Censorship on same subject

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

14 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WECKERLING:

SUBJECT: Censorship of Mail Addressed to Members of UNTCOK

1. Thank you for your memorandum concerning the stamping of UNTCOK mail. The three envelopes constitute clear-cut evidence which came as an unpleasant surprise to me and to the chief of CCIG-K; neither of us knew that so many had gotten by.

2. Colonel Wilmeth's explanation to Mr. Milner was exactly correct. The hopelessness of preventing an occasional lapse on the part of CCIG-K may be emphasized by the facts that CCIG-K employs 78 Korean readers, and last month handled 540,000 pieces of mail.

3. I am asking the director of the Department of Communications to again impress upon his personnel that mail addressed to UNTCOK is not supposed to be sent to CCIG-K at all.

4. I would appreciate it very much if you would arrange for the personnel of UNTCOK to turn over to you each envelope which they receive in the future improperly stamped.

Thomas M. Watlington

THOMAS M. WATLINGTON
Colonel GSC
AC of S G-2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1	28 Apr 1948	Wt Comm	AGofS G-2 AXIV Corps	1. I enclose a copy of a memorandum which was received yesterday by me from Mr. I. F. G. Milner, Deputy Principal Secretary, United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, dated 27 April, concerning the receipt of letters by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea stamped, "Released by censorship." 2. I also enclose three envelopes stamped in this manner which were received by the United Nations Commission recently. 3. You will also find enclosed a copy of a memorandum which I have sent to Mr. Milner today. 4. It is strongly recommended that the most careful instructions be given to prevent recurrence of these incidents. 3 Encls As above [illegible] Major General, [illegible]

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

27 April 1948

Memorandum to: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: I.F.G. Milner, Deputy Principal Secretary.

Subject: Censorship of communications to the Commission.

I wish to refer to a conversation which I had on 13 April 1948 with Col. J.P. Wilmeth concerning censorship of communications addressed to the Commission. I then showed Col. Wilmeth certain letters which were stamped "released by censorship". Col. Wilmeth assured me that he would have the matter adjusted and requested that he be informed should there be any further stamping of Commission mail by the censor.

For your information I wish to bring to your attention the fact that the Commission today received three letters stamped in each case "released by censorship". These communications were mailed from Kaesong, Pusan and Seoul, the latter bearing the postmark of 22 April.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Accomodations in Tokyo.

I transmit herewith a message from the Commander in Chief, Far East Command, Tokyo, which was received in Seoul this morning.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

U R G E N T

1301162 MAY E-2928 RTT

UNCLASSIFIED URGENT (Z-46811)1301152

CINCFE

CG USAFIK/PERSONAL FOR HODGE/

INFORM UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA THAT IN VIEW OF THE URGENCY ATTRIBUTED TO THIS MATTER, ARRANGEMENTS ARE BEING MADE TO PROVIDE IT WITH OFFICERS IN TOKYO WHILE PREPARING ITS REPORT ON THE KOREAN ELECTIONS. THE CLEARANCE OF ITS INDIVIDUAL PERSONNEL WAS PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED.

MACARTHUR.

AG-4844-PAROD-RECEIVED-131015Z1

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TRAIN ITINERARY FOR UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUPS (Contd)

GROUP III - 9 people (3 females) 3 cars attached to trains as indicated.

19 Apr	Lv Seoul	0900	Train #1
	Ar Taegu	1523	
20 Apr	Lv Taegu	1538	Train #1
	Ar Samnangjin	1704	
	Lv Samnangjin	1742	Train #703
	Ar Masan	2000	
21 Apr	Lv Masan	1745	Train #1702
	Ar Samnangjin	1855	
	Lv Samnangjin	2006	Train #11
	Ar Pusan	2125	
23 Apr	Lv Pusan	0900	Train #2
	Ar Seoul	1800	

GROUP IV - 7 people (2 females) Plane Transportation

20 Apr	Lv Seoul	0800	Regular Courier
	Ar Kimpo	0900	
	Lv Kimpo	0930	
	Ar Kwangju	1045	
22 Apr	Lv Kwangju	1445	Regular Courier
	Ar Kimpo	1600	
	Ar Seoul	1700	

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

COPY

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Duk Soo Palace
1 June 1948.

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission.

From: H. T. Chu. /s/ H. T. Chu

Subject: Return of the Commission to Seoul on 7 June 1948.

Prior to the receipt of Mr. Schmidt No. 7 cable requesting General Hodge's approval of direct flight from Spinrtao to Seoul, the Commission instructed me in a previous cable to communicate the following to General Hodge: "Commission desires to inform you it will return to Seoul 7 June". These two cables crossed each other. This morning, I informed you verbally of the first cable before I sent you the second one.

I appreciate your courtesy in furnishing several copies of Mr. Bertsch's address to be delivered before the Rotary Club of Seoul on 2 June 1948.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of the text of General Hodge's address delivered before the Rotary Club of Seoul on 31 May 1948.

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KOOKJE BUDO HOTELS
Seoul, Korea

29 July, 1948

SUBJECT: Laundry Service

Due to the breakdown of equipment and the delay in securing new equipment, it will be impossible for the Hotel to continue the 24 hour laundry service.

Arrangements have been made with the Military Government laundry to accept laundry from the Kookje Hotel two days a week.

Laundry days will be Tuesdays and Fridays.

Charges for this laundry service will be in accordance with the Quartermasters regulations.

All laundry is done at the owners' risk. The Hotel or the Quartermaster will not be responsible for any loss or damage.

Laundry sent on Tuesday will be returned on Thursday. Laundry sent on Friday will be returned on Monday.

Laundry slips are available at the desk and will be made out in duplicate. One will be retained at the office and one will accompany the laundry.

The laundry schedule is subject to revision.

In the event it is necessary that the Hotel does some laundry, an effort will be made to be as prompt as possible, but no guarantee can be given as to the time required.

The Hotel will resume laundry service as soon as new equipment becomes available.

Your cooperation in this matter will be appreciated and be assured that every effort is being made to resume normal service.

THE MANAGEMENT

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

per

UNTCOK COMPLAINTS REGARDING MESS

CG G-2 2 July 1948

1. Reference UNTCOK members' complaints about mess, which General Weckerling reported some days ago, I have questioned three lieutenant colonels concerning it. They all say that the food is good. Two of them say that it is better than at the Chosun. They also say that perhaps some of the faults found with the mess are due to the fact that the UN personnel frequently come into the dining room late. The official hour for the evening meal is 1900 to 2000. Some UN personnel have been observed coming in as late as 2045 and last night all but one of them were observed to come in after 2000. Apparently there are not as many waiters on duty at that time as there are prior to 2000, and occasionally particular dishes are no longer available late in the evening.

TMW
Col

Gen Weckerling.
Your info

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

9 August 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TO : MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATIONS AND SECRETARIAT STAFF

FROM : Administrative Office

SUBJECT : FOR INFORMATION ONLY.

1. ADDRESS STENCILS

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

2. IMMUNIZATION

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

3. VISAS

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

4. MILDEW

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

5. MAILING OF PERSONAL EFFECTS

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

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

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

To: C/S From: Gen Weckerling 11 Aug 48 Comment #3

1. The Korean staff members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea are Mr. HURH, Hyun, Mr. LEE, Chong-Dae and Miss LEE, Unja. Strictly interpreted, I don't think the messenger, LEE, Chong-Dae, can be called a "staff member". Inclosure is United Nations official telephone directory.

2. I made a verbal request about three weeks ago asking that LEE, Unja and a Miss Chung (a friend of Mr. Harry Liao, Assistant Secretary) be permitted to attend the Theater when accompanied by members of the Secretariat. The Commanding General personally approved this request. I took this matter up with Col Burbage, Special Services, and the matter received some consideration. The upshot, however, was that Col Burbage stated that permission could not be granted these Koreans to attend the USAFIK Theater despite the Commanding General's approval because of certain very binding restrictions made by the U.S. Motion Picture Service. Additional representations were to be made to Hq, FEC, according to Col Burbage, but I do not know the status of this matter.

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By NARS, Date

x
3

3. From my point of view, it would be desirable to permit these Korean UNTCOK staff members to attend the USAFIK Theater under the conditions mentioned in Mr. Binnerts' note of 10 August, and I recommend that, if permission can be granted without jeopardizing the position of the Commanding General, that the necessary authority be granted.

J. J.

Incl.
UN Telephone Directory

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

10 August 1948

To: Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge,
Commanding General,
United States Army Forces in Korea

through: United Nations Liaison Officer

from: Coert Binnerts,
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

The United Nations Secretariat requests the Commission of the United States Army Forces in Korea to extend to the Korean staff members of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, the privilege of accompanying members of the various delegations and the secretariat to the USAFIK theatre.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 July 1948

UNITED NATIONS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

INFORMATION - U.N. Lobby WASHINGTON 401

		OFFICE DUK RM	OFFICE SOO TEL	BILLET	BILLET RM	BILLET TEL
ALLARD, Magdeleine	- Sec'y Typist	4	356	Kookje	406	140
BALINSKI, Anthony	- Precis-Writer	5	435	"	304	140
BINNERTS, Coert	- Principal Secretary	4	356	"	310	472 J
BLOKH, Alexandre	- Interpreter	5	435	"	402	140
CHU, Hung-Ti	- Assistant Sec'y ...	3	39	"	312	310
COPPÉE, Colette	- Sec'y Typist	3	39	"	303	140
FAURÉ, Christiane	- Sec'y Typist	2	187	"	401	140
JAMIESON, Arthur B.	- Alternate AUSTRALIA	1	293	"	208	322
HURH, Hyun	- Interpreter	2	187	--	-	-
KATZ, Alfred F.	- Adm.-Fiscal Officer	2	187	Kookje	307	327 J
LEE, Chong-Dae	- Messenger	2	187	--	-	-
LEE, Unja	- Correspondent Sec'y	2	291	--	-	-
LIAO, Harry	- Interpreter	2	291	Kookje	202	140
LIU, Yu-Wan	- Delegate CHINA	1	293	Chinese Cons.	WASH.	297
LUNA, Rufino	- Delegate PHILIPPINES	1	293	Kookje	301	321 R
MAC FARLANE, Mabel	- Sec'y (Canadian Del)	-	-	"	403	140
MICHAUX, Irene	- Sec'y (French Del.)	-	-	Chosun	Chosun	
PATTERSON, George	- Delegate CANADA	1	293	Kookje	212	409
PAUL-BONCOUR, Jean	- Delegate FRANCE	1	293	Chosun	Chosun	
SINGH, Bahadur	- Delegate INDIA	1	293	Kookje	201	327 R
SSUTU, T.	- Alternate Del. CHINA	1	293	"	308	472 R
VALIE, Miguel	- Delegate EL SALVADOR	1	293	"	302	321 J
VILLALVA, Custodio	- Advisor PHILIPPINES	1	293	"	306	140
WANG, Gung-Hsing	- Second Alternate Del. CHINA	1	293	"	207	322
Corporal SEITZ, Mimeograph operator		10	288	--	-	-

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK
(Prostov Census)
(Population + Refugees)

13-B

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

21 November 1947

This draft is subject to the following revisions

Para. 9 d, Estimates of repatriation into North Korea from South Korea: More exact data is to be supplied by various agencies of USAMGIK.

Para. 11, Current population of SouthKorea: The returns from the September 1947 census are not yet available. Exact data is expected from the Census Bureau, USAMGIK, in two or three weeks.

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POPULATION OF NORTH KOREA

I - INTRODUCTION:

1. Security regarding population data.

The actual population of North Korea is evidently a closely guarded secret of both the People's Committee and the Soviet Command. The reasons for such secrecy are not hard to guess. In Soviet practice - which in all probability is faithfully copied by the North Korean People's Committees - much attention is paid to safeguarding the security of economic and demographic data. Publication of most types of statistics, except those specially edited for propaganda purposes, has been discontinued in Russia since 1939. Further restrictions were more recently imposed on the Soviets in the two decrees of 8 June 1947. These decrees placed all sorts of economic information regarding the U.S.S.R., and specifically "composition, extent, conditions, distribution and destination of human reserves subject to mobilization" in the category of state secrets, and provided exceptionally heavy penalties for divulging such data. An added incentive, in the case of North Korea, derives from the fact that for suppressing population data little favorable publicity could accrue to either the Soviet occupation authorities or to the People's Committee from the publication of such embarrassing facts as, for instance, the number of refugees fleeing the "red paradise" in North Korea. That such is the case was well demonstrated by the anxiety displayed by a Soviet Delegate to the Joint Commission, when the population increase in South Korea due to the influx of refugees from the North was mentioned by an American delegate in a subcommission. The Soviet

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Delegate, Tounkin, visibly perturbed, denied that there was any such a large flow of refugees. Hardly through a coincidence, the boundary control was tightened by the Soviets during the following week, and the Soviet-controlled press and radio of North Korea started publicizing the presence and the dire condition of refugees from the "imperialistically controlled South."

It is evident that at the present stage of international negotiations regarding Korea, it would be disadvantageous for the Soviets to admit that the population is less than could be ordinarily expected - largely with the view to upholding the claim to as large as possible a share of Korean population, against the possibility of any international arrangement which might lead to proportionate representation of the two Koreas in some All-Korean body.

2. Censuses of North Korea.

Although it is known that an extensive economic and agricultural census, covering also man-power resources, had been taken by the People's Committees in February-March 1946, and at least three semi-annual censuses of population had been taken since that date, no data have been - or are likely to be - published. For all practical purposes, the last dependable figures for North Korea are those of the Japanese census of 1 May 1944, but even for that date it is difficult to establish completely accurate estimates of the population of North Korea's share of provinces split by 38° N. Lat. line. The present study is based principally on this census, adjusted for various known factors.

3. Population changes since 1944.

In estimating the current population of North Korea, further difficulties are encountered. Although it is well known that the population of North Korea had sustained many changes since 1944, first by an influx of refugees from Manchuria, later by a much

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greater outflow of both Manchurian and North Korean refugees into South Korea and of contract laborers into Siberia, the exact figures are lacking and have to be estimated from incomplete or inaccurate records. Additionally, the population as a whole had changed as a result of the natural increase for three and a half years which, in the case of Korea, compounds to between 6 and 7 per cent of the total population involved.

Although several estimates of North Korean population are at hand, most of them are either obsolete or based on insufficiently complete data. The most recent estimate by the Soviets has been included in a statement made in the Joint Commission by the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation in August 1947. According to this statement, made in answer to an American criticism of the Soviet position, North Korea had a population of 11,000,000 - a very high figure, arousnig considerable doubt both as to its accuracy and as to the motives which prompted its being revealed at that particular time.

4. Degree of accuracy of the present study.

Notwithstanding the secretiveness of the Soviets and the difficulties mentioned above, the population of Korea can be estimated fairly closely from the available data, and probably within less than a half million of the correct total. The possible extent of such factors as the movement of population into Northern Korea would be for instance limited by the known totals of Koreans residing outside of Korea at the time of the last census, and the number of Koreans residing abroad at the present time. Within the short period of time elapsing since the last census, it is very unlikely that such demographic trends as excess of births over deaths could have changed to any material degree, and can be assumed to be correct to within a farction of the

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population involved in the increase. The limitations of accuracy of the 1944 census, inherent in the presence in Japan of large numbers of Koreans drafted for war labor services, do not apply to North Korea where no such draft took place owing to the presence of local war industry. By the same token, underregistration (deliberate avoidance of census takers in order to escape labor draft) though evidently widely practised in the South, was less likely to occur in the North, where the population was already working in the war industries, and had been systematically exempt from manpower levies.

5. Present Study.

The present study is an attempt to examine critically all available data in order

(a) to arrive at a maximum and a minimum estimate of the present population of Northern Korea; and

(b) to publish, for the information of those concerned, the available data regarding the distribution of population by provinces and smaller subdivisions, as well as recent administrative changes affecting this distribution.

The southern boundary accepted is that determined by the survey of the 38° parallel completed in April 1947. The international boundaries are assumed to be identical with those in effect prior to Japanese surrender. The data are as a rule computed to 1 November 1947.

II - CURRENT ESTIMATE OF TOTAL POPULATION.

6. Japanese Census of 1944.

In order to estimate the last known population of seven provinces of North Korea, three of which are divided by 38° parallel, the Korean population of these provinces was determined from the original census sheets of 1 May 1944 emergency

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census, on file with the Bureau of Vital Statistics, USAMGIK. The population of divided provinces North of 38° parallel was estimated by scrutinizing every township bisected by the demarcation line between the two zones 1/as shown on the official survey map of 38° parallel (April 1947) on file with the XXIV Corps G-3, and by comparing the geographical data with the figures available from the September 1946 census of Southern Korea. The procedure followed in the case of each individual township (myun) is explained in footnotes to table X in the Appendix. The estimated partial population of divided townships was added to the population of townships known to be wholly north of 38° line, resulting in the totals shown on Table I. It will be noted that the total figure shown is 65,712 less than the total for the same date which can be computed from the South Korean estimates made by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, USAMGIK, in its September 1946 census; and 15,504 less than the total assumed by the Labor Bureau, USAMGIK, in its study of Korean labor force in August 1946. In either case, the deviation is less than 1% of the total population involved, and is probably illustrative of the degree of accuracy which it is possible to expect in the absence of more precise data.

TABLE I KOREAN POPULATION OF KOREA NORTH OF 38° LINE*

Province	May 1944 Census
Pyongan Namdo	1,766,508
Pyongan Pukto	1,825,609
Hamgyong Namdo	1,938,704
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039,464
Hwanghae Do**	1,615,355
Kyonggi Do**	136,902
Kangwando**	832,810
Total	9,155,352

*Not adjusted for intra-zonal changes in administrative boundaries subsequent to the Japanese surrender.

**Estimated.

1/ Estimated 34 townships with a total population of 280,000 Koreans.

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7. Natural Increase.

Korean vital statistics for the past 20 years show slight variation in the average annual ratesof increase (excess of births over deaths): 1.57% in 1925 - 1930; 1.75% in 1930-1935; 1.25% in 1935-1940; 1.7% in 1940-1944. Several authorities on Korean population trends imply that the official demographic indices on Korea published by the Japanese are based on imcomplete registration of vital statistics and on censuses charact rized by typical underrenumeration. Thus Taeuber of the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, concludes from the extremely rapid increase of Koreans since 1930 (if one takes into consideration Korean emigration into Manchuria and Japan) that the "rate of natural increase of the Korean population of prewar Korea was between 2.0% and 2.5% per year."1/

The natural increase rate of 2.6% is cited by Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian.2/ Grajdanzev accepts 1.8 - 1.9% per year average since the annexation.3/ Current registration of vital statistics for South Korea indicate for 1946, 1.9% rate for the city of Seoul (where the registration of vital statistics was relatively complete) though the smaller percentages were indicated for South Korean provinces (where the registration was relatively less complete, and there was ground for belief that higher rates of natural increase could be expected.)

In order to project the expected population of North Korea to 1 November 1947 solely on the basis of natural increase, two different rates were taken for the purposes of this study: A 1.7% low (adopted as a standard for the South Korean population by USAMGIK Bureau of Vital Statistics on the basis of 1940 - 1944 census increases); and a 2.0% high (believed to be more consistent with the true population trends in Korea on the basis of

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1/ I.B.Taeuber, "The Population Potential of Post War Korea," Far Eastern Quarterly, V(1946) p.298

2/ Cited in "The Culture of Korea" (Korean-American Cultural Assn., 1946). The figures are based on T.J.Le Blanc,"Some Phases of Human Biology in Korea," Human Biology III (1931), 322-341.

3/ A.J.Grajdanzev, Modern Korea (N.Y.,Institute of Pacific Relations, 1944) p. 73.

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observed population increases). It must be noted that neither of the totals obtained (Table II) is adjusted to the possible effect of migrations into or out of the area.

TABLE II KOREAN POPULATION OF KOREA NORTH OF 38° LINE PROJECTED TO 1 NOVEMBER 1947 ON THE BASIS OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL NATURAL INCREASE OF 1.7% AND 2.0% RESPECTIVELY

Province	Estimated Total Population	
	1.7% Increase	2.0% Increase
Pyongan Namdo	1,873,934	1,893,379
Pyongan Pukto	1,936,629	1,956,723
Hamgyong Namdo	2,056,602	2,077,942
Hamgyong Pukto	1,102,677	1,114,118
Kwanghae Do	1,713,590	1,731,369
Kyonggi Do	145,227	146,735
Kangwando	283,456	292,622
Total	9,712,185	9,812,888

It is obvious that the expected increment of between 557,000 and 657,000 since 1944 is predicated on assumed natural increases halfway between the 1.25% low of 1935-1940 and the 2.5% high postulated as possible by competent specialists quoted above. If either a lower or a higher rate were actually the case between 1944 and 1947, respectively lower or higher totals would result ranging from 9,562,385 (1.25% increase) to 9,962,554 (2.5% increase).

5. Effects of Migration.

Although it is generally recognized that the largest factor in changing the expected population of North Korea since the liberation was the large scale exodus of refugees into the American zone, there is much uncertainty regarding the actual totals involved in this migration. The official total number recorded by the U. S. Authorities upon refugees entering the U. S. zone from the Soviet zone between August 1945 and 26 October 1947 is 846,477 individuals as of the last date (Table IV).

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TABLE IV NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL, AUG. 15, 1945, TO 26 OCTOBER 1947, COUNTED BY U. S. ARMY

Year:		
	1945.....	529,301
	1946.....	185,541
	1947.....	131,635
	Total	846,477

It should be noted, however, that this figure consists of two elements: 444,792 refugees actually counted by U. S. tactical troops from 1 December 1945 to 25 October 1947; and estimated total of 401,685 refugees between 15 August - 30 November 1945, based on various reports and computations and agreed to as the correct total on 20 April 1946 in a conference of XXIV Corps and USAMGIK officers charged with making the estimate. This latter figure is accepted as correct for the purposes of the present study, though it is realized that it represents an arbitrary average among several qualified estimates.

In addition to the overland refugees recorded by the U. S. Authorities, a large unknown number entered without being examined at the road blocks or in refugee camps. The uncertainty regarding the actual number of refugees from North Korea derives largely from two factors:

(1) The presence of this large uncounted mass of refugees, and (2) Distribution of refugees by areas of origin (North Korea in contradistinction to Manchuria and China).
Both factors have to be weighed if one is to arrive at some reasonable basis for determing the number of North Koreans who left for South Korea.

a. Refugees unaccounted for and total number of refugees in South Korea:

An actual number of refugees much greater than that recorded by the American Authorities is clearly indicated by the fact that between two censuses, May 1944-September 1946, the population of South Korea increased by 3,490,160 persons, whereas the expected

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natural increase during the same period could not have exceeded 700,000 and the total increase by recorded migration and repatriation was approximately 2,200,000. The balance, approximately 590,000 represents increment by several factors, but must be largely attributed to unrecorded immigration through September 1946.

Together with the illegal refugees between October 1946 and November 1947 (minimum 35,000 or 25% of those recorded; maximum, 135,000 or 100% of those recorded) the possible maximum number of unrecorded overland refugees, 625,000 between 1945 and November 1947 is suggested. Allowing for various factors tending to diminish this figure, such as the probable under-enumeration in the 1944 census, repatriation of Koreans into Korea prior to 15 August 1945, and a smaller number of unrecorded refugees between October 1946 - November 1947, than that accepted as the maximum, it is believed that the actual number is closer to 500,000, which is taken to be a reasonable minimum estimate.

Summarizing the above data, we get the following estimated total for refugees crossing the 38° parallel into South Korea (Table V).

TABLE V ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL 15 AUGUST 1945 - 26 OCTOBER 1947.

	Minimum	Maximum
Refugees processed by U.S. Army Authorities..	846,477	846,477
Estimated other refugees (illegal and unrecorded)..	500,000	625,000
Total	1,346,477	1,471,477

b. Refugees from North Korea in the total number of refugees coming overland into South Korea.

The crucial factor in determining the human loss of North Korea to South Korea is the total number of Koreans permanently resident in North Korea at the time of the liberation who came

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to South Korea subsequent to the liberation. The latest total available is of October 1947:

TABLE VI NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL PROCESSED BY U.S. AUTHORITIES, 15 AUGUST 1945 - 26 OCTOBER 1947, BY AREA OF ORIGIN

Area of Origin	Number	Percent of Total
China	13,474	1.6
Manchuria	304,299	36.0
North Korea	528,704	62.4
Total	846,477	100.0

It must be noted, however, that this distribution is, in fact, a rough estimate, because of uncertainty regarding the area of origin of the estimated 401,015 refugees arriving prior to December 1945. The distribution by area of origin for this group was determined only on 15 September (October?) 1946 by agreement among American agencies concerned, on the basis of the available breakdown by point of origin of refugees arriving between December 1945 and September (October?) 1946. Since it is currently asserted by USAMGIK Office of Foreign Affairs that refugees from Manchuria were "predominant" during that 3½ month period[1] and because of the very large number involved[2], it is reasonable to assume that the actual proportion of the Manchurian

1/ USGFAF, 25 October 1947.

2/ A very high total, 520,000 Koreans from Manchuria returning to South Korea "in the fall of 1945," was accepted by USAMGIK Foreign Affairs Section early in 1946 - U. S. Army Reports, Korea, September 1945 to 31 December 1945 (Seoul, 1946) p.12. A similar total 529,301 for August-December 1945, predominantly Manchurian, is still accepted by USAMGIK (USGFAF, 25 October 1947). Nevertheless, it is known from actual refugee registration that during December 1945, the refugees were almost equally divided, up to the point of origin, between Northern Korea(36,140) and Manchuria (35,256) with a few from China (2,785) (Lane,p.31)-and also, that large scale movement of North Koreans began actually in mid-October upon the assumption of power by Communists in the People's Committee.

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refugees in the 1945-1947 total may be closer to 50% instead of the 36% indicated in Table VI.

Assuming, for lack of any other estimated breakdown, that the officially published figures are correct, and applying the distribution percentages quoted above to the estimated total number of refugees in South Korea (See Table V), we obtain the following result (Table VII):

TABLE VII MINIMUM & MAXIMUM ESTIMATES OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL, BY AREA OF ORIGIN, 1945 - NOVEMBER 1947 (in 1000)

Area of Origin	Minimum	Maximum	Percent
China	21.5	23.5	1.6
Manchuria	484.7	529.8	36.0
North Korea	840.3	918.2	62.4
Total	1,346.5	1,471.5	100.0

It will be remembered that the minimum and maximum estimates for refugees from North Korea, 840,300 and 918,200 respectively, are based on the assumption that the refugees from Manchuria accounted for about 36% of the total. Should a higher percentage be allowed in the case of Manchurian refugees, respectively lower totals for North Korea would be obtained; if the refugees from Manchuria accounted for as much as 50% of the total, the respective minimum and maximum estimates for refugees from North Korea proper would range from 651,700 to 712,200.

c. Estimated population of North Korea exclusive of immigration into the Soviet Zone.

On the basis of the estimated minimum and maximum population of North Korea (see para 5) the current total can be obtained, unadjusted as to a possible number of immigrants into North Korea, by subtracting the totals from para 5b above (Table VIII):

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TABLE VIII ESTIMATED KOREAN POPULATION OF KOREA NORTH OF 38° LINE, NOVEMBER 1947, EXCLUSIVE OF IMMIGRATION (In 1000's)

Estimated Components		Minimum	Maximum
Population by natural increase		9,712.1	9,812.9
Outgoing refugees:	LOW	-	840.3
	HIGH	918.2	-
Difference (estimated): Population	LOW	8,793.9	-
	HIGH	-	8,972.6

In order to indicate the highest possible population of North Korea, exclusive of immigration into the area, we can adopt the highest credible rate for natural increase (2.5% per year) and the lowest number of emigrants (651,700). Under the conditions indicated, a conceivable maximum total of 9,340,900 would be obtained.

A mention may be made of possible migration of Koreans from North Korea into Russia. Persistent reports indicate a large-scale recruitment of Koreans from North Korea for work in Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and other areas of the Soviet Far East. Because of the rapid or shortages in Russia it can be assumed that at least some of these contract laborers would stay permanently - or would be forced to stay - in various peripheral areas of the Soviet Union, and particularly in Sakhalin. According to a recent estimate by the Korea Economic Mission, Department of State "There has been a heavy movement of Koreans into Soviet Far Eastern areas since the end of the war, which has exceeded by at least 40,000 the movement of Soviet Koreans into Northern Korea."3/

d. Immigration into Northern Korea.

The total picture of Korean population of North Korea would be incomplete without taking into account the increases of population by repatriation of Koreans directly into Northern Korea. The major sources for this movement of population are Manchuria

3/ The Economic Potention of An Independent Korea, June 1947, p.52.

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and China, Japan, and Siberia. Additionally, claims have been made by Soviet sources of a flow of refugees into Northern Korea from Southern Korea.

Only fragmentary and highly conjectural information is available, which is presented below.

Manchuria and China

An estimate of June 1947 places the total number of refugees from China (mainly from Manchuria) in North Korea at 125,000.4/ Another estimate, by the Korean Immigrant Society in Mukden, places the total number of Korean repatriates from Manchuria to Korea at about 800,000 as of August 1947.5/ Although this is a very high estimate (since at least 1,000,000 Koreans are known to be still in Manchuria, and the total never exceeded 1,500,000[6]), it can be used in comparison with the South Korean data. Since it is estimated that between 485,000 and 530,000 refugees from Manchuria entered South Korea prior to November 1947, (though a higher number, 735,000 is conceivable) North Korea's share would range between 270,000 and 315,000, with a possible low of 65,000. The indications are that the truth is somewhere between the two extremes, probably higher than the June estimate of 125,000, but hardly more than 150,000.

In addition to the repatriates proper, it is believed that a few thousand Korean Communist troops had come to North Korea from the Communist controlled areas of China. The total number of Koreans in Yenan had been variously estimated at between 7000 and

4/ The Economic Potential of an Independent Korea, June 1947, p.52.

5/ Interview with Lee, He Chol, Chairman of the K.I.S. in Mukden, 5 November 1947.

6/ JANIS estimate, 1,475,000 in 1944 (Jan's 75, X-4).

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10,000 and there were additional Korean Communist troops in Manchuria. The grand total in North Korea of Koreans from China and Manchuria combined is probably less than 200,000, and may be as low as 150,000.

Japan

A very small number of Korean residents in Japan have been repatriated directly to North Korea. The totals reported as of 1 November 1947:

ROAR sources 351

Japanese sources 340

Additionally, small numbers of Koreans repatriated from Japan to South Korea may have proceeded to North Korea by land. No estimates for this movement are available, but it is unlikely that the grand total of repatriates from Japan exceeds 1000.

Siberia

The presence of a small number of Koreans from the USSR, who usually retain Soviet citizenship, has been reported at various times. No quantitative estimates are available at this time, but it is doubted that the total exceeds 2-3,000.

South Korea

In the course of a recent propaganda diatribe directed against the American occupation of Korea and superintended by Anna Louise Strong, the claim was made that the refugees from South Korea to North Korea averaged 1,500 (error for 15,000?) for a year prior to October 1947. According to the same "authority," quoting figures furnished by the Labor Department of the North Korean People's Committee, the total was 2,000,000 (error for 200,000?) to that date.1/

No data is available in South Korea to support this claim, and no such heavy outflow of population is indicated in any intelligence reports from tactical forces guarding the 38° parallel.

1/ AP Dispatch London, 17 October 1947;
Pyongyang Radio, 21 October 1947

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It is believed, however, that a certain number of Korean Communists and co-thinkers left South Korea during the months immediately following the Taegu (October 1946) riots to avoid arrests; and that a number of radical profes ors and students fled to North Korea as a result of school disturbances in 1946-1947; It is doubted that the total of both groups exceeds 10,000.

Since the population of South Korea has increased from 19,300,000 in September 1946 to over 20,000,000 in September 1947, it is highly unlikely that any large number of people has left the American zone during the past year.

Total estimates

Summarizing the fragmentary data and estimates given above, the following distribution is obtained (Table IX):

TABLE IX

Estimated number of repatriates and refugees to North Korea, 1945-1947

Area of origin	Minimum	Maximum
Manchuria & China	125,000	200,000
Japan	350	1,000
Siberia	2,000	3,000
South Korea	--	10,000
Total	127,350	214,000

A greater maximum will be evidently obtained if we accept the Soviet claim of 200,000 South Korean refugees. The total in such a case will range between 317,350-404,000 respectively for the minimum and maximum estimate.

9. Summary total

Summarizing the data presented in Section A above, we can obtain the following set of figures representing the minimum and maximum estimates for the total number of Koreans in North Korea (Tabel X):

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TABLE X

Estimated Korean population of Korea north of 38° line adjusted for estimated migrations(in 1000s)

Estimated components	Minimum	Maximum
Population less refugees to South Korea	8,793.9	8,972.6
Repatriates and refugees to North Korea	127.4	214.0
Total	8,921.3	9,186.6

A greater Maximum will be obtained if we allow the Soviet claim as to the number of South Korean refugees. The total for North Korea would then reach approximately 9,370,600 individuals--over 1,600,000 short of the 11,000,000 figure quoted by General Shtikov in the Joint Commission. The total of 11,000,000 could only be reached if we assumed that every one of 1,000,000 Koreans remaining in Manchuria and 200,000 Koreans in Siberia had moved to North Korea -- obviously an untenable assumption.

Neither can the total be justified if we take into account the entire foreign population of Northern Korea including the Soviet troops. The foreign population of North Korea (excluding the Japanese) consisted of some 60,000 foreigners, largely Chinese, as in the census of 1944. At the time of the liberation, the Chinese (collaborationist) Consul in Seoul estimated that the number has decreased to about 2,500. According to SCAP data, exactly 1,646 unrepatriated Japanese remained in North Korea as of 3 October and a small additional number may have come from Manchuria. There were in addition to above less than a hundred Japanese wives and children -- and a comparable number of White Russians (including Tartars). Russian occupation troops never amounted to more than 300,000 -- and total at present possible 1/3 of that number. By no stretch of imagination would it be possible to raise the North Korean total even to as much as 10,000,000.

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10. Addendum

Unbeknown to themselves, the People's Committees have published a plausible estimate of North Korean population as of October 1946, which can serve as a check on above estimates. This is contained in the totals of registered voters published in North Korean press. According to this data, 4,516,120 electors registered for the local elections in North Korea as of October 13, 1946.1/ In addition, 4287 individuals were deprived of the right to vote for various causes.2/ The total of 4,520,407 individuals in the above two categories may be assumed to have included virtually every person of the voting age (20 and over) in North Korea. In all probability, refugees and repatriates were included in the above figure, because in the first place, the authorities were anxious to secure as large a vote as possible; and, in the second place, because no residence requirements had been set down in the election law. The total population of North Korea as of October 1946 can be roughly estimated by applying age distribution data to the known number of voters. Since it is known from the census of May 1944, that individuals under 20 years of age accounted for 52.6 percent of population in Korea, and since there are no reasons to think that this ratio had materially changed, the total population represented by the voters can be estimated at 9,536,724.

A lower total--approximately 9,040,000--will result if it is assumed that the election law specified not the chronological age (adopted in American practice) but the traditional Korean age reckoning, according to which a person is considered to be one year of age when born, and two years old on the New Year' day following his birth. Since the actual voting age can be then assumed to be 18½ instead of 20, the number of voters will constitute an even 50% of the population.

1/ Chosun Sinmoon, November 14, 1946

2/ General Shtikov, in 48th meeting of the Joint Commission, 29 July 1947.

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11. Note

As no complete returns are available at this time, of the September 1947 census, no estimate is given. A preliminary estimate, however, has been included in the summary as follows:

On the assumption of an expected South Korean population ranging between 20,270,000 and 20,360,000 as of November 1947, it is concluded that the ratio of North Korean population to the total Korean population of Korea ranges between 30.4 and 31 per cent, with a possible high of 31.3 per cent under the assumption of migration from South to North Korea claimed by the Soviets.

12. Appendix

Population by administrative divisions.

Note:

a. The last available figures for North Korean population by smaller administrative divisions is from the Japanese census of 1944. This data are shown on Table XII, below, without having been adjusted for administrative changes occuring since the Japanese surrender.

b. The known changes in administrative boundaries included the transfer of jurisdiction over the northern part of Kyonggido to Whanghaedo and Kangwondo respectively (Changdon and Kaepung guns to the former; Pochon and Yonchon guns to the latter); and transfer of Munchon (including Toywon) and Ambyon guns and the municipality of Wonsan from Hamgyong Namdo to Kangwondo. The effect on the distribution of Korean population as of 1944 census is shown on Table XI. Additionally it is believed that the municipality of Pyongyang had been raised to the status of a province, but no adjustment had been made in the population of Pyongyang Namdo because of the lack of more specific information.

c. No attempt had been made to determine or record minor adjustments in the administrative boundaries at themyun and gun levels.

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d. It is to be noted that the current intra-zonal distribution of population by provinces has undergone considerable change, and relative percentages from Table XI are no longer applicable. The refugee outflow is believed to have been much heavier from the two northeast rn provinces and the two (formerly three) southernmost provinces; in addition there was considerable rural-urban migration with larger cities like Pyongyang and Wonsan showing very extensive growth at the expense of the rural areas.

TABLE XI

Estimated Korean population of Korea North of 38° parallel as of 1944 census adjusted For subsequent changes in administrative boundaries

Pyongan Namdo	1,766,508
Pyongan Pukto	1,125,609
Hamgyong Namdo	1,635,621
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039,464
Hwanghae Do	1,665,109
Kangwon Do	1,222,961
Total	9,155,352

13. Summary

a. Introduction (para. 1-5) Although the actual population of North Korea is a closely guarded secret, the Soviet Delegation in the Joint Commission has claimed a total population of 11,000,000 as of 1947. This estimate is questioned. Methods of arriving at a current estimate are discussed, and probable degree of accuracy of such an estimate is indicated.

b. Current estimates of total population.

6 - The number of Koreans in North Korea is estimated as of 1 May 1944 on the basis of an emergency census taken by the Japanese. The estimate is 9,155,352 Koreans (Table 1).

7 - The expected population as of November 1947 is estimated by increasing the above totals by assumed annual natural increases of 1.7% and 2.0% for a three and one-half

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year period (1 May 1946- 1 November 1947). The respective minimum and maximum estimates range from 2,712,000 to 9,813,000 (Table II).

8 - The effect of migrations is examined. It is found: (a) that of 846,477 refugees crossing the 38th parallel into South Korea since 1945 and counted by U. S. authorities, 62.4% or 528,7[illegible]4 were from North Korea (Table VI); (b) that judging by the South Korean Census of September 1946, between 500,000 and 625,000 refugees crossed the 38th parallel illegally or without having been counted by U. S. authorities. On the basis of the above figures, the total number of refugees from North Korea proper is estimated at between 840,300 and 918,200 (Table VII), with a possible minimum of 651,000 (if a larger proportion be accepted of refugees from Manchuria, as currently claimed by USAMGIK); (c) from the foregoing, the Korean population of North Korea, exclusive of repatriation or immigration into North Korea, is estimated at between 8,7[illegible],900 and [illegible],972,600 (Table VIII), with a possible maximum of 9,340,900; (d) estimates of repatriation and immigration into North Korea from all sources are examined, and the total is estimated at between 127,350 and 214,000 (Table IX), with a maximum of 404,000 if Soviet claims of a large-scale movement from South Korea are believed.

9 - TOTALS. From the various estimates in para. 7 and [illegible], the Korean population of North Korea, adjusted for natural increase and migrations, is estimated at between [illegible],971,300 and 9,180,600 (Table X), with an absolute maximum of 9,376,600, if the Soviet claims regarding migrations be accepted. It is pointed out that the total of 11,000,000 (see para. 1) cannot be justified even if all of the following were included: total foreign population in North Korea; Soviet occupation forces; the entire Korean population of Manchuria and Siberia.

10 - A check on the estimated total population of North Korea above is found from the published number of voters who had registered for the November 1946 elections. On the basis of the known age distribution for Korea, the total population represented by voters is computed at 9,536,724 (assuming that Occidental age-reckoning was used in establishing voting age); and 9,040,000 (assuming that traditional Korean age-reckoning was followed).

11 - On the assumption of an expected South Korean population ranging between 20,270,000 and 20,360,000 as of November 1947, it is concluded that the ratio of North Korean population to the total Korean population of Korea ranges between 30.4 and 31 per cent, with a possible high of 31.3 per cent under the assumption of migration from South to North Korea claimed by the Soviets.

12- In Appendix (Table XII), the original data from the 1944 Census are presented for major administrative subdivisions. In the case of units divided by the 38th parallel, estimates--with justification--are given for the partial population, north of the line, of every township traversed by the parallel.

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C O P Y

November 24, 1947

Subject: Request for a census of population in South Korea

To : Military Governor

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

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

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

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

/s/ Yun, Ki Sup

Yun, Ki Sup
Chairman of
the Central Election Committee

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Table XII

POPULATION OF NORTH KOREA BY ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS, 1944 CENSUS
(Koreans only)

A. Provinces Wholly North of 38° North Latitude

P'yongan Namdo	Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	1,766,508

Cities (Bu)

1.	P'yongyang	306,533
2.	Chinnamp'o	73,059

Counties (Gun)

1.	Taedong		161,532
	Myon:		
		Ch'ongyong	12,051
		Yulli	9,199
		Yongyon	13,258
		Namgot	17,867
		Kopyong	11,916
		Taebo	10,329
		Namhyongjesan	12,966
		Yongsan	9,539
		Kumje	11,429
		Chaekyongi	10,144
		Kunsan	10,723
		Yongak	6,683
		Sijok	10,409
		Rimwon	15,019
2.	Sunch'on		124,254
	Myon:		
		Sunch'on (Up)	19,755
		Sonso	8,168
		Sinch'ang	26,173
		Unsan	16,191
		Hut'an	8,655
		Sain	7,878
		Chasan	18,823
		Naenam	10,241
		Pukch'ang	8,370
3.	Maengsan		49,961
	Myon:		
		Maengsan	5,197
		Chidok	6,433
		Kalchon	5,945
		Dong ‡‡	4,180
		Wonnam	6,485
		Hakch'on	3,833
		pongin	7,488
		Okch'on	10,400
4.	Yangdok		52,216
	Myon:		
		Yangdok (Up)	14,871
		S'angyong	6,047
		Hwach'on	4,767
		Okang	7,064
		Onch'on	9,665
		Tongyang	4,437
		Taeyun	5,365

‡‡ Note: When a place name has only one syllable, the Koreans attach "Myon" or "Up" as the case may be.

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Table X continued
P'yongan Namdo

		Grid Ref.
5. Songch'on	103,027	
Myon:		
Songch'on	8,970	
Kuryong	6,101	
Sungin	15,777	
Taegok	5,058	
Samhung	4,843	
Nungchung	9,472	
T'ongson	9,796	
Yongch'on	9,799	
Samdok	8,937	
S'angyong	7,396	
Saga	10,011	
Taegu	6,867	
6. Kangdong	78,379	
Myon:		
Kangdong	12,654	
Samdung	21,963	
Sungho (Up)	16,930	
Wot'an	10,402	
Koch'on	7,328	
Pongjin	9,102	
7. Chunghwa	96,188	
Myon:		
Chunghwa	14,818	
Tongdu	7,748	
P'ungdong	9,896	
Susan	4,690	
Sangwon	9,098	
Ch'ongok	6,431	
Kandong	7,472	
Sinhung	6,819	
Haeap	11,262	
Yangjong	9,354	
Tangjong	8,600	
8. Yonggang	133,007	
Myon:		
Yonggang	8,092	
Chiun	11,859	
Osin	16,421	
Tami	11,597	
Yanggok	9,186	
Samhwa	6,672	
Hwadae	9,007	
Sinnyong	6,438	
Kumgok	11,068	
Kwisong	16,778	
Haeun	11,119	
Sohwa	7,329	
Yongwol	7,441	
9. Kangso	141,872	
Myon:		
Kangso	12,118	
Tongjin	15,796	
Naech'a	7,579	
Ch'ori	10,967	
P'orim	8,868	

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Table X continued
P'yongan Namdo

		Grid Ref.
Kangso (Gun) continued		
Songam	12,092	
Susan	6,819	
Hamjong	11,809	
Sinjong	11,066	
Chungsan	12,931	
Choksong	6,701	
Songdae	10,301	
Pansok	6,229	
S'angyong	8,596	
10. P'yongwon	153,571	
Myon:		
P'yongwon	13,702	
Kongdok	10,207	
Tongam	14,353	
Sunan	13,812	
Yanghwa	6,159	
Toksan	8,020	
Hanch'on	11,389	
Ch'ongsan	7,086	
Noji	6,658	
Yongho	14,079	
Haeso	6,935	
Sohae	6,103	
Komsan	7,012	
Choun	7,694	
Sukch'on	12,060	
Tongsong	8,302	
11. Anju	107,116	
Myon:		
Anju (Up)	21,291	
Tong	8,907	
Ungok	9,410	
Taeni	11,857	
Yonghwa	10,216	
Ipsok	17,208	
Yonho	12,099	
Sinanju	16,128	
12. Kaech'on	76,608	
Myon:		
Kaech'on (Up)	17,862	
Chungso	10,047	
Chungnam	9,819	
Pongdong	5,130	
Choyang	14,855	
Puk	18,895	
13. Tokch'on	54,612	
Myon:		
Songyang	6,403	
Tokch'on	15,631	
Chamdo	6,305	
Ilha	12,305	
P'ungdok	9,132	
Chamsang	4,336	

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Table X continued

			Grid Ref.
14. Yongwon		54,573	
Myon:			
	T'aeguk	6,640	
	Onhwa	3,892	
	Taehung	6,921	
	Songyong	3,875	
	Yongnak	5,732	
	Yongwon	12,042	
	Sinsong	5,745	
	Sobaek	6,139	
	Tokhwa	3,587	
P'yongan Pukto			
TOTAL:		1,825,609	
Cities (Bu)			
1. Sinuiju		97,561	
Counties (Gun)			
1. Uiju		150,648	
Myon:			
	Uiju (Up)	25,409	
	Wiwon	7,042	
	Kokwan	10,126	
	Wiwha	6,436	
	Kosong	8,619	
	Songjang	7,996	
	Sujin	10,669	
	Kasan	8,433	
	Kwangp'yong	17,808	
	Oksang	11,909	
	Koyongsak	11,494	
	Wolhwa	8,853	
	Pihyon	15,854	
2. Kusong		77,474	
Myon:			
	Kusong	10,929	
	Tongsan	5,455	
	Obong	6,964	
	Panghyon	9,673	
	Sosan	6,066	
	Nodong	6,634	
	Ihyon	8,335	
	Sagi	6,899	
	Kwanso	9,911	
	Ch'onma	6,608	
3. T'aech'on		55,077	
Myon:			
	T'aech'on	6,146	
	Sosong	4,819	
	So	7,591	
	Nam	6,284	
	Won	4,438	
	Changim	7,297	
	Tong	7,689	
	Kangdong	6,375	
	Kangso		

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Table X continued

P'yongan Pukto — Grid Ref.

4. Unsan	51,221
Myon:	
Pukchin (Up)	17,126
Unsan	9,426
Tongsin	6,284
Song	6,913
Wiyon	11,472
5. Huich'on	71,445
Myon:	
Huich'on (Up)	14,059
Tong	5,223
So	5,603
Nam	5,119
Puk	7,881
Chin	5,625
Changdong	8,296
Tongch'ang	6,757
Sinp'ung	12,882
6. Yongbyon	157,915
Myon:	
Yongbyon	11,517
Ori	12,751
Yonsan	9,249
Toksan	10,438
Sorim	11,257
P'alwon	13,733
Pongsan	10,929
Kosong	9,548
Namsinhyon	8,703
Namsong	10,286
T'aep'yong	8,056
Puksinhyon	9,179
Yongsan	23,513
Paengyong	8,756
7. Pakch'on	88,791
Myon:	
Tongnam	15,482
Pakch'on (Up)	16,893
Tokan	13,266
Yangga	16,137
Kasan	4,392
So	6,066
Yonge	6,853
Ch'ongyong	9,702
8. Chongju	161,936
Myon:	
Chongju (Up)	16,990
Koan	16,744
Kwanan	6,976
Anhung	7,270
Okch'on	7,876
Kalsan	18,357
Tokon	18,579
Namso	14,043
Imp'o	14,470
Kwaksan	9,176
Taejon	9,777
Kodok	11,030
Masan	10,648

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Table X continued
P'yongan Pukto

		Grid Ref.
9. Sonch'on	94,169	
Myon:		
Sonch'on (Up)	21,833	
T'aesan	6,574	
Kunsan	8,760	
Tong	7,214	
Nam	12,637	
Such'ong	7,284	
Sinbu	10,039	
Yongyon	10,364	
Simch'on	9,464	
10. Ch'olsan	80,606	
Myon:		
Ch'olsan	12,351	
Paekyang	17,991	
Puso	16,029	
Yohan	8,549	
Chom	14,799	
Sorim	10,887	
11. Yongch'on	150,839	
Myon:		
Yongamp'o (Up)	16,008	
Pura	19,970	
Oeha	11,431	
Oesang	17,241	
Naejung	14,155	
Tongsang	7,028	
Tongha	8,794	
Yanggwang	9,939	
Yangha	14,854	
Yangso	9,616	
Pukchung	19,126	
Sindo	2,677	
12. Sakju	57,683	
Myon:		
Sakju	13,107	
Kukok	14,071	
Namso	7,187	
Oenam	12,337	
Sup'ung	4,664	
Yangsan	6,317	
13. Ch'angsong	45,799	
Myon:		
Ch'angsong	17,519	
Sinch'ang	6,904	
Tongch'ang	9,608	
Taech'ang	4,523	
Ch'ongsan	7,245	
14. Pyoktong	53,771	
Myon:		
Pyoktong	11,354	
Obuk	5,206	
Unsi	12,338	
Kabyol	6,181	
Hakhoe	6,150	
Sungnam	5,202	
Songso	7,340	

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Table X continued

P'yongan Pukto — Grid Ref.

15. Ch'osan	78,464	
Myon:		
Ch'osan	17,771	
Tong	6,968	
Nam	8,551	
Ko	9,212	
P'ung	5,923	
Song	9,815	
Towon	5,901	
P'an	6,654	
Kang	7,669	
16. Wiwon	38,737	
Myon:		
Wiwon	9,978	
Pongsan	3,385	
Wisong	4,733	
Hwach'ang	4,423	
Taedok	4,571	
Sungjong	7,005	
Sot'ae	4,642	
17. Kanggye	200,286	
Myon:		
Kanggye (Up)	27,537	
Kokha	4,317	
Sijung	8,810	
Oroe	7,926	
Kosan	12,044	
Manp'o	20,158	
Oekwi	8,356	
Iso	6,205	
Chongso	6,131	
Chongnam	8,753	
Kongbuk	15,159	
P'yongbuk	8,946	
Songgan	14,487	
Chonch'on	14,281	
Hwakyong	13,932	
Ipkwan	12,085	
Yongim	11,159	
18. Chasong	68,800	
Myon:		
Chasong	9,992	
Ip'yong	12,450	
Samp'ung	14,921	
Chaha	6,308	
Changt'o	8,737	
Chunggang	16,392	
19. Huch'ang	44,387	
Myon:		
Huch'ang	11,822	
Tongsin	5,232	
Tonghung	9,852	
Namsin	9,950	
Ch'ilp'yong	7,531	

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Table X continued

Hamgyong Namdo	Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	1,938,704
Cities (Bu)	
1. Hamhung	99,432
2. Wonsan	97,265
Counties (Gun)	
1. Hamju	268,636
Myon:	
Hungnam (Up)	116,035
Chubuk	9,648
Kikok	6,269
Hakich'on	10,788
Sangkich'on	10,495
Hachoyang	6,311
Sangchoyang	6,976
Ch'onso	9,322
Ch'onwon	6,416
Chuso	8,577
Chuchi	14,684
Sondok	13,431
Yonp'o	7,325
Samp'yong	6,868
T'oejo	14,325
Tongch'on	9,608
Tuksan	11,558
2. Chongp'yong	83,380
Myon:	
Chongp'yong	16,550
Kwangdok	10,504
Changwon	8,338
Sinsang	15,124
Munsan	7,038
Kwirim	6,155
Chui	10,585
Kosan	9,086
3. Yonghung	145,565
Myon:	
Yonghung (Up)	17,881
Sunyong	12,250
Okki	10,048
Chinp'yong	12,346
Hodo	3,958
Konyong	8,084
Inhung	13,730
Tokhung	10,868
Changhung	9,562
Sonhung	16,783
Yodok	12,889
Hoengch'on	17,166
4. Kowon	66,358
Myon:	
Kowon (Up)	12,600
Sangsan	9,151
Kunnae	6,891
Sudong	9,483
Sankok	14,546
Un[illegible]	

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Table X continued

Hamgyong Namdo

		Grid Ref.
5. Munch'on	104,393	
Myon:		
Munch'on	11,746	
Myonggu	14,079	
Ch'onnae (Up)	17,613	
Unim	8,916	
Puksong	20,465	
Tokwon	12,431	
P'ungsang	8,348	
P'ungha	10,795	
6. Anbyon	101,424	
Myon:		
Anbyon	13,922	
Ando	10,290	
Paehwa	11,916	
Sogok	10,228	
Sokwangsa	17,867	
Sinkosan	27,799	
Sinmak	9,402	
7. Hongwon	107,503	
Myon:		
Hongwon (Up)	25,312	
Kyongun	14,256	
Yongwon	10,441	
Yongp'o	14,350	
Pohyon	10,526	
Unhak	13,780	
Samho	18,838	
8. Pukch'ong	207,241	
Myon:		
Pukch'ong (Up)	29,914	
Sinp'o	25,564	
Sinch'ang	21,660	
Sinbukch'ong	15,195	
Kosan	10,472	
Sokhu	15,940	
Yanghwa	11,893	
Huch'ang	8,226	
Kahoe	6,531	
Sangch'aso	11,167	
Hach'aso	8,290	
Toksong	12,135	
Songdae	12,932	
Ikok	17,322	
9. Iwon	58,608	
Myon:		
Soho (Up)	19,727	
Iwon	10,871	
Tong	19,546	
Namsong	8,464	

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Table X continued
Hamgyong Namdo

		Grid Ref.
10. Tanch'on	157,588	
Myon:		
Tanch'on (Up)	31,555	
Pokkwi	10,920	
Hada	15,422	
Sinman	7,570	
Suha	29,261	
Ijung	14,868	
Kwangch'on	13,059	
Namduil	15,259	
Puktuil	19,674	
11. Sinhung	88,204	
Myon:		
Kap'yong	8,953	
Wonp'yong	10,231	
Sinhung	10,560	
Sokoch'on	5,477	
Yonggo	12,878	
Sangwonch'on	5,908	
Hawonch'on	6,742	
Tongsang	27,455	
12. Changjin	79,355	
Myon:		
Changjin	13,947	
Chungnam	7,514	
Sohan	9,770	
Sangnam	14,299	
Tongmun	15,299	
Puk	12,576	
Tongha	5,950	
13. P'ungsan	78,687	
Myon:		
P'ungsan	17,270	
Nungi	16,998	
Ansu	8,597	
Ansan	12,116	
Ch'onnam	23,706	
14. Samsu	49,632	
Myon:		
Samsu	5,696	
Kumsu	5,532	
Hoin	6,962	
Sinp'a	9,152	
Chaso	8,499	
Samso	4,425	
Kwanhung	9,366	
15. Kapsan	46,325	
Myon:		
Kapsan	10,470	
Sannam	6,092	
Chindong	7,207	
Hoerin	9,394	
Tongin	13,162	

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Table X continued
Hamgyong Namdo

		Grid Ref.
16. Hyesanjin	99,108	
Myon:		
Hyesan (Up)	16,800	
Unhung	22,689	
Pongdu	18,968	
Poch'on	20,346	
Taejin	13,863	
Pyoltong	6,442	

Hamgyong Pukto

TOTAL: 1,039,464

Cities (Bu)

1. Chongjin	152,086	
2. Najin	24,041	
3. Songjin	57,848	

Counties (Gun)

1. Kyongsong	111,128	
Myon:		
Odaejin (Up)	8,792	
Chuul	35,827	
Kyongsong	25,002	
Chupuk	14,457	
Chunam	11,142	
Orang	15,908	
2. Myongch'on	119,398	
Myon:		
Sangunbuk	10,570	
Sangunnam	7,367	
Agan	20,373	
Sangga	8,621	
Haga	8,103	
Hago	14,799	
Sanggo	8,973	
Haun	9,008	
So	19,459	
Tong	12,125	
3. Kilchu	98,683	
Myon:		
Kilchu (Up)	27,900	
Ungp'yong	7,156	
Tonghae	11,146	
Toksan	21,136	
Changbaek	18,850	
Yangsa	12,445	
4. Haksong	60,070	
Myon:		
Haksong	9,520	
Hakso	16,127	
Haktong	10,906	
Hakchung	8,331	
Hangnam	15,186	

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Table X continued
Hamgyong Pukto

		Grid Ref.
5. Puryong	56,593	
Myon:		
Puryong	8,851	
Sosan	7,568	
Sokmak	3,292	
Ch'ongam	6,408	
Yonch'on	7,322	
Puko	7,713	
Samhae	4,732	
Kwanhae	10,707	
6. Musan	109,177	
Myon:		
Musan (Up)	19,108	
Tong	8,351	
Oha	6,128	
Yonsang	5,764	
Yonsa	25,307	
Samsa	26,320	
Samjang	7,168	
Soha	3,816	
Yongbuk	3,734	
P'ungge	3,481	
7. Hoeryong	64,444	
Myon:		
Hoeryong (Up)	20,936	
Pyoksong	7,896	
P'oul	14,245	
Ch'angdu	4,562	
Yonghung	1,576	
P'alul	5,636	
Hwap'ung	9,593	
8. Chongsong	34,961	
Myon:		
Chongsong	6,566	
Namsan	9,056	
Haengyong	5,170	
Yongge	5,045	
Hwabang	3,348	
P'unggok	5,756	
9. Unsong	33,480	
Myon:		
Unsong	9,803	
Namyang	8,994	
Yongwa	2,782	
Yongch'ung	1,292	
Mip'o	5,925	
Hunge	4,684	
10. Kyongwon	44,696	
Myon:		
Kyongwon	12,230	
Anp'ung	8,048	
Tongwon	6,286	
Yongdok	11,565	
Yudok	3,100	
Asan	3,467	

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Table X continued
Hamgyong Pukto

		Grid Ref.
11. Kyonghung	72,879	
Myon:		
Unggi (Up)	17,901	
Aoji (Up)	34,607	
P'unghae	6,468	
Kyonghung	7,278	
Noso	6,625	

B. Provinces Divided by the 38° North Latitude

Hwanghae Do*		Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	1,615,355	
Cities (Bu)		
1. Haeju	74,690	
Counties (Gun)		
1. Pyoksong *	110,857	
Myon:		
Kumsan	10,498	
Tongun	10,027	
Sosok	9,193	
Changgok	10,082	
Komdan	8,368	
Miyul	7,159	
Kosan	6,057	
Nadok	8,623	
Ch'uhwa	4,500 e-1	
Kajwa	13,250 e-2	
Wolnok	6,000 e-3	
Taech'a	10,000 e-4	
Yongch'on	7,100 e-5	

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-1 Estimated from total of 13,915 in 1944; 9,552 resided south of 38° in Yonbaek in 1946.

e-2 Estimated from total of 14,451 in 1944; in 1946 approximately 1,200 resided south of 38° in Pumin Myon, Ongjin Gun (in 1944 population was 9,440; in 1946 it was 10,660).

e-3 Estimated from total of 8,656 in 1944; in 1946 about 2,650 were south of 38°, annexed to Ongjin Up, Ongjin Gun (in 1944, excluding about 3,150 from Taech'a Myon, population was 25,954; in 1946 the total was 31,751).

e-4 Estimated from total of 13,099 in 1944, of which approximately 3,150 inhabitants south of 38° were apparently residing in Ongjin Up in 1946 (see Note e-3 above).

e-5 Estimated from total of 7,600 in 1944, of which approximately 500 inhabitants south of 38° were residing in Naesong Myon (in 1944 population was 7,259; 7,749 in 1946, currently in Yonbaek Gun).

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Table X continued
Hwanghae Do

		Grid Ref.
2. Yonbaek *	24,735	
Myon:		
Kumsan	7,685	
Unsan	4,300	e-6
Unch'on	3,000	e-7
Pongbuk	350	e-8
Kwaegung	3,400	e-9
Hwasong	6,000	e-10
3. Ongjin *	11,700	
Myon:		
Kyojong	6,400	e-11
Kach'on	5,300	e-12
Ongjin (Up)	---	e-13
4. Singye	56,249	
Myon:		
Singye	6,754	
Ko	8,083	
Tami	9,034	
Tayul	4,898	
Maso	6,919	
Chokyo	6,622	
Saji	9,760	
Ch'on	4,179	
5. Kumch'on	71,935	
Myon:		
Kumch'on	9,258	
Kodong	5,824	
Sopuk	5,718	
Sanoe	3,371	
Ubong	6,962	
Ungdok	6,895	
Jwa	4,032	

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between two zones of occupation.

e-6 Estimated from total of 5,396 in 1944, of which about 1,100 resided south of 38° (in Unch'on Myon).

e-7 Estimated from total of 12,606 in 1944, of which 10,583 (including above 1,100 from Unsan Myon) resided south of 38° in 1946.

e-8 Estimated from total of 8,643 in 1944, of which 8,304 resided south of 38° in 1946.

e-9 Estimated from total of 8,133 in 1944, of which 4,704 resided south of 38° in 1946.

e-10 Estimated from total of 8,683 in 1944, of which about 2,700 resided south of 38° in 1946 in Soksan Myon (population of 5,928 in 1944; 8,625 in 1946).

e-11 Estimated from total of 9,370 in 1944, of which approximately 3,000 south of 38° are now in So Myon (population 11,671 in 1944; 14,679 in 1946).

e-12 Estimated from total of 7,518 in 1944, of which approximately 2,200 south of 38° are now in Puk Myon (population 7,380 in 1944; 9,632 in 1946).

e-13 Small area

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Table X continued
Hwanghae Do

		Grid Ref.
Kumch'on Gun - continued		
Soch'on	8,247	
Ocryu	4,912	
T'osan	7,109	
Hapt'an	4,874	
Kui	4,733	
6. P'yongsan	115,168	
Myon:		
Namch'on	19,039	
P'yongsan	3,849	
Kimam	6,921	
Sobong	9,267	
Komun	5,099	
Sekok	9,515	
Chokam	7,936	
Masan	7,327	
Yongsan	5,187	
Sinam	10,077	
Insan	6,904	
Sangwol	5,107	
Munmu	10,848	
Ansong	8,092	
7. Changyon	105,884	
Myon:		
Changyon (Up)	17,735	
Nakto	10,642	
Moggam	8,267	
Soktal	7,659	
Hunam	9,327	
Taeku	10,918	
Haean	12,721	
Yongyon	11,916	
Sinhwa	9,417	
Chont'aek	7,282	
8. Songhwa	87,266	
Myon:		
Songhwa	9,250	
Yonbang	5,830	
Pongnae	6,630	
Changyang	9,010	
Towon	6,288	
Yongjong	6,006	
Yulli	4,612	
Unyu	7,197	
P'unghae	9,914	
Chinp'ung	8,708	
Ch'ondong	5,816	
Sangi	3,874	
Hari	4,131	
9. Unyul	57,680	
Myon:		
Unyul	8,106	
Nambu	6,965	
Sobu	8,787	
Pukpu	8,508	
Ido	10,415	
Changnyon	10,589	

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Table X continued
Hwanghae Do

		Grid Ref.
10. Anak	109,257	
Myon:		
Anak (Up)	24,811	
Taewon	17,697	
Yongsun	7,097	
Unhong	10,311	
Taehyang	11,774	
Soha	9,792	
Angok	12,973	
Yongmun	6,561	
Munsan	8,241	
11. Sinch'on	136,406	
Myon:		
Sinch'on (Up)	22,119	
Onch'on	10,270	
Karyon	7,174	
Tura	5,006	
Nambu	8,897	
Yongmun	8,053	
Munhwa	8,385	
Kanghung	9,558	
Ch'ori	6,923	
Munmu	5,767	
Yongjin	7,478	
Sanch'on	11,080	
Nowol	9,430	
Pukpu	10,212	
Kasan	6,054	
12. Chaeryong	118,024	
Myon:		
Chaeryon (Up)	21,715	
Samgang	10,851	
Unyong	9,884	
Sangsong	8,022	
Hasong	15,532	
Sinwon	9,449	
Changsu	10,791	
Ch'ongch'on	7,909	
Soho	7,371	
Namyul	7,411	
Pukyul	9,089	
13. Hwangju	153,683	
Myon:		
Kyomip'o (Up)	47,288	
Hwangju (Up)	16,300	
Ingyo	6,852	
Kurak	6,892	
Toch'i	5,478	
Chunam	7,368	
Ch'ongyong	11,030	
Samjon	6,783	
Yongp'ung	5,865	
Kusong	7,465	
Ch'ongsu	7,594	
Hukkyo	14,922	
Ch'onju	9,846	

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Table X continued
Hwanghae Do

	Grid Ref.
14. Pongsan	146,232
Myon:	-------
Sariwon (Up)	40,618
Tongson	6,551
T'osong	9,240
Sansu	6,511
Kuyon	8,462
Tukchae	5,666
S'angsan	6,324
Kich'on	6,607
Ch'owa	12,653
Munjong	14,617
Sojong	7,795
Yongch'on	5,480
Manch'on	4,533
Sain	11,175
15. Sohung	76,311
Myon:	------
Sinmak (Up)	17,234
Sohung	9,031
Maeyang	5,319
Yongb'yong	8,391
Naeduk	7,477
Moggam	6,529
Sosa	3,482
Sep'yong	3,790
To	6,556
Kup'o	4,007
Yulli	4,495
16. Suan	79,909
Myon:	------
Suan	12,323
Yulgye	6,617
Taesong	8,693
Ch'ongok	9,874
Sugu	7,594
Toso	5,685
Kongp'o	7,771
Yonam	6,130
Taeo	15,222
17. Koksan	79,369
Myon:	------
Koksan	7,062
Unjung	5,181
Tongch'on	4,205
Tohwa	5,873
Soch'on	2,426
Hwach'on	6,787
Pongmyong	3,544
Sangdo	5,388
Hado	4,788
Iryong	21,245
Myokmi	7,905
Ch'ongge	4,965

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Table X continued

Kyonggi Do*	Grid Ref.
TOTAL:	136,902
Counties (Gun)	
1. Yonch'on *	62,051
Myon:	
Yonch'on	11,177
Kunnae	5,357
Chung	4,404
Kwanin	5,445
Sokyong	6,653
Sonam	6,120
Misan	5,582
Wangjung	8,453
Paekhak *	3,700 e-1
Yonggun *	5,160 e-2
2. P'och'on	25,017
Myon:	
Ch'ongsan *	2,700 e-3
Ch'angsu *	3,400 e-4
Yongchung *	6,800 e-5
Yongbuk	6,735
Idong	5,382 e-6
Iltong	--- e-7

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-1 Estimated from combined population of southern part of Myon, together with all of Choksong Myon (9,598 in 1944; 12,674 in 1946).

e-2 Estimated 75% of total of 6,878 in 1944, the remainder south of the 38° N. Lat. being combined with Sinbuk Myon in P'onch'on Gun.

e-3 Estimated from total of 6,029 in 1944; in 1946 the population south of the 38° N. Lat. numbered 3,355.

e-4 Estimated from total of 5,248 in 1944; in 1946 the population south of the 38° N. Lat. numbered 1,841.

e-5 Estimated from total of 7,328 in 1944, less approximately 500 transferred by Military Government Ordinance 22 to Sinpuk Myon (population in 1944 was 5,497; in 1946 it was 6,014).

e-6 Total according to 1944 Census; a small part south of the 38° N. Lat. transferred to Iltong Myon appears to be uninhabited mountains.

e-7 A small part north of the 38° N. Lat. appears to be uninhabited mountains.

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Table X continued
Kyonggi Do

		Grid Ref.
3. Changdan *	33,856	
Myon:	------	
Changnam	2,000	e-8
Taegang	4,713	e-9
Kangsang	8,626	
Taenam	5,562	
Sonam	5,755	
Changdo	6,000	e-10
Chinso	1,200	e-11
4. Kaep'ung *	15,978	
Myon:	------	
Tosong	1,500	e-12
Puk	7,500	e-13
Yongbuk	3,628	
Yongnam	3,250	e-14

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-8 Estimated portion of the 6,259 total, about 65% of settlements being located south of the 38° N. Lat.

e-9 Total population in 1944; small portion south of the 38° N. Lat. is uninhabited mountains.

e-10 Estimated portion of the 7,749 total, a small part south of the 38° N. Lat. was annexed to Chinso Myon together with parts of Yongnam Myon in Kaep'ung Gun, not including about 1,200 north of the 38th parallel. The population of Chinso south of the 38° N. Lat. increased from approximately 5,000 in 1944 to 8,875 in 1946.

e-11 Estimated portion from a 6,176 total in 1944.

e-12 Estimated portion of a 9,144 total in 1944, of which 8,552 were south of the 38th parallel in 1946 (including 1,000 inhabitants from Puk Myon transferred thereto).

e-13 Estimated portion of a 8,760 total in 1944, of which about 1,000 south of the 38th parallel were transferred to Tosong Myon (in 1946 the total south of the 38th parallel was 8,552).

e-14 Estimated portion of a 5,246 total in 1944, of which about 2,000 south of the 38th parallel were annexed to Chinso Myon in Changdan Gun.

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Table X continued

	Grid Ref.
Kangwon Do*	
TOTAL:	832,810
Counties (Gun)	
1. Ch'orwon	108,882
Myon:	
Ch'orwon (Up)	28,797
Kalmal	8,856
Oun	11,948
Puk	12,788
Naemun	5,065
Machang	6,939
Inil	8,034
Myochang	7,427
Sinso	7,108
2. P'yonggang	87,051
Myon:	
P'yonggang (Up)	19,102
Hyonnae	16,158
Nam	9,440
So	8,153
Mokchon	6,342
Yuchin	9,614
Kosap	18,242
3. Ich'on	82,207
Myon:	
Ich'on	10,248
Yongp'o	9,046
Tong	4,522
Anhyop	6,434
So	6,267
Hakpong	7,033
Sannae	7,517
Akyang	6,172
Pankyo	8,454
Pangjang	9,687
Ungt'an	6,827
4. Hoeyang	91,857
Myon:	
Hoeyang	14,100
Sangbuk	8,189
Hapuk	8,517
Nangok	21,286
Anp'ung	8,465
Sadong	9,377
Naekumgang	21,724
5. T'ongch'on	63,988
Myon:	
Kojo	12,395
T'ongch'on	12,544
Songjon	5,206

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

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Table X continued

Kangwon Do		Grid Ref.
T'ongch'on Gun - continued		
Hakil	6,995	
Humgok	10,150	
Pyokyang	7,860	
Imnam	7,838	
6. Kosong	78,353	
Myon:		
Kosong (Up)	14,162	
Changchon	12,931	
Oekumgang	13,579	
So	6,090	
Sudong	6,333	
Hyonnae	7,353	
Kochin	8,677	
Kansong	9,228	
7. Kumhwa	107,149	
Myon:		
Kumhwa	11,619	
Kumsong	7,861	
Kundong	6,782	
Wondong	7,049	
So	6,279	
Kunnam	6,893	
Wonnam	8,271	
Paeknam	8,907	
Kunbuk	9,954	
Wonbuk	8,794	
Ch'angdo	16,277	
T'onggu	8,463	
8. Yanggu *	54,553	e
Myon:		
Yanggu	12,495	
Pangsan	10,681	
Suip	13,363	
Haean	4,802	
Tong	6,428	
Nam	6,784	e-1
9. Hwach'on *	46,298	e
Myon:		
Hwach'on	13,938	
Hanam	7,688	
Sangso	13,291	
Kandong *	11,381	e-2

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e Estimate.

e-1 Estimated 80% from total of 9,598. In 1946 a balance of about 2,814 was annexed to Nam Myon, Hongchon Gun and is not shown separately.

e-2 Total population; a small section of the Myon south of the 38th parallel consists of uninhabited mountains.

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Table X continued

		Grid Ref.
Kangwon Do.		
10. Inje *	37,753 e	
Myon:		
Inje	14,349	
Puk	9,639	
Sohwa	12,765	
Nam *	----	e-3
Kirin	1,000	e-4
11. Yangyang *	61,383 e	
Myon:		
Sokch'o (Up)	12,189	
Yangyang	9,743	
Kanghyon	7,811	
Tosong	10,134	
Chukwang	7,329	
So *	5,000	e-5
Sonyang *	7,177	e-6
Hyonpuk *	2,000	e-7

* Unit divided by actual demarcation line between Soviet and American zones of occupation.

e-3 A portion of the Myon north of the 38th parallel appears to be virtually uninhabited; total population of Myon in 1944 was 11,755; population of Myon south of the 38th parallel in 1946 was 13,298. The latter figure probably includes population of Nam Myon (Yanggu Gun) south of the 38th parallel (see e-1 above).

e-4 Estimated from a total of 15,197 in 1944; in 1946 the population living south of 38° N. Lat. numbered 14,447.

e-5 Estimated portion from a total of 14,323 in 1944; the 1946 Census shows 9,041 inhabitants in So Myon (currently in Hongchun Gun).

e-6 Total population; a small section of the Myon south of the 38th parallel consists of uninhabited mountains.

e-7 Estimated from a total of 6,927; about 5,000 inhabitants are now south of the 38th parallel in Hyonnam Myon, Kangnyung Gun.

e Estimate.

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Study of statistics of the Refugee Population in South Korea

1	8 Jan 1948	Jt. Comm	Military Governor	The attached study affecting statistics of the refugee population in South Korea is an excellent one and should be referred to the proposed Committee on Population in the event that this Committee is formed.

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

Encl.
Study of Refugees from North Korea to South Korea, 8 Jan. 48. (4 copies)

cc:
Mr. Prostov

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OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

January 1943

[illegible]

1. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

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[illegible] Korea secretly and without having been counted by the U.S. authorities. Although the exact number of unrecorded refugees [illegible] their distribution by area of origin are unknown, an estimate [illegible] the possible maximum number of such refugees can be made on the [illegible] and publication of the [illegible] to be examined [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the number of unrecorded refugees [illegible] by [illegible] the border control [illegible] of origin [illegible] of action in 1947 [illegible] 45-2 46.

[illegible] to those actually [illegible] fact, could not have exceeded the [illegible] the fourteen months prior to [illegible]. [illegible] accepted, the following estimate of possible [illegible] recorded refugees can be made:

-2-

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[illegible] II [illegible], etober 1946
to 31 December 1947

[illegible]efugees counted by U.S. authorities [illegible],544

Estimated maximum not counted by U.S.
Authorities (U.S. [illegible] of above) 117,121

[illegible] Post Office [illegible] ovinces, [illegible]

The estimated maximum number of uncounted refugees [illegible] December 31, 1947, is obtained by adding the total number of counted refugees to the estimate of uncounted refugees during the same period, and is given in the following distribution by areas which is shown on this [illegible]:

[illegible] 31, 1946

Area	Population (in 000)	Registered Refugees	Total	Percent of Total
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	43.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31.4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.0

[illegible] of refugees can be given for the [illegible] of the refugees shown on this [illegible] is included in the really registers of [illegible] areas north of [illegible]. The following general considerations can be [illegible] as applicable for making [illegible] general estimate:

(1) Refugees originating in South Korea:

Although it is known [illegible] during the war years a many natives of South Korea established permanent residence in

[illegible]

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[illegible] is not believed to be sufficiently large to affect the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible] 15 Jan 45-Dec. 31, 1947

	Number of refugees (in 1000)			Total
	Registered 15 Jan-47	Estimated unregistered May-Oct 31, 46.	Estimated unregistered Oct. 46-Dec 31, 1947	
[illegible]	[illegible]	31.1	[illegible]	925.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	467.3	2.0	556.9
[illegible]	34.5	11.7	.1	25.4
[illegible]	12.5			
[illegible]	[illegible]	510.2	32.3	1507.7

* Estimated by [illegible] and not [illegible] as recorded refugees [illegible].

2. [illegible] the [illegible] to be [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] available [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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of their own. Another large contingent, strongly represented among the refugees, is known to be natives of Kyongsong- ubto, Chongjin-ubto, Chongchong-ubto and Changchong-dong, who had migrated to Manchuria since 1931.

(3) [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5.

[illegible] is practically impossible [illegible] permanent residents of South Manchuria to have their work in the orth.

3. As far as residents of [illegible] advice after the termination of hostilities [illegible] approximate data can be furnished from st[illegible]

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movement of refugees since November 1945, adjusted for various known factors. No information regarding NONJUK is available from either the 1946 or 1947 census.

9. The figures shown in Table VII, Alternative B, are acceptable as a usable and reasonable maximum.

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IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL~~
Office of Economic Adviser,
CG USAFIK, APO 235,
22 January 1948.

General John Weckerling,
Chairman,
UN Liaison & Election Committee,
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul

Dear General Weckerling,

Attached is a memorandum prepared by Mr. Prostov of my Staff on the current population of North Korea. This was prepared at the request of Dr. Fraenkel.

I have reviewed the estimates presented by Mr. Prostov and they appear as reasonable as any that can be made at the present time and more accurate estimates will only become available as further statistical data is obtained.

Sincerely yours

Arthur C. Bunce

Arthur C.Bunce
Minister.

ACB/w
encl:

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Office of Economic Adviser
CG USAFIK

22 January 1948.

To: Arthur C. Bunce

From: Eugene V. Prostov.

SUBJECT: Current Population of North Korea

1 - Current Claims

No population figures for North Korea have been officially published by the Soviet occupation authorities or by the North Korean Government. Unofficial estimates from Soviet sources seem to be exaggerated. These are "11,000,000", claimed by the Chief Commissioner of Soviet Delegation in the Joint Commission in August 1947; "Approximately 40% of total population of Korea" claimed in a recent Soviet geography of Korea quoted by the Pyongyang radio in January 1948. A lower figure can be computed from the published statistics of the November 1946 registration for North Korean local elections, by applying to them the age distribution known from earlier censuses. The total population represented in these elections can be estimated at between 9,040,000 and 9,536,700, depending on whether the voting age was determined on the basis of the traditional Korean age reckoning or on the actual chronological age of the voters.

2 - Current Estimates

Any estimate of North Korean population would have to take into account the following major factors:

(a) Last known population of North Korea based on an official census.
(b) Natural increase of population (excess of births over deaths) since the last census.
(c) Immigration
(d) Emigration.

Additionally, it is known that internal distribution of population of North Korea has undergone considerable changes by both administrative adjustments of provincial boundaries and by internal migrations. It must be noted at the outset that no exact statistics are available for any of the above factors, and estimates of varying degrees of accuracy have to be used in arriving at a tentative total.

A. Last known population of North Korea on the basis of the Emergency Census of May 1, 1944:

The Korean population of four provinces wholly north of 38th parallel and estimated Korean populationof three provinces divided by the 38th parallel north of the actual demarcation line between the two zones has been determined from the original work sheets of the 1944 census on file in Seoul (Table 1).

Table I - Korean Population of Korea North of the Demarcation Line Between the American and the Soviet Zones of Occupation.

Province	1 May 1944 Census
Pyongan Namdo	1,766,508
Pyongan Pukto	1,825,609
Hamgyong Namdo	1,938,704
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039,464
Hwanghae Do*	1,615,355
Kyonggi Do*	136,902
Kangwando*	332,810
Total	9,155,352

*Estimated

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As a result of changes in internal administrative boundaries since August 1945, one of the divided provinces (Kyonggi-Do), was abolished as a separate unit; and two other provinces were enlarged at the expense of adjacent units. The effect of these adjustments is shown in Table II:

Table II - Estimated Korean Population of North Korea as of May 1,1944, Emergency Census Adjusted for Subsequent Boundary Changes 1/

Province	Number	Percent
Pyongan Namdo 2/	1,766,508	19.3
Pyongan Pukto	1,825,609	19.9
Hamgyong Namdo	1,635,621	17.9
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039,464	11.3
Hwanghae Do 3/	1,665,189	18.2
Kangwon Do 3/	1,223,961	13.4
Total	9,155,352	100.0

1/ Following transfers: A. Northern part of Kyonggi Do to Whanghae Do (Changdon and Kawpung gun) and Kangwando (Pochon and Jonchon gun).
B. Part of Hamgyong Namdo (Kunchon and Ambyon gun; Konsan bu) to Kangwando.

2/ Including Pyongyang Metropolitan Area.

3/ Estimated population North of 38th parallel

B. Natural increase of population:

No information is available regarding the specific natural increase rates for the provinces of North Korea. For Korea as a whole, average rates of increase were reported 1.75% in 1930 - 1935, 1.25% in 1935-1940; 1.7% in 1940-1944. A higher rate, 2 - 2.5% for the "pre-war years" has been claimed by the Princeton Office of Population Research on the basis of emigration statistics. A similar figure would have to be adopted for the recent years in order to take account of the higher birth rates usually prevailing after a war.

Assuming that the average annual natural increase was 2.0% since May 1,1944, we can estimate the expected total Korean population of North Korea at about 9,345,000 as of 1 January 1946.

C. Immigration:

No information whatever is available regarding the total number of repatriates and other migrants into North Korea. The following general considerations may be stated:

(i) A high proportion of Koreans in Manchuria returning to Korea were natives of South Korea who returned to South Korea.

(ii) A high proportion of Koreans in Japan repatriated to Korea were natives of South Korea returning to South Korea. Less than 1,000 Koreans were repatriated from Japan to North Korea.

(iii) There has been no migration of Koreans from South Korea to North Korea, on a scale comparable to migration from North Korea to South Korea.

(iv) There has been no large scale repatriation of Koreans to North Korea from either Siberia or China.

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Although no exact figures are available at this time, it is extremely doubtful that there are more than 100 - 150,000 refugees or repatriates in North Korea at the present time.

2. Emigration

During the twenty-eight month period between August 15, 1945, and January 1, 1948, a total of 542,232 Koreans entering South Korea from North of 38th line stated that they were permanent residents of North Korea. During the same period a large number of refugees entered South Korea secretly, mainly in order to avoid seizure and blocking of cash in excess of stated amount ordered by the occupation authorities as an anti-inflation measure. Because of the mountainous nature of the terrain and the activities of well organized smuggling rings, the movement had a mass character. On the basis of various estimates, it is believed that about 383,000 North Koreans entered South Korea illegally between 1945 and January 1, 1948, bringing the total number of North Korean refugees in South Korea to about 925,000.

3 - Total Population.

Summarizing the data and estimates presented in paragraph 2 above, we can arrive at the following tentative estimate for the North Korean population as of 1 January 1948 (Table III)

Table III - Estimated Total Korean Population of North Korea as of 1 January 1948 (in thousands)

Estimated Korean population, May 1944	9,155.3
Natural increase, 1944 - 1947	690.0
Estimated increase by repatriation, etc.	125.0
Sub-total	9,970.3
Estimated decrease by emigration	925.0
Total (Estimated Korean population of North Korea)	9,045.3

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30 January 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MILNER:

SUBJECT: Refugees From North to South Korea.

1. In compliance with your memorandum of 30 January 1948, I enclose three copies of a careful analysis pertaining to the numbers of refugees moving from North to South Korea.

2. I shall be able to reply to the second part of your memorandum during the early part of next week. The statistics requested are either scattered in several places or are nonexistent. We shall do our best to comply with your request.

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

cc: Mr. Lehrbalm

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of Foreign Affairs
Seoul, Korea

Date 8 April 1948

Report on Displaced Persons Movement in and out of US Occupied Korea.
The Figures below are for the period 1800 26 Mar to 1800 2 Apr 48

	This Period	Cumulative Total
OUTGOING:	0	179278
JAPANESE:		
Military	0	704479
Civilians		
OTHER NATIONALS:	0	1940
Chinese		
Formosans	0	103
Okinawans	0	274
INCOMING - OVERLAND:	7	19
JAPANESE from North of 38°		
China	0	51716
Manchuria	0	236790
North Korea	0	288526
TOTAL		
KOREANS from North of 38°	0	13476
China	161	305008
Manchuria	3009	560521
North Korea	3170	879005
TOTAL		
INCOMING SHIPPING:	0	1111199
KOREANS from:		
Japan	0	58143
China	0	3147
Manchuria	0	3051
Australia Areas	0	3449
Formosa	0	2846
Hawaii	0	392
Hongkong		

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REPORT ON DISPLACED PERSONS MOVEMENT IN AND OUT OF US OCCUPIED KOREA.

	This Period	Cumulative Total
INCOMING SHIPPING (cont'd) KOREANS from: North Indo China	0	118
Pacific Ocean Areas	0	14088
Philippine Islands	0	104
Ryukyus	0	1755
SEA AREAS	0	7284
TOTAL	0	1206870
Total KOREANS entering S. Korea	2170	2065875
Total KOREAN illegal entries apprehended in Korean waters	0	416
KOREAN illegal entries returned from Japan	0	22346

STATUS OF REFUGEE CAMPS		IN	OUT	TOTAL IN CAMP
JAPANESE:	Kaesong			
	Uijongbu			
	Chunchon			
	Chuminjin			
	Seoul			
	TOTAL			
KOREANS:	Kaesong			
	Uijongbu			
	Chunchon			
	Chuminjin			
	Seoul			
	TOTAL			
JAPANESE in Pusan Compound or enroute thereto				

DISTRIBUTION:
XXIV Corps, G-2
XXIV Corps, G-3
National Economic Board
Office of Chief Advisor

MOON CHANG WOOK
Director, Office of
Foreign Affairs

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RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.30
1 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

REFUGEES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH KOREA

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memorandum concerns the flow of refugees from North to South Korea, prepared by the office of the Economic Adviser USAFIK, and dated 8 January 1948, was transmitted to the Secretariat by the United States Liaison Officer. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

1. The actual count of refugees, by declared areas of origin, entering the American zone of occupation from north of 38th parallel is presented as of 31 December 1947. This total is supported by documentary evidence on file at the Office of Foreign Affairs, USAMGIK, and the G-3 USAFIK (Table I). It can be regarded as the minimum number of refugees entering South Korea overland across the 38th line since the Japanese surrender. An overwhelming majority of Koreans arriving to South Korea by ship from Japan and China are known to be repatriates of South Korean origin, and are not included in this count.

TABLE I — REFUGEES CROSSING 38th PARALLEL REPORTED BY U.S. AUTHORITIES 15 August 1945 - 31 December 1947.*

Area of origin	Number of refugees	Percent of total
North Korea	542.232	63.0
Manchuria	304.469	35.4
China	13.476	1.6
TOTAL	860.177	100.0

* Data from Offices of Foreign Affairs, USAMGIK. Figures prior to December, 1945, are based in part on Japanese Official records.

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2. It is believed that in addition to refugees ennumerated in Table I, a large number of Koreans entered South Korea from North Korea secretly and without having been counted by the U.S. Authorities. Although the exact number of unrecorded refugees and their distribution by areas of origin are unknown, an estimate of the possible maximum number of such refugees can be made on the basis of an official census publication of the USAMGIK Bureau of Vital Statistics, Population of South Korea by Geographical Divisions and Sex. September 1946.

3. The Korean population of South Korea has increased from 15.879.110 in May 1944 to 19.369.270 in September 1946, or by 3.490.160. During the same inter-censal period, the expected excess of births over deaths (at slightly more than 1.7% per year) is stated to be approximately 700.000 individuals, while the combined recorded number of Korean refugees and repatriates to South Korea is declares to be approximately 2.200.000. The difference between the expected and the actual increase of population, or 590.160, must be accepted as the outside limit for the possible maximum number of all unrecorded refugees entering South Korea between August 1945 and October 1946.

4. A. Non comparable data which could be used in estimating the maximum number of unrecorded refugees entering South Korea subsequent to October 1, 1946, are yet available from the 1947 census. Since both the XXIV Corps G-3 and the USAMGIK Office of Foreign Affairs agree that the border control by U.S. Army units was stricted and more effective in 1947 than it was in 1945-1946, it is not probable that the ratio on unrecorded refugees to those counted at the border

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since October 1946, has been more than one-half of the extremely high maximum ratio of 68.6% estimated for the unrecorded refugees during the fourteen months prior to that date. The distribution of overland refugees also differed from that shown for the earlier months, showing a much greater preponderance of North Korean residents. On the basis of actual count of overland refugees between October 1946 and December 1947, the following rough estimate can be made:

TABLE II ESTIMATED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF UNRECORDED OVERLAND REFUGEES TO SOUTH KOREA, Oct. 1946-Dec. 31, 1947.

	Area of origin			
	N. Korea	Manchuria	China	TOTAL
Refugees counted by U.S. Authorities*	153.705	14.647	192	168.544
Estimated maximum not counted by U.S. Authorities (34% of above)	52,260	4.997	65	57,322

* Data from office of Foreign Affairs, USAFGIK

B. The estimated maximum number of all overland refugees in South Korea as of 31 December 1947 can be shown by adding the total number of recorded refugees in Table I to the estimated number of unrecorded refugees during the same period:

TABLE III ESTIMATED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF REFUGEES CROSSING 38TH PARALLEL, Aug. 15, 1945 - Dec. 31, 1947

Areas of Origin	Number of refugees (in 1000) Recorded '45-'47	Estimated Unrecorded* '45-Oct.46	Estimated Unrecorded Oct. 46-Dec.31.1947	Total
North Korea	542.2	331.1	52.2	925.5
Manchuria	304.5	247.3	5.0	556.8
China	13.5	11.8	0.1	25.4
TOTAL	860.2	590.2	57.3	1.507.7

* Distributed by areas of origin at the same ratio as recorded refugees for the same period.

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C. No direct answer can be given to the question of exactly how many of the refugees shown on Table II are included in the family registers of Korea north of 38th parallel. The following general considerations can be started as acceptable for making a general estimate:

(1) Refugees originating in North Korea:

Although it is known that during the war years many natives of South Korea established permanent residence in North Korea, and some of them are now included among the refugees, this group is not believed to be sufficiently large to affect the total representation. Consequently, the estimated maximum number of refugees originating in North Korea, shown on Table III, or 925,500, is accepted as a reasonable number of permanent residents of North Korea now temporary residents in South Korea.

(2) Refugees originating in Manchuria:

No more than 50% of Korean refugees originating in Manchuria shown on Table III (estimated at 556,800) can be accepted as natives of North Korea. A large number of Koreans in Manchuria had been there for several centuries, and had local family registers of their own. Another large contingent, strongly represented among the refugees, is known to be natives of Kyongsang-Pukto, Cholla-Pukto, Chungchong-Pukto and Chungchong-Nando, who had migrated to Manchuria since 1931.

(3) Refugees Originating in China:

No more than 50% of Korean overland refugees originating in China shown on Table III (estimated at 25.400) can be accepted as natives of North Korea.

D. Total estimates.

Summarising conclusions given above, the following is presented as a reasonable maximum estimate of refugees

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entitled to be represented as North Korean refugees now in South Korea:

TABLE IV. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN SOUTH KOREA WITH BONJUK IN NORTH KOREA AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1947

Area of Origin	Estimated Number of North Koreans
North Korea	925.500
Manchuria	278.400
China	12.700
TOTAL	1.116.600

CONCLUSIONS:

5. No statistical material is available which indicates accurately how many refugees in South Korea have their BONJUK (family registration) in North Korea.

6. It is impossible to estimate the approzimate number of permanent residents of South Korea who, for one reason or another have their BONJUK in the North.

7. As far as residents of South Korea, who established residence after the termination of hostilities are concerned, only approximate date can be furnished from statistics regarding the movement of refugees since November 1945, adjusted for various known factors. No information regarding BONJUK is available from either the 1946 or 1947 census.

8. The figures shown in Table IV, are acceptable as a usable and reasonable maximum.

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27 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Mr. A. Jamin, Census Bureau, Office of Administration, South Korea Interim Government, informed me today that the estimated population of South Korea as of 1 April 1948 was

	20,197,520
Percentage of population of 21 years of age	49.27%
Estimated population of South Korea above age of 21 as of 1 April 1948	9,951,318

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Census Division
庶務處 統計署

KOREA: Seoul City
朝鮮 京畿市

Population by age and sex - Koreans only 1/
as of March 1947
朝鮮人의年令及性別人口表 (1947年3月現在)

Age 2/ 年令別	Total 合計	Male 男子	Female 女子
TOTAL 合計	1,178,951	512,559	566,392
Under 2 二才未滿	12,257	6,316	5,941
2	42,681	22,240	20,441
3	34,714	18,236	16,478
4	32,601	17,017	15,584
5	30,219	16,107	14,112
6	30,883	16,207	14,676
7	30,888	16,288	14,600
8	26,379	13,898	12,481
9	24,371	13,049	11,322
10	25,089	13,619	11,470
11	23,237	12,485	10,752
12	25,082	13,409	11,673
13	23,977	12,720	11,257
14	36,683	19,359	17,324
15	25,476	13,013	12,463
16	25,776	13,199	12,577
17	28,207	14,921	13,286
18	27,973	15,008	12,965
19	29,445	16,030	13,415
20	29,016	15,829	13,187
21	28,139	15,467	12,672
22	29,516	15,956	13,560
23	28,695	15,255	13,440
24	27,459	14,479	12,980
25	28,546	15,195	13,351
26	25,761	13,824	11,937
27	23,209	12,514	10,695
28	20,815	11,348	9,467
29	19,608	10,599	9,009
30	20,699	11,351	9,348
31	19,022	10,558	8,464
32	18,437	10,138	8,299
33	17,823	9,761	8,062
34	16,159	8,978	7,181
35	15,883	8,707	7,176
36	15,609	8,704	7,105
37	14,707	7,993	6,714
38	13,961	7,654	6,307
39	13,033	7,762	5,271
40	11,741	6,345	5,396
41	10,906	5,999	4,907
42	10,477	5,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
43	9,362	5,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
44	8,895	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
45	8,699	4,[illegible]	4,007

(continued) (以下續)

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USAMGIK
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIO.
Census Division
庶務處 統計當

KOREA: Seoul City
朝鮮, 서 울 市
Population by age and sex - Koreans only 1/
as of March 1947
朝鮮人의年令及性別人口表 (1947年3月現在)

Age 2/ 年令別	Total 合計	Male 男子	Female 女子
46	8,260	4,144	4,116
47	8,060	4,183	4,177
48	7,782	3,602	3,780
49	7,499	3,681	3,818
50	7,467	3,526	3,941
51	6,812	3,220	3,592
52	7,236	3,313	3,923
53	7,017	3,180	3,837
54	6,416	2,854	3,562
55	6,433	2,815	3,618
56	6,186	2,533	3,653
57	6,410	2,640	3,770
58	5,823	2,447	3,376
59	5,848	2,312	3,536
60	6,064	2,421	3,643
61	4,985	1,940	3,045
62	4,707	1,839	2,868
63	4,534	1,806	2,728
64	4,030	1,591	2,439
65	3,872	1,448	2,424
66	3,973	1,460	2,513
67	3,454	1,234	2,220
68	3,193	1,103	2,090
69	2,734	987	1,747
70	2,250	777	1,473
71	2,160	740	1,420
72	2,032	712	1,320
73	1,969	696	1,273
74	1,640	567	1,073
75	1,471	518	953
76	1,208	394	814
77	1,226	379	847
78	1,029	339	690
79	738	236	502
80	632	188	444
81	417	113	304
82	393	136	257
83	318	106	212
84	258	77	181
85	177	47	130
86	139	31	108
87	92	26	66
88	71	22	49
89	37	13	24
90 & over 歲以上	204	73	131

1/ Excludes police and constabulary
2/ All ages under 15 are Korean age; ages 15 and over are based on chronological year of birth.
1/ 警察官及憲兵ハ此表ニ除外シ居リ
2/ 十五才未滿ヲ朝鮮年令十五才以上ヲ日本年令ニ依リ計算シ居リ

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USAMGIK
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Census Division

Korea: Seoul City, March 1947

Occupational Distribution of all Koreans 15 years of age and over

Occupational Category	Total	%of Tc	Male	%of Tot	Female	%of Tc
Total	779,890	100.0	401,609	100.0	378,281	1000
Agriculture	7,964	1.0	7,179	1.8	785	0.2
Fishing	380	0.1	373	0.1	7	1/
Mining	557	0.1	533	0.1	24	1/
Industry	46,821	6.0	42,185	10.5	4,636	1.2
Engineering & Constr	9,948	1.3	9,832	2.5	116	1/
Commerce	63,663	8.2	60,230	15.0	3,433	0.9
Transportation	18,335	2.3	17,191	4.3	1,144	0.3
Government workers	24,896	3.2	23,185	5.8	1,711	0.5
Office clerks	32,595	4.2	29,994	7.5	2,601	0.7
Professional	12,512	1.6	9,497	2.3	3,115	0.8
Service	11,242	1.4	8,688	2.2	2,554	0.7
Common labor	53,064	6.8	50,643	12.6	2,421	0.7
Domestic servants	3,975	0.5	435	0.1	3,540	0.9
Housewives	227,725	29.2	0	0.0	227,725	60.2
Students	53,215	6.8	40,713	10.1	12,502	3.3
Living from income	245	1/	201	1/	44	1/
Prisoners	4,817	0.6	4,706	1.2	111	1/
Unemployed	90,151	11.6	41,421	10.3	48,730	12.9
Occupation unreported	117,685	15.1	54,603	13.6	63,082	16.7

1/ Less than one tenth of one percent

Korea: Seoul City, March 1947

Educational Status of all Koreans 15 years of age and over

Educational Level	Total	%ofTot	Male	%of Tot	Female	%ofTot
Total	779,890	100.0	401,609	100.0	378,281	100.0
Primary school	268,476	34.4	153,240	38.1	115,236	30.5
Graduated	238,905	30.6	138,690	34.5	100,215	26.5
Not graduated	29,571	3.8	14,550	3.6	15,021	4.0
Middle school	152,803	19.6	111,141	27.7	41,662	11.0
Graduated	100,983	13.0	73,647	18.4	27,336	7.2
Not graduated	51,820	6.6	37,494	9.3	14,326	3.8
All higher schools	39,665	5.1	34,015	8.5	5,650	1.5
Graduated	20,859	2.7	18,012	4.5	2,847	0.8
Not graduated	18,806	2.4	16,003	4.0	2,803	0.7
No education	318,946	40.9	103,213	25.7	215,733	57.0

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USAMGIK
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION
Census Division

Korea: Seoul City

Population: Age group and sex distribution - Korea as only 1/
as of March 1947

Age Group 2/	Total	% of Tot	MALE	%of Tot	Female	%of Tot
Total	1,178,951	100.0	612,559	100.0	566,392	100.0
Less th 5	122,253	10.4	63,809	10.4	58,444	10.3
5 - 9	142,740	12.1	75,549	12.3	67,191	11.9
10 - 14	134,068	11.4	71,592	11.7	62,476	11.0
15 - 19	136,877	11.6	72,171	11.8	64,706	11.4
20 - 24	142,825	12.1	76,986	12.5	65,839	11.6
25 - 29	117,939	10.0	63,480	10.4	54,459	9.6
30 - 34	92,140	7.8	50,786	8.3	41,354	7.3
35 - 39	73,393	6.2	40,120	6.5	33,273	5.9
40 - 44	51,481	4.4	27,500	4.5	23,981	4.2
45 - 49	39,600	3.3	19,702	3.2	19,898	3.5
50 - 54	34,948	3.0	16,093	2.6	18,855	3.3
55 - 59	30,700	2.5	12,747	2.1	17,953	3.2
60 - 64	24,320	2.1	9,597	1.6	14,723	2.6
65 - 69	17,226	1.5	6,232	1.0	10,994	2.0
70 - 74	10,051	0.8	3,492	0.6	6,559	1.2
75 - 79	5,672	0.5	1,866	0.3	3,806	0.7
80 - 84	2,018	0.2	620	0.1	1,398	0.2
85 - 89	536	3/	164	3/	372	0.1
90 & over	164	3/	53	3/	111	3/

1/ Excludes police and constabulary
2/ All ages under 15 are Korean age: ages 15 and over are based on chronological year of birth
3/ Less than one tenth of 1 percent

Korea : Seoul City - Marital Status of all Koreans 15 years of age and over as of March 1947

Marital Status	Total	%of Tot	Male	%of Tot	Female	%of Tot
Total	779,890	100.0	401,609	100.0	378,281	100.0
Single	224,899	28.8	147,480	36.7	77,419	20.5
Married	474,482	60.9	237,456	59.1	237,026	62.6
Divorced	9,697	1.2	3,717	0.9	5,980	1.6
Widow, widower	70,812	9.1	12,956	3.3	57,856	15.3

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(Charts + Map)

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REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR SOUTH KOREA

APPENDIX 1 a

Agriculture - CROP PRODUCTION
ESTIMATES (1)

ITEM	SOUTH KOREA Fy 1936 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1946 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1947 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1948 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1949 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1950 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1951 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1952 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1953 (2) Met. Tons	Value
Rice (3)	2,131	106,550	1,957	215,270	1,837	275,550	2,160	324,000	2,268	340,000	2,406	360,900	2,526	378,900	2,626	393,900	2,701	405,150
Summer Grains (3) (Rye, Wheat, Barley, Naked Barley)	962.5	27,671	345	21,028	547	40,888	528	39,600	630	47,250	810	60,750	890	66,750	960	72,000	1,000	75,000
Other Cereals (3) (Millet, Sorghum, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat)	140	3,500	73	3,650	73	3,650	140	7,000	147	7,350	154	7,700	160	8,000	165	8,250	167	8,350
Legumes (Soy Beans, Other Beans, Peanuts, Peas)	273.3	13,665	138	13,800	134	20,100	160	24,000	200	30,000	230	34,500	250	37,500	270	40,500	300	45,000
Vegetables	711	35,550	565	56,500	647	64,700	700	70,000	735	73,500	772	77,200	803	80,300	827	82,700	835	83,500
Potatoes (Irish and Sweet)	268	8,040	649	45,430	480	31,200	525	34,125	551	35,815	579	37,635	602	39,130	620	40,300	626	40,690
Fruit	39.5	1,935	44	8,888	66	10,164	48	7,392	50	7,700	48	7,392	45	6,930	43	6,622	42	6,468
Fibers - Silk (Cocoon)	15.2	4,041	8.6	5,033	5.9	8,630	7.2	10,535	7.6	11,120	8.3	11,120	9.6	14,035	11.5	16,825	11.5	16,825
Cotton	54	11,880	67	33,902	60	39,600	118	77,880	119	78,540	120	79,200	122	80,520	142	93,720	143	94,380
Hemp	11	297	8.5	472	2	233	8.8	1,026	9.2	1,073	9.4	1,096	9.6	1,120	9.7	1,131	9.8	1,143
Ramie	.4	198	.1	8.9	.1	17	.1	17	.1	17	.1	17	.1	17	.1	17	.1	17
Industrial Crops: Tobacco	15.2	5,985	1.1	774	8.3	5,843	11.1	7,814	12.5	8,800	14	9,856	16	11,264	18	12,672	20	14,080
Sesame	1	1,623	1	1,409	1	1,500	1.4	2,100	1.6	2,400	1.6	2,400	1.6	2,400	1.7	2,550	1.7	2,550
Total Values	-	₩220,935	-	$406,164.9	-	$502,075	-	$605,489	-	$645,565	-	$689,766	-	$726,866	-	$803,887	-	$826,603

NOTES: (1) Crop estimates are based on the assumption that a steady increase in most crops through 1953 will be realized through the increased application of fertilizers, completion of irrigation and flood control projects, and increased reforestation and soil conservation projects.

Percentages yearly increases in projected estimates are fairly constant, with the exception of summer grain production for FY 1949 which shows a 19% increase over FY 1948. This large increase is due to the unusually poor crop year in FY 1948.

(2) Amounts shown are in 1,000 Metric Tons; values in $1,000.

Estimated agricultural prices are based on U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin of 28 March 1947.

(3) All grains are shown in polished weight.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

REHABILITATION PROGRAM FOR SOUTH KOREA

APPENDIX 1 a

Agriculture - CROP PRODUCTION
ESTIMATES (1)

ITEM	SOUTH KOREA Fy 1936 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1946 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1947 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1948 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1949 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1950 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1951 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1952 (2) Met. Tons	Value	Fy 1953 (2) Met. Tons	Value
Rice (3)	2,131	106,550	1,957	215,270	1,837	275,550	2,160	324,000	2,268	340,000	2,406	360,900	2,526	378,900	2,626	399,900	2,701	405,150
Summer Grains (3) (Rye, Wheat, Barley, Naked Barley)	962.5	27,671	345	21,028	547	40,888	528	39,600	630	47,250	810	60,750	890	66,750	960	72,000	1,000	75,000
Other Cereals (3) (Millet, Sorghum, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat)	140	3,500	73	3,650	73	3,650	140	7,000	147	7,350	154	7,700	160	8,000	165	8,250	167	8,350
Legumes (Soy Beans, Other Beans, Peanuts, Peas)	273.3	13,665	138	13,800	134	20,100	160	24,000	200	30,000	230	34,500	250	37,500	270	40,500	300	45,000
Vegetables	711	35,550	565	56,500	647	64,700	700	70,000	735	75,500	772	77,200	803	80,300	827	82,700	835	83,500
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Fruit	39.5	1,935	44	8,888	66	10,164	48	7,392	50	7,700	48	7,392	45	6,930	43	6,622	42	6,468
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Industrial Crops: Tobacco	15.2	5,985	1.1	774	8.3	5,843	11.1	7,814	12.5	8,800	14	9,856	16	11,264	18	12,672	20	14,080
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Total Values	-	¥220,935	-	$406,164.9	-	$502,075	-	$605,489	-	$645,565	-	$689,766	-	$726,866	-	$803,887	-	$826,603

NOTES: (1) Crop estimates are based on the assumption that a steady increase in most crops through 1953 will be realized through the increased application of fertilizers, completion of irrigation and flood control projects, and increased reforestation and soil conservation projects.

Percentages yearly increases in projected estimates are fairly constant, with the exception of summer grain production for FY 1949 which shows a 19% increase over FY 1948. This large increase is due to the unusually poor crop year in FY 1948.

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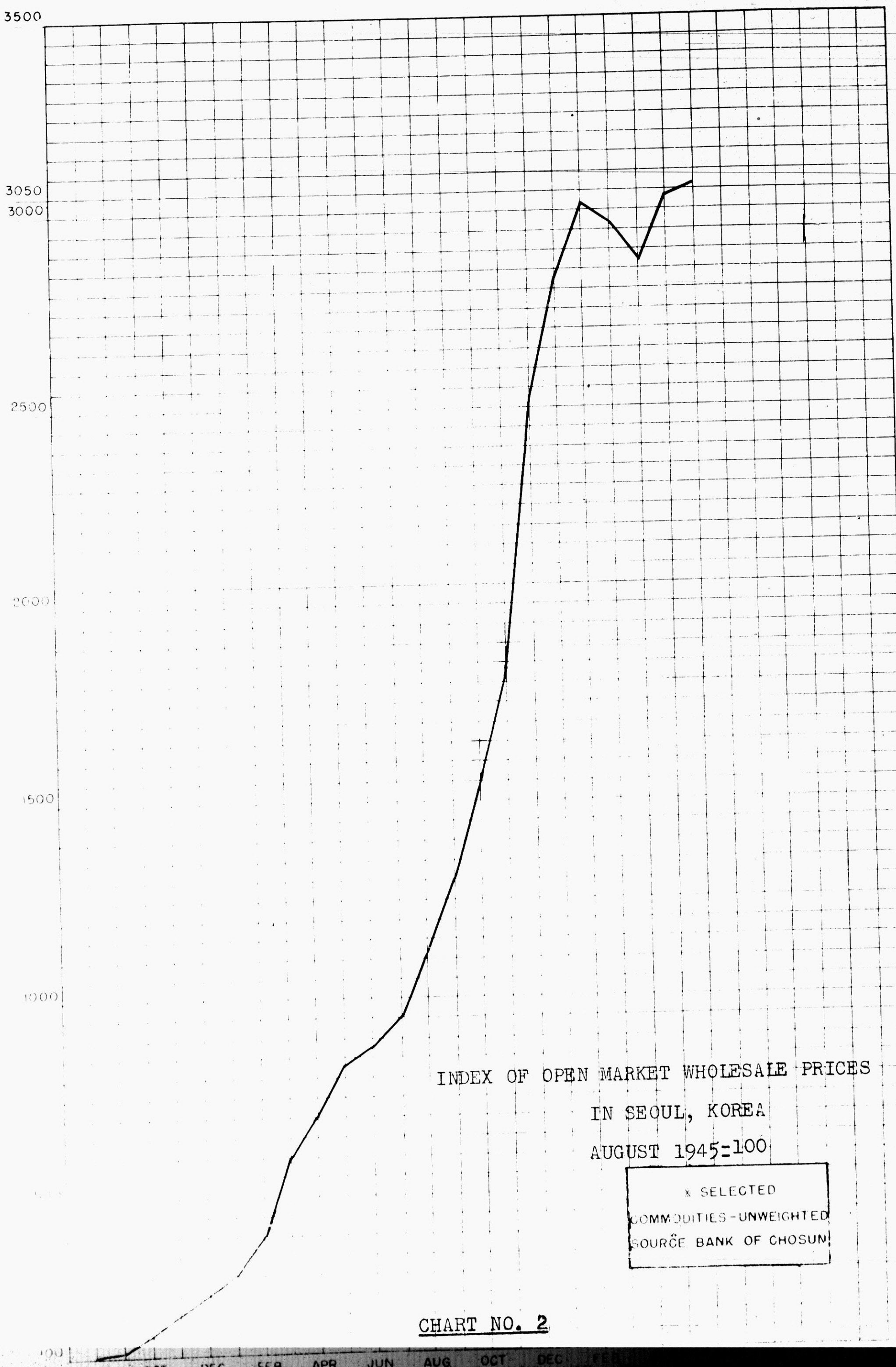
Estimated agricultural prices are based on U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin of 28 March 1947.

(3) All grains are shown in polished weight.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INDEX OF OPEN MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES IN SEOUL, KOREA*

AUGUST 1945=100



INDEX OF OPEN MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES

IN SEOUL, KOREA

AUGUST 1945=100

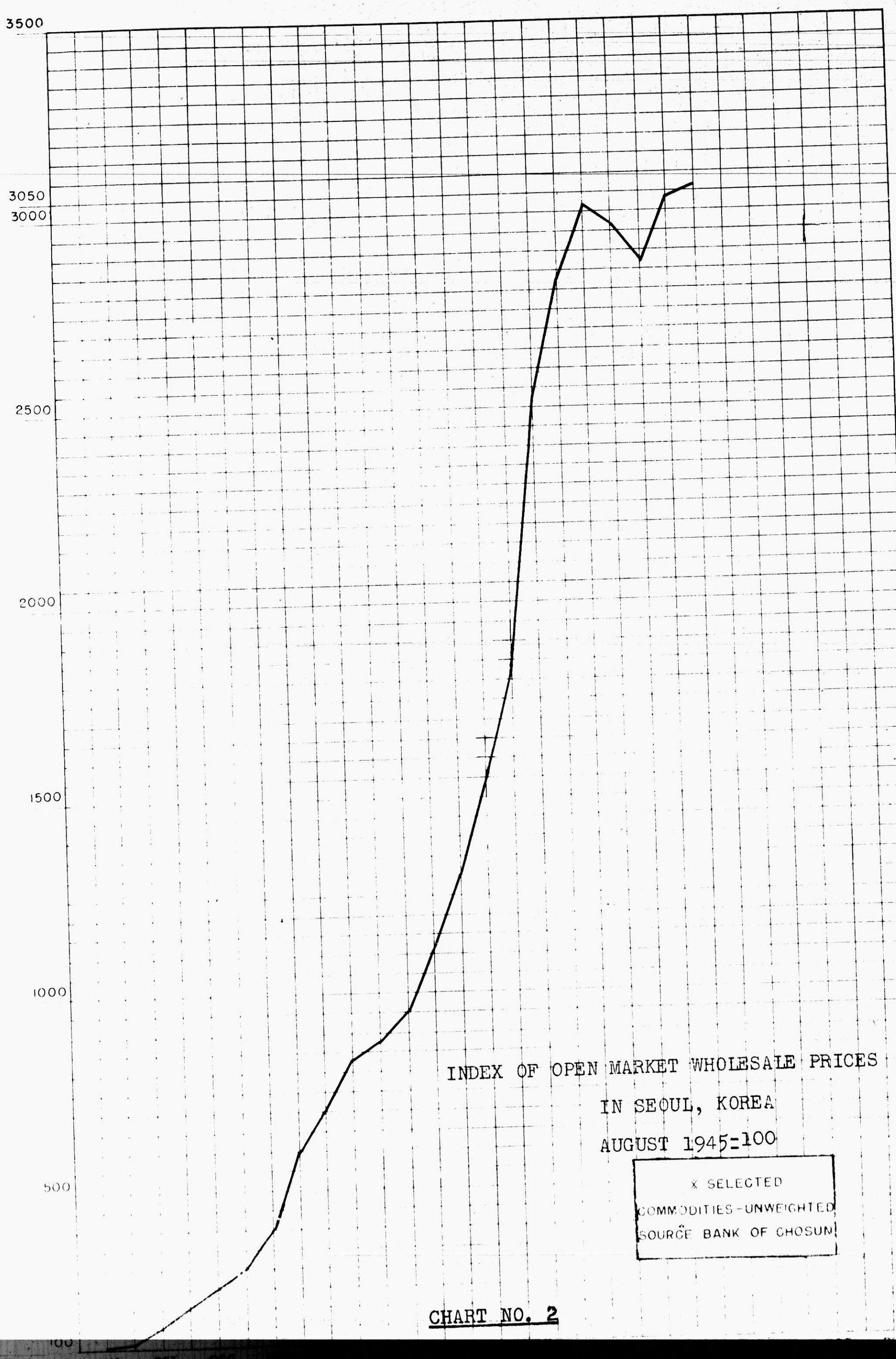
* SELECTED COMMODITIES - UNWEIGHTED
SOURCE BANK OF CHOSUN

CHART NO. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INDEX OF OPEN MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES IN SEOUL, KOREA*

AUGUST 1945=100



INDEX OF OPEN MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES
IN SEOUL, KOREA
AUGUST 1945=100

X SELECTED
COMMODITIES - UNWEIGHTED
SOURCE BANK OF CHOSUN

CHART NO. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INDEX OF OPEN MARKET RETAIL PRICES IN SEOUL, KOREA※

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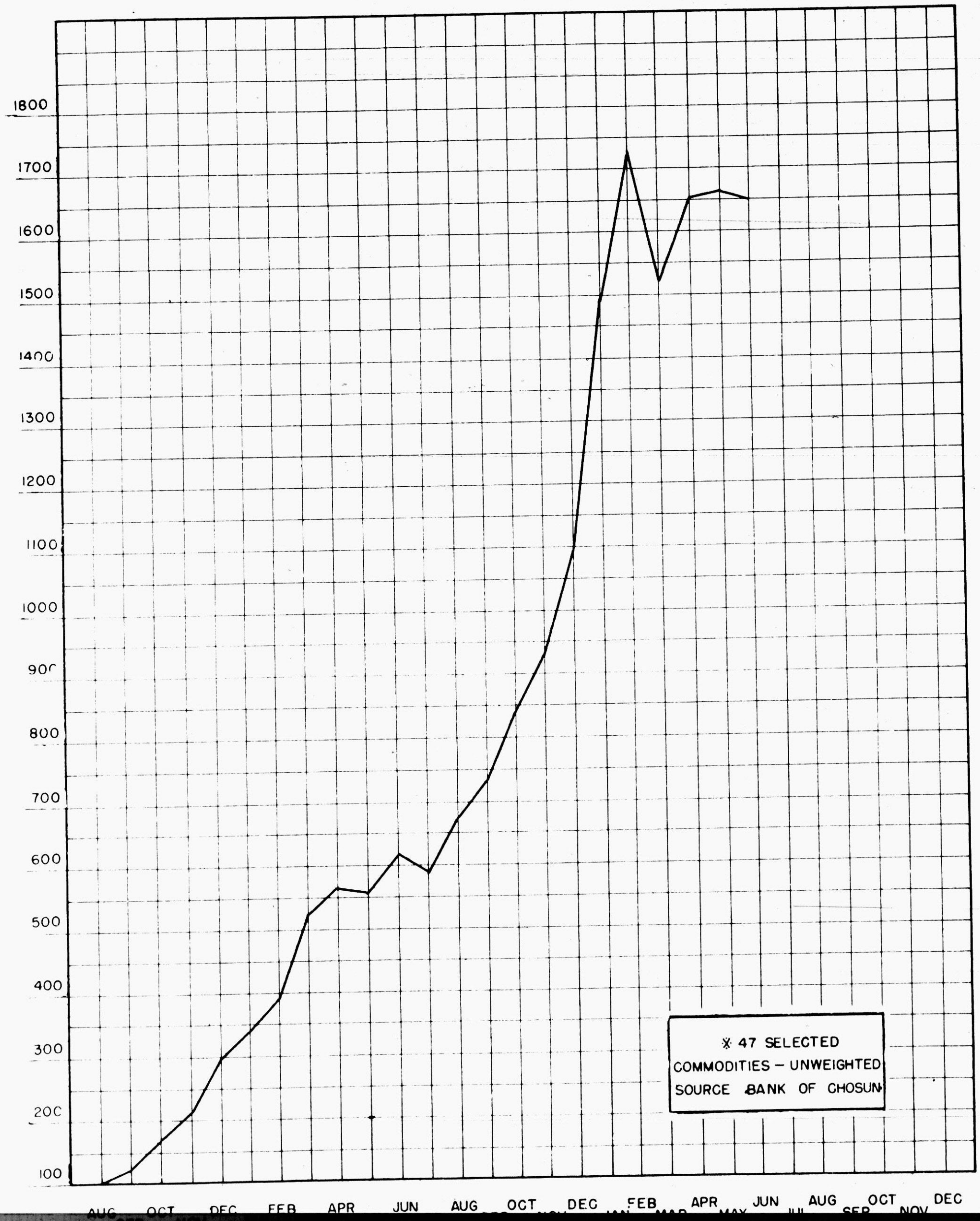

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

INDEX OF OPEN MARKET RETAIL PRICES IN SEOUL, KOREA※

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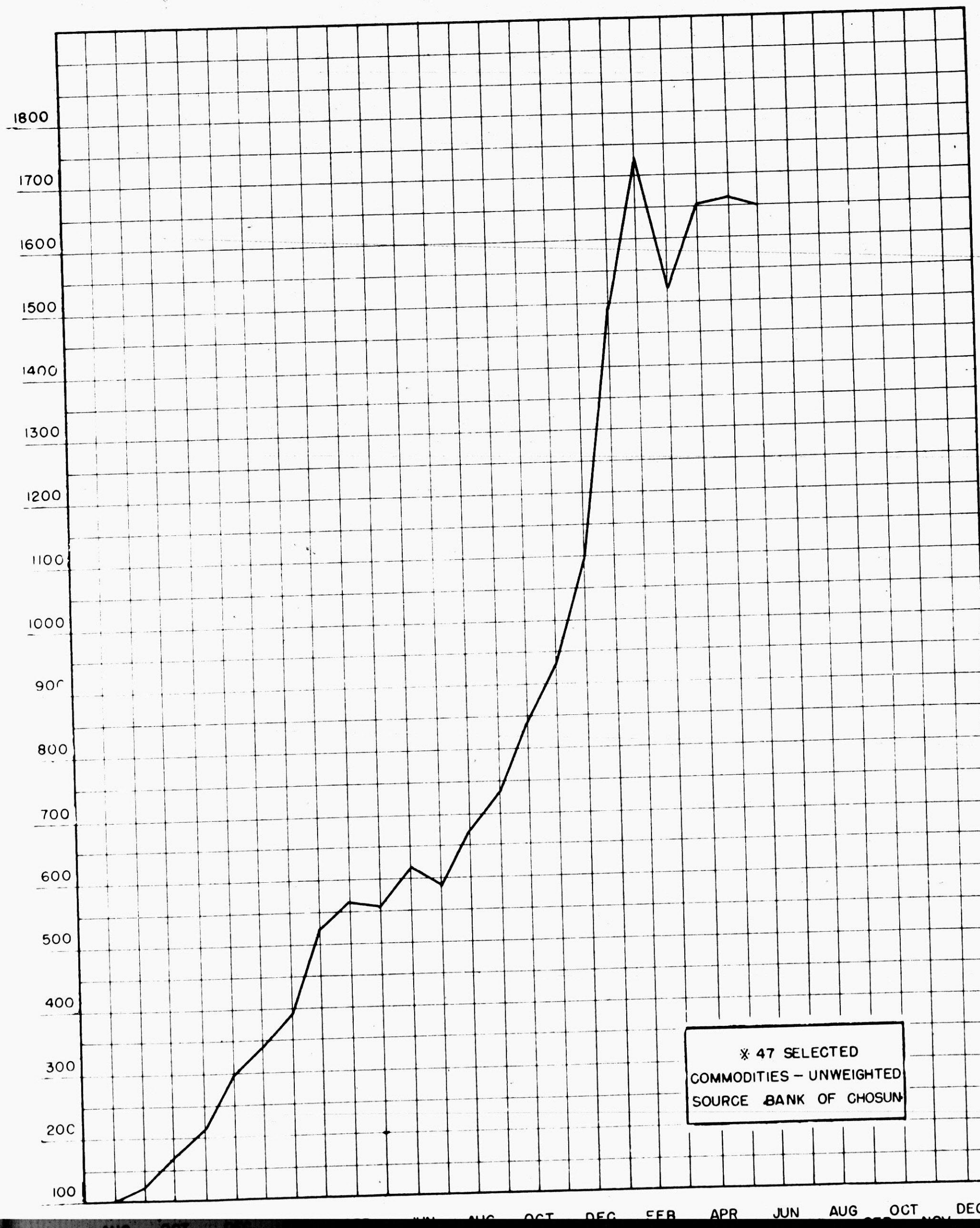

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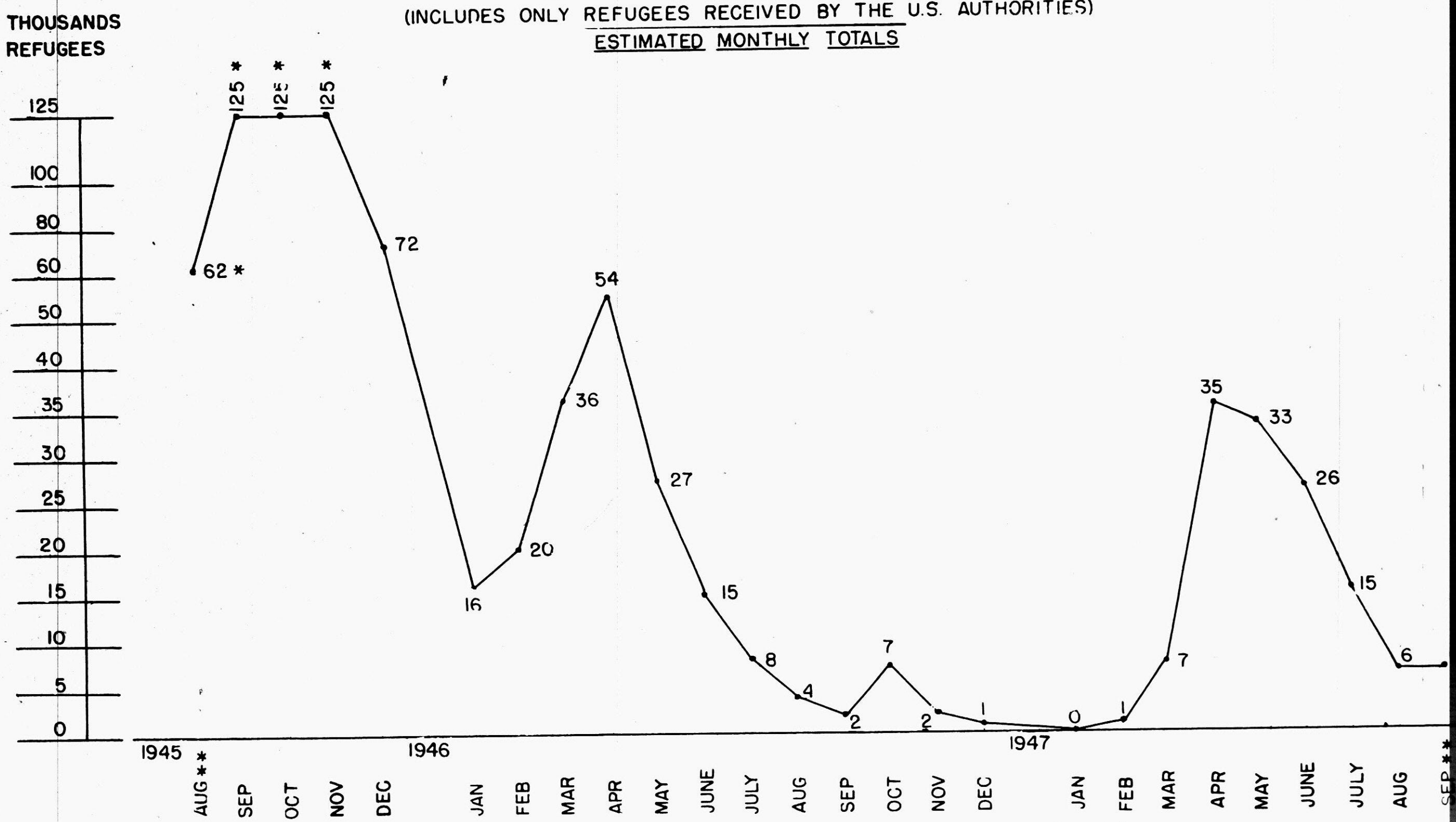
NND 760090
NARS, Date
By

KOREAN REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL INTO SOUTH KOREA

15 AUGUST, 1945 – SEPTEMBER, 1947

(INCLUDES ONLY REFUGEES RECEIVED BY THE U.S. AUTHORITIES)

ESTIMATED MONTHLY TOTALS



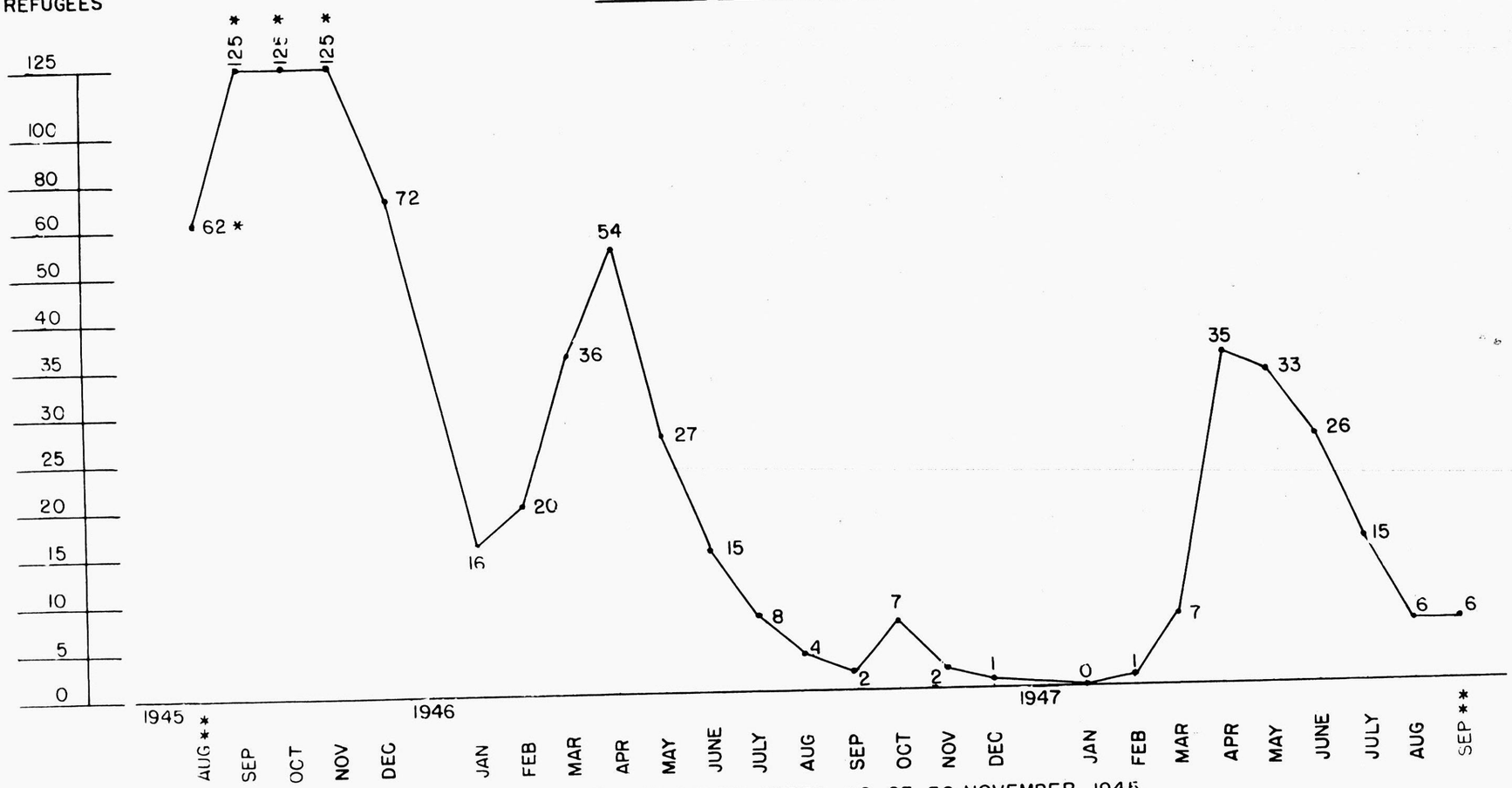
* AVERAGE ESTIMATED FROM 437,000 TOTAL IN SOUTH KOREA AS OF 30 NOVEMBER, 1945.

** INCOMPLETE

REPRODUCED BY 69TH FNGR TOPO CO CORPS SEPTEMBER 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

KOREAN REFUGEES CROSSING 38° PARALLEL INTO SOUTH KOREA
15 AUGUST, 1945 – SEPTEMBER, 1947
(INCLUDES ONLY REFUGEES RECEIVED BY THE U.S. AUTHORITIES)
ESTIMATED MONTHLY TOTALS



* AVERAGE ESTIMATED FROM 437,000 TOTAL IN SOUTH KOREA AS OF 30 NOVEMBER, 1945.

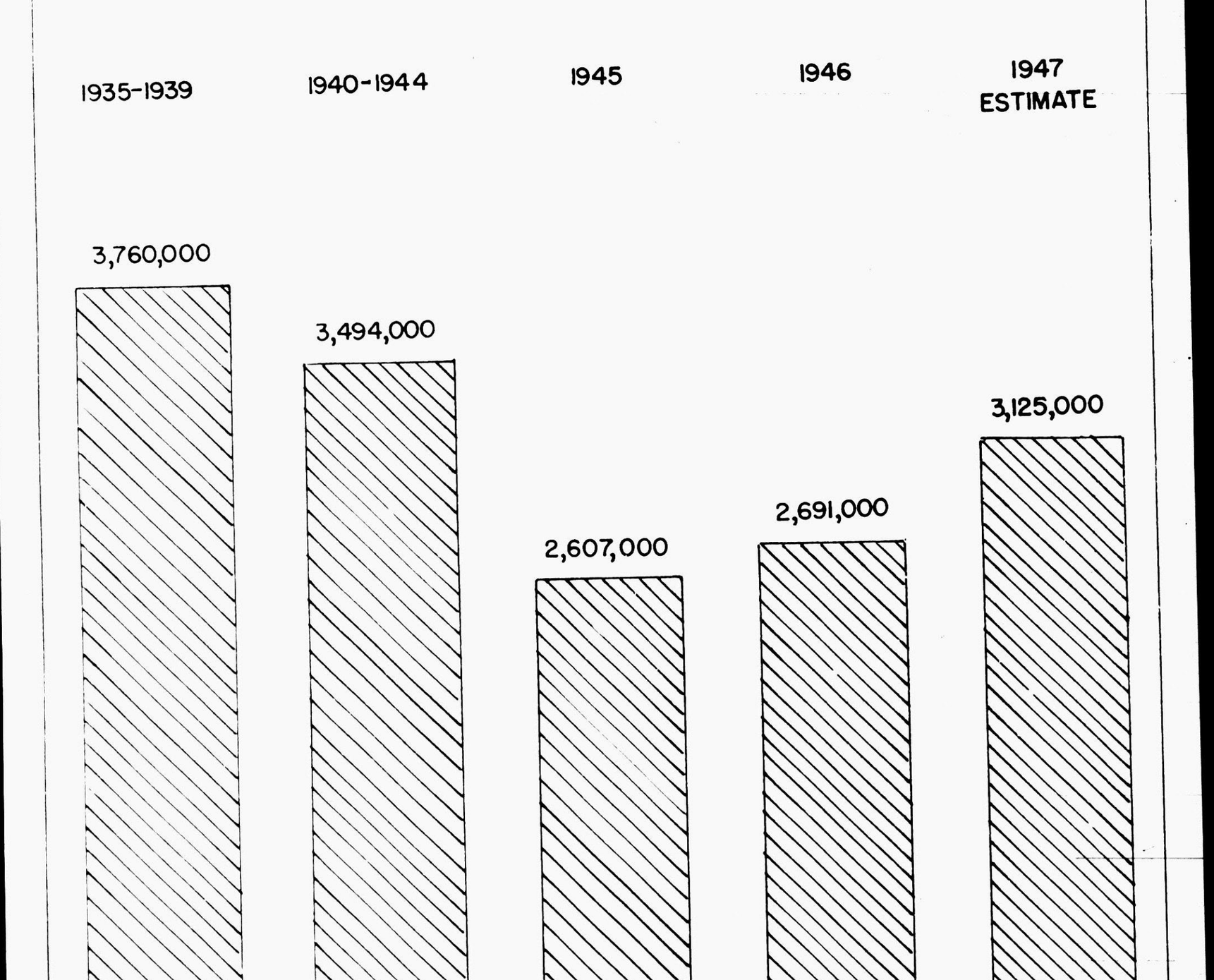
** INCOMPLETE

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO CORPS SEPTEMBER, 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREA

PRODUCTION TRENDS IN GRAINS AND PULSES
(COMPRISE ABOUT 84 PER CENT OF PRESENT
KOREAN CALORIC IN TAKE)
(UNIT - METRIC TONS)



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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREA

PRODUCTION TRENDS IN GRAINS AND PULSES
(COMPRISE ABOUT 84 PER CENT OF PRESENT
KOREAN CALORIC IN TAKE)
(UNIT - METRIC TONS)

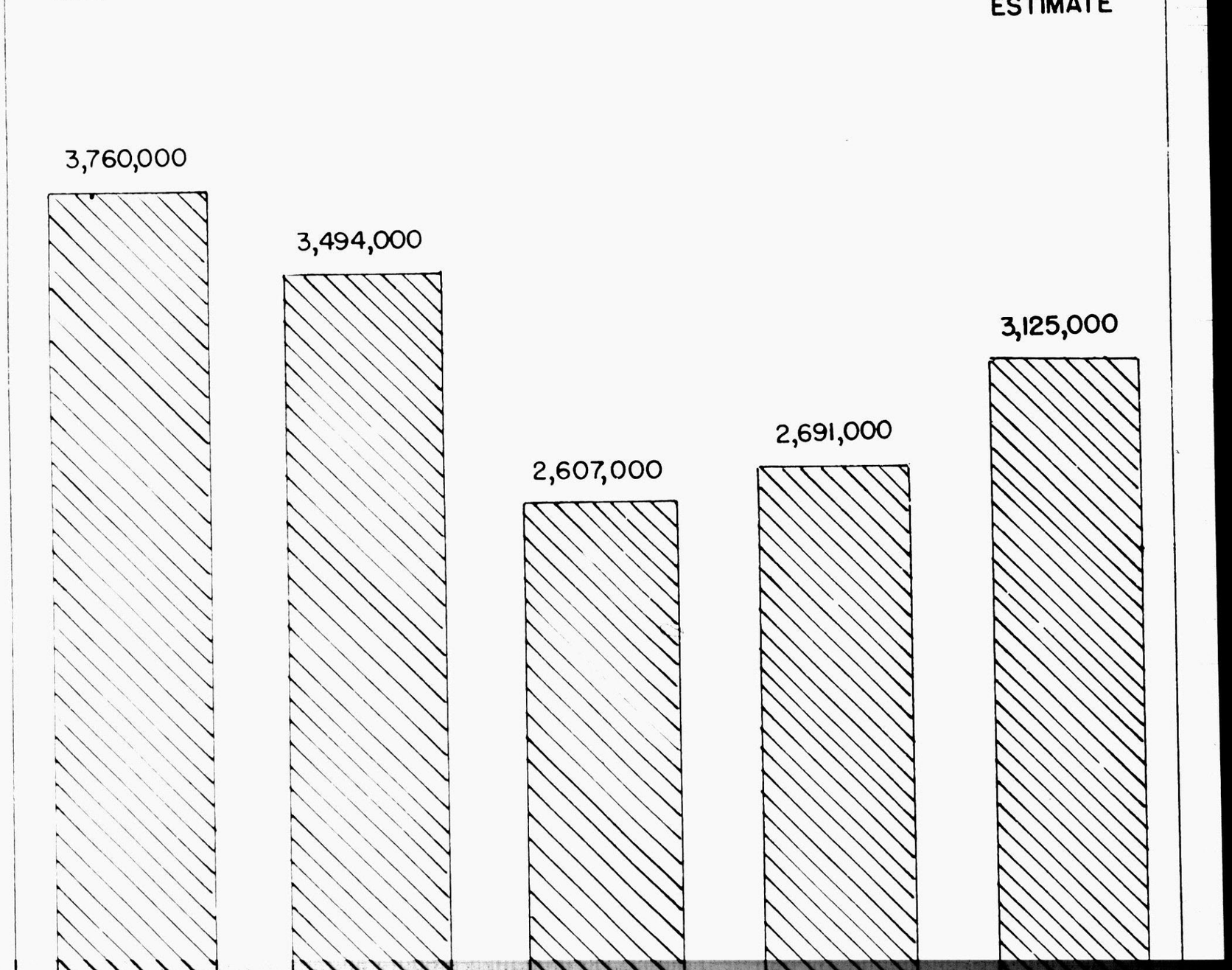

CHART NO. 5

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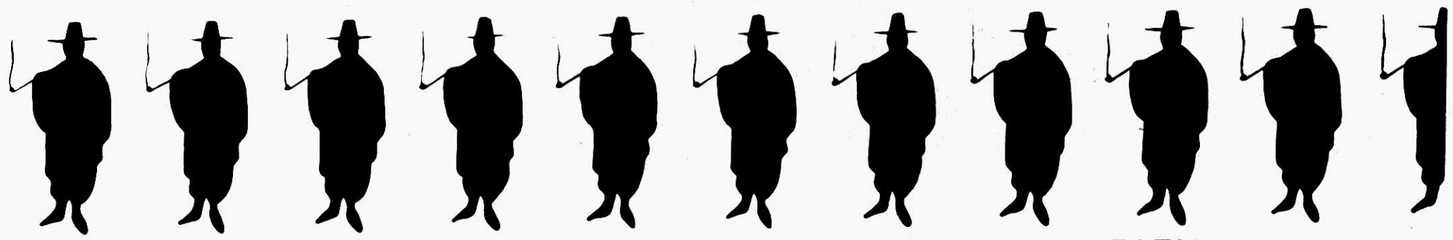
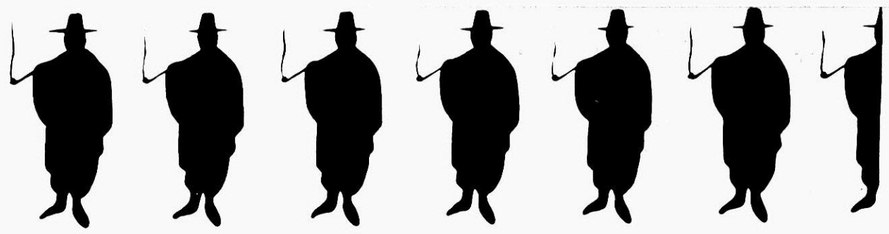
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

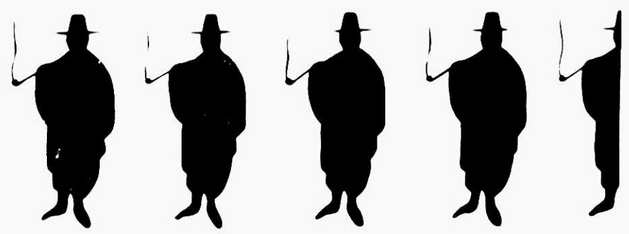
POPULATION IN SOUTH KOREA



TOTAL
POPULATION
20,300,000



SELF
SUPPLIERS
12,200,000



NON-SELF
SUPPLIERS
8,100,000



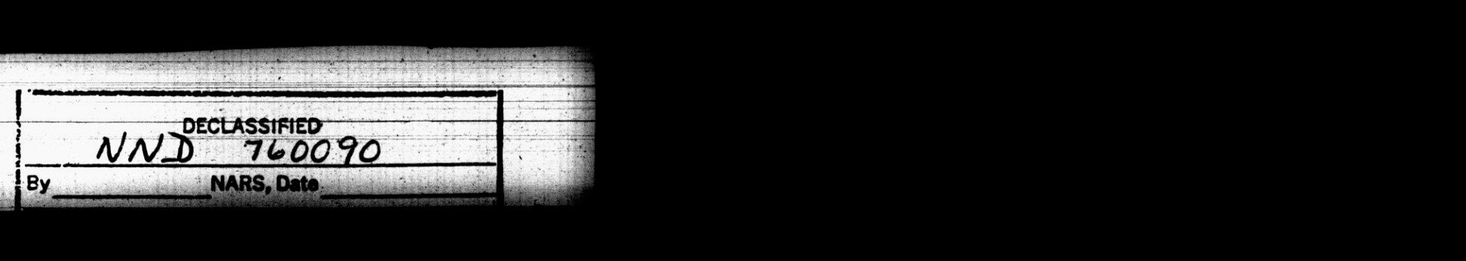
EQUALS 2,000,000 PERSONS

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO. CO

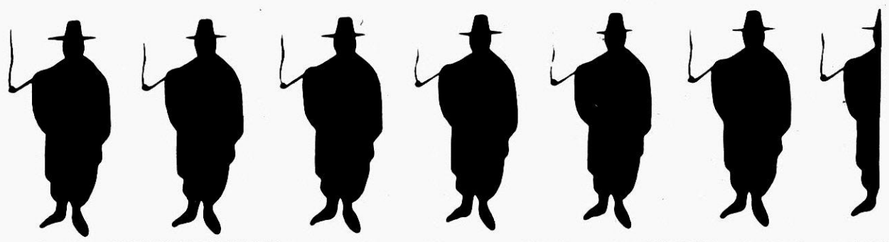
CHART NO. 6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

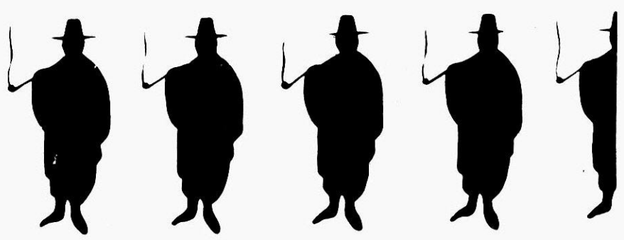
POPULATION IN SOUTH KOREA



TOTAL
POPULATION
20,300,000



SELF
SUPPLIERS
12,200,000



NON-SELF
SUPPLIERS
8,100,000



EQUALS 2,000,000 PERSONS

CHART NO. 6

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By NARS, Date

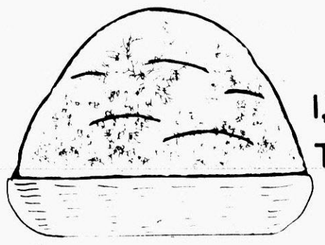
SOUTH KOREA CEREALS POSITION

(1 JULY 1947-30 JUNE 1948)

MINIMUM CEREALS REQUIREMENTS-2,866,000 METRIC TONS

SELF-SUPPLIERS
12,200,000



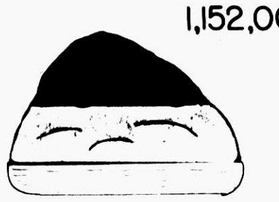


1,714,000 METRIC TONS

NON-
SELF-SUPPLIERS
8,100,000



1,152,000 METRIC TONS



427 M.T.

725 M.T.

INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION

IMPORTED CEREALS

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69 TH ENGR TOPO CO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

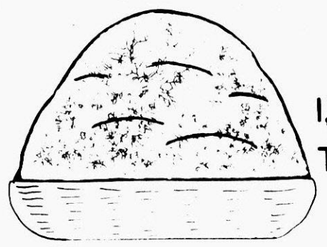
SOUTH KOREA CEREALS POSITION

(1 JULY 1947-30 JUNE 1948)

MINIMUM CEREALS REQUIREMENTS-2,866,000 METRIC TONS

SELF-SUPPLIERS
12,200,000

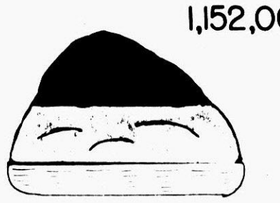




1,714,000 METRIC TONS

NON-
SELF-SUPPLIERS
8,100,000





1,152,000 METRIC TONS

427 M.T.

725 M.T.

INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION

IMPORTED CEREALS

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69 TH ENGR TOPO CO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

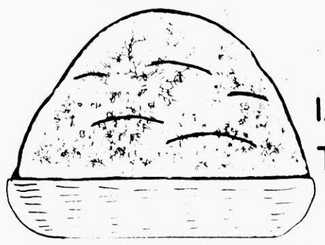
SOUTH KOREA CEREALS POSITION

(1 JULY 1947-30 JUNE 1948)

MINIMUM CEREALS REQUIREMENTS-2,866,000 METRIC TONS

SELF-SUPPLIERS
12,200,000



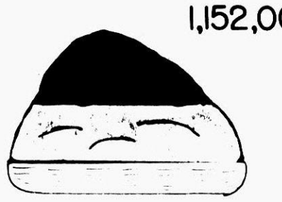


1,714,000 METRIC TONS

NON-
SELF-SUPPLIERS
8,100,000



1,152,000 METRIC TONS



427 M.T.

725 M.T.

INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION

IMPORTED CEREALS

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPLICATION OF COMMECIAL FERTILIZER IN SOUTH KOREA

(UNIT-METRIC TONS)

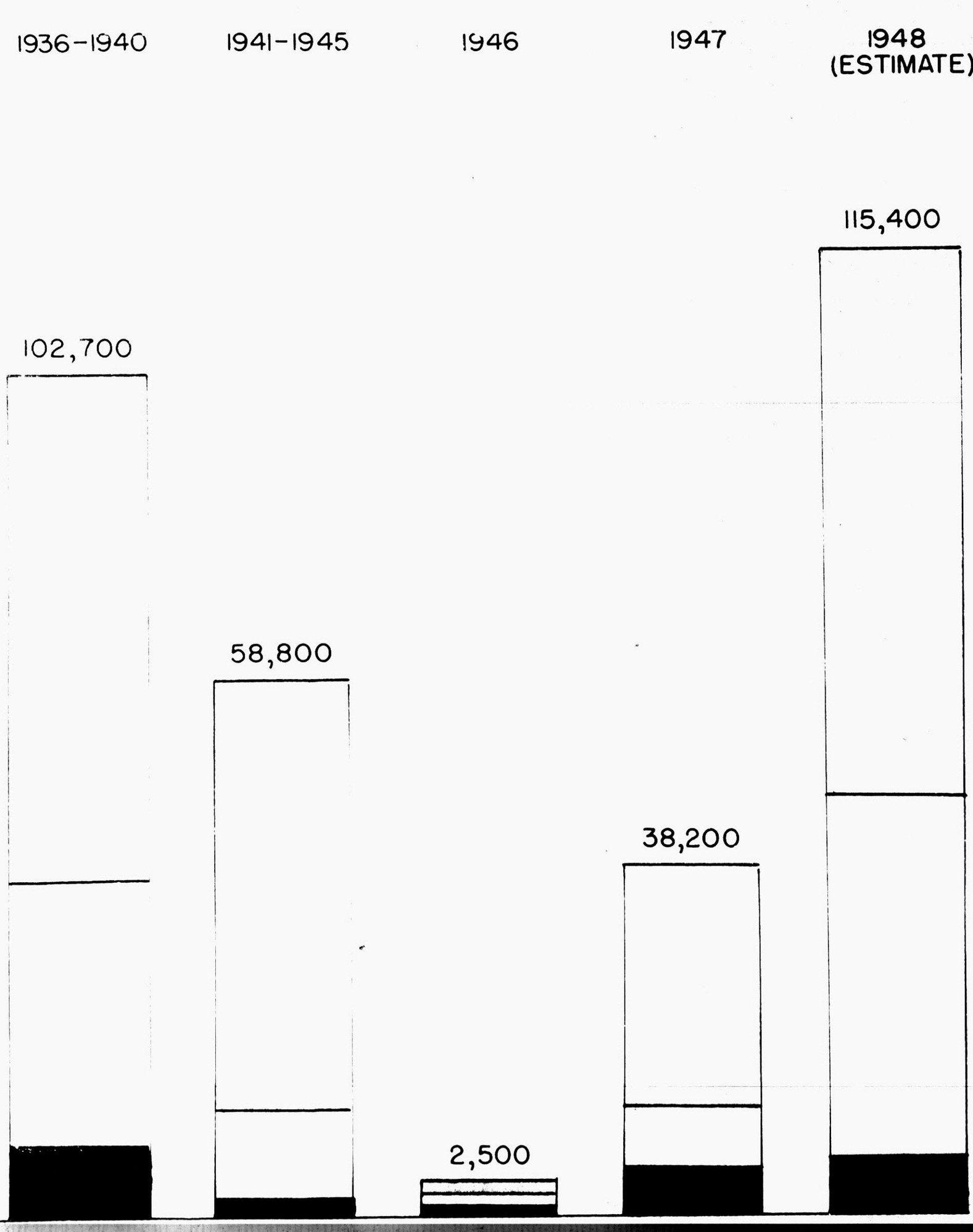


CHART NO. 3

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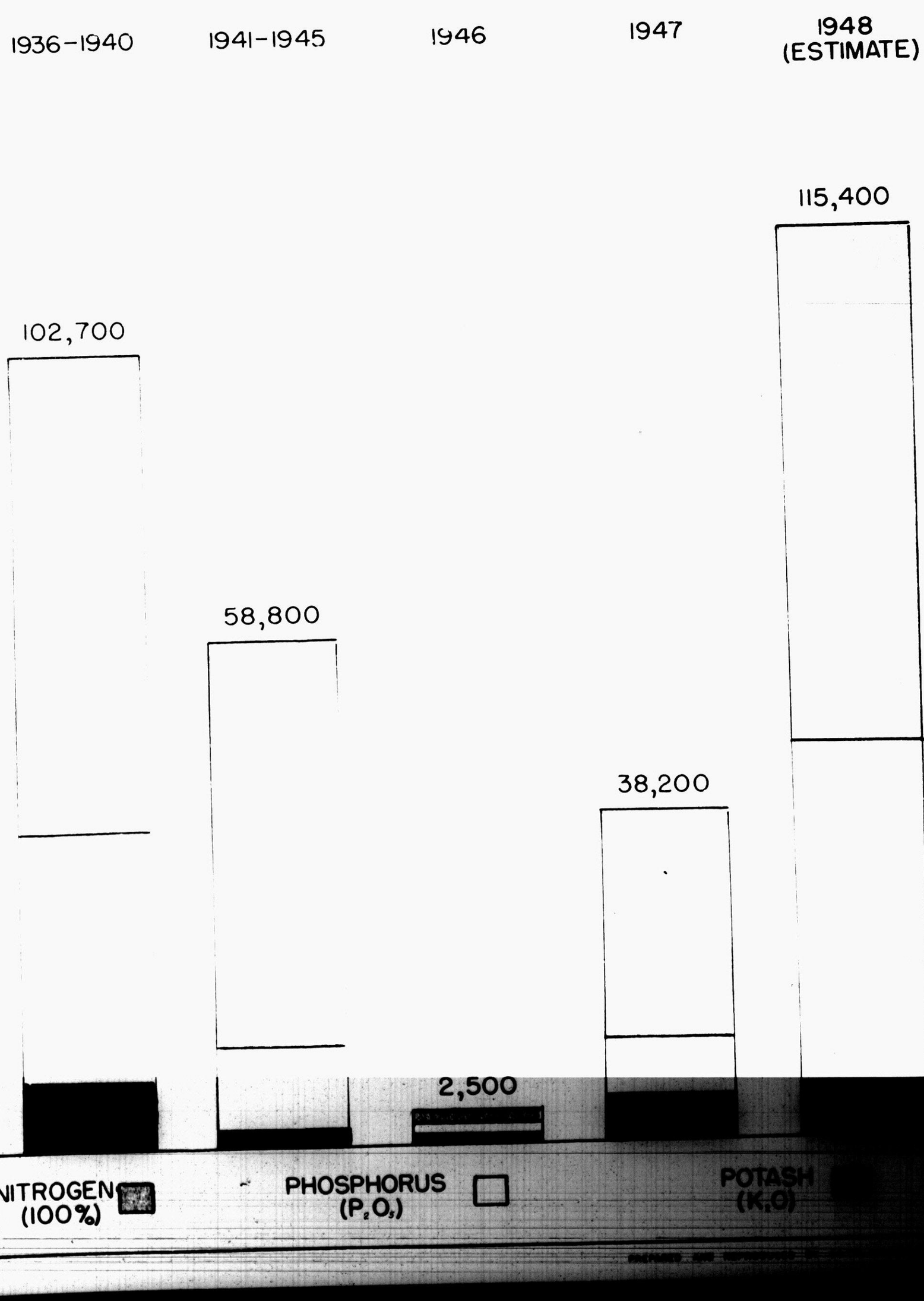
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPLICATION OF COMMECIAL FERTILIZER IN SOUTH KOREA

(UNIT-METRIC TONS)



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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

LAND TENURE IN SOUTH KOREA, AS OF DECEMBER, 1945

CHART NO. 9

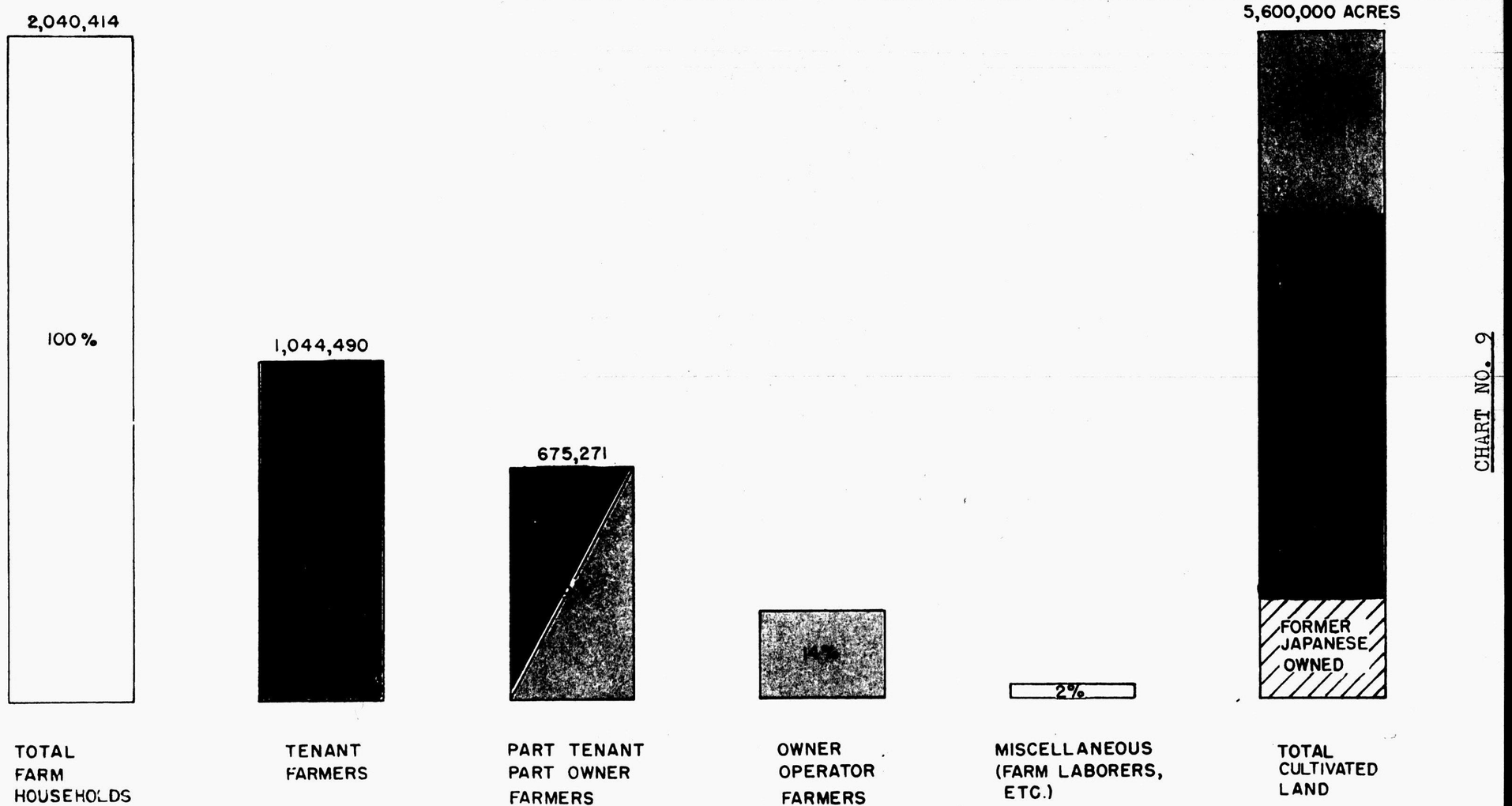


CHART NO. 9

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR. TOPO. CO. Chart No. 3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By

LAND TENURE IN SOUTH KOREA, AS OF DECEMBER, 1945

CHART NO. 2

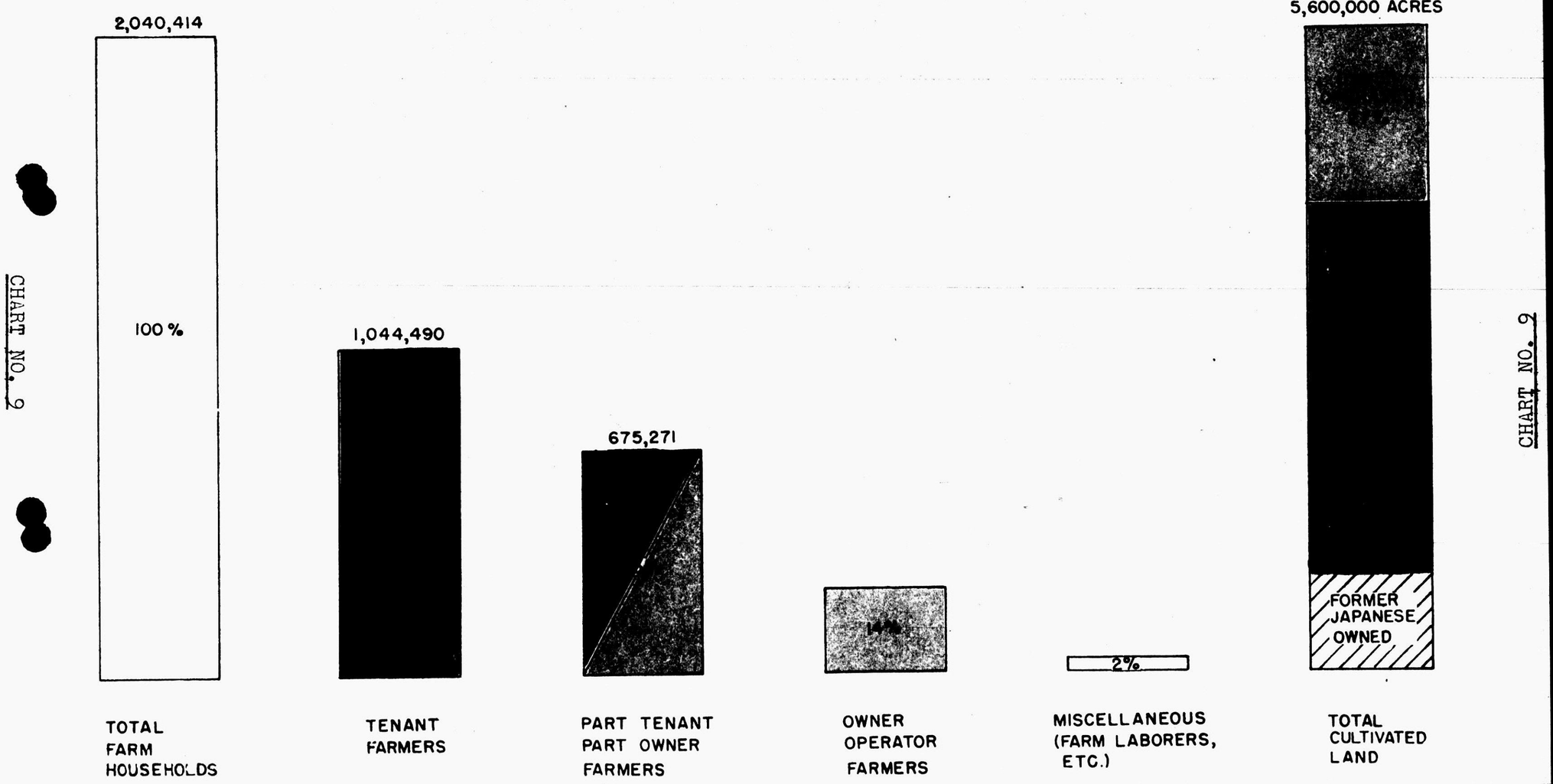


CHART NO. 2

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR. TOPO. CO. Chart No. 3

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090

SOURCE OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY FOR SOUTH KOREA MILLION K.W.H. PER MONTH

ESTIMATED PEAK K.W.H.
MARCH 1948
AT LEAST 80,000,000

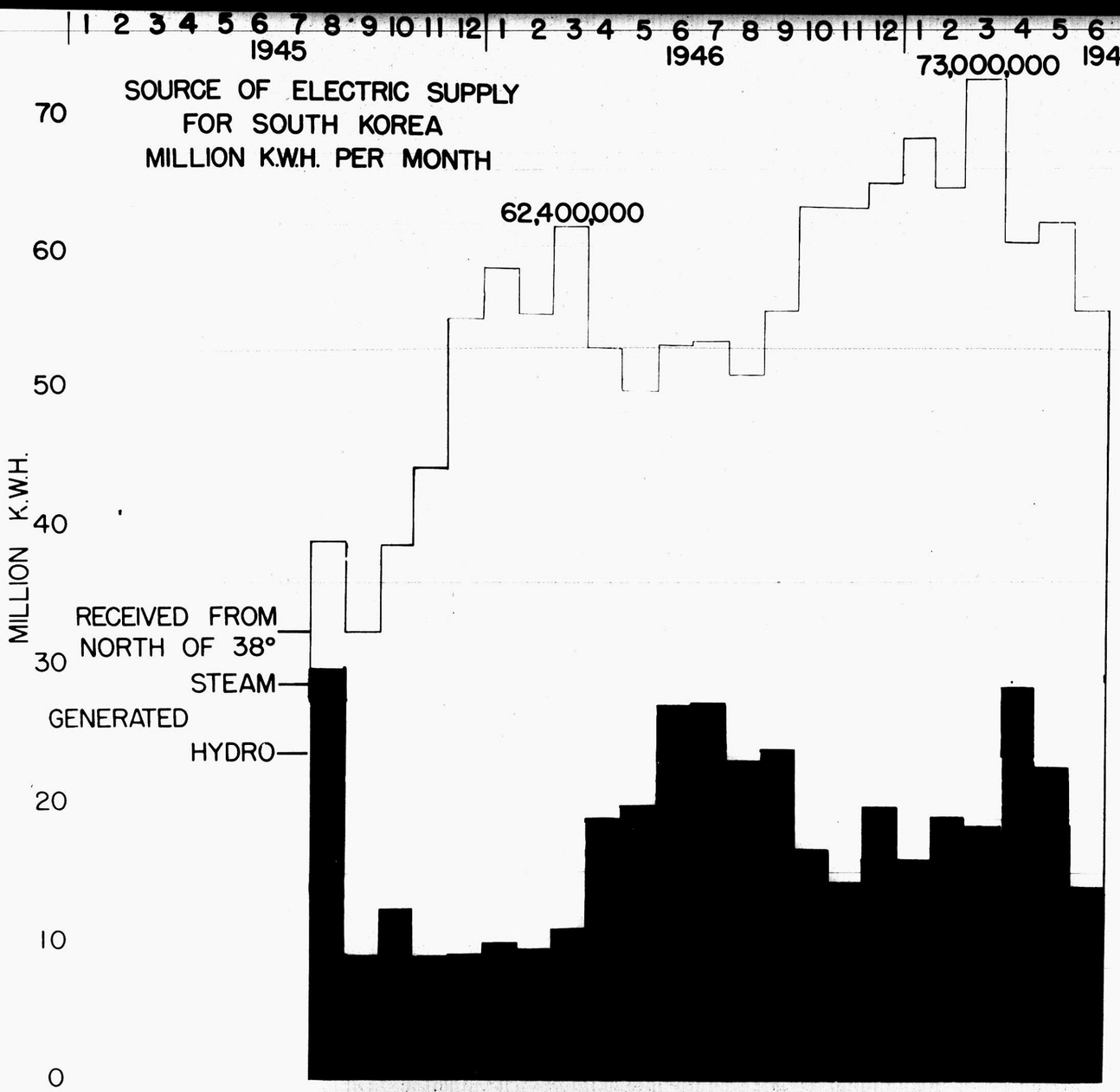


CHART NO. 10

CHART NO. 10

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO, CORPS SEPTEMBER, 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 | 1 2 3
1945 1946 1947 1948

SOURCE OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY
FOR SOUTH KOREA
MILLION K.W.H. PER MONTH

ESTIMATED PEAK K.W.H.
MARCH 1948
AT LEAST 80,000,000

73,000,000

62,400,000

MILLION K.W.H.

70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

RECEIVED FROM NORTH OF 38°

STEAM GENERATED

HYDRO

CHART NO. 10

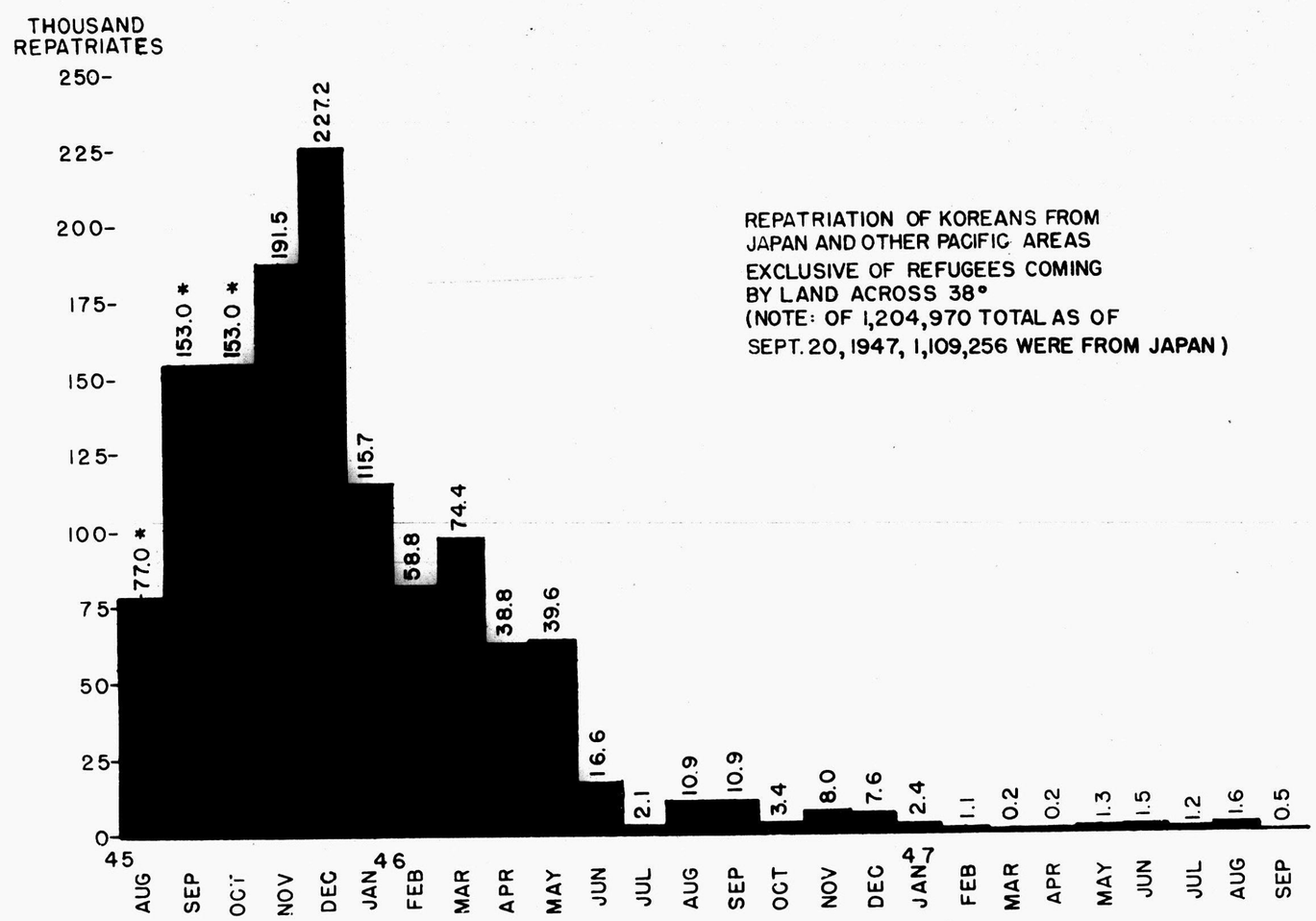
CHART NO. 10

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR. TOPO CO., CORPS SEPTEMBER, 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090

REPATRIATION OF KOREANS FROM JAPAN AND OTHER PACIFIC AREAS

EXCLUSIVE OF REFUGEES COMING BY LAND ACROSS 38°
(NOTE: OF 1,204,970 TOTAL AS OF SEPT. 20, 1947, 1,109,256 WERE FROM JAPAN)



AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV.

* MONTHLY AVERAGE (AUG. 15-31, 1945) 382,692 REPATRIATES ENTERING SOUTH KOREA PRIOR TO 31 OCTOBER 45. THIS TOTAL INCLUDED AN ESTIMATED 183,000-186,000 REPATRIATES VIA UN CONTROLLED SHIPPING FROM JAPAN.

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO - XXIV CORPS

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NND 760090

REPATRIATION OF KOREANS FROM JAPAN AND OTHER PACIFIC AREAS

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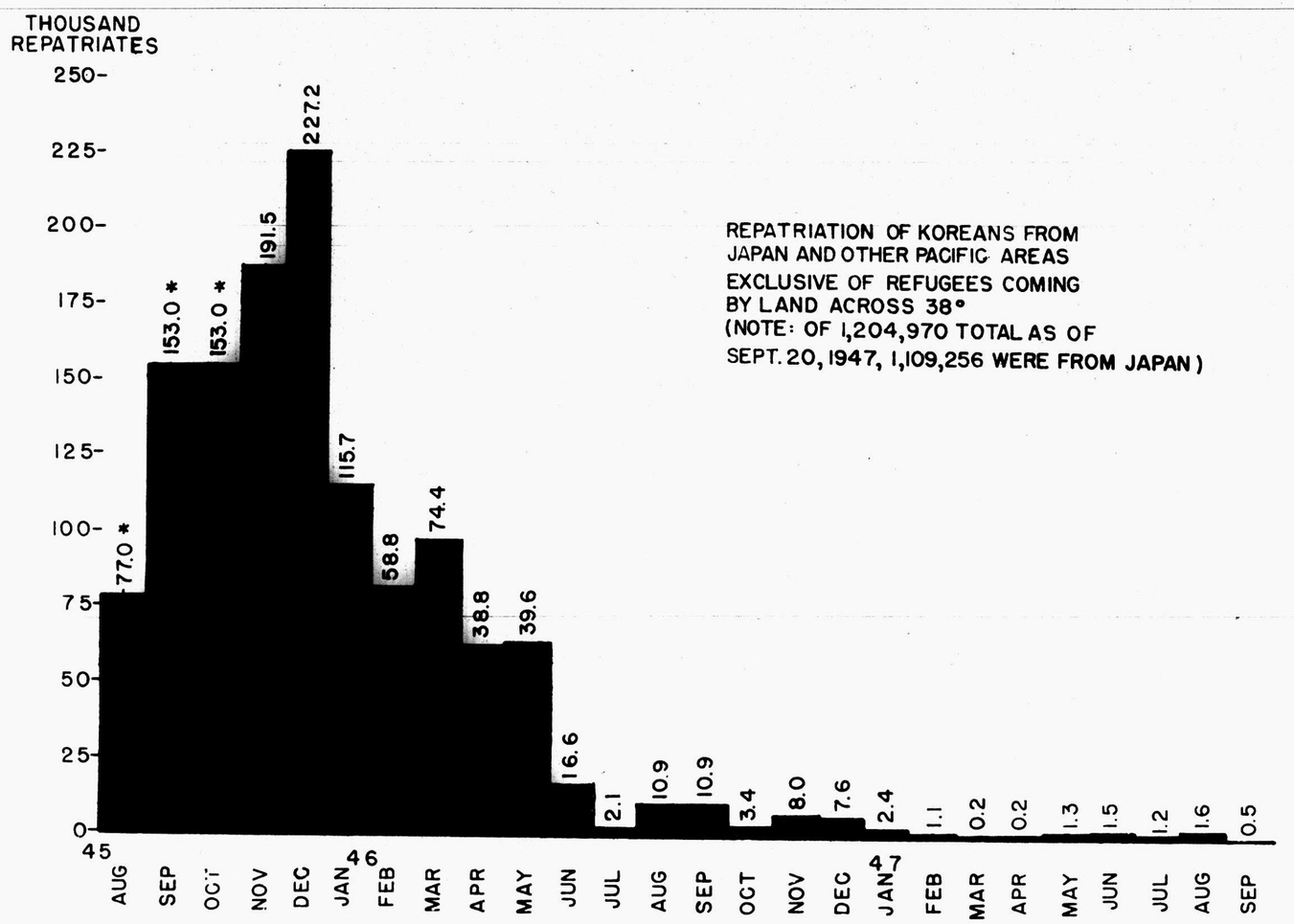

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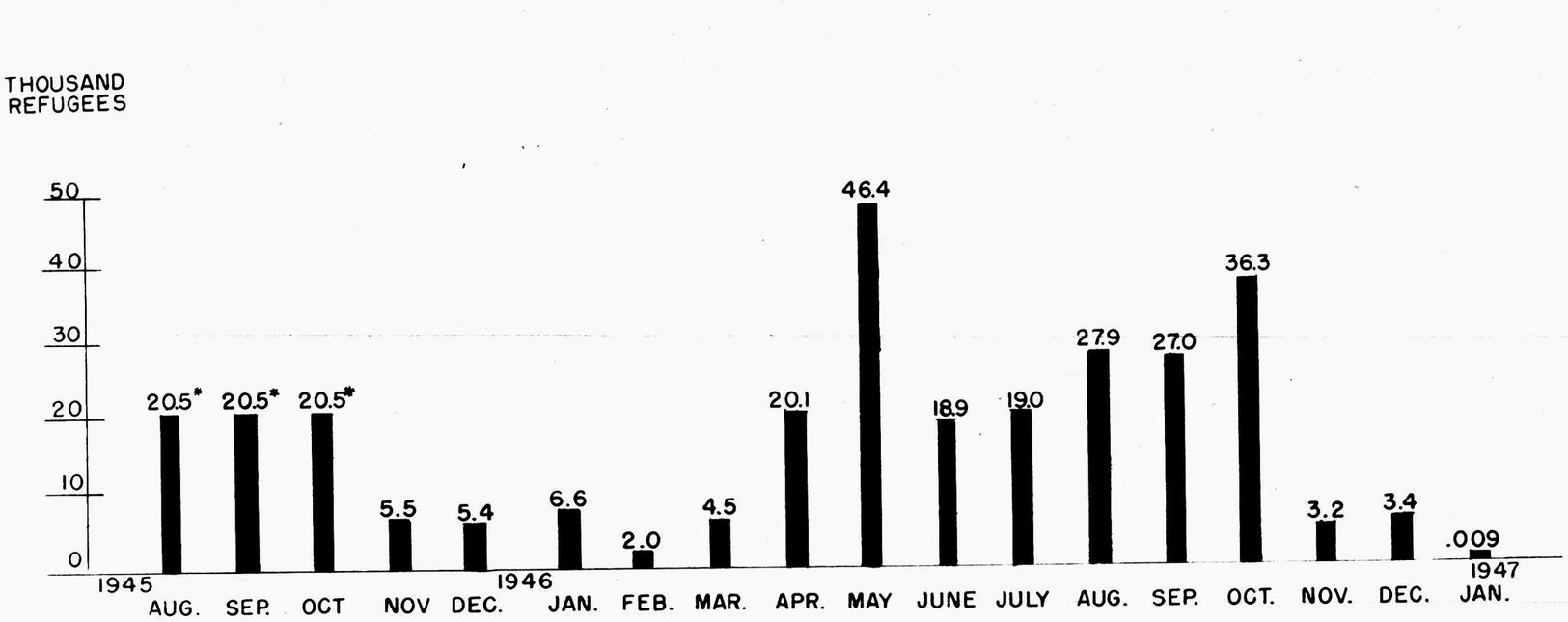
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH KOREA



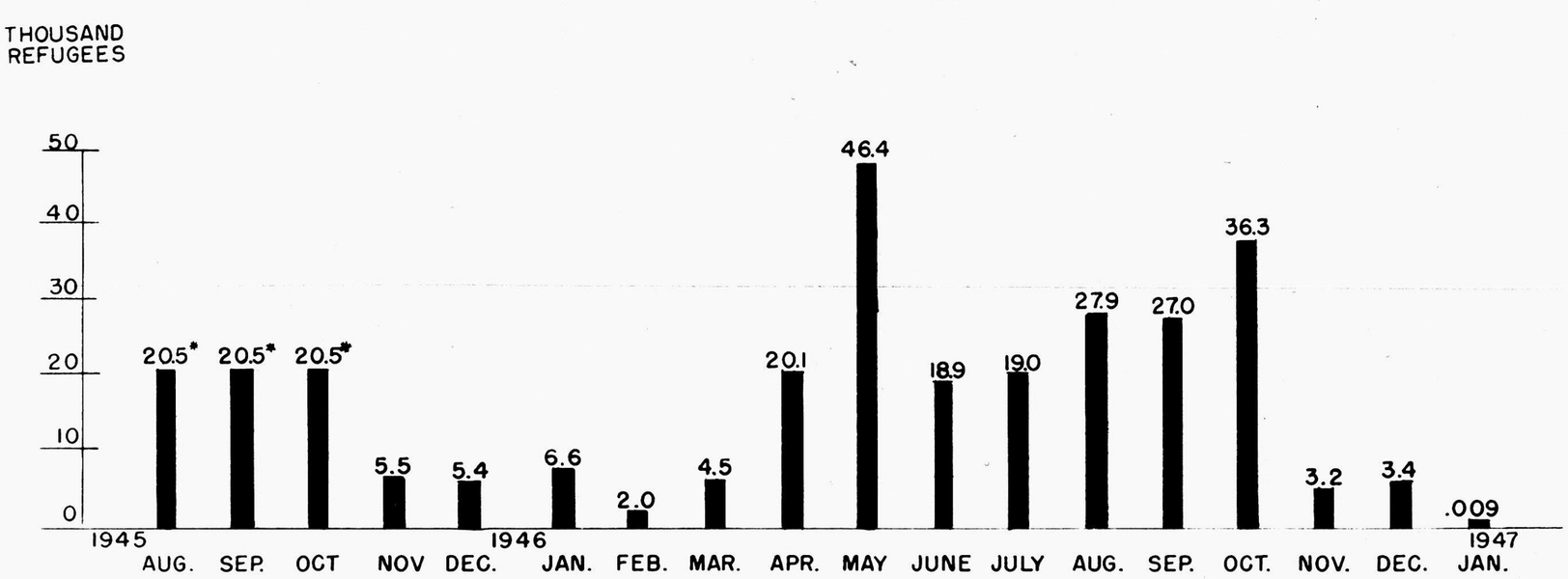
NOTE: A TOTAL OF 379 JAPANESE ENTERED SOUTH KOREA, 1 JANUARY - 31 AUGUST 1947, MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF 288,365 BETWEEN 15 AUGUST 1945 AND 31 AUGUST 1947.

AVERAGE *

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR. TOPO CO., CORPS SEPTEMBER, 1947

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH KOREA



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AVERAGE *

REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR. TOPO CO., CORPS SEPTEMBER, 1947

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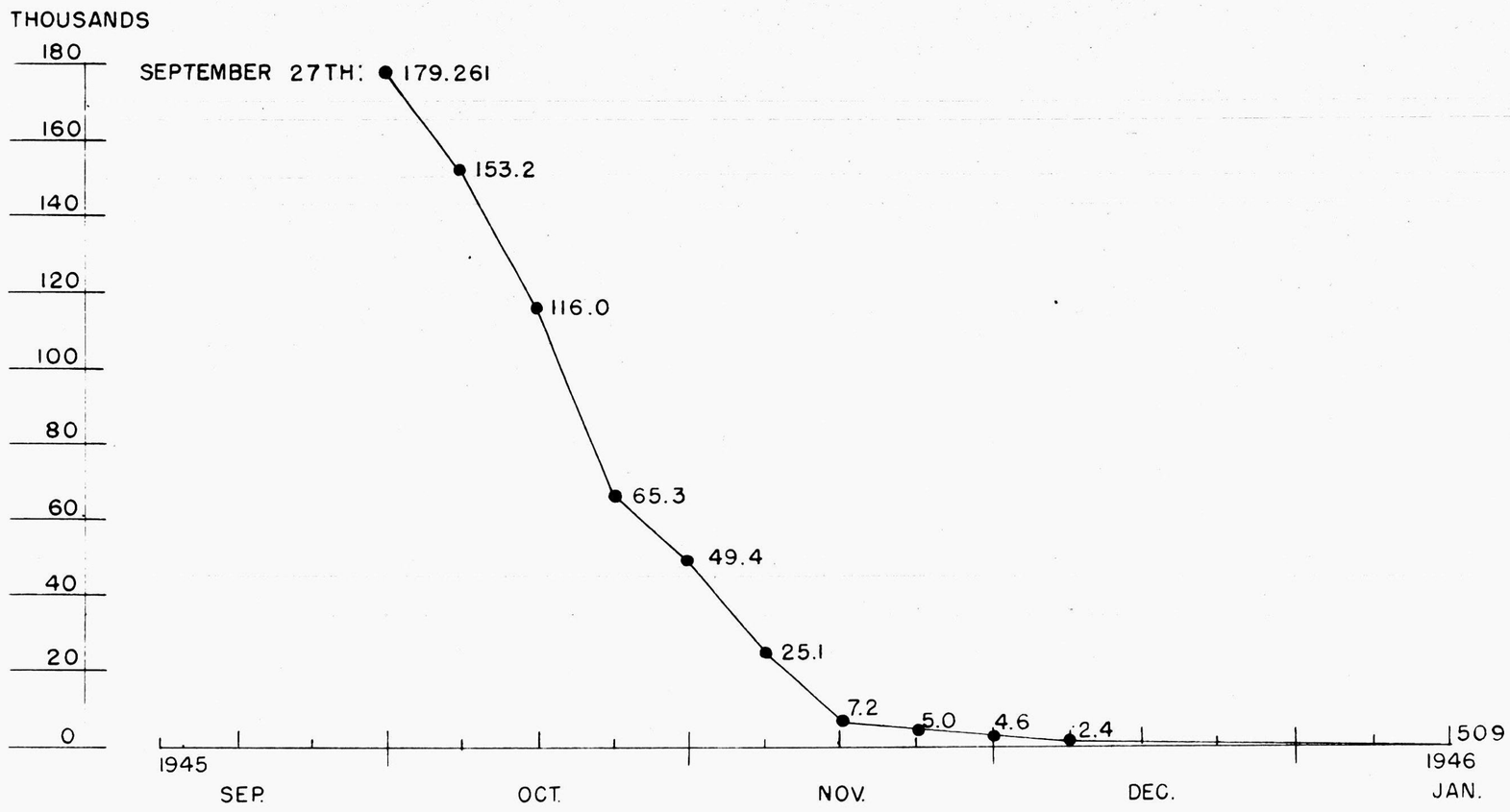
By

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SOUTH KOREA

PROGRESS OF EVACUATION: 27 SEPTEMBER 1945 — 20 JANUARY 1946



NOTE: EVACUATION OF THE 509 JAPANESE TROOPS REMAINING AS OF 20 JANUARY WAS COMPLETED BEFORE 5 MAY 1946.

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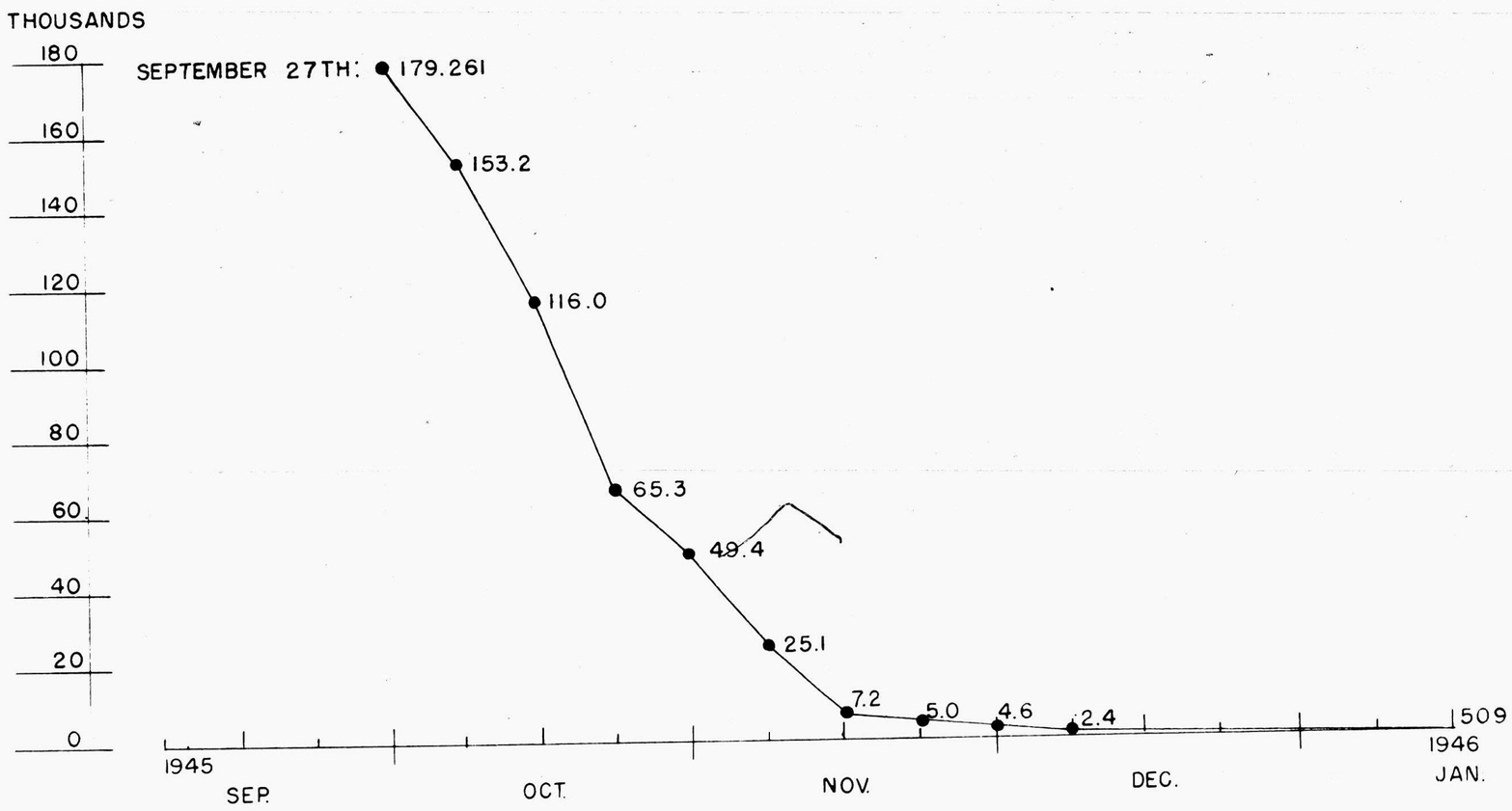
By NARS, Date

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SOUTH KOREA

PROGRESS OF EVACUATION: 27 SEPTEMBER 1945 — 20 JANUARY 1946



NOTE: EVACUATION OF THE 509 JAPANESE TROOPS REMAINING AS OF 20 JANUARY WAS COMPLETED BEFORE 5 MAY 1946.

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ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPORTS FOR SOUTH KOREA

(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

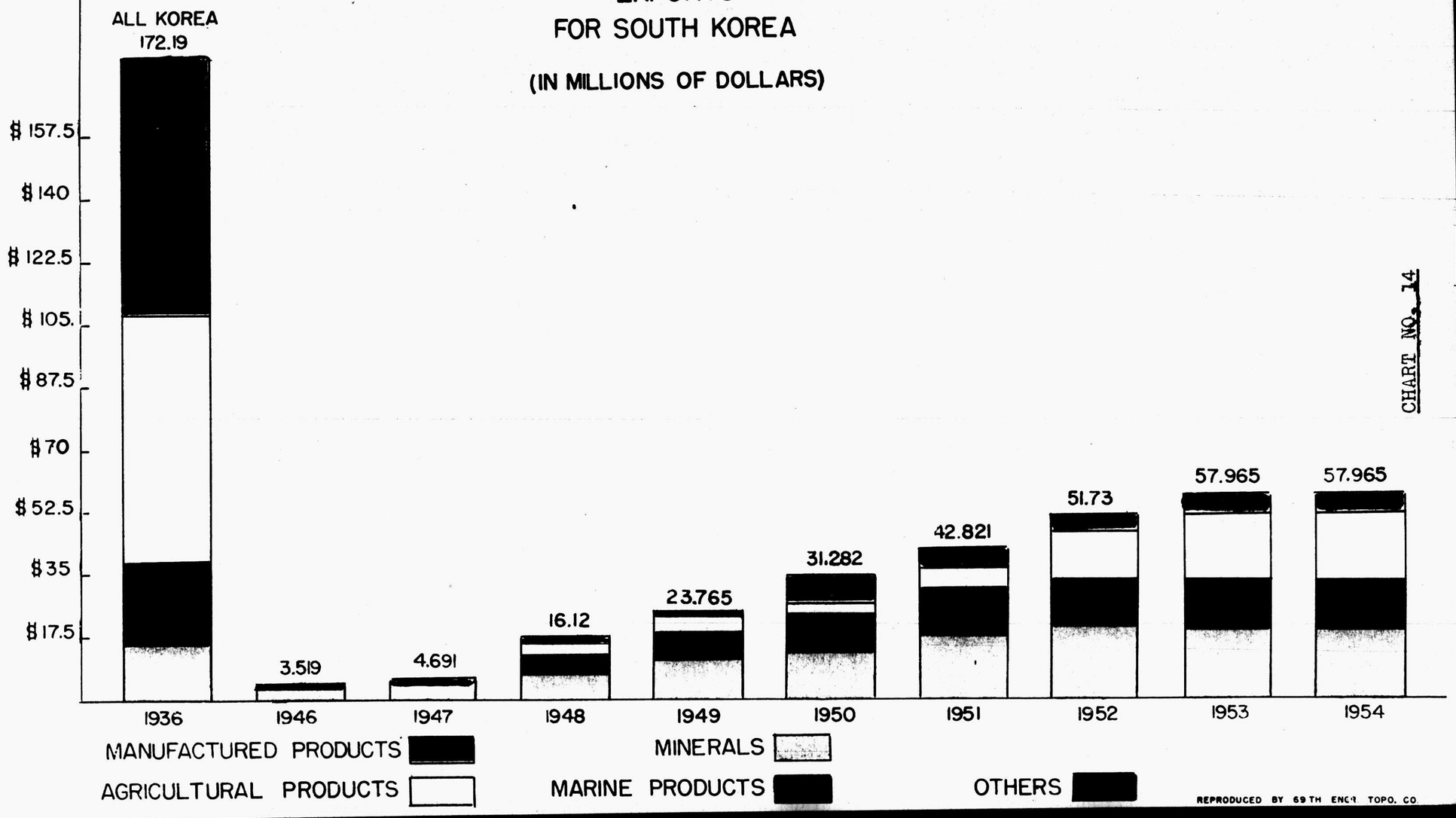

CHART NO. 14

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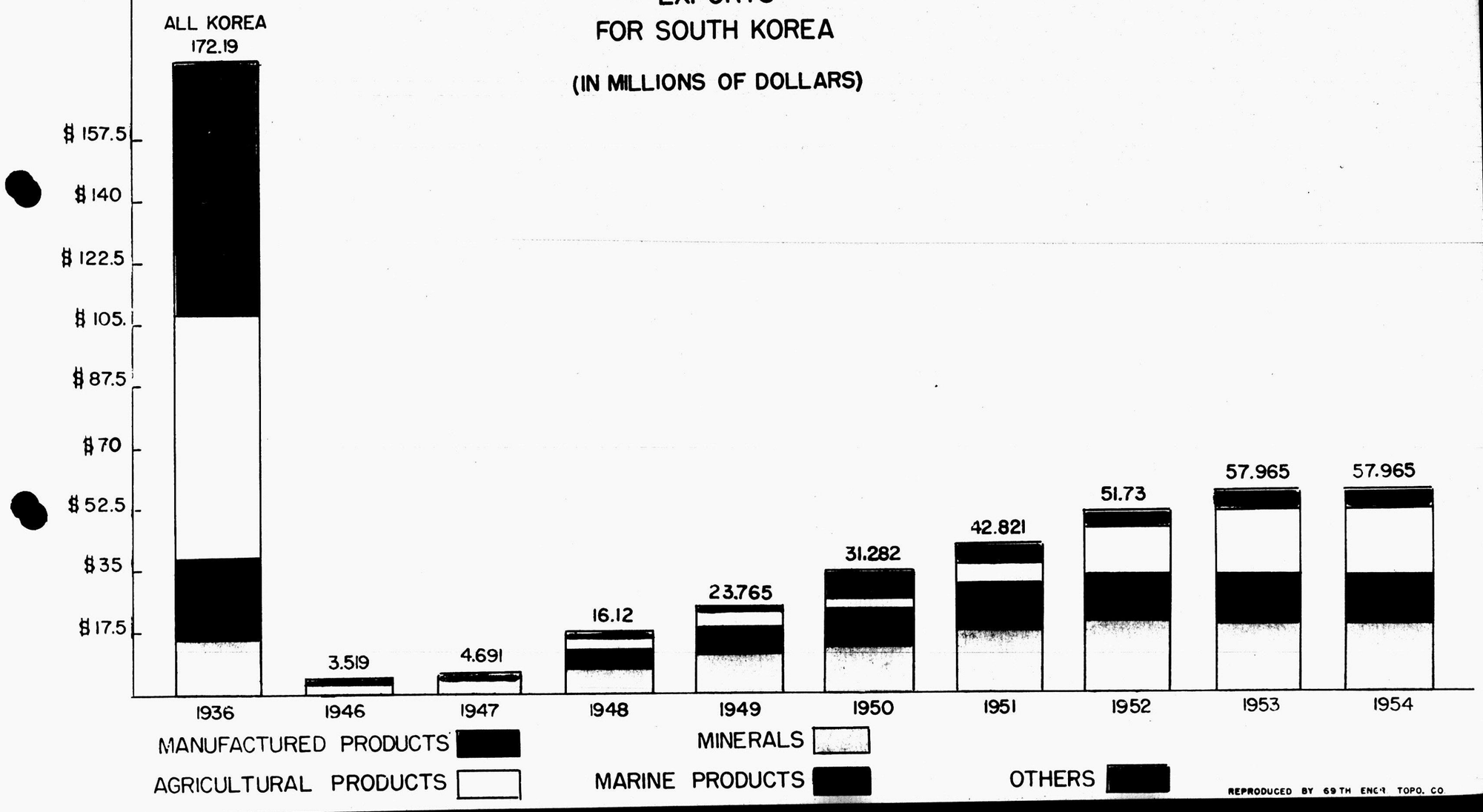
By NARS, Date

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED EXPORTS FOR SOUTH KOREA

(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



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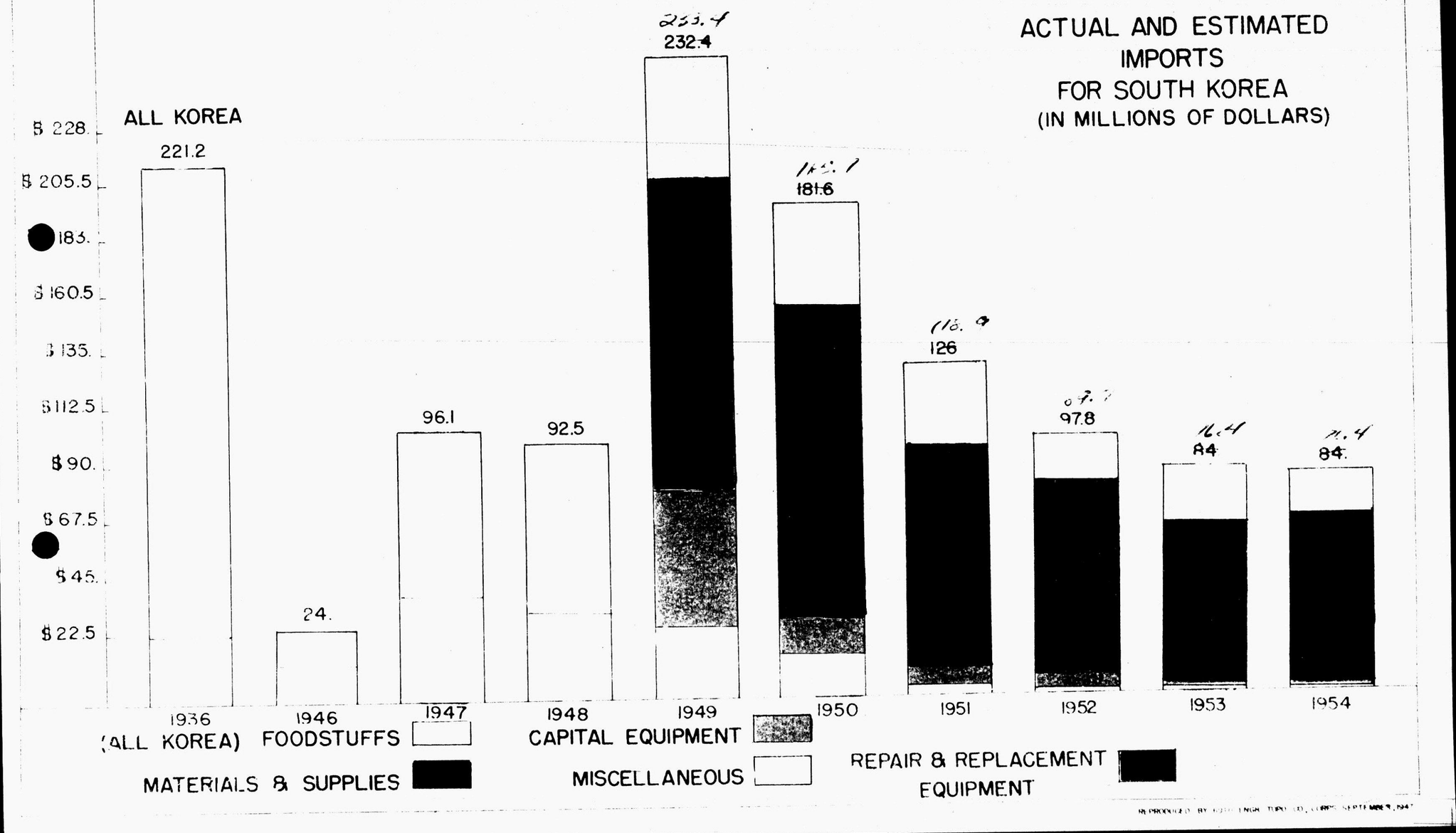
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED IMPORTS FOR SOUTH KOREA (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



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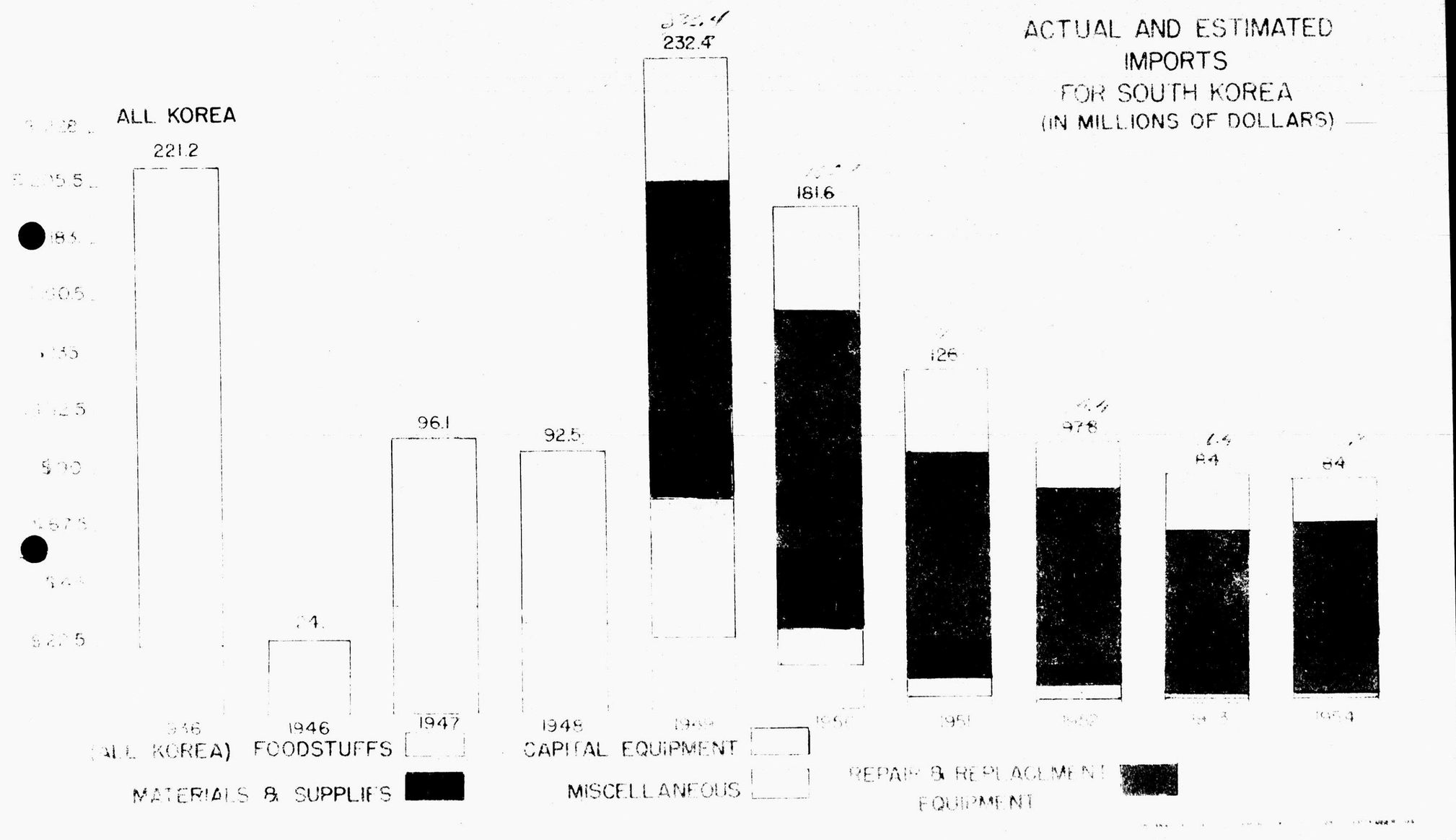
By NARS, Date

ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED IMPORTS FOR SOUTH KOREA (IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



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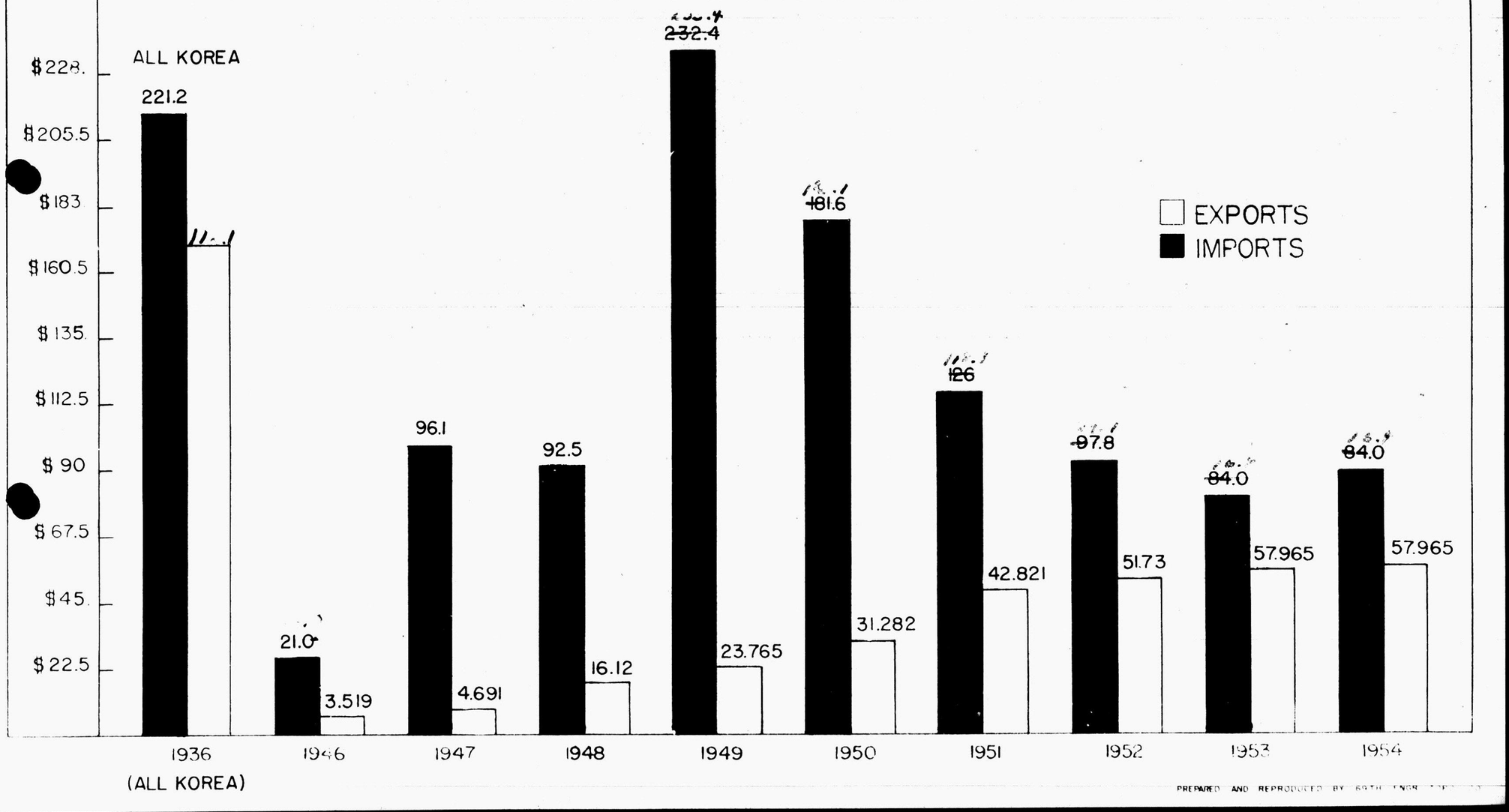
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FOREIGN TRADE POSITION OF SOUTH KOREA
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO

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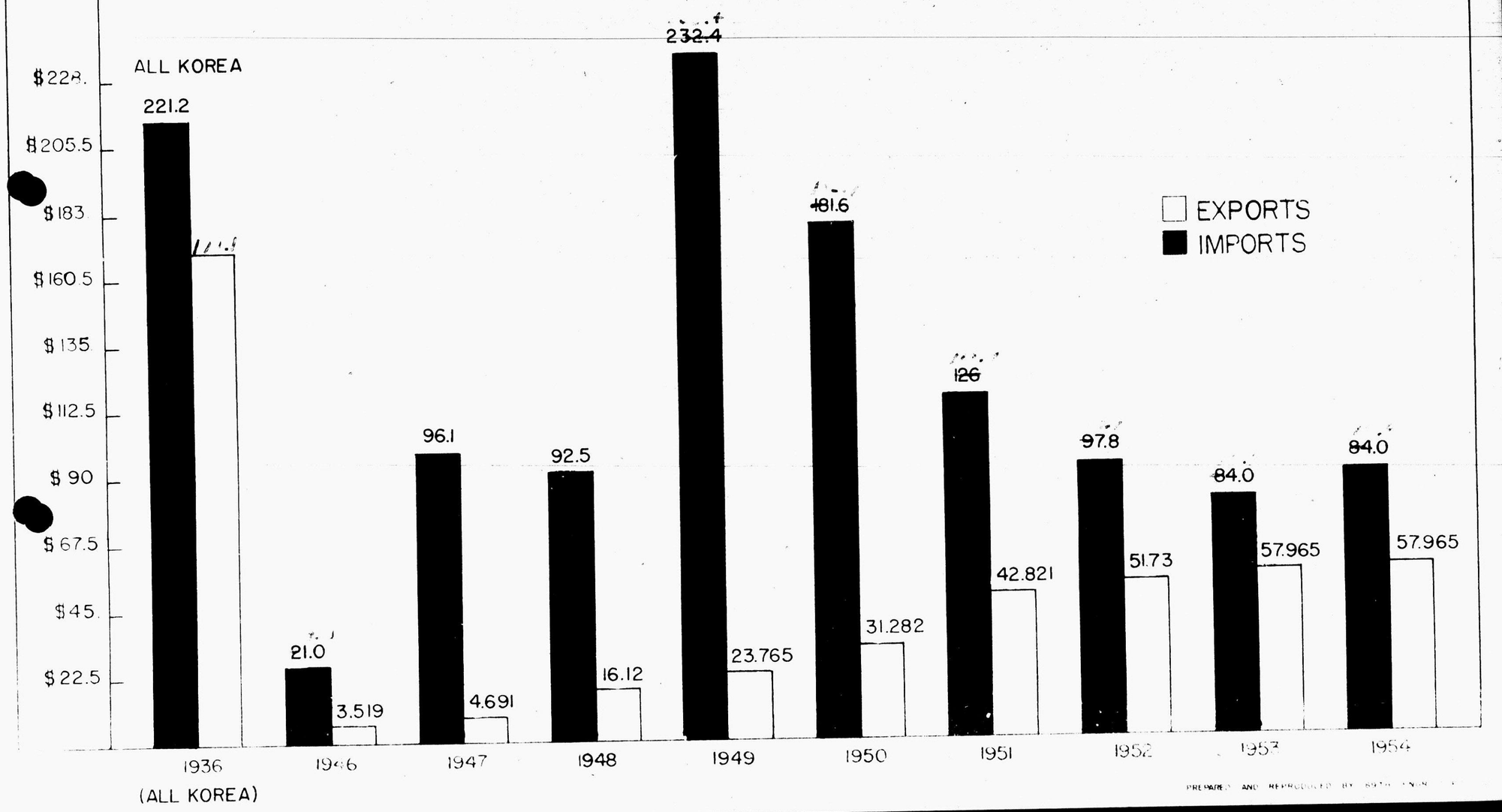
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

FOREIGN TRADE POSITION OF SOUTH KOREA

(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY [illegible]

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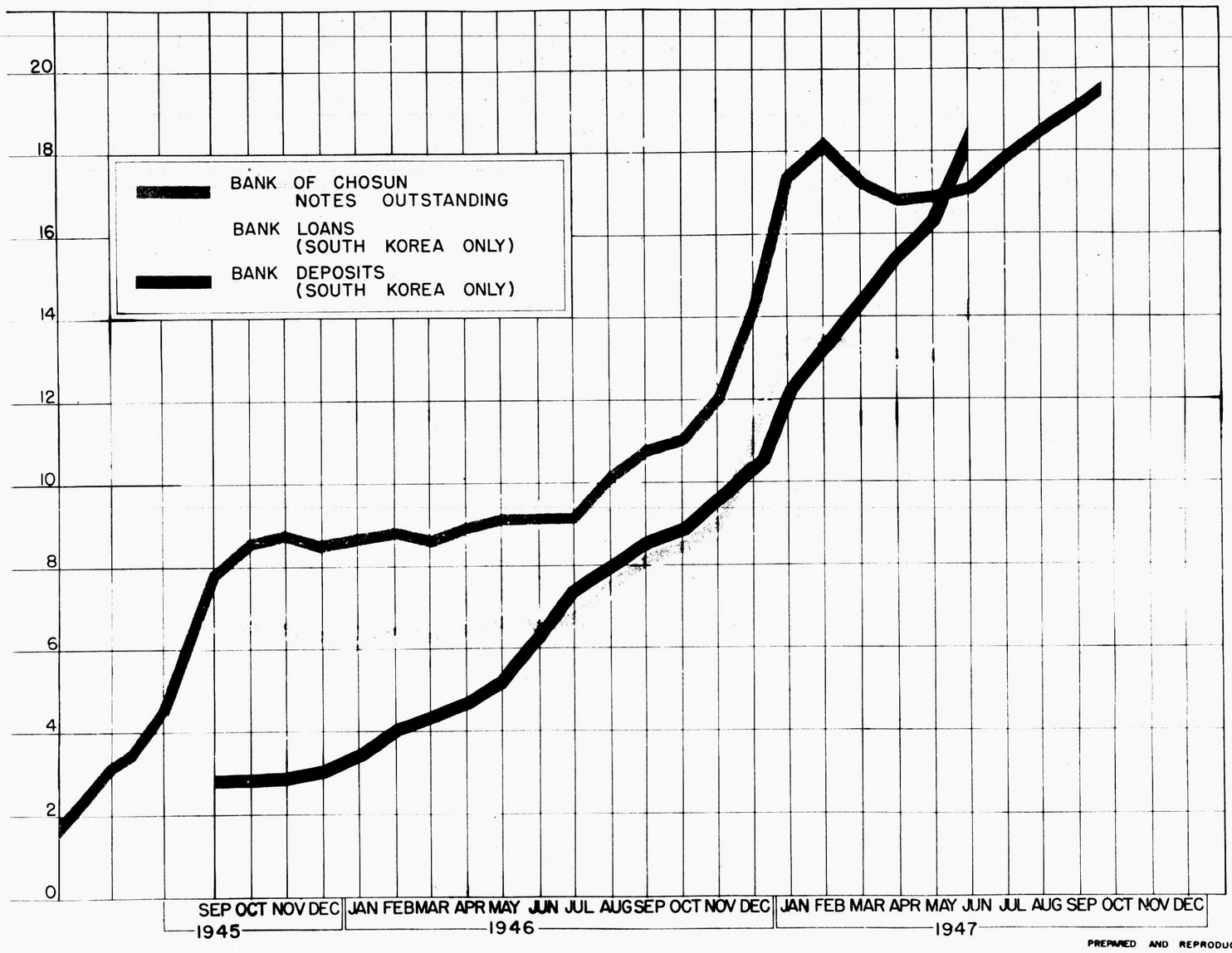
NND 760090
By NARS Date

BANK OF CHOSUN NOTES IN CIRCULATION



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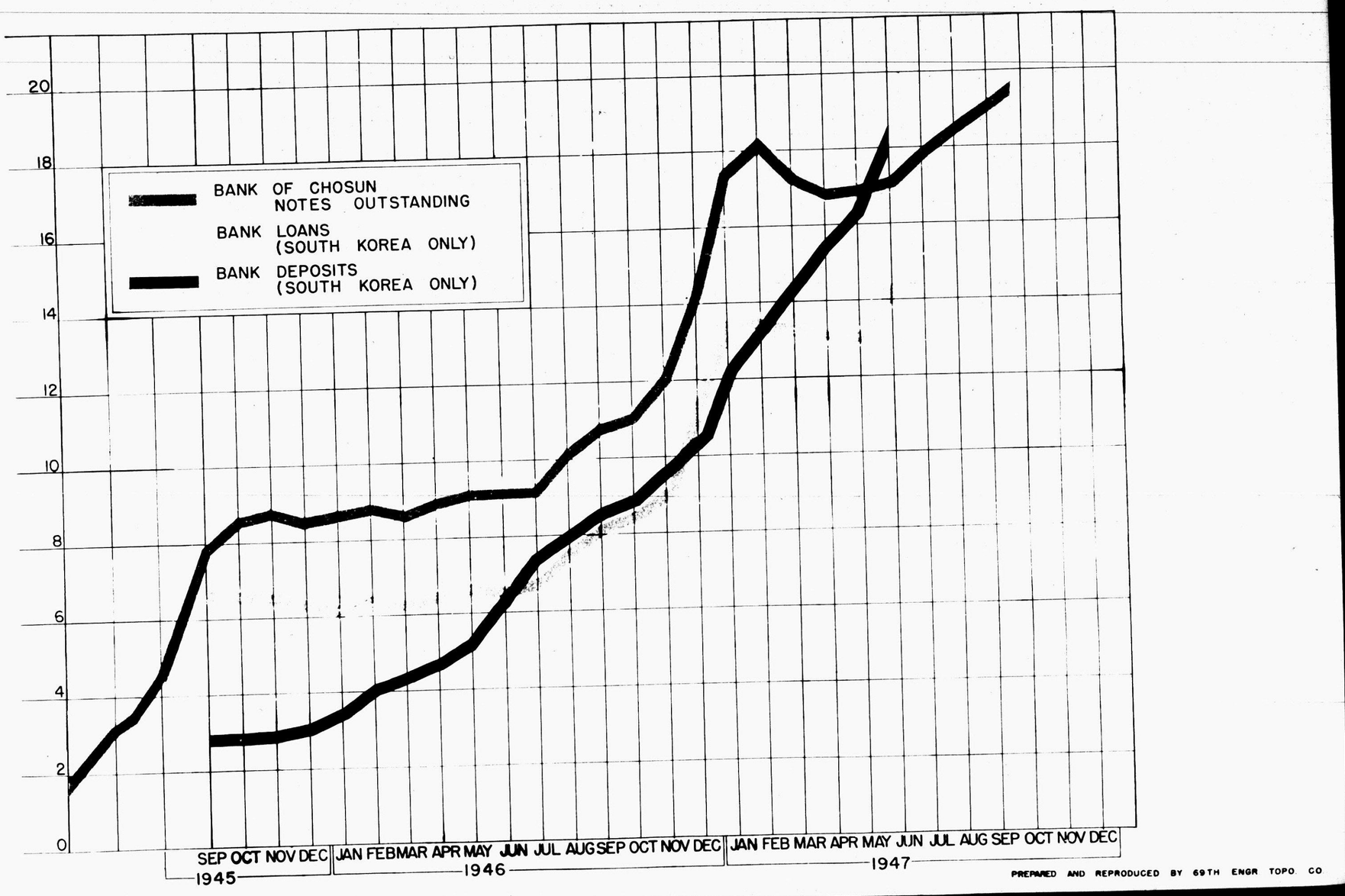

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO. CO.

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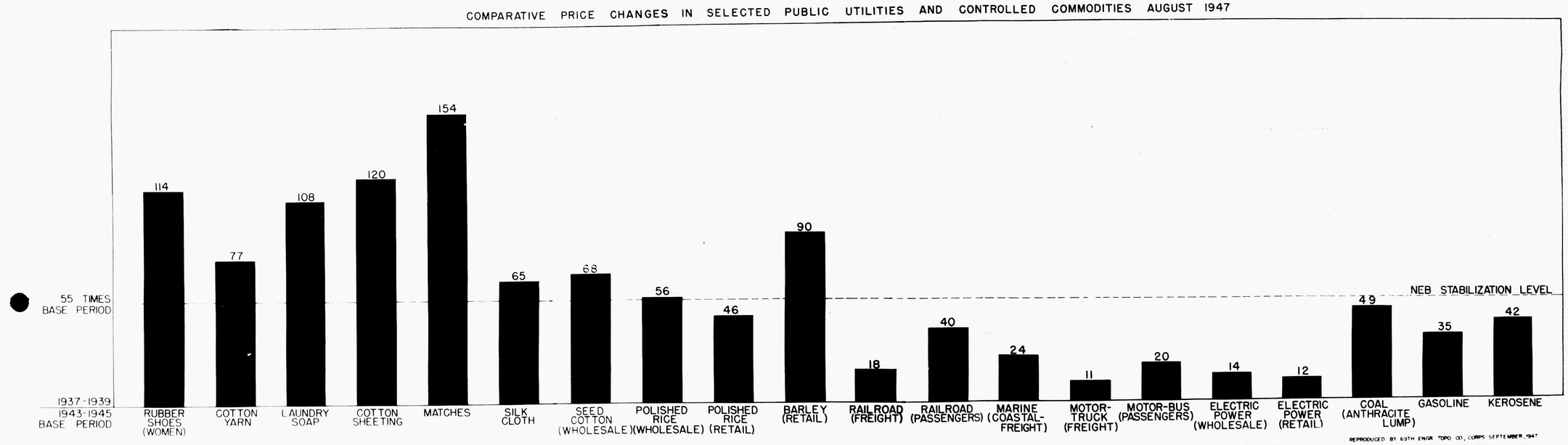
By NARS, Date

COMPARATIVE PRICE CHANGES IN SELECTED PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CONTROLLED COMMODITIES AUGUST 1947



REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO, CORPS SEPTEMBER, 1947

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KOREA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

BOUNDARIES
- INTERNATIONAL
- PROVINCIAL
- KUN (GUN)

CAPITALS
- NATIONAL
- PROVINCIAL
- KUN (GUN)

OTHER POPULATION CENTERS
- PU (FU) AREA
- P. (FU)
- UP (YU)

NOTES: A combination of symbols denotes... functions. Data for provinces, ... 1945 and later are approximate.

One name in parentheses indicates ... (Names of former years, ...

GLOSSARY

KOREAN	JAPANESE	ENGLISH
-chedo	-shotō	archipelago
-ch'ŏn	-saki	cape or point
-do, -ri	-tō, -shima, -jima	island
-gap	-misaki	cape or point
-got	-hana	point or cape
-haehyŏp	-kaikyō	strait or channel
-kun	-gun	county
-kundo	-guntō	archipelago
-man	-wan	bay or gulf
-pu	-fu	municipality
-sudo	-suidō	channel or strait
-up	-machi	town
-yŏlto	-rettō	island chain

Tongjosŏn-man (Higashi-Chōsen-wan)

Sŏjosŏn-man (Nishi-Chōsen-wan)

To-dong (Ko-do) TOKDO (TOKUSHIMA-TŌ)

5-7 April

8-9 April

RELIABILITY OF DATA			
DATA	QUAN	QUAL	NL/C
BOUNDARIES		GIC	A
CAPITALS		PC	A
PU(FU) AREAS		GRI	NE
PU(FU)		PC	A
UP(YU)		GRI	A

Quantitative & Qualitative Data: R Reliable; GR Generally Reliable; U Unreliable. Coverage of Data: C Complete; I Incomplete. Location of Data: A Accurate; NE Not Entirely Accurate; OA Only Approx. Accurate.

QUANTITATIVE DATA. The letters R, GR and U refer to statements of the reliability of the map's quantitative data. The data which are so designated are those which are of significant importance. Assessments, like credits of course, glosses of comment, or

QUALITATIVE DATA. The letters R, GR, and U refer to statements of the reliability of the map's qualitative data. The data which are so designated are those which are of significant importance. Assessments, like credits of course, glosses of comment, or

STATUTE 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 MILES
NAUTICAL 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 MILES

EXHIBIT G

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File Designation Records of Intelligence Summary Korea No 40 01 July 1947 - 15 July 1947

Date July 1 - 15 1947

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North Korean Reference)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

1.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Article Seven--In those areas of Korea where land reforms have not been enforced, these will be instituted at a time to be fixed by the Supreme People's Council. The land reforms to be carried out in these areas shall be executed in accordance with the law governing the land reforms already enforced in North Korea.

Article Eight--The private ownership of land under provisions of law, livestock, farm implements, other means of production, medium and small industrial enterprises, medium and small commercial ones, [illegible] agricultural products, dwelling houses and auxiliary facilities, household goods, incomes and savings shall be protected legally. The right of inheritance of private possessions shall be permitted by law. Initiative to give to [illegible] shall be encouraged.

Article Nine--[illegible] economic resources, [illegible] natural resources, [illegible] economic organs to effect [illegible] the national economy [illegible] necessary [illegible] shall [illegible] in the common [illegible] [illegible] organizations [illegible].

Chapter Two--Basic [illegible] Citizen

Article Ten--[illegible] rights [illegible] life, [illegible] ...

[illegible] service.

[illegible] to any [illegible] on.

[illegible] [illegible] time [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Article Fifteen--Citizens shall have the right to receive equal remuneration of equal work performed in state organs, cooperative organizations and private enterprise.

Article Sixteen--Citizens shall have the right to rest. This right to rest shall be secured by the enforcement of eight-hour [illegible] and paid leave for laborers and office workers.

Article Seventeen--In the event of old age, illness or [illegible], citizens having met the provisions of social insurance may receive assistance. This right shall be secured by the [illegible] treatment or medical protection, and by the [illegible] which the state shall provide for in its accounts under the provisions of social insurance.

Article Eighteen--Citizens shall have the right to receive education. Elementary education shall be universal and compulsory. The state shall [illegible] education to children of laborer citizens. The school system shall be [illegible] universities. The language to be used in education shall be [illegible].

Article Nineteen--Citizens shall have freedom of scientific or artistic activities. [illegible]

Article Twenty--Citizens shall have freedom of [illegible] or artistic activities. [illegible]

Article Twenty-one--Citizens shall have [illegible]

[illegible] the political, social, cultural life.

Article Twenty-two--[illegible] under the protection of the state.

Article Twenty-three--[illegible] offspring born in or out of wedlock. [illegible] of marriage and the home shall be [illegible].

Article Twenty-four--[illegible] inviolability of [illegible] decision of a court or the approval of a procurator.

Article Twenty-five--[illegible] correspondence to [illegible] government servant for illegal acts in the performance of his official duties or [illegible] may have been sustained thereby [illegible] of the government servant.

Article Twenty-six--[illegible] Korea may offer sanctuary to alien [illegible] democratic principles, national [illegible] [illegible] of science and [illegible].

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Radio Intercepts

16 February 1948

Article Twenty-Seven--Citizens shall observe the constitution and laws. To make use of the rights granted under the constitution for the purpose of altering or wrecking the legal order provided in the Constitution constitutes a serious crime against the state, which is subject to judicial punishment.

Article Twenty-Eight--Citizens shall defend the fatherland. To defend the fatherland is the supreme duty as well as the highest honor of the citizens. To betray the fatherland and the people constitutes a serious crime which is subject to severe punishment.

Article Twenty-Nine--Citizens shall work. Working is an honor for the Korean people. As the democratic people's republic of Korea, working constitutes the basis for the development of the people's economy and culture.

Article Thirty-One--Minority people within the democratic people's republic of Korea shall have equal rights with Korean citizens. They shall be free to use their own languages and develop their national culture.

Chapter Three--Supreme Power of Sovereignty (Chwuhoi Chuk on Kwon)

Section One--Supreme People's Council (Chwuhoi Tchi Hoe-I)

Article Thirty-Two--The supreme people's power shall be the supreme organ of the democratic people's republic of Korea.

Article Thirty-Three--Legislative power shall only be exercised by the Supreme People's Council.

Article Thirty-Four--The Supreme People's Council shall consist of representative chosen on the basis of universal, equal and direct election, by secret ballot.

Article Thirty-Five--The term of office of the Supreme sentative of the Supreme People's Council shall be for three years.

Article Thirty-Six--The Supreme People's Council shall exercise the supreme power of the state, except [illegible] granted to the Presidium (Sang-Im Imchwuh) and the cabinet under the provisions of the Constitution. The following powers shall rest with Supreme People's Council only.

One--Approval or Amendment of the Constitution.
Two--Formulation of [illegible] internal and external policies.
Three--Election of the [illegible] Supreme People's Council.
Four--Formation of the cabinet.
Five--Adoption of laws and approval of important [illegible] by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the period of recess of the Supreme People's Council.
Six--Approval of the people's economic plan.
Seven--Approval of the state budget.
Eight--Exercise of amnesty.
Nine--Election of the Supreme Court.
Ten--Appointment and dismissal of the Procurator-General (Chwe Chwigong).

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Article Thirty-Seven--The Supreme People's Council shall hold regular and extraordinary sessions. Regular sessions shall be convoked twice yearly [illegible] Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Extraordinary sessions may be convoked as and when by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, or [illegible] by more than one third of the representatives.

Article Thirty-Eight--The Supreme People's Council shall elect one president [illegible] and two vice-presidents. The president shall direct the Council under provisions adopted by the Supreme People's Council.

Article Thirty-Nine--The [illegible] and more of the representatives shall constitute the Forum of the Supreme People's Council.

Article Forty--[illegible] more than one half of the representatives on the roll.

[illegible] Council shall be [illegible] which five days, signed by the [illegible] Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Article Forty-One--[illegible] voting in advance matters for [illegible] to [illegible] committees. [illegible] consideration [illegible].

[illegible] Supreme People's Council [illegible] Constitution.

Article Forty-Two--[illegible] Supreme People's Council finds it [illegible] to change its [illegible] or any part, the Council may [illegible] prior to expiry of the term.

Section Two--The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

Article Forty-Three--The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council shall be the supreme organ of power [illegible] recess of the Supreme Council.

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Article Forty-eight--The Legislature of the Supreme People's Council and Council shall be elected by the Supreme People's Council and shall consist of one President (Chairman), two Vice-presidents, one Secretary-General and eleven Representatives.

Article Forty-Nine--The duties of the Supreme People's Council shall be:

One--To amend the Constitution and to promulgate ordinances.

Two--To examine and decide upon the plans of state, and laws,...

Three--To coordinate and direct the activities of the Central Administrative Committee, which may be organized in the Constitution and laws.

Four--To appoint and remove the Premier of the Central Committee Council.

Five--To appoint and remove upon the recommendation of the Premier of the Central Committee Council, the Vice-Premiers, Ministers and Chairmen of the Committees of the Central Committee Council.

Six--To establish, abolish and consolidate ministries, committees and offices.

Seven--To ratify treaties with foreign countries.

Eight--To appoint or recall plenipotentiary representatives to foreign countries.

Nine--To declare war in case of necessity, to give amnesty, to declare martial law, to restore peace, and to ratify the decisions of the Supreme People's Council.

Article Fifty-Two--During the recess of the Supreme People's Council, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council shall exercise the functions of the Supreme People's Council and shall be responsible to it. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council is re-elected.

Chapter Four--The Central Executive Organ of the State

Section One--The Cabinet.

Article Fifty-Two--The Cabinet is the Executive Organ of the sovereignty of the State.

Article Fifty-Three--The Cabinet may promulgate decrees (Kyolchong) and directives in accordance with the laws of the Constitution and laws. Decrees and directives promulgated by the Cabinet shall be mandatory within the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Article Fifty-Four--The Cabinet shall govern and guide the activities of the ministries (Kak Song) and agencies directly under its charge.

Article Fifty-Five--Duties of the Cabinet shall be:

One--To guide foreign relations, to notify and conclude treaties with foreign countries.
Two--To control foreign trade.
Three--To guide local government organs.

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Four--To organize currency and credit systems.
Five--To compile a single state budget and also compile
taxes and revenues in the state and local budgets.
Six--To rule the state industry, commerce, agrarian
economy, as well as state transportation and communications.
Seven--To maintain public peace and order and formulate
measures to safeguard the interests of the country, and the
rights of the citizens.
Eight--To formulate [illegible]
utilization of [illegible]
Nine--To [illegible]
Ten--[illegible]
improve the standards of the people's
people.
Eleven--To [illegible]
and to control and [illegible]
Forces.
[illegible]
Twelve--[illegible]
of important [illegible]

[illegible]
ministers (vice-premiers) [illegible]
Provisional
Constitution [illegible]
People's Congress.

[illegible] shall be
adopted by [illegible]
be regulated
by law.

Article Fifty-Four-- [illegible]

(One--[illegible])
[illegible]
Three--Chairman of [illegible]
Four--[illegible])
(A) - Minister of [illegible]
(B) - Minister of [illegible]
(C) - Minister of [illegible]
(D) - Minister of [illegible]
(E) - Minister of [illegible]
(F) - Minister of [illegible] Industry
(G) - Minister of [illegible]
(H) - Minister of [illegible]
(I) - Minister of [illegible]
(J) - Minister of [illegible]
(K) - Minister of [illegible]
(L) - Minister of [illegible]
(M) - Minister of [illegible]
(N) - Minister of [illegible]
(O) - Minister of [illegible]
(P) - Minister of [illegible]
Kyonsyang Group)
(Q) - Minister [illegible]

The Cabinet may have a Secretariat and [illegible],
create departments.

Article Fifty-Nine-- [illegible]
shall serve [illegible]
Ministers shall be under the guidance of [illegible]
in the absence of the Prime Minister,

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the Prime Minister. When acting on behalf of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister shall have equal powers with the Prime Minister.

Article Sixty--In carrying out its activities, the cabinet shall [illegible] the Supreme People's Council and shall be responsible [illegible] Presidium of the Supreme People's Council when the council is in recess.

Section 2--The Ministries (Commissions)

Article Sixty-One--[illegible] executive [illegible] sovereignty of the state.

Article Sixty-Two--[illegible] of the ministries shall be to guide the branches concerned [illegible] administration under the jurisdictions of the cabinet.

Article Sixty-Three--Ministries shall be guided by directives, which will constitute the salient principles and plan the cabinet in carrying out their duties.

Article Sixty-Four--Ministers may promulgate mandatory ministry ordinances or rules and regulations within their jurisdiction.

Article Sixty-Five--In the absence of ministers, the vice-ministers shall act on their behalf. [illegible] minister may be held under the direction of ministers.

Chapter Six--Local Organs of Power (Chicago Citizen Kigwon)

Article Sixty-Six--[illegible] provinces, municipalities, counties and villages, local organs of power shall be People's Committees.

Article Sixty-Seven--Members of the various levels shall be elected by the people on the basis of universal, equal and direct elections by secret ballot. [illegible] election of the People's Committees at various levels shall be made by separate law.

Article Sixty-Eight--The People's Committees at various levels shall execute their duties in accordance with the Constitution, laws, ordinances of the [illegible] decrees and directives of the Cabinet.

Article Sixty-Nine--The provincial People's Committees shall elect the cabinet, municipal or county People's Committees, the Provincial Committees, Sub-County People's Committees, the municipal County People's Committees and Village People's Committees, the Sub-County People's Committees.

Article Seventy--Under provisions of the Constitution, laws, ordinances of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, decrees and directives of the Cabinet, the various Committees of the various levels may promulgate mandatory decisions and directives within their jurisdiction.

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Article Seventy-One--Higher level [illegible]
repudiate any decisions or directives [illegible] the People's
Committees on the various levels within their jurisdiction, that
may be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, laws,
ordinances of the [illegible] People's Committees
decrees and directives [illegible]
on the various levels [illegible].

Article Seventy-[illegible]--[illegible]
the various levels shall [illegible]:

One--[illegible] protect the rights of citizens.
Two--[illegible] protect the [illegible]
jurisdiction.
Three--[illegible]
Four--[illegible]
supreme People's Council, decrees of
higher authorities.
Five--[illegible]
their jurisdiction.
Six--[illegible]
(voters' lists).
Seven--[illegible]
mobilize the people for [illegible].
Eight--[illegible]
taxes.
Nine--[illegible]
Ten--[illegible]
under state [illegible]
vide [illegible]
[illegible]
of [illegible]
and [illegible].
[illegible]
stilization.
Thirteen--[illegible]
Eight en--[illegible]
and epidemics.

Article Seventy-Three--The [illegible] of the
various levels shall [illegible]
paragraph within their jurisdiction.

Article Seventy-Four--People's [illegible]
levels shall organize standing committees which
will act on behalf of the People's Committees in [illegible].
Standing committees shall consist of Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen
and secretaries-general.

However, Village People's Committees shall not have
standing committees but shall [illegible], Vice-Chairmen and
secretaries-general.

Article Seventy-Five--Standing committees of the People's
Committees on the various levels shall be elected [illegible] People's
Committees concerned. Members of standing committees shall be
elected by a majority acclamation at meetings
attended by two-thirds or more of the members of the People's
Committees.

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Article Seventy-Six--Standing Committees of the People's Committees on the various levels are the executive organ of the People's Committee concerned. Standing committees of the People's Committees on the various levels shall be responsible for their activities to the People's Committees concerned. People's Committees on the various levels may recall part of the whole of the Standing Committee prior to expiration of the term of office.

Article Seventy-[illegible]--People's Committees on the various levels may create such [illegible] as may be necessary for the exercise of their duties. [illegible] for such appropriate departments may be necessary for the execution of their [illegible]. [illegible] shall be responsible to separate [illegible].

[illegible] Article Seventy-[illegible]--[illegible] of Departments of [illegible] shall be responsible to [illegible] People's Committees concerned.

[illegible] Committees [illegible] Committees [illegible] appointed [illegible] Committees [illegible] appointments [illegible] term of office.

Article Seventy-[illegible]--[illegible] duties, [illegible] self-criticism.

[illegible]--[illegible]
([illegible])

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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Article Eighty-Five--The language to be used in trials shall be the Korean language, interpreters shall be provided and records shall be understood by them satisfactorily, also, they shall have the right to use their mother tongues in their trial.

Article Eighty-Six--In conducting trials, judges shall be independent and shall obey laws only.

Article Eighty-Seven--The Supreme Court shall be the highest court of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Supreme Court shall supervise the judgments of all courts.

Article Eighty-Eight--Procurators shall watch to see if the ministers, servants or their agencies and organizations, and all the citizens observe and enforce laws exactly and correctly.

Article Eighty-Nine--Procurators shall watch if ordinances, rules and regulations presented by ministries, as well as decisions and directives issued by local authorities, agree with the Constitution, laws, ordinances of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and decrees and directives of the Cabinet.

Article Ninety--Procurators shall be headed by the Procurator-General (there shall be a Procurator-General) appointed by the Supreme People's Council.

Article Ninety-One--Procurators, provincial and county procurators shall be appointed and dismissed by the Procurator-General.

Article Ninety-Two--Procurators shall not be subservient to local government organs; they shall only obey the Procurator-General.

Chapter Seven -- The Judicature and Counsel.

Article Ninety-Two -- Procurators shall not be subservient to local government organs of state; they shall be independent.

Chapter Seven -- The Judicature and Counsel.

Article Ninety-Three -- The fundamental object of the state judicature work is to consolidate the political system by organizing all the capacities of the state into a powerful political weapon for [illegible].

Article Ninety-Four--The budget shall be compiled every year by the Cabinet for the approval of the Supreme People's Council.

Article Ninety-Five--All revenue and expenditure of the state shall be embodied in a single state budget.

Article Ninety-Six--No government organ shall make payments not provided for in the state budget. All payments will be subject to financial discipline and shall consolidate the financial structure.

Article Ninety-Seven--(Savings) The word 'chelyak' or 'savings' is used, but Korean reads 'chelyak' or 'savings', but, in eighteenth century Korean, the word reads 'chelche' or 'thoroughness' - to calculate). The rational utilization of the state budget is the guiding principle for financial activities.

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Chapter Eight -- National Defense (Kukbang Jang)

Article Ninety-Eight -- Korean People's Armed Forces (Chosun Inmin Gun) shall be formed to defend the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The mission of the Korean People's Armed Forces shall be [illegible] the fatherland and the freedom of the people.

Chapter Nine -- National Flag, National Flag and Capital.

Article Ninety-Nine -- The national flag shall be a flag with the words "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea" in Hangul, and inside a ring of light [illegible], in deep works with black-bunting, with the [illegible] in the background, with a shield [illegible] and the hammer crossed in the center [illegible] at the top right, [illegible].

Article One Hundred -- The [illegible] Democratic People's Republic of Korea shall be [illegible] the central [illegible] perpendicularly, with the [illegible] thing about [illegible] pentagonal star in [illegible] side [illegible] flag [illegible].

Article One Hundred One -- [illegible] the Democratic [illegible], carrying the [illegible].

Article One Hundred Two -- [illegible] Constitution.

Article One Hundred Three -- [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] possible [illegible] free of the control of the local [illegible].

The provisional [illegible] Committee, Pyongyang, September Seven, 1948.

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Gen. Wedemeyer

23 April 1948

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group

Subject: Pyongyang Conference

1. Number of Parties and Representatives

545 Representatives from 46 organizations

2. Officials for the Conference from South Korea

Chairman Group

KIM Ku
CHO So-ang
CHO Wan-gu
HONG Myong-hi

Recording Secretary

HONG Myong-hi
OM Hang-sop

3. Congratulatory Address followed by

KIM Ku
CHO So-ang
HONG Myong-hi
YI Kuk-no

Kim Hon Kyu

KIM HON-KYU

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Concerning the So-called South-North Conference.

(A statement release through DPI to the Press by the Directorate of South Korea Interim Government, at 1000, 28 April 1948.)

It was the judgment of South Korea Interim Government, even when the question of the so-called South-North Conference was being discussed, that nothing would be gained for bring about a real kind of unification and to restore our soverignty by having a conference, with the spokesmen of the North Korea puppet government and the representatives of North Korea political and social organizations that functions under the dictatorship of that government, so long as Soviet Russia does not give up her political design on Korea, which is really a part of her world communistic expansion. This forecast has not become true. If we examine the content of the "Decision of political Situation in Korea" and a document, titled, "An open letter to Korean compatriots, which were adopted at a meeting on 29 April, of the representatives of the political and social organizations of North and South Korea, they are nothing but a disclosure of the destructive aims that, entirely reiterate or defend the policy of Soviet Russia.

1. The Moscow decision is regarded as the only charter that guarantees the independence of the Korean people, thus trusteeship is welcome, contrary of the will of an overwhelming majority that have fought against trusteeship.

2. Despite of the fact that United States have proven herself faithful in assisting the completion of Korean independence through her efforts made in the Cairo, Postdam and Lake-Success conferences, South Korea Interim Government is condemned as the traitor agency, by fabricating falsehoods that America aims at colonizing exploiting Korea.

3. The United Nations, which is constituted with an overwhelming majority of the democratic independent nations of the world, is called as the running dog of American capitalism and imperialism.

4. All good citizens in South Korea are condemned as traitors, pro-Japanese, and anti-national - who have devoted themselves with patriotism to government, economy, industry, culture and education, whereas those person, who have specialized themselves in breaking law and order in even South Korea. In short, no matter what plan and what motive those persons who went to North Korea may have, the practical result is nothing but to add their influence, if any, to the interference with the general election in the possible area of Korea, which is engineered and conspired by the Soviet Union.

Fellow countrymen! Do not fall in the conspiracy and propaganda. Go straight forward toward the election with that intelligence, judgment and patriotism that made the successful registration approaching 92% of the qualified voters. So that the election may be concluded in peace and success, and that a formal and soverign national government that will be a motive power for bring about unification and independence and that is under no trusteeship and that doesnot pass through the stage of a provisional government.

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30 APRIL 1948

APPROPRIATE for: Colonel Watlington.

Subject: [illegible] Conference.

1. Mr. Chung, Korean translator in G-2, member of HIF and former member of [illegible], states that he has heard at second hand that [illegible] yesterday and called on Mrs. [illegible]. There [illegible] alleged to have said that Kim Koo attended only the one [illegible] of the Conference, at which he made his congratulatory speech. [illegible] reported further that Kim Kiusik did not attend any of the meetings.

2. It [illegible] noted that PYONGYANG radio never mentioned Kim Kiusik as having attended any of the meetings. The speech attributed to [illegible] having been made at a dinner party.

3. If [illegible] that Kim Kiusik did not attend the [illegible] of the conference is true, there is serious question that he authorized the signature of Long Nam Hyun on behalf of the HIF to the letter to the [illegible] Government. It also seems reasonable that if Kim Kiusik [illegible] according to the Korean Government on behalf of the HIF he would have signed the document himself.

4. The [illegible] radio account of the suggestions for adoption of the Constitution of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea indicate that it will be adopted very soon. It [illegible] adoption [illegible] on May [illegible], tomorrow. This action runs counter to Kim Kiusik's declared [illegible]. According to Mr. Chung, Dr. Kim [illegible] said that he would return at once if the Constitution should be adopted. Dr. Kim [illegible] a similar statement to me.

DISTRIBUTION:
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Gen [illegible]
✓ Gen [illegible]

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W Gen W. Keating.
This is the famous pap
from U.S. Conference.

SUBJECT: Request from the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of South and North Korea

TO: The Governments of USSR and USA

We, the representatives of over 10 million members of 56 political parties and social organizations of South and North Korea, assembled here today and discussed the existing political situation of our fatherland. We hereby present this letter to the governments of USSR and USA in order that the will of the whole Korean people be appealed (to the governments concerned.) Three years have elapsed since the emancipation of our fatherland, by the Allies' assistance, from the Japanese imperialistic control and oppression.

We the Koreans, congratulated the epoch-making, much coveted emancipation with whole-hearted joy and eternal blessings, believing that we, the Korean people, who had been liberated from Japanese aggression and colonial slavery life, could build a sovereign, democratic, and independent nation in our fatherland. But, our people's historic wish for the rehabilitation of our fatherland as a sovereign, democratic, independent nation has not yet been fulfilled. Today, our fatherland is separated into two parts. This has been a great hinderance to the political, economic and cultural life of our people.

Having analyzed and discussed very carefully the present political situation of our fatherland, we have come to the following unanimous decision:

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We declare, without any hesitation, that the whole responsibility for creating today's unbearable political situation lies solely with the American Government authorities. Because, utilising the temporary 38 degree line drawn at the time of occupation (of Korea) by the two Armies, the American Government authorities divided our fatherland forever and are to hold a unilateral election in South Korea for the purpose of delaying the unification and independence of our fatherland.

The Joint Conference of the Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of South and North Korea declare upon their own honor and responsibility that under no condition, no circumstance, nor at any time will the people of Korea ever recognise the unilateral election in South Korea and that with all their might they must block the materialization (of the election).

In the name of 30 million people of whole Korea we oppose and protest against the UN Decision, which was adopted without Korean representation and against the will of the people. We also oppose and protest against the illegal decision of the UN Interim Committee. We demand that the UN must stop immediately the illegal, oppressive and irrational election trick and withdraw (from Korea) immediately because the UNTCOK has been utilized as a tool in dividing Korea.

The whole people of South and North Korea demand unification and democracy. The Korean people have ability to establish a united, democratic government with their own hands without any interference from any foreign nation.

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According to our conviction, under the present circumstances and conditions, the simplest, wisest and the most rational way of solving the Korean problem is by carrying out the USSR Government's proposal for the immediate, simultaneous withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea and giving the right to Koreans to solve their own national (domestic) problem with their own hands.

The Joint Conference of Political Parties and Social Organizations of South and North Korea hereby requests of the USSR and USA Governments that the two nations' troops should withdraw simultaneously from our Korea; that by a voluntary, free and democratic election throughout the whole country Koreans should establish a united, democratic nation which will enable our fatherland to have real independence and to become, on equal terms a member of the family of freedom loving nations.

SIGNED:

LABOR PARTY OF NORTH KOREA, JU YUNG HA

CHOSEN DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NORTH KOREA, CHOI YONG KUN

CHOSEN [illegible] MANG OF NORTH KOREA, PARK YUN KIL

CHOSEN [illegible] DONG MAING OF NORTH KOREA, CHOI KYUNG DUK

NORTH [illegible] FARMERS LEAGUE, HYUN CHIL CHONG

NORTH [illegible] DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE, LIM YUNG SUM

NORTH [illegible] DEMOCRATIC WOMENS LEAGUE, PARK CHUNG AI

NORTH [illegible] LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS GENERAL LEAGUE, LEE KI YUNG

NORTH [illegible] INDUSTRIAL TECHNICIANS LEAGUE, LEE PYUNG CHE

NORTH [illegible] MARINE PRODUCTION TECHNICIANS LEAGUE, KIM CHANG HA

NORTH [illegible] CHRISTIANS' LEAGUE, KANG YANG WOOK

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NORTH KOREA BUDDHIST LEAGUE, KIM SE YUNL

NORTH KOREA PUBLIC HEALTH LEAGUE, LEE HO RIM

NORTH KOREA RED CROSS, LEE DONG WEA

NORTH KOREA ANTI-JAPAN FIGHTERS SUPPORTING SOCIETY, KIM YIL HO

LABOR PARTY OF SOUTH KOREA, PARK HYUN YUNG

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY, UM HANG SUP

CHOSEN [illegible]OPLES' REPUBLICAN PARTY, KIM WON BONG

FEDERATION OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE (MIN YUN) SONG NAM HYUN

LABORING PEOPLES PARTY, LEE YUNG

NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY, KIM CHOONG KYU

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, CHANG KWON

SOUTH KOREA YOUNG WU DANG, KIM PYUNG CHE

LABORING MASSES' PARTY, CHOI IN

DEMOCRATIC KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY, KIM YIL CHUNG

CHOSEN [illegible]ES' PARTY, KIM JAI MIN

DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENCE PARTY, CHUN SONG WHA

MASSES' [illegible] KYUNG KYU

[illegible] UNIONS 'CHUN FYUNG), HUH SUNG TAIK

CHOSEN NATIONAL FARMERS' LEAGUE, SONG UL SOO

CHOSEN DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTIC YOUTH LEAGUE (MIN AI CHUNG), KO KWANG CHI

CHOSEN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE, YU YUNG JUN

SOUTH KOREA CULTURAL GENERAL LEAGUE, KANG SUNG JAI

SOUTH [illegible] CHRISTIANS' DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, KIM CHANG JUN

SOUTH [illegible] CONFUCIANISTS LEAGUE, KIM KUNG SUP

KOR[illegible] LANGUAGE STUDY SOCIETY, AHN YUNG SUP

SOUTH[illegible] [illegible]AL LEAGUE, CHANG SANG PONG

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BUDDHISTS YOUTH PARTY, KIM HAI JIN

DEMOCRATIC WOMENS LEAGUE, WU PONG WOON

DEMOCRATIC STUDENTS' GENERAL LEAGUE, YUN SHI HYUNG

BRANCH OF KOREANS' LEAGUE IN JAPAN LEE PYUNG SUK

CHUN [illegible]AYO STUDENTS SOCIETY, KIM KEUK SOO

REFORMED SOCIAL TEAM (PARTY), AHN KI SEUNG

SAM-YIL (MARCH 1st) FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY, KIM KYU SAM

MIN JOK DAI DONG DAN, KIM CHUNG KYU

NAS[illegible] DAN, LEE PYUNG WU

KUN [illegible]TE, LEE PANK MU

ANTI-[illegible]CI [illegible]' COMMITTEE, CHUNG SUN CHUNG

KUN LIN HUI, [illegible] KEUNG MO

NATIONAL [illegible]LEM RESEARCH SOCIETY, KIM HAK SO CHO

TOK [illegible] [illegible]JA LEAGUE, CHUNG YE HYUN

PAK [illegible] ([illegible]ET ARMY SUPPORT LEAGUE, KI KYU HYE

MIN [illegible] ([illegible]) HAI[illegible]NG (EMANCIPATION) YOUTH LEAGUE, PARK CHUN IL

CHUNG [illegible] ([illegible]TH) AIJI DAN, LEE CHONG HAN

REPUBLIC' [illegible]OUT OF SOUTH KOREA, CHUNG JIN SUK

DATE: 23 April 1948

PLACE: PYENGYANG CITY

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By NARS, Date

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

3 May 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

Statement by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge to the Korean People.

I am sure that many of the Korean people have heard confusing stories about the so-called "North-South Conference" at Pyongyang. Except for the glowing Kremlin-directed Communist stories given out by the Pyongyang Radio, or turned out by the local Communist propaganda cells and press in South Korea, most of what you have heard is rumor. It is possible that some of you may be confused.

I believe it would be worthwhile to analyse this Conference, particularly as to what actual representation South Korea has had at the Conference and as to what the Conference is all about, as judged by their own official radio announcements, and what we here know about the subject.

Of course, North Korea is represented in the Conference only by those political organizations sponsored and fully approved by the Soviet Command, that is, they can be sure of their allegiance and obedience to Soviet dictation. Otherwise, they could not exist as parties in North Korea. It should be noted that the most Korean patriot, Cho, Man Sik, has been conspicuous by his absence from this conference. South Korea, with two-thirds of the Korean population, including some millions of Korean refugees who have fled from the "heaven" of North Korea, is represented by all the Communist Democratic Front parties of South Korea, who have been directing and operating terroristic violence, slaughter, arson and sabotage in South Korea, plus a few small heavily Communist infiltrated fellow-traveler parties who follow truly the Communist Party Line in slogan and policy. The only notable exceptions to this grouping are two well known Koreans Kim, Koo and Dr. Kimm, Kiusic, whose followers in South Korea that have not now deserted them are mourning the fact that their leaders have fallen into the Communist trap set to catch patriotic but unwary non-Communists. The baiting of this trap follows the same familiar Eastern European pattern used in the taking over of Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Roumania and Czechoslovakia by the Communists, as well as in some other smaller nations who have completely lost their free democracy under Soviet pressure and threats.

The South Koreans who were invited by and were acceptable to the Soviet sponsored "North-South Conference" are specifically those who "oppose the elections in South Korea." Of course, we all know that the Communists and their fellow travelers oppose the elections. We haven't heard much of anything else in their "party line" propaganda since last November, and this has greatly increased since the United Nations Commission arrived in Korea in January. The Communists oppose elections because their Soviet masters have ordered them to do so. They do not want any form of secret ballot election outside the total Communist pattern and control, because they know it will show up the political weakness of those Koreans who want to sell their nation into the slavery of a Communist Satellite state. The reasons for opposition to election by other self-elected "Representatives of South Korea" have not been made to the people, but there is a strong suspicion that they fear that the balloting, as expressed by the voters, will be extremely disappointing, and want to save face by not participating.

The very significant fact is, that in spite of all the propaganda and violent opposition actions on the part of the Communists and their stooges, plus the organized efforts of those who boycott and oppose the election, over 90% of all eligible Korean voters in South Korea have registered to vote. This shows their desire to select their own representatives by secret ballot to form

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
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The South Koreans who were invited by and were acceptable to the Soviet sponsored "North-South Conference" are specifically those who "oppose the elections in South Korea." Of course, we all know that the Communists and their fellow travelers oppose the elections. We haven't heard much of anything else in their "party line" propaganda since last November, and this has greatly increased since the United Nations Commission arrived in Korea in January. The Communists oppose elections because their Soviet masters have ordered them to do so. They do not want any form of secret ballot election outside the straight Communist pattern and control, because they know it will show up the political weakness of those Koreans who want to sell their nation into the slavery of a Communist Satellite state. The reasons for opposition to election by other self-elected "Representatives of South Korea" have not been explained to the people, but there is a strong suspicion that they fear that the balloting, as expressed by the voters, will be extremely disappointing, and wish to save face by not participating.

The very significant fact is, that in spite of all the propaganda and violence against elections on the part of the Communists and their stooges, plus the misguided efforts of those who boycott and oppose the election, over 90% of all eligible Korean voters in South Korea have registered to vote. This is their desire to select their own representatives by secret ballot to form

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([illegible] PRESS RELEASE (CONT'D)

Most of the foregoing is really back ground. Events in the last few days really bring out the real purpose of this Conference. This is that the so-called "North-South Conference" has been built up as a smoke screen behind which the "Peoples Committee" Communist Korean Constitution has been approved and behind which the "Korean Peoples Republic Government of All Korea will no doubt soon be announced, with the propaganda statement that it has the approval of all the people of Korea, both in North and South, represented by those who attended this Conference. The "Conference" was the device used in an attempt to trick Koreans and the world's people into the belief that all Korea was represented there and that all these representatives have approved the new "government" and its "Constitution". How many of you who read or listen approve discarding the well known centuries old flag of the Korean nation for one having as its most prominent feature the Red Star of the Soviet Republic? How many of you approve a "Constitution" copied from that of the "Satellite" states of eastern Europe and approved by a hand full of appointed stooges who take all their orders from their Russian masters? All of you who registered are privileged to give your answer to these questions by going determinedly to the polls on Monday, 10 May, and casting a secret ballot for a Korean representative of your own selection, who can represent you in formation of a Korean Government and in [illegible] North South Conference to unite the two halves of Korea. This solution gives a free and future. Abject surrender to Communist dictation promises only national death to Korea.

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(SECRET)

a Korean government. In the face of the facts and positive evidence in the case, [illegible] say that these self-appointed "South Korean Leaders" attending the Pyongyang Conference in any way represent the good people of South Korea? Even if they represent every man and woman who refused to register they still "represent" less than 10% of the South Korean people. Even this calculation of less than 10% disregards the many potential voters who couldn't register because they were ill, who were terrorized by Communist hooligans, who were away from home or who failed to register for some other reason other than actually opposing the elections. When we consider all these facts, we may well agree that the so-called "North-South Conference" in Pyongyang should much more appropriately be called the "All Korean Communist Conference". It certainly is not a Conference where South Korea is represented in any appropriate manner that could be recognized by free and democratic nations.

The official radio accounts of the sessions of the Conference have been very illuminating. The principal themes of all speeches made in the sessions have been attacks on the United States, attacks on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and attacks on the election set for 10 May. There is much important double talk about the election separating Korea permanently into two countries. All such talk is amusing in its falseness. Koreans are all aware that the United Nations Resolution called for elections throughout all of Korea; that elections to be followed by the elected Korean representatives establishing a Korean National Government, in turn followed by withdrawal of occupying troops. Everyone knows the facts, knows that the United States has always tried and is still trying in every way possible to unite Korea into one whole country under its own sovereign democratic government, according to the will of the people. They are sure that all member nations of the United Nations except the Soviet block of six voted to do just that by means of a free election where possible throughout all Korea, to be followed by withdrawal of all occupying troops. All Koreans know that every effort to unite and free the country from occupation and place it under its own duly elected government has been consistently blocked by Soviet Russia by one device or other, accompanied by floods and floods of confusing and false propaganda, much of which is self contradictory.

The record of the United States and of the United Nations on this matter is clear for all to see. Both of the procedures of the U.S.-USSR Joint Commission, and the proposals of Soviet Russia subject to the efforts of the United Nations to treat Korea as a national unit in order to have all Koreans, regardless of political beliefs, have a part in forming their government. The record is clear that the only people who want to sell Korea into Communistic slavery, have resorted to every effort to lay the blame on the United States. In this effort they have even gone into the propaganda song and dance that the United States wants Korea as a colony and a place for American capitalists, which are the most fantastic lies of all.

Of course, the motive behind all this hysterical propaganda is to try to prevent Koreans from expressing themselves in democratic elections by casting ballots. All of the eloquent double talk of the stooge delegates [illegible] concerning concern about the elections permanently splitting Korea is hypocritical. All of us know full well that the only thing that will permanently split Korea is continued Soviet refusal to see it united under any terms that will [illegible] Koreans (other than those few who want to sell their country into [illegible] to hold) have a full say in their own Korean Government. Even the [illegible] who howl the loudest against the elections move in a circle during the [illegible] which they advocate nation-wide elections as the only means to [illegible] independence. This is exactly what the United Nations Resolution provided [illegible] be boycotted by the Soviet Command and its stooges in North Korea. [illegible] keep the elections under observation of impartial international [illegible] proposed the elections rigged in the Communist style so as to be sure [illegible] Communist Party men.

NOTE

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Seoul, Korea

5 May 1948

STATEMENT BY LIEUT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE TO THE KOREAN PEOPLE

I have had the opportunity to study the self-styled "Request from the Joint Conference of Representatives of Political Parties and Social Organizations of South and North Korea" that was delivered to the United States Consul General in Seoul recently by one of the "South Korean Representatives" of the "North-South Conference".

It is an interesting document. I will discuss its contents in brief so you may judge it.

It alleges that the document expresses the will of "the whole Korean People". I do not believe any Korean who knows the story of the what might well be called the "All Korean Communist Conference" can agree with this statement.

It states that the Korean Fatherland is separated into two parts. There is no question about the fact of separation. It is regretted by all of us and the removal of the 38 degree parallel division of Korea has been uppermost in the minds of all Koreans and Americans as well as all free nations of the world in efforts to get it removed.

It declares "without any hestitation, that the whole responsibility for creating today's unbearable political situation in Korea including the division of Korea lies solely with the American Government". I might use a well known American expression "all of you who believe that, stand on your head." Instead, I point first to the January-February 1946 US-USSR Joint Conference. There the Americans made every possible effort to get economic unity for Korea and failed utterly because the Soviet Delegation would not even talk about such unity. Of the few innocuous agreements resulting from this strenuous effort, only one has ever been observed by the Soviet Command--the periodic exchange of mail between the Zones. I also point to the two long sessions of the US-USSR Joint Commission from March to May, 1946 and from May to October, 1947. In these two fruitless sessions, the American Delegation made every imaginable proposal and concession, except one, in the all out effort to get a unification of Korea under its own Government. The one concession that the Americans did not offer was the one consistently demanded by the Soviet Delegation under one guise or another, namely: surrendering all of the Korean people, against their will, to a dictatorial Communist rule of the many by the few, thus condemning Korea to live in the slave fold of satellite states. To that extent only is the United States Government responsible for the situation today.

It states in the most positive terms possible in the Korean language that the people of Korea will never "recognize the unilateral election in South Korea" and that all the people will block it by all means in their power. The election can be called a "unilateral election in South Korea" only because the Soviet Command and its Korean Communist stooges in North Korea have boycotted and opposed any observed election in the Soviet Zone. As to how much this represents the will of the Korean people who have freedom to say what they wish, I point out that less than one tenth of eligible voters in South Korea have failed to register for the election where they will have an opportunity freely to select their own representatives.

The document uses the names of thirty million people in expressing opposition to the United Nations' General Assembly Resolution to observe an election in all Korea and the "illegal decision of the Interim Committee" of the United Nations to observe elections in those parts of Korea where they can be held. It used the name of the same thirty million people to demand that the "United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea must stop immediately the illegal, oppressive and irrational election trick and withdraw immediately." In view of a later statement in the same document "that by a voluntary, free and democratic election throughout the whole country, Koreans should establish a united, democratic nation which will enable our fatherland to have real independence and to become, on equal terms, a member of the family of freedom loving nations," these two demands are very

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difficult for the intelligent man to understand or to hold any belief in their sincerity. The "voluntary, free and democratic election throughout the whole country" is exactly what the United Nations Resolution that they attack so bitterly offered to the Korean nation. It is exactly what the Soviet Command and their Communist stooges turned down, thus leading to the so-called "illegal decision of the United Nation's Interim Commitee" after the UN Commission was refused entry to North Korea. The only conclusion a rational man or woman can reach on this is that the "Conference" representatives want a good, tried and true, frequently tested Communist style election where there is no opportunity for the majority to elect anyone outside of the selected and approved stooges of the Communist Party. That would represent their idea of "democracy".

Finally, the document demands that the two nations simultaneously withdraw their troops, to be followed by formation of a Korean government. 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 an independent Korean nation, as made in international conferences and agreements. The American people have no desire to rule or control any part of Korea or to keep any foothold inside your nation. The United Nations Resolution boycotted by the Soviet Command and stooges in North Korea calls for a withdrawal of troops of both nations as soon as possible after the establishment of a Korean National Government following a general election in All Korea. The United States itself made this proposal to the United Nations in an effort to assure early and orderly withdrawal of occupying forces as soon as a stable Korea could be assured. This proposal was approved by all nations except the Soviet bloc.

The one objection to the dmand of the "All Communist Conference" for withdrawal as made, is that it is another form of the same steadfast effort of the Soviet Delegation at the US-USSR Joint Commission that the world abandon your nation to the dictatorial Communist rule of the many by the few--utterly disregarding the wishes of the great majority of Koreans. There is every reason to believe that if such a withdrawal were carried out as demanded, the North Korean Communist Army and its horde of power-hungry camp followers and stooges already selected and trained for the job would take over control of the rest of the nation in a short time, following which they would go through the motions of holding a "voluntary, free and democratic election throughout the whole country," which would make Korea a satellite state of the USSR. If any patriotic Koreans feel they want this to happen, I suggest they talk to some of the millions of refugees who have fled the North Korean "Paradise of Communism".

In summing up my discussion of this most interesting document, I can say that it follows exactly the line of hundreds of admittedly Communist petitions that have been presented to me, and hence takes its place along with the rest. I have passed a translation to my government for its information. I feel sure it will fool no one in the United States any more than in Korea. The parties signatory to the document provide one of the most authentic lists of Communist, Communist controlled and Communist front and "splinter" organizations I have yet seen. The persons signing for their "parties" also provide an authentic list of those Koreans who are most ardent in their desire to sell their fatherland into Communist slavery and foreign control. I have noted that a few of the "South Korean Representatives" who nominally head the parties listed did not personally sign for their party. I consider it charitable to say that they have not yet fully agreed to the sale of their fatherland into foreign control.

END

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Declaration, 6 May 1948, by Kim Koo and Kim Kyu Sik.

Our going to the north for the purpose of national solidarity was suspected, and it is known to all people of the world. However, those who thirstingly hope for the unification of the fatherland, had much expectation of the accomplishment of this action. The Joint Conference of the political parties and social organizations of north and south has tried to conquer the crisis of the fatherland. For the existence of the nation, we transcended ideologies and factionalism. We also clarified with this action that our nation can be united. This conference [illegible] that the separate election for the separate government in South Korea, and we unanimously agreed to demand withdrawal of both armed forces of America and the Soviet, in order to reconstruct the autonomous democratic unified country of our Fatherland. The North Korean authorities also firmly stated that they do not want the establishment of separate governments. This was a new historic development in our independence movement, and gave a beacon light to our nation.

The joint declaration of the north and south political and social organizations is to call the nation-wide political conference after the withdrawal of both armed forces, in order to call forth a unified interim government, and it will adopt the constitution through the nation-wide general election. Then promise to establish a formally unified government, thereby, we will found our national unity. This declaration will clear the direction of the reconstruction of the autonomous democratic united country of our fatherland. We firmly believe that we can live a peaceful national life if the foreign armies interfere no more to come. Therefore, we promise firmly that there will be no bloodshed among our brethren, and we shall conquer all obstructions in the future, as we clearly state in the joint declaration. To know that our stomach will not be filled with the first spoonful of food, and we shall not be satisfied with the condition, but all our efforts will strive to bring the best result.

We regret, however, that we could not thoroughly meet all the leaders of [illegible] conference. As to what country will help us to establish an [illegible] will be decided by [illegible] when the problem of the national harmony is solved. We also believe [illegible] can frankly talk with the north and south and make frequent contacts.

We have found that national solidarity cannot be achieved through our activities, but we found through experience at this time that any problem can be solved by our national harmony. For example, the [illegible] correspondent reported that the electric supply to South Korea would be cut off by the North Korean authorities on account of the quarrel caused by

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1.

Declaration (Cont'd)

the South Korean military authorities. Another example, several reservoir problems of Yonbaek are also not solved completely. These problems were made known to us through the joint conference at this time. The North Korean authorities willingly agreed to us that they are not going to cut off the electricity supply, and will open the reservoirs for South Korea.

The North Korean authorities said that they cannot let Mr. Cho Pan Sik go to South Korea with us, but they say that they will let him go in the near future.

Finally, we wish to express our gratitude to those brethren who have given us much concern, and both commanding generals who have given us much consideration and made our mission more convenient.

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Statement Made by the Department of Public Information

May 7th, 1948

The Directors' Meeting of South Korea Interim Government adopted the statement entitled "Summary of North-South Conference" and decided to announce it through the Department of Public Information, which is as follows:

It was disclosed that the object of the so-called North-South Conference was nothing but an intrigue to interrupt the general election which will be held in the "possible territory" when the date and plans of the conference are taken into consideration. All the politicians in South Korea who attended the conference have subservientl surrendered themselves at the camp-gate of the Russians who are trying to enforce the Communistic domination on all the world, and they also united illicitly with the Communistic mouthpieces in North Korea in trying to demolish the benefit of the Korean people. The activities of the so-called leaders incited the evils of Leftist rioters to commit such acts as murdering, setting fires, plundering, and destroying homes, etc. The unsuccessful but ambitious political leaders in South Korea attended the political conference, for which all the programs and plans had been previously and arbitrarily mapped out by the North Korean communists, to make the following decisions:

(1) Re-confirmation of the Moscow Decision as the only principle for obtaining the independence of Korea. They joined in the outrage of supporting the trusteeship which was deadly opposed by all the

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Korean people. Are the consciences of the political leaders who were strongly against the trusteeship so impervious as to commit such a self-contradictory offense?

(2) They mistook an enemy for a friend. They praised Russia highly - the country which is planning to establish a communistic dictatorship in both Europe and Asia and they cursed the United States which is trying to maintain the peace of the world and freedom of mankind. They adopted "Russian justice" and slogans to the letter and called the United States the stronghold of imperialism and capitalism. They say that the object of American occupation in South Korea is to colonize and squeeze Korea and that the South Korea Interim Government is a traitorous organization. But the people are well aware of the fact. Russia disclosed its ambition to make Korea one of its satellites by its attitude and action taken in the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission and also in the United Nations Assembly. We do well remember that Russia hated the independence of Korea like poison almost up to the end of the World War II because of the Russo-Japanese Neutrality Agreement.

We know that in order to have a voice in her Asiatic activities, nay, in order to use Korea as her strategic base for her policy of expansion, Russia occupied half of Korea on the pretext that she fought one long week against Japan and is using the 38th parallel which was fixed for only military purposes, as an iron curtain for her political purposes. The United States, on the contrary, has been and is faithful in the discharge of her duties for the just cause of Korea.

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Isn't it a fact that the United States signed the Cairo Declaration two years before the end of the war and that the Soviet Russia joined in the Potsdam Agreement at the request of the United States? Isn't it the United States that took the initiative in proposing the splendid plan for the unification and independence of Korea?

(3) They decided to interrupt the general election in the "possible territory" on the pretext of unilateral election and government. For the execution of this purpose, they organized the "All-Korea Fighting Committee Against the Unilateral Election in South Korea" which includes about twenty members from South Korea.

This organization is not a new one. This is only the legalized and expanded Anti-Election Fighting Committee which has been committing all kinds of barbarous outrages such as murdering, setting fires, plundering and destroying homes, etc., since the 7th of last February in order to interrupt the general election throughout South Korea, and especially in Cheju Do Island. They act on the principle - "End Justifies Means."

Those who say that the general election on the 10th of May is unilateral are those who are deliberately twisting the decisions of the United Nations Assembly or those who have forgotten that Soviet Russia refused the United Nations Commission to enter North Korea for the purpose of supervising the general election. This general election is an extraordinary political step for the formation of a government which will legitimately represent all Korea.

(4) They say that they are agreed to establish a unified government throughout North and South Korea after the withdrawal of the

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occupation forces. It is a common-sense view which sounds very plausible but we must remember that this is the exact assertion of Russia. We know the reasons why Russia advocates it. In North Korea, a communistic dictatorship was formed with the backing of three hundred thousand armed Communist soldiers and they are confident that they can establish a red government all over Korea in twenty-four hours after the withdrawal of the occupation forces. We don't want to be whirled into the pit of national destruction by this pseudo-justice.

(5) They say that the problems of electricity and irrigation have been peacefully settled. Representatives of a puppet government as they are, should they be so irresponsible as to give such a pledge on public matters to a handful of unauthorized individuals from South Korea? It is either a propaganda lacking in common sense or it is due to their ignorance of the fact that the communists do not hesitate to say "yes" and "no" in one breath.

To sum up the decisions of the North and South Conference, the political leaders in South Korea were taken captives by the Communists who faithfully carry out their master's orders - the Soviet plans of trickery. We can nothelp but feel sad when we see them wandering between the devil and the deep sea. It is time for them to become prudent and discreet but they are trying to cover up their faults by the clumsy method of issuing many written or verbal statements and are even volunteering their services to disturb peace and order in South Korea for the purpose of interrupting the general election. It is a certainly a deplorable matter.

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They all equally praise the government of the Soviet Union and admire the puppet government of North Korea. Well, has the Soviet Union which has been trying to expand its communistic dictatorship by militarism, been miraculously changed into an angel of peace? Has North Korea where the people are suffering so much from oppression and poverty, been changed into an earthly paradise all of a sudden? If so, how can you explain the fact that 17,000 people in last March and 18,000 people in April fled to South Korea from North Korea? The mass are wise and will not blindly follow the wicked magic leaders who are trying to dazzle and deceive them by the plausible slogan - "Unification of North and South Korea".

A true leader is one who advocates a practical theory and has a practical power which can lead the masses to the path of life and light. No one can maintain his position by merely his reputation and his past dignity.

Our fellow countrymen! We hope you will not be swayed in your judgment or be influenced by the political noises in your swim across the stormy and sordid current of the present political situation. We believe that you are all patriotic enough to take part in the general election which will be held on May 10th, and will decide the destiny of our country.

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APO 235

C.T.

20 May 1946

[illegible] MEMORANDUM:

[illegible]: [illegible] Mun San's Report on Pyongyang Conference

1. [illegible], [illegible] the Liberation People's Party, called at my office [illegible] at 1400. He returned from the Pyongyang North-South Conference on 17 May 1946.

2. Mr. [illegible], who previous to the clandestine, of the Liberation People's Party with Communist [illegible] Moscow, was kept a prisoner in Pyongyang for about 11 days after the departure of the other delegates for the South, according to his statement. Mr. [illegible] says he was given a very bad time in the North and is delighted to be free again in South Korea. He said, "Jesus Christ [illegible] to be born twice; [illegible] rather kill myself than live in North Korea."

3. Mr. [illegible] arrived in Pyongyang [illegible], about two miles enroute after crossing the 38th parallel. He was lodged at the "Liberation Hotel", with [illegible] other delegates, not far from Kim Mun San's residence. Shortly after his arrival he was given a severe dressing down by Kim Mun San for having presumed to come late, and allegedly trying to get his [illegible] on doing so. He was told that it was [illegible] for the rightists to do so, but it was inexcusable for a leftist to fail to act like a leftist.

4. Mr. [illegible] had several meetings with Kim Mun San, head of the Korean Communist Party, secretary, [illegible] of whom he knew in the South, [illegible] Kim Mun San told him that the leftists do not get [illegible] consent. He was taken to task severely for not acting strongly and speeches advocating the reforms and [illegible] of the North Korean [illegible].

5. Mr. [illegible] says [illegible] consent among [illegible] there were things wrong with the Soviet occupation. The [illegible] criticisms which [illegible] would, in South Korea, would be [illegible] [illegible] to Pyongyang [illegible] many high [illegible], the latter was [illegible] sacrificing [illegible] everything. [illegible] Kim Mun San's voice would be [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] do.

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6. Mr. Chang stated that the whole purpose of the Soviet conduct of the Joint Commission was vilification of the Americans and glorification of the Communist Soviets. Unity, as such was not the concern of the conference.

7. As a consequence of his attitude, Mr. Chang was not treated as a delegation leader or official, but as one of the lowest followers. He was appointed to no committees, and at gatherings he was allowed to stand with the crowds, but not to sit in any place of prominence as did the other delegation leaders.

8. The charges levelled at Mr. Chang were: (1) His cousin was Chief Paik Sang, chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police, and he persisted in maintaining friendly relations with that reactionary. (2) He was friendly with the Americans. (3) He fought the Communist leadership (i.e. Pak Hon Yong) in his party. (4) He had published material in Seoul harmful to the leftists, specifically accusing various leftists of being opportunists. (On the latter point, he was told that no leftist had the right to point error or improper conduct on the part of other leftists, for to do so would [illegible] the Americans.)

9. [illegible] said before he left Seoul he thought [illegible] for [illegible] that could [illegible], the Soviets could [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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13. Mr. [illegible] that even in their homes North Koreans [illegible] pictures of Stalin. He said he could see such pictures in several homes which he passed when he went with Tribe to visit the delegations to inspect various factories. He thinks that many of the Koreans hang the pictures because they genuinely wish to do so, while others may do so under pressure.

14. Mr. [illegible] repeatedly said that conditions in North Korea were terrible. He said he wasn't permitted to talk to any North Koreans, excepting the guards, etc., but upon watching their faces he came to the conclusion that they were under pressure and under a strain. He groped for words to describe this, saying it was clear from their complexions. He seemed to be trying to refer to an appearance of nervous tension.

15. [illegible]

16. [illegible]

17. Mr. [illegible], at one point mentioned [illegible] return to South Korea, but they had a job for [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] must execute it. If he failed then he knew they [illegible] to do the [illegible] with reactionary elements. He was to main-

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tain close touch with MR Kiusik and MR Koo, and see that those two men did not backslide into reactionary conduct. To get some sole, Mr. CHUNG says he agreed to undertake their assignment.

20. Mr. CHUNG says they wanted to smuggle him across the border but he told them he only acted legally and would cross legally. He was brought south by truck and train, leaving Jongno 5 ga by land and crossing the border quite openly near Kaesong 17 May 1948. He says he reported at once to a policeman. He was soon after he reached Seoul re called to Police HQ, who gave him hell for being such a fool as to go to Jongno in the first place. He had told the whole story to [illegible].

21. [illegible] says he is to be [illegible] but intends to go to Tokyo [illegible] to [illegible] Seoul [illegible] so will not [illegible] be safe. [illegible] to [illegible] Seoul [illegible] to [illegible].

22. [illegible] the [illegible] the Seoul [illegible] the surface. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] personal, [illegible] as well as [illegible] Seoul, [illegible] and [illegible] told him [illegible] and [illegible] would [illegible] him most [illegible].

23. Mr. [illegible] to [illegible] constitution of the [illegible] Korean's [illegible] Jongno. [illegible] not be [illegible] established down here, and even then [illegible] indefinitely. [illegible] flexible in terms of [illegible] think they have a [illegible] tution in effect, [illegible] the Korean people, they will not [illegible]. He thinks they don't [illegible] Korea.

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24. Mr. CHANG says the Laboring People's Party is now engaged in a severe internal struggle between his non-communist faction and the communist faction of PAK Hun Yoon. He doesn't know how it will come out. The communists are tied in with the South Korea Labor Party, and so are well supplied with funds. If he can't whip in this internal struggle he may pull out with the non-communists members and establish the same group under a different name.

25. When he left, as he had repeatedly during the conversation, Mr. CHANG fervently expressed his pleasure at having gotten back safely. [illegible] he did not seem to do so. He seemed genuinely happy to be back. He says he will [illegible] to give further information.

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CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL LIAISON OFFICE
HQ USAFIK
APO 235

9 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Resolution on North-South Unity

1. A representative of this office called on Dr. Rhee at his house in the afternoon of 8 June 1948.

2. Dr. Rhee was weary but affable. He said he had been too tired the previous night to complete his draft of a resolution to be presented in the National Assembly, calling for unity of North and South. He added that yesterday morning the pressure of his duties as chairman of the Assembly had made it impossible for him to continue work on this Draft; consequently, he had turned over the responsibility of drawing up this resolution to a committee, and he expected that it would be completed shortly and presented to the Assembly for adoption.

3. Dr. Rhee did not state what committee was drawing up the resolution, but it would appear that he has changed his previous ideas of issuing a proclamation or attacking the U.N.

R. J. NOBLE
Chief
Political Liaison Office

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HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

12 July 1948

TO:

RADIO INTERCEPTS

I. RADIO PYONGYANG, 1100 hours, 11 July 1948 "South Korea Time"

The People's Meeting for Congratulating the Enforcement of the Korean Democratic People's Republics Constitution.

1. Opening Address:

By chairman of the PYONGYANG Special City People's Committee.

Contents:

In the South KOREA, RHEE, Syng Man and KIM Sung Soo, who are national traitors and pro-Japanese, are establishing a traitoric separate government.

Now we enforce the constitution of the Korea Democratic People's Republic and must realize the united government.

2. Presenting flowers to General KIM Il Sung.

3. Vice-chairman KIM Chak reports the decision of the fifth session of the North Korean People's Assembly.

Contents:

The Constitution of the Korean Democratic People's Republic is enforced by the fifth session of the People's Assembly until our Korea is unified.

In the South Korea the pro-Japanese and national traitors made Korea a colony of the American imperialist and make the 38 line a permanent border by May 10th election.

Our fatherland was disunified. If our fatherland is not unified, democratized and independent, our sons and future generation will hate and dislike us. Therefore, the Conference of all political parties in both North and South Korea was held in PYONGYANG.

We will establish the Supreme People's Assembly by general election throughout Korea and will establish a united government.

In order to fulfill this object, the fifth session of the People's Assembly was held. It discussed General KIM Il Sung's report and decided the enforcement of the constitution of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and to hold general election for the Supreme People's Assembly on 25 August.

4. Congratulate Address, by Mr. CHOO, Yawng Ha, a representative of the North Korean Labor Party.

We support the decision of the fifth session of the People's Assembly and congratulate the enforcement of the constitution of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. Our fight went into a new step. The enforcement of the constitution does not mean the unification. Therefore, we must fight for it continuously. If not, our nation will be disunified and colonized forever.

Our North Korea Labor Party has fought for our happiness and freedom since our liberation. Let us fight against the American imperialist cooperating with the Soviet's who fight for freedom and democracy.

5. Address by a representative of the Democratic Party (?).

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Radio Intercept Cont'd

6. Address by a representative of the Young Friend Party.
7. Address by a representative of the Laborer.
8. Address by a representative of the farmer.
9. Address by a representative of the Youth and Students.
10. Address by women's representative.
11. Address by the Cultural men's representative.
12. Address by the chairman of the People's meeting for the congratulation of the enforcement of the constitution of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

2. RADIO PYONGYANG: 1815 (I) 11 July 1948

COMMENTARY: WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS IS ESSENTIAL TO KOREAN INDEPENDENCE.

On 8 June 1948 the newspaper of PYONGYANG reported on the reduction of the Soviet occupation troops in North KOREA. This is their answer to the message of the Joint Conference of North and South KOREA's political and social representatives who requested the immediate and unanimous withdrawal of both foreign troops from KOREA. To this request, the authorities of American troops occupying South Korea made no report. The answer of the Soviet Army, which was delivered to KIM Doo Bong, representative of the Joint Conference of South and North Korean political and social representatives by General KOROTKOV on 7 May reads as follows:

The Soviet government will understand the aspiration of the Korean people for the realization of their independence. The Soviet government is ready at any time for the simultaneous withdrawal of the foreign troops from KOREA. On the other hand, the American troops in South KOREA shows no signs of withdrawing from KOREA. The only thing they are trying to do is prevent the unification and leave South KOREA as it is, separated. They are strengthening the reactionary forces with the aim of interfering with the domestic affairs of South KOREA. It is obvious that they are absolutely against the MOSCOW Decision. The policy of the US imperialists did not allow South KOREA to make any improvement from the situation existing from the time of Japanese rule. Through the enforcement of the 10 May election, the American imperialists showed their ultimate resolution to colonize South KOREA. HODGE, Commander-in-Chief of the US Occupation troops in South KOREA, also stated that US troops will never withdraw from South KOREA right away in a press conference. Here we have clearly understood the attitudes of both troops and emphasize the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops is essential for the realization of Korean independence.

3. RADIO PYONGYANG: 2325 (1) 11 July 1948.

NEWS: SUMMARY

People's assemblies celebrated the actualization of the constitution of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The ceremony was held unanimously in the KIM Il Sung Plaza, in the Northwest District and East District of PYONGYANG today, 11 July 1948.

At the KIM Il Sung Plaza, the ceremony had a glorious opening at 1000 today, 11 July 1948 when KIM Il Sung, KIM Doo Bong and KIM Tchaik made their appearance at the assemblies. The plaza was full of the patriotic people, who were students, farmers and laborers. Their estacy in welcoming the actualization of the constitution of the Korean Democratic People's Republic was apparent in their faces. First the decision of the fifth conference of the North Korean People's Council was read, then the representatives from the North Korean Labor Party, North Korean Democratic Party, Tchawndokyo Political Friend's Party, representatives of young men, women and farmers gave congratulatory speeches. The meeting was closed at 1120 with the passionate cheering of the people, shouting, "People's Republic forever." The chorus of the national anthem was then heard.

The other ceremonies held today were in the North, West and East Districts of PYONGYANG. Those also were closed in splendor.

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Radio Intercept (contd):

4. RADIO PYONGYANG: 2340 (I) 11 July 1948

COMMENTARY: KOREAN PEOPLE EXPRESS THEIR HEARTY THANKS TO SOVIET ARMY.

OUTLINE:
a. Russian army fought German fascists and Japanese imperialists and liberated weak nations.
b. U.S. oppress people in South KOREA. We express thanks to Generalissimo STALIN.
c. Soviet government answered request of Joint Conference of South and North Korean political and social representatives, but Americans did not.
d. Soviet is only friend of KOREA, judging from experience during the three years of liberation.

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STATEMENT ISSUED BY NATIONAL [illegible] ASSOCIATION

at

News Conference, 14 July 1948

****

At this juncture when the second North and South Political Conference for the unification of North and South and a complete autonomous democratic independence on the basis of the national willingness is under the way, it has been said, according to some news, which is not yet known as concrete and certain, the North Korea is going to establish a government as soon as possible in North. It seems to us that the nation has now faced the actual national crisis instead of being placed in an ideal national crisis. We reject without hesitation either separate government in North and in South, for the separate government is yet to bring forth blood-shed between fellow countrymen and to make another breach in the Far East. We strongly desire that the patriotic fellow countrymen who have real intention to prevent beforehand the fellow countrymen from blood-shed should be consolidated and have a struggle for saving the nation and have a heroic fighting to overcome this critical moment of our Fatherland and to lead the people into the right way.

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UNTCOK
(Election Law)
(Public Act 5)

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CASES PENDING ON E. REVIEW BOARD

Electoral Districts	Complaints	Defendants	Probable Date of Disposition
1. E. D. (B) of Mil Yang, Kyung Sang Nam Do.	Kim Tai Won Agent of Choi Sung Koon. (2) 6.248	* Park Hai Kok 19.636 votes.	25 Aug '48
2. E. D. (A) of Puk Che Ju, Che Ju Do.	Yang Kui Chin	Kim Yong Mu	30 July '48 Rejected
3. E. D. (B) of Pu San Pu, Kyung Sang Nam Do.	Kim Kook Tai (2) 671	*Huh Chung 21.390	25 Aug '48
4. E. D. (A) of Tong Yung, Kyung Sang Nam Do.	Suh Sang Kyung (1) 63	*Kim Jai Hak 17.351	"
5. E. D. (A) of Hai Nam, Chul Rah Nam Do.	Yun Yung Sun (2) 292	*Song Bong Hai 17.192	"
6. E. D. (B) of Ik San, Chul Rah Puk Do.	Kim Dai Hi (2) 3.375	*Lee Moon Koon 11.539	"
7. E. D. of Chum Choo Pu, Chul Rah Puk Do.	Lee Chul Sung (2) 2.611	*Shin Sung Keun 10.737	"
8. E. D. (A) of Dong Dai Moon Koo, Seoul.	Choi Nung Chin		15 Aug '48
9. E. D. (B) of Puk Che Ju, Che Ju Do.	Yang Byung Jik		30 July '48 Rejected
10. E. D. (A) of Rah Choo, Chul Rah Nam Do.	Park Hun Chin (3) 17.629	*Lee Hang Bal 21.322	25 Aug '48
1. E. D. (A) of Ion San, Choon Chung Nam Do.	Han Chang Suk (4) 3.075	*Yu Chin Hong 10.720	"
2. E. D. of Ye Ju, Kyung-gi Do.	Cho Yong Pak (2)		15 Aug '48

* Successful Candidate
(2) Second Winner
(3) Third Winner
(4) Fourth Winner

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

PUBLIC ACT
NUMBER 5 3 September 1947

Reprinted Copy

LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CHAPTER I. GENERAL RULES

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-three or more years of age has the right to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly (who shall be called "Assembly members" hereafter) regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as an Assembly member regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. a. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote or to be elected:

(1) Incompetents, quasi-incompetents, mentally deranged persons, and drug addicts.

(2) Persons who are sentenced and serving prison terms, or who are under suspended sentence, or under a sentence not yet executed.

(3) Persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to exceute the sentence, or if the sentence was imposed for a political offense, the person concerned will not be included in this category.

(4) Persons who by law have been permanently or temporarily deprived of the right to vote and persons who have been classified by law as "traitors", "collaborators", or "profiteers".

b. Persons to whom any of the following catgeories are applicable are not eligible to be elected:

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(1) Persons who were advisors, members or vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime.

(2) Persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of PU or DO (Province) under the Japanese regime.

(3) Persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the "Kotokan" or who received a medal (Kun) of the seventh class or higher. However, educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

(4) Persons who under the Japanese regime held rank of "Hanninkan" or higher in the civilian police force or who served as "Kempei" or "Kempei-Ho" in the Japanese military police force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control" or those who acted as spies for the latter.

Section 3. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position, except Jungmukwan.

Section 4. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 5. The officials participating in election procedures and the members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected members in the Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 6. Expenses incurred in the election of Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

CHAPTER II. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION

Section 7. Each administrative district (i. e., PU, GUN, Do, Island and KU of the city of Seoul, hereinafter referred to as districts) shall constitute one electoral district for the purpose of electing members of the Assembly.

Section 8. Each PU, EUP, MYUN and KU (administrative districts) shall constitute one voting district, respectively. The election committee of each electoral district may divide the voting district into voting sub-districts and establish polling places for the sake of convenience in carrying out the voting procedure.

The establishment of voting sub-districts should be published before the beginning of voters' registration.

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Section 9. Each electoral district shall be represented in the Assembly by one member. In case the population of an electoral district is over 100,000, members shall be elected in the ratio of one member for each 100,000, and one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof.

Numbers of members to be elected from each electoral district shall be determined and publicized by the Central Election Committee in accordance with population statistics nearest to the election date.

CHAPTER III. POLL REGISTERS

Section 10. The voters shall register by signing and sealing (or by thumbprint for a seal) on registration paper at the registration place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, some time during a period of ten days beginning sixty days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 11. The election committee of the voting district (or in case of a voting sub-district, the election committee of that sub-district) shall prepare poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of fourteen days beginning forty days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the tenth day before the date of election.

Section 12. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification.

Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within three days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within five days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

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The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within three days and shall notify in writing the person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

CHAPTER IV. ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 13. The Chief Executive shall organize a central election committee eighty days before the date of election and shall order the organization of provincial election committees, election committees of the electoral districts, and election committees of the voting districts and voting subdistricts.

Section 14. The central election committee shall consist of fifteen committee members, and its chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the committee.

The provincial and Seoul City election committees shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees. The election committees of the voting districts shall consist of seven committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the voting subdistricts shall consist of seven members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

Section 15. The heads of the administrative districts concerned will organize the election committees for their respective districts, appointing the members from among those persons eligible to vote. One-third or more of the members of any committee may not be chosen from the same party or organization.

A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

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Section 16. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committes and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committees.

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court.

Section 17. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide. The chairman may take necessary measures when the members do not respond to calling, or in case of emergency.

CHAPTER V. CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Section 18. A person who wishes to stand for election to the Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district some time between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date twenty-five days before election day, and submit, at the same time, a recommendation signed by one hundred or more registered voters.

In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of one hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 19. In case the number of registered candidates falls short of the number of Assembly members specified for the electoral district concerned, or in case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate, the registration of other candidates may take place until a date ten days before election day.

Section 20. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration.

Election committees of electoral districts shall also give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate.

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Section 21. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election, but they may not give, or promise to give, money, goods or other property benefits.

Members of each election committee, public officials connected with election matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns within the districts concerned.

CHAPTER VI. ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 22. The election of Assembly members shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The Chief Executive shall announce the date eighty days before the election day.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time, polling places and number of Assembly members to be elected sixty days before election day.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice.

Section 23. The voting shall be accomplished by (the casting of) secret (unsigned) ballots, each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Every voter shall cast one ballot.

Section 24. Voters shall present themselves in person at the polls, and each voter shall cast his own ballot.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting distrinct (in case voting subdistricts are established, the election committee of the voting subdistrict) shall decide the question.

In such case, the head of the Dong or Pan in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness.

Seotion 25. Balloting shall being at 8:00 A. M. and close at 6:00 P. M. on election day.

Section 26. When the voting time begins, the election committee of the voting district (in case voting subdistricts have been established, the election

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committees of voting subdistricts) shall give each voter one ballot after he has sealed (or thumbprinted) on the poll register.

Section 27. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register cannot vote; provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

Section 28. Each voter shall himself write the name of the candidate on the ballot at a place established at the polling place and shall himself cast his ballot into the ballot box.

Section 29. Besides voters, no one except police or election officials whom the appropriate election committee has recognized, may enter the polling place. The chairman of the election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, clamor, negotiations concerning the election, electioneering or any other disturbance at the polling place or in its neighborhood. He may expel from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

Voters who have been expelled from the polling place in accordance with the preceding paragraph may vote at the last. However, when the chairman of the election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may let such person cast his vote.

Section 30. The polling places shall be closed when the polling hours are ended and the ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter in the polling place has cast his vote. No votes shall be cast after the ballot boxes are locked.

Section 31. The election committes of voting districts shall deliver the ballot boxes and records to their respective election committees of electoral districts within six hours after the voting has been closed.

In the case of a voting subdistrict, the election records and poll registers shall be delivered to the appropriate election committee of the voting district without delay after the voting has been closed.

The election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll registers and all other documents pertaining to the election to the appropriate heads of PU, heads of EUP, heads ot MYUN, or heads of KU after the voting

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has been closed. The officials concerned shall have those records in their safekeeping during the terms of the elected Assembly members.

Section 32; In case there is difficulty in meeting the time requirements specified in the foregoing section, on account of the distance between islands or the lack of means for rapid communication in some areas, the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver them according to a schedule fixed by the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 33. In case the voting cannot be held on account of some calamity or unavoidable accident or in case of loss or destruction of ballot boxes, which makes a partial re-election necessary, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall secure permission from the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee and hold a second balloting. The date of this second balloting shall be announced at least five days before it is to take place.

Section 34. When the election committee of the electoral district has received all the ballot boxes in its district, each box shall be opened and the number of ballots counted to see whether the number of ballots corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots, according to the poll records. The ballots shall then be opened and the number of votes for each candidate counted.

In case ballot boxes are lost or destroyed the counting of ballots cannot be accomplished properly for other reasons, the election committee of the electoral district concerned by permission of the appropriate provincial Seoul City election committee may open only those boxes which it received in proper conditions.

Section 35. The following types of ballots shall be null and void:

(1) Ballot other than the regular, official ballot.

(2) Blank ballot, or ballot which records the name of a candidate other than one of those officially registered in the electoral district concerned.

(3) Ballot which records names of two or more candidates.

(4) Ballot by which it cannot be told which name is written.

(5) Ballot which records matter other than the name of a candidate; provided, however, that designation of occupation, rank, the address or honorific title of the candidate concerned may be included.

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Section 36. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected.

In an electoral district to which more than one Assembly seat is allocated, the winners shall correspond in number to the available seats, and shall be those who receive the highest number of votes.

In case of a tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot.

Section 37. If the number of registered candidates in an electoral district does not exceed the number of Assembly seats specified for that district, the candidates will be elected automatically, without an actual vote.

Section 38. After the winners have been determined, the election committees of the electoral districts shall, without delay, inform the successful candidates of their election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

Section 39. In the following cases, the candidates running next in the number of votes shall be elected :

(1) In the event the elected person refuses to assume his post.

(2) In the event the elected person dies.

(3) In the event the elected person loses the right to be elected after the date of election.

(4) In the event the election of the winner becomes void.

Section 40. In the following cases the provincial or Seoul City election committee shall decide the date for a second election and announce it publicly at least twenty days before such date, and shall order the electoral district concerned to hold a second election :

(1) In case the number of elected candidates is less than the number of Assembly seats specified for the electoral district concerned.

(2) In case all or part of the election becomes void.

Section 41. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion of the election, and shall

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deliver them, together with all pertinent documents. to the heads of PU, GUN, Islands or, KU. who shall keep them during the term of the elected Assembly members.

Section 42. As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the central election committee.

CHAPTER VII. SPECIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Section 43. A special electoral district covering all of South Korea shall be established for the benefit of voters who have their family register (BONJUK) in North Korea and residence in South Korea and who wish a BONJUK district election.

Voting districts. subdistricts. and registration places of the special electoral district shall be the same as those of the general electoral districts.

Section 44. Persons who wish to vote in the special electoral district must register at their appropriate registration places.

Poll registers for the special electoral district shall be prepared separately.

Section 45. The election committee of the special electoral district shall consist of nine members and its chairman shall be eletced by and from among its members. Provincial, Seoul City, and all lower election committees shall handle election matters for the special electoral district as well as for general electoral districts.

Section 46. The special electoral district voters shall vote only in the special electoral district election, and shall not vote in any general electoral district election.

Polling places for the special electoral district shall be attached to those established for general electoral districts, but the ballot boxes shall be separate.

Voting records and ballot tabulations of the special electoral district shall be prepared separately from those for general districts.

Provincial and Seoul City election committees shall receive the ballot count for the special electoral district from each lower election committee and

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shall submit the combined figures to the election committee of the special electoral district.

Section 47. Besides the special regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law for the election in the general electoral district are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the election in the special electoral district.

CHAPTER VIII. TERM OF OFFICE AND BY-ELECTIONS

Section 48. The term of office for Assembly members shall continue until such time as the Provisional Government of united Korea is established.

Section 49. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty-days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 50. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

CHAPTER IX. LITIGATION CONCERNING ELECTIONS

Section 51. Contests of the validity of elections against the chairman of the electoral district election committee as defendant may be filed with the Supreme Court by candidates or voters concerned within twenty days after the election day.

Section 52. Any defeated candidate may bring actions concerning the validity of the election of the winner in the Supreme Court against the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the successful candidate concerned as defendants within 10 days after the successful candidate has been officially designated.

Section 53. The Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election is found by the Court to involve violations of the provisions of law and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

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In litigations in accordance with the preceding section, the Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election involves violations of the provisions of law and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

Section 54. Prosecutors shall be present at the Supreme Court when it holds trials concerning the election.

Section 55. The Supreme Court shall give priority to election cases.

Section 56. In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 57. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall inform the Chief Executive, the central election committee, and the local election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall send copies of the judgments, when it renders judgments on cases concerning the election, to the Chief Executive, the central election committee, the election committees concerned and the chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER X. PENAL REGULATIONS

Section 58. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine, of not more than 100,000 won, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case that special circumstances require it:

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means.

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions of honor on favorable terms, for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition.

(3) Any person who makes false statements concerning candidates in speeches or publications in order to be elected, or to promote or prevent the election of another candidate.

(4) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or forces anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method.

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(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials, or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records.

(6) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass distrubances or demonstrations at or near the polling place.

(7) Any person who interferes with the voting of a voter in the polling place without proper reasons.

(8) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon.

(9) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 59. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence. In case he is the person elected, his election shall become void.

Section 60. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offenses described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary Rules.

Section 61. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 62. This law shall be effective on and after the date of its promulgation.

Duly enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly 12 August 1947.

YUN KI SOP
Acting Chairman
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

APPROVED 3 September 1947.

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General United States Army
Acting Military Governor

SEAL
USAMGIK

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
APO 235

COPY

25 October 1947

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: reparation for Elections

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cc: General Brown
General Helmick

CONFIDENTIAL

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

29 December 1947

SUBJECT: Regulations to Implement the Election Law

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernest Fraenkel
Charles Pergler

On the whole the regulations prepared appeared to be satisfactory even through certain parts seemed to be unnecessary. However, there are several questions which should be raised and some weaknesses to be pointed out.

1. Section 6 of the regulation provides for the division of voting districts into voting sub-districts. In our opinion the voting sub-districts are much too large. We pointed this fact out in the various meetings which we had with the Central Election Committee. The Central Election Committee insisted, however, on the figures laid down in Section 6 of the regulation. Section 6 of the regulations provides that in the city of Seoul and each Pu one voting sub-district is established for a population of 7,000, in each Up for a population of 5,000 and in each Myun for a population of 3,000. It may be remarked that in the United States voting districts are established for 200 to 1,000 registered voters and that the maximum figures in Europe is one voting sub-district for 4,000 population (Bulgaria) and that the average figure in Europe is one voting district for 2,000 to 3,000 population. The members of the election committee justified their figures by budgetary considerations.

2. Section 8 of the election law provides that the election committee of each <u>voting district</u> may divide that

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district into sub-districts; Section 6 of the regulation provides that the district electoral committees shall sub-divide the voting districts into voting sub-districts. We were informed that the wording of Section 8 of the election law is based on a mistranslation and that the words "each voting district" in Section of the election law should read "each electoral district committee." It may be desirable to publish a correction of the mistranslation, if one is definitely established.

3. According to Section 18 of the election law a person "who wishes to stand for election to the assembly shall register with the election committee of his electoral district. The wording of Section 18 leads to the conclusion that only those persons can run in a certain district who are residents of that district and in addition, that a person can run in the special electoral district only if he registeres as a voter in the special electoral district. We were informed that the word "his" in the quoted provision above represents also a mistranslation and that the Korean text speaks exclusively of "an" electoral district. The matter of the special electoral district is of considerable political importance. It seems highly undesirable that a person who has no special contacts with North Korea runs in the special electoral district and might pose as a representative of North Korea. We insisted therefore, on a provision in the regulation to the effect that "a candidate who registered in the special electoral district must have a bonjuk in North Korea and his residence in South Korea." The phrase used in Section 34 of the

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regulation corresponds to the wording of Section 43 of the election law and therefore, we could not insist on more than the present provision. Under this provision there still exists the theoretical possibility of a highly undesirable candidate running in the special electoral districts if he happens to have his bonjuk in the North but resides in the South. We pointed out that the first sentence of Section 36 of the regulations is undesirable from the political point of view. It would be preferable that only those persons can run for election in a certain district if they are residents of that particular district. It must be admitted however, that under the parlimentary practice candidates may run in districts other than those of their residence. An example of that is, for instance, England.

4. Section 40 to the effect "that no person shall participate in canvassing, except those who are eligible to vote" is not desirable and not particularly clear. At first an attempt was made to prevent those not eligible to vote from campaigning generally. The object of course being to prevent youth from participating in the election campaign. The term canvassing is narrower than campaigning but it still is a limitation of free right of participation in the election campaign. It is a well known fact that youth in a good many countries does participate in campaigning even though its members may not be eligible to vote or to be candidates. It is particularly true of the student element. Of course the section may be used to exclude agitators from the North and this would be a rather desirable feature. On the other hand if applied to those in the South it does represent something of the limitation on

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freedom of speech.

5. Section 41 is not clear. We were informed by the members of the Central Election Committee that the purpose of Section 41 is to exclude electioneering methods not mentioned in Section 41. Such methods are among others parades, door belling and radio propaganda. We pointed out that Section 41 may be interpreted as a restriction of freedom of speech as it would be and actually was so hold by the Supreme Court of the United States.

6. Section 44 provides for the use of public schools for electioneering purposes. It may be pointed out that it is customary in the Far East to use public school buildings for such purposes provided order is maintained. This is not purely a far eastern custom and is due here largely to lack of facilities for public meetings. It is implied that school buildings are used outside of school hours.

7. Section 45, par. 2 authorizing use of public buildings jointly by two or more candidates may be explained on the ground that several candidates of the same party may desire to address one meeting. Chapter 7 provides for limited use of mails free of charge. The Department of Communications informed us that technically this provision may be carried out. It also pointed out that that would mean the engaging of additional personnel and therefore involves budgetary considerations.

8. Section 58 of the regulation is not very clear in its English text but in any event it appears to be harmless and we are informed by the Korean members of the committee that it is clear in its Korean text.

9. Section 88 of the regulations provides that the members of the special electoral district are appointed by

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the Central Electoral District. This provision is not consistent with Section 15 of the election law, according to which the heads of the administrative districts will organize the election committees. Section 15 of the election law is applicable to special electoral districts (Section 47 of the election law). It would therefore, be more correct if the members of the election committee of the special electoral districts were appointed by the chief executive. The members of the Central Election Committee overruled, however, our objection and insisted on their version. The question does not seem to be of first rate importance.

10. Sections 91 through 93 are added by the Central Election Committee on our insistence because Section 58, par. 3 of the election law could easily lend itself to all sorts of abuse. That section of the election law provides that any person may be penalized "who makes false statements in speeches or publications in order to be elected or to promote or prevent election of another candidate." This provision, being in the law, cannot be changed by regulation but furnish some safe guards against abuse Section 93 of the regulations was added.

11. Section 12 of the regulations is not complete. It will be supplemented by a provision to the effect that a voter can be excluded from the poll register only if the reasons for his exclusion are evidenced by public documents. The Korean version of this provision has not yet been completed.

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A spot check of the translation of the election law indicates that the translation is not reliable.

Section 29 should read as follows:

"No one except voters and election officials, or police whom the appropriate election committees have recognized may enter the polling place."

Section 29 as translated in the official gazette is ambigious and highly objectionable. If translated correctly, section 29 is reasonable.

In Section 58, No. 3, of the election law, the words, "concerning candidates," have been omitted in the translation. Section 58, No. 3, should read as follows: "Any person who makes false statements concerning candidates in speeches or publications in order to be elected, or to promote or prevent the election of another candidate." Although still objectionable, Section 58, No. 3, correctly translated is not half as bad as the version in the offidal gazette.

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has gained, and election record, shall be made separately from the ordinary election but on the same principles implied in these regulations.

ANNEX

Section 87. These regulations become effective on the date promulgated.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Election Law.

1 7 Jan. 1947 Gen. Willoughby-Governor Eckert

1. Section 9, Chapter II, of Public Act No. 5 provides as follows:

"Each electoral district shall be represented in the Assembly by one member. In case the population of an electoral district is over 100,000, members shall be elected in the ratio of one member for each 100,000, and one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof. Numbers of members to be elected from each electoral district shall be determined and publicized by the Central Election Committee in accordance with population statistics nearest to the election date."

2. It is therefore essential that the Central Election Committee be informed as to the official census statistics "nearest to the election date" after that Committee is officially Designated, in order to properly execute its missions.

3. The informal Korean committee, which has recently completed a draft of the regulations required by Section 61, Public Act No. 5, wrote the Military Governor on 24 November 1947 requesting census statistics (see Enclosure attached).

4. These statistics should be carefully compiled in view of the political significance inherent as the result of several provisions in Public Act No. 5. The problem of determining the population of the Special Electoral District alone is a major one.

5. Recommendations.

a. It is recommended that a committee consisting of the following (at least) be appointed to work out a reply to the letter submitted by

(over)

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1 - continued

the Korean committee:

Colonel Melchior, Administration,
Lt. Guilfoyle, Foreign Affairs,
Mr. Jamin, Census,
Major Fiedler, G-3, XXIV Corps,
Mr. Prostov, State Department.

b. It is further recommended that the committee be prepared to furnish these statistics at the proper time when required in the conduct of elections in South Korea.

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

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By NARS, Date

5 February 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SCHREIBER:

The attached memorandum by Dr. Fraenkel is a study of the result of the application of the proportional representation provisions of Public Act No. 5 to North Korea.

Although the application of this law to North Korea is improbable, it is conceivable, in the remote possibility of Soviet cooperation, that an over-all election law might be drawn to conduct elections in both zones.

The purpose of the present memorandum is to show that because North Korea is less populous than South Korea, the proportion of one representative per 100,000 population, if applied over all of Korea, would provide a greater representation for North Korea than is justified by the actual population.

This memorandum was prepared purely from the academic point of view but I feel certain that you will find the discussion an interesting one.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

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File

M E M O R A N D U M

1. Public Act No. 5 Section 9 provides that each electoral district shall be represented in the Interim Legislative Assembly by one member and that in case the population of an electoral district exceeds 100,000 one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof in the ration of one member for each 100,000 population. Electoral district in the meaning of Section 9 are PU, GUN, KU of the City of Seoul and those islands which are recognized as administrative districts on the GUN level (TO).

2. In the case of South Korea the population statistic nearest to the election date is the census of September 1946. On the basis of this census in South Korea alone 200 Assembly members will be elected to an Interim Legislative Assembly. The following table indicates the number of electoral districts in South Korea.

TABLE I

Electoral Districts

Population

below 50,000	50 - 100,000	100 - 150,000	above 150,000
4	52	59	41

Districts with a population exceeding 150,000 will be represented by an additional Assembly Member. The City of TAEGU will be represented by 3, and the city of PUSAN by 4 Assembly Members.

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South Korea would be represented as follows:

TABLE II

Electoral Districts below 50,000	4 Members
Electoral Districts 50 - 100,000	52 Members
Electoral Districts 100- 150,000	59 Members
Electoral Districts above 150,000	85 Members

3. The last census available for North Korea is the census of 1944. Assumed that North Korea will be divided into electoral districts on the same basis as South Korea and further assumed that Public Act No. 5 is applied to elections in North Korea, the latter will be represented by 117 Assembly Members.

The following table indicates the number of electoral districts in North Korea:

TABLE III

Electoral Districts

Population

Below 50,000	50 - 100,000	100 - 150,000	above 150,000
17	51	21	13

Districts with a population exceeding 150,000 will be represented by an additional Assembly Member and the City of P'yongang and HAEJU GUN will be represented by 3 Assembly Members. Accordingly North Korea would be represented as follows:

TABLE IV

Electoral Districts below 50,000	17 Members
Electoral Districts 50-100,000	51 Members
Electoral Districts 100-150,000	21 Members
Electoral Districts above 150,000	28 Members

4. The relatively large number of North Korean electoral districts with a population below 50,000 may <u>partly</u> be explained

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by the fact that all those North Korean GUNS were listed in Table III and Table IV which are cut by the 38 parallel. The 38 parallel divides 10 GUN into a Southern and Northern Part. Of 10 Divided GUN 6 Northern parts have a population below 50,000. No information is available whether the North Korean Government merged any of these divided GUN with other administrative districts. In South Korea several divided GUN were merged with GUN unaffected by the 38 parallel.

5. A comparison of Table 2 and Table IV indicates that the average population of a North Korean electoral district is considerably smaller than the average population of a South Korean electoral district even if one takes into consideration the facts set forth sub 4 of this memorandum.

TABLE V

	South Korea		North Korea	
	Electoral District		Electoral District	
below 50,000	4	2.56%	17	14.53%
50-100,000	52	33.33%	51	43.59%
100-150,000	59	37.82%	21	17.95%
above 150,000	41	25.64%	13	11.11%

6. Provided South Korea is represented in an Interim Legislative Assembly by 200 Members and North Korea by 117 Members the North Korean delegates would represent 36.9% of the Assembly. The application of the KILA law to both parts of Korea results therefore in an over-representation of North Korea notwithstanding the fact that the number of Assembly Members in South Korea is determined on the basis of the 1946 census and in North Korea on the 1944 census. Since the

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natural increase of the North Korean population between 1944 and 1946 is ove compensated by the migration of approximately 1,000,000 North Koreans to South Korea a mechanical application of the South Korean election law to North Korea would result in a discrimination of South Korea.

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WILMETH

LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

CHAPTER I. GENERAL RULES

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-one or more years of age has the right to vote for representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as a representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote:

(1) persons who have been declared incompetent by a decision of a court of justice;

(2) weakminded persons who have been placed as quasi-incompetent under guardianship by a decision of a court of justice;

(3) persons who are serving prison sentences, or who are under suspended sentence or under a sentence not yet executed;

(4) persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese government;

(5) persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

Section 3. A person is not eligible to be elected:

(1) if he is ineligible to vote in accordance with Section 2 of this law; provided, however, Section 2, No. (3) does not apply if the sentence was imposed for a political offense;

(2) persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to execute the sentence or if the sentence was imposed for a political offense, the person concerned

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will not be included in this category.

(3) persons who under the Japanese regime held ranks of "HANNINKAN" or higher in the Civilian Police Force, or who served as "KEMPEI" or "KEMPEI-HO" in the Japanese Military Force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control", or those who acted as a spy for the police in charge of "thought control" under the Japanese regime.

(4) persons who were advisors, members, or vice chairman of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime;

(5) persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of PU or DO (province) under the Japanese regime;

(6) persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the "KOTOKAN" or who received a medal (KUN) of the seventh class or higher; provided, however, that educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

Section 4. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position, except Jungmukwan.

Section 5. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 6. The members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected representatives to the National Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 7. Expenses incurred in the election of National Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

CHAPTER II. ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND REPRESENTATION

Section 8. Each electoral district shall be represented by one delegate.

Section 9. Electoral districts in the meaning of this law are:

(1) GUN, SI, GU and KU of the City of Seoul, provided that their population does not exceed 150,000.

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(2) Those sectors of GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul with a population exceeding 150,000 which for the purpose of this election have been established by the Chief Executive as electoral districts in accordance with Section 10 of this law.

(3) DO (island) which form administrative units on the level of GUN and PU. NOTE: Wherever the term "GUN" is used in the following sections of this law, it shall include DO (island) in the meaning of Section 9(3) of this law.

Section 10. GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul with a population between 150,000 and 250,000 will be divided into two sectors of approximately equal population: PU with a population between 250,000 and 350,000 will be divided into three sectors of approximately equal population; PU with a population between 350,000 and 450,000 will be divided into four sectors of approximately equal population.

Section 11. Names, boundaries, and population of the electoral districts established by the Chief Executive in accordance with Section 10 of this law are set forth in Appendix I which forms a part of this law.

Section 12. Each electoral district shall be divided into voting districts; each voting district shall have a population of not more than 2,000. Each voting district shall form a part of one EUP, MYUN or DONG respectively.

Voting districts shall be established by the electoral district election committees on the basis of detailed recommendations to be prepared by the chiefs of the administrative units (GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul) concerned.

The establishment of voting districts shall be published before the beginning of voters registration.

Section 13. The National Election Committee is authorized to order the establishment of election committees on the EUP, MYUN and DONG level wherever such election committees are deemed necessary

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to assist, instruct, and supervise the election committees of the voting districts.

Section 14. Electoral districts and voting districts will be established on the basis of the census of 24 August 1946.

CHAPTER III. POLL REGISTERS

Section 15. Registration shall be accomplished by signing the registration paper, or by making thumbprint upon the registration paper before two witnesses who are literate, in the registration place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, sometime during a period of 10 days beginning 40 days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 16. The election committee of the voting district shall prepare poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of 7 days beginning 25 days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the 2nd day before the date of election.

Section 17. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification.

Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within 3 days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within 5 days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within 3 days and shall notify in writing the

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person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

CHAPTER IV. ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 18. The National Election Committee organized by the Chief Executive in accordance with Public Act No. 5, Section 13, shall be constituted as National Election Committee.

The National Election Committee consists of 15 members and is under the chairmanship of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 19. The National Election Committee shall organize election committees in each province and in the City of Seoul and appoint its members. Each provincial election committee and the City of Seoul election committee shall consist of one chairman, ten members and an alternate chairman and ten alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman shall be judges of an appellate or district court located in the province (City of Seoul) concerned.

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each province and the City of Seoul shall recommend to the National Election Committee the names of three judges who are residents of such provinces (City of Seoul). The National Election Committee shall select and appoint from among the judges recommended the chairman of each provincial election committee and his alternate. (City of Seoul Committee)

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each province (City of Seoul) and the governor of each province (Mayor, City of Seoul) - each acting independently - shall submit to the National Election Committee a list of twenty respectable citizens who are residents of such province (City of Seoul) and indicate the party affiliation - if any - of each of them. Not more than one-third of the persons recommended on each list shall belong to the same political party. The National Election Committee shall select from the persons recommended 20 persons and appoint 10 persons members of the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee and 10 persons their alternates; provided, however, that not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates of each provincial (City of Seoul) election committee shall belong to the same political party.

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Section 20. There shall be established in each electoral district an electoral district election committee. Each electoral district election committee shall consist of one chairman, 8 members, one alternate chairman and 8 alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman of each electoral district election committee shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the District Court in the province (City of Seoul) to which the electoral district belongs.

The highest ranking Judge of the District Court or the Branch Court which has jurisdiction over, and the highest administrative official of the administrative district (GUN, PU, KU of the City of Seoul) to which such electoral district belongs shall each appoint four resident of such a district members, and four residents of such a district alternates of the electoral district election committee concerned. Not more than one-third of the members and one-third of the alternates of each electoral district election committee shall belong to the same political party.

Section 21. The administrative head of each GUN, PU and KU of the City of Seoul shall without delay submit to the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned and the National Election Committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member and alternate member of an electoral district election committee and indicate their party affiliation if any and also give a brief personal history of each.

The provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned shall without delay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may at its own discretion decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members, and alternate members of such electoral district election committees and to replace them by appointees of its own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall be final.

Section 2. There shall be established in each voting district a voting district election committee.

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Each voting district election committee shall consist of one chairman, one alternate chairman, eight members and eight alternates. The chairman, alternate chairman, the members and the alternate members of each voting district election committee shall be appointed by the head of the administrative district (EUP, MYUN, DONG) to which the voting district belongs. Not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates shall belong to the same political party.

The administrative head of each EUP, MYUN and DONG shall without delay submit to the electoral district election committee concerned, to the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned and to the National Election Committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of a voting district election committee and indicate their party affiliation, if any, and also give a brief personal history of each.

The electoral district election committee concerned shall without delay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may at its own discretion, decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members of such voting district election committees and to replace them by appointees of their own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall become final.

In case the head of a MYUN, EUP, or DONG fails to appoint within reasonable time one or several election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member) of a voting district election committee, the election committee of the electoral district to which the voting district belongs shall appoint without delay such election officials.

Section 23. Section 22 applies mutatis mutandis to the establishment of election committees on the MYUN, EUP and DONG level wherever such election committees have been organized in accordance with Section 13 of this law.

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Section 24. A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

Section 25. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committees and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committees.

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court.

Any chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of any election committee, other than the National Election Committee, who fails to act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees may be removed by the next higher election committee, which shall replace any person so removed with a person of its own choice. Any chairman or member of the National Election Committee who fails to act in accordance with the laws and regulations may be removed and replaced by the Chief Executive.

Section 26. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide.

CHAPTER V. CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Section 27. A person who wishes to stand for election to the National Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district sometime between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date to be determined by the National Election Committee and submit at the same time, a recommendation signed by two hundred or more registered voters.

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In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of two hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

In case an electoral district election committee reaches the conclusion that a person who applied for registration as a candidate is ineligible to be elected for one of the reasons set forth in Section 3 of this law, it shall without delay refer the case to the National Election Committee with a report stating the reasons. Simultaneously the electoral district election committee shall transmit to the applicant a copy of this report.

The National Election Committee shall decide the case referred to above as a matter of first priority. The National Election Committee shall hear the applicant on his request at a public meeting. The applicant may introduce documentary evidence and summon witnesses.

The chairman of the National Election Committee shall notify the Chief Executive, the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the applicant of its decision.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 28. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation, if any, of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration by publishing his name in newspapers, announcing it over the radio, if possible, and by message to all voting district election committees which form part of the electoral district concerned.

Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate in the same manner.

Section 29. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election.

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Members of each election committee, public officials onnected with election matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns.

CHAPTER VI. ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 30. The election of representatives to the National Assembly shall tak place on the same day throughput the area in which this law is applicable.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time of the election and the location of the polling places 40 days before election by publishing such facts in newspapers, posters in each voting district, and announcement, if possible, over the radio.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice in the same manner as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Section 1. Balloting shall begin at 7:00 A.M. The polling places shall be closed at 7:00 P.M.; provided, however, that voters waiting for admission to the polling place at that time shall be admitted to the polling place until 8:00 P.M.

Voters who were present at the voting place at 7:00 P.M. and voters admitted to the polling place until 8:00 P.M., in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall be entitled to vote.

The ballot boxes shall be closed after the last voter entitled to vote has cast his ballot. No ballots shall be cast after the boxes are closed.

Section 32. The voting shall be accomplished by the casting of secret, unsigned ballots each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Section 33. Only uniform ballots to be prepared by each electoral district election committee and to be printed under the supervision of the National Election Committee, and uniform envelopes

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to be prepared by and to be printed and officially stamped under the supervision of the National Election Committee, shall be used at each polling place.

The ballots to be used at each polling place must conform to a standard form to be prepared by the National Election Committee. Each ballot shall consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district for which the ballot is prepared, a symbol before the name of each candidate and a suitable space after the name of each candidate in which the voter may indicate by a mark the candidate of his choice. The names of the candidates shall be printed in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters. The ballots and envelopes shall not be numbered or otherwise marked.

The electoral district election committee shall determine by lot in a meeting to be held not later than 2 days after the time registration of candidates has elapsed at which the candidates and their representatives may be present, the order of the names of the candidates on the ballot and shall determine in the same meeting the symbols assigned to each candidate. Such symbols shall be for instance, one stroke, two strokes, three strokes, etc.

Section 34. Upon presenting himself at the polling place and upon identification as a registered voter, the voter shall sign or thumb print the poll register in the presence of at least one member of the voting district election committee.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting district shall decide the question. In such case, the head of the DONG or PAN in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register cannot vote; provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

The chairman of the voting district election committee shall

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hand to each voter one envelope and one ballot after the chairman has put his seal on the ballot form in the presence of the voter.

In a separate room provided for this purpose, in which the voter shall be alone, he shall mark the ballot and put the marked ballot into the envelope. The voter shall then, in front of the chairman and members of the election committee, place the envelope containing the marked ballot into the ballot box. In the case of a voter who spoiled a ballot form, the chairman shall hand to such voter only one other ballot form, provided that the spoiled ballot form is returned to the chairman.

A blind voter may be accompanied to the ballot room by a member of his family or another person of his choice who may assist him in marking the ballot and putting the ballot into the envelope. The chairman may invite one of the members of the election committee to be present during the marking of the ballot.

In the absence of the chairman, his alternate or a member of the election committee specifically designated by the chairman for this purpose, shall perform the functions as assigned to the chairman of the voting district election committee in this section.

Section 35. Each electoral district election committee and each voting district election committee shall give suitable publicity to the official ballot to be used in such electoral district for the general information of the voters, by reproducing it on posters and in newspapers generally.

At the entrance of each polling place and in each room where the marking of the ballot takes place, photographs of the candidates, to be furnished by such candidates, shall be placed in the same order as the candidates are placed on the official ballot. The photograph of each candidate shall bear in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters, the candidate's name and the symbol assigned to him.

The secrecy of voting is guaranteed. The voter shall be under no obligation to disclose the identity of the candidate for whom he

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has voted.

No legislative, executive or administrative agency and no court shall ever question a voter as to the candidate for whom he has voted.

Section 36. One representative of each candidate duly nominated in the electoral district to which such voting district belongs shall be authorized to stay in the polling place during the whole time of voting, provided that the candidate submitted three days before the date of voting, the name of such representative, to the chairman of the voting election committee concerned. Not more than five representatives of duly nominated candidates shall be admitted to each polling place. In case that more than five duly nominated candidates submitted the names of representatives to the chairman of a voting district election committee, such chairman shall in a special meeting, determine by lot the names of the five representatives who are admitted to the polling place. Duly admitted representatives of candidates may watch the election procedure at the place designated by the voting district election committee; they are not authorized to interfere in any way with the election procedure, render speeches or otherwise take any steps which may influence the voters.

Section 37. Voters shall stay in the polling place no longer than is required to perform the acts prescribed in Section 34 of this law. They shall leave the polling place immediately after they cast the envelope in the ballot box. No voter and no duly admitted representative of a candidate shall carry a weapon while on the premises of the polling place.

Section 38. Except when entering the polling premises as voters, members of the police force shall not be authorized to enter the polling place unless they are called by the chairman of the voting district election committee to preserve the order of the polling place. When preserving the order of the polling place, the police shall act under the direction of the chairman of the voting

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district election committee concerned and shall leave the polling place immediately after being dismissed by the chairman.

Section 39. The chairman of the voting district election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, electioneering, clamor at the polling place, the waiting hall, and the area immediately adjacent to the polling place. He may expell from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

A voter who has been expelled from the voting place in accordance with the preceding paragraph, may vote at the end of the voting day. However, when the chairman of the voting district election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may, at his discretion, admit such person to the polling place.

Section 40. The ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter who is entitled to vote has cast his vote.

The voting district election committees shall convey the ballot boxes and the records to the election committee of the electoral district to which such voting district belongs. The voting district election committee shall proceed with conveying the ballot boxes and records immediately after the voting has been closed.

Section 41. Immediately after the election committee of a voting district has conveyed its ballot box to the headquarters of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall take the ballot box in his custody. The chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall order that the ballot boxes shall be opened and shall ascertain whether the number of ballots counted corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots according to the poll records.

The candidate or their representatives may be present at the opening of the ballot boxes. Applications for presence at the opening of the ballot boxes shall be made at least two days before the date of opening.

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At the time of the opening of ballot boxes, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the opening. In the presence of more than half of the members of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall clearly show that the ballot boxes are closed and sealed; then he shall open the boxes and examine the ballots.

Section 42. The following types of ballots shall be null and void:

(1) Ballot other than the regular official ballot;

(2) Ballot on which the name of no candidate is marked;

(3) Ballot on which the names of more than one candidate are marked;

(4) Ballot on which it cannot be told which name is marked;

(5) Ballot on which the voter records other matters than a mark behind the name of the candidate of his choice;

(6) If any envelope shall be found containing two or more ballots, both of them shall be null and void;

(7) Ballot not placed in an official envelope.

Section 43. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected. In case of tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot, at a public meeting at which the candidates or their representatives may be present.

In case only one person was duly registered as a candidate in an electoral district, such candidate will be elected automatically, without election vote.

After the winner has been determined, the election committee of the electoral district shall, without delay, inform the successful candidate of his election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

Section 44. Within a period of two weeks after the date of the election the Military Governor may, after consultation with the National Election Committee, declare the election in any of the

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electoral districts null and void if:

(1) the election could not be held in all voting districts of such an electoral district on account of a calamity or violence; or

(2) if the ballot boxes of one or more voting districts of such an electoral district were opened illegally or were lost; or

(3) if there is clear evidence that the election results within such electoral district have been substantially affected by irregularities, fraud or improper actions of election officials.

Any group of voters has the right to bring to the attention of the National Election Committee and the Military Governor all facts prescribed in paragraph 1 of this section.

If the Military Governor, after consultation with the National Election Committee, decided to nullify the elections in any electoral district for one of the reasons set forth in this section or in the event an election in any electoral district becomes null and void, he shall order that a new election take place within a period of not more than 30 days.

Section 45. After the voting has been closed the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll register and other documents pertaining to the election to the heads of MYUN, EUP, PU and KU of the City of Seoul to which such voting districts belong. The heads of MYUN, EUP, PU and KU of the City of Seoul shall have those records in their safe-keeping during the term of the elected representatives of the National Assembly.

Section 46. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion

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of the election, and shall deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the heads of PU, GUN or KU of the City of Seoul, who shall keep them during the term of the elected representative of the National Assembly.

As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the National Election Committee.

CHAPTER VII. TERM OF OFFICE AND BY-ELECTIONS

Section 47. The term of office of members of the National Assembly is hereby limited to two years from its opening session, unless a general dissolution of the National Assembly is decided upon before such time, by a competent authority.

Section 48. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 49. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

CHAPTER VIII. LITIGATION CONCERNING ELECTIONS

Section 50. Without the prejudice to the powers of the Military Governor acting in consultation with the National Election Committee to invalidate an election in accordance with Section 44 of this law questions relating to the validity of election shall be submitted to an Election Review Board of five members: two justices of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Chief Executive;

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two members elected by the National Assembly; with a chairman designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 51. Any defeated candidate may raise the question of the validity of an election before the Election Review Board within fourteen days after the Election Review Board has been established.

The Election Review Board shall declare the election void if such election is found by the Election Review Board to involve violation of the provisions of this law and the provisions of the regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 52. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall inform the Chief Executive, National Election Committee and the electoral district election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall send copies of its decisions to the Chief Executive, the National Election Committee, the electoral district election committees concerned and the chairman of the National Assembly.

CHAPTER IX. PENAL REGULATIONS

Section 53. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine, of not more than 100,000 won, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case that special circumstances require it:

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means.

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions or favor on favorable terms for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a coalition.

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(3) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or being a candidate, or forces anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method.

(4) Any head of a DONG or PAN or any other person who deliberately makes false statements when heard as a witness in accordance with Section 34 of this law.

(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records.

(6) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass disturbances or demonstrations at or near the polling place.

(7) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon.

(8) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 54. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence.

Section 55. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offenses described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary Rules.

Section 56. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 57. This law shall be effective on and after the date of its promulgation.

William F. Dean
WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. A.
Military Governor in Korea

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

15 January 1948

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Recommended Changes in Public Act No. 5.

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-one years of age maythe right to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly (who shall be called Assembly members thereafter) regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Section 2, a.

(1) Persons judicially adjudged to be incompetent or quasi-incompetent, mentally deranged and drug addicts;

(2) Persons who are sentenced one serving prison terms or who are under suspended sentence after having been convicted of a felony, or under a sentence not yet executed after having been convicted of a felony.

(3) It is recommended that this provision is suspended for the purpose of the election held under United Nations' observation since the provision would in the majority of cases apply to persons sentenced by Japanese courts prior to liberation.

(4) It is recommended that this provision is suspended for the purpose of the election held under United Nations' observation since at present no law is on the statute book defining "traitors" or "collaborators" and since there is no adequate law defining "profiteers".

Section 10. It is recommended to add the following paragraph: "A voter unable to sign his name on registration paper may be assisted by a member of his family or by a responsible citizen of his own choice."

Section 17, last sentence. It is recommended to cut this provision which is too vague and may be abused.

Section 18. It is recommended to add the following paragraph: "The decision as to whether or not a candidate possesses the legal qualification to stand for election shall be decided in the first instance by the district court of the district under be registered as a candidate."

Section 28. It is recommended to add the following paragraph: "A voter unable to write the name of a candidate on the ballot may be assisted by a member of his family or by a responsible citizen of his own choice."

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Section 31, first paragraph. It is recommended to change this provision as follows: "The election committees of voting districts shall convey the ballot boxes and records to their respective election committees of electoral districts without delay after the voting has been closed or in the cases of voting subdistricts after they received ballot boxes from such voting subdistricts."

Section 32. It is recommended that this provision be cut. In view of the recommended changes in Section 31, Section 32 appears to be unnecessary.

Section 39. It is recommended to cut this provision. The effect of this provision would be to make possible seating candidates who have been actually defeated. In these cases by-elections should be provided for.

Section 40. It is recommended to add in paragraph 2 (behind no. 1) the cases enumerated in Section 39 as no. 1 - 4 and to eliminate Section 40, no. 4. Accordingly, Section 40 could read as follows:

"Section 40. In the following cases the provincial or Seoul City election committee shall decide the date for a second election and announce it publicly at least twenty days before such date, and shall order the electoral district concerned to hold a second election:

(1) In case the number of elected candidates is less than the number of assembly seats specified for the electoral district concerned;

(2) In case the elected persons refuse to assume his post;

(3) In case the elected person dies;

(4) In case the elected person loses the right to be elected after the date of election in accordance with Section 69.

(5) In case the election becomes void."

Chapter VII, Sections 43 - 47. Special electoral district intrudes unnecessary complications and should be eliminated entirely.

Section 46. By amount to an indefinite term of the Legislative Assembly. It is recommended that the term be fixed, otherwise the Legislative Assembly may unduly circumscribe its tenure. Tentatively it is recommended to rephrase section 46 as follows:

"The term of office of the Legislative Assembly shall not exceed three years. The President may dissolve the Legislative Assembly before the expiration of that term."

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Section 51. The question may be raised as to whether or not the Supreme Court will not be overburdened by this provision, and whether or not jurisdiction in all cases should not be conferred on the district courts in the first instance.

Section 58 (3). It is recommended to eliminate this provision which may be abused and may amount to a restriction of freedom of speech. The criminal code contains adequate libel and slander provisions.

Section 58 (4). It is recommended to amend this provision and to include the words "or being a candidate."

The provision should read as follows:

"Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or standing as a candidate or forces anyone not to vote or standing as a candidate by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method."

Section 58 (7). It is recommended to eliminate the words "without proper reasons."

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15 January 1948.

RECOMMENDED CHANGES OF THE ELECTION REGULATIONS ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE KILA ELECTION LAW WILL BE USED

Section 6. The voting subdistricts set forth in the Regulations are too large and it is therefore recommended to reduce the population basis in the City of Seoul and [illegible] from 7,000 to at least 3,000, in the ROF from 5,000 to at least 3,000 and in the rest from 3,000 to 1,500.

Even these figures are relatively high; it should be taken into consideration, however, that a serious shortage of trained personnel and office facilities (particularly buildings) exists.

Section 13. The word "documentary" should be added following the words "clear and definite."

Section 41 and 42. It is recommended to eliminate section 41 and section 42 entirely because these provisions represent restrictions on freedom of campaigning.

Section 69. As it stands may give an opportunity for tampering with ballots. It is recommended to change this provision as follows:

"The ballot boxes shall be opened immediately after they have been delivered to the headquarters of the election committee of the electoral district but not later than 9 A.M. of the day following the election day unless the election committee has decided otherwise for urgent reasons such as georgraphical distance and transportation difficulties.

Section 87. It is recommended to eliminate section 87, which is somewhat ambiguous.

Section 89. Is inconsistent with section 47 and section 15 of the Election Law. Since the special electoral district covers all of South Korea, it is recommended that the Chief Executive appoint the members of the special electoral district.

- [illegible]

FRANK M.

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Press Release
Item:-

To make the English translation of Public Act Number Five (Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly) exactly like the original official Korean text, several weeks were spent in checking the original translation and 10 minor errors were discovered and corrected, KIM Byung No, Director of Justice, said today in announcing publication of the corrected translation.

A precisely correct translation was needed for use by the United Nations Commission on Korea which is studying the law in preparing for the anticipated election. The Commissioners, as a whole, are more familiar with English than with Korean.

To avoid possible confusion, KIM Byung No emphasized that the Korean text of the law has always been and is still the official text.

The most serious error discovered in the original translation, which, considering the length and complexity of the document, is considered excellent, was in Section 58 (3). The section provides penalties for violation of election regulations. The paragraph in which the translation error was made refers to "persons who make false statements concerning candidates....". The original translation omitted "concerning candidates". Such an omission might be construed as a restriction of freedom of speech.

Other errors and corrections are:

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By NARS, Date

3 January 1947

MEMORANDUM

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

1. Section 2. a. (2):

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

2. Section 8 (second sentence):

Printed translation: "The election committee of each voting district..." The correct translation is: "The election committee of each electoral district..."

Note: Unless this error is corrected, Section 6 of the Regulations for Implementing the Election Law is inconsistent with Section 8 of the Election Law.

3. Section 12:

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

4. Section 12 (first sentence):

Original translation: "A person.....shall register with the election committee of his electoral district....." The correct translation should be: "....shall register with the election committee of the electoral district....."

Note: The printed translation creates the impression that a candidate can run exclusively in the district where he has his residence. (American system) The Korean text follows, however, the British system, i.e. irrespective of his residence a candidate can run in an electoral district of his free choice. Unless this translation error is corrected, Section 55 of the Regulations is inconsistent with Section 18 of the Election Law.

5. Section 28:

Original translation: "Each voter shall, without assistance, write the name of the preferred candidate...." The correct translation should be: "Each voter shall himself write the name of the preferred candidate...." Unless this correction 28 is [illegible] of the Election Law. In view

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6. Section 29 (third sentence):

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

7. Section 30:

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

8. Section 34 (second paragraph, first sentence):

Original translation: "If any ballot boxes are lost or destroyed, or not to be counted as proper votes for other reasons....." The correct translation is: "....or the counting of ballots cannot be accomplished properly for other reasons...." Note: ~~The original translation is misleading.~~

9. Section 58 (3):

In the original translation the words "concerning candidates" are missing behind the words "false statements." Note: ~~This is the most serious error.~~ In the original version, Section 58 (3) is highly objectionable. It ~~creates the impression that the law basically interferes with freedom of speech.~~ Although not perfect, Section 58 (3) correctly translated is a reasonable provision.

9. 10. Section 59 (second sentence):

The whole sentence is omitted in the original translation.

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RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.28/Add.1
24 February 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 3

STUDY OF ELECTORAL PROVISIONS OF SOUTH AND NORTH KOREA

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

II. Candidature*

A. Under Public Act No. 5 for South Korea, all persons can be elected as representatives - regardless of sex, property, education or religion - provided that:

(a) they are citizens (Public Act No.5, Section 1);

(b) they are at least 25 years old (PA.5, Section 1);

(c) they do not belong to one of the categories excluded under Sections 2(a) and (b) of Public Act No.5;

(d) they are not officials participating in election procedures or members of election committees in the districts in which they are candidates (PA.5, Section 5);

(e) their candidature is recommended by at least 100 regular voters (PA.5, Section 18);

B. The Election Regulations for North Korea differ in substance from these provisions in the following respects:

(a) persons can be elected at the age of 20;

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* A distinction can be made between the conditions of eligibility and the incompatibilities established by law between certain functions exercised by an individual and his status as a representative. The incompatibilities (See Sections 3 and 4 of Public Act No.5) will be examined in a subsequent document.

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Philippines	25
Sweden	23
Switzerland	20
Syria	30
Turkey	30
USSR	18
United Kingdom	21
United States	25

In view of the little experience in political life which the Koreans have had in the past, it would appear reasonable to leave the age of candidature at 25, as in the South Korean law.

E. Categories excluded by law.

1. "Incompetents, quasi-incompetents, mentally deranged persons and drug addicts."

For reasons similar to those indicated in document A/AC.19/W.28, pages 11-12, it is recommended that the exclusion should be limited to persons who have been declared "incompetents" or "quasi-incompetents" by judgement of a court.

2. "Persons serving or who have served prison sentences."

See Section 2(a)(2) and (3) of Public Act No.5.

In view of the abnormal situation in the country since the liberation, it is recommended that sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of Section 2(a) of the South Korean Law should not be of application with respect to eligibility of representatives. It cannot be reasonably expected that persons known to be in prison for ordinary crimes or known to have been in prison in the past for such crimes would be elected as representatives. On the other hand, an abusive application of these provisions may prevent the election of certain political leaders who may have a large following.

3. "Traitors", "collaborators" or "profiteers"

For reasons put forward in document A/AC.19/W.28, pages 14-15, and in particular in view of the fact that no law is in effect at the present moment which classifies certain persons as "traitors", "collaborators" or "profiteers", it is recommended that there should

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for candidates to the lower house of parliament: for example, it is 8 voters in the United Kingdom, 10 in Canada, 25 in Denmark, 25 in the Netherlands, 100 in Czechoslovakia, and 100 in Belgium.

As to Korea, which is characterized by the multiplicity of parties and political leaders, the number of 100 seems reasonable.

H. Neither the South nor the North Korean electoral texts require the candidate to be a registered voter in the district in which he stands for election. In the United States candidates are by law and custom required to be inhabitants of the state in which they stand. Some States go even further and demand that the candidate should be a resident of the district which he seeks to represent. They insist on the importance of the personal knowledge the candidate should have of the problems of his constituency. On the other hand, many experts agree that this restriction of choice may be seriously detrimental to the quality of representatives. This factor may be of particular importance in Korea and therefore it is not recommended that such a limitation be included in the electoral law.

I. Section 18 (last sentence) declares invalid the candidacy of a person who registers or who is registered in two or more electoral districts.

In some countries it is permissible for a candidate to stand for election in more than one electoral district. It gives to leaders of parties a greater chance of being elected. In most democratic states, however, this practice is prohibited, as it is considered that it does not create the proper relationship between the candidate and the voters, the voters not knowing at the time of the election whether the candidate for whom they cast their ballots will actually be their representative in parliament. It is recommended to keep the above-mentioned provision as it is in Public Act No.5.

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be excluded from eligibility persons listed under Section 2(b) of Public Act No.5, with the addition of two categories:

(a) persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese;

(b) persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet;

For the explanation of the categories referred to in Section 2(b) of Public Act No.5, see document A/AC.19/W.16.

F. "Officials participating in election procedures and the members of election committees within the districts concerned."

This provision seems reasonable although it could be asserted that the exclusion of officials participating in election procedures could be generalized to apply to all electoral districts.

The phrase "participation in election procedures" could be made more precise.

G. Sponsorship by 100 voters or by certain political or social organizations*

While it is usual in democratic countries that candidates should be presented by political parties, it would be considered contrary to the freedom of candidature by the majority of Members of the United Nations if the right to sponsor candidates were limited to certain groups and not given to others. It is more common to restrict to a small extent the absolute freedom of candidature by requiring a candidate to be sponsored by a number of electors who sign a nomination form. The number thus required differs from one country to another

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* Article 141 of the Constitution of the USSR:
"Candidates for election are nominated according to election areas.
The right to nominate candidates is secured to public organizations and societies of the working people: Communist Party organizations, trade unions, cooperatives, youth organizations, and cultural societies."

Article 78 of the Electoral Regulations of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic:
"The right to nominate candidates is exercised by both the central organs of the working people's public organizations and societies and their Republican territorial, regional and district organs, as well as by general meetings of workers and employees in undertakings and establishments, military servicemen in army units, general meetings of peasants in collective farms and villages and State farm workers and employees in State farms."

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(b) There are differences as to the exclusion of mentally deranged persons, persons who have been sentenced by courts and pro-Japanese "collaborators" (See below);

(c) There is no provision excluding officials participating in election procedures or members of election committees;

(d) The right to recommend candidates is limited to "democratic political parties, social organizations and groups registered in the North Korean People's Provisional Committee."

C. Citizenship

See Section 1: The Franchise (document A/AC.19/W.28, pages 2-4.)

D. Age of Eligibility

A number of democratic states have adopted the same age requirements for candidature to elections as for the exercise of the right to vote. In a number of other countries, in particular those which have a low voting age, it is considered that the age of candidature should be higher, as a greater maturity and experience are evidently required for the exercise of a parliamentary function, than for the selection of political representatives. The age of candidature in some countries, Members or non-Members of the United Nations, is given below. (Where the age of candidature is higher than the age of voting, the number has been underlined - compare with document A/AC.19/W.28, page 5.)

Argentina	25
Australia	21
Belgium	25
Canada	21
Czechoslovakia	30
Denmark	25
Egypt	30
Eire	21
France	25
Iraq	30
Japan (1947)	25
Lebanon	25
Mexico	25
Netherlands	25
New Zealand	21
Norway	30

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Headquarters XXIV Corps

Inter-Staff Routing Slip

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

SUBJECT:

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	27 Feb	G-2 Historical	(1) G-3 Sec (2) G-2 Sec	1. Attached are the following: Inclosure No. 1--Analysis of the provisions of the Hague Land Warfare Convention of 1907 by Sub Commission III. Inclosure No. 2--Corrigenda of the Sub-committee's report by Dr. Lauterpacht. 2. The Sub-committee III will, almost without doubt, adhere to the opinion that the conduct of each belligerent in World War II with certain exceptions was within the rules of warfare as established by international law. 3. It is requested that Inclosure No. 1 be returned after study.

Q.C. Historical
J-2

Gen Wedemeyer

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File

Memo. Continued

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
3.	27 Feb 48	MG	Gen Wedemeyer	Noted WILLIAM F DEAN ~~Major General, United States Army~~ Military Governor

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

25 February 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Study of the Electoral Provisions of South and North Korea.

The attached "Study of the Electoral Provisions of South and North Korea" was prepared by Subcommittee III of the UNTCOK. The study is restricted to an analysis of the provisions of the UNTCOK law which regulate questions concerning franchise. The study will be supplemented by an analysis of the other provisions of the UNTCOK law.

Subcommittee III adopts, with certain modifications, the UNTCOK law in this field. Almost all these modifications proposed in charge of the UNTCOK law which were suggested by the Subcommittee in a paper which has been submitted to Subcommittee III of UNTCOK.

1) Eligibility:

a) Voting age:

[redacted]

c) Qualifying residence:

d) Registration:

[redacted]

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b) [illegible] ballot each voter shall mark the printed name of the candidate of his choice.

This suggestion corresponds to the draft of an election law prepared by Subcommittee 2 of the American Delegation to the Joint Commission.

Liaison Committee suggested that ultimate voting may be applied by a voter of his choice by writing the name of the candidate of his choice on the ballot.

c) [illegible]: [illegible] ballots will be [illegible] who have [illegible] ballots [illegible] a voter.

[illegible] with exception of Liaison Committee.

d) [illegible]: [illegible] ballot [illegible] will [illegible].

[illegible] with exception of Liaison Committee.

e) [illegible]: [illegible] and

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persons affected, especially by the members of the police force. The latter were opposed to Section 2 b 4 of the KIIA law which reads as follows:

"Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to be elected:

(4) Persons who held rank in the civilian police force of the grade of "Hanninkan" or higher or who served as "Keisei" or "Keisatsu" in the Japanese military police force. Persons who were police in charge of "thought-control" or those who acted as spies for them."

Ernest Fellowes

CHIEF PHILIPPINE

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A/AC.19/43/Add.1
8 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 3 TO THE COMMISSION

1. In paragraph 48 of the Sub-committee's report to the Commission (A/AC.19/43), it was indicated that on 1 March 1948 the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission drew the attention of the Principal Secretary to certain provisions in the electoral law, on which technical preparations were to be started immediately in view of the fixing of the election date on 9 May 1948. The United States authorities requested an expression of views on the steps to be taken as early as possible. (A/AC.19/Sub.3/14). The Sub-committee 3 considered this question at its fifth meeting and decided to authorize the Secretariat to transmit to the United States authorities the substance of the decisions of the Sub-committee as to the recommendations the Sub-committee would make to the Commission on the points mentioned in the Liaison Officer's memorandum. The text of the Secretariat's memorandum to the United States Liaison Officer has been reproduced in document A/AC.19/Sub.3/15.

2. On 4 March the Principal Secretary received a further memorandum from the United States Officer (see A/AC.19/Sub.3/17). The United States authorities, while accepting some of the points of the views of the Sub-committee, requested the reconsideration of three of the recommendations made by the Sub-committee.

3. It was the Sub-committee's opinion that the structure of the election machinery envisaged in Public Act No. 8 could be advantageously simplified by dispensing with the establishment of the provincial election committees and

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voting district election committees.

It was the view of the Sub-committee that the supervision of the action of the voting subdistrict election committees which perform the functions of the registration of voters and conduct the voting operations, would be more efficiently performed if they were not separated from the central National Election Committee by too many intermediary bodies. A simplified structure would also facilitate the observation of the elections by the United Nations Commission, which will presumably be effected in great part by a constant contact with the National Election Committee.

The United States authorities are of the opinion that a close supervision cannot be performed by the National Election Committee of the activities of the electoral district committees in view of the vast distances and the poor transportation and communication facilities.

It was difficult for the Sub-committee to determine whether the implementation of its recommendations would not be possible if special steps were taken by the United States and Korean authorities to provide sufficient rapid means of communication. However in view of the position taken by the United States authorities as to the practical possibility of implementing its previous recommendations, the Sub-committee recommends that provincial election committees should be maintained, as well as such voting district committees as may be indispensable in rural regions.

If provincial election committees were established, the number of members of the electoral district election committees and the electoral subdistrict election committees could remain as at present in Public Act No. 5.

Under Public Act No.5 members of the election committees of each level were to be appointed by the heads of the administrative districts concerned (Section 15). The Sub-committee was of the opinion that the appointment of these organs each having wide responsibilities for the organization and conduct of the electoral operations, should not be left entirely to administrative officials responsible to the central authority

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and who may themselves have political affiliations. It recommended therefore that the members of the regional and local election committees should be appointed by the National Election Committee 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.

The main objections of the United States authorities with respect to the Sub-Committee's recommendations were:

(a) that the proposal to require the 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.

(b) that there are a good many Cuns without a judicial tribunal. It could be doubted whether a judge who in many cases is not a resident of an electoral district, will be able to submit within a short period list of persons, taking into consideration the political affiliations of each of them. It was not considered appropriate that judges should make inquiries of a political nature and it is probable that some judges might take the position that they could not exercise non-judicial functions.

The Sub-committee did not wish to enter into consideration of the question whether sufficient means of transportation could not be provided by the authorities in order to permit sending lists of nominees back and forth.

As to the advisability of requesting judges to participate in the procedure of appointment of members of electoral committees, the Sub-committee differed with the views of the United States authorities as such methods are frequently used in democratic states when appointments to positions requiring a high degree of impartiality are envisaged. The Sub-committee suggests that a transactional method of appointment pro-

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posed by the United States authorities, should be recommended:

(1) The provincial election committees would 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 will be appointed on the recommendation of the president of the tribunal.

(2) The nine members of the electoral district election committees would be appointed in the following manner: four will 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 with the qualifications of the appointees, would 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 both having the right to revoke any member of the electoral district election committee thus appointed.

(3) The voting district and voting subdistrict election committees will be appointed by the head of the administrative district concerned. However these appointments, with a detailed report as to the qualifications of the appointees, will be reported immediately to the electoral district committee, the provincial election committee and the National Election Committee and any appointment may be revoked upon the decision of any of the supervisory committees.

5. The Sub-committee has recommended that subdistrict election committees should be established for groups of inhabitants of not more than 2000. This was considered necessary since even this figure is considerably higher than that which can be found in the legislation of democratic states, and since it would be extremely doubtful whether voters would actually cast their ballots in the course of one day if the number of

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polling places remained the one provided for in the Draft Regulations.

The United States authorities considered that the establishment of election subdistricts for groups of inhabitants of not more than 2000 would require much more preparatory work and would make the supervision of the local committees more difficult.

The Sub-committee, however, feels unable to change its recommendation on this matter and recommends that the necessary steps should be taken for its implementation.

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UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA • COMMISSION TEMPORAIRE POUR LA CORÉE

12 March 1948

Sir,

As you are aware, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is at present considering the views expressed by the Interim Committee in its resolution of 26 February 1948 on the implementation by the Commission of the General Assembly's resolutions of 13 November 1947.

At its twentieth meeting the Commission, acting on the report of Sub-committee 3, has approved the recommendations it wishes to present to the authorities in Korea with respect to changes which, in its opinion, should be made in the existing legislation in order to bring the electoral provisions into greater conformity with the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and in general promote as complete and free an expression of the popular will as possible. Particular attention has been paid by the Commission to the requirements mentioned expressly by the General Assembly: the extension

Brigadier General John Weckerling
United States Liaison Officer to the
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

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of the suffrage to all adults, the secrecy of the ballot and the representation of the Korean people in each area or zone proportionate to the population.

As you know, before presenting these recommendations the Commission took great care within the time at its disposal to ascertain the views of Korean and American personalities and experts, as well as the practical possibilities of the implementation of its recommendations.

The Commission is of the opinion that where no changes are proposed, the provisions of the existing legislation could be maintained.

I would be very much obliged to you if you could transmit the annexed recommendations to the competent authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Chairman
U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea

1 Annex

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UNRESTRICTED

A/AC.19/47/Rev.1
12 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER TRANSMITTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO THE ELECTION LAW, ADOPTED AT THE TWENTY SECOND MEETING, 12 MARCH 1948.

Sir,

As you are aware, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea is at present considering the views expressed by the Interim Committee in its resolution of 26 February 1948 on the implementation by the Commission of the General Assembly's resolutions of 13 November 1947.

At its twentieth meeting the Commission, acting on the report of Sub-Committee 3, has approved the recommendations it wishes to present to the authorities in Korea with respect to changes which, in its opinion, should be made in the existing legislation in order to bring the electoral provisions into greater conformity with the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and in general promote as complete and free an expression of the popular will as possible. Particular attention has been paid by the Commission to the requirements mentioned expressly by the General Assembly: the extension of the suffrage to all adults, the secrecy of the ballot and the representation of the Korean people in each area or zone proportionate to the population.

As you know, before presenting these recommendations, the Commission took great care within the time at its disposal to ascertain the views of Korean and American personalities and experts, as well as the practical possibilities of the implementation of its recommendations.

Brigadier General John Weckerling
United States Liaison Officer to the
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

.../...

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The Commission is of the opinion that where no changes are proposed, the provisions of the existing legislation could be maintained.

I would be very much obliged to you if you could transmit the annexed recommendations to the competent authorities.

I have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Yours very sincerely

K.P.S. Menon
Chairman
U.N. Temporary Commission on Korea

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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.

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(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

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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 Ku 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 Ku 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.

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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.

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9. The Commission 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 such full members as may be unable to perform their functions.

10. The Commission recommends that the second paragraph of Section 17 of Public Act No.5 should be deleted.

11. The Commission is of the opinion that registration of illiterates should be permitted by making possible the filling of the registration paper by a member of their family, or by another person. However two literate persons should initial the registration paper to certify that it is in conformity with the declaration of the person registering.

12. (a) Section 13 of the Draft Regulations should be redrafted in a manner which would provide that unless the election committee possesses satisfactory evidence, preferably of a documentary nature (such as reocrds of judicial findings) to the effect that a person who has filed his registration paper does not qualify as a voter, his name should be included in the poll register.

(b) It is recommended that the word "immediately" be added in Section 14 of the Draft Regulations after the words "shall be informed."

(c) It is also recommended that in Section 15 of the Draft Regulations dealing with the appeal of any voter against an incorrect listing or omission from the poll register by the voting district or subdistrict election committee, the words "whenever necessary" should be changed to read "whenever possible."

13. (a) The Commission recommends that the words "but they may not give or promise to give money, goods or other property (in connection with their campaigns)" be deleted in Section 21 of Public Act No.5, as they do not appear necessary in view of the provisions of Section 58 (2).

(b) The Commission expresses its agreement with the principles contained in the text of Draft Regulation 94. It considers, however, that

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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.

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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

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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 [illegible] the chairman's seal, together with the officially stamped

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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 s 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 ch irman 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 Fan (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

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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

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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 88 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.

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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."

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By NARS, Date

15 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Summarization of Election Law is agreed to between UN and US Command and is coordinated in the National Election Committee (on 12 March) prepared by Dr. Charles Bergler at the request of the Department of Public Information (Mr. Stewart).

Two copies given to Mr. Cruze (DPI) with the understanding that there would be no quotes used to show the Liaison Committee as the source. It was agreed, however, that if General Dean gave his approval that the release could be made as a statement from him preparatory to the release of the law in its complete form.

J. C.

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

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By NARS, Date

The election of representatives of the Korean people constituting a National Assembly, as has been heretofore announced, will be held on May 9, 1948. It will be noted that the election has a somewhat different objective than the one conterplated by Public Act No. 5, 3 Sertember 1947, Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. That Act provided for the election of rerbers for an interim legislative body for Southern Korea. The forthcoming elections will elect rerresentatives to a National Assembly under observation of the United Nations Temporary Corrission on Korea.

The Corrission in discussing the provisions and regulations under which the elections are to be conducted has made a number of recommendations with a view of assuring free ballots and a free election, and obviously, such recommendations were generally accepted and embodied in law by the United States Army Military Government. However, that law became known as the USA law is preserved as a basis for balloting which will take place on May 9. Nevertheless, the recommendations of the UN Corrission required certain important changes and these should be pointed out for the information of the prospective voters.

Any citizen twenty-one years of age or more has the right to vote for rerresentatives in the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion and any citizen twenty-five or more years of agehas the right to be elected to a rerre-

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sentative to the National Assembly regardless also of sex, property, education or religion.

As is the case in all countries, certain persons will not be eligible to vote. Among these are persons who have been declared incompetent by court decision and weak-minded persons who have been placed quasi-incompetent under guardianship by court decision. Also people who have accepted peerages from the Japanese Government or persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet may not vote. These people also are not eligible to be elected and this applies to persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude, except in cases that the punishment was inflicted for political offense.

Aside from age and eligibility, the chief concern, which is the first step in the electoral process, is registration of voters. In order to ascertain those who are eligible for voting, persons desiring to do so must register at registration places designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee. Registration shall be accomplished by signing a registration paper and by making a thumb print mark on a registration paper before two witnesses who can write. It should be particularly emphasized that each voter shall register at only one registration place. There will roll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date 60 days prior to the date of the election. The registers will be open to the public at the registration places.

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Another important matter is the one relating to those who desire to stand for election. A person who wishes to be a candidate shall register with the election committee of the electoral district sometime between date of the beginning of voters registration and _____ date before election day, but he must also submit at the same time, a recommendation signed by two hundred or more registered voters. Recommendations of candidates by other persons may be made but the person making the recommendation must also secure the signature of two hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and to register with the election committee of the electoral district. It should be further noted that registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be void.

In order properly to inform voters of those standing for election, election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation and party or organizational affiliation of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration and by publishing his name in newspapers, and if possible, announcing it over the radio, and by message to all voting district election committees which form part of the electoral district concerned. Freedom of campaigning for elections is safeguarded and registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election.

The voting itself, a final step as far as the voter is concerned, is, of course, as important as any phase of the electoral

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process and will be accomplished by the casting of secret, unsigned ballots, each of which shall designate one candidate only. Uniform ballots will be prepared by each election committee, printed under the services of the National Election Committee, and uniform envelopes shall be used at each balloting place. A ballot shall consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district and the names of the candidates shall be printed in Korean as well as in Chinese letters. The ballots and envelopes shall not be numbered or otherwise marked.

For purposes of identification as a registered voter the voter shall sign and thumb print the poll register in the presence of at least one member of the election district voting committee. In order to insure widest possible publicity, at the entrance of each polling place and in each room where the marking of the ballot takes place, photographs of the candidates to be furnished by said candidates, shall be placed in the same order as they are placed on the official ballot. No voter is under any obligation whatsoever to state the name of the candidate for whom he has voted. No voter shall ever be questioned as to the candidate for whom he has voted, by any legislative, executive or administrative agency.

Upon entering the polling place and properly identifying himself as a registered voter, such voter will be handed one envelope and one ballot after the chairman has put his seal on the ballot form in the presence of the voter. The marking of the

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ballot shall take place in a separate room provided for this purpose in which the voter shall be alone and he shall then mark the ballot and put the marked ballot into the envelope which is furnished. The voter shall then in the presence of the chairman and members of the election committee place the envelope containing the marked ballot into a ballot box.

These are the most important provisions as far as the voters are concerned. The law, of course, is quite detailed and is supplemented by detailed regulations. The details not given relate chiefly to the organization of the electoral machinery, in the division of districts, voting districts, etc. All these matters will be properly and widely publicized. A series of election committees created by a National Election Committee shall consist of its members and be under the chairmanship of a justice of the supreme court. This committee shall organize election committees in each province and appoint its members. There will be in each electoral district an electoral district election committee and there will be in each voting district a voting district election committee. What might be called the lower election committees shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the order and instructions of higher election committees. Their duties and composition are all provided in the law.

All these matters and other determinations which may be made during the election period will be publicized widely as possible. The important thing is to bring out the largest possible number of

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voters in order to demonstrate the interest of the Korean people in that which very well may be the most important election in their history. The utmost precautions have been taken for a free election and free expression of the people's will and all the laws and regulations established for this purpose must be observed and will be rigidly enforced.

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By NARS, Date

19 March 1948

Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Paul-Boncour:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, and through you to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, a complete text of the law for the election of representatives of Korean people to be held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea within the territory of this command on May 9, 1948.

On 12 March Mr. [illegible], Chairman of the United Nations Commission, transmitted to me a report entitled Annex I - "Recommendations approved by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on the Election Law and Regulations."

With one exception, all the recommendations made by the Commission have been duly observed in the enactment of the law. It was not in the opinion of this command to follow the Commission's recommendation in every respect as the observance of compelling reasons to the contrary. The only exception relates to the ineligibility of certain persons, as more

The provisions of the election law pertaining to ineligibility should also be clarified. These clauses now appear in Section 3 (2), (3), (5) and (6), and summarized include persons who under the Japanese regime held the rank of [illegible] or higher in the Japanese military forces; served in certain functions in the Japanese military police forces; persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control"; persons who functioned in various capacities in connection with the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime; persons who were members of an [illegible] Council of a province, and persons who held positions in the third class or higher of [illegible] or its predecessor until of the second class or higher.

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That these persons should be disqualified from holding office, political or otherwise, and therefore prevented from exercising any influence in matters of government, will be generally agreed, and under the law that is the case. But depriving them of the franchise by blanket provision presents a series of problems--political, moral and practical.

Perhaps first of all it should be pointed out that on the problem involved, we have an expression of influential Korean opinion which I am sure the Commission does not wish to disregard. Under the law passed last September by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, the various groups of alleged collaborators concerned were excluded only from the right to be elected as they are under the present law. Also, the National Election Committee vigorously protested against the contemplated exclusion from the franchise, and it almost appeared that the committeemen would refuse to serve if this particular recommendation were adopted.

From a practical consideration, it is a comparatively simple matter to check the records of approximately 1,000 candidates; it is an extremely difficult if not impossible task to check the records of 10,000,000 voters. Questions concerning the eligibility of candidates are decided by the Electoral District election committees (City level); questions concerning the eligibility of voters are decided primarily by the locally untrained voting district election committees (village level). In most cases the voting district election committees would be unable to ascertain whether a registrant is included in the recommendation were adopted; the voting district election committee would, therefore, rarely be called upon to exercise the contested provision. Another question would be whether the validity of the election in any district might be challenged on the ground that the disfranchisement of ineligible voters affected the election results. It is my view that the provision as contained in the draft resolution would be very likely to result in the most serious controversies in the case of delegates from the Zone-- the result might be persons of questionable qualification, thus perpetuating the fraudulent practices by all concerned. Another objection is the impracticability of strictly enforcing such a disqualification.

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Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour 19 March 1948

From the democratic point of view, limitations upon the right of franchise are always a very serious matter and should not be imposed in the absence of conclusive reasons. The matter of collaboration is largely one of individual guilt as well as a motive, and blanket provision involving virtually all types of office-holders under the Japanese regime does not solve the problem. While the presumptions are all against former office-holders, it does not follow that all office-holders were actuated by unpatriotic motives. These and other reasons have impelled the United States command to deviate slightly from this particular recommendation and make the categories concerned ineligible to be candidates, but without depriving them by blanket provision of the right to vote.

I feel confident that upon reconsideration, you will agree with me, and beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
"Law for the Election
of Representatives of
the Korean People."

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

24 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Election Regulations for Implementing the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People.

1. I herewith enclose an English copy of the Election Regulations ("Regulations for Implementing the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People"). Informally a copy was delevered to Mr. Lucas on 22 March.

2. The Election Regulations were originally drafted by an informal election committee which later became the National Election Committee. They were the subject of numerous discussions between Mr. Schreiber, on the one hand, and the United States Liaison Committee and the informal election committee on the other hand. By letter on 12 March, Mr. Menon submitted the Commission's recommendations for certain changes in the Election Law including several recommendations affecting the Election Regulations. On the basis of these recommendations the Election Regulations were redrafted and coordinated with the National Election Committee.

The enclosed copy of the Election Regulations in its final form takes cognizance of the various recommendations of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The question of paper supply will be dealt with in a letter of General Hodge to the chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

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By NARS, Date

Memo (cont'd)

I regret that at this moment it is impossible to include Appendix IV (sketch of the ballot box) with the enclosed copy of the Election Regulations. As soon as Appendix IV has been completed it will be submitted to you for your information.

The Korean Copy of the Election Regulations is being printed now. I shall not fail to submit to you a Korean copy of the Election Regulations (including Appendix IV) as soon as it is available.

It has been recommended that the National Election Committee should attach to the Election Regulations a sketch of a standard polling place (par. 22 of Annex I to Mr. Menon's letter). The National Election Committee prefers to send the sketch of a standard polling place to the various voting district election committees as a special instruction together with additional instructions concerning the preparation of the balloting places (booths). Such detailed instructions are, in the opinion of the National Election Committee, necessary because local conditions may require slight deviations from the"standard polling place". The National Election Committee intends to emphasize that even in case that local conditions make it impossible to comply in all respects with the "standard polling place" the provisions of the Election Law concerning secrecy of voting must be observed under all conditions. I shall inform you when the instructions concerning voting places have been prepared by the National Election Committee.

When comparing the Election Regulations to the Recommendations of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea you will note that (except the paper problem and the sketch of a standard polling place) the Election Regulations contain all

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Memo (cont'd)

recommendations of your Commission. Before he left Korea, Mr. Schreiber checked and approved the draft of the Election Regulations in its final form.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

25 March 1948

TO: General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Authentic Interpretation of Section 16 Election Law

1. Section 16 Election Law provides that only those persons can be recorded in the poll register who had been in residence in the voting district since the day 60 days prior to the date of election.

2. The National Election Committee drew my attention to the fact that a literal interpretation of this provision may lead to the disfranchisment of all those people who changed their residence within a MYUN, EUP, or DONG in case that their new residence belongs to another voting district than their original residence. This problem did not arise under the KIIA law because the voting districts were much larger and coincided--as a rule--with the MYUN, EUP or DONG. After the voting districts have been reduced to a maximum of 2,000 population it is inevitable to divide each MYUN, EUP and DONG into several sub-districts which do not correspond to any administrative unit heretofore in existence.

3. The National Election Committee very impressively pointed out that the man on the street would be shocked to learn that change of residence within a MYUN, EUP, or DONG may have bearing on his right to vote. It was therefore suggested that the National Election Committee issue the following instructions to

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all subordinate election committees:

Authentic Interpretation of Section 16 Election Law:

A voter has been in residence in a voting district in the meaning of Section 16 Election Law since the date 60 days prior to the date of election if he has resided for at least 60 days prior to the election within the MYUN, EUP, or DONG to which the voting district concerned belongs.

I suggest to approve the suggested instructions which take cognizance of the realities and prohibits disfranchisements for artificial reasons.

Ernst Fraenkel

Ernst Fraenkel

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US -USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ELTHUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Authentic Interpretation of Section 16 Election Law

1. Section 16 Election Law provides that only those persons can be recorded in the roll register who had been in residence in the voting district since the day 60 days prior to the date of election.

2. The National Election Committee drew my attention to the fact that a literal interpretation of this provision may lead to the disfranchisement of all those people who changed their residence within a KYUN, UP, or DONG in case that their new residence belongs to another voting district than their original residence. This problem did not arise under the IILA law because the voting districts were much larger and coincided--as a rule--with the KYUN, UP or DONG. After the voting districts have been reduced to a maximum of 2,000 population it is inevitable to divide each KYUN, UP and DONG into several sub-districts which are not connected to any administrative unit heretofore in existence.

3. The National Election Committee pointed out that the man on the street would be shocked to learn that change of residence within a KYUN, UP, or DONG may have bearing on his right to vote. It was therefore suggested that the National Election Committee issue the following instructions to all subordinate election committees:

Authentic Interpretation of Section 16 Election Law:

A voter has been in residence in a voting district in the meaning of Section 16 Election Law since the date 60 days prior to the date of election if he has resided for at least 60 days prior to the election within the KYUN, UP, or DONG to which the voting district concerned belongs.

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Memo (cont'd) 25 March 1948

I suggest that we approve the suggested instructions which take cognizance of the realities and prohibit disfranchisements for artificial reasons. May I have expression of your views?

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

FILE

26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Election Regulations

In my memorandum to you of 24 March I submitted to you an official copy of the Election Regulations (in English). I also stated at that time that Appendix IV was in process of reproduction and would be available at a later date.

There is attached to this memorandum a copy of Appendix IV for your official records.

Additional copies have already been made available to the Commission.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

F.

26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Korean Translation of Election Law and Regulations.

Attached are copies of the Election Law and Regulations in Korean as translated by the National Election Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

Ltr: Lt Klein
MKlein

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

26 March 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

On this or [illegible] Version of Election Law and Instructions, [illegible] by Retired Chemists Institute, was handed to [illegible]. It, Gen. Gow, Visiting Fellow.

J.L.W.

國會議員選舉法

This is a corrected copy
of the Election Law and
approved by the
Chairman & Secretary
of the N. E. C.

For [illegible]

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By
NARS, Date

國會議員選擧法

第一章 總 則

第一條 國民으로서滿二十一歲에達한者는性別、財産、敎育、宗敎의區別이없이國會議員의選擧權이있음

國民으로서滿二十五歲에達한者는性別、財産、敎育、宗敎의區別이없이國會議員의被選擧權이있음

年齡의算定은選擧日現在로함

第二條 左의一에該當하는者는選擧權이없음

一、法院에서禁治産宣告를받은者

二、法院에서心神耗弱으로因하여準禁治産宣告를받은者

三、自由刑의宣告를받고그執行中에있거나 또는執行을받지않기로確定되지아니한者

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四、日本政府로부터爵을받은者
五、日本帝國議會의議員이되었든者

第三條　左의一에該當하는者는被選擧權이없음

一、本法第二條에依하여選擧權이없는者但同條第三號에該當하는者中政治犯은除外함
二、一年以上의自由刑의宣告를받었든者로서그執行을終了하거나執行을받지않기로確定된後三年을經過하지아니한者但政治犯은除外함
三、日帝時代에判任官以上의警察官及憲兵、憲兵補로는高等警察의職에있었든者及其密偵行爲를한者
四、日帝時代에中樞院의副議長、顧問또는參議가되었든者
五、日帝時代에府、또는道의諮問或은決議機關의議員이되었든者
六、日帝時代에高等官으로서三等級以上의地位에있든者　또는勳七等以上을받은者但技術官及敎育者는除外함

第四條　官公吏는在職中國會議員을兼할수없음但政務官은例外임

第五條　地方自治團体의議員은國會議員을兼할수없음

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第六條 選擧事務에關係公務員은 選擧委員會委員은 그 關係區域內에서는 被選擧權이없음

第七條 國會議員選擧에關한費用은國庫負担으로함

第二章 選擧區域及議員數

第八條 各選擧區는一人의國會議員을選擧함

第九條 本法에서選擧區라함은左와如함

一、人口十五萬未滿의府、郡及서울市의區

二、人口十五萬以上의府、郡及서울市의區의一部로서本法第十條에依하여行政首班이選擧區로定한區域

三、行政區域인島(以下島는郡의名稱에包含함)

第十條 人口十五萬乃至二十五萬未滿의府、郡及區는比等한人口의二箇區域으로함

人口二十五萬乃至三十五萬未滿의府는比等한人口의三箇區域으로分함

人口三十五萬乃至四十五萬未滿의府는比等한人口의四箇區域으로分함

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第十一條　本法第十條에 依하여 行政首班이 定한 選擧區의 名稱境界 及 人口는 本法 附表 第一號에 此를 規定함

第十二條　各 選擧區는 投票區로 此를 分함

各 投票區는 人口二千以下라야 하며 各々 同一한 邑、面 또는 洞의 一部이여야 함

投票區는 當該 行政區域（府、郡 及 서울市의 區）의 長이 作成한 提案에 依하여 選擧區 選擧委員會가 此를 定함

投票區의 設置는 選擧人 登錄開始 前에 此를 公告하여야 함

第十三條　國會 選擧委員會는 投票區 選擧委員會를 援助、指示 及 監督함에 必要하다고 認定한 때에는 邑、面 及 洞級의 選擧委員會의 設置를 命할 權限이 있음

第十四條　選擧區 及 投票區는 一九四六年八月二十五日 人口調査에 根據하여 此를 設置함

第三章　選擧人名簿

第十五條　選擧人 登錄은 選擧日前 四十日부터 十日以內에 選擧區 選擧委員會 委員長이 指定한 選擧人 登錄所에 가서 登錄票用紙에 自署하거나 文字를 解得하는 證人 二人 앞에

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서拇印하므로써此를行함

選擧人은一箇登錄所에限하여登錄함

第十六條　投票區選擧委員會는그區域內에選擧日前六十日以來居住하는選擧人의住所、姓名、生年月日、性別登錄日字等을記載한選擧人名簿를作成하여選擧日前二十五日부터七日間選擧人登錄所에서一般人의縱覽에供하고選擧日前二日에이를確定함

第十七條　選擧人은選擧人名簿에姓名의誤記或은脫漏가있거나選擧權이없는者가登錄되였을때에는縱覽期間內에當該選擧委員會에異議를提出할수있음

當該選擧委員會는前項의異議에對하여三日以內에審議決定하여야함

選擧人은前項의決定에對하여異議가있을때에는五日以內에選擧區選擧委員會에再審을要求할수있음

選擧區選擧委員會는前項의再審要求에對하여三日以內에審議決定하되再審要求者及關係者에게書面으로通知하여야함

第四章　選擧委員會

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第十八條　行政首班이 法律第五號第十三條에 依하여 組織한 國會選擧委員會는 本法에 依한 國會選擧委員會로 함

國會選擧委員會는 委員十五人으로 組織하고 大法院 大法官이 그 委員長이 됨

第十九條　國會選擧委員會는 各道 及 서울市 選擧委員會를 組織하고 그 委員을 任命함

各道 及 서울市 選擧委員會는 委員長 一人、委員十人 及 候補委員長 一人、候補委員 十人으로 此를 構成하고 委員長 及 候補委員長은 當該區域에 所在하는 高等審理院、地方審理院 또는 地方審理院 支院의 審判官임을 要함

各道 地方審理院長은 該區域 住民인 審判官 三人의 姓名을 國會選擧委員會에 推薦함

國會選擧委員會는 推薦된 審判官中에서 各道 及 서울市 選擧委員會 委員長 及 候補委員長을 選任함

各道 地方審理院長 及 知事 또는 서울市長은 各自 個別的으로 該區域 住民이며 尊敬할만한 國民 二十人의 姓名과 所屬政黨이 있는 境遇에는 各其 所屬政黨을 表示한 列名表를 國會選擧委員會에 提出함

各列名表의 推薦은 同一 政黨所屬者가 三分之一을 超過하지 못함

國會選擧委員會는 推薦된者中에서 二十人을 選擇하야 道 또는 서울市 選擧委員會 委員

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十人及候補委員十人을選任하되同一政黨所屬者가各道또는서울市選擧委員會委員의三分之一을超過하거나候補委員의三分之一을超過하지못함

第二十條　各選擧區에選擧區選擧委員會를設置함

各選擧區選擧委員會는委員長一人、委員八人及候補委員長一人、候補委員八人으로써此를構成함

各選擧區選擧委員會의委員長及候補委員長은當該選擧區所屬道의地方審理院長이此를任命함

選擧區所屬行政區域（府、郡、區）의管轄地方審理院또는그支院의最高位審判官及同行政區域의最高位行政官은各々當該區域住民四人을各々當該選擧區選擧委員會의委員으로任命하고各々當該區域住民四人을同委員會候補委員으로任命함

同一政黨所屬者는各選擧區選擧委員會의三分之一을超過하거나候補委員의三分之一을超過하지못함

第二十一條　各府、郡及서울市區의長은選擧에있어各自所管選擧區選擧委員會의委員長、候補委員長及委員、候補委員으로任命된者全部의姓名、所屬政黨이있는境遇에는所屬政黨及各其略歷을當該道또는서울市選擧委員會及國會選擧委員會에提出

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區選擧委員會가任意로任命함을決定할수있음　任命日부터十日以內에解任치않는
보든任命은確定됨
邑、面及洞의長이適當한期間內에所管投票區의選擧委員을任命하지못할때
에는所管選擧區選擧委員會가遲滯없이直接此를任命하여야함.
第二十三條　第二十二條는邑、面及洞級의選擧委員會가本法第十三條에依하여組織
된때에如斯한選擧委員會에도此를準用함
第二十四條　議員候補者는當該選擧區內에서選擧委員會委員이될수없음
各級選擧委員會는幹事또는書記若干名을둘수있음
第二十五條　各選擧委員會는法令及上級選擧委員會의命令指示에依하야事務를處理
하고그上級選擧委員會에對하여選擧에關한各種報告를하며下級選擧委員會의事務
를監察함
各級選擧委員會는法院의要求가있을때에는各種記錄書類를提示하여야함
國會選擧委員會以外의選擧委員會의委員長、候補委員長、委員또는候補委員으로
서法令及上級選擧委員會의命令指示에依하여行動하지못한者는그直屬上級選擧委

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第三十條 國會議員의選擧는本法을施行할全地域을通하여同一日에一齊히施行함

選擧區選擧委員會는選擧日四十日前에投票日時及投票所를新聞紙上에發表하며各投票區의揭示板에公示하고可能하면 〃라듸오〃로放送하므로써此를公告함

投票所는選擧人登錄所와同一하여야함 但天災其他避치못할事故로投票所를變更할때에는選擧區選擧委員會는遲滯없이前項에規定한바와同一한方法으로此를公告함

第三十一條 投票는午前七時에開始함 投票所는午後七時에閉鎖함 但그때에投票所에드러가기를待機하고있는選擧人은午後八時까지此를入所케함

午後七時에投票所에있는者及前項에依하야午後八時까지投票所에入所한者는投票할資格이있음 投票函은最後의投票할資格者의投票가끝난後에此를封鎖함 投票函封鎖後에는投票할수없음

第三十二條 選擧는單記無記名投票로行함

第三十三條 各選擧區選擧委員會에서作成하여國會選擧委員會의監督下에印刷한統

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議員候補者의要求가있을때에는公開席上에서그陳述을聽取하여야함
憑書類를提出할수있으며証人의呼出을要求할수있음
國會選擧委員會委員長은前項의決定을行政首班、當該選擧區選擧委員會委員長及
그申請한議員候補者에게通告하여야함
한사람으로서二個選擧區以上에登錄한議員候補者의登錄은無效임
第二十八條 選擧區選擧委員會는議員候補者登錄後三日以內에議員候補者의住所、
姓名、年齡、職業及所屬政黨또는團体名等을新聞紙上에發表하고可能하면〃라디
오〃로放送하며當該選擧區選擧委員會全体에通知하므로써此를公告하
여야함
選擧區選擧委員會는議員候補者가辭退또는死亡할때에는遲滯없이同一한方法으로
此를公告하여야함
第二十九條 登錄한議員候補者는自由로이選擧에關한宣傳을할수있음
各級選擧委員會委員及選擧事務에關係있는公務員其他一般公務員은選擧運動을할
수없음

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國會選擧委員會의委員長또는委員으로서法令에依하야行動하지못한者는行政首班이此를解任하고그後任을任命할수있음

第二十六條 各級選擧委員會는委員過半數의出席으로成立하고出席員過半數로모든事項을決定하되可否同數인境遇에는委員長이決定함

第五章 議員候補者及選擧運動

第二十七條 議員候補者가되려면選擧人登錄開始日로부터國會選擧委員會가指定하는期日까지選擧人名簿에登錄한者二百人以上이署名捺印한推薦狀을添付하여選擧區選擧委員會에登錄하여야함

他人을議員候補者로推薦할때에는選擧人名簿에登錄한選擧人二百人以上이署名捺印한推薦狀에本人의承諾書를添附하여選擧區選擧委員會에登錄하여야함

選擧區選擧委員會는議員候補者로登錄을申請한者가本法第三條의規定에依하여被選擧權이없다고認定한때에는遲滯없이그理由를具하여國會選擧委員會에報告하여야하며同時에그報告書謄本을申請한議員候補者에게送達하여야함

國會選擧委員會는前項의報告를받은때에는此를優先的으로決定하여야하며申請한

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區選擧委員會가任意로任命함을決定할수있음　任命日부터十日以內에解任치않는
모든任命은確定됨
邑、面及洞의長이適當한期間內에所管投票區의選擧委員會委員을任命하지못할때
에는所管選擧區選擧委員會가遲滯없이直接此를任命하여야함
第二十三條　第二十二條는邑、面及洞級의選擧委員會가本法第十三條에依하여組織
된때에如斯한選擧委員會에도此를準用함
第二十四條　議員候補者는當該選擧區內에서選擧委員會委員이될수없음
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를監察함
各級選擧委員會는法院의要求가있을때에는各種記錄書類를提示하여야함
國會選擧委員會以外의選擧委員會의委員長、候補委員長、委員또는候補委員으로
서法令及上級選擧委員會의命令指示에依하여行動하지못한者는그直屬上級選擧委
員會에서此를解任하고任意로그後任을任命할수있음

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一投票用紙와國會選擧委員會에서作成하여 그監督下에印刷하고公式으로捺印한統
一封套를各投票所에서使用하여야함
各投票所에서使用하는投票用紙는國會選擧委員會에서作成한標準樣式에一致하여
야함 各投票用紙에는當該選擧區에立候補한議員候補者의姓名을印刷하고各候補
者의姓名上에記號를表하며選擧人이擇하는候補者를表示할수있도록各候補者姓名
下에適當한空間을두어야함 候補者의姓名은國文及漢文으로印刷함 投票用紙及
封套에는番號其他의記入을하지못함
選擧區選擧委員會는議員候補者登錄磨勘後二日以內에其代理人等이參席할수있는
會合에서投票用紙에印刷한候補者姓名의順序를抽籤에依하야定하고各候補者에게
配定할記號를定함 記號는一劃、二劃等으로함
第三十四條 選擧人은本人이投票所에가서登錄한選擧人本人임을認証받은後投票區
選擧委員會의委員一人以上앞에서選擧人名簿에捺印또는拇印함
本人與否에異議가있을때에는投票區選擧委員會가此를決定함
前項의境遇에는選擧人이居住하는地域의洞里長或은班長의証言을求할수있음
選擧人名簿에登錄되지않은者는投票할수없음 但選擧人名簿에登錄될것을確認하

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는 選擧區 또는 投票區 選擧委員會의 決定書를 持參한 者는 投票하
投票區 選擧委員會 委員長은 選擧人 앞에서 投票用紙에 委員長의 捺印을 한後 各 選擧人
에게 封套 一枚 及 投票用紙 一枚를 交付함
選擧人은 間隔된 場所에서 投票用紙에 어느 候補者 一人을 選擇하는 標를 한後 此를 封套
에 넣어가지고 選擧委員會의 委員長 及 委員의 面前에서 投票函에 넣음 選擧人이 投票
用紙를 汚損한 境遇에는 委員長이 그 選擧人에게 새 投票用紙를 一枚에 限하여 交付하되
汚損한 投票用紙는 委員長에게 還付하여야 함
盲人 選擧人은 家族 또는 自己가 選擇한 者 一人과 同伴하여 投票用紙에 標를 하고 投票用
紙를 封套에 넣는 데 援助하게 할 수 있음 이러한 境遇에는 委員長이 委員中 一人으로 하
여금 立會케 할 수 있음
委員長이 有故할 때에는 候補委員長 또는 委員長이 特히 指名한 選擧委員이 本條에 依하
여 投票區 選擧委員會의 委員長에게 賦課한 職務를 遂行함

第三十五條 各 選擧區 選擧委員會 及 各 投票區 選擧委員會는 當該 選擧區에서 使用될 公
式 投票用紙 模型을 揭示板 及 新聞에 一般的으로 復寫轉載하여 選擧人이 一般的으로 周
도록 充分히 公示하여야 함

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各投票所의入口와投票用紙에標하는各間隔된場所에는候補者가提供한候補者寫眞을投票用紙에印刷한姓名의順序와同一한順序로貼付함　各候補者寫眞에는國文及漢文으로그姓名을記入하고그에게配定된記號를表示함

投票의秘密은保障됨　選擧人이投票한議員候補者에關하여는누구에게든지陳述한義務가없음

어떠한立法、行政의機關이나또는法院일지라도選擧人이投票한議員候補者에關하여質問하지못함

第三十六條　投票區所屬選擧區에立候補한各候補者의代理一人은全投票時間을通하여投票所에있을權限이있음　但候補者는選擧日三日前에그代理一人의姓名을當該投票區選擧委員會委員長에게提出하여야함

前項의代理人은各投票所에五人을超過하야入所치못함　議員候補者其寫眞人以上이其代理人의姓名을投票區選擧委員會委員長에게提出한境遇에는그委員長은特別會合에서抽籤으로投票所에드러갈代理五人을決定함　入所한候補者代理人은當該委員會가指定한場所에서選擧手續을參觀할수있음　但選擧手續에干涉하거나演說하거나其他如何한方法으로든지選擧人에影響을주는일을하지못함

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第三十七條　選擧人은本法第三十四條에規定한手續에必要한時間만投票所에머를을 수있고　選擧人은封套를投票函에넣은直後投票所를떠나야함　選擧人及入所한候補者代理人은投票所構內에서武器를携帶치못함

第三十八條　選擧人으로서入所할時以外에는警察員은投票所構內에入所치못함　但投票所의秩序를維持하기爲하여投票區選擧委員會委員長이要請한때에는例外임

投票所의秩序를維持하려는때에는警察員은當該投票區選擧委員會委員長의指揮下에行動하며委員長이退出을要求할때에는即時投票所에서退出하여야함

第三十九條　投票所、待合室及投票所附近에서演說討論을하거나投票에關한勸誘或은協議를하거나喧騷하는者가있을때에는當該投票區選擧委員會委員長은이를制止하고그命令을不服하는境遇에는投票所外로退出시킬수있음

前項에依하여投票所外에退出을當한選擧人은最後에이르러投票所에入所할수있음

但當該投票區選擧委員會委員長은投票所의秩序를紊亂할憂慮가없다고認定할때에는그選擧人을投票所에入所시켜도無妨함

第四十條　投票所에있는最後選擧人의投票가끝난後投票函을封鎖함

投票區選擧委員會는投票가끝난後遲滯없이投票函과投票錄을그所屬選擧區選擧委

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員會에送致하여야함

第四十一條 投票區選擧委員會로부터投票函이選擧區選擧委員會에送致되였을때에는그投票函은選擧區選擧委員會委員長의管理에屬함 委員長은投票函全部의送致를받은後開函과投票數와投票錄에依하여投票用紙를받은人員數와의對照를命함 但立會의申請은느거도開函時에立會할수있음

議員候補者또는그代理一人은開函日二日前에하여야함

開函할때에는委員長은開函의旨를宣布하고委員過半數面前에서投票函이封鎖되고封印된것을明示한後投票函을열고投票를點檢함

第四十二條 左記의投票는無效임

一. 投票用紙가正規의것이아닌것

二. 어느議員候補者의姓名에도標를하지않은것

三. 二人以上의議員候補者의姓名에標를한것

四. 어느議員候補者의姓名에標를한것인지確認할수없는것

五. 選擧人이擇하는候補者姓名下에標를하는以外에달은事項을記載한것

六. 한封套內에들以上의投票用紙를넣은것은그全部

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七、正規의封套에넣지않은것

第四十三條　有效投票의最多數를得한者를當選人으로함　得票數가同數인境遇에는當該選擧區選擧委員會委員長은議員候補者또는代理人이立會할수있는公開席上에서抽籤에依하여當選人을決定함

選擧區內에候補者로서登錄한者가一人뿐인境遇에는投票를하지않고그候補者를當選人으로함

當選人이決定된때에는選擧區選擧委員會는遲滯없이當選人에게當選通知를하고當選人의姓名을公告함

第四十四條　軍政長官은左의一에該當한境遇에는國會選擧委員會와協議하여選擧日後二週日以內에그選擧의無效를宣布할수있음

一、天災地變또는暴動으로因하여選擧區의全投票區의選擧가實施되지못한때

二、어느投票區의投票函이違法으로開函되였거나紛失되였을때

三、選擧가選擧委員會委員또는職員의違法、虛僞또는不當한行爲로因하여選擧結果에實質的影響을끼친証據가明確한때

選擧人의集團은前項各號의一에該當한事由를具하여國會選擧委員會또는軍政長官

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에게陳情할수있음

第四十五條 投票區選擧委員會는投票終結後選擧人名簿其他選擧에關한一切書類를 軍政長官은第一項各號의一에該當한事由에依하여選擧의無效를決定할때나또는어 當該投票區所屬府、邑、面또는서울市의區의長에게引渡하여야함

第四十六條 選擧區選擧委員會는投票計算을마친後遲滯없이選擧錄을道또는서울市 選擧區選擧委員會에送致함

選擧委員會에送致함

選擧區選擧委員會는選擧完了後投票를有效無效로區別하여選擧에關한一切書類와 같이府尹、郡守또는서울市區廳長에게引渡하고國會議員任期中保管케함

道及서울市選擧委員會는各選擧區選擧委員會의選擧錄全部를받은後遲滯없이國會 選擧委員會에選擧報告書를提出함

第七章 國會議員의任期及補闕選擧

第四十七條 國會議員의任期는第一回開會時부터二年으로함 但그前이라도權限이

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있는者가國會의解散을決定한境遇에는例外로함

第四十八條 國會議員의關員이생겼을때에는補闕選擧를行함

行政首班은國會議長으로부터關員發生通知를받은後七十日以內에補闕選擧를하여야함

補闕選擧의選擧日은걱어도五十日前에公布하여야함

補闕選擧의選擧日이總選擧日로부터六箇月以內인境遇에는總選擧時에作成한選擧人名簿에依하여此를行함

第四十九條 補闕選擧에關하여는本章에規定한外에本法規定全体를準用함

第八章 選擧에關한爭訟

第五十條 本法第四十四條에依한軍政長官의權限을保留하고選擧有效如何에關한問題는左記五人으로構成하는選擧審査委員會에提出하여야함

一、行政首班이任命한大法官二人

二、國會에서選擧된委員二人

三、大法院長이指名한委員長一人

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第五十一條　當選을失한者는當選의效力에關하여異議가있을때에는選擧審査委員會
設置日로부터十四日以內에同委員會에訴請할수있음

第五十二條　選擧審査委員會는選擧가本法또는本法施行細則에違反되고選擧結果에異動이미칫
다고認定한境遇에限하여그選擧의無效를裁決함

選擧에關한爭訟에關하여는本章에規定한것外에民事訴訟에關한規定을準用함

第五十三條　左記의一에該當한者는五年以下의懲役또는拾萬圓以下의罰金에處함
但情狀에依하여懲役及罰金을併科할수있음

一、詐欺의方法으로選擧人名簿에登錄하거나　또는投票한者

二、投票를棄權의條件으로金錢、物品、饗應、其他財産上의利益을受授또는그受
授를約束하거나、地位或은榮譽上有利한條件을提供또는그提供을

第九章　罰　則

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三、暴行、脅迫、逮捕、監禁또는其他의方法으로投票또는立候補를못하게하거나
棄權을强要한者

四、本法第三十四條에依하여証言할때故意로虛僞의陳述을한洞、里長、班長또는其
他의証人

五、選擧를妨害할目的으로各級選擧委員會의委員또는其他公務員에게暴行또는脅
迫을加하거나投票函또는投票關係書類를奪取하거나破壞한者

六、投票所及其附近에서示威또는多數喧騷하여選擧進行또는投票의自由를妨害한
者

第五十三條 投票所에서正當한事由없이選擧人의投票에干涉한者

銃砲、刀劍、棍棒、其他兇器를携帶하고投票所에亂入한者

第五十四條 本章의罪를犯하여處刑된者는刑의執行終了後三年間그選擧權及被選擧
權을剝奪함

第五十五條 本章의罪에關한公訴時效는一年을經過하므로써完成함

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附　則

第五十六條　行政首班은本法施行에 関한必要한細則을制定할수있음

第五十七條　本法은公布日(一九四八年三月十日)부터施行함

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國會議員選舉法施行細則

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國會議員選擧法施行細則(案)

第一章 總綱

第一條 本細則은 國會議員選擧法(以下選擧法이라 하)第五十六條의 規定에 依하여 此를 調定함

第二條 選擧法第一條에서 國民이라 함은 左의 各號의 一에 該當하는 者를 指稱함

一 朝鮮에 戶籍을 가진 者

二 朝鮮人 [illegible]에서 出生한 者

三 朝鮮人 [illegible]에서 出生한 者로서 [illegible]國籍 [illegible]市民權이 없는 者

第三條 選擧法第二條各號의 一에 該當與 [illegible]第十五條의 規定에 依하여 選擧人登錄開始日現在로 함

第四條 選擧法第十條에서 議員選擧에 關한 費用이라 함은 左의 費用을 指稱함

一 各級選擧委員會의 事務費用及選擧[illegible]에 必要한 費用

二 第四十四條의 規定에 依한 郵便料

第二章 選擧에 關한 區域

第五條 選擧日公布後에 行政區域의 變更이 있어도 選擧에 關한 區域에는 變動이 없음

第六條 投票所 選擧委員會는 選擧人登錄開始日前에 投票區마다 各一箇 [illegible]所(投票所)을 設置하고 此를 揭示와 新聞紙上으로 公告하여야 함

登錄所(投票所)는 可能하면 學校、農會建物 [illegible]建物에 設置함

第七條 選擧區選擧委員會는 [illegible]選擧日五日前에 開票의 場所를 公告하여야 함

第三章 選擧人名簿

第八條 選擧法第十五條의 規定에 依한 登錄票는 附錄第一號樣式에 依하여 作成하되 署名(代署인 때에는 拇印) 捺印欄以外의 事項은 選擧人이 自書하지 않아도 [illegible]

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第四章　[illegible]

第十九條　[illegible]

第二十條　[illegible]
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第二十二條　[illegible]

第二十三條　[illegible]

第二十四條　[illegible]

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二千百四十二　[illegible]
二千百四十三　[illegible]
二千百四十四　[illegible]
二千百四十五　[illegible]
二千百四十六　[illegible]
二千百四十七　[illegible]
二千百四十八　[illegible]
二千百四十九　[illegible]
二千百五十　[illegible]
二千百五十一　[illegible]
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二千百五十四　[illegible]
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二千百五十六　[illegible]
二千百五十七　[illegible]
二千百五十八　[illegible]
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二千百六十　[illegible]
二千百六十一　[illegible]
二千百六十二　[illegible]
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二千百六十四　[illegible]
二千百六十五　[illegible]
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二千百六十七　[illegible]
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二千百七十　[illegible]
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二千百七十二　[illegible]
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二千百七十四　[illegible]
二千百七十五　[illegible]
二千百七十六　[illegible]
二千百七十七　[illegible]
二千百七十八　[illegible]
二千百七十九　[illegible]
二千百八十　[illegible]
二千百八十一　[illegible]
二千百八十二　[illegible]
二千百八十三　[illegible]
二千百八十四　[illegible]
二千百八十五　[illegible]
二千百八十六　[illegible]
二千百八十七　[illegible]
二千百八十八　[illegible]
二千百八十九　[illegible]
二千百九十　[illegible]
二千百九十一　[illegible]
二千百九十二　

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三 其他國會選擧委員會가 [illegible]

第三十二條 選擧區選擧委員會는 [illegible] 選擧區內에 [illegible]되는 新聞이 없는 境遇에는 選擧法第二十八條、第二十條、第三十五條及本細則第六條에 [illegible]한 事項을 [illegible]當該區域內에서 [illegible]

第三十三條 各[illegible]

第五章 議員候補者及選擧運動

第三十四條 議員候補者[illegible]

第三十五條 議員候補者[illegible]

署名、捺印（[illegible]）[illegible]

議員候補者를 [illegible]

第三十六條 議員候補者가 [illegible]

第三十七條 議員候補者[illegible]

議員候補者가 [illegible]

第三十八條 議員候補者가 [illegible]

第三十九條 議員候補者[illegible]

第四十條 選擧法第二十九條[illegible]

第六章 公共營造物의 使用

第四十一條 [illegible]

[illegible]

第四十二條 [illegible]

第四十三條 [illegible]

第四十四條 議員候補者는 選擧運動을 [illegible]

一 [illegible]

二 [illegible]

第四十五條 [illegible]

一 指定郵便局名

二 提出期日

三 郵便物의 [illegible]

四 議員候補者의 [illegible]

第四十六條 [illegible]

第七章 無料郵便

第四十四條 議員候補者는 選擧運動을 [illegible]

一 [illegible]

二 [illegible]

第四十五條 [illegible]

一 指定郵便局名

二 提出期日

三 郵便物의 [illegible]

四 議員候補者의 [illegible]

第四十六條 [illegible]

第八章 選擧方法及當選人

第四十七條 [illegible]

選擧法第二十[illegible]

所에 송부하여야 함

投票管理者는 投票函의 封鎖를 마친 때에 投票函의 口를 열고 投票人名簿에 의하여 投票人의 有無를 조사하여야 함

第五十五條 開票는 第五十四條의 規定에 의하여 投票函의 封鎖를 마친 후에 하여야 함

第五十六條 開票는 投票管理者의 面前에서 하여야 함

第五十七條 開票는 投票管理者가 投票函을 열고 投票를 점검하여 이를 開票立會人에게 交付하여 投票의 效力에 관한 決定을 받아 投票의 效力을 결정하여야 함

第五十八條 投票管理者는 開票立會人의 決定을 받은 投票에 대하여 左의 區分에 의하여 이를 開票立會人에게 交付하여야 함

一 候補者의 得票로 決定한 投票

二 候補者 아닌 사람의 得票로 決定한 投票

三 無效投票로 決定한 投票

四 投票人의 意思가 明白하지 아니한 投票

第五十九條 投票管理者는 開票立會人에게 前條의 規定에 의하여 投票를 交付한 때에는 候補者別 得票數를 開票立會人에게 告知하여야 함

第六十條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票를 候補者別로 나누어 이를 점검하여야 함

第六十一條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

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一 候補者別 得票數

二 候補者 아닌 사람의 得票로 決定한 投票의 數

三 無效投票의 數

四 投票人의 意思가 明白하지 아니한 投票의 數

第六十四條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

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第三百十六條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百十七條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百十八條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百十九條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十一條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十二條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十三條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十四條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十五條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十六條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十七條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十八條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票管理者에게 異議를 申立할 수 있음

第三百二十九條 開票立會人은 投票管理者로부터 交付받은 投票에 대하여 投票

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第六十六條 開票의 始終은 投票의 無效로 決定한 것을 除하고는 中斷하여서는 아니된다

第六十七條 選擧法第四十三條第一項의 他選擧區의 選擧事務에 關與하여서는 아니된다

第六十八條 選擧區選擧委員會는 開票事務에 關하여 必要한 書記를 置할 수 있다

五 開票經過의 概要
四 投票用紙發行數 投票總數 無效投票數 得票數
三 選擧人名簿에 依한 選擧人數
二 選擧區內 各投票所의 投票人數
一 開票場所

第六十九條 選擧長은 左의 事項을 記入한 開票錄을 作成하여야 한다

五 開票經過의 概要
四 投票用紙發行數 投票總數 無效投票數 得票數
三 選擧人名簿에 依한 選擧人數
二 選擧區內 各投票所의 投票人數
一 開票場所

第七十條 選擧法第四十三條의 規定에 依하여 投票函을 送致하는 때에는 選擧長은 選擧區選擧委員會로 하여금 投票函의 封印을 檢查하게 하여야 한다

第七十一條 選擧法第四十三條의 規定에 依하여 投票函을 送致하는 때에는 選擧長은 選擧區選擧委員會로 하여금 投票函의 封印을 檢查하게 하여야 한다

第七十二條 選擧法第五十三條의 選擧事務에 關하여 捜査에 着手하였을 때에는 檢察官 또는 司法警察官吏는 國會議員選擧委員會에 遲滯없이 通報하여야 한다

第七十三條 選擧法第五十三條의 選擧事務에 關하여는 所管法院裁判官의 令狀에 依하지 아니하면 檢察官 또는 司法警察官吏는 公訴提起前이라도 勾引, 勾留 留置 또는 逮捕를 하지 못한다 但公安에 緊急한 危害가 있을 때에는 例外로 한다

第七十四條 選擧法第五十三條의 選擧事犯中 當選者 及 其他의 關係者에 對한 第一審裁判權은 地方法院合議部의 專屬한다

第七十五條 選擧法第五十三條의 選擧事犯에 關한 判決이 確定된 때에는 該法院長은 遲滯없이 그 要旨를 本籍에 添附하여 行政官廳, 國會選擧委員會 及 選擧區選擧委員會에 通知하여야 한다

第九章 選擧爭訟

第七十二條 選擧法第五十三條의 選擧事犯에 關하여 捜査에 着手하였을 때에는 檢察官 또는 司法警察官吏는 國會議員選擧委員會에 遲滯없이 通報하여야 한다

第七十三條 選擧法第五十三條의 選擧事犯에 關하여는 所管法院裁判官의 令狀에 依하지 아니하면 檢察官 또는 司法警察官吏는 公訴提起前이라도 勾引, 勾留 留置 또는 逮捕를 하지 못한다 但公安에 緊急한 危害가 있을 때에는 例外로 한다

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附 則

第七十六條 本法은 一九四八年三月二十二日부터 施行한다

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四二八一年 三月二十五日

國會選擧委員會

京畿道選擧委員會委員選任의件

國會議員選擧法第十九條의 規定에 依하야 本委員会는 京畿道知事 及 仕 是 地方審理院長의 推薦을 받어 京畿道選擧委員會의 委員長、委員、候補委員長 及 候補委員을 左와 如히 選任함

記

京畿道選擧委員會

委員長 鄭存秀

候補委員長 玉璜南

委員 車載潤 梁奎鳳 朴在中 尹相贊

權寧壽 具百書 韓碩震 鞠採表

曹喜淳 尹武濬

候補委員 吳聖泳 金學培 姜信澤 安應亀

李容九 趙慶泰 申圭善 金極老

宋完玉 鄭文煥

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南朝鮮過渡政府法令第一七五號 一九四八年三月十七日公布

國會議員選舉法

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國會議員選擧法

第一章 總則

第一條 國民으로서 滿二十一歲에 達한者는 性別、財產、敎育、宗敎의 區別이 없이 國會議員의 選擧權이 있음

國民으로서 滿二十五歲에 達한者는 性別、財產、敎育、宗敎의 區別이 없이 國會議員의 被選擧權이 있음

年齡의 算定은 選擧日現在로 함

第二條 左의 一에 該當하는者는 選擧權이 없음

一、法院에서 禁治產宣告를 받은者

二、法院에서 心神耗弱으로 因하여 準禁治產宣告를 받은者

三、自由刑의 宣告를 받고 그 執行中에 있거나 또는 執行을 받지 않기로 確定되지 아니한者

四、日本政府로부터 爵을 받은者

五、日本帝國議會의 議員이 되었든者

第三條 左의 一에 該當하는者는 被選擧權이 없음

一、本法第二條에 依하여 選擧權이 없는者 但 同條第三號에 該當하는者中 政治犯은 除外함

二、一年以上의 自由刑의 宣告를 받었든者로서 그 執行을 終了하거나 執行을 받지 않기로 確定된 後三年을 經過하지 아니한者 但 政治犯은 除外함

三、日帝時代에 判任官以上의 警察官及憲兵、憲兵補 또는 高等警察의 職에 있든者及其密偵行爲를 한者

四、日帝時代에 中樞院의 副議長、顧問 또는 參議가 되었든者

五、日帝時代에 府、또는 道의 諮問或은 決議機關의 議員이 되었든者

六、日帝時代에 高等官으로서 三等級以上의 地位에 있든者 또는 勳七等以上을 받은者 但 技術官及敎育者는 除外함

第四條 官公吏는 在職中 國會議員을 兼할 수 없음 但 政務官은 例外임

第五條 地方自治團體의 議員은 國會議員을 兼할 수 없음

第六條 選擧人員 [illegible] 區域內에서는 被選擧權이 없음

第七條 國會議員 [illegible] 國會議員 [illegible] 國庫負擔으로 함

第二章 選擧區域及議員數

第八條 各選擧區는 一人의 國會議員을 選擧함

第九條 本法에서 [illegible] 이 [illegible]

一、人口十五萬 [illegible] 郡及서울市의 區

二、人口十五萬 [illegible] 郡及서울市의 區의 一部로서 本法第十條에 依하여 行政官廳이 選擧區로 [illegible]

三、行政區域인 島 [illegible] 名稱에 包含함)

第十條 人口十五萬 [illegible] 五萬 [illegible] 府、郡及서울市의 區는 比等한 人口의 二箇區域으로 分함

人口二十五萬 [illegible] 萬 [illegible] 府는 比等한 人口의 三箇區域으로 分함

人口三十五萬 [illegible] 萬 [illegible] 府는 比等한 人口의 四箇區域으로 分함

第十一條 本法第十條에 依하여 行政官廳이 定한 選擧區의 名稱境界及人口는 本法附表第一號에 [illegible]

第十二條 各選擧區는 投票區로 [illegible] 分함

各投票區는 人口 [illegible] 以下라야 하며 各各同一한 [illegible] 面 또는 洞의 一部이어야 함

投票區는 [illegible] 府、郡及서울市의 區) 의 長이 作成한 提案에 依하여 選擧區 [illegible]

投票區의 [illegible] 에 [illegible] 告하여야 함

第十三條 國會 [illegible] 選擧人員會를 援助、指示及監督함에 必要하다고 認定하는 [illegible] 選擧人員會의 設置를 命할 權限이 있음

第十四條 [illegible] 一九四六年八月二十五日人口調査에 根據하여 [illegible] 設置함

第三章 選擧人名簿

第十五條 選擧人 [illegible] 四十日부터 十日以內에 選擧區選擧委員會 [illegible] 員長이 [illegible] 에서 [illegible] 用紙에 自署하거나 文字를 解得하는 [illegible] 證人二人 [illegible] 行함

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第十八條　[illegible]

第十九條　[illegible]

第二十條　[illegible]

第二十一條　[illegible]

第二十二條　[illegible]

第二十三條　[illegible]

第二十四條　[illegible]

第二十五條　[illegible]

第二十六條　[illegible]

第二十七條　[illegible]

第二十八條　[illegible]

第二十九條　[illegible]

第三十條　[illegible]

第三十一條　[illegible]

第三十二條　[illegible]

第三十三條　[illegible]

第三十四條　[illegible]

第三十五條　[illegible]

第三十六條　[illegible]

第三十七條　[illegible]

第三十八條　[illegible]

第三十九條　[illegible]

第四十條　[illegible]

第四十一條　[illegible]

第四十二條　[illegible]

第四十三條　[illegible]

第四十四條　[illegible]

第四十五條　[illegible]

第四十六條　[illegible]

第四十七條　[illegible]

第四十八條　[illegible]

第四十九條　[illegible]

第五十條　[illegible]

第五十一條　[illegible]

第五十二條　[illegible]

第五十三條　[illegible]

第五十四條　[illegible]

第五十五條　[illegible]

第五十六條　[illegible]

第五十七條　[illegible]

第五十八條　[illegible]

第五十九條　[illegible]

第六十條　[illegible]

第六十一條　[illegible]

第六十二條　[illegible]

第六十三條　[illegible]

第六十四條　[illegible]

第六十五條　[illegible]

第六十六條　[illegible]

第六十七條　[illegible]

第六十八條　[illegible]

第六十九條　[illegible]

第七十條　[illegible]

第七十一條　[illegible]

第七十二條　[illegible]

第七十三條　[illegible]

第七十四條　[illegible]

第七十五條　[illegible]

第七十六條　[illegible]

第七十七條　[illegible]

第七十八條　[illegible]

第七十九條　[illegible]

第八十條　[illegible]

第八十一條　[illegible]

第八十二條　[illegible]

第八十三條　[illegible]

第八十四條　[illegible]

第八十五條　[illegible]

第八十六條　[illegible]

第八十七條　[illegible]

第八十八條　[illegible]

第八十九條　[illegible]

第九十條　[illegible]

第九十一條　[illegible]

第九十二條　[illegible]

第九十三條　[illegible]

第九十四條　[illegible]

第九十五條　[illegible]

第九十六條　[illegible]

第九十七條　[illegible]

第九十八條　[illegible]

第九十九條　[illegible]

第一百條　[illegible]

第一百一條　[illegible]

第一百二條　[illegible]

第一百三條　[illegible]

第一百四條　[illegible]

第一百五條　[illegible]

第一百六條　[illegible]

第一百七條　[illegible]

第一百八條　[illegible]

第一百九條　[illegible]

第一百十條　[illegible]

第一百十一條　[illegible]

第一百十二條　[illegible]

第一百十三條　[illegible]

第一百十四條　[illegible]

第一百十五條　[illegible]

第一百十六條　[illegible]

第一百十七條　[illegible]

第一百十八條　[illegible]

第一百十九條　[illegible]

第一百二十條　[illegible]

第一百二十一條　[illegible]

第一百二十二條　[illegible]

第一百二十三條　[illegible]

第一百二十四條　[illegible]

第一百二十五條　[illegible]

第一百二十六條　[illegible]

第一百二十七條　[illegible]

第一百二十八條　[illegible]

第一百二十九條　[illegible]

第一百三十條　[illegible]

第一百三十一條　[illegible]

第一百三十二條　[illegible]

第一百三十三條　[illegible]

第一百三十四條　[illegible]

第一百三十五條　[illegible]

第一百三十六條　[illegible]

第一百三十七條　[illegible]

第一百三十八條　[illegible]

第一百三十九條　[illegible]

第一百四十條　[illegible]

第一百四十一條　[illegible]

第一百四十二條　[illegible]

第一百四十三條　[illegible]

第一百四十四條　[illegible]

第一百四十五條　[illegible]

第一百四十六條　[illegible]

第一百四十七條　[illegible]

第一百四十八條　[illegible]

第一百四十九條　[illegible]

第一百五十條　[illegible]

第一百五十一條　[illegible]

第一百五十二條　[illegible]

第一百五十三條　[illegible]

第一百五十四條　[illegible]

第一百五十五條　[illegible]

第一百五十六條　[illegible]

第一百五十七條　[illegible]

第一百五十八條　[illegible]

第一百五十九條　[illegible]

第一百六十條　[illegible]

第一百六十一條　[illegible]

第一百六十二條　[illegible]

第一百六十三條　[illegible]

第一百六十四條　[illegible]

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第一百七十條　[illegible]

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第五百八十條　[illegible]

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第五百八十二條　[illegible]

第五百八十三條　[illegible]

第五百八十四條　[illegible]

第五百八十五條　[illegible]

第五百八十六條　[illegible]

第五百八十七條　[illegible]

第五百八十八條　[illegible]

第五百八十九條　[illegible]

第五百九十條　[illegible]

第五百九十一條　[illegible]

第五百九十二條　[illegible]

第五百九十三條　[illegible]

第五百九十四條　[illegible]

第五百九十五條　[illegible]

第五百九十六條　[illegible]

第五百九十七條　[illegible]

第五百九十八條　[illegible]

第五百九十九條　[illegible]

第六百條　[illegible]

第六百一條　[illegible]

第六百二條　[illegible]

第六百三條　[illegible]

第六百四條　[illegible]

第六百五條　[illegible]

第六百六條　[illegible]

第六百七條　[illegible]

第六百八條　[illegible]

第六百九條　[illegible]

第六百十條　[illegible]

第六百十一條　[illegible]

第六百十二條　[illegible]

第六百十三條　[illegible]

第六百十四條　[illegible]

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第六百二十二條　[illegible]

第六百二十三條　[illegible]

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第六百二十五條　[illegible]

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第六百二十九條　[illegible]

第六百三十條　[illegible]

第六百三十一條　[illegible]

第六百三十二條　[illegible]

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第九百九十五條　[illegible]

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第九百九十七條　[illegible]

第九百九十八條　[illegible]

第九百九十九條　[illegible]

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

第五章 議員候補者及選擧運動

第六章 選擧方法及當選人

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

附　則

第五十六條　本法施行の期日は、公布の日から起算して六箇月をこえない範囲内において、政令でこれを定める。

第五十七條　この法律施行の際現に在職する衆議院議員の任期は、第四十六條第一項の規定にかかわらず、昭和二十二年四月二十九日までとする。

第五十八條　この法律施行の際現に在職する参議院議員の任期は、第四十六條第二項の規定にかかわらず、昭和二十二年四月二十九日までとする。

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第六十三條　この法律施行の際現に在職する衆議院議員の任期は、第四十六條第一項の規定にかかわらず、昭和二十二年四月二十九日までとする。

第六十四條　この法律施行の際現に在職する参議院議員の任期は、第四十六條第二項の規定にかかわらず、昭和二十二年四月二十九日までとする。

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第百條　この法律施行の際現に在職する参議院議員の任期は、第四十六條第二項の規定にかかわらず、昭和二十二年四月二十九日までとする。

第七章　国会議員の任期及給与

第四十七條　国会の両議院は、全国民を代表する選挙された議員でこれを組織する。

第四十八條　何人も、同時に両議院の議員たることはできない。

第四十九條　両議院の議員は、法律の定めるところにより、国庫から相当額の歳費を受ける。

第五十條　両議院の議員は、法律の定める場合を除いては、国会の会期中逮捕されず、会期前に逮捕された議員は、その議院の要求があれば、会期中これを釈放しなければならない。

第五十一條　両議院の議員は、議院で行つた演説、討論又は表決について、院外で責任を問はれない。

第八章　両議院の関係

第五十二條　両議院の議員は、法律の定めるところにより、その選挙した議員又は参議院議員の選挙人その他一般国民が行う選挙の管理、投票の方法、投票人名簿の調製、選挙運動の制限、選挙に関する訴訟その他選挙に関する事項は、法律でこれを定める。

第五十三條　選挙区、投票の方法、投票人名簿の調製、選挙運動の制限、選挙に関する訴訟その他選挙に関する事項は、法律でこれを定める。

第五十四條　衆議院は、法律の定めるところにより、その選挙した議員又は参議院議員の選挙人その他一般国民が行う選挙の管理、投票の方法、投票人名簿の調製、選挙運動の制限、選挙に関する訴訟その他選挙に関する事項は、法律でこれを定める。

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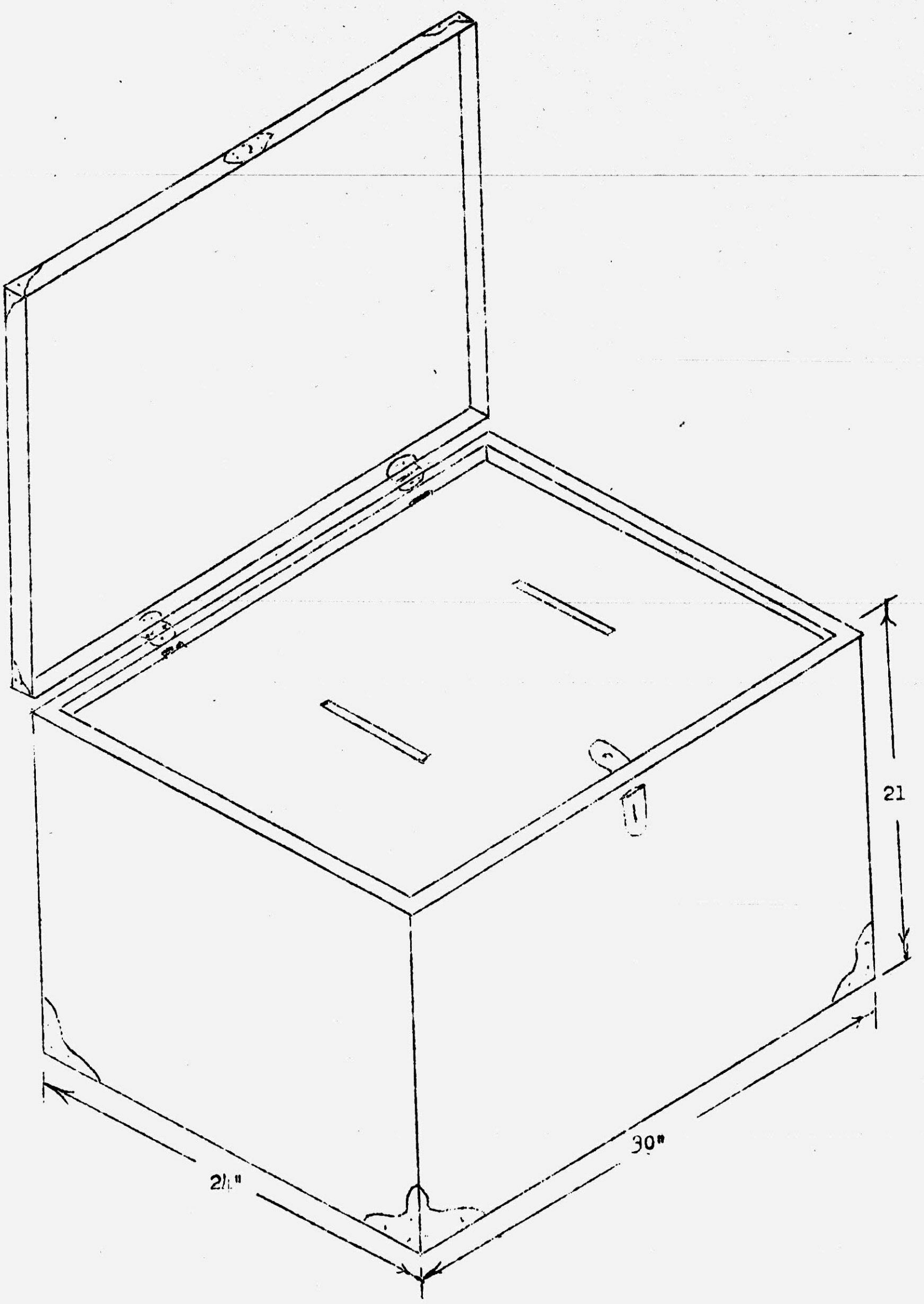
DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

BALLOT BOX



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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

APPENDIX I

Form of Voter's Registration Paper for the Election of Members of the National Assembly

Permanent Domicile:

Present Address:

Name of Householder and Relation between Householder and Registrant: Householder Relation

Occupation, Sex, Name: Occupation ___Male Name
___Female

Date of Birth:

Age: Full years

Period of Residence in the Electoral District

I register as indicated above

Date:

Name of Registrant:

Seal:

Qualification for Voting:

(Entries in this column shall be signed and sealed by the chairman of the election committee.)

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

REMARKS:

1) Each registrant shall be prepared to certify by his family register or temporary residence register as to his residence, present address, name, date of birth, and period of residence.

2) Age and period of residence shall be counted as of the date of election.

3) The name of the registrant shall be signed or thumbprinted. In case a registrant is illiterate a clerk may sign the name of the registrant in the presence of a witness, the registrant shall thumbprint the registration paper and both the clerk and the witness shall sign and seal it.

4) When there are reasons for the disqualification of a voter the chairman of the voting district shall state briefly the reasons for the disqualification and check them in the column "qualification for voting." The chairman shall seal entry in the column" qualification for voting."

5) Each registrant on paper shall indicate by a number the DONG in which the registrant resides.

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By NARS, Date

FORM OF BALLOT

1	11	111	1111	11111
Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate

APPENDIX III

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Form of Poll Register for the Election of Members of the National Assembly

No. 1	Permanent Domicile	Present Address	Relation between Householder and Voter	Date of Birth	Sex	Name	Remarks	Date of Registration

No. 1	Permanent Domicile	Present Address	Relation between Householder and Voter	Date of Birth	Sex	Name	Remarks	Date of Registration

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REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

CHAPTER I - GENERAL RULES

Section 1. These regulations have been formulated in accordance with Section 56 of the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean people (which shall be called "Election Law" hereinafter).

Section 2. A citizen in the meaning of Section 1, Election Law, is any person who meets any of the following requirements:

(1) Any person who is registered in a Korean HOJUK (family register);

(2) Any person born of Korean parents;

(3) Any person born of a Korean father and not possessing a foreign citizenship.

Section 3. The status of persons to whom any of the categories set forth in Section 2, Election Law, is applicable shall be determined as of the date of registration as provided in Section 15, Election Law.

Section 4. "Expenses incurred in the election of assembly members", as defined in Section 7, Election Law, means the following:

(1) Office expenses of election committees and other expenses necessary in the conduct of elections;

(2) Expenses covering postage as provided in Section 44.

CHAPTER II - ELECTION DISTRICTS

Section 5. After the official announcement of the date of election, any change in administrative districts shall have no effect on election districts.

Section 6. The election committees of each voting district shall establish a registration place (polling place) in each voting district and publicly announce them by posters and newspapers prior to the date of registration. Wherever possible, such registration places (polling places) shall be established in a

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Section 13. If anyone is denied the right to vote on the basis of the examination provided in the preceding section, he shall not be recorded in the poll register and shall be informed immediately of the reason in writing.

If the person affected objects to the decision, he may present an objection in accordance with Section 17, Election Law.

Section 14. An objection or request for review made in accordance with Section 17, Election Law, must state in writing the reasons for it, and wherever possible documentary evidence should be attached.

Request for review shall be presented through the election committee which decided on the objection. The latter shall forward without delay all pertinent documents to the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 15. When the objection or request for review is decided in favor of the objector, the committee shall without delay revise the poll register or shall direct its revision and shall announce such decision publicly. When the objection or request for review is decided against the objector, he must be notified without delay in writing.

The notification must be served either directly to the objector or to a person living with him.

Section 16. Poll registers shall be open for public inspection from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, including public holidays during the period of such inspection.

Section 17. A person who moved from the place where he has been registered shall return to vote to the polling place of the voting district where he is registered.

Section 18. If any documentary evidence concerning election is required of a public office, it must be prepared and presented without delay.

CHAPTER IV - ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 19. The names of the members of election committees of all levels shall be publicly announced.

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school, a building of the Korean Agricultural Association, etc.

Section 7. The election committees of the electoral districts shall publicly announce the place at which the ballot boxes shall be opened not later than five days prior to the date of election.

CHAPTER III - POLL REGISTER

Section 8. Registration papers prescribed in Section 15, Election Law, shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Appendix 1. Except for signature (or thumbprint if substituted for signature) the registration papers may be filled by people other than the voter.

The National Election Committee shall provide the election committees on all levels with copies of the Election Law and the Regulations. At the special request of a voter, each voting district election committee shall give an opportunity to such voter to check during office and voting hours, a copy of the Election Law and Election Regulations.

Section 9. When signing the registration paper, the voter shall exclusively use either Chinese or Korean characters or a mixture of both. If registration is accomplished by a thumbprint, this fact must be recorded on the registration paper in the column "Remark" and two witnesses have to sign this entry.

Section 10. A voter "Who has been in residence in a district", as defined in Section 16, Election Law, means a person who has his HOJUK in such district or who registered in KIRU-PU of such district and made his home there.

Section 11. Poll registers shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Appendix II.

Section 12. At the time at which the poll register is established the qualification of each registered voter shall be examined and decided on the basis of clear and definite evidence, wherever possible on the basis of official documents. Unless clear and definite evidence has been received that a registrant is ineligible to vote, he shall be recorded in the poll register.

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Section 13. If anyone is denied the right to vote on the basis of the examination provided in the preceding section, he shall not be recorded in the poll register and shall be informed immediately of the reason in writing.

If the person affected objects to the decision, he may present an objection in accordance with Section 17, Election Law.

Section 14. An objection or request for review made in accordance with Section 17, Election Law, must state in writing the reasons for it, and wherever possible documentary evidence should be attached.

Request for review shall be presented through the election committee which decided on the objection. The latter shall forward without delay all pertinent documents to the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 15. When the objection or request for review is decided in favor of the objector, the committee shall without delay revise the poll register or shall direct its revision and shall announce such decision publicly. When the objection or request for review is decided against the objector, he must be notified without delay in writing.

The notification must be served either directly to the objector or to a person living with him.

Section 16. Poll registers shall be open for public inspection from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, including public holidays during the period of such inspection.

Section 17. A person who moved from the place where he has been registered shall return to vote to the polling place of the voting district where he is registered.

Section 18. If any documentary evidence concerning election is required of a public office, it must be prepared and presented without delay.

CHAPTER IV - ELECTION COMMITTEES

Section 19. The names of the members of election committees of all levels shall be publicly announced.

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Section 20. Without prejudice to Section 6, the headquarters of election committees of all levels may be located at the office of the corresponding administrative agency unless otherwise determined by the election committee concerned.

If a special location is determined, the superior committee must be notified without delay and the change must be duly publicized.

Section 21. Election committees of all levels shall be summoned by the respective chairmen. When more than one third of the members requests a conference, the committee must be convened.

Section 22. The chairman of the election committees of all levels shall represent their respective committees and perform necessary administrative functions.

Section 23. The chairman or a member of an election committee of all levels shall not participate in the discussion of election matters which affect himself, his grandparents, parents, spouse, children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, nephews, nieces, paternal uncles and aunts and their respective spouses. He may, however, have a voice in such matters if permission is given by the committee.

Section 24. Membership of election committees of all levels is honorary with appropriate allowances and travel expenses only.

The provisions concerning allowances and travel expenses shall be issued by the National Election Committee with the approval of the Chief Executive.

Section 25. The provisions concerning number, pay and travel expenses of secretaries and clerks of election committees of all levels shall be determined by the National Election Committee with the approval of the Chief Executive.

Section 26. Secretaries and clerks of election committees of all levels shall be appointed and removed by the respective chairmen in accordance with the resolution of the election committee concerned. However, officials and employees of the corresponding

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administrative agency may be appointed to such positions while in their regular offices.

Section 27. The duties of the National Election Committee are as follows:

(1) To appoint the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members, and alternate members) of the provincial election committees and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties;

(2) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the election;

(3) To inspect in general the election;

(4) To prepare and distribute registration papers and poll registers and to supervise the printing of ballots and envelopes;

(5) To issue and enforce rules and regulations necessary to put the Election Law and this regulation into effect;

(6) To prepare and carry out a budget for the election;

(7) To take such additional steps as are necessary to carry out the Election Law and this regulation.

Section 28. The duties of DO (province) and Seoul City election committees are as follows:

(1) To review the appointment of the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members) of electoral districts concerned and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties.

(2) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the elections and to inspect the election.

(3) To prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the National Election Committee;

(4) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the elections within their jurisdiction.

Section 29. The duties of the election committees of the electoral districts are as follows:

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(1) To review the appointment of the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members) of the voting district election committees concerned and the election committees on the MYUN, EUP and DONG level, wherever established, and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties.

(2) To divide the electoral districts into voting districts;

(3) To decide on the request for review concerning registration in the poll register;

(4) To register candidates for representatives of the National Assembly;

(5) To open ballot boxes and to determine those elected and to prepare records of the election;

(6) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the election and to inspect the election;

(7) To prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the higher election committees;

(8) To issue public announcement and notices concerning the election;

(9) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the election within their jurisdiction.

Section 30. The duties of the election committees of voting districts are as follows:

(1) To administer all matters relating to the registration of voters and voting;

(2) To prepare the poll register and to decide on the objections to the poll register;

(3) To prepare ballot boxes and polling places and publicize their location;

(4) To prepare voting records and to safeguard ballot boxes and deliver them to the election committees of the electoral districts;

(5) To prepare and present various reports concerning the

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election to the higher election committees;

(6) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the election within their jurisdiction.

Section 31. The duties of the election committees on the MYUN, EUP and DONG level, when established by the National Election Committee, are as follows:

(1) To assist, instruct and supervise the subordinate voting district election committees;

(2) To prepare and present various reports concerning election to the higher election committees;

(3) To perform such additional functions as are assigned to them by the National Election Committee.

Section 32. When no newspaper is published in an electoral district, the electoral district election committee shall publish the items prescribed in Sections 28, 30,35, Election Law, in the newspaper or newspapers which, in its opinion, are most widely circulated in the district.

Section 33. Election committees of all levels may request all governmental agencies for necessary assistance in matters relating to the election.

CHAPTER V - CANDIDATES AND ELECTION CAMPAIGNING

Section 34. A person who registers as a candidate need not be a resident of that particular district nor have his BONJUK in that particular district.

Section 35. The application for registration of a candidate for the National Assembly shall be in writing and include the following: the name and signature of the candidate and those who recommend him (in case of a recommended registration, the consent of the candidate), their occupation, address, date of birth and party or organization affiliation, if any.

Those who recommend a candidate must have registered on the poll register in the electoral district concerned and must attach a certificate of registration of the election committee concerned.

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Section 36. A candidate who desires to withdraw his candidacy shall submit in person to the election committee of the electoral district where he is registered a written statement of his withdrawal and the reasons therefor.

Section 37. When a candidate registers or withdraws, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall immediately notify the head of the City of Seoul, PU, EUP or MYUN where such candidate resides.

When a candidate dies, the head of the city of Seoul, PU, EUP or MYUN where such candidate resides shall immediately inform the election committee of the electoral district where such person is registered as a candidate.

Section 38. When the election committee of the electoral district concerned learns of the withdrawal or death of a candidate, it shall immediately cancel his registration.

Section 39. After registration, each candidate shall without delay report in writing to the election committee of the electoral district concerned the location of his election office, and name, address, occupation, party or organization affiliation of a person who will represent him in all matters relating to the election.

Section 40. The term "public official" as used in Section 29, Election Law, shall not include members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

CHAPTER VI - USE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Section 41. Unless special circumstances make it impossible, public buildings such as public halls and similar buildings dedicated to public use shall be at the disposal of any candidate upon his application at the regular rental rate.

Such application shall be presented to the manager of the building through the election committee of the voting district where the building is located.

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Section 42. Unless schooling or other regular functions would be specially interfered with, the principal of every non-private school must permit the use of the school building as a place of public election addresses of candidates.

The application for the use of a school building shall be presented to the principal of the school through the election committee of the voting district where the school is located.

Section 43. Permission for the use of buildings prescribed in the preceding two sections shall be granted in accordance with the following standards:

(1) When in several applications the use of the building is desired for the same time of the same day, the application first received shall have priority; when such applications are received at the same time, use shall be awarded to the candidate who has used public buildings less frequently provided that the joint use of a building may be permitted;

(2) Not more than one permission for use of a public building shall be granted at each time.

CHAPTER VII - MAILS FREE OF CHARGE

Section 44. For the purpose of his election campaign, each candidate may mail free of charge one of the following types of mail to the registered voters of his electoral district, but not more than once:

(1) Letters of the same content in open or half-open envelopes, weighing not more than 10 grams;

(2) Private postcards.

Section 45. A candidate who wants to mail one of the types of mail mentioned in the preceding section shall apply to a post-office in the electoral district concerned with a certificate of the election committee of the electoral district giving the following information:

(1) The postoffice the candidate desires to use;

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(2) The date on which the mail will be delivered to the postoffice;

(3) Number and type of mail;

(4) Name and address of the candidate.

Section 46. Franked election mail must be marked "election" on the upper left hand corner.

CHAPTER VIII - ELECTION PROCEDURE AND SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Section 47. Ballots shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Arpendix III.

When the electoral district election committee determines the symbols before the name of each candidate in accordance with Section 33, Election Law, it shall assign one stroke to the candidate whose name has been placed first on the ballot, two strokes to the candidate whose name has been placed second on the ballot, etc.

Section 48. The election committee of each voting district shall keep the ballots under its seal until the voting begins.

Section 49. The ballot box shall be made in accordance with instructions set forth in Arpendix IV. Each ballot box must have double lids and be under lock and key.

Section 50. Each voting district shall establish one or several sign boards and allocate to each candidate running in the electoral district, adequate and equal space on each sign board. The National Election Committee shall publish detailed regulations concerning the size and material of the sign boards.

Each electoral district election committee and each voting district election committee shall print the word "sample" on handbills, posters, and other publications which reproduce the ballot for purposes of the information of the voter in accordance with Section 35, Election Law.

Section 51. On the day of the election no posters and sign boards for the purpose of campaigning will be permitted within 100 meters distance from the entrance of each polling place, nor shall any pamphlets or handbills be distributed within that distance.

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Section 52. The chairman of each voting district election committee shall during the whole time of voting post at least one member of the election committee at the entrance of the separate room (booth) in which the ballots are marked. Each voting district election committee is responsible that the place where the voter marks the ballot is so arranged that no election official and no voter or other person may observe the marking of the ballot. The place where the ballots are marked will be provided only with tables, chairs, and writing materials.

When a candidate fails to furnish the voting district election committee with photographs as prescribed in Section 35, two days prior to the election, Election Law, the voting district election committee shall display only the name and the symbol assigned to such candidate at the entrance of the polling place and in the balloting room. The photograph to be furnished by each candidate for display at the entrance of each polling place shall not exceed 12 x 16.5 cm., the photograph for display in the balloting room shall not exceed 4 x 6.5 cm.

The mark to be used by a voter to indicate the candidate of his choice shall be a cross, a circle, a stroke or similar symbol. Ballots filled by a voter with pictures or words are invalid.

Section 53. Time necessary for registration of voters and voting shall not be deemed to be absence from the usual duties of public officials and persons employed by others.

Section 54. Immediately before balloting commences, in the presence of more than half of the members of the committee and of voters who are present in the polling place, the chairman of the election committee of the voting district shall open the ballot box and show it to be empty and then lock the inner lid.

The chairman of each voting district election committee shall designate a merber of the committee to observe during the whole time of voting the ballot box, to see that each voter properly casts the envelope into the ballot box.

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Section 55. The notification of decision, provided for in Section 34, Election Law, means the notification made in accordance with Section 17, Election Law.

Section 56. More than half of the members of the election committee of the voting district shall be present at the polling place during the period of voting.

Section 57. Decisions concerning questions dealt with in Section 34, paragraph 2, Election Law, shall be noted in the voting record.

Section 58. When a voter who has received a ballot is ordered to leave the polling place in accordance with Section 39, paragraph 1, Election Law, he shall return the ballot to the chairmen of the voting district election committee and such fact shall be noted in the voting record.

Section 59. When the balloting is over, the chairman of the election committee of the voting district shall without delay lock the lids of the ballot box and place his seals on both in the presence of voters.

Section 60. After the balloting is over, the unused ballots shall be counted and forwarded in closed envelopes to the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 61. The election committee of the voting district shall prepare a voting record describing the procedure of the voting with signatures and seals of the chairman and the members of the committee who have been present at the polling place.

Section 62. The following shall be recorded in the voting record:

(1) Outline of the procedure of voting;

(2) Total number of voters recorded in the poll register;

(3) Number of the ballots distributed;

(4) Number of unused ballots.

Section 63. When the ballots are being counted, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall examine each ballot and have two persons engaged in the work of opening

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the ballots separately compute the ballots each candidate has received. Voters may observe the opening of the ballot boxes at a designated place.

Section 64. After the computation prescribed in the preceding section has been completed, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the votes each candidate has received in each voting district and thereafter he shall announce the total number of votes received by each candidate.

Section 65. When the validity of a ballot is in question, the decision shall be made by the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district with the concurrence of the majority of the members of such committee present.

Section 66. The invalidation of each vote shall be announced at such time as it is decided.

Section 67. The drawing of a lot as prescribed in Section 43, paragraph 1, Election Law, shall be recorded in detail in the election record.

Section 68. After the counting of the ballots has been completed, the election committee of the electoral district shall without delay prepare in three copies a record of the election, with the signatures and seals of the chairman and the members present of the election committee.

Section 69. The records of election shall contain the following:

(1) Outline of the procedure of the ballot box opening;

(2) Total number of voters recorded in the poll register;

(3) Total number of ballots distributed;

(4) Total number of ballots cast;

(5) Number of invalid ballots;

(6) Number of votes each candidate received;

(7) Determination of the candidate elected.

Section 70. In case actual voting is not necessary in accordance with Section 43 Election Law, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall immediately make announcement to this effect.

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Section 71. The candidate elected without actual voting in accordance with Section 43, Election Law, shall be determined by the election committee of the electoral district concerned at 9A.M. of the day of the election and such fact shall be announced publicly. When a second election takes place, the poll register prepared at the general election shall be used for such election.

CHAPTER IX - PROCEDURE IN CASE OF VIOLATION OF ELECTION PROVISIONS

Section 72. The police authorities and public prosecutors shall immediately report to the National Election Committee when they have started investigations concerning violations of Section 53, Election Law.

Section 73. Except in case of a clear and present danger to the public peace, no person shall be arrested, confined or otherwise detained prior to commencement of prosecution by the police or public prosecutor for violation of Section 53, Election Law, without a writ of a court; but even if a person is arrested in case of clear and present danger, a writ of a court must immediately be secured.

Section 74. Criminal cases against candidates and their accomplices for violation of Section 53, Election Law, shall be tried in the first instance before a collegiate court of the district court.

Section 75. When a judgment is rendered in accordance with Section 53, Election Law, the chief judge of the court concerned shall without delay forward a copy of such judgment to the Chief Executive, the National Election Committee, and the election committee of the electoral district concerned.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES

Section 76. These regulations shall be effective as of 22 March 1948.

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

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A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.29/
Add.1
31 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 2

ADDENDUM TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWENTY NINTH MEETING

Page 4, line 12

After the words "Paragraph 16" and before the words "Mr. Liu (China)" add the following paragraph:

"The Chairman read out the draft text of a proposed paragraph as follows:

16. Matters to be kept under observation

On the completion of its task the Sub-Committee recommends that the following matters be referred to the main Committee for further examination:

(a) The attitude of political parties and the Korean people as a whole towards the coming elections. For the information of the main Committee the present position in South Korea appears to be that two of the three main political groups of the right, namely those headed by Mr. Rhee Syngman and the Hankook Democratic Party of Mr. Kim Sung Soo favour the holding of elections. One rightist party, namely the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, together with the moderate political parties and organizations joined in the National Independence Federation of Mr. 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."

The statement made by Mr. Kimm Kiusic to the Sub-Committee on 9 January 1948 "that as far as certain parties and groups were concerned the elections were already arranged". Attention is also

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drawn to an interview with a village headman (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26).

(c) The proposal to hold a conference of Northern and Southern political leaders (Documents A/AC.19/SC.5 and A/AC.19/SC.5/Add.1)."

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A/AC.19/SC.4/5
6 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 16 OF THE ELECTION LAW

The following memorandum has been sent to the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission:

" 5 April 1948

Memorandum for: United States Liaison Officer to the Commission

From: Secretary, Main Committee,
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Subject: Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law

1. I refer to your memorandum of 25 March 1948 concerning the authentic interpretation of section 16 of the law for the elections. Your memorandum was referred to the Main Committee of the Commission at its first meeting on 3 April. After consideration of the issues raised in the memorandum, the Main Committee declared itself in full accord with the interpretation of section 16 as given in your memorandum and recommended that the Commission should formally adopt this decision.

2. The Main Committee agreed that you should be immediately advised of this decision of which oral advice has already been given."

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1 1 May Gen Weckerling

Military Governor

1. The National Election Committee brought up the matter of whether the voting district election committees are authorized to search voters for possession of concealed weapons.

2. The attached memorandum discusses fully the legal aspects of the matter. I agree with these opinions but I cannot fully discard my conviction that where reasonable belief exists that a person has weapons concealed, the local election authorities have certain rights and responsibilities, particularly in a situation where the police can only be called <u>after</u> rioting or the commission of a crime.

3. I believe that the local election authorities have:

a. The inherent right of self-defense, and
b. The responsibility of preserving order in balloting places.

4. I <u>do not</u> advocate that the local election officials be given wide powers of search of person. I do not think that even the Koreans want an election where every voter goes into a polling place with his hands raised over his head. While I believe that the National Election Committee may have exaggerated the importance of this matter, it is almost certain that both election officials and even voters will be killed on election day.

5. I recommend that no additional instructions be issued but that election officials be informed of their rights as set forth in par 3 above without specific orders as to <u>how</u> to insure these rights.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.

cc: CG, USAFIK
G-2, XXIV Corps

Incl

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MEMORANDUM

30 April 1948

1. The National Election Committee raises the question whether the voting district election committees are authorized to search voters for the possession of hidden weapons.

2. The Election Law vests the chairman of a voting district election committee with the authority "to restrain speech, discussion, electioneering, clamor" at the polling place and its vicinity. The chairman of the voting district election committee may expell from the polling place persons who disobey such restraining orders and may call the police to preserve the order of the polling place. In the latter case the police acts under the direction of the chairman of the voting district election committee. (Section 38 Election Law).

3. Since it is illegal for voters and representatives of candidates "to carry a weapon while on the premises of the polling place" (Section 37 Election Law) the question seems pertinent whether the authority of the chairman of the voting district election committee implies the power to enforce the ban on carrying weapons in the polling place by searching those persons who are under a suspicion of violating Section 37 Election Law.

4. The Penal Regulations of the Election Law refer only to persons who force entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, Cudgel, or any other weapon. Carrying of weapons in the polling place is not covered by the Penal Regulations of the Election Law. (Section 53 Election Law). Such action is, however, punishable under the general rules of Proclamation No. 2 and Ordinance No. 5. A person who carries a weapon without license is punishable by such penalty as the court may determine.

5. Section V Ordinance 176 of 20 March 1948 lays down the general rule that no prosecutor, judicial police or other constituted authority shall make search or seizure without a warrant issued by a court; this restriction on the power of search and seizure does, however, not apply "if there is reasonable ground to believe that an offense punishable by imprisonment for one year or a graver penalty has been or is being or is about to be committed" (Section IV of the same Ordinance).

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Since the maximum punishment for the unauthorized carrying of weapons is not limited, the law enforcing agencies are not bound by the general rule that the search of body of a suspected person requires the issuance of a court warrant.

6. This raises the question whether the voting district election committees is a "constituted authority" in the meaning of Section V Ordinance 176. In contrast to regular government agencies the voting district election committees perform only temporary duties. Their jurisdiction is clearly defined by law. The Election Law does not grant to the chairman of a voting district election committee an over-all authority to exercise the police power in the polling place.

7. Although the chairman of the voting district election committee is responsible for the preservation of law and order in the polling place, the Election Law does not entrust him with discretionary power to decide on the methods to be used in the enforcement of the law in the polling place. The chairman of the voting district election committee is bound by law to entrust the police with the enforcement of all those orders which aim at the preservation of peace and order in the polling place. Although authorized to direct the activities of the police in the polling place he can neither perform police functions proper himself nor give persons other than members of the regular police force authority to act on behalf of the police.

8. The preservation of law and order in the polling place requires compliance with all provisions of the Election Law and the general provisions of criminal law. Violation of the law concerning unauthorized possession of weapons constitutes a danger to the peace of the polling place which must be prohibited by the chairman of the voting district election committee. Whenever the chairman of a voting district election committee has "reasonable ground to believe" that a person entering the polling place is in the illegal possession of weapons he is bound by law to call the police to preserve the order of the polling place by searching the person under suspicion.

ERNST HAENKEL

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A/AC.19/58/Add.3
31 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ELECTION DATE

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

30 March 1948

Dear General Hodge:

I have duly submitted to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea the considerations outlined in your letter dated 29 March, concerning the suggested postponement until 24 May of the elections previously fixed for 9 May 1948.

Inasmuch as some of the considerations for the postponement involve retrospectively the responsibility of our Commission or of its Secretariat, you will find a clarifying statement annexed to this letter.

I am instructed to inform you that it is the wish of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that the elections should still be held on the date of 9 May 1948 as adopted in its Resolution of 12 March 1948.

Generally speaking, our Commission does not intend, at the present stage of the preparations for elections, to reconsider its previous recommendations, resolutions or decisions. The Commission, however, has decided to establish technical organs for purposes of observation, particularly the implementation of its recommendations. A Main Committee has been established in Seoul and authorized to receive, examine and discuss such considerations or requests as may be submitted to it with regard to the implementation of electoral procedures. The United States Military Authorities will therefore have the opportunity to present their views for the consideration of the Committee.

On the recommendations of this Main Committee, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will eventually take such new decisions as the existing circumstances warrant.

Yours very sincerely,

Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman,
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

the following sentence is included, which is omitted from the letter of General Hodge: "If you should see fit to shorten this period by about ten days, I could see no great objection to that procedure."

3. General Hodge stated on page 3, paragraph 5, that he "only reluctantly agreed" to the formula "not later than 10 May 1948" because of Mr. Menon's statement in the United States, "suggesting that elections be held during the first week in May". It should, in this connection, be pointed out that on 2 February, the Commission received a document from the United States Liaison Officer concerning the "Korean Spring Agricultural Calendar and its Bearing on the Election Date", of which the last paragraph runs as follows:

> "It is suggested from the viewpoint of agriculture that the first week in May is the very latest period during which the election should be held. A specified time earlier than that would be even better; the earlier the better."

It was, among other things, on that statement on which Mr. Menon's suggestion of the first week in May was made. Since the Agricultural Calendar was issued, on 2 February, there has never been any indication whatever that a change in this agricultural situation was possible. It is only in the letter from General Hodge, dated 29 March 1948, that for the first time facts are given with regard to more favourable conditions concerning farm labour.

4. Page 2 of the letter from General Hodge might create the impression that the Commission and the Secretariat are, to a certain extent, responsible for the request to postpone the election day by recommending changes in the election law, and it is stated "that the discussions of these changes between the United States Liaison Officer and the Legal Counsellor of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea took place as late as 18 March 1948 on the evening before Mr. Schreiber's departure from Korea".

5. It should be noted, firstly, that neither Mr. Schreiber, nor the Principal Secretary, nor any other officer of the Secretariat had any indication from the United States authorities, either before or after Mr. Schreiber's departure, that the discussion on the recommendations

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11. The Commission gave formal consideration to this matter on 10 and 11 March, and approved with only one important amendment, namely, a change in voting age from twenty to twenty-one years, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The recommendations of the Commission with respect to the election law were transmitted by the Chairman to the United States Liaison Officer on 12 March. Furthermore, the Commission believed this matter to be of such vital importance that it was taken up prior to consideration of the question of the implementation of the Interim Committee's Resolution of 26 February.

12. From the above facts, it is quite clear that the Commission, by accepting the formula "not later than 10 May 1948", based its action entirely on information given by the United States authorities themselves, and the Commission and the Secretariat, in arranging their time-table accordingly, can in no way be made responsible for bringing about the request for a postponement of the election day.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Establishment of Election Review Board.

1 4 June Gen Weckerling

CG, USAFIK

CG, USAMGIK

1. The Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People provides that the validity of the election in the various electoral districts may be reviewed:

a. by the Military Governor, acting in consultation with the National Election Committee, within a period of two weeks after the election (Section 44, Election Law); and

b. by the Election Review Board, acting on motion of a candidate defeated in the electoral district concerned (Section 50, Election Law).

2. The authority of the Military Governor to invalidate an election in accordance with Section 44, Election Law, came to an end on 25 May 1948; the exercise of the right of each defeated candidate to question the validity of the election of his opponent is dependent entirely on the establishment of the Election Review Board. A defeated candidate may raise the question of the validity of an election before the Election Review Board within 14 days after the Election Review Board has been established (Section 51, Election Law). There have been at least three cases brought to the attention of UNTCOK and the Military Governor which appear to merit further consideration by the Election Review Board.

3. Under the Election Law, the Election Review Board shall be composed of a chairman and four members. The chairman is designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; two members are appointed by the National Assembly; and two members are appointed by the Chief Executive from among the Justices of the Supreme Court. Until a Korean Government has been established the Military Governor is the Chief Executive in the meaning of Section 50, Election Law.

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By NARS, Date

4. According to Section 56, Election Law, the Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out the various provisions of the Election Law. Since all questions relating to the invalidation of the election form an integral part of the Election Law the Military Governor is authorized to provide for the establishment of the Election Review Board and to take all steps necessary to prepare the establishment of the Board.

5. It is therefore advisable that the Military Governor write letters:

a. to the chairman of the National Assembly asking the National Assembly to elect two persons who may serve as members of the Election Review Board;

b. to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court asking him to designate a chairman of the Election Review Board.

6. It may be assumed that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would appoint a justice of the Supreme Court as chairman of the Election Review Board. The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. One justice of the Supreme Court - Mr. Justice HO - served as chairman of the National Election Committee, and should not therefore be eligible to serve as a member of the Election Review Board. If the Chief Justice appoints one member of the Supreme Court as chairman of the Election Review Board, the Military Governor should appoint the two remaining Justices as members of the Election Review Board.

7. It is advisable that the Military Governor issue an Executive Order announcing the names of the chairman and the members of the Election Review Board, and the date of the establishment of the Election Review Board. In addition the Executive Order should contain the following provisions:

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

a. The meetings of the Election Review Board are open;

b. A defeated candidate may file a motion for review of the election in his electoral district by submitting to the Electoral Review Board (exact address) not later than (exact date) a written application stating:

(1) the name of the electoral district;

(2) his own name and the name of the elected candidate;

(3) a brief summary of the alleged violations of the Election Law and/or the Election Regulations;

c. The Election Review Board enacts its own rules and regulations.

8. The 14 days period, provided for in Section 51, Election Law is extremely short. It may be doubted whether defeated candidates in electoral districts outside Seoul will be able to submit the motion for review within the legal period, unless notified in advance of the establishment of the Election Review Board. It is, therefore, advisable that the Executive Order should set the date of the establishment of the Election Review Board a week or ten days after the promulgation of the Executive Order. Defeated candidates who submitted complaints either to UNTCOK or to the National Election Committee should be notified individually of the issuance of the Executive Order and provided with a copy of the Executive Order.

9. <u>Recommendations:</u>

It is recommended that

a. The appointment of an Election Review Board be approved;

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

#1

b. Letters be written to

(1) Chairman of the National Assembly requesting nomination of two members of the Assembly to serve as members of the Board and

(2) the Chief Justice asking him to designate a chairman of the Election Review Board.

(Drafts are attached as Inclosures Nos. 1 and 2)

c. The attached draft of Executive Order (Inclosure No. 3) be approved and issued at the proper time.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

3 Incls.
1. Draft of letter to Chairman of the National Assembly.
2. Draft of letter to Chief Justice.
3. Draft of Executive Order.

cc: Mr. Jacobs
G-2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D R A F T

My dear Mr. Chairman of the National Assembly:

In compliance with the recommendations of the National Election Committee I decided to invalidate the election in SU CHE JU Gun A and B (CHE JU DO) in accordance with Section 44 of the Election Law. After consultation with the National Election Committee I decided to take no action in several other cases in which the election result has been allegedly affected by irregularities, fraud or improper actions of election officials.

Several defeated candidates submitted complaints to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea stating that violations of the Election Law and the Election Regulations occurred in the electoral districts in which they ran as candidates. I forwarded the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea through the United States Liaison Officer that the complainants will have an opportunity to submit their complaints to the Election Review Board in accordance with Section 51 of the Election Law. In order to clarify the questions raised in these complaints it is necessary to constitute the Election Review Board without further delay.

The Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People provides for the establishment of an Election Review Board with jurisdiction to decide on questions relating to the validity of election. (Section 50). May I ask you to draw the attention of the National Assembly to the provision of the Election Law which authorizes the National Assembly to elect two members of the Election Review Board and to notify me of the names and address of the persons elected by the National Assembly.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. DEAN
Major General, U.S.A.
Military Governor

Inclosure No. 1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D R A F T

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

In compliance with the recommendations of the National Election Committee I decided to invalidate the election in PU CVE PI Gun A and B (CIE JI BO) in accordance with Section 44 of the Election Law. After consultation with the National Election Committee I decided to take no action in several other cases in which the election result has been allegedly affected by irregularities, fraud or improper actions of election officials.

Several defeated candidates submitted complaints to the United States Temporary Commission on Korea stating that violations of the Election Law and the Election Regulations occurred in the electoral districts in which they ran as candidates. The United States Temporary Commission on Korea transmitted these complaints to the United States Liaison Officer that the complainants will have an opportunity to submit their complaints to the Election Review Board in accordance with Section 50 of the Election Law. The Liaison Officer has informed me that in these complaints [illegible] constitute the Election Review Board without delay.

The Law for the [illegible] of the Election Review Board with [illegible] to decide on questions relative to the validity of election. (Section 50). The chairman of the Election Review Board shall be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. May I ask you to designate a person of your choice chairman of the Election Review Board and to notify me of the name and address of the person designated by you.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. DEAN
Major General, U.S.A.
Military Governor

Inclosure No. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

D R A F T

EXECUTIVE ORDER

Pursuant to Section 56, Ordinance 175 (Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People) of 18 March 1948, this Executive Order is promulgated in order to carry out the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People:

Section 1 The Election Review Board, prescribed in Chapter VIII, Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, is hereby established effective _____1948.

Section 2 The Election Review Board will be composed of the following persons:

..... Chairman, designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

..... Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Military Governor;

..... Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Military Governor;

..... Member, designated by the National Assembly;

..... Member, designated by the National Assembly.

Section 3 Membership of the Election Review Board is honorary with appropriate allowances and travel expenses only. Allowances and travel expenses are determined by the regulations issued by the National Election Committee in accordance with Section 25, Regulations for Implementing the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People of 22 March 1948.

Section 4 The Election Review Board is authorized to obtain through the appropriate agencies of the South Korean Interim Government the assistance of a clerical staff, necessary supplies, and funds for the discharge of its functions subject

Inclosure No. 3

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By NARS, Date

to the approval of the Military Governor and such regulations as he may prescribe.

Section 5 The Election Review Board enacts its own rules and regulations subject to Section 6 and 7 of this Executive Order.

Section 6 The meetings of the Election Review Board are open to the public.

Section 7 Any defeated candidate may file a motion for review of the validity of the election in the electoral district in which he was duly nominated as a candidate by submitting to the Election Review Board (Seoul, Capitol Building) not later than_____1948 a written application stating:

a. the name of the electoral district concerned;

b. his own name and address and the name of the elected candidate;

c. a brief summary of the alleged violations of the Election Law and/or the Election Regulations.

The application may contain the name and address of witnesses and other evidence tendered.

Section 8 This Executive Order shall be effective on the date appearing thereon.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Election Law

File

3 June 1948

To: Brigadier General John Weckerling
From: Ernst Fraenkel
Subject: Establishment of Election Review Boards.

1. The Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People provides that the validity of the election in the various electoral districts may be reviewed:

(1) by the Military Governor, acting in consultation with the National Election Committee, within a period of two weeks after the election (Section 44, Election Law);

(2) by the Election Review Boards, acting on motion of a candidate defeated in the electoral district concerned (Section 50, Election Law).

2. The authority of the Military Governor to invalidate an election in accordance with Section 44, Election Law, came to an end on 25 May 1948; the exercise of the right of a defeated candidate to question the validity of the election of his opponent is dependent on the establishment of the Election Review Boards. A defeated candidate may raise the question of the validity of an election before the Election Review Board within 14 days after the Election Review Boards have been established (Section 51, Election Law).

3. The Election Review Board is composed of a chairman and four members. The chairman is designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

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Subj: Establishment of Election Review Board. 3 June 48

two members are appointed by the National Assembly; two members are appointed by the Chief Executive from among the Justices of the Supreme Court. Until a Korean Government has been established the Military Governor is the Chief Executive in the meaning of Section 50, Election Law.

4. According to Section 56, Election Law, the Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out the various provisions of the election law. Since all questions relating to the invalidation of the election form an integral part of the election law the Military Governor is authorized to provide for the establishment of the Election Review Board and to take all steps necessary to prepare the establishment of the Board.

5. It is therefore requested that the Military Governor write letters:

(1) to the Chairman of the National Assembly asking the National Assembly to elect two persons who may serve as members of the Election Review Board;

(2) to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court asking him to designate a Chairman of the Election Review Board;

6. It is proposed that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate a Justice of the Supreme Court Chairman of the Election Review Board. The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. One Justice of the Supreme Court - Mr. Justice HO - serves as Chairman of the National Election Committee, and is therefore not

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Subj: Establishment of Election Review Board.

eligible to serve as a member of the Election Review Board. After the Chief Justice has appointed one member of the Supreme Court chairman of the Election Review Board, the Military Governor will appoint the two remaining Justices members of the Election Review Board.

7. It is suggested that the Military Governor issues an Executive Order announcing the names of the chairman and the members of the Election Review Board, and the date of the establishment of the Election Review Board. In addition the Executive Order shall contain the following provisions:

(1) that the meetings of the Election Review Board are open;

(2) that a defeated candidate may file a motion for review of the election in his electoral district by submitting to the Electoral Review Board (exact address) not later than (exact time) a written application stating:

a. the name of the electoral district;

b. its own name and the name of the elected candidate;

c. a brief summary of the alleged violations of the Election Law and/or the Election Regulations;

(3) that empowers the Election Review Board enacts its own rules and regulations.

8. The 14 days period, provided for in section 51, Election Law,

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Subj: Establishment of Election Review Board.

is extremely short. It may be doubted whether defeated candidates in electoral districts outside Seoul will be able to submit the motion for review within the legal period, unless notified in advance of the establishment of the Election Review Board. It is, therefore, suggested that the Executive Order shall set the date of the establishment of the Election Review Board two or three weeks after the promulgation of the Executive Order. Defeated candidates who submitted complaints either to UNTCOK or to the National Election Committee may be notified individually of the issuance of the Executive Order and provided with a copy of the Executive Order.

Ernst Frankel
ERNST FRANKEL

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Seoul, Korea
南朝鮮過渡政府

EXECUTIVE ORDER
行政命令第二三号
NUMBER 23

22 June 1948
一九四八年六月二十二日

ELECTION REVIEW BOARD ESTABLISHED
選挙審查委员会의設置

Pursuant to Section 56, Ordinance Number 175 (Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People), dated 17 March 1948, this Executive Order is promulgated in order to carry out the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People:
一九四八年三月十七日附法令第一七五號(國会議員選挙法)第五十六條에依하야 國会議员選挙法施行에関한 本令을 公布함。

SECTION I. The Election Review Board, prescribed in Chapter VIII, Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, is hereby established, effective 25 June 1948.
第一條 國会議员選挙法 第八章에 規定된 選挙審查委员会을 一九四八年 六月二十五日附로 設置함。

SECTION II. The Election Review Board will be composed of the following persons:
第二條 選挙審查委员会는 左의 五人으로 構成함。

KIM, Young Hoo 金用茂	Chairman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court 議長, 大法院長
KIM, Chan Yong 金燦泳	Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Military Governor 大法官 (軍政長官任命)
YANG, Dai-Kyung 梁大卿	Justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Military Governor 大法官 (軍政長官任命)
CHANG, Myun 張勉	Member, designated by the National Assembly 國会議員 (國会指名)
SUH, Soon Yung 徐淳永	Member, designated by the National Assembly 國会議員 (國会指名)

SECTION III. Membership of the Election Review Board is honorary, with appropriate allowances and travel expenses only. Allowances and travel expenses are determined by the Regulations issued by the National Election
第三條 選挙審查委员会委员之 無給으로 対하 手当과 旅費을 支拂함。手当及旅費는 一九四八年三月二十二日附 國会議员選挙法施行

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Justice KO, Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

My dear Justice KO:

The recent elections in South Korea demonstrated not only to me but I think to the rest of the world that the people of South Korea have an unusual ability for executive and administrative detail.

The work of the National Election Committee was outstanding, organizing as it did the entire election machinery in accordance with the election laws. I thank you and your colleagues on behalf of the Korean people for the splendid work that was done by your Committee. I know that this work was the result of much conscientious effort and long hours. I am sure that the people in South Korea are aware of your splendid devotion to the patriotic service which you have just performed.

I do not think that the results of your labors should go unrecorded and I would greatly appreciate it if you would have prepared a brief account of the work of the National Election Committee and the principal subordinate committees.

May I express to you and through you to your colleagues, my sincere congratulations upon the completion of a great forward step in the history of Korea which I hope will eventually lead to the establishment of a strong united country.

Sincerely,

J. R. DEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

Inclosure Nr. 1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK
(Registration of Candidates, Etc)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

T. 16

C A N D I D A T E S
10 April 1948

Provinces	Gun	Names
Chungchong Namdo	Chunan	Kim Min Sung
	"	Kim Myung Kook
	"	Lee Yong Kyu
	"	Hong Seung Pil
	"	Han Yang Soo
	Po Myung	Choi Myung Chai
	Tai Tuk	Song Kon Yong
Cholla Pukto	Chinju	Pai Sun Hi
	Ok Pu	Kang Yoo Chin
	Chin an	Chun Seung Kook
	"	Kim Syung Ki
	Ko chang A	Lim Sang Uk
	Kanju	Lee Suk Choo
	Kimche A	Cho Han Saik
	" B	Hong Sung Ho
Kyongsang Pukto	Kimchun A	Park Sun
	"	Kim In Sai
	Uisung A	Chung Soo Il
Kyongsang Namdo	Tungan B	Ku Ching
	" C	Park Chang Soo
	"	Kim Hwan Sun
	"	Choi Sung Soo
	Chang Myung	Cho Sung Hwan
	" "	Kim Ki Chan
	Tong Lai	Sin Sub Lin
	Kimhai A	Choi Kon Ho
	"	In Tong Chul
	Tong Yung A	Ho Ki Man
	Ja Tong	Oh Chai Un
	"	Kang Dal Soo
	Han Sang	Kim Myung Ho
	"	Kim Sung Chang
	Ku Chang	Shin Chang Sok
	Hyub Chun B	Kim Myung Soo
	"	Kim Ho Suk

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

13 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration of Candidates to 12 April.

I have been informed by the National Election Committee that candidates as listed in inclosure filed their candidacy for the period 31 March - 9 April and from 10 April - 12 April, both dates inclusive. Wherever possible, I have included information of the age, occupation and political affiliation of the candidates.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
List of Candidates

DECLASSIFIED
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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CANDIDATES 31 Mar -- 9 Apr.

Seoul, Chung Ku, Park Chung Keun 51, businessman, none
" Yun Chi Yung 51, Sec South Korea Democratic Council, Han min

Chongno, A, Park Yong Lai 4 , Doctor, Christian Alliance
" B, Chang Myun 50, Kila, none
Sudaimoon, Kim Do Yun 5 , Kila, Han min
" Chang, Lyang Ho 31, Businessman, Daidong Youth
" Ahn Dong Won 61, " Han min
" Lee Chi Seung 6 , " none
Dongdaimu B, Kim Ho Yun 48 " Dok chok National
Mapo Chi Sang Min 44 " "
" Lee Seung Keun 47 " none
" Kim Sang Don 48 farmer "

Inchon A Kwak Sang Hun 53, Branch head, Dong-a Daily, none
" Ryang Che Bahk 63, Kila Han min
" Yun Byung Duk 43
Inchon B Ha Sang Hun 56, industry, Han min
" Im Hong Chai 48, Pres. Daichung Daily, none
" Kim Suk Ki 50

Ik

Kyunggi, Kwangju, Shin Bong Hi 57, Kila Dok chok National
Pochun, Su Chung Hi
Yong In, Ryu Ki Soo 41, sericulturist, none
Yunbaik, Kim Kyung Bai

Chungchong Nam, Daiduk, Oh Hi Sung
" Song Eul Yong
Chungyang, Lee Chong Keun
Chonan, Lee Sang Don
Susan A Lee Chong Chul

10 Apr --12 Apr.

Seoul, Chung Ku, Suk I Kyung 36, doctor, Chosun Dem.
" Baik Lin Che51, " none
" Lee Book 36, editor I-book News none
Chongno A, Park Soon Chun (Mrs.) 51, businesswoman, Dok cho Women's
Sudaimoon, Helen Kim 50, Pres Ewa Girls Univ. none
" La Myung Kyun 51, Pres. Riding Club, Han hyub
Kyongsan, Nam Song Hak 46, printing Dok chok National
Oh yun Hwan 55, businessman, Han hyub

Kyunggi, Pochun, Lee Hi Chong 45, educationist,
Ryuju, Cho Yong Taik 58, farmer, Daihan Farmers All.
Boochon, Kim Chong Nam 40, commerce
Kimpo, Chung Choon 34, education none
Paju, A Yon Yong Deuk 33 Daidong Youth Head
B Cha Myun Hong 36, farmer Daidong Youth
" Park Chang Bin56, Commerce Dok Chok National

Chungchong Puk, Chongju, Hong Yun Ki
Kweisan, Kim Jung Kyu
Chechon, Yu Hong Yul
Chungchong Nam, Lonsan A, Kim Chun Soo
Cholla Puk, Ok-kon, Lee Yong Hwan
" Choo Hi Chul
Chinan, Kim Chun Hi
Chongeub A, La Yong Hyun
Kyungsang Puk, Kimchon A, Kim Chul An

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Kyungsang Puk, Kimchon B, Lee Byung Kwan
Kyungju A, Kim Chul
Kangwon, Chunsung, Lee Chong Soon 58, farmer Dok Chok National
Kang neung B, Choi Heun Kil 56, farmer "
Samchuk , Im Yong Soon " "

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CANDIDATES 3 Mar -- 9 Apr.

eoul, Chung Ku,	Park Chung Keun	51,	businessman,	none
"	Yun Chi Yung	51,	Sec South Korea Democretic Council,	Han min
Chongno, A,	Park Yong Lai	48,	Doctor,	Christian Alliance
" B,	Chang Myun	50,	Kila,	none
Sudaimoon,	Kim Do Yun	58,	Kila,	Han min
"	Chang Lyang Ho	31,	Businessman,	Daidong Youth
"	Ahn Dong Won	61,	"	Han min
"	Lee Chi Seung	68,	"	none
Dongdaimu B,	Kim Ho Yun	48	"	Dok chok National
Mapo	Chi Sang Min	44	"	"
"	Lee Seung Keun	47	"	none
"	Kim Sang Don	48	farmer	"
Inchon A	Kwak Sang Hun	53,	Branch head, Dong-a Daily,	none
"	Ryang Che Bahk	63,	Kila	Han min
"	Yun Byung Duk	43		
Inchon B	Ha Sang Hun	56,	industry,	Han min
"	Im Hong Chai	48,	Pres. Daichung Daily,	none
"	Kim Suk Ki	50		

Ik

Kyunggi, Kwangju,	Shin Seng Hi	57,	Kila	Dok chok National
Pochun,	Su Chung Hi			
Yong In,	Ryu Ki Soo	41,	sericulturist,	none
Yunbaik,	Kim Kyung Bai			

Chungchong Nam, Daiduk,	Oh Hi Sung	
"	Song Sul Yong	
Chungyang,	Lee Chong Keun	
Chonan,	Lee Sang Don	
Susan A	Lee Chong Chul	

10 Apr --12 Apr.

Seoul, Chung Ku,	Suk I Kyung	36,	doctor,	Chosun Dem.
"	Baik Lin Che	51,	"	none
"	Lee Book	36,	editor I-book News	none
Chongno A,	Park Soon Chun (Mrs.)	51,	businesswoman,	Dok cho Women's
Sudaimoon,	Helen Kim	50,	Pres Ewa Girls Univ.	none
"	La Myung Kyun	51,	Pres. Riding Club,	Han hyub
Ryongsan,	Nam Song Hak	46,	printing	Dok chok National
	Oh yun Hwan	55,	businessman,	Han hyub

Kyunggi, Pochun,	Lee Hi Chong	45,	educationist,	
Ryuju,	Cho Yong Taik	58,	farmer,	Daihan Farmers All.
Boochon,	Kim Chong Nam	40,	commerce	
Kimpo,	Chung Choon	34,	education	none
Paju, A	Yon Yong Deuk	33		Daidong Youth Head
B	Cha Myun Hong	36,	farmer	Daidong Youth
"	Park Chang Bin	56,	Commerce	Dok Chok National

Chungchong Puk, Chongju,	Hong Yun Ki	
Kweisan,	Kim Yung Kyu	
Chechon,	Yu Hong Yul	
Chungchong Nam, Tonsan A,	Kim Chun Soo	
Cholla Puk, Ok-koo,	Lee Yong Hwan	
"	Choo Hi Chul	
Chinan,	Kim Chun Hi	
Chongeub A,	La Yong Kyun	
Kyungsang Puk, Kimchon A,	Kim Chul An	

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Kyungsang Puk, Kimchon B, Lee Byung Kwan
Kyungju A, Kim Chul
Kangwon, Chunsung, Lee Chong Soon 58, farmer Dok Chok National
Kang neung B, Choi Heun Kil 56, farmer "
Samchuk , Im Yong Soon " "

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A/AC.19/SC.4/7
14 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES

MEMORANDUM FROM THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER
(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memorandum has been received from the United States Liaison Officer by the Principal Secretary. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

13 April 1948

"SUBJECT: Registration of Candidates to 12 April.

"I have been informed by the National Election Committee that candidates as listed in inclosure filed their candidacy for the period 31 March - 9 April and from 10 April - 12 April, both dates inclusive. Wherever possible, I have included information of the age, occupation and political affiliation of the candidates.

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

Incl
List of Candidates

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CANDIDATES - 31 March - 9 April

Province	Ku or Gun	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
Seoul	Chung Ku	Park Chung Keun	51	businessman	none
	" "	Yun Chi Yung	51	Secretary	So.Korea Dem. Council
	Chongno,A.	Park Yong Lai	48	doctor	Han min Christian Alliance
	" B.	Chang Hyun	50	Kila	none
	Sudaimoon	Kim Do Yun	55	Kila	Han min
	"	Chang Lyang Ho	31	businessman	Daidong Youth
	"	Ahn Dong Won	61	"	Han min
	"	Lee Chi Seung	68	"	none
	Dongdaimun B.	Kim Ho Yup	48	"	Dok chok Nat'l
	Mapo	Chi Sang Min	44	"	Dok Chok Nat'l
	"	Lee Seung Keun	47	"	none
	"	Kim Sang Don	48	farmer	none
Inchon A		Kwak Sang Hun	53	Branch head, Dong-a Daily	none
" "		Ryang Cho Bahk	63	Kila	Han min
" "		Yun Byung Duk	43		
Inchon B		Ha Sang Hun	56	Industry	Han min
" "		Im Hong Chai	48	Pres.Daichung Daily	none
" "		Kim Suk Ki	50		
Kyunggi	Kwangju	Shin Ik Hi	57	Kila	Dok chok Natl
	Pochun	Su Chung Hi			
	Yong In	Ryu Ki Soo	41	sericul-turist	none
	Yunpaik	Kim Kyung Bai			
Ch.Chon Nam	Daiduk	Oh Hi Sung			
	"	Song Eul Yong			
	Chungyang	Lee Chong Keun			
	Chonan	Lee Sang Don			
	Susan A	Lee Chong Chul			

10 April - 12 April

Seoul	Chung Ku	Suk I Kyung	36	doctor	Chosun Dom
	"	Baik Lin Cho	51	"	none
	"	Lee Boak	36	Editor I-book News	none
	Chongno A	Park Soon Chun (Mrs.)	51	business-woman	Dok cho Women's
	Sudaimoon	Helen Kim	50	Pres. Ewa Girls Univ.	none
	"	La Kyung Kyun	51	Pres.Riding Club	Han hyub
	Ryongsan	Nam Song Hak	46	Printing	Dok chok Nat'l
	"	Oh Ryun Hwan	55	businessman	Han hyub
Kyung i	Pochun	Lee Hi Chong	45	Educationist	
	Ryuju	Cho Yong Taik	58	farmer	Dailan Farmers Alliance
	Boochon	Kim Chong Nam	40	Commerce	
	Kimpo	Chung Choon	34	Education	none
	Paju A	Won Yong Deuk	33		Daidong Youth Head
	" B	Cha Hyun Hong	36	farmer	Daidong Youth
	" "	Park Chang Bin	56	Commerce	Dok chok Nat'l

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Province	Ku or Gun	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
Ch Chong Puk	Chongju	Hong Yun Ki			
	Kweisan	Kim Yung Kyu			
	Chechon	Yu Hong Yul			
Ch Chong Nam	Chongju	Hong Yun Ki			
	Kweisan	Kim Yung Kyu			
	Chechon	Yu Hong Yul			
Ch Chong Nam	Lonsan A	Kim Chun See			
Cholla Puk	Ok-kee	Lee Yong Hwan			
	" "	Choo Hi Chul			
	Chinan	Kim Chun Hi			
	Chonggeub A	La Yong Kyun			
Kyungsan Puk	Kimchon A	Kim Chul An			
	" B	Lee Byung Kwan			
	Kyungju A	Kim Chul			
Kangwon	Chunsung	Lee Chong Soon	58	farmer	Dok chok Nat'l
	Kangneung B	Choi Heun Kil	56	farmer	Dok chok Nat'l
	Samchuk	Im Yong Soon		farmer	Dok chok Nat'l

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

17 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETER J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: List of Candidates Reported as of 17 April.

I am enclosing list of candidates who have filed their candidacy applications for election as members of the Korean National Assembly during the coming election.

This information has been furnished me by the National Election Committee and is obviously incomplete. As soon as the complete list of candidates is furnished me by the National Election Committee, I shall make copies available to you at once.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Enc.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CANDIDATES - City of Seoul

Date	Ku or Gun	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
30 Mar-9Apr	Chung Ku	Park Chung Keun	51	businessman	none
	" "	Yun Chi Yung	51	Secretary	So.Korea Dem.Council Han min
	Chongno A	Park Yong Lai	48	doctor	Christian Alliance
	" B	Chang Myun	50	SKILA	none
	Sudaimoon	Kim do Yun	56	SKILA	Han min
	"	Chang Lyang Ho	31	businessman	Daidong Youth
	"	Ahn Dong Won	61	"	Han min
	"	Lee Chi Seung	68	"	none
	Dongdaiman B	Kim Mo Yup	48	"	Dok chok National
	Mapo	Chi Sang Min	44	"	Dok chok National
	"	Lee Sung Keun	47	"	none
	"	Kim Gang Don	48	farmer	none
10apr-12apr	Chung Ku	Suk I Kyung	36	doctor	Chosun Dem
	"	Bail Lin Cha	51	"	none
	"	Lee Book	36	Editor I-book News	none
	Chongno A	Park Soon Chun (Mrs)	51	businesswoman	Dok cho Women's
10 Apr	Sudaimoon	Helen Kim	50	Pres.Ewa Girls University	none
	"	Le Kyung Kyun	51	Pres.Riding Club	Han hyub
	Kyongsan	Ham Song Hak	46	Printing	Dok chok National
	"	Oh Kyun Hwan	56	Businessmen	Han hyub
12 Apr	Dongdaeman B (East Gate	Yi Yong-gun	53	Medical Doctor	
	Yongdungp'o	Cho Kwang-so	38	Chief,Inspection Genral Committee,General for Korean Labor League for Korean Independence	Labor League for Independence
13 Apr	Chung Ku	Baik Kyung Suk	44	business	Youth Group
	"	Han Suk Koon	49	"	none
	Kyongsan Ku	Song Chai Won	36	"	none
	"	Ko Byung Nam	54	"	Dokchok
	"	Moon Dai Goo	30	"	none

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[illegible] - Kyonggi Province

Date	Ku or Gun	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
30 Mar-9 Apr	Inchon A	Kwak Sang Hun	53	Branch Head Dong-a Daily	none
	"	Kyung Cho Sik	63	KNL	Han min
	"	Yun Kyung Suk	43		
	Inchon B	Ha Sang Yun	56	Industry	Han min
	"	Im Hong Chai	48	Pres. Daichung Daily	none
	"	Kim Suk Ki	50		
10 Apr	Puchon	Lee Ki Chong	45	Educationist	
	Yuju	Cho Yong Taik	58	Farmer	Daihan Farmers Alliance
	Icchon	Kim Chong Nam	40	Commerce	
	Kimpo	Chang Choon	34	Education	none
	"	Son Yong Seuk	33		Ilsong Youth Head
	"	Cho Kyun Hong	36	Farmer	Ilsong Youth
	"	Park Chong Bin	36	Commerce	Suk Chok National
15 Apr	Anseong City	Kim [illegible]	54	Ch-irman	Chinmin Party (Kim Ku's Party?)
	"	Yi Chong Gun	34	Member KNL	
	"	Yi [illegible]-duk	49	Ginseng farmer	none
	[illegible]nsek-gun, B	Kim Y-ho	43	Capitalist	none
	[illegible]ang'yon-gun	Yi [illegible]			
	[illegible]'ju-gun	Ko Kyu-ch'ang	49	Rice cleaning	[illegible]
	[illegible]ngjin-gun	[illegible]-ok	36	Mining Company	
	[illegible]'yon-t'aek-gun	Kim Chun-so	43	Farmer	[illegible]
	"	Ch'a [illegible]-heon	62	[illegible]	Hankuk Independence Party
	[illegible]'yong-gun	[illegible]			Hankuk [illegible] Party
	[illegible]'ju-gun	Yu [illegible]	43	Farmer	none
	[illegible]k-gun	[illegible] Ch'i-hyon	34	Rice cleaning	[illegible]
	"	[illegible]		Printing	Hankuk [illegible] Party; Chivalry Enhancement Corps
	"	Kee Sang-hun	46	Writer	Hankuk [illegible] Party
	"	Song Ch'ang-se	57	Farmer	none
	[illegible]'ju-gun	Chong [illegible]-hee	34	Member KNL	Korean National Youth [illegible]
	[illegible]ng'yong-gun	Yu [illegible]-yon		Member KNL	none
	"	Yu [illegible]-hee	44	Medical Doctor	[illegible]

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KWANGWON PROVINCE

Date	Eup or Gun	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
10 Apr	Chunsung	Lee Chong Soon	58	farmer	Dok Chok National
	Kang neung B	Choi Keun Kil	56	farmer	" " "
	Samchuk	Im Yong Soon		farmer	" " "
15 Apr	Kang neung B	Choi Byung Yong	39	farmer	Daidong Youth
	Pyungchang	Kwang Ho Kyun	38	farmer	National
	Ul chin	Chun Yung Chin			"
	Kyung wol	Chang Ki Yang	46		None
	Chung sun	Chung Yung Sik	38	doctor	Daidong Youth National
	Hoingsung	Cho Soo Chun	38	business	None
	Pyung chang	Choi Kung Kyu	51	farmer	None
	Choon chun	Choi Kyu Ok	48	doctor	Daidong Youth National
	Sam chuk	Kim Choong Yul		laborer	Daihan Lochong
	Ul chin	Chang Hong Koo			Korea Youth Alliance
	Hoing sung	Won Yong Kyun	57	farmer	National
	Wonju	Lee Wan Ho	44		National

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CANDIDATES - CHOONG CHONG NAMDO

Date	Ku or Gun	Name	Age	Occupation	Politicial Affiliation
30 Mar-9 Apr	Daiduk	Oh Hi Sung			
	"	Song Eul Yong			
	Chungyang	Lee Chong Keun			
	Chonan	Lee Sang Don			
	Susan A	Lee Chong Chul			
	Lonsen A	Kim Chun Soo			
10 April	Chuman	Kim Min Sung			
	"	Kim Myung Kook			
	"	Lee Yong Kyu			
	"	Hong Seung Kil			
	"	Han Yang Soo			
	Bo Myung	Choi Myung Chai			
	Dai Duk	Song Won Yong			
13 April	Ason Yi Ch	Yi Chong Yong			
	"	So Yong Gil			
	Soch'ong	Ku Hyung Ha			
	Taejon City	Chin Hyong Ha			
	Kongju A	Yom U. Ryang			
	"	Kim Myong Dong			
	Nonsen A	Kim Hyong Non			
	"	Yu Chin Hong			
	Taedok	Song Chi Pack			
15 April	Lonsen A	Yun Hyung Chun			
	" B	Kim Jun Sik			

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CANDIDATE - Cholla Namdo Province

Date	Ku or Gun	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
13 Apr	Mokp'o City	Chang Yong-no			
	Kangjin-gun	Kim Yun-sik			
	Haenam-gun B	Mi Yong-dong			
		Pak Ki-pae			
	Kohung-gun B	O Sok-ju			
	Posong-gun	Kim Song-sok			
	Yosu-gun B	CH'A Hwal-on			

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CANDIDATES CHOLLA PUKTO

Date	Gun or Ku	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
30 Mar-9 Apr	Ok-koo	Lee Yong Hwen			
	"	Choo Hi Chul			
	Chinan	Kim Chum Hi			
	Chongeub A	La Yong Kyun			
10 April	Chinju	Bai Eun Hi			
	Chin An	Chun Seung Kook			
	Ok-Ku	Kang Yoo Chin			
	Chin An	Kim Byung Ki			
	Kochang A	Lim Bang Uk			
	Wanju	Lee Suk Choo			
	Kimche A	Cho Han Bail			
	" B	Hong Sung Mo			
13 April	Imsil	Chin Chik Hyon			
	Chinan	O Ki Yol			
	Puan	Sin Yk Yong			
	Changau	Yu Wun Hong			
	"	Song Chu Ho			
	Chonju City	Yi Chŏol Sung			
15 April	Chunju	Lee Chul Seung			
	Chinan	Oh Ki Yung			
	"	Kim Chun Hi			
	Chang soo	Ryu Soon Chung			
	"	Song Keuk Ho			
	"	Kim Bong Doo			
	"	Oh Il Seung			
	Chung Up B&	Song Chik Sang			
	"	Kim Chong Mum			
	"	Kim Taek Sool			

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CANDIDATES - CHOONG CHUNG PUKTO

Date	Gun or Ku	Name	Age	Occupation	Political Affiliation
30 Mar-9 Apr	Chongju	Hong Yun Ki			
	Kweisan	Kim Yung Kyu			
	Chechon	Yu Hong Yul			

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CANDIDATES - KYONG SANG NAMDO

Date	Gun or Ku	Name	Age	Occupation	Polit. Affiliation
10 Apr 1948	Pusan B	Ku Ching			
	" C	Park Chang Soo			
	"	Kim Kwan Sun			
	"	Choi Yung Koo			
	Chang Nyung	Cho Yung Kwan			
	" "	Kim Hi Chan			
	Dong Lai	Kim Bub Lin			
	Kimhai A	Choi Won Ho			
	"	In Dong Chul			
	Tong Yung A	Mo Ki Man			
	Ha Dong	Oh Chai Un			
	"	Kang Dal Soo			
	Ham Yang	Kim Myung Do			
	"	Kim Yung Saing			
	Ku Chang	Shin Chang Mok			
	Hyub Chun B	Kim Myung Soo			
	"	Kim Ho Suk			

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By NARS, Date

CANDIDATES - KYONG SANG PUKTO

Date	Gun or Ku	Name	Age 0	Occupation	Polit.Affiliation
30 Mar-9 Apr	Kimchon A	Kim Chul An			
	" B	Lee Byung Kwan			
	Kyungju A	Kim Chul			
10 April	Kimchon A	Park Wan			
	"	Kim In Bai			
	Euisung A	Chung Soo Il			
13 April	Yech'on	Yi Hong Gyong			
	Kunwi	Kim Nam Su			
	Koryong	Kim Sang Dok			

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CANDIDATE - Cha-ju-do Province

Date	Ri or Gun	Name	Age	Connection	Political Affiliation
13 Apr	South Cha-ju-gun	O Yong-dan		Member SKILA	

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

19 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Registration of Candidates in Seoul.

I enclose herewith two copies of a list of the candidates for the National Legislature who have registered in the City of Seoul.

This list of candidates which totals 82 is divided into the registrations by the political subdivisions of the City of Seoul.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Enc.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

18 April 1948

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group
Subject: Candidates for National Representative in Seoul

1. Chung-Ku

Name	Age	Party
PAK Chong-kun	51	None
YUN Chi-yong	51	Hankuk Democratic Party
PAEK Nin-sbe	51	None
YI Pak	36	None (Anti-communist)
SOK Mi-kyong	36	Chosen Democratic Party
PAEK Hyong-sok	44	Young Mans Party
HAN Sok-hun	49	None
KIM Son	39	NARKI
HWANG Ae-dok	56	Womens Organization Union
YI Pong-ku	56	None
PAK Song	39	Taedong Youth Corps
KANG Yong-hi	55	None
YI Chung-kun	39	None

2. Chongno A

PAK Yong-nae	46	Hankuk Christian Union
PAK Sun-ch'on	51	NARKI Womens Patriotic Association
SO Sang-ch'on	46	Taechan Independence Youth Party
YI Yun-yong	59	Chosen Democratic Party
KIM Un-pae	38	None (Athlete)
O Sam-chu	58	None
CH'OE Chin	73	Democratic Freedom Independence Party
KIM Tae-sok	42	None

3. Chongno B

CHANG Myon	50	None
CH'OE Kyu-sol	42	NARKI
YANG Chae-kon	28	None
PAE Yong-kyun	41	NARKI
YI Myong-ho	56	Korean Patriotic Association of Commerce
KIM Yun-kun	40	Taedong Youth Corps
SONG Hon-kyong	43	None
CH'OE Seng-chang	44	Taechan Justice Corps
O Chong-pang	42	Korean Construction Youth Association

4. Tongdaemun A

YI Sung-man	74	NARKI

5. Tongdaemun B

CHON Ho-ryup	48	NARKI
YI Yong-chun	58	Hankuk Democratic Party
KU Ki-hoe	36	None
PAK Hon-t'ae	54	None
CHANG Yon-song	48	None
KIM Tong-kil	43	None
HWANG Hyon-suk	46	Korean Womens Nationalist Party
O Ch'an-kwon	39	Youth Federation
KIM Kyu-hwang	37	None

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By NARS, Date

6. Dongdong

YI Ch'ang-ch'on	61	Taedong Youth Corps
PAEK Nam-hun	64	Hankuk Democratic Party
YU Chong-nam	41	None
CH'OE Yong-sik	42	None

7. Sotaemun

AN Tong-won	61	Hankuk Democratic Party
CHANG Pyong-ho	31	Taedong Youth Corps
KIM To-yon	55	Hankuk Democratic Party
YI Chi-song	68	None
KIM Hallen	50	None
NA Myong-kyun	51	United Council for the Independence

8. Mapo

CHI Sang-don	44	NAHNKI
YI Sang-kun	47	None
KIM Sang-don	43	None
KIM Son	53	Korean Womens Nationalist Party
O Song-hwan	44	NAHNKI
YU Chin-san	45	NAHNKI
KANG Pyong-hak	34	Taedong Youth Corps
CH'OE Sun-t'aek	40	Taehan Justice Corps
KIM Sang-pae	47	None
HO Ch'an	56	None
CHOE Kyong-chin	58	None
O Chae-kyun	30	None
PAK Yong-yup	37	Chosen Democratic Party

9. Yongsan

O Yun-hwan	53	United Council for the Independence
NAM Hak-song	46	NAHNKI
KO Yong-nam	54	North-western Assn for Korean Independence
MIN Tae-u	30	None
KIM Yong-won	65	Hankuk Democratic Party
KIM Pu-sul	61	None
PAE Sung-ho	52	NAHNKI Patriotic Womens Association
KIM Song-ho	47	None
KIM Kyong-sang	52	NAHNKI
KIM In-ok	40	Taedong Youth Corps
O Chong-sik	44	None
KIM Tae-hyon	31	Taedong Youth Corps

10. Yongdungpo

CHO Kwang-sop	38	Taehan Labor Union
PAK Han-so	33	None
YUN Chae-uk	39	Taedong Youth Corps
YU Hong	50	NAHNKI
KIM Hak-su	50	None
CH'A Kwang-sok	52	None
KIM Ch'ang-i	59	None

KIM HON-Kyu

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A/AC.19/SC.4/7/Add.2
19 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES

The following memorandum has been received from the United States Liaison Officer by the Principal Secretary. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

19 April 1948

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK

"SUBJECT: Registration of Candidates in Seoul

"I enclose herewith a list of the candidates for the National Legislature who have registered in the City of Seoul.

"This list of candidates which totals 82 is divided into the registrations by the political subdivisions of the City of Seoul.

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

Enc.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group 18 April 1948
Subject: Candidates for National Representative in Seoul

1. Chung-Ku

Name	Age	Party
PAK Chong-kun	51	None
YUN Chi-yong	51	Hankook Democratic Party
PAEK Nin-che	51	None
YI Puk	36	None (Anti-communist)
SOK Ni-kyong	36	Chosen Democratic Party
PAEK Hyong-sok	44	Young Mens Party
HAM Sok-hun	49	None
KIM Son	39	NARRKI
HWANG Ae-dok	56	Womens Organization Union
YI Pong-ku	[illegible]	None
PAK Song	[illegible]	Taedong Youth Corps
KANG Yong-hi	55	None
YI Chung-kun	39	None

2. Chongno A

PAK Yong-nae	46	Hankook Christian Union
PAK Sun-ch'on	51	NARRKI Womens Patriotic Association
SO Sang-ch'on	46	Taechan Independence Youth Party
YI Yun-[illegible]	59	Chosen Democratic Party
KIM Un-[illegible]	38	None (Athlete)
O Sam-c[illegible]	58	None
CH'OE Chin	73	Democratic Freedom Independence Party
KIM Tae-sok	42	None

3. Chongno B

CHANG Myon	50	None
CH'OE Kyu-sol	42	NARRKI
YANG Chae-kon	28	None
PAE Yong-kyun	41	NARRKI
YI Myong-ho	56	Korean Patriotic Association of Commerce
KIM Yun-kun	40	Taedong Youth Corps
SONG Hon-kyong	43	None
CH'OE Seng-chang	44	Taechan Justice Corps
O Chong-pang	42	Korean Construction Youth Association

4. Tongdaemun A

YI Sung-man	74	NARRKI

5. Tongdaemun B

CHON Ho-ryup	48	NARRKI
YI Yong-chun	58	Hankook Democratic Party
KU Ki-hoe	36	None
PAK Yon-t'ae	54	None
CH[illegible]G Yon-song	48	None
KIM Tong-kil	43	None
HWANG Hyon-suk	46	Korean Womens Nationalist Party
O Ch'an-kwon	39	Youth Federation
KIM Kyu-[illegible]ang	37	None

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Name	Age	Party
		6. Songdong
YI Ch'ong-ch'on	61	Taedong Youth Corps
PAEK Nam-hun	64	Hankook Democratic Party
YU Chong-nam	41	None
CH'OE Yong-sik	42	None
		7. Sotaemun
AN Tong-won	61	Hankook Democratic Party
CHANG Ryand-he	31	Taedong Youth Corps
KIM To-yon	55	Hankook Democratic Party
YI Chi-song	68	None
KIM Helen	50	None
NA Myong-kyun	51	United Council for the Independence
		8. Mapo
CHI Sang-don	[illegible]	NARRKI
YI Song-kun	47	None
KIM Sang-don	48	None
KIM Son	53	Korean Womens Nationalist Party
O Song-hwan	44	NARRKI
YU Chin-sen	45	NARRKI
KA[illegible] Pyong-hak	34	Taedong Youth Corps
CH'OE Sun-t'aek	40	Taehan Justice Corps
SIM Sang-pung	47	None
HO Ch'an	56	None
CHON My[illegible]-chin	58	None
O Chae-[illegible]n	30	None
PAEK Yo[illegible]-yup	57	Chosen Democratic Party
		9. Yongsan
O Yun-hwan	53	United Council for the Independence
NAM Hak-song	46	NARRKI
KO Pyong-nam	54	North-western Association for Korean Independence
HUN Tae-u	30	None
KIM Tong-won	65	Hankook Democratic Party
HUN Mu-sul	61	None
PAK Sung-ho	52	NARRKI Patriotic Womens Association
KIM Song-ho	47	None
SIN Hyong-sang	52	NARRKI
KIM Hu-ok	40	Taedong Youth Corps
O Chong-sik	44	None
KIM Tae-hyon	31	Taedong Youth Corps
		10. Yongdungpo
CHO Kwang-sop	38	Taehan Labour Union
PAK Han-so	[illegible]	None
YUN Chae-uk	[illegible]9	Taedong Youth Corps
YU Hong	50	NARRKI
KIM Hak-su	50	None
CH'A Kwang-sok	52	None
PAK Ch'ang-i	59	None

KIM HON-Kyu

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

23 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETER J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
WHITCOK

SUBJECT: Official Registration and Registration of Candidates Statistics.

The National Election Committee has informed me that the official results of the registration as well as the official list of candidates are in preparation and will be furnished to me within the next three or four days.

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

26 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: [illegible]
Executive Secretary
[illegible]

SUBJECT: Unopposed Candidates.

[illegible] attached [illegible] showing the provinces and electoral districts in which there are unopposed candidates who have been accepted to be by the National Election Com-[illegible].

[illegible] the eleven unopposed candidates in all of South [illegible].

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

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PROVINCE	ELECTORAL DISTRICT	NAME OF CANDIDATE
Kyunggi	Kwangju	Shin Ik Hi
	Kapyung	Hong Ik Pyo
Cholla Pukto	Chung Eup A	La Yong Kyun
Cholla Namdo	Kwangju	Chung Kwang Ho
	Yungam	Kim Choon Yun
	Yungkwang	Cho Yung Kyu
Kyongsang Pukto	Yungyang	Cho Heun Yung
	Yungduk	Oh Taik Yul
	Yungchun A	Chung Do Yung
	Yungchun B	Lee Bum Kyo
	Kimchun B	Lee Byung Kwan

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Province	Electoral District	Name of Candidates
Kyunggi	Kwanggu	Shin Ik Hi
	Kapyung	Hong Ik Pyo
Cholla Puk	Chung Eup A	La Yong Kyun
Cholla Nam	Kwangju	Chung Kwang Ho
	Yungam	Kim Choon Yun
	Yungkwang	Cho Yung Kyu
Kyongsang Puk	Yungyang	Cho Heun Yung
	Yungduk	Oh Taik Yu
	Yungchun A	Chung Do Yung
	" B	Lee Bum Kyo
	Kimchun B	Lee Byung Kwan

(會員委舉選央中)

~~Total 935~~

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

27 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Official Registration Statistics.

I am attaching the official statistics of the registration of voters and candidates transmitted to me by the National Election Committee.

These statistics show: (See Note)

Estimated Population - 19,369,270

Eligible - 9,216,851

Registered - 7,834,095
or
95.9% of the total registered

Note: Basis of the above figures is the 1946 official census, the last held in Korea.

These statistics also show that there are 13,407 voting districts included in the 200 electoral districts, and that a total of 935 candidates are now registered for the election. This is a reduction of 3 candidates from the previous total of 938 which the National Election Committee tells me is due to resignation of candidates. In one case, Mr. PAK, Jai Hong was found ineligible by the National Election Committee. I have forwarded to you a separate report in this case.

It will be noted that of the total of 938 candidates originally registered, 19 are women.

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The 938 candidates represent 12 principal political organizations of which the Independence Rapid Realization Party (Dr. RHEE) has 239 candidates, The Hankook Democratic Party 91, and the Dai Dong Youth Group 89. However, 413 candidates are listed as having no party affiliation.

I have asked the National Election Committee to give me a breakdown of the 413 candidates with no stated party affiliation. The Committee tells me that there will be considerable difficulty in getting precise information but that they are making every effort to do so. The provincial election committees have been called upon for this data and I should be able to forward you this report within the next three or four days.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl
Official Registration
Statistics.

MEMORANDUM TO GEN HODGE
GEN DEAN

A check of the statistics above indicate that the Korean National Election Committee has consistently based its high percentage of registration on the 1946 official census which was the last held in Korea. Actually the estimate of population of South Korea as of 1 April 1948 is 20,197,520 of which it is estimated that 9,951,318 are 21 years of age and above. If the estimated figures as of 1 April 1948 were to be used, it would lower the total registration to a fraction of a point below 80%.

I believe it is inadvisable at the present time to inform UNTCOK of this basis. However, I have taken this matter up with the National Election Committee to point out to them informally that it would be advisable if they were to encourage in all of their publicity releases the fact that the percentage of those registered is based on 1946 official census figures. J.W.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

10 April 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Voting Population.

Mr. Prostov submitted the following figures for the information of this agency:

Estimated population of South Korea as per 1 April 1948:

20,197,520

Precentage of population above the age of 21:

49.27%

Estimated population of South Korea above the age of 21 as per 1 April 1948:

9,951,318

The latter figure should be used for the determination of the percentage of persons eligible to vote who made use of the right to register for the coming election.

Ernst Fraenkel

ERNST FRAENKEL

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen. Wedemeyer

Here is the figure of Kyaung
Sang Mauk Do which has
not been attached to the
Coal Report. This will
make a complete figure
section of the Coal Report

Yours Sincerely
D. E. C.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

City & Province	No/Pop	No/Ev	No/Reg	%	No/VD	No/ED	No/CD
Seoul City	1.141,766	617,769	568,291	92	737	10	81
Kyunggi Do	2.486,369	1.116,061	1,084,467	97.1	1,661	29	168
Choong Chung Puk Do	1.112,894	485,632	461,399	98	788	12	54
Choong Chung Nam Do	1.909,405	818,457	794,392	97	1,542	19	122
Cholla Puk Do	2.016,428	823,166	801,894	97.3	1,519	22	99
Cholla Nam Do	2.944,842	1.186,181	1.106,136	93	1,874	29	92
Kyung San Puk Do	3.178,760	1.267,868	1.228,097	96.8	2,453	33	126
Kyung Sang Nam Do	3.185,832	1.313,366	1.286,667	97.9	1,813	31	147
Kang Won Do	1.116,836	477,807	467,545	97.8	799	12	43
Che Ju Do	276,148	127,751	86,617	66.9	221	3	13
Total	19.369,270	8.216,861	7,884,095	98.8	113,407	200	935

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Parties	No. of Candidates
Independent Rapid Realization Party	239
Hankook Democratic Party	91
Hankook Indppendent Party	7
Women's National Party	2
Tai Dong Youth Group	89
Minzuk Youth Group	21
Tai Han Labour League	22
None Party	413
Christian Organization	10
Buhdist Organization	5
Confusions Organization	4
Chungyou Youth Group	1
Others	34
Total	938

None

Women Candidates	19
Women's National Party	2
Y. W. C. A.	1
National Independence Rapid Realization Woman's Association	13
None Party	3

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Seoul City

No. of Population.....1.141,766
No. of Eligible Voters 617,769
No. of Actual Registration..... 568,291
No. of Voting Districts 737
No. of Electoral Districts 10
No. of Candidates 81

	No/ CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/ EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Choong Koo	13	106	141,563	79,181	75,249	49,378	34,871	95
Chong-no Koo A	8	69	101,441	48,336	42,718	21,439	21,279	90
Chong-no Koo B	9	64	97,587	50,985	45,804	22,660	23,144	90
Suh Dai Mun Koo	6	80	131,509	69,711	61,880	31,598	30,282	89
Dong Dai Mun Koo A	2	49	86,962	46,452	42,021	21,490	20,531	90
Dong Dai Mun Koo B	9	54	91,120	49,812	46,500	23,478	23,022	93
Sung Dong Koo	4	75	117,287	65,901	62,157	32,236	29,921	94
Ma Po Koo	12	81	130,334	69,987	63,695	32,638	31,057	91
Yong San Koo	11	82	125,291	74,154	69,534	37,082	32,452	94
Yung Deung Po Koo	7	77	118,682	63,250	58,783	30,397	28,386	93

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Kyunggi Do

No. of Population 2,486,369
No. of Eligible Voters 1.116,061 40.3%
No. of Actual Registration 1.084,467 97.1%
No. of Voting Districts 1,664
No. of Electoral Districts 29
No. of Candidates 158

	No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
In Chon City A	7	89	129,819	56,702	51,845	27,059	24,786	91.4
In Chon City B	5	93	123,841	54,534	51,580	26,739	24,841	94.5
Kae Sung City	4	59	97,310	40,975	39,282	17,828	21,454	95.8
Koh Yang Gun A	9	40	76,516	30,506	29,540	15,082	14,458	96.8
Koh Yang Gun B	8	48	85,466	35,977	35,547	18,149	17,398	98.8
Kwang Ju Gun	1	63	111,027	43,643	42,100	22,174	19,928	96.4
Yang Ju Gun A	6	44	82,312	31,803	30,886	16,105	14,781	97.1
Yang Ju Gun B	7	42	80,281	31,727	31,133	16,434	14,699	98.1
Po Chun Gun	6	39	66,583	27,901	27,428	14,326	13,102	98.3
Kah Pyung Gun	1	34	69,626	27,152	26,653	14,381	12,272	98.1
Yang Pyung Gun	10	45	91,153	36,710	35,207	18,562	16,645	95.9
Yeu Ju Gun	2	49	92,824	35,273	35,049	18,222	16,827	99.3
Ri Chun Gun	6	55	94,654	34,650	33,612	17,343	16,269	97.0
Yong In Gun	3	60	97,303	39,614	39,137	19,991	19,146	98.7
An Sung Gun	4	61	110,628	41,385	41,140	21,293	19,847	99.4
Pyung Taek Gun	5	54	110.969	39,673	38,671	20,11[illegible]	18,555	97.4
Soo Won Gun A	4	76	116,492	48,170	46,181	23,344	22,837	95.8
Soo Won Gun B	3	72	106,691	41,861	40,837	20,977	19,860	97.5
Si Heung Gun	4	49	86,241	36,802	35,971	18,956	17,015	97.7
Bóó Chun Gun	7	70	92,541	36,631	35,048	17,960	17,088	95.6
Kim Po Gun	5	42	76,799	32,769	32,283	16,549	15,734	98.5
Kang Wha Gun	8	79	111,456	44,404	43,427	21,533	21,894	97.7
Pa Ju Gun	5	56	95,723	39,951	38,435	19,663	18,772	96.2
Chang Dan Gun	13	24	42,988	17,700	17,457	8,885	8,572	98.6
Kae Poong Gun	4	58	87,541	35,636	34,583	17,336	17,247	97.0
Yun Back Gun A	2	72	127,951	54,231	53,523	26,577	26,946	98.6
Yun Back Gun B	7	81	125,537	49,837	48,789	24,641	24,148	97.8
Ong Jin Gun A	5	51	[illegible]	34,702	34,291	17,218	17,073	98.8
Ong Jin Gun B	6	56	87,858	35,142	34,832	17,578	17,254	99.1

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Kyunggi Do

No. of Population 2,486,369
No. of Eligible Voters 1.116,061 40.3%
No. of Actual Registration 1.084,467 97.1%
No. of Voting Districts 1,664
No. of Electoral Districts 29
No. of Candidates 159

	No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
In Chon City A	7	89	129,819	56,702	51,845	27,059	24,786	91.4
In Chon City B	5	93	123,841	54,534	51,580	26,739	24,841	94.5
Kae Sung City	4	59	97,310	40,975	39,282	17,828	21,454	95.8
Koh Yang Gun A	9	40	76,516	30,606	29,540	15,082	14,458	96.8
Koh Yang Gun B	8	48	85,466	35,977	35,547	18,149	17,398	98.8
Kwang Ju Gun	1	63	111,027	43,643	42,100	22,174	19,928	96.4
Yang Ju Gun A	6	44	82,312	31,803	30,886	16,105	14,781	97.1
Yang Ju Gun B	7	42	80,281	31,727	31,133	16,434	14,699	98.1
Po Chun Gun	6	39	66,583	27,901	27,428	14,326	13,102	98.3
Kah Pyung Gun	1	34	69,626	27,152	26,653	14,381	12,272	98.1
Yang Pyung Gun	10	45	91,153	36,710	35,207	18,562	16,645	95.9
Yeu Ju Gun	2	49	92,824	35,273	35,049	18,222	16,827	99.3
Ri Chun Gun	6	55	94,654	34,650	33,612	17,343	16,269	97.0
Yong In Gun	3	60	97,303	39,614	39,137	19,991	19,146	98.7
An Sung Gun	4	61	110,628	41,385	41,140	21,293	19,847	99.4
Pyung Teck Gun	5	54	110.969	39,673	38,671	20,116	18,555	97.4
Soo Won Gun A	4	76	116,492	48,170	46,181	23,344	22,837	95.8
Soo Won Gun B	3	72	106,691	41,861	40,837	20,977	19,860	97.5
Si Heung Gun	4	49	86,241	36,802	35,971	18,956	17,015	97.7
Bok Chun Gun	7	70	92,541	36,631	35,048	17,960	17,088	95.6
Kim Po Gun	5	42	76,799	32,769	32,283	16,549	15,734	98.5
Kang Wha Gun	8	79	111,456	44,404	43,427	21,533	21,894	97.7
Pa Ju Gun	5	56	95,723	39,951	38,435	19,663	18,772	96.2
Chang Dan Gun	13	24	42,988	17,700	17,457	8,885	8,572	98.6
Kae Poong Gun	4	58	87,541	35,636	34,583	17,336	17,247	97.0
Yun Back Gun A	2	72	127,951	54,231	53,523	26,577	26,946	98.6
Yun Back Gun B	7	81	125,537	49,837	48,789	24,641	24,148	97.8
Ong Jin Gun A	5	51	[illegible]	34,702	34,291	17,218	17,073	98.8
Ong Jin Gun B	6	56	87,858	35,142	34,832	17,578	17,254	99.1

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Kang Won Do

No. of Population 1.116,836
No. of Eligible Voters..... 477,607
No. of Actual Registration..... 467,545
No. of Voting Districts 799
No. of Electoral Districts..... 12
No. of Candidates 43

	No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Choon Chon City		4	46,809	23,113	22,514			97.4
Choon Sung Gun		3	68,982	34,240	33,562			98.3
Hong Chon Gun		3	144,942	59,498	58,961			99
Hoeng Sung Gun		2	93,904	39,365	38,550			97.9
Won Ju Gun		4	101,977	45,012	44,303			98.4
Nyung Wol Gun		5	91,566	40,734	39,653			97.3
Pyung Chang Gun		4	91,186	36,839	36,023			97.7
Jung Sun Gun		5	59,675	25,252	24,965			98.9
Kang Nyung Gun	A	3	83,524	73,402	71,290			97.1
Kang Nyung Gun	B	2	91,965	73,402	71,290			97.1
Sam Tchuk Gun		4	147,816	59,858	59,126			98.7
Wool Chin Gun		4	94,490	39,374	38,598			98

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Cheong Chung Puk Do

No. of Population.....1,112,894
No. of Eligible Voters.....468,632
No. of Actual Registration..... 461,399
No. of Voting Districts.....788
No. of Electoral Districts..... 12
No. of Candidates 55

		No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Chung Ju City		6		51,522	24,414	23,850			98
Chung Won Gun	A	4		89,480	38,245	37,820			97
Chung Won Gun	B	5		86,954	31,142	34,678			99
Bo Ern Gun		5		82,109	35,434	35,157			99
Ok Chon Gun		6		85,799	36,257	36,088			99
Yong Dong Gun		6		110,830	43,462	41,995			96
Chin Chun Gun		4		65,995	27,306	27,110			99
Kwe San Gun		5		134,732	55,533	54,564			98
Eum Sung Gun		2		96,326	39,345	38,770			98
Choong Ju Gun		5		144,182	63,574	61,932			98
Je Chon Gun		2		105,120	44,168	44,082			99
Dan Yang Gun		5		60,745	25,352	25,352			100

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Choong Chung Nam Do

No. of Population 1,909,405
No. of Eligible Voters..... 818,457
No. of Actual Registration 794,392
No. Voting Districts 1,542
No. Electoral Districts 19
No. of Candidates 122

		No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Tae Jon City		4		96,207	49,646	44,251	22,621	21,630	89.1
Dae Duk Gun		9		93,932	39,689	38,163	19,387	18,776	96.1
Yun Ki Gun		9		82,456	34,475	34,217	17,623	16,594	99.5
Kong Ju Gun	A	5		71,791	31,002	29,916	15,201	14,715	96.4
Kong Ju Gun	B	7		83,135	34,469	34,303	17,736	16,567	99.5
Non San Gun	A	4		95,886	41,751	41,129	20,821	20,308	98.5
Non San Gun	B	6		88,836	38,423	36,533	19,263	17,270	95.1
Boo Yu Gun	A	5		80,461	29,472	29,073	14,670	14,403	98.6
Boo Yu Gun	B	5		71,408	33,317	33,007	16,666	16,341	99.1
Chaw Tchun Gun		6		130,345	55,788	55,320	27,968	27,352	99.1
Bo Hyung Gun		7		104,312	45,286	43,780	22,291	21,489	96.6
Chung Yang Gun		4		85,432	35,200	34,279	17,426	16,853	97.3
Hong Sung Gun		5		120,376	48,185	45,848	23,915	21,933	95.2
Ye San Gun		5		135,761	56,951	56,178	29,020	27,158	98.6
Su San Gun	A	7		87,184	41,132	39,769	20,644	19,125	96.6
Su San Gun	B	5		105,467	43,369	41,008	21,017	19,991	94.5
Dang Jin Gun		4		118,680	47,691	45,358	23,716	21,642	95.1
Ah San Gun		7		118,684	52,559	52,407	26,837	25,570	99.7
Chun An Gun		11		139,052	60,053	59,853	30,406	29,447	99.6

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Cholla Puk Do

No. of Population 2.016,428
No. of Eligible Voters..... 826,166
No. of Actual Registration 808,694
No. of Voting Districts..... 1,519
No. of Electoral Districts 22
No. of Candidates 180

	No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Gun San City	2		66,715	31,328	30,045	15,581	14,464	96
Chon Ju City	5		83,333	39,013	37,306	18,837	18,468	95.6
Ri Ri City	4		36,502	17,810	17,433	9,003	8,430	97.8
Won Ju Gun A	8		82,928	34,026	33,086	16,770	16,316	94
Won Ju Gun B	8		89,395	39,193	38,224	20,021	18,203	97
Chin An Gun	4		72,590	32,066	31,765	16,332	15,433	99
Kum San Gun	2		89,255	35,345	34,583	18,276	16,307	98
Moo Chu Gun	3		63,253	25,454	25,053	12,931	12,122	98.5
Chang Soo Gun	4		64,430	24,981	24,367	12,875	11,492	97
Im Sil Gun	7		91,241	40,456	37,661			98
Nam Won Gun	3		137,475	59,076	56,680			95
Soon Tchang Gun	2		87,849	35,744	35,183	18,304	16,879	98
Chung Up Gun A	1		120,354	49,830	49,149	24,580	24,569	99
Chung Up Gun B	5		117,483	43,970	43,401	22,087	21,314	99
Koh Chang Gun A	5		81,202	35,899	32,788	16,852	15,936	92
Koh Chang Gun B	3		71,953	30,917	30,653	15,585	15,068	99
Boo Ahn Gun	7		131,163	52,270	51,066	25,920	25,146	97
Kim Je Gun A	5		102,791	44,827	43,611	22,337	21,274	37.9
Kim Je Gun B	7		116,664	35,740	34,328	18,020	16,808	96
Ok Koo Gun	6		120,013	47,309	46,796	23,774	23,022	98.9
Ik San Gun A	4		84,248	33,351	33,351	16,949	16,402	100
Ik San Gun B	5		105,591	35,363	35,261	18,291	16,869	99.7

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Cholla Nam Do

No. of Population	2.944,842
No. of Eligible Voters	1,186,181
No. of Actual Registration	1.106,136
No, of Voting Districts	1,874
No. of Electoral Districts	29
No. of Candidates	92

	No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Kwang Ju City	1	69	100,451	47,385	43,740			92.4
Kok Po City	6	70	103,081	44,278	39,434			89
Kwang San Gun	3	70	121,045	48,507	46,533			96
Dam Yang Gun	4	65	108,155	45,817	43,720			95
Kok Sung Gun	2	61	82,329	34,256	33,298			97
Koo Re Gun	2	38	63,384	24,423	23,728			97
Kwang Yang Gun	4	49	77,832	30,214	29,133			97
Lyu Soo Gun A	3	52	88,623	36,585	33,769			92
Lyu Soo Gun B	3	48	79,513	32,521	29,795			91
Soon Tchon Gun A	3	46	84,250	33,641	32,055			95
Soon Tchon Gun B	4	49	88,705	36,025	32,92[illegible]			91
Ko Heung Gun A	2	54	88,764	35,392	32,674			93
Ko Heung Gun B	2	55	79,428	31,541	30,699			97
Bo Sung Gun	4	95	136,202	54,172	53,044			98
Wha Soon Gun	3	75	120,676	51,030	48,089			94
Chang Heung Gun	2	64	114,155	42,813	40,686			95
Kang Jin Gun	4	55	103,220	42,623	41,384			99
Hae Nam Gun A	2	49	91,725	37,638	37,237			99
Hae Nam Gun B	3	44	82,359	31,202	30,788			99
Yung Am Gun	1	66	118,195	45,775	43,253			94
Moo An Gun A	5	87	116,805	42,807	40,283			94
Moo An Gun B	3	95	127,322	47,928	46,145			96
Ra Ju Gun A	3	62	114,034	40,663	37,868			93
Ra Ju Gun B	5	68	113,346	44,820	40,687			90
Ham Pyung Gun	4	95	113,464	41,601	36,654			88
Yung Kwang Gun	1	74	128,630	55,459	48,730			87
Chang Sung Gun	4	78	117,999	44,115	39,226			88
Wan Do Gun	5	92	106,521	44,094	42,433			96
Chin Do Gun	4	49	74,629	38,002	27,146			73

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Kyung Sang Puk Do

No. of Population 3.185,832
No. of Eligible Voters 1.267,862
No. of Actual Registration 1.228,097
No. of Voting Districts 2,453
No. of Electoral Districts 35
No. of Candidates 126

		No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Tae Gu City	A	6	77	93,281	38,450	34,134	17,693	16,441	88.7
Tae Gu City	B	3	58	83,195	35,127	33,381	16,746	16,635	95
Tae Gu City	C	3	61	92,637	39,892	37,245	18,339	18,906	93.3
Tal Sung Gun		5	81	135,470	47,867	45,989	24,179	21,810	96.1
Gin Le Gun		7	53	71,588	28,979	28,358	14,319	14,039	97.8
I Sung Gun	A	6	97	88,988	35,805	34,356	17,467	16,889	95.8
I Sung Gun	B	5	62	90,675	34,294	33,156	16,468	16,688	96.6
An Dong Gun	A	6	72	103,551	43,402	42,018	21,383	20,635	96.8
An Dong Gun	B	3	67	91,199	39,320	38,118	19,570	18,542	96.9
Chung Song Gun		3	40	62,678	26,034	24,411	12,877	11,534	93.8
Yung Yang Gun		1	31	48,138	20,637	19,827	10,263	9,564	96
Yung Duk Gun		1	96	93,444	37,827	36,821	18,627	18,194	97.8
Yung Ill Gun	A	5	128	118,701	51,545	50,272	25,470	24,802	97.5
Yung Ill Gun	B	4	87	102,296	40,903	40,729	20,351	20,378	99.6
Kyong Zu Gun	A	5	104	109,798	45,403	45,403	22,705	22,698	100
Kyong Zu Gun	B	5	104	120,085	49,177	49,097	25,089	24,008	99.8
Yung Chun Gun	A	1	64	79,947	31,962	30,577	15,901	14,676	95.7
Yung Chun Gun	B	1	42	75,182	29,784	28,894	14,913	13,981	97
Kyong San Gun		5	78	126,210	50,382	49,383	24,855	24,528	98
Chung Do Gun		2	84	109,529	43,310	42,592	21,786	20,806	98.3
Ko Lyong Gun		3	54	68,356	27,123	26,399	13,185	13,214	97
Sung Zu Gun		3	72	103,681	41,838	40,731	20,960	19,771	97.3
Tchil Kok Gun		4	56	97,986	35,693	35,621	18,439	17,182	99.8
Kim Chon Gun	A	6	82	99,461	40,447	39,117	19,663	19,454	96.7
Kim Chon Gun	B	1	64	84,697	35,138	34,286	17,618	16,668	97.6
Sun San Gun		4	117	101,360	38,372	38,372	19,334	19,038	100
Sang Ju Gun	A	4	78	111,734	44,929	44,147	22,409	21,738	98.3
Sang Ju Gun	B	2	74	109,909	44,435	44,076	22,411	21,665	99.2
Moom Kyung Gun		7	74	129,523	46,532	44,109	22,944	21,165	94.8
Yawe Tchon Gun		3	137	139,889	54,540	53,147	26,857	26,290	97.4
Yung Ju Gun		6	75	115,832	43,930	42,099	21,604	20,495	95.8
Bong Wha Gun		4	76	101,436	39,269	35,977	18,673	17,304	91.6
Wool Lyong Do		2	8	13,244	5,426	5,261	2,668	2,593	97

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Kyung Sang Puk Do

No. of Population 3.185,832
No. of Eligible Voters 1.267,862
No. of Actual Registration 1.228,097
No. of Voting Districts 2,453
No. of Electoral Districts 33
No. of Candidates 126

	No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Tae Gu City A	6	77	93,281	38,450	34,134	17,693	16,441	88.7
Tae Gu City B	3	58	83,195	35,127	33,381	16,746	16,635	95
Tae Gu City C	3	61	92,637	39,892	37,245	18,339	18,906	93.3
Tal Sung Gun	5	81	135,470	47,867	45,989	24,179	21,810	96.1
Gin Ee Gun	7	53	71,588	28,979	28,358	14,319	14,039	97.8
I Sung Gun A	6	97	88,988	35,805	34,356	17,467	16,889	95.8
I Sung Gun B	5	62	90,675	34,294	33,156	16,468	16,688	96.6
An Dong Gun A	6	72	103,551	43,402	42,018	21,383	20,635	96.8
An Dong Gun B	3	67	91,199	39,320	38,118	19,570	18,542	96.9
Chung Song Gun	3	40	62,678	26,034	24,411	12,877	11,534	93.8
Yung Yang Gun	1	31	48,138	20,637	19,827	10,263	9,564	96
Yung Duk Gun	1	96	93,444	37,827	36,821	18,627	18,194	97.8
Yung Ill Gun A	5	128	118,701	51,545	50,272	25,470	24,802	97.5
Yung Ill Gun B	4	87	102,296	40,903	40,729	20,351	20,378	99.6
Kyong Zu Gun A	5	104	109,798	45,403	45,403	22,705	22,698	100
Kyong Zu Gun B	5	104	120,085	49,177	49,097	25,089	24,008	99.8
Yung Chun Gun A	1	64	79,947	31,962	30,577	15,901	14,676	95.7
Yung Chun Gun B	1	42	75,182	29,784	28,894	14,913	13,981	97
Kyong San Gun	5	78	126,210	50,382	49,383	24,855	24,528	98
Chung Do Gun	2	84	109,529	43,310	42,592	21,786	20,806	98.3
Ko Lyong Gun	3	54	68,356	27,123	26,399	13,185	13,214	97
Sung Zu Gun	3	72	103,681	41,838	40,731	20,960	19,771	97.3
Tchil Kok Gun	4	56	97,986	35,693	35,621	18,439	17,182	99.8
Kim Chon Gun A	6	82	99,461	40,447	39,117	19,663	19,454	96.7
Kim Chon Gun B	1	64	84,697	35,138	34,286	17,618	16,668	97.6
Sun San Gun	4	117	101,360	38,372	38,372	19,334	19,038	100
Sang Ju Gun A	4	78	111,734	44,929	44,147	22,409	21,738	98.3
Sang Ju Gun B	2	74	109,909	44,435	44,076	22,411	21,665	99.2
Moom Kyung Gun	7	74	129,523	46,532	44,109	22,944	21,165	94.8
Yawe Tchon Gun	3	137	139,889	54,540	53,147	26,857	26,290	97.4
Yung Ju Gun	6	75	115,832	43,930	42,099	21,604	20,495	95.8
Bong Wha Gun	4	76	101,436	39,269	35,977	18,673	17,304	91.6
Wool Lyong Do	2	8	13,244	5,426	5,261	2,668	2,593	97

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Che Ju Do

No. of Population 276,148
No. of Eligible Voters 127,751
No. of Actual Registration..... 85,517
No. of Voting Districts..... 221
No. of Electoral Districts 3
No. of Candidates 13

	No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/EV	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Puk Che Ju Do	A	4	73	103,960		27,560		
Puk Che Ju Do	B	6	61	74,433		20,917		
Nam Che Ju Go		3	87	97,755		37,040		

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Kyung Sang Nam Do

No. of Population 3,185,832
No. of Eligible Voters..... 1,313,365
No. of Actual Registration..... 1,286,557
No. of Voting Districts.....1,813
No. of Electoral Districts.....31
No. of Candidates.....147

		No/CD	No/VD	No/Pop	No/Ev	No/Reg	Male	Female	%
Pu San City	A	4	70	92,073	42,795	41,600	20,721	20,879	97
Pu San City	B	3	62	104,855	52,683	51,465	25,867	25,598	98
Pu San City	C	5	66	99,656	44,829	44,072	22,390	21,682	98
Pu San City	D	8	68	105,572	48,767	47,279	24,457	22,822	97
Na San City		3	54	82,175	36,303	35,638	17,270	18,368	97
Chin Ju City		7	58	88,382	31,300	29,987	14,260	15,727	96
Chin Yang Gun		5	74	133,606	52,287	51,715	25,644	26,071	99
I Yung Gun		5	68	126,305	37,808	37,515	18,670	18,845	99
Nam An Gun		5	72	131,745	47,586	47,139	23,360	23,779	99
Chang Myung Gun		5	77	141,138	55,758	54,780	27,406	27,374	98
Mil Yang Gun	A	4	46	89,070	38,939	38,618	18,217	18,301	99
Mil Yang Gun	B	3	52	99,701	39,003	38,763	19,549	19,214	99
Yang San Gun		4	32	65,446	23,424	23,424	11,746	11,678	100
Kool San Gun	A	7	54	79,978	39,808	38,359	18,771	19,588	96
Kool San Gun	B	5	52	84,421	39,972	39,132	19,558	19,574	98
Tong Nae Gun		2	38	70,354	28,961	28,588	14,376	14,212	99
Pil Bong Gun	A	6	51	95,204	38,869	37,519	18,837	19,082	98
Pil Bong Gun	B	6	49	93,188	33,466	33,303	16,561	16,742	99
Chang Yon Gun	A	6	57	104,289	41,294	41,186	20,442	20,746	99
Chang Yon Gun	B	5	60	102,874	42,264	41,928	20,504	21,424	99
Tong Yang Gun	A	4	54	100,340	46,583	46,189	21,965	21,928	97
Tong Yang Gun	B	3	55	108,083	48,312	46,607	23,082	23,525	98
Ko Sung Gun		9	88	117,471	49,864	49,444	24,640	25,204	99
Sa Chon Gun		5	70	128,735	51,210	50,416	24,651	25,765	98
Nam Hae Gun		4	80	111,513	46,167	45,657	22,957	23,000	97
Hae Dong Gun		4	66	121,214	50,261	49,732	24,910	24,882	99
San Chong Gun		5	59	103,904	42,919	42,345	21,096	21,253	99
Ham Yang Gun		3	58	102,109	44,988	43,376	21,970	21,406	96
Kaw Chang Gun		4	67	118,842	50,634	47,731	24,139	23,592	94
Hyub Chon Gun	A	4	46	83,136	32,848	32,444	16,085	16,359	99
Hyub Chon Gun	B	4	47	83,201	34,622	34,229	17,023	17,206	99

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國會議員當選者名簿

國會選舉委員會

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(一) 서울市

選擧區	姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數	住所
中區	尹致暎	五一	民主議院秘書局長	韓國民主黨	二八、四九六	安國洞一〇四
鍾路甲	李允榮	五九	朝民黨副黨首	朝鮮民主黨大韓獨立	二〇、四九七	弼雲洞一二
鍾路乙	張勉	五〇	立法議院議員	無	二三、一八八	明倫洞一街三六
東大門甲	李承晩	七四		大韓獨立促成國民會		梨花洞一番地의一
東大門乙	李榮俊	五三	醫師	韓國民主黨	一四、六五九	會賢洞一街三二
城東區	李青天	六一		大同青年團大韓獨促	四一、五三二	昌信洞六四九
西大門區	金度演	五五	立法議院議員	韓國民主黨	三一、一八二	忠正路三街二五〇의三三
麻浦區	金相敦	四八	農業	無	二〇、〇五六	西橋洞一九二

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(二) 京畿道

龍山區	永登浦區	仁川府甲區	仁川府乙區	開城府	高陽郡甲區	高陽郡乙區	廣州郡	楊州郡甲區
金東元	尹在旭	郭尚勳	曺奉岩	李聖得	徐成達	崔國鉉	申翼熙	金德烈
六五	三九	五三	五〇	四九	五七	五〇	五七	三九
商業	醫師	新聞社支局長	著述業	人蔘耕作	無	京鄉新聞社業務次長	立議議長 自由新聞社長 國民会副委員長	農業
韓民黨	大同青年團	無	無	無	獨促	無	獨促	無
一九、一八三	一四、二九大	二六、九〇七	一七、六二〇	一四、三二八	八、七六二	九、〇二二		二、二一五
厚岩洞一二三의二	永登浦洞三五一의一八	仁川府松鶴洞二街一八	仁川府桃源洞一二	開城府子男洞二一四		高陽郡中面一山里三七四	서울市鍾路區廟洞七八	楊州郡州內面維楊里四七八

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楊州郡乙區	抱川郡	加平郡	楊平郡	昭州郡	利川郡	龍仁郡	安城郡	平澤郡	水原郡甲區
李鎭洙	徐廷禧	洪翼杓	柳來琥	元容漢	宋昌植	閔庚植	金英基	崔錫和	洪吉善
四九	七二	三二	大〇	七一	四九	二九	四四	三七	四三
서울藥學大學理事長	農業	農業	代立議員	殺會役員	農業	農業	會社重役	農業	會社員
無	韓民黨	無	無	大同青年團	獨促	獨促	獨促	無	大同青年團
七、八〇〇	八、二七〇	六、六五八	二一、九六七	一〇、三八三	二二、四六八	二三、四六七	一〇、九七九	二二、五二〇	
서울市鍾路區鍾路三街七八	抱川郡抱川面雪雲里山一의一	楊平郡楊平面公興里二五六	昭州郡昭州邑下里二三四	利川郡戶法面松萬里三二〇	龍仁郡龍仁面麻坪里六六二	安城郡安城邑大泉洞二九八		水原郡水原邑八達路一街九七	

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水原郡 乙區	始興郡	富川郡	金浦郡	江華郡	坡州郡	長湍郡	開豊郡	延白郡 甲區	延白郡 乙區	瓮津郡 甲區
金	李	李	鄭	尹	金	趙	申	金	申	吳
雄鎭	載瀅	裕善	濬	在根	雄權	重顯	光均	庚培	鉉謨	澤寬
四二	三五	四六	三四	三九	五一	五四	五二	五三	五五	六〇
會社員	金融業	商業	基督敎靑年會全國聯合會總務	農業	新聞社員	農業	農業	農業	出版業	牧師
無	無	獨促	無	無	無	無	獨促	無	韓民黨	韓獨黨
一七、八四八	一三、五二八	一四、二三八	一四、〇〇二	一五、七六一	一五、〇五九	二、七九二	一五、一〇六	八、五四〇	一七、一一一	三三、〇一一
서울市黑井洞一八의二九	始興郡南面山木里	富川郡素砂邑深谷里五九六의一	金浦郡金浦面北辺里三七六	江華郡華道面內里六五八	서울市鍾路區淸雲洞八七	長湍郡津東面東坡里九六四	開城府龍山洞八九〇	延白郡延安邑舘泉里二一의四三	서울市龍山區靑波洞一八의二八	瓮津郡北面鳳所里三六四

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瓮津郡乙區	金仁湜	三五	救濟事業	大同青年團	三二、三五八	서울市中區忠武路二街八七
(三) 忠清北道						
清州府	朴己云	三七	無	無	七、六九三	
清原郡甲區	洪淳玉	五四	公医	無	一四、四五五	
清原郡乙區	李萬根	五六	農業	無	一四、九二六	
報恩郡	金敎賢	六〇	敎諭	無	一三、三八四	
沃川郡	鄭求參	五六	農業	獨促	一二、五六一	
永同郡	朴愚京	五四	農業	無	一〇、四一九	
鎭川郡	宋必滿	五八	農業	韓民黨	一七、六七六	
槐山郡	延秉昊	五四	農業	無	四〇、三一九	

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論山郡甲區	俞鎭洪	五九	農業	獨促	一〇、七二九				
論山郡乙區	崔雲敎	四九	郡農會長	無	一一、八九五				
扶餘郡甲區	南宮炫	三七	農業	獨促	一三、七一八				
扶餘郡乙區	金銕洙	四三	農業	獨促	一一、四三八				
舒川郡	李勳求	五三	韓美協會長	無	一七、五三五				
保寧郡	林奭奎	四二	農業	大同青年團	一二、二二六				
青陽郡	李鍾根	四一	代書業	獨促	一三、一一一				
洪城郡	孫在學	四八	農業	獨促	一八、二六〇				
禮山郡	尹炳求	三八	農業	無	一四、二七〇				
瑞山郡甲區	李鍾麟	六六	天道敎長老	無	一二、三三五				

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瑞山郡 乙區	唐津郡	牙山郡	天安郡
金東準	金用在	徐容吉	李炳國
四四	三七	三七	大七
農業	農業	成均館大學敎授	無
無	獨促	無	獨促
一三、四五二	一三、〇〇大	一三、四五三	一九、五九〇

(五) 全羅北道

全州府	群山府	裡里府	完州郡 甲區	完州郡 乙區
申性均	尹錫龜	裵憲	柳俊相	李錫杜
四二	五七	五三	三九	四五
商業	立議々員製藥業	會社員	農業	農業
無	無	無	獨促	大韓獨立農民總聯盟
一七、〇三七	一八、七二八	六、五七八	六、六八四	七、六〇七
全州府完山洞一〇의二	群山府新榮洞六五	裡里府珠峴洞一七	完州郡飛鳳面所農里六七五	全州府西新洞二六〇

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高敞郡 甲區	井邑郡 乙區	井邑郡 甲區	淳昌郡	南原郡	任實郡	長水郡	茂朱郡	錦山郡	鎭安郡
金	金	羅	盧	李	晋	金	申	鄭	吳
永東	鍾文	容均	鎰煥	琿器	直鉉	奉斗	鉉燉	海駿	基烈
四二	四二	五〇	三五	三四	四八	四三	四五	四六	六〇
實業	農業	韓民黨事務局長	新聞社員	會社員	辯護士	實業	醫師	獨促國民会文教部長	農業
無	韓民黨	韓民黨	韓民黨	民族青年團	獨促	無	大獨促青	獨促	無
八、三一七	一六、八一五		二三、七〇三	二四、九一八	一〇、六三六	一〇、八五〇	一五、六九一	一七、七三五	一〇、二一八
高敞郡茂長面茂長里二四九	井邑郡新泰仁邑蓮汀里三三一	仁邑市鍾路區明倫洞一街三四의五八	仁邑市鍾路區三清洞二四三	南原郡南原邑双橋里一一六	任實郡任實面二道里六〇九	長水郡溪內面長溪里二九六의二	茂朱郡茂朱面邑內里八五四	錦山郡錦山邑中島里四一〇	鎭安郡馬靈面平地里三五二

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高敞郡乙區	白寬洙	六〇	立議議員	韓民黨	一九、一六一	高敞郡星內面德山里四四
扶安郡	趙在勉	四九	農業	獨促	一九、〇九八	扶安郡白山面元川里一一七
金堤郡甲區	趙漢栢	四一	會社員	無	一三、七五二	金堤郡月村面明德里二五五
金堤郡乙區	洪熺種	五五	農業	民族青年團	一三、二三九	金堤郡金堤邑幸村里四三八의二
沃溝郡	李要漢	五一	農業	獨促 大韓農總	二〇、四五三	沃溝郡大野面地境里八三二
益山郡甲區	白亨南	三四	農業	大同青年團	一二、五六九	益山郡黃登面東蓮里四〇八
益山郡乙區	李文源	四二	會社員	無	一一、五三九	益山郡八峰面德基里六七七

(六) 全羅南道

光州府	鄭光好	五二	農業	韓民黨	一	光州府光山洞二四
木浦府	李南圭	四〇	立議議員	基督敎會 獨促	一〇、三六一	木浦府陽洞一二七

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甲高興郡區	乙順天郡區	甲順天郡區	乙麗水郡區	甲麗水郡區	光陽郡	求禮郡	谷城郡	潭陽郡	光山郡
吳錫柱	趙玉鉉	黃斗淵	金哲柱	金汶枰	金沃周	金鍾善	徐禹錫	鄭均植	朴鍾南
六一	四六	四四	四七	四三	三三	五〇	六〇	四五	三三
牧師	農業	農業	医師	新聞支局長	農業	農業	立議議員	農業	無
獨促	獨促	大韓農總大韓勞總	大青	獨促成會	無	同	韓民黨	民青	無
一五、八二九	一四、九一一	一四、六七七	一二、〇八二	一三、九三二	一三、九七八	一四、七九九	一八、六七九	一二、八三九	二〇、八一七
高興郡高興面玉下里二九〇	順天郡住巖面閑谷里二三五	順天郡順天邑幸町一八〇	麗水郡華井面白也里一〇〇	麗水郡麗水邑西町一九三	光陽郡津上面旨元里二二八	求禮郡求禮面鳳北里一三五	光州府南洞四九	潭陽郡潭陽邑南山里一五〇	光山郡河南面長谷里一六九

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乙務安郡區	甲務安郡區	靈岩郡	乙海南郡區	甲海南郡區	康津郡	長興郡	和順郡	寶城郡	乙高興郡區
張洪球	金用鉉	金俊淵	李聖學	宋鳳海	車庚模	金仲基	曺國鉉	李晶來	柳聖甲
二九	三五	五三	四三	六一	五九	四七	五三	五〇	三九
公務員	農業	新聞記者	農業	醫師	農業	農業	農業	出版業	敎育者
韓民黨	韓民黨	韓民黨	大青	獨促	無	無	大成會	韓民黨	檀民黨
二三五	一七、八七三		一一、九二五	一七、一九二	一五、一〇六	二二、九七九	一八、三六八	一七、五八一	一四、九一九
	務安郡夢灘面茶山里二六五	靈岩郡靈岩面校洞里一八七	海南郡海南面大町四一의一	海南郡海南面大和町六〇	康津郡康津邑東城里四六一	長興郡長興邑校村里八八	和順郡道谷面周道里七五	서울市中區鍾路區齋洞一二三의一	서울市中區興忠洞二街山四의五

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羅州郡甲區	羅州郡乙區	咸平郡	靈光郡	長城郡	莞島郡	珍島郡	(七) 慶尚北道	大邱府甲區	大邱府乙區
李	金	李	曺	金	金	金		崔	徐
恒發	尚浩	成佑	泳珪	相舜	長烈	秉會		允東	相日
五八	四七	五二	三大	四八	五一	三二		五二	大三
新聞社員	園藝業	農業	医師	會社員	無	新聞記者		無	立議議員
無	韓民黨	無	韓民黨	大韓民黨青	無	無		韓民黨	韓民黨
二一、三二二	二一、三四三	一〇、八七〇		二六、六八〇	一〇、七六四	一三、〇三二		八、五七七	一二、七七七
서울市城東區新堂洞三〇四의三四	羅州郡老安面鶴山里七七五	咸平郡咸平面咸平里三三一	靈光郡靈光面白鶴里二〇	長城郡長城邑鈴泉里九四三	光州府南町一二〇	木浦府大義洞二街二		大邱府壯觀洞四三의一	大邱府大新洞五의四

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大邱府內區	白南埰	六二	立議議員	韓民黨	九、四八〇	大邱府南山洞一五六、八	
達城郡	金禹植	五九	農業	傳道會	一、八〇四	達城郡本智面道東洞	
軍威郡	朴峻	四四	自營消費組合理事長	無	六、九五二	서울市中區忠武路五街六四	
義城郡甲區	丁乂一	五〇	農業	無	九、二〇四	義城郡義城邑惟竹洞六一五	
義城郡乙區	權炳魯	四六	医師	獨促	九、一五八	義城郡多仁面西陵洞三六	
安東郡甲區	金翼基	三三	會社重役	獨促	一四、〇八八	安東郡安東邑東部洞一三二	
安東郡乙區	鄭顯模	五五	會社員	無	一九、七八七	서울市中區明洞二街八	
壽松郡	金鳳祚	四四	公務員	教育協會	一三、二八四	大邱府三德洞一五	
英陽郡	趙憲泳	四七	政治家	韓民黨		英陽郡日月面注谷洞二〇二	
盈德郡	吳宅烈	四五	鑛業	獨促		盈德郡盈德面華開洞	

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星州郡	高靈郡	淸道郡	慶山郡	乙永川郡區	甲永川郡區	乙慶州郡區	甲慶州郡區	乙迎日郡區	甲迎日郡區
李	金	朴	朴	李	鄭	李	金	金	朴
浩錫	尙德	鍾煥	海楨	範敎	島榮	錫	喆	益魯	順碩
三四	五六	四〇	三三	大一	四六	四二	五三	四四	四五
農業	立議議員	農業	無	医師	農業	農業	無	新聞支局長	牧師
無	民族統一本部	獨促	無	獨促	獨促	獨促	獨促	無	無
二四、四〇〇	一三、〇四九	二〇、五六五	一七、五九九			一五、七六五	一五、五三三	一三、五四五	一〇、四八五
星州郡月熕面大山洞四八四	서울市鍾路區昭格洞三九의三四	淸道郡淸道面元井洞八〇三	大邱府三德洞一八七의一	永川郡淸通面院村洞二四七	永川郡華北面慈川洞一五八九	慶州郡江西面安康里三一九의一	慶州郡慶州邑東部里一	迎日郡迎日面宅田洞	迎日郡興海面學成洞

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漆谷郡	金泉郡甲區	金泉郡乙區	善山郡	尚州郡甲區	尚州郡乙區	聞慶郡	醴泉郡	榮州郡	奉化郡
張炳晩	權泰羲	李炳璿	陸洪均	韓嚴甸	錢鎭漢	趙炳漢	朴湘永	崔錫洪	裵重赫
四九	四二	四一	四九	四九	四八	四七	三一	四〇	二八
農業	無	農業	農業	農業	大韓勞總委員長	農業	無	農業	農業
獨促	無	無	獨促	獨促	大韓勞總	無	韓民黨	大靑	大靑
一〇、七七九	一四、七〇三		一五、九〇三	一五、三八四	三三、五一八	一三、二〇三	一七、七七三	一〇、七八二	二一、七四一
漆谷郡倭館面倭館洞二五〇	金泉郡金泉邑平和洞三一八	金泉郡鳳山面大和洞二三四	善山郡善山面莞田洞九〇의二	尚州郡尚州邑西城洞九四	尚州郡咸昌面旧鄕里二二一	聞慶郡麻城面新峴里三九四	醴泉郡醴泉邑校田洞一〇八	榮州郡榮州邑榮州里四	奉化郡乃城面浦底里

巨濟島	徐 二 煥	五四	無	無	三五三八	巨濟島南面道洞三三의一八
(八) 慶尚南道						
甲 釜山區府	文 時 煥	五〇	無	民族青年團	二六四七二	釜山府福泉洞三八五
乙 釜山區府	許 政	五三	無	韓 民 黨	二二三九〇	釜山府草梁洞三五四
丙 釜山區府	韓 錫 範	五一	工 業	韓 民 黨	二二〇一二	釜山府芙蓉洞二街八
丁 釜山區府	朴 贇 鉉	三三	無	無	二二〇二三	釜山府富平洞四街四八
馬山府	權 泰 郁	二九	無	無	二三一六〇	馬山府中呂洞三街三의二
晋州府	李 康 商	五九	農 業	無	七三二三	晋州府玉峰洞二〇〇
晋陽郡	黃 潤 鎬	三五	農 業	無	一八〇二七	晋陽郡林村面外於里七六三
宜寧郡	安 駿 相	五〇	農 業	民族青年團	九九三九	宜寧郡[illegible]面[illegible]

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昌原郡甲區	昌原郡乙區	統營郡甲區	統營郡乙區	固城郡	泗川郡	南海郡	河東郡	山淸郡	咸陽郡
金	朱	金	徐	李	崔	朴	姜	姜	金
泰洙	基瑢	載學	淳永	龜洙	凡述	允源	達秀	己文	景道
四四	五一	五一	四九	三六	四四	四〇	四四	三九	四五
農業	警察會理事	會社社長	審判官	會社員	大學理事長	農業	農業	會社員	農業
獨促	無	韓民黨	無	無	無	無	釜山一五俱樂部	無	獨促
九、五九六	一五、六八四	一七、四〇七	一六、一八八	一一、三二一	一六、六八五	一六、二六〇	一七、〇一四	一七、七六六	一八、五三三
昌原郡鎭海邑豊湖里	昌原郡熊川面北部里	서울市東大門區敦岩洞六八의三	晋州府西水晶洞	서울市鍾路區嘉會洞	泗川郡昆遊面竜山里	南海郡南海面北且洞	河東郡辰橋面古梨里	서울市中區南山洞三街	咸陽郡咸陽面下洞

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咸安郡	昌寧郡	密陽郡甲區	密陽郡乙區	梁山郡	蔚山郡甲區	蔚山郡乙區	東萊郡	金海郡甲區	金海郡乙區
姜旭中	具中會	李周衡	朴海克	鄭鎭瑾	崔奉植	金壽善	金若水	辛相學	曺奎甲
四〇	五一	四三	六五	四〇	五六	三八	五九	三五	四五
文化事業	農業	敎師	辯護士	農業	農業	出版業	無	無	農業
民族青年團	無	獨儒道會促	無	無	無	無	朝鮮共和黨	無	無
一〇、八〇七	一九、四三〇	一三、四三八	一六、二九五	一二、一八四	一三、三一一	一八、七五三	一七、九七一	一〇、三九九	一〇、三〇五
서울市中區明洞一街一〇의四	馬山府玩月洞三〇五	密陽郡密陽邑內二洞	慶北大邱府鍾路二街八五	梁山郡上北面石溪里	蔚山郡溫陽面南倉里	서울市城東區新堂洞	東萊郡機張面西部里	釜山府中央洞四街三六	金海郡荒山面美音里

居昌郡	表鉉台	四五	農業	獨促	二七二四三	居昌郡月川面東沼里	
甲陜川郡	李源弘	四六	辦護士	獨促	二四八六一	陜川郡草溪面上坑里	
乙陜川郡	金孝錫	五四	農業	獨促	九五八九	陜川郡草溪面柳下里	
(九) 江原道							
春川府	崔圭鉉	四八	医師	獨促	三六二八		
春城郡	李鍾淳	五八	農業	獨促	二六四〇四		
洪川郡	李壮鶴	四五	農業	無	三五一三〇		
橫城郡	元容均	五七	農業	獨促	二四五四三		
原州郡	洪範憙	三二	社會事業	無	二四〇〇一		
寧越郡	張基永	四六	無	無	二七三七五		

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(一) 서울市

選擧區	姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數	住所
中區	尹致暎	五一	民主議院秘書局長	韓國民主黨	二八、四九六	安國洞一〇四
鍾路甲	李允榮	五九	朝民黨副黨首	朝鮮民主黨大韓獨立	二〇、四九七	弼雲洞一二
鍾路乙	張勉	五〇	立法議院議員	無	二三、一八八	明倫洞一街三六
東大門甲	李承晩	七四		大韓獨立促成國民會		梨花洞一番地의一
東大門乙	李榮俊	五三	医師	韓國民主黨	一四、六五九	會賢洞一街三二
城東區	李青天	六一		大同青年團大韓獨促	四一、五三二	昌信洞大四九
西大門區	金度演	五五	立議員議	韓國民主黨	三一、一八二	忠正路三街二五〇의三三
麻浦區	金相敦	四八	農業	無	二〇、〇五六	西橋洞一九二

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平昌郡	旌善郡	江陵郡甲區	江陵郡乙區	三陟郡	蔚珍郡	(十) 濟州道	北濟州郡甲區	北濟州郡乙區	南濟州郡	合計
黃虎鉉	崔泰奎	元長吉	崔獻吉	金振九	金命仁					二、〇〇〇名
三八	二九	三七	四八	四三	三三					
農業	新聞記者	造船業	農業	農業	辯護士					
獨促	無	大同青年團	獨促	獨促	無					
二〇、九三四	七、七五七	一三、四四一	一九、一九六	一九、〇二四	一二、三二四					

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4 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Candidates Who Have Died Or Resigned.

1. There is attached an inclosure listing the candidates who have died or resigned since the completion of the registration of candidates.

2. This list totals twenty-two (22), of which one (1) candidate died of natural causes and two (2) were killed. The total number of candidates, therefore, as of 3 May 1948, is 916.

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

Incl
List

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CANDIDATES - Died or Replaced (22)

Seoul	Mapo	Chun Myung Chin
Seoul	Kyonggwan	Kim Koo Ok
Seoul	Yungdeungpo	Pak Chang Hi ✓
Seoul	Mapo	Paik Yung Yup ✓
Kyonggi	Ryuju	Koo Chong Il
Kyonggi	Boosbun	Kim Hyun Ho
Kyonggi	Kopyong (A)	Lee Chong Chung
Kyonggi	Changdan	Nam Seng Pil ✓
Cholla Pukto	Kimje (B)	Lee Chul Ik
Cholla Pukto	Ok Koo	Kim Che Uk
" "	" "	Ko Kil Ho
Cholla Pukto	Kimje (B)	Lee Hon Ik
Kyongsang Pukto	Kimchon (A)	Pak Han ✓ (assassinated)
Kyongsang Pukto	Kyungju (A)	Choi Hyung Hyang
Kyongsang Pukto	Yungil (A)	Kim Ki Suk
Kyongsang Pukto	Yungju	Kim Chung Sik
Kyongsang Pukto	Yunsan	Kim Sung Mook
Kyongsang Pukto	Chilkok	Chang Hyung Tai
Kyongsang Namdo	Ulsan (B)	Kim Suk Han ✓ (died)
Kyongsang Namdo	Milyang (A)	Lee Ki Won
Kyongsang Namdo	Milyang (B)	Choi Sung Ung
Choongchong Puk	Koisan	Kim Yung Kyoo (assassinated)

Total: 22 (1 died of natural causes, 2 killed)

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國會議員選舉法（二）

選舉日	前日まで	前二日まで	前三日まで	前五日まで	前十九日	
五月九日	五月八日まで	五月七日まで	五月六日まで	五月四日まで	四月二十日	投票區
投票區	投票區	投票區	選舉區	選舉區	投票區	

4 3 2 1、投票ノ秘密ヲ保持スル爲投票所ニ於ケル設備（則六一・六二・五七）
3 2 1、投票ノ管理ニ關スル投票所ノ設備（則五〇）
2 1、投票ニ關スル投票所ノ設備（則五〇）
1、投票ニ關スル投票所ノ設備（則五〇）
投票ノ管理ニ關スル投票所ノ設備（則五〇）
投票ニ關スル投票所ノ設備（則五〇）
投票ニ關スル投票所ノ設備（則五〇）
投票

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國會議員選舉[illegible]

選舉日 基準日	曆月日	選舉委員會	實施事項
四十日前에	三月二十九日까지	道及지[illegible]	1、[illegible]候補委員長[illegible]候[illegible]委員長[illegible]（法[illegible]） 2、[illegible]（法[illegible]）
		選舉區	1、[illegible]候[illegible]委員長[illegible]候候委員長[illegible]委員[illegible]（法二二） 2、[illegible]姓名公告（則一九） 3、[illegible]法定公告（法一二） 4、投票[illegible]時及場所公告（法[illegible]〇）
		投票區	1、登錄所의設置及公告（則六） 2、投票日時及場所公告（則六、法三〇） 3、委員姓名公告（則一[illegible]）
前四十日	三月三十日	選舉區	1、[illegible]候補者[illegible]開始及公告（法二七、則三四、三[illegible]）
		投票區	1、[illegible]開始（法一[illegible]、則八、九、一〇） 2、[illegible]（法一六、則一一、一二、一三）
前三十一日	四月八日	投票區	選舉人[illegible]（法一[illegible]）
前二十六日	四月十三日	投票區	選舉人名[illegible]（法一六）
前二十五日	四月十四日	投票區	選舉人名[illegible]開始（法一六、則一四、一五、一六）
前二十四日	四月十五日	選舉區	[illegible]候補者[illegible]公告[illegible]號）
前二十三日까지	四月十六日까지	選舉區	[illegible]（法[illegible]）
前二十四日	[illegible]	選舉區	[illegible]公示（法三五、則五〇—三項）

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議員候補辞退者名簿　附死亡者名簿（四月三十日現在）

道別	選挙區別	候補者姓名	年齢	所属政党	辞退死亡年月日	事由
什舍市	麻浦區	田明鎮	五八	無	四月二十日	辞退
京畿道	駱州郡	具宗一	五三	独青	四月二十一日	辞退
〃	富川郡	金顕鎬	六五	無	四月二十二日	辞退
什舍市	龍山區	金厚玉	四〇	大青	四月二十二日	辞退
全羅北道	金堤乙區	李鐵翼	三三	無	四月十[illegible]	〃
什舍市	永登浦區	朴昌義	五九	無	四月二十二日	〃
京畿道	高陽甲區	李種昌	四四	〃	四月二十六日	〃
慶尚北道	金泉甲區	朴玩	六二	〃	四月二十八日	被殺
忠清北道	槐山郡	金永奎	五九	〃	〃	〃
慶尚北道	慶州甲區	崔炳亮	五一	〃	四月二十二日	辞退
〃	迎日甲區	金基碩	四九	勞總	四月十八日	〃
〃	榮州郡	金正植	三四	無	〃	〃
〃	善山郡	金聲默	三二	大青	四月二十四日	〃
慶尚南道	蔚山乙區	金錫漢	五八	独促	〃	死亡
慶尚北道	漆谷郡	張炳泰	四一	無	四月二十四日	辞退
全羅北道	沃溝郡	金濟旭	五一	韓民	四月二十三日	〃
〃	〃	高吉模	三三	無	四月二十四日	〃
〃	金堤乙區	李元益	四一	民族青	四月二十五日	〃
什舍市	麻浦區	白永燁	五七	朝民	四月二十七日	〃
長[illegible]		南相[illegible]				
	高陽乙	[illegible]		[illegible]		
		[illegible]		[illegible]		

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Gen. Weckerling (L)

17 May 1948

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group

Subject: Classification of the Elected Representatives

NARKI	57
Hankuk Democratic Party	29
Chosen Democratic Party	1
Tongmin Party	1
Hankuk Independence Party	1
Chosen Republican Party	1
Taedong Youth Corps	14
National Youth Corps	6
Taehan Labor Union	1
Christianity	1
Educators Association	1
Pusan Ilo (15) Club	1
HQ, National Unification	1
Dongsong Association	1
Non-Partisan	96
Total	199

Kim Hon Kyu

KIM HON-KYU

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CITY OF SEOUL

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chung Ku	PAK Chung Kun 8594	51	Office Clerk	None
" "	YUN Chi Yung 28496	51	Sec Gen Democratic Council	Han Kuk Dem
" "	PAIK Lin Che	51	Doctor	None
" "	IEE Puk	36	Editor	None
" "	SUK Lee Kyung 729	36	Doctor	Chosen Dem Pty
" "	PAIK Hyung Sup	44	Office Clerk	Youth Party
" "	HAM Suk Hoon 1679	49	Welfare Worker	None
" "	KIM Sun	39	Printing	Dok Chok
" "	WHANG Ae Dok	57	YWCA	Women's Grp Gen Federation
" "	LEE Pong Ku	36	Lawyer	None
" "	PAK Song	39	Stenographer	Dae Chong
" "	KANG Yong Hi	55	Industry	None
" "	LEE Choong Kun	39	Office employee	None
Chong No A	PAK Yong Lae	46	Doctor	None
" "	SU Sang Chun	46	Office Employee	Dae Chong
" "	KIM Dae Suk	42	Office Employee	None
" "	CHOI Chin	73	Lawyer	Dem Independ.
" "	O Sam Chun	58	Doctor	None
" "	LEE Yun Young	59	Politician	Chosen Dem Pty
" "	PAK Soon Tyun	51	Journalist	Dok Chok
" "	KIM On Bae	38	Journalist	None
Chong No B	O Chong Pang	42	No	Korea Kun Kuk Youth Ass.
" "	CHANG Myun	50	KILA Member	None
" "	CHOI Sung Chang	44	Doctor	Dae Han Chungi
" "	CHOI Kiu Sul	42	Writer	Dok Chok
" "	SUNG Hun Kyung	43	Dispensary	None
" "	YANG Chae Kun	28	Writer	None
" "	LEE Myung Ho	56	Office Employee	None
" "	PAE Yong Kyun	41	" "	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Yun Kun	40	" "	Dae Chung

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CITY OF SEOUL (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Tongdae Mun A	LEE Soong Man	74	Politician	Dok Chok
" "	CHOI Noong Chin	51	Educator	None
Tongdae MunB	WHANG Hyun Sook	46	Politician	Chosun Women People Party
" "	CHANG Yun Song	48	KILA Merber	None
" "	LEE Young Choon	53	Doctor	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	~~O Chan~~ Kwon	39	Social work	Korean Youth Gen Union
" "	CHUN Ho Yup	48	Office clerk	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Dong Kil	43	Doctor	None
" "	~~KIM Kiu Whang~~	37	Office Clerk	None
" "	KOO Ki Hoi	36	" "	None
" "	PAK Won Tai	54	" "	None
Song Dong Ku	~~CHOI~~ Yong Sik	42	" "	None
" "	LEE Chung Chun	61	No	Dae ~~Chong~~
" "	PAIK Nam Hoon	64	No	Han Kuk Dem
" "	YU Chong Nam	41	Office Clerk	None
Sodeamun Ku	KIM To Yun	55	KILA Member	Han Min
" "	LA Myung Kyun	51	Horse Ass'n.	Han Hyup
" "	AN Tong Won	61	KILA Member	Han Min
" "	CHANG Yang Ho	31	Clerk	Dae Chung
" "	KIM Whal Nan	50	Educator	None
" "	LEE Chi Sung	68	Clerk	None
Mapo Ku	CHI Sang Min	44	Lawyer	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Sung Keun	47	Clerk	None
" "	KIM Sang Don	48		None
" "	KIM Sun	53		Women's Nat'l
" "	OH Sung Whan	44	Clerk	Dok Chok
" "	RYU Jin San	45		Dok Chok
" "	KANG Byung Hak	34		Dai Chung
" "	CHOI Soon Taik	40	Printing	Chung Eui Dan
" "	CHI Sang Ik	47		None

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CITY OF SEOUL (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Mapo Ku (cont'd)	HUR Chan	56	Clerk	None
"	OH Jai Kyun	30	Writer	None
" "	~~PAIK Yung Yup~~	57		Han Min
Yong San Ku	~~OH Yoon Whan~~	53		Han Hyup
" "	NAM Song Hak	46		Dok Chok
" "	KO Byung Nam	54		Tok Supuk Hyup Ho
" "	MOON Dai Woo	30		NONE
" "	KIM Yong Won	65		Han Min
" "	~~MOON Moo Sool~~	61		None
" "	PAK Seung Ho	52		Women's Patriotic Ass'n
" "	KIM Sung Ho	57		None
Yong Dung Poku	CHO Kwang Sop	38		Taehan Labor Union
" "	Pak Han So	32		None
" "	YUN Chae Uk	39		Tae Dong Youth
" "	~~YU Hong~~	50		NARRKI
" "	Kim Hak Soo	50		None
" "	CHA Kwang Sok	52		None
" "	~~PAK Chang Hi~~	59		None

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyonggido

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Inchon Pu	A Lee Soon Sun (1240)	44	Education	Women's Patriotic Assn
	A Yun Moo Joon (1946)	39	Lawyer	Cho Min
	~~B Lee Sung Min~~	31	Office Worker	Min Chong
	A Kim Yung Joo	30		No Chong
	A Ham Hyo Yong (4986)	44	Manager of a Co.	No
	B Cho Pong Am	56	Writer	"
	A Kwak Sang Hoon	53		"
	A Yang Che Bak	63	KILA member	Han Min
	A Yoon Pyong Duk	43		"
	B Ha Sang Hoon	56		"
	B Im Hong Jai	48		No
	B Kim Suk Ki (15827)	50		"
Kaesong Pu	Kim Sung Chan	40		"
	Kim Nak Yung	54		Tan Min
	Lee Chong Keun	53		No
	Lee Sung Dook	49	No	"
Koyang Gun A	Kim Ho Chul (14,325)	33	Doctor	Han Kuk Dem
	Yu Man Suk	32	No	National Youth
	Chi Hyun	47	Dir.ofKindergarten	No
	Lee Chong Sam	45	Stock-Breeding	Dok Chok
	Su Sung Dal	57	No	"
	Kwak Myung Duk (5762)	30	Lawyer	No
	Sun Woo Ki Sung	37	No	Dae Chung
	Kim Chang Soo	44	"	Han Kuk Dem
	~~Lee Chong Chang~~	44	Agriculture	No
B	O In Whan (1209)	50	"	"
	Sung Lak Choon	38	Office Clerk	"
	Chong Tai Ho (3076)	61	Agriculture	Dae Chung
	Lee Sam Took	44	Business	No
	Yu Hong Chong	57	Doctor	Dok Chok
	Lee Sung Soo (1770)	38	No	Dae Chung
	Choi Kok Hyun (7766)	50		Dok Chok
Kwangju Gun	Shin Ik Hi (9022)	57	KILA member	Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyonggi Do - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Yangju Gun A	Kim Duk Lyul 1121	39	Agriculture	No
	Shin Kong Suk 4124	66	Christian Minister	"
	Yu Nam Soo 2486	44	Office Clerk	"
	Chung Dong Ho 9569	57	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Kim Hyung Tai 1521	45	Doctor	No
B	~~Goo Choong Su~~ 2034	35	Agriculture	National Youth
	Kwak Haeng Su 1350	43	"	No
	Shin Hyung Sik 1876	50	Office Clerk	"
	Kim San	51	No	Han Min Demo
	Nam Gung Lyun 6179	33	Office Clerk	No
	Lee Chin Soo 7800	49	Educator	"
	An Hoong Kun	53	Agriculture	"
Puchon Gun	Lee Hae Chin	43	Journalist	"
	Lee Tong Paik	45	Doctor	Dae Chung
	Lee Ki Ul	40		Women's Dok Chok
	Su Chung Hi 1316			
	Lee Ki Chong 3990	45		
	Yun Sam Soon			
	Moon Chin Kyo	36		Dok Chok
Ka Pyong Gun	Hong Ik Pyo	33	Agriculture	No
Yang Pyong Gun	Chang Se Whan 2771	55	Christian Minister	
	Chung Haeng Chin	48	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Yang Nam Whan	37	Office Clerk	No
	Lee Chan	47	Agriculture	"
	Lee Chung Se	51	"	Dok Chok
	Pang Chong Chun	32	Business	Dae Chung
	Lee Chang Sup			
	Lee Chun Yong 2747			Han Min Dem
	Yu Nae Wan			No
	O Pil Hoe	34		Dok Chok

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Kyonggido - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Yo Chu Gun	Cho Yong Taik 10,991	58		Nong chong
	~~Gu Chong Il~~			
	Won Yong 21967			
Inchon Gun	Song Chang Sik 10383	49	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Yo ~~Kim~~ Tong Soo 177	49	Business	No
	Pak Sang Yoon 3027	52	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Chang Ki Rin 3041	42	Agriculture	No
	Kwon Nyung Chik 2670	61	Doctor	Dok Chok
	Pak Choon Ho 2693	46	Agriculture	"
Yong In Gun	Pak Young Cho 1700	65	Agriculture	No
	Yu Ki Soo 12930	41		
	Min Kyung Sik 22465			
An Song Gun	Kim Young Ki 23467	44	Business	No
	Kim No [illegible] k 5791	51	Clerk	Han Min Dem
	Lee In Sup 6503			
	Pak Chu Pyong 6042			
Pyong Taek Gun	Choi Suk Wha 10979	37	Agriculture	No
	Lee [illegible]in Hong 5450	48	"	"
	Kim Chong Ho 2465	43		Dok Chok
	Choi [illegible]yung [illegible]han 10192	65		"
	Whang ~~Do~~ Soo 5053			"
Si Won Gun A	Kim Koo Bai 4308	44	Agriculture	No
	Yong Kil Sun 22366	43	Clerk	Dae Chung
	Kwon Tai Dong 12503	66	Doctor	No
	Kim ~~On Chun~~ SEE REVIEW 2359	42	No	Women's Patriotic Ass'n.
	Kim Ung Chin 17841	42	Clerk	No
B	Hong Soo Whan 15-149	42	Clerk	Dae Chung
	Koo Cha Hyuk 6485	62	Educator	No
Si Hung Gun	Yu Chi Yan 6259			

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Kyonggido - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Si Mung Gun	Chan Pai Kun 3986			
	Lee Pu Sup 10589	35	Business	No
	Lee Chai Young 13528			
Pu Chon Gun	Kim Chong Nam 9052			
	Lim Yoon Pai 1464			
	Lee Yu Sun 14238			
	Nam Kyung Ho 2357			
	~~Kim Hyun Ho~~			
	Hong Sung Chul 1058			
	Kim Soon Ho 2119			
Kim Po Gun	O Pong Whan 7852	50	Clerk	No
	Lee Chang Wah 7774	47		"
	Chung Choon 14002	34		National Youth
	Chung Chang Hae 4779	34		
	Lim Sung Koo 3215			
Kang Hwa Gun	Kim Hoon Tai 2368	54	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Shim Sang Tai 1761	47	"	"
	Lee Chong Myun 1745	42	Textile Industry	No
	Pak Chang Soon 1754	60	Agriculture	"
	Chang Suk Young 2105	55	Educator	"
	Chu Un Kyung 1791	43	Agriculture	"
	Yun Chai Kun 15761	39	"	"
	Yu Pyong Ke 4247	61	"	"
	Lee Chung ~~Hoon~~ Hi 521			
Pa Ju Gun	Kim Tong Kiu 5827	44	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Woo Chong Pong 14122	35	"	"
	Kim Woong Kwon 15059	51	Clerk	No
	Won Yong Dook 9518	33		Dae Chung
	No Kiu Chang 21611	49		Dok Chok

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Kyonggido - Cont-d

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Chang Dan Gun	Pyun Chong Sik	35	Business	No
	Lee Chong Young	33	Agriculture	Dae Chung
	Kim Chi Kwon	40	"	No
	Han Chang Lyul	38	Politician	Dok Chok
	~~Nam Sang Pil~~	46	Agriculture	No
	Yun Man Choong	28	Doctor	Dok Chok
	Whang Choon	54	Agriculture	No
	Kim Yun Hak	39	Clerk	Dae Chung
	Cho Hyun Chong	33	No	No
	Chun Myun Ku	50	Agriculture	"
	An Pyong Se	49	"	Dok Chok
	Lee Kyong Koo	36	Rice Cleaning	No
Kae Pung Gun	Kim Doo Kwon	48	Agriculture	"
	Chang Se I	35	"	Dae Han No Chong
	Shin Kwang Kiun	52	"	Dok Chok
	Yu Nae Sik	55		No
Yon Paek Gun A	Kim Kyong Pai			
	Ham Sang Hoon	46		Han Min Dem
B	Chai Chai Suk	33	Mining	No
	Cha Yun Hong			
	Pak Chang Pin	36		Dae Chung
	Kim Tai Hi	49		No
	Pang Chi Ho	54		Dok Chok
	Shin Hyun Mo	55		Han Min Dem
	Song Chang Sup	57		No
Ong Jin Gun A	Whang Pyung Choon	41	Business	Dok Chok
	Pyo Wha Young	29	No	Dae Chong
	O Kyung Sun	39	Agriculture	No
	O Taik Kwan	60	Christian Minister	Han Dok Party
	Su Pyum Suk	46		No

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyonggido - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Ong Jin Gun	O I Kwan	41	Rice Cl aning	No
	Kim Pyong Chu	36	"	Dae Chung
	Kim Duk Kiu	51	Fishery	No
	Kim In Che	35	Social Work	Dae Chung
	Lee Un	58	Journalist	No
	Shim Sang Ik		Forwarding Business	Han Dok Party

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

KANG WON DO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Hoengsong Gun	Cho Su Jun	38		None
" "	Won Yong Kyun	57		Tok Chok
Chongsong Gun	Chon Sang	66		Tok Chok
" "	Choi Tai Kyu	29		None
" "	~~Chung Yun Sik~~	38		Tok Chok
" "	Lee Pyung Doo	53		Tok Chok
" "	Won Suk San	49		Tok Chok
Hongchon Gun	Ryu Ki Sang	30		Tai Chung
" "	Lee Chai Hak	45		None
" "	Chung Jong Ik	45		Tok Chok
Pyongchang Gun	Chung Wan Ki	47		Tok Chok
" "	Whang Ho Yun	38		Tok Chok
" "	Lee Nan Lyun	40		Tok Chok
" "	Choi Pyung Kyu	51		None
Wonju Gun	Won Dal Ho	56		None
" "	Lee Chung Ho	44		Tok Chok
" "	Cho Jin Ku	53		Tok Chok
" "	Hong Bun Hi	32		None
Yongwol Gun	Chang Ki Yung	46		None
" "	Song Soon Chul	43		Tai Chung
" "	Chung Kyu Sang	39		Tok Chok
" "	Chang Won Jin	36		Tai Chung
" "	Tai Wan Sun	34		None
Ulchin Gun	Kim Myung In	33		None
" "	Kim Soo Keun	58		Tok Chok
" "	Chang Hong Koo	38		Tai Chung
" "	Chun Yung Jik	60		Tok Chok
Chunchon Bu	Pak Seung Ha	36		Tai Chung
" "	Pak Tai Wha	52		None
" "	Choi Kyu Ok	48		Tok Chok
" "	Pak In Soon	41		Women's Patriotic Ass'n.

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KANG WON DO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chunsong Gun	Lee Chong Soon	58		Tok Chok
" "	Ryu Yun Kook	36		None
" "	~~Lee Chong Sik~~	30		Tai Chung
Kangnung Gun (A)	Choi Doo Jip	53		Tok Chok
" " "	Rim Byung Chul	50		Min Tong
" " "	Won Jang Kil	27		Tai Chung
Kangnung Gun (B)	Choi Byung Nyong	29		Tai Chung
" " "	Choi Hun Kil	48		Tok Chok
Samchok Gun	Ro Eui Keun			None
" "	Kim Joong Nyul			Han No
" "	Im Yong Soon			Tai Chung
" "	Kim Jin Goo			Tok Chok

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LIST OF EIECTION CANDIDATES

CHUNGCHONG PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chongju Pu	CHAI Pyong Duk	48		Dok Chok
" "	HONG Wonkil	34		None
" "	MIN Yong Bok	64		Tai Chong
" "	SUH Pyongson	41		None
" "	PARK Kinn	37		None
" "	KU Yunjic	58		None
Chong Won Gun (A)	OH Hiyong	66		None
" "	LEE Hichun	65		Tai Chong
" "	HONG Sunok	54		None
" "	Shin Sunhvu	61		None
Chong Won Gun (B)	PARK Channai	32		Tai Chong
" "	~~HAN Chongkvn~~	39		None
" "	LEE Mankun	56		None
" "	MIN Pyongtoo	50		Dok Chok
" "	KIM Invong	44		Dok Chok
Po Un Gun	CHO Yongkuk	47		Dok Chok
" "	PARK Linsu	38		None
" "	KIM Kyohyon	60		None
" "	CHAI Myun Su	62		None
" "	Hwang Nokwon	52		Tai Chong
Okchon Gun	LEE Byumyun	52		Dok Chok
" "	KIM Kiman	46		Dok Chok
" "	KAN Myanhoi	49		Dok Chok
" "	CHONG Kyuchan	56		Dok Chok
" "	LEE Chonchong	32		Dok Chok
Yongdong Gun	~~LEE Hyon Ju~~	42		None
" "	CHONG Yonsik	29		Tai Chong
" "	CHO Kwanku	56		None
" "	SON Kyunsik	62		None
" "	PARK Ukyong	54		None
" "	LEE Chuntai	34		Dok Chok

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CHUNGCHONG PUKTO (Continued)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chinchon Gun	SON Philman	58		Han Min
" "	PARK Chanhi	51		" "
" "	PARK No Yul	35		None
" "	KIM ~~Bongsic~~	51		"
Koesan Gun	~~KIM Yonkyu~~	58		"
" "	YUN Pyongho	54		"
" "	~~CHA Kyunta~~ik	28		Tai Chong
" "	CHONG Sunwha	48		Dok Chok
Chungju Gun	LEE Chunja	45		Dok Chok
" "	KIM Kichul	30		Tai Chong
" "	LEE Hisun	35		None
" "	YUN Kilsup	40		"
" "	LEE Pyongtaik	61		Dok Chok
Unsong Gun	KIM Seikwun	46		None
" "	LEE Sunsan	58		Dok Chok
Chechon Gun	YU Hongyul	42		None
" "	KIM Chongmun	42		None
Tan Yang Gun	LEE Wanku	39		None
" "	CHO Changwhan	50		Dok Chok
" "	CHI San Hyu	51		" "
" "	CHO Chongsun	46		None
" "	~~LEE Pongsun~~	45		Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CHUNCHONG NAMDO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Taejon Bu	NAM Chongu	54		Dok Chok
" "	CHIN Hyanho	42		None
" "	SUN Naksuh 17203 IRRI 64			Dok Chok
" "	KIM Changkun	42		" "
Taedok Gun	OH Hisun	32		" "
" "	KAN Changhyun ~~IRRI 7~~ 6003			" "
" "	KIM Changwhan	30		Tai Chong
" "	LIM Byonun	43		Dok Chok
" "	SONG Wanyong	68		None
" "	SONG Ulyong	68		None
" "	HAN Yungzin	47		Dok Chok
" "	SONG Zinbaik 7609 - IRRI	44		Nong Chong
" "	HONG Kihak	40		Toi Chong
Yongi Gun	YAN Chongsuk	51		None
" "	CHON Kongu	53		None
" "	HONG Yunkyn	52		Han Dok
" "	CHO Dongkun	48		None
" "	YU Ilchun	40		Dok Chok
" "	CHIN Hyunsic 7956 - IRRI	47		None
" "	LIM Hyunnok	46		None
" "	YUN Chongsuk	55		None
Kongju Gun A	PARK Chungsik	46		None
" "	KWON Taihun	49		Tai Chong
" "	YOM Uyong	38		None
" "	KIM Myundong 10676 - NP	46		None
" "	CHONG Inok	49		None
Kongju Gun(B)	KIM Pyong Chung	33		None
" "	LEE Chong Paik	60		None
" "	LEE Kwonchul	62		None
" "	HONG Sunyong	41		None
" "	SHIN Banghyon 5115 - NP	57		

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CHUNCHONG NAMDO (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Kongju Gun(B)	LEE Kyuwon	72		None
(cont'd) "	HAN Boshun	50		Buddhist
Nonsan Gun(A)	CHAI Sanyong	37		None
" "	KIM Kehong	44		Nong Chong
" "	HAN Changsuk	47		Kyo Hhup
" "	YUN Hyenchun	49		None
" "	YU Chinhong	59		Dok Chok
" "	KIM Hyongwon	49		None
Nonsan Gun(B)	CHAI Unkyo	49		None
" "	KIM Chunsu	42		Dok Chok
" "	KIM Yon Un	41		No Chong
" "	HAN Chungkyo	46		None
" "	SUH Sunkun	41		None
" "	KIM Hyonsik	43		None
Puyo Gun(A)	NAM Gunhyon	37		Dok Chok
" "	LEE Dukhi	29		Tai Chong
" "	MIN Taiki	36		None
" "	LEE Monshun	44		None
" "	KIM Chaiyun	41		None
Puyo Gun(B)	KIM ~~Osu~~	43		Dok Chok
" "	LEE Hochul	49		None
" "	MUN Changsup	53		Dok Chok
" "	SHIM Sanghan	31		None
" "	SAH Kichun	49		Dok Chok
So Chon Gun	CHO Daiha	41		None
" "	KIM Kyuchul	43		None
" "	LEE Byonghi	44		None
" "	LEE Hungkyn	53		None
" "	KOO Dukwhan	51		Dok Chok
" "	CHO Nam Soon	50		None

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CHUNCHONG NAMDO (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Ponyong Gun	KIM Sang Ok	57		None
" "	CHOI Yong Chai	53		National Youth
" "	LEE Hang Kiu	58		None
" "	KOO Yun Kul	49		None
" "	SHIM Pok Chin	57		None
" "	CHOI Yong Han	45		Dok Chok
" "	LIM Sup Kiu	42,		Dae Chung
Chong YangGun	CHUNG In Whang	50		Dok Chok
" "	YU Chong Sik	37		None
" "	LEE Chong Kun	41		Dok Chok
" "	LEE Sang Chul	56		None
Hong Song Gun	SON Chai Hak	48		Dok Chok
" "	LEE Chong Soon	40		None
" "	PAK Choon Taik	37		Dae Chung
" "	KIM Pong Kiu	40		None
" "	PAK Sang Lyul	47		None
Ye San Gun	YU Chung Ho	55		Dok Chok
" "	O Chang Yong	56		Dok Chok
" "	SONG Il Sung	47		Dae Chung
" "	PAK Chae Young	48		Yoon Pyong Ku
" "	PAIK Woon Yong	50		Dae Chung
" "	YU Hong	53		Dok Chung
" "	PAK Soong Kiu	40		None
" "	PAK Pyong Ki	43		None
SoSan Gun(A)	SHIN Hang Kiun	44		Dok Chok
" "	PAIK Nak Sun	53		None
" "	PAK Wan Suk	38		Dok Chok
" "	CHAI Taik Yong	39		Dai Chung
" "	LEE Jong Nin	66		None
" "	AHN Man Bok	39		None
" "	KIM Nam Yun	26		Min Chung
" "	NAM Jung	69		Dok Chok

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CHUNCHONG NAMDO (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
So San Gun(B)	PAK Dong Nai	47		None
" "	KIM Je Neung	38		Dai Chung
" "	KIM Ki In	47		None
" "	LEE Jong Chul	49		None
" "	KIM Dong Jun 13452 - NP	44		None
" "	LEE Sang Nin	45		None
Tangjin Gun	SIN Sung Gyun	53		Dai Chung
" "	DYUN Jai Ik	63		None
" "	YU Chang Hyun	31		Minsa
" "	KOO Eul Hoe	44		Dok Chok
" "	KIM Yong Jai 13006 - IRP	37		Dok Chok
Asan Gun	YOON Bo Sun	52		Han Min
" "	SUR Yong Kil 13413 - NP			Dok Chok
" "	LEE Joon Gyoo	54		Dok Chok
" "	HONG Soon Chul	55		Min Joong
" "	LEE Young Jin	54		Dok Chok
" "	CHUNG Hi Bok	50		Han Min
Chon An Gun	LEE Sang Don			None
" "	KIM Min Eung	39		Dok Chok
" "	LEE Byung Gook 19593 - NP	67		None
" "	LEE Yong Gyoo	59		None
" "	HONG Seung Kil	56		None
" "	HAN Yang Soo	37		None
" "	KIM Yong Wha	47		None
" "	KIM Woong Kak	47		Dai Chung
" "	KIM Jong Chul	29		None
" "	LEE Bum Hoo	52		

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CHOLLA PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Kunsan Pu	Paik Nam Yong	52	KILA Member	Hankuk Demo.
" "	Yun Suk Koo	57	KILA Member	None
Chonju Pu	Lee Chul Seung	27	Student	Toknip Chok Sung
" "	Pai Eun Hi	62	Pastor	" " "
" "	Chung Chin Hi	44	KILA Member	Hankuk Demo.
" "	Pak Wan	53	Author(Writer)	None
" "	Sin Sung Kyun	42	Business	Toknip Chok Sung
Wanju Kun	(1)Kang Pong Eui	50	Business man	" " "
" "	Choi Pyung Hun	38	Medical Doctor	None
" "	Choi Kwang Chin	52	Agriculture	Toknip Chok Sung
" "	Son Yong Pai	36	Newspaper	Taidong Chung Nyon
" "	Kim Eun Chun	28	Agriculture	None
" "	Paik Ki Uk	56		Han Min
" "	Lee Suk Sin	45		Han Min
" "	Ryu Chun Sang	39	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" "	(2) Lee Suk Ju	45	Agriculture	Nong Chong
" "	Kim Yung Jin	59	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" "	Lee Kun Jai	58	Insurance	None
" "	Ryu Chai Whan	51		Pul Kyo Won
" "	Yoon Hyo Jung	55	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" "	Cho Yung Jin	40	Agriculture	Tai Chong
" "	Lee Pong Hak	43	Businessman	None
" "	Su Chung Soo	40	Priest	Tok Chok
Ok Ku Gun	Lee Yo Han	51		" "
" " "	Too Hi Chul	51	Agriculture	Han Min
" " "	Kang Yu Jin	59	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" " "	Cho Nam Yoon	41	Businessman	Han Min
" " "	~~Kim Che Wook~~	51		Han Min

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CHOLLA PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Ok Ku Gun	~~Ko Kil Mo~~	33	Agriculture	None
Chin An Gun	Oh Ki Yul	60	Agriculture	None
" " "	Kim Chun Hi	47	Industry	Tok Chok
" " "	Chun Seung Kuk	49	Agriculture	None
" " "	Chun Pyong Ki	47	Agriculture	None
Changsu Gun	Ryu Soon Hyong	37	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" "	Song Chai Ho	41	Agriculture	Tai Dong
" "	Kim Pong Doo	43	Industry	None
" "	Oh Il Seung	55	Agriculture	None
Kumsan Gun	Chung Hee Jun	46	Educational Director	Tok Chok
" "	Cho Moon Hyong	38	Agriculture	" "
Muju Gun	Sin Hyon Don	45	Medical Doctor	" "
" "	Kim Yong Hak	61	Agriculture	Han Min
" "	Kim Chong Nam	62	None	Han Min
Ko Chang Gun (1)	Rim Pang Wook	43	Agriculture	Han Min
" " "	Lee Pong Choon	59	Agriculture	Nong Chong
" " "	Oh Eui Kyoon	66	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Ki Chai	41	Business	None
" " "	Kim Yung Dong	42	Industry	None
Ko Chong Gun (2)	Paik Kwan Su	60	KILA Member	Han Min
" " "	Pak Hong Kun	47	Agriculture	None
" " "	Sin Yong Jai	44	Agriculture	Tok Chok
Imsil Gun	Chin Chik Hyun	48	Lawyer	Tok Chok
" "	Lo Pyung Yun	44	Agriculture	None
" "	Lee Ki Woo	43	Director of Asso-ciation	Nong Chong
" "	Um Pyong Hak	32	Journalist	YMCA
" "	Kwak Han Yung	61	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" "	Kim Chin Eui	39	Journalist	Tai Chong
" "	Lee Kyong Soon	50	Pastor	None
Nam Won Gun	Cho Chung Hoon	35	Commerce	Tai Chong
" " "	Lee Chung Ki	34	Commerce	Min Chong

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Sunchang Gun	Lo Il Whan	35	Journalist	Han Min
" "	Cho Il Soo	51	Agriculture	Tok Chok
Puan Gun	Sin Il Yong	58	Journalist	Han Min
" "	Kim Hyong Il	43	Agriculture	Han Min
" "	Cho Chai Myun	49	Agriculture	Tok Chok
" "	Paik Nam Ki	48	Agriculture	Han Min
" "	Kim Su Pyon	49	Pastor	None
" "	Cho Ki Chung	49	Agriculture	Nong Chong
" "	~~Sin Yung Bal~~	61		Tok Chok
Kumje Gun(a)	Cho Han Paik	41		None
" "	Han Sang Kwong	59		None
" "	Lee Ki Ho	60		Han Min
" "	Chang Hyun Sik	53		Han Min
" "	Wang Chung Whan	48		Tai Chung
Kumje Gun(b)	Hong Sung Ho	48		Tok Chok
" "	Choi Choo Il	43		Tai Chung
" "	Lee Won Ik	41		Min Chung
" "	~~Lee In Pok~~	59		Christian Federation
" "	Choi Yoon Ho	48		Tok Chok
" "	~~Lee Chul Ik~~	33		None
" "	Hong Hi Jong	55		None
Iksan Gun(a)	Paik Hyung Nam	34		Tai Chung
" "	Kim Pyung Ki	39		Han Min
" "	Song Pyung Chai	40		Han Min
" "	So Sun Kyu	46		Han Min
Iksan Gun(b)	Kim Tai Yi	48		Han Min
" "	Cha Jai Kil	31		Tai Chung
" "	Sin Kap Chul	36		None
" "	Lee Pyung Suk	53		None
" "	Lee Moon Won	42		None

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chong Up Gun(a)	La Yong Kyoon	50	- NO CONTEST	Han Min
" " "(13)	Song Jik Sang	61		Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Chong Moon	42		Han Min
" " "	Kim Taik Sul	31		Nong Chong
" " "	Kim Poo Kon	48		Han Min
" " "	Kim Hong Ki	40		Han Min
Iri Pu	Lee Choon Ki	44		Han Min
" "	Kim Pyong Soo	51		Han Min
" "	Pai Hun	53		None
" "	Pak Yook Chul	33		None

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Yo Su Gun - A
Wan Do Gun
Mu Ahn Gun - B

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CHOLLA NAMDO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Mokpo Pu	KIM Yu Ki	46	Newsparer	
" "	LEE Nam Kiu	40	KILA Member	
" "	CHUN Dong Whan	40	Textile Industry	None
" "	KANG Sun Myung	44	Office Erplovee	None
" "	KIM Dong Shin	44	Educator	None
" "	CHUNG Young Cho	46	Office Errloyee	None
Kwangju Pu	CHUNG Kwang Ho	52	Agriculture	Han Kuk Dem.
Kwang San Gun	HONG Sung Ha	51	KIIA Member	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	PAK Chong Nam	33		None
" "	KIM Pyong Han	39	Agriculture	None
Tam Yang Gun	PAK Young Chang	32	Critic	None
" "	KIM Moon Yong	33	Student	None
" "	KIM Tong Ho	45	Medical Doctor	Tok Nip Chok Sung
" "	CHUNG Kvun Sik	45	Agriculture	Min Chung
Kok Song Gun	SU Woo Suk	60	KIIA Member	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	YANG Pvong Chun	38	Commerce	None
Kurye Gun	KIM Chong Sun	50	Agriculture	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	LEE Pan Yul	42	Rice-cleaning	Dae Chung
Kwang Yang Gun	OM Yun Sup	49	Judicial Clerk	None
" "	KIM Ok Chu	33	Agriculture	None
" "	KIM Choon Ki	41	"	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Chae Hoo	39	"	Dok Chok
Yo Su Gun(A)	YUN Chang Hi	39	Industry	None
" "	KIM Noon Pvong	43	Chief, Newspaper Branch Office	Dok Chok
" "	YU Do Hvun	39	Writer	None
Yo Su Gun(B)	KIM Chul Chu	47	Doctor	Dae Chung
" "	HWANG Pvong Kiu	41	Fishery	None
" "	CHA Whal On	42		Han Kuk Dem.
Sun Cho Gun(A)	HWANG Doo Yun	44	Agriculture	Dae Han No Cho
" "	KIM Yang Soo	52	"	Han Kuk Dem
" "	PAK Ok Shin	48	"	Patriotic Women's Assn.

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CHOLLA NAMDO (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Sun Cho Gun(B)	SHIN I Hyun	61	Agriculture	None
" "	SU Chung Ki	52	"	None
" "	CHO Ok Hyun	46	"	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Ke Soo	52	Doctor	Han Kuk Dem.
Chin Do Gun	KIM Pyung Hoe	30	Journalist	None
" "	KWAK Woo Chun	51	Judicial Clerk	Dok Chok
" "	PAK Doo Chae	40	Agriculture	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	HO Hoon	48	Doctor	None
Chang Song Gun	KIM Sang Soon	49	Official Clerk	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	PAIK Liu Kui	47	Agriculture	" "
" "	CHUNG Kim Moon	42	"	None
" "	KIM Pyong Soo	37	"	Han Kuk Dem.
Wan Do Gun	KIM Sang Sup	55	Business	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Sun Tae	38	Lawyer	Bar Assn.
" "	KIM Chang Lyul	51	No	None
" "	KIM Sang Kiu	52	Agriculture	None
" "	WHANG Hak Pong	45	Office Clerk	Min Chung
Ham Pyong Gun	NO Tong Soo	33	Agriculture	Christian Federation
" "	YANG Hak Ki	34	"	None
" "	LEE Sung Yu	52	"	None
" "	SU Sang Kuk	52	"	Han Kuk Dem.
Yong Gwang Gun	CHO Yong Kiu	36	Doctor	" "
Chang Hung Gun	KIM Choong Ki	47	Agriculture	None
" "	KO Young Wan	35	"	Han Kuk Dem.
Kangjin Gun.	KIM Yoon Sik	47	Writer	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	CHA Kyung Mo	59	Agriculture	None
" "	KIM Chung Sik	47	"	None
" "	KIM Yong Sun	59	"	Dok Chok
Po Song Gun	KIM Sung Pok	47	"	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	WHANG Po Ik	54	KILA Member	Dok Chok

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CHOLLA NAMDO (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Po Song Gun (cont'd)	LEE Chang Lae	50	Printing Co.	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	LIM Pyong Chul	50	Agriculture	" "
Hwa Sun Gun	CHO Kook Hyun	53	"	Dae Sung A's.
" "	PAK Min Ki	37	"	Dok Chok
" "	Yang Ho i Yong	39	"	Han Kuk Dem
Mu An Gun (A)	SHIN Paik Kiun	42	Business	" "
" "	LA Chong Moon	54	"	" "
" "	KIM Yong Hun	38	Agriculture	" "
" "	CHONG Kiu Sung	40	Office Clerk	None
" "	O Se Nam	48	Doctor	None
Mu An Gun (B)	KIM Eun Kiun	49	Agriculture	Han Kuk Dem
" "	CHANG Hong Dam	39	Office Clerk	" "
" "	KIM Yong Taik	55	Business	" "
Naju Gun (A)	LIM Pong Chin	42	Agriculture	" "
" "	LEE Hang Pal	58	Journalist	None
" "	PAK Hun Chin	41	Dooton	None
Naju Gun (B)	KANG Shin Tai	46	Agriculture	None
" "	CHUNG Soon Mo	66	Christian Minister	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Sang Ho	47	Gardener	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	PAK Kum Suk	46	No	" "
" "	SU Sang Duk	40	Business	Min Chung
Hae Nam Gun (A)	SONG Pong Hai	61	Doctor	Dok Chok
" "	YUN Young Sun	42	Journalist	Han Kuk Dem.
HAE Nam Gun (B)	MIN Young Dong	38	Agriculture	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Sung Hak	43	"	Dae Chung
" "	PAK Kee Pae	36	"	Han Kuk Dem.
Yong Am Gun	KIM Choon Yun	53	Journalist	" "
Kohung Gun (A)	PAK Pal Pong	49	Agriculture	Dok Chok
" "	O Sung Chu	61	Christian Minister	" "
Kohung Gun (B)	SU Min Ho	45	Business	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	YU Sung Kap	39	Educator	Dan Min Dang

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KYONGSANG PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Taegu Pu (A)	Choi Yoon Dong	52		Hanmin
" " "	Kim Yun In	40		None
" " "	Kim Sung Kook	58		Hanmin
" " "	Kim Yung Ho	33		None
" " "	Lee Pal Soo	36		None
" " "	Cho Kyung Kyoo	45		Tai Chong
Taegu Pu (B)	Pak Sung Ha	41		None
" " "	Su Sang Il	63		Hanmin
" " "	Son In Sik	55		None
Taegu Pu (C)	Lee Woo Chool	36		None
" " "	Paek Nam Chae	63		Hanmin
" " "	Kim Yong Han	39		None
Talsong Gun	Kwon O Hoon	36		None
" "	Kim Tai Ko	39		None
" "	Kim Woo Sik	59		Confusianistic Ass'n.
" "	Kim Chin Hak	43		None
" "	Pak No Ik	60		Confusianistic Ass'n.
Kunwi Gun	Chun Su Bong	44		Christian Church
" "	Pai In Jai	41		Tok Chok
" "	Pak Joon	44		None
" "	Kim Nam Soo	57		None
" "	Pak Too In	59		Hanmin
" "	Lee Sang Taek	41		Tok Chok
" "	Sur Sang Hyuk	56		Tok Chok
Uisong Gun (A)	Kim Ton	60		None
" " "	Kim Sook	49		None
" " "	Koo Ja Don	48		None
" " "	Chung Woo Il	50		None
" " "	Pak Pum Jo	56		None
" " "	Oh Yoon Keun	43		Tai Chung

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Uisong Gun (B)	Pak Kap Nyun	52		Tok Chok
" " "	Kwon Pyung No	46		Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Sang Bong	49		Tok Chok
" " "	Pak Yung Kyo	43		Tok Chok
" " "	Pur Ho Il	55		None
Andong Gun (A)	Kwon Joong Soon	49		None
" " "	Kim Joong Hak	46		Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Ik Ki	33		None
" " "	Kwon Yung Chan	63		None
" " "	Ryu Si Yung	48		Women's Patriotic Ass'n.
" " "	Choi Keum Bong	53		None
Andong Gun (B)	Kim Joong Hi	53		None
" " "	Ryu Hyun Mo	55		Tok Chok
" " "	Ryu Tai Ha	39		Educational Assn.
Chongsong Gun	Kim Pong Jo	44		Tai Chung
" "	Yoon Yong Koo	33		Tok Chok
" "	Sim Woon Sup	46		Hanmin
Yongyang Gun	Cho Hun Yung	47		Tok Chok
Yongdok Gun	Oh Taik Nyul	45		Hanmin
Yongil Gun (A)	Lee Won Man	45		None
" " "	Pak Soon Suk	45		None
" " "	Choi Tai Neung	40		Tai Chung
" " "	Choi Yi Bong	31		Tok Chok
" " "	Choi Won Soo	37		None
Yongil Gun (B)	Ha Tae Whan	33		None
" " "	Kim Ik No	44		Tai Chung
" " "	Kim Pan Suk	30		Tok Chok
" " "	Pak Tong Joo	49		Tok Chok
Yongchon Gun (A)	Chung To Yung	48		Tok Chok
Yongchon Gun (B)	Lee Pum Kyo	61		Tok Chok
Kyongsan Gun	Pak Chul Soo	53		

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Kyongsan Gun	Pak Hai Chung	33		None
" "	Sin Ok	36		None
" "	Kim Yong Kyu	56		Tok Chok
" "	Chang Yong Whan	40		None
Chongdo Gun	Choi Tai Wook	57		None
" "	Pak Jong Whan	40		Tok Chok
" "	Pak Jong Nim	48		Hanmin
Koryong Gun	Kim Sang Keun	43		Presbyterian Church
" "	Kim Sang Duk	56		Min Tong
" "	Kwak Tai Jin	32		Hanmin
Songju Gun	Lee Tong Wha	36		None
" "	Lee Ho Suk	34		None
" "	Lee Yong Kyun	43		Tai Chung
Chilgok Gun	Chang Pyung Tai	41		None
" "	Chang Pyung Han	49		Tok Chok
" "	Pak Suk Kyu	44		None
" "	Pak Tai Hyun	51		Tok Chok
Kumchon Gun (A)	Sin Yo	45		None
" " "	Kang Pyung Chul	49		None
" " "	Pak Wan	62		None
" " "	Kim Eun Bai	48		Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Chul An	38		Women's Patriotic Ass'n.
" " "	Kwon Tae Hi	42		None
Kumchon Gun (B)	Lee Pyung Kwan	41		None
Sonsan Gun	Kwon Yong Ho	49		None
" "	Choi Jae Wha	56		None
" "	Kim Jae Muk	32		Tai Chung
" "	Yook Hong Pyo	49		Tok Chok
Kyongju Gun (A)	Lee Sang Hi	36		None
" " "	Woo Yong Keun	51		Tok Chok
" " "	Lee Choon Joong	52		None
" " "	Choi Byung Nyang	51		None
" " "	(Chul	53		Tok Chok

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Kyongju Gun (B)	Hur Keum Nyong	35		Tai Chung
" " "	Lee Tai Sin	50		None
" " "	Lee Suk	42		Tok Chok
" " "	Chung Jin Koo	41		Tok Chok
" " "	Han Sang Jin	53		Tok Chok
Sangju Gun (A)	Pak Sung Woo	38		None
" " "	Kim Man Chil	51		None
" " "	Han Um Hoi	49		Tok Chok
" " "	Pak Jung Hyun	67		Tok Chok
Sangju Gun (B)	Paek Nam Sik	47		None
" " "	Jun Jin Han	48		Taihan No Chong
Mungyong Gun	Kwak Ki Jong	59		Budhist
" "	Kim Hoon	46		None
" "	Rim Seung Hak	53		Taihan No Chong
" "	Whang Bong Suk	48		Tai Chung
" "	Kim Eun Suk	46		----
" "	Cho Byung Han	47		None
" "	Im Keun Ho	44		None
Yechon Gun	Lee Ho Keun	34		Tai Chung
" "	Pak Sang Yung	31		Hanmin
" "	Chang Sung Kook	35		None
Yongju Gun	Kim Joon Hoon	40		Tok Chok
" "	Kim Sik Yung	41		None
" "	Choi Suk Ho	40		Tae Chung
" "	Lee Woon Hyung	47		Tok Chok
" "	Song Yung Woo	46		Tok Chok
" "	Kim Jung Sik	34		None
Pongwha Gun	Kim Jung Soo	48		None
" "	Chung Moon Hum	57		----
" "	Pai Joong Hyuk	28		Tai Chung
" "	Chang Joong Chang	45		Tok Chok
Ulnungdo	Kim Suk Kyu	57		None
"	Sur Yi Whan	54		None

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do

Listrict	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Pusan Pu A	Kim Chun Kwang	42	No	No Chong
	Moon Si Chan 26472 - MY	59	"	National Youth
	Yang Sung Pong	49	"	No
	Kim Hyung Duk	34	Industry	No
B	Kim Kuk Tai	64	KILA member	No
	Kim Do Chan	49	No	Dok Chung
	Ho Chyung 21396 - HKDP	54	No	Han Kuk Dem
C	Kim Chan Sun	37	Business	No
	Choi Kyul Soo	49	Agriculture	No
	Pak Sung Soo	39	Professor	No
	Choi Myung Ku	43	Industry	National Youth
	Han Suk Pum 11012 - HKDP	51	"	Han Kuk Dem
D	Cho Til Pong	37	Doctor	No
	Wang Cho San	35	No	Han Kuk Dem
	Han Chong Yu	35	"	Dok Chung
	O I Sang	44	Industry	Han Kuk Dem
	Kim Ok Cho	40	Journalist	No Chong
	Pak Chan Hyun 12023 - NP	32	No	No
	Kim Pil Ae	51	"	"
	Lee Si Chan	29	"	"
Masan Pu	Son Mun Ki	53	"	"
	Son Pong Cho	48	Industry	Democratic Council
	Kwon Tai Yu 13166 - NP	29	No	No
Chin Ju Pu	Lee Kong Woo 21173 - NP	59	Agriculture	"
	Kim Sung Soon	31	Business	"
	Ha Man Pok	35	Agriculture	"
	Choi Sang Suk	35	"	Dok Chung
	Cho Pyong Lai	37	Lawyer	No
	Yu Duk Chun	45	Agriculture	"
	Moon Hai Sul	41	Industry	Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do - Cont'd.

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Chin Yang Gun	Chung Soon Chong	43	Business	No
	Lee Hyun Woo	65	Agriculture	Confusianist Ass.
	Whang Yoon Ho	35	"	No
	Choi Pyung Suk	52	Lawyer	"
	Yu Han Ku	30	Agriculture	Dai Chung
~~Son~~ Nyong Gun	Yun Pyung Yong	41	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Choi Ke Hong	44	"	Dai Chung
	Chun Chae Soon	64	"	Dok Chok
	An Chun Sang	50	"	National Youth
	Lee Si Mok	49	"	Dok Chok
Haman Gun	Pak No Il	55	Business	"
	Lee Chung Sup	37	"	"
	Kang Wook Chung	40	Social work	National Youth
	Cho Yong Ok	42	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Cho Ok Che	41	Business	Korean Indep.Pty.
Chang Gyong Gun	Cho Yung Whan	49	Business	No
	Kim Hae Kwon	32	Educator	Dok Chok
	Ha Ki Suk	41	Agriculture	Chung Woo Party
	Kim Hi Kyul	61	"	Dok Chok
	Ku Chung Hoi	51	"	No
Yang San Gun	Chi Young Chin	51	"	Dok Chok
	Pai Tai Sung	41	"	No
	Chung Chin Kun	40	"	"
	Pak Ok Kap	47	Business	"
Ul San Gun A	Kim Pyung Han	55	Agriculture	"
	Pyun Dong Cho	47	No	Han Kuk Dem
	Pak Kon Soo	51	Agriculture	"
	Choi Chung Sun	44	No	Dok Chok Women's Ass.
	Lee Chung Suk	27	"	"
	Choi Pong Sik	56	Agriculture	No
	Kim Dai Kun	28	Journalist	National Youth
B	Lee Kwan Soo	47	No	No

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyon sang Nam Do - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
Ul San Gun B	Moon Chang Chun	33	Industry	No
	Kim Suk Han	58	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Chong In Mok	46	No	No
	Kim Soo Sun 1353 - NP	38	Printing	No
Mir Yang Gun A	Yum Chang Chun	42	Brewery	No
	Son Yong Soon	60	Agriculture	No
	Lee Chu Hyung	43	Educator	Dok Chok
	Pak Il Hyun 1293 - IRRP	38	No	"
B	Lee Ki Won	59	No	No
	Choi Sung Woong	28	No	Dai Chong
	Pak Hai Kook	65	Lawyer	No
Jongnae Gun	Kim Yak Soo 1793 - NP	59	No	Korean Rep. Pty.
	Kim Pup Lin 1797 - KNP	50	KILA member	Korean Buddist League
Kim Hae Gun A	In Dong Chul	57	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Pak Chae Hong	46	Industry	No
	Lim Dai Chun	46	Office Clerk	No
	Ko Duk Pong	58	Agriculture	"
	Choi Choon Ho	51	"	Dok Chok
	Shin Sang Hak	35	"	"
B	Kim Sang Kiu 1299 - IRRP	38	"	National Youth
	Kim Pong Hoon	38	Doctor	No
	Choi Kap Shi	45	Agriculture	"
	Cho Kiu Kap 1660 - NP	45	"	"
	No Chai Kan	35	"	"
	Pai Chong Chin	44	"	"
Chang Won Gun A	Om Sang Sup	44	No	No
	Kim Yong Hi	61	"	"
	Kim Tai Soo 1506 - IRP	44	"	Dok Chok
	Kim Pyung Chin	37	"	Dae Chung
	Moon Yun Sang	43	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Hyun Chai Man	44	Public Work	No
B	No Ki Soo	55	Journalist	"

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
~~Tong~~ Yong Gun B	Kim In Hyung	32	Office Clerk	Korea Prog. Pty.
	Chun Sung Chin	51	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Lee Ki Sup	53	"	No
	Chu Ki Yong 15614 — NP	51	Educator	"
Tong Yong Gun A	No I Man	41	Journalist	Dok Chok
	Kim Chae Hak 17407 — HKDP	51	Office Clerk	Han Kuk Dem
	Su Sang Yung	61	No	No
	Chi Soo Ho	45	Mining Industry	"
B	Chin Hong Ki	60	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Pun Sung Whan	26	No	Dae Chung
	Su Soon Young 16[illegible] — NP	49	Judge	No
Kosong Gun	Pak Yung Soo	45	Agriculture	"
	Chung Soo Young	38	"	"
	Hu Chai Ki	62	"	Han Kuk Dem
	Lee Chin Hong	61	"	No
	Choi Kap Whan	40	Office Clerk	"
	Lee Ku Soo 11321 — NP	36	"	"
	Choi Lak Pong	39	Agriculture	"
	Kim Sung Po	43	"	Dae Chung
	Paik Suk Ki	38	"	"
Sa Chon Gun	Chung Hyun Chu	33	Office Clerk	Dok Chok
	Yu Hak Yul	35	Forwarding agent	"
	Chung Kap Chu	42	No	No
	Choi Pong Sul [illegible]	44	Educator	No
	Lee Kyul Moon	40	Business	Dae Chung
Nam Hae Gun	Chung Chai Whan	45	Educator	No
	Chung Yong Sun	50	Agriculture	Dae Chung
	Choi Yong Kun	41	Rice cleaner	Dok Chok
	Pak Yun Won [illegible] — NP	40	Agriculture	No
Ha Dong Gun	Ko Chong Chul	38	Printing	"
	Lee Sang Kyung	47	"	Dok Chok
	Wang Hak Sung	53	Judicial Clerk	No

KANG TAI SOO — NP

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession	Party
San Chong Gun	Choi Yun Sup	45	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Lee Pyung Hong	57	"	No
	O Sung Chu	52	"	Dok Chok
	Chung Do Nah	38	Journalist	"
	Kang I Moon	39	Office Clerk	No
Ham Yang Gun	Yun Kil Hyun	49	Writer	No
	Kim Kyung Tai	45	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Kim Young Sang	43	Agriculture	"
Kochang Gun	Kim Sang Soo	57	Business	No
	Pak Dal Choon	55	Budist	Budist Temple
	Pyo Hyun Tai	45	Agriculture	Dok Chok
	Shim Chung Mok	47	Office Clerk	"
Hyop Chon Gun A	Lee Won Hong	46	Lawyer	"
	Yun Pok Chu	61	Agriculture	No
	Pal Woon Pyo	55	"	Dok Chok
	Lee Kyung Chin	48	"	No
B	Choi Chang Sup	50	"	"
	Kim Hyo Suk	54	"	Dok Chok
	Lee Won Young	62	"	"
	Kim Myung Soo	43	"	"

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CHEJU DO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Nam Cheju Gun	Ryang Ki Ha	34		None
" "	Oh Yong Kook	44		None
" "	Kang Sung Gun	34		Tai Chung
PukCheju Gun (A)	Kim Choong Hi	59		Tok Chok
" "	Moon Tai Yoo	41		Tok Chok
" "	Ryang Kwi Jin	41		Tok Chok
" "	Kim Si Hak	70		None
PukCheju Gun (B)	Pak Chang Hi	53		Tok Chok
" "	Kim Tuk Joon	34		Tai Chung
" "	Im Chang Hyun	64		Tok Chok
" "	Ryang Pyung Jik	40		Tai ~~Chung~~
" "	Hyun Chuo Sun	44		Tok Chok
" "	Kim In Sun	27		Tai Chung

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	Seoul	Pyongyang	Chinnampo	Chonju	Kyungju	Nam	Kangwon	Kyonggi	Total
Dokchok	1	4	2	0	4	6	1	6	24
Hanmin	4	2	1		4	10		3	24
Chominri	1								1
Danminri						1			1
Handok		1							1
Konghwa								1	1
Daidong	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	13
Minchok					2	1		3	6
Labour							1		1
Christian							1		1
Education							1		1
Busan Il-bo								1	1
Mintong							1		1
Daisung						1			1
None	2	1	8	8	8	6	1	1	83
	10	11	11	12	15	26	7	15	107
	10	29	12	19	22	29	33	31	12

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File

1. Examples of candidates who spent little money (between 100,000 and 1,000,000 Won each) and who were elected:

KIM, Dong Won - Yongsan

KIM, To Yun - West Gate District

KWAK, Sang Hoon - Inchon

KIM, Kyung Pae - Yun Paik A District, Kyunggi-do

2. Examples of candidates who spent much in campaigning but still did not get elected:

PAK, Chung Kun - Choong Ku, Seoul - 20,000,000

AHN, Dong Won - West Gate, Seoul - 20,000,000

YANG, Che Park - Inchun, Seoul - 10,000,000

KIM, Hae Chin - Pochun Dist., Kyonggi-do - 6,000,000

YANG, Nam Wan - Yangpyung Dist., Kyonggi-do - 6,000,000

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13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Unofficial Results of the Elections in Kangwon Do.

Transmitted herewith unofficial results of the election in Kangwon Do:

Hoengseong Gun	WON Yong Kyun	24,543	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Chongsong Gun	CHOI Tai Kyu	7,757	No Party
Hongchon Gun	LIM Chai Hak	35,130	No Party
Pyongchang Gun	HWANG Ho Yun	20,934	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Wonju Gun	HONG Bum Hi	24,001	No Party
Yongwol Gun	CHANG Ki Yung	12,375	No Party
Ulchin Gun	KI[illegible] Hyung In	11,234	No Party
Chunchon Do	CHOI Kyu Ok	17,628	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Chunsong Gun	LEE Chong Soon	26,404	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Kangnung Gun A	KIM Jang Kil	13,441	Dai Dong Youth
Kangnung Gun B	CHOI Hun Kil	18,196	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Samchok Gun	KIM Jin Goo	19,024	Independence Rapid Realization Party

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. MATTHEW J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Unofficial Results of Elections in CHUNGCHONG PUKTO.

Transmitted herewith are unofficial results of the election in Chungchong Pukto:

Chongju Gun	PARK Kiun	7,290	No Party
Chongwon Gun A	HONG Sun Ok	14,455	No Party
Chongwon Gun B	LEE Man Sun	14,936	No Party
Po Un Gun	KIM Kyo Hyon	12,387	No Party
Yeohon Gun	CHOI Kyu Chun	12,561	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Yongdong Gun	KANG Uk Yong	14,019	No Party
Chinchon Gun	[illegible] Chil Man	17,676	Han Guk Democratic
Koesan Gun	YUN Pyong Ho	40,219	No Party
Chungju Gun	PIN Pi Chul	28,457	Kai Dong Youth
Unsong Gun	[illegible] Sun Man	20,966	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Chechon Gun	YU Hong Yul	30,519	No Party
Tan Yang Gun	OHO Chang Sun	9,347	No Party

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

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14 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
USTCOK

SUBJECT: Unofficial Results of Election.

Forwarded herewith are the unofficial results of the election:

KYONGGI DO

District	Name	No. Votes	Party
Inchon Fu A	KWAK Sang Hoon	26,907	No Party
Inchon Fu B	CHO Yong Am	17,620	No Party
Kaesong Fu	LEE Sung Sook	14,328	No Party
Koyang Gun A	JU Sung Sal	8,762	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Koyang Gun B	CHOI Kook Hyun	9,07[illegible]	" "
Kwangju Gun	SHIN Ik Hi	no contest	
Yangju Gun A	KI[illegible] Duk Kyul	11,215	No Party
Yangju Gun B	[illegible] Chin Soo	7,800	No Party
Yuchon Gun	[illegible] Chung Mi	4,366	~~No Party~~
Ka[illegible]yang Gun	[illegible] Ik Kyo	no contest	No Party
Yang[illegible]yong Gun	YU Nae Han	8,658	No Party
Yo Chu Gun	WON Yong Ho	21,967	~~No Party~~
Inchon Gun	[illegible] Chang Sik	10,383	Independence Rapid Realization Party
Yong In Gun	KIM Kyung Sik	12,468	~~No Party~~
An Song Gun	KIM Young Ki	13,467	~~No Party~~
Kyong Gaek Gun	CHOI Suk Soo	10,979	No Party
Su Won Gun A	KANG Kil Sun	22,386	Dai Dong Youth
Su Won Gun B	KIM Ung Chin	17,848	No Party
Si Hung Gun	LEE Chai Young	13,526	No Party
Pu Chon Gun	LEE Yu Sun	14,738	~~No Party~~
Kim Po Gun	[illegible] Choon	14,002	No Party
Kang Hwa Gun	YUN Chai Yun	15,761	No Party

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KYONGGI DO (Cont'd)

Pa Ju Gun	KIM Woong Kwon	15,059	No Party
Chang Dan Gun	~~YUN Nan Choong~~	2,253	~~Dai Dong Youth~~ No
Kee Dung Gun	[illegible] Kwang Kiun	15,106	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Yon Paek Gun A	KIM Kyong Pai	8,540	No Party
Yon Paek Gun B	CHIN Hyun Mo	17,111	Han Yuk Democratic
Ong Jin Gun A	[illegible] Baik Kwan	[illegible]	Korean Indep. Party
Ong Jin Gun B	[illegible] In Che	[illegible],356	Dai Dong Youth

CHUNGCHONG NAM-DO

Taejon Su	SUN Naksuh	17,203	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Taedok Gun	[illegible] Jinbaik	7,609	" " " "
Yongi Gun	[illegible] Kyun Sic	7,986	" " " "
Kongju Gun A	[illegible] Myun Dong	[illegible],676	No Party
Kongju Gun B	[illegible] Pang Hyon	[illegible],415	No Party
Nonsan Gun A	Yu Chin Hong	10,729	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Nonsan Gun B	[illegible] Unkyo	11,895	No Party
Buyo Gun	[illegible] Sun Hyon	13,718	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Buyo Gun B	[illegible] Chul Soo	[illegible],048	" " " "
So Chon Gun	[illegible] Kung Kyn	15,206	No Party
Yonyong Gun	LIM Sup Kiu	14,226	Dai Dong Youth
Chong Yang Gun	[illegible] Chong Kun	15,111	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Hong Song Gun	[illegible] Chai Bak	18,260	" " " "
Ye San Gun	YUN Byong Koo	14,270	No Party
So San Gun A	[illegible] Jong Nin	12,735	No Party
So San Gun B	KIM Dong Jun	13,453	No Party
Tangjin Gun	KIM Yong Jai	[illegible],006	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Asan Gun	[illegible] Yong Kie	13,453	No Party
Chon An Gun	[illegible] Byung Gook	19,59[illegible]	Indep. Rpd Real. Party

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CHOLLA PUKTO			
Kunsan Pu	YUN Suk Koo	18,728	No Party
Chonju Pu	SIN Sung Kyun	10,298	~~Indep. Rod Real. Party~~
Kanju Kun (1)	RYU Chun Sang	6,684	" " " "
Kanju Kun (2)	[illegible] Suk Ju	7,607	Farmers League
Ok Ku Gun	[illegible] Yo Hen	20,483	Indep. Rod Real. Party
Chin An Gun	OH Ki Yul	10,218	No Party
Changsu Gun	KIM Pong Doo	10,850	No Party
Kumsan Gun	CHUNG Hee Jun	17,735	Indep. Rod Real. Party
Kuju Gun	KIM Hyon Don	15,601	" " " "
Ko Chang Gun(1)	KIM Yung Dong	8,317	No Party
Ko Chang Gun (2)	PAIK Kwan Su	19,787	Han Kuk Democratic
Imsil Gun	CHIN Chik Hyun	10,636	Indep. Rod Real. Party
Nam Won Gun	[illegible] Chung Ki	25,053	National Youth
Sunchang Gun	LO Il Whan	23,703	Han Kuk Democratic
Puan Gun	CHO Chai Myun	19,098	Indep. Rod Real. Party
Kunje Gun (A)	CHO Han Baik	13,753	No Party
Kunje Gun (B)	HONG Hi Jong	13,239	~~No Party~~
Iksan Gun (A)	PAIK Hyung Nam	12,569	Dai Dong Youth
Iksan Gun (B)	LEE Hoon Won	11,539	No Party
Chong Up Gun (A)	NA Yong Kyoon	no contest	Hankuk Democratic
Chong Up Gun (B)	KIM Chong Koon	16,165	Han Kuk Democratic
Iri Pu	[illegible] Il Gun	6,578	No Party
CHOLLA NAMDO			
Mokpo Pu	[illegible] Nam Kiu	10,361	~~No Party~~
Kwangju Pu	CHUNG Kwang Ho	no contest	Han Kuk Democratic
Kwang Yang Gun	KIM Chong Nam	20,217	No Party
Kan Yang Gun	[illegible] Kyun Ik	11,837	National Youth
Yuk Song Gun	[illegible] Soo Suk	18,674	Hankuk Democratic
Kurye Gun	[illegible] Chong Gun	14,709	Hankuk Democratic
Kwang Yang Gun	KIM Ok Chu	13,078	No Party
Yo Su Gun (A)	KIM Moon Kyong	13,972	Indep. Rod Real. Party

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CHOLLA NAMDO (cont'd)

Yo Su Gun (B)	CHANG Pyong Kiu	12,082	No Party
Sun Cho Gun (A)	CHANG Doo Yun	14,677	Korean Indep.Labor Union
Sun Cho Gun (B)	CHO Ok Hyun	14,911	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Chin Do Gun	KIM Kyung Hoe	13,032	No Party
Chang Song Gun	KIM Sang Soon	26,680	Han Kuk Democratic
Wan Do Gun	KIM Chang Lyul	10,764	No Party
Ham Pyong Gun	[illegible] Sung Yu	10,870	No Party
Yong Gwang Gun	CHO Yong Kiu	no contest	Han Kuk Democratic
Chang Sung Gun	KIM Choong Kil	23,079	No Party
Kangjin Gun	CHA Kyung Ho	15,106	No Party
Po Song Gun	[illegible] Cheng Gae	17,591	Han Kuk Democratic
Gwa Gun [illegible]	CHO Kook Gyun	14,368	Dae Sung Assoc.
[illegible]	YI Yong Hun	17,873	Han Kuk Democratic
Ju An Gun (A)	[illegible]NG Hong Nam	24,325	Han Kuk Democratic
Naju Gun (A)	[illegible] Hang [illegible]	21,333	No Party
Naju Gun (B)	KI[illegible] Sang Ho	11,347	Han Kuk Democratic
Hae Nam Gun (A)	[illegible]NG Pong Gi	17,199	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Hae Nam Gun B	[illegible] Sung Gek	11,925	Dai Dong Youth
Yong An Gun	KIM Choon Yun	no contest	Han Kuk Democratic
Kohung Gun (A)	[illegible] Sung Chu	15,800	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Kohung Gun (B)	YU Sung Kap	14,019	Korean Progressive Party

KYONGSANG NAMDO

Taegu Bu (A)	CHOI Yoon Dong	8,577	Han Kuk Democratic
Taegu Bu (B)	SU Sang Il	11,777	Han Kuk Democratic
Taegu Bu (C)	PAK Nam Chae	9,480	Han Kuk Democratic
Taegong Gun	YI Goo Sik	2,754	Korea Socialistic Assoc.
Kunwi Gun	PAK Joon	6,592	No Party
Uisong Gun (A)	[illegible]NG Goo Il	9,304	No Party
Uisong Gun (B)	[illegible]yung Ho	9,158	Indep. Rpd Real. Party
Andong Gun (A)	KI[illegible] Ik Ki	14,088	" " " "

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KYONGSANG PUKTO (cont'd)

Andong Gun (B)	CHUNG Hyun Mo	19,787	No Party
Chongsong Gun	KIM Pong Jo	13,283	Educational Assoc.
Yongyang Gun	CHO Han Yung	no contest	Han Kuk Democratic
Yongdok Gun	OH Taik Hyul	no contest	Indep. Kod Real. Party
Yongil Gun (A)	PAK Soon Suk	10,485	No Party
Yongil Gun (B)	KIM Ik No	13,545	No Party
Yongchon Gun (A)	CHUNG To Yung	No contest	Indep. Kod Real. Party
Yongchon Gun (B)	LEE Pum Kyo	No contest	" " " "
Kyongsan Gun	PAK Hai Chung	17,509	No Party
Chongdo Gun	PAK Jong Whan	30,565	Indep. Kod Real. Party
Koryong Gun	KIM Sang Duk	13,049	Min Tong
Songju Gun	LEE Ho Suk	24,400	No Party
Chilgok Gun	CHANG Pyung Han	10,779	Indep. Kod Real. Party
Unchon Gun (A)	[illegible] Tae Hi	14,7[illegible]	No Party
Kunchon Gun (B)	[illegible] Pyung Kwan	No contest	No Party
Sonsan Gun	YOOK Hong [illegible]	15,903	Indep. Kod Real. Party
Kyongju [illegible] (A)	CHUN Chul	15,5[illegible]	" " " "
Kyongju [illegible] (B)	LEE Suk	15,765	" " " "
Sangju Gun (A)	HAN Um Hoi	15,784	" " " "
Sangju Gun (B)	JUN Jin Han	31,518	Korean Indep. Labor Union
Mungyong Gun	CHO Byung Han	11,2[illegible]	No Party
Yechon Gun	PAK [illegible]ang Yung	17,773	Han Kuk Democratic
Yongju Gun	CHOI Suk Ho	10,719	Dai Dong Youth
Yongcha Gun	[illegible]AI Joong Hyuk	11,741	Dai Dong Youth
Ulmungdo	SUR Yi Whan	3,538	No Party

KYONGSANG NAMDO

Pusan Fu A	MOON Si Whan	26,472	National Youth
Pusan Fu B	HO Chyung	21,390	Han Kuk Democratic
Pusan Fu C	HAN Suk Pum	11,012	Han Kuk Democratic
Pusan Fu D	PAK Chan Hyun	12,023	No Party

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KYONGSANG NAMDO (cont'd)

Masan Pu	KWON Tai Yu	13,160	No Party
Chin Ju Pu	LEE Kang Woo	7,313	No Party
Chin Yang Gun	CHANG Yoon Ho	18,027	No Party
Yur Hyong Gun	AN Chun Sang	9,079	National Youth
Haman Gun	KANG Wook Chung	10,307	National Youth
Chang Hyong Gun	EU Chung Hoi	19,430	No Party
Yang San Gun	CHUNG Chin Sun	12,144	No Party
Ul Sen Gun (4)	C[illegible] Dong [illegible]	13,321	No Party
Ul San Gun (5)	KIM Cho Sun	18,753	No Party
Mir Yang Gun (1)	[illegible] Chu Hyung	13,438	Indep. Ped Nat'l. Party
Mir Yang Gun (2)	[illegible] Hai Kook	14,[illegible]25	No Party
Jongnae Gun	KIM Yak Soo	17,971	[illegible] Party
Kim Hae Gun (1)	[illegible] Dong [illegible]	10,[illegible]20	Indep. Ped Nat'l Party
Kim Hae Gun (2)	[illegible] Kil Soo	13,305	No Party
Chang Won Gun (1)	KIM Tai Soo	9,596	Indep. Ped Nat'l Party
Chang Won Gun (3)	[illegible] Il Yong	16,684	No Party
Tong Yong Gun (1)	KIM Chee Hak	17,407	Han Guk Democratic
Tong Yong Gun (3)	[illegible] Soon Hwang	16,288	No Party
Kosung Gun	[illegible] Yu Soo	11,[illegible]91	No Party
Sa Chon Gun	[illegible] Dong Sul	16,685	No Party
Nam Hae Gun	[illegible] Yun Jon	16,260	No Party
Na Dong Gun	[illegible] Tai Soo	17,014	No Party
Nam Chon Gun	[illegible] Il Soon	17,766	No Party
Nam Hae Gun	KIM Kyung Tai	18,5[illegible]3	Indep. Ped Nat'l. Party
[illegible]	[illegible] Hyun Tai	17,113	" " " "
Kyo[illegible] Chon Gun 1	[illegible] Soon Hong	14,[illegible]91	" " " "
Kyo[illegible] Chon Gun 2	LIM Hyo Suk	9,369	" " " "

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

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

18 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHU, Hung-Ti
Acting Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

Attached for your information is a tabulation of the number of candidates, originally registered and those who withdrew for any cause, according to the National Election Committee.*

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
List

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Province	Candidates Originally Registered	Withdrew Died, Disqualified,(etc)		
Seoul	72	11	Withdrew	50
Kyonggi	155	5	Assassinated	2
Chung Puk	47	7	Died	1
Chung Nam	117	5	*Disqualified	3
Cholla Puk	95	5	** Cancelled	1
				57
Cholla Nam	86	6		
Kyongsang Puk	117	11		
Kyongsang Nam	142	5		
Kang Won	43			
Cheju	11	2		
	885	57		
	57			
	942			

*PAK, Dong Nai, Chungchong Namdo, Susan B

* PAK, Han Soo, Kyongsang Namdo, Kosung

* PAK, Jae Hong, Kyongsang Namdo, Kimhae

** CHOI, Neung Chin, Seoul

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	Candidates Originally Registered	Cl. drew Due Diq. qualified, etc	Withdrawn
Seoul	92	11	Resig
Kyunggi	155	5	Underweight
Chung Chk	40	7	Died
" Nam	117	5	Disqualified *
Chollapuk	85	5	Cancelled reg.
" Nam	86	6	
Kyung Puk	117	11	
" Nam	142	5	
Kangwon	43		
Cheju	11	2	* 4
Total	885	57	
	31		
	942		

Paek, Nam Chung Nu
Seoul B

5 Paek, Hang Ou
Kyung Sang Namdo
Kyung Sang Namdo Kimhae
Pak Tae Hun
(Choi, Neung Seok)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

25 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I. F. G. MILLER
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Breakdown of Candidates by Political Party Affiliation.

With reference to our conversation of the other day, the best information available to this command of the political affiliations of candidates for election as representatives of the Korean people was compiled by the National Election Committee.

The attached inclosure shows this breakdown on the basis of a total of 933 candidates which is four less than the grand total of 942 candidates (two had resigned, 1 assassinated and the other died).

This is a later breakdown than the one originally furnished after the completion of registration which showed that there were 413 Independent candidates.

JOHN WICKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl.
Breakdown of candidates.

Inclosure No 171

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Breakdown of Candidates by Political Party Affiliation

1.	Independents	
2.	National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence (NARRKI)	247
3.	Hankook Democratic Party	100
4.	Tae Dong Youth Group	90
5.	Miscellaneous	31
6.	Minjak	22
7.	Dae Hon Labor League	22
8.	Christian Organization	13
9.	Hankook Independence Party	8
10.	Former Members of Korean Interim Legislative Assembly	6
11.	Military Government Officials	6
12.	Confucian Organization	5
13.	Buddhist Organization	5
14.	Liberals	4
15.	Patriotic Women's Association	3
16.	Mindok	2
17.	YMCA	1
18.	Catholic	1
19.	Dai Chung	1
20.	Nong Min	1
21.	Kumkang Religion	1
22.	Chundo Religion	1
23.	Korean Agriculture	1
24.	Chungyou Youth Group	1
	Total	938

Release IV 171

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UNTCOK

Anti-Registration

and

Anti-Election Activities

19-E

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HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

10 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GENERAL WECKERLING

SUBJECT: Attacks on Registration Booths

1. The tabulation of reported attacks on registration booths by province, as of 091900 April follows:

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	RESULTS
30 March	CHOLLA NAMDO	5	Destroyed records
02 April	KYONGSANG PUKTO	1	Officials threatened
04 April	KYONGSANG PUKTO	1	No destruction Three arrests
04 April	KYONGGI DO (Seoul)	2	Records and furniture destroyed
05 April	CHOLLA NAMDO	2	Records and furniture destroyed
05 April	CHOLLA NAMDO	1	Registration official's home attacked Registration papers taken
06 April	CHOLLA NAMDO	1	Registration official's home attacked Registration papers destroyed
07 April	CHOLLA NAMDO	1	Registration booth set fire, slight damage
08 April	KYONGGI DO (Seoul)	1	Registration cards taken and recovered
	CHOLLA NAMDO	4	Officials threatened records destroyed
	TOTAL Attacks 19		

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Lew. Weckerling

10 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. SARGENT

SUBJECT: U. N. Public Reaction

The week of 4 April was marked by a sharp increase in registration figures, with growing optimism on the part of Korean election officials, and some expressions of confidence that eventual registration might go to sixty or seventy per-cent of the possible total.

Especially noticeable in Seoul was a marked increase in female registration.

Assertions were being made, by opponents of the election, that police coercion was playing a part in the registration success, but specific evidence to support such claims appeared to be lacking.

The general community attitude for the first time seemed to regard the elections as inevitable, and community sentiment appeared to be readjusting itself upon this basis.

Evidence was mounting that the anti-election leaders were finding some difficulty in convincing their own people of the practicality of any alternative proposal. Kimm Kiusic was reported to have spoken unreservedly of the Russian proposal (at Lake Success) as being correct in principle. None the less, some of his followers appeared to view with alarm the possibility of such joint withdrawal as was then proposed. In this category were Yon Sei Hoon and Chang Kun Sang and probably a number of others.

Both Yon and Chang were arguing strenuously with Dr. Kim, contending that there should be no consultation in the North, and pointing to the historic precedents of catastrophe. Their arguments were potent, since Yon has had many years of experience with the Russians, and Chang spoke as a veteran of thirty years of internal Communist intrigue. Still calling himself a theoretical nationalist Communist, Chang was giving fresh indication that he places his nationalism ahead of his communist economic philosophy.

In Kim Koo's camp also there was fear of the consequences of a Northern trip. Um Hang Sun was reliably reported as opposed to the venture; his friends said that he feared that his revered chief would be hoodwinked by younger and more brilliant opponents.

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In both the Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic camps there was, in lower echelons, growing speculation that the two principal leaders would not make the trip, but would either eventually declare the Northern conditions unacceptable, or would, more probably, send still another delegation in their stead. Ill-defined rumors named Cho So Ang and Choi Tong O as such negotiators.

The change of election date to Monday, May 10, met with general approval in religious circles, where the prevailing impression was that the objections of the clerical representatives had had more weight than the eclipse in determining the change of time. No expressions of active resentment were heard over the date change. Typical mild reaction of the Rhee followers was voiced by Helen Kim of Ewha College, who said only, "Let's hope that this is the last change."

A rumor was being circulated, apparently having originated with Lyuh Woon Hyung, to the effect that the actual purpose of the Northern preliminary trip (of Ahn Kyung Kun and Kwan Tai Young) was to propose that the North also conduct assembly elections on May 10. This rumor was not given serious credence.

Most serious flaw in the prospects of the approaching elections were the totally undisciplined internal character of the parties intending to contest the elections. Reports that over twenty candidates intended to contest some individual districts led many lightists to express the thought that the results of the elections would be an open guess.

In general, the week saw distinct progress in the popular acceptance of the elections and in the field of popular participation.

Leonard M. Bertsch

LEONARD M. BERTSCH

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5-6

Attacks on Registration Boxes

1	10 April 1948	MG	Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge Brig. Gen. J. Weckerling	1. The following is a list of registration boxes which have been attacked in the past week: Cholla Namdo a. On 30 Mar several groups of young men burned and destroyed records at five (5) registration places. Cholla Namdo b. Four registration booths attacked in Cho Ung Myun, Posung Gun (1026-1309) 5-7 Apr, destroying all registration papers. Seoul c. On 4 April, registration offices in the Hwang Haac Dong, Song Dong Police District, and Ro Go Saan Dong, Sur Dai Moon Police District. Carried off several hundred registration cards. Seoul d. On 6 April, clerks of registration office at Dong Dai Moon, A, District 13, Tom Am Dong, Sung Book Police District, were attacked. At District 5 Dong Dai Moon office, the Dong headman was assaulted and twenty registration cards carried away. Seoul e. Offices at Ok Chung Dong and Man Li Dong (Sur Dai Moon Police District) raided. Attempt to snatch away registration papers unsuccessful. Seoul f. April 6, office at #78 Myung Nyun Dong, 1 Ka, Dong Dai Moon Police District raided. Stolen property recovered. Seoul g. April 6, office at Hoon Jong Dong, District 3, Chongno Ku attacked.

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Seoul

h. April 6, office at Ka Whei Dong, District 3, Chongno Ku, raided, clerk assaulted and two registration cards taken.

Seoul

i. April 6, office at Chongno Ku, Su Song Dong, attacked.

Seoul

j. April 6, home of Mr. Song Byong Hor, election vice-chairman, located at 22-7 Sang Min Dong, Joongbu Police District raided. Mr. Song and his father were assaulted.

Seoul

k. At 0850 hours 8 April the Tongdaimoon District Registration was raided by six persons and six hundred (600) registration cards taken. The cards have been recovered and some arrests have been made.

2. It is reasonable to assume that other boxes have been attacked which have not been reported.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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Police Reports

1	12 Apr 48	General Dean	General Hodge and General Eckerling	The following is a radio report from Division E (Kyungsang Pukto): Talson Goon No. 24, 9 April, mob attacked the home of Pak Young Duk, Myon clerk, also official of the Tae Dong Youth Association. They nailed doors shut, threw fire bomb into house, severely burning Pak, his wife and father. Wife died, and father not expected to live. House total loss. 177 policemen resigned from Police Dept. in Kyungsang Pukto during the last month. 31 have resigned in the last 10 days. Several police officials have resigned. Many policemen who wish to resign have been asked to stay on the job, which they do, however, without faithful execution of duties. Reasons for wishing to resign were given as follows: long hours, poor pay; being put on the spot by the new criminal code and release of communist prisoners; some of them have stated that communists are growing stronger day by day with the help of government officials.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

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HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

12 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR BRIG. GENERAL WECKERLING

SUBJECT: Attacks on Registration Booths

The following is a tabulation of reported attacks on registration booths by province, supplementing the report dated 10 April 1948:

DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER	RESULTS
05 April	KYONGSANG PUKTO (Taegu)	1	Records stolen
06 April	KYONGGI DO (Seoul)	7	Officials attacked, records destroyed
07 April	KYONGGI DO (Seoul)	2	Registration clerks assaulted
09-11 April	CHUNGCHONG (Chongju area)	5	Two booths burned, including records Watchman beaten
	TOTAL ATTACKS	15	

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235 Unit 2

JDW
4/16

Cut off on 16th

16 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: LT. COL. ERICKSON

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION, ATTACKS ON REGISTRATION OFFICES.

1. On 4 Apr 48, groups of four or five persons entered the town offices of NO RO KORI, MIN [illegible] AND, IN CHI DONG, and KWANG [illegible] DONG, and under the pretense of registering, pilfered the registration records.

2. Sometime between the hours of 2300, 31 Mar 48 and 0600, 1 Apr 48, a person or persons unknown entered the [illegible] of the eighth election district in Sungmaidong, Kangdung-Gun. (1180-1660)

3. On 2130 Apr 48, a [illegible] demonstration in front of the [illegible] office in Pergu. The mob cheered the People's Republic. Three arrests were made.

4. On 2 April 48, 7 men entered the election registration office at Ami Ri, Kangdung-Gun, [illegible] all the people to [illegible] registration or voters.

5. On 0412?0 Apr 48, a group of [illegible] entered election offices at MO [illegible] and [illegible] with the registration lists. [illegible] 1200 hrs, 5 April 48, three or four [illegible] office in [illegible] lists.

6. On 3 [illegible], The [illegible] police station [illegible] police station and [illegible] Long-Gun [illegible] police [illegible] Police ambushed the attackers [illegible] members of the South Korea Labor Party.

7. On 1024 Apr 48, [illegible] Kang Nei Myun, Kangwon Prov. The [illegible] registration records.

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8. On 102400 Apr 48, 4 men attacked the election office in the 7th Election Dist, Taejon, beat the watchman and burned all records. B-2.

9. On 110200 Apr 48, the election offices of the 3rd and 4th Districts in Nami Myun were set on fire, however, the records were saved. B-2

10. On 92230 Apr 48, a 'Molatov Cocktail' was thrown into the Soo Jung Block registration office in the 2nd District, Taejon. Slight damage was done to the building but no records or persons were injured. B-2

11. On 5 Apr 48, the election registration points at Nolya Myun (965-1357), Hampyong Gun, and Chosong Ni (1020-1360), Posong Gun, were attacked and destroyed by mobs of undetermined size. Pol rpt.

12. On 6 Apr 48, the home of Lim, Ho Doo, #84, Ja Jung, Kwangju, who is an election clerk, was raided by a group of 10 unknown men who stole the election registration documents that LIM was keeping in his home. Pol rpt.

13. On 3 Apr 48, at 0900 hrs, KIM Too Pak a member of the Dong Jung Election Committee, Kwangju, was attacked by an unknown assailant. KIM had left his home and was on his way to the registration office with documents pertaining to the registration when attacked. He was able to retain the documents, although he was injured severely. C-3.

14. Park, [illegible], Chairman of the South Korea Labor Party in Nam San Dong, Taegu, reported that he had received 20 [illegible] from mobs for use in obstructing the registration of voters. The standard reward for 1 head of this sort was reported as follows:

attacking a registration office [illegible] yen
[illegible] stolen ballot [illegible] yen
[illegible] voters for registration [illegible] yen C-3

15. On 0035 Apr 48, in Kwangju Myun (966-1307), Changsan Gun, police discovered four [illegible] in the mountains who are believed to have broken in to the Myun registration office on 9 Apr 48. In attempting to arrest them, one police shot and killed one but the [illegible] escaped. Pol rpt.

16. During the evening of 10 Apr 48, a mixed mob of 30 men attacked the Myun office at Kwol Ja Myun, Kongju Gun (1060-1370). The mob beat two secretaries and demanded the registration records. The secretaries managed to [illegible] alert and the attackers fled without the records. Pol rpt.

17. On 9 Apr 48, a crowd attacked the registration office at Jong Ja Myun, Kongju. Police dispersed the crowd and arrested four persons who were found to be members of the South Korea Labor Party. No damage was done to the office and no records were lost. Pol rpt.

18. On 102310 Apr 48, in Kyongju Gun, Yong Nam Myun (1200-1420), leftist sympathizer, 1 man, name unknown, tossed a homemade bomb, [illegible] Japanese dynamite, against a building housing a registration office. The bomb failed to explode and the crowd dispersed without further action. Pol rpt.

19. Interference by belligerent persons has been reported at the following registration offices in Kwangju:

Nei Dong Dong, 1 NO - 11 records stolen.

2.

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In Kyo Dong, 2 Ko - 182 records stolen.
7 Chil Sung Dong, 1 Koo - 232 records stolen. (Recovered).
8 Dong In Dong - 19 stones thrown, 117 records stolen.
7 [illegible] Dong - 65 records stolen.
7 Si Nam Dong - 27 records stolen.
7 Kum Dan Dong - 120 records stolen. Police Report.

20. On 0001/30 Apr 48, the registration office in Ka Chung Myun (1145-1437), Tal Sung Gun, was attacked by about 20 young men who forced the Myun head, SYU, Sang Kyu, to burn over to them the registration records. Pol Rpt.

21. On 0811/20 Apr 48, an unknown number of persons stoned the registration office at Dong In Dong, Taegu. A policeman on patrol attempted to arrest the persons involved, but they fled. Pol Rpt.

22. On 7 Apr 48, the 14th Police Team [illegible] arrested three men for [illegible] in front of the election registration office in Nei Dai Dong, Taegu, and [illegible] "oppose the UN" and "set up a republic like that in North Korea." Pol rpt.

23. On 0/1000 Apr 48, the Kwangju Nam Gun District, Registration Office was attacked by an unknown number of people and its two clerks beaten. No documents or papers were in the office. Pol Rpt.

24. On 30 Apr 48, at about 2[illegible] hrs, the Second Election District's registration office was assaulted by an unknown person with a [illegible] (gas line bomb). The fire [illegible] was shall and did not destroy the registration records. Damage amounted to about one-hundred thousand yen. Pol Rpt.

25. On [illegible] Apr 48, six young men broke into the registration booth at Hakkwang Dong, Kwangju City. They destroyed furniture and ten hand bills opposing the election. Natl Pol.

26. On [illegible] Apr 48, several men broke into the registration booth at Kim Dong, Kwangju City while the clerks were at lunch and removed the records and documents. They then destroyed the furniture and broke the windows. Natl Pol.

27. On [illegible] Apr 48, several men entered the registration booth at Namjung Ri, Nunggok Myun, Kwangju Gun. They threatened the clerks and distributed hand bills opposing the election. They fled when one of the clerks left to summon the police. Natl Pol.

28. The following attacks on registration offices took place in Seoul:

a. On 0[illegible] Apr 48, at 092[illegible] hrs, 6 persons attacked the clerks at the registration office at Ton Am Dong. A, District 13, Ton Am Dong, Sung Book Police District. No arrests made. Natl Pol.

b. On 0[illegible] Apr 48, 4 youths posing as registrants, attacked the Yong Dong-Gun Gil Dong #5. [illegible] over twenty registration cards from Dong Dai Moon Election District #5.

c. On 070[illegible] Apr 48, two men attacked the registration offices at the Ba Dong Dong and Mak Ui Dong, both in the Dudaimoon Police District. They assaulted the clerks at the offices but failed in an attempt to remove registration documents. Natl P.

d. On 0[illegible] Apr 48, two men raided the registration office at Moon Jong Dong, District #3, Dongrae Gu and assaulted the clerk. One of the men was apprehended and

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identified as SHIN, Hyun Kap, age 43, a member of the South Korea Labor Party. Natl Pol.

e. On 061015 Apr 48, two men raided the registration office at Ka Whei Dong, Chongno Ku and attacked the clerk of the office. They removed two registration cards. No arrests were made. Natl Pol.

f. On 061030 Apr 48, five men raided the registration office at #78 Myung Nyun Dong, 1 Ka, Dong Dai Moon Police District. They removed some of the registration cards and a registry book. Three of the men were apprehended immediately and the property was recovered. The men are reported to be members of the South Korea Labor Party and their names are as follows: Poi, Dai Yong, a Seoul University Student, JUNG, Do Hong, a Seoul University Student, and LEE, Chang Woo, a Seoul University Student. Natl Pol.

g. On 062130 Apr 48, three men raided the home of KIM, Byong Hoi, Election Law Chairman, located at #224-7, Sang Min Dong, Joongbu Police District. These men attacked Kim and his father and then escaped. Natl Pol.

h. On 062300 Apr 48, 5 men raided the Dong Dai Moon Municipal District Office and compelled the officers in charge to give them 600 registration cards. A traffic policeman attempted to capture these men but they made good their escape. The police later recovered the 600 registration cards and returned them to the office. Natl Pol.

J. [illegible] CIC
1st Lt., Inf.

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HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

22 April 1948

TO: MAJOR GENERAL MECKERLING

SUBJECT: Flash Reports on Communist Acts of Violence

1. The following are flash reports on communist acts of violence:

DATE	PROVINCE	INCIDENT
08 April	TAEGU (1150-1430), KYONGSANG PUK DO	Registration booth raided. [illegible] registeration records taken.
	TAEGU (1150-1430), KYONGSANG PUK DO	Registration booth raided. [illegible] records and 65 documents taken.
05 [illegible]	KIGIL MYON (1215-1407) KYONGSANG NAM DO	[illegible] assaulted and home [illegible].
11 [illegible]	KIM HAE (957-1206) KYONGSANG NAM DO	Police [illegible] attacked and ba[illegible]. [illegible]bine and 15 [illegible] ammunition stol[illegible].
	KIMHAE MYON (957-1205) KYONGSANG NAM DO	Police [illegible]on attacked One [illegible] wounded and four [illegible]d.
1[illegible]	ANGANG MYON (978-1[illegible]) CHOLLA NAM DO	[illegible]ten and home [illegible].
	YONGDONG (1144-1[illegible]) CHUNGCHONG PUK DO	[illegible]icial beats
1[illegible]	YONGDOK GUN (1253-1[illegible]) CHUNGCHONG PUK DO	[illegible]ed. Two [illegible]d by police
	YONGJU GUN (1150-1[illegible]) CHUNGCHONG PUK DO	[illegible]tem several
1[illegible]	CHONGSAN GUN (1170-1[illegible]) CHUNGCHONG NAM DO	[illegible]one lines cut.
	TAEGU (1150-1430) KYONGSANG PUK DO	[illegible]ccessfully [illegible]burn two police [illegible]

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Flash Report on communist acts of violence continued

DAY	PROVINCE	INCIDENT
1	KYONGGI (1225-1587) KANGWON DO	Police [illegible] stoned. Two rightists [illegible]. Two carbines stolen. [illegible] dings burned.
1	CHUNGCHONG NAM (1230-1420) KYONGSANG PUK DO	Registr[illegible] custodian beaten.
1	[illegible] CHUNG DAE (1230-1510) [illegible] KYONGSANG [illegible]	Two detect[illegible] and one rioter killed.
1	[illegible] CHEJU (12[illegible]-14[illegible]) [illegible]	Civilian [illegible] to death.
1	[illegible] KWAN YUB (1[illegible]-14[illegible]) [illegible]	Rightist [illegible] beaten. Another [illegible] beaten to death.
1	[illegible] CHUN (9[illegible]-1165) [illegible]	Three [illegible] killed.
1	[illegible]KJU-UP, CHEJU DO	Police [illegible] of CHEJU-UP cut. [illegible] telephone poles [illegible].
1	[illegible] CHUN, CHEJU DO [illegible] one mile northwest [illegible] (9[illegible]4-1155)	Three [illegible] killed. One civilian injured and two civilians missing.
1	[illegible] CHUNG [illegible], [illegible]	Communist shot to death. [illegible] rightist also [illegible].
1	[illegible]JU City (9[illegible]-1151) [illegible]	Police [illegible] firing. [illegible]red upon.
1	[illegible] (9[illegible]-1146) [illegible]	Civilian [illegible].
1	[illegible]LSO (9[illegible]-1[illegible]) [illegible]	Communist [illegible] and ambush-ed by [illegible].
1	[illegible]JU City (9[illegible]-11[illegible]) [illegible]	Sniper [illegible] on Cheju City.

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A/AC.19/SC.4/20
28 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ANTI REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memorandum concerning anti-registration activities, was submitted by the United States Liaison Officer. It is reproduced herewith for information purposes only.

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

28 AVRIL 1948

SUBJECT: Anti-registration Activities.

Transmitted herewith is a summary of all violence in South Korea, most of which was directed against the existing government by those groups opposed to elections. Inclosure No. 1 is a police report of violence during the period of 7 February/18 April 1948. Since statistics alone do not show a full picture, Inclosure No. 2 has been added to give details of some of the more important incidents. Inclosure No. 2, however, covers only the period from 29 March to 20 April 1948. Some of the incidents shown in Inclosure No. 2 do not appear in the tabulation due to the different sources of information involved.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

2 incls.

1. Total of activities. (Tabular Form)

2. Total of activities.

/Breakdown

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INCLOSURE # 1,

Breakdown of Incidents by Province for Period 7 Feb. to 18 Apr.'48

	"M"	A"	B"	C"	D"	E"	F"	G"	H"	R"	J"	Total
Sub-stations raided		1	3	4		32	39	39	22		17	15
Attacks prevented		3	2	4	2	24	2	10	5	1	7	60
Police attacked	1	1				4	3	1	6		8	24
Planned raids		1	1	6		3	1	9	3	1	1	26
Terrorism	34	3	1	16	10	114	13	9	58		34	292
Anti-Election demonstrations	6	7	4	2	1	94	7	29	10		19	179
Spreading of hand-bills	1		7	7		43	4	11	1		8	82
Instructions to riot capture		8		2	2	14	10	14	12	1		63
Policemen												
Killed				1		11	3	11	3		11	40
Injured			8	7		20	8	30	10		13	96
Policemen'family												
Killed							1				4	5
Injured						2	5		2		3	12
Public officers												
Killed						1	2		1		1	5
Injured	5				11	19	1		5		9	50
People												
Killed	1	1	2		2	7	2	5	8		17	45
Injured	2	3	2	15		74	16	29	35		51	227
Rioters												
Killed			2	3		19	26	30	25		19	124
Injured				2		16	17	19	14		3	71
Signal Fires	11	20	10	86	39	109	106	33	3		16	433
Arms lost & recovered												
Rifles lost				10		13	5	25	6		4	63
" recovered				10		11	5	25	2		3	56
Carbins lost		1	2	1		11	2	7	7		4	35
" recovered				1		6	2	7	1		1	18
Pistols lost						1			1			2
" recovered						1						1
Ammunitions lost		10	20	10		338	40	579	406		72	1475
" recovered				10		293	7	171	47		14	542
Miscellaneous												
Railroads damaged												
Arson		2					5				1	8
Engine(locomotive)									61			61
Railroad car and Freight car									11			11
Railroad (track)						1	2	1	10			14
Other									2			2
Telephone Lines cut	5		5	41	9	66	24	43	19	27	8	247
Poles cut				8			4	24	63	31	7	137
Communication tools destroyed	5							4				9

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	M"	A"	B"	C"	D"	E"	F"	G"	H"	R"	J"	Total
Power line cut									5			5
Arson												
Police office			1			4	2		2		4	13
Public office			1	1	4			1	1		1	9
People's dwellings..			9	1		3	3		17		10	43
Misc. Destruction of Property												
Police offices			1				4	4				9
Public offices				1	2	2		5	5			13
People's dwellings..				4	5	24	1	1	6		9	50
Damade to Public Roads and bridges ..						1	5	5	15		6	32

List of the Election cases (Up to date Apr.18'48)

	M"	A"	B"	C"	D"	E"	F"	G"	H"	R"	J"	Total
Election Offices attacked	23				3	17			11		1	55
Public offices attacked	2					2						4
Members of Election Offices attacked	3		1			8		1	10			23
Damage by Fire to Election equipment ...	3											3
Candidates attacked ..	1											1
Arson in an Election Office					4	5			2			11
Handbills spread			3			10		7				20
Officers threatened ..						1		7				8
Canvassers attacked ..						2	1					3
Records stolen	1					1						2
Records destroyed	2								12			14
Election Officer threatened						1			4			5
Misc.Activity of Subversive nature			2	1	2	2	5		21			33

Each provincial Police Division has a letter as follows: ...

M - Seoul
A - Kyonggi Do
B - Kang Won Do
C - Chun Chon Nam Do
D - Chun Chon Pukto
E - Kyong Cang Pukto
F - Cholla Pukto
G - Kyong Sang Namdo
H - Cholla Namdo
R.- Railroad Police
J - Cheju Do

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INCLOSURE # 2

DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
29 March ...	Kwangju ...	Six young men broke into the registration booth at Hakkwang Jung. Kwangju City. They destroyed furniture and left handbills opposing the election.
30 March ...	Kwangju ...	Several men broke into the registration booth at Rim Jung, while the clerks were at lunch and removed all records and documents. They also destroyed furniture and broke the windows.
30 March ...	Kwangju ...	Several men entered the registration booth at Namjung Ri, Nungju Myun, Kwaeun Gun. They threatened the clerks and distributed handbills opposing the election. They fled when one of the clerks left to summon the police.
30 March ...	Cholla Namdo ..	Several groups of young men burned and destroyed records of five registration places.
31 March ...	8th Election District ..	In Sungnamdong, Kangnung-Up a person or persons unknown destroyed the signboard of the 8th election district.
2 April ...	Taegu	Seven men entered the election registration office in Sam San Dong and threatened the registrants and all the people who were supporting or working for the registration of voters.
3 April ...	Kwangju ...	LIM, Yoo Pak, a member of the Dong Jung Election Committee, was attacked by an unknown assailant. Lim had left his home and was on his way to the registration office with documents pertaining to the registration when attacked. He was able to retain the documents, although he was injured severely.
4 April ..	Seoul	Registration office in the Hwang Haac Dong, Song Dong Police District and Ro Go Saan Dong, West Gate Police District, had several registration cards stolen.
4 April ...	Kwangju ...	Group of four or five persons entered the town offices of No Ko Kong, Shin Sul Dong. In Yun Dong under the pretense of registering pilfering the registration records.
4 April ...	Taegu	Twenty people demonstrated against the general election in front of Registration Office No. 5. They cheered the "People's Republic".

/4 April ... Seoul

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DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
4 April ...	Seoul	A group of four or five men attacked election offices at No Ko San, Moon Wha Dong, and West Gate Ku, and escaped with registration lists. Shortly before noon on the 5th, three or four of the same men attacked the registration office in Kong Duk Dong and escaped with the registration lists.
5 April ...	Cholla Namdo ..	Four registration booths attacked in Cho-Ung-Myun, Posung Gun, destroying all registration papers.
April ...	Seoul	Election registration points at Wolya Myun, Hampyong Gun, and Chosong Ni. Posong Gun, were attacked and destroyed by groups of undetermined size.
6 April ...	Seoul	Clerks of registration office at Eats Gate, District 13, were attacked. At District 5, West Gate Office, the Dong headman was assaulted and twenty registration cards carried away.
6 April ...	Seoul	Offices at Ok Chung Dong and Man Li Dong, West Gate Police District, were raided. Attempt to snatch away registration papers unsuccessful.
6 April ...	Seoul	Office at #78 Myung Nyun Dong, East Gate Police District, was raided. Stolen property recovered.
6 April ...	Seoul	Office of Hoon Jong Dong, District 3, was attacked.
6 April ...	Seoul	Office of Ka Whei Dong, District 3, was raided. Clerk assaulted and two registration cards taken.
6 April ...	Seoul	Office at Chongno Ku, Su Song Dong, attacked.
April ...	Seoul	Home of Mr. SONG, Byong Hor, election vice-chairman, Joongbu Police District, raided. Mr. Song and his father were assaulted.
6 April ...	Kwangju ...	The home of LIM, Ho Joo, who is an election clerk, was raided by 10 unknown men who stole the election registration documents that LIM was keeping in his home.
6 April ...	Seoul	Six persons attacked the clerks of the registration office at Eats Gate, District 13. No arrest made.
6 April ...	Seoul	Five men raided the registration office, East Gate Police District. They removed some of the registration cards and a register book. Three of the men were apprehended immediately and the property

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DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
		was recovered. The men are reported to be members of the South Korea Labour Party.
[illegible]pril ...	Kwangju	Hwan Kun District registration office was attacked by an unknown number of people and its two clerks beaten. No documents or papers were in the office.
7 April ...	Seoul	Two men attacked the registration office at the Uk Chong Dong and Man Li Dong, both in the West Gate Police District. They assaulted the clerks at the offices but failed in an attempt to remove registration documents.
7 April ...	Taegu	Nine communists were arrested for gathering at the registration booths after curfew in Nei Dan Dong.
8 April ...	Taegu	Registration booth raided. 418 registered records taken.
8 April ...	Seoul	The East Gate District registration office was raided by six persons and 600 registration cards taken. Cards have been recovered
8 April ...	Taegu	Approximately twenty men, believed to be Communists, attacked the registration office at Ka Chung Myun and forced the myun head to turn over 380 registration records.
8 April ...	KAMPORI Kyongsang Pukto	A group armed with swords and shotguns attacked CHOI, Dong Koo, and his nephew. CHOI was killed and his nephew was taken with swords. Police believe the reason for the attack was that CHOI was an ex-policeman who had refused to join the South Korea Labour Party and that his nephew had just been accepted for police duty.
8 April ...	Seoul	The Korean Free Press reported that three college students attacked the registration office at Myung Yun Dong on 6 April and escaped with the registration lists. City Police apprehended the students who admitted that they were members of the South Korea Labour Party.
8 April ...	Taegu	An unknown number of persons stoned the registration office at Dong In Dong. A policeman on patrol attempted to arrest the persons involved, but they fled.
8 April ...	Seoul	Eight men raided the East Gate Municipal District Office and compelled the officers in charge to give them 600 registration cards. A traffic policeman attempted to

/capture

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DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
		capture these men but they made good their escape. The police later recovered the 600 registration cards and returned them to the office.
9 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	Talson Goon No. 24, mob attacked the home of PAK, Young Duk, Myun clerk and also official of the Tae Dong Youth Association. They nailed doors shut, threw fire bombs into house, severely burning Pak, his wife and father. Wife died, and father not expected to live. House total loss.
9 April ...	Kigie Myun Kyongsang Pukto	Rightist assaulted and home wrecked.
9 April ...	Taejon	Fire bomb was thrown into the Soo Jung Block registration office in the 2nd District. Slight damage was done to the building but no records or persons were injured.
10 April ...	Taejon	Thirty men attacked the election office in Kang Nei Myun, beat the watchmen and burned all registration records.
10 April ...	Taejon	Four men attacked the election office in the 7th Election District, beat the watchman and burned all records.
10 April ...	Taegu	In Kyongju Gun, Yong Nam Myun, leftist stronghold, a group, size unknown, tossed a homemade bomb, manufactured from Japanese dynamite, against a building housing a registration office. The bomb failed to explode and the group dispersed without further action.
10 April ...	Mool Ya Myun..	A group of 20 attacked the Mool Ya Myung office, Ponghwa Gun, beat two secretaries and demanded the registration records. The secretaries sounded an alarm and the attackers fled without the records.
11 April ...	Cholla Namdo..	In Mian Myun, police were attacked and beaten. Carbine and 15 rounds of ammunition stoled.
11 April ...	Cholla Namdo..	Police station in Mian Myun attacked. One rioter wounded and four arrested.
11 April ...	Kyunggi-do ...	Election offices of the 3rd and 4th Districts in Nami Myun were set on fire. The records were saved however.
13 April ...	Cholla Namdo..	In Am Chun Myun a Rightist was beaten and home wrecked.

/13 April ...Kyongsang

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DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
13 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	In Yechon (town) an election official was beaten.
13 April ...	Pusan	REE, Suk Dae, chairman of registration district #13, was held up at his home by two men armed with pistols. The pair departed with 3 copies of the registration list containing names of 1611 registrants; also all documents and instructions pertaining to the election.
14 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	In Yongdok Gun a Rightist was killed. Two rioters were killed by the police.
14 April ...	Kyongsans Pukto ...	In Yongju Gun a Rightist was beaten severely.
15 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	In Kyongsang Gun police telephone lines lines were cut.
15 April ...	Taegu	In Kyongsang Pukto rioters unsuccessfully attempted to burn two police boxes.
16 April ...	Kangwon Do ..	In Hadong Nia police box was attacked. Two rightists were killed. Two carbines stolen. Two buildings burned.
16 April ...	Kyongsans Pukto ...	In Yongil Gun registration point custodian was beaten.
16 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	In Yong Dak two detectives and one rioter killed.
17 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	In Pi Che Ri a civilian was beaten to death.
17 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	In Kwangsan Myun a Rightist was severely beaten. Another Rightist was beaten to death.
17 April ...	Cholla Namdo.	In Cho Chon Three Rightists were killed.
17 April ...	Cheju Do	In Sin Chod three civilians killed. One civilian seriously injured and two other civilians missing.
17 April ...	Cheju Do	In Cheju-up police lines west of town were cut. Total of 36 telephone poles cut down.
18 April ...	Kyongsang Pukto ...	In Uk Dong Ni the town head of To Che-ri was shot to death. Another rightist also was shot.
19 April ...	Cheju Do	In Cheju City police detail repairing telephones lines fired upon.
19 April ...	Cheju Do	In Aewol one civilian was killed.

/20 April ...Cheju Do

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DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
20 April ...	Cheju Do	In Musulpo the constabulary compound was approached by a crowd.
20 April ...	Cheju Do	In Cheju City snipers opened fire on Cheju City.

The Chairman of the South Korea Labour Party in Nam San Dong, Taegu reported that his party received 20,000,000 won from Seoul for use in obstructing the registration of voters. The following was given as standard rewards for these activities:

Attacking a registration office	-	20,000 won
Each stolen record	-	200 won
Bodily harm to workers for the registration	-	5,000 won

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26 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Registration Activities.

Transmitted herewith is a summary of all violence in South Korea, most of which was directed against the existing government by those groups opposed to elections. Inclosure No. 1 is a police report of violence during the period of 7 February/18 April 1948. Since statistics alone do not show a full picture, Inclosure No. 2 has been added to give details of some of the more important incidents. Inclosure No. 2, however, covers only the period from 29 March to 20 April 1948. Some of the incidents shown in Inclosure No. 2 do not appear in the tabulation due to the different sources of information involved.

JOHN WICHERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls
1. Total of activities (Tabular Form).
2. Total of activities.

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Breakdown of Incidents by Provinces for Period 7 Feb to 18 Apr '48.

	"L"	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	"R"	"J"	Total
Sub-stations Raided		1	3	4		32	39	39	22		17	157
Attacks Prevented		3	2	4	2	24	2	10	5	1	7	60
Police Attacked	1	1				4	3	1	6		8	24
Planned Raids		1	1	6		3	1	9	3	1	1	26
Terrorism	34	3	1	16	10	114	13	9	56		34	292
Anti-Election Demonstrations	6	7	4	2	1	94	7	29	10		19	179
Spreading of Hand-bills	1		7	7		43	4	11	1		8	82
Instructions to Riot captured		6		2	2	14	10	14	12	1		63
Policemen Killed				1		11	3	11	3		11	40
Injured			8	7		23	8	30	10		13	96
Policemen' family Killed							1				4	5
Injured						2	5		2		3	12
Public officers Killed						1	2		1		1	5
Injured	5				11	19	1		5		9	50
People Killed	1	1	2		2	7	2	5	3		17	45
Injured	2	3	2	15		74	16	29	35		51	227
Rioters Killed			2	3		19	26	30	25		19	124
Injured				2		16	17	19	11		3	71
Signal Fires	11	20	10	86	39	109	106	33	3		16	433
Arms lost & recovered Rifles Lost				10		13	5	25	6		4	63
" Recovered				10		11	5	25	2		3	56
Carbins Lost		1	2	1		11	2	7	7		4	35
" Recovered				1		6	2	7	1		1	18
Pistols Lost						1			1			2
" Recovered						1						1
Ammunition Lost		10	20	10		398	40	579	406		72	1475
" Recovered				10		293	7	171	47		14	542
Miscellaneous									1			1
Rail-roads damaged										1		8
Arson		2				5			61			61
Engine (Locomotive)												
Railroad car and Freight car									11			11
Railroad (track)					1	2	1		10			14
Other									2			2
Telephone Lines Cut	5	5	41	9	66	24	43	19	27	8		247
Poles cut			8			4	24	63	31	7		137
Communication tools destroyed	5						4					9

Inclosure #1

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	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	"R"	"J"	Total
Power line cut									5		5
Arson											
Police office		1			4	2		2		4	13
Public office		1	1	4			1	1		1	9
People's dwellings		9	1		3	3		17		10	43
Misc. Destruction of Property											
Police Offices		1				4	4				9
Public Offices			1		2		5	5			13
People's dwellings			4	5	24	1	1	6		9	50
Damage to Public Roads and bridges					1	5	5	15		6	32

List of the Election cases. (Up to date Apr 18, 1948)

	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	"R"	"J"	Total
Election Offices attacked	29			3	17			11		1	55
Public Offices attacked	2				2						4
Members of Election Offices attacked	3	1			8		1	10			23
Damage by Fire to Election equipment	3										3
Candidates attacked	1										1
Arson in an Election Office				4	5			2			11
Handbills spread		3			10		7				20
Officers threatened					1		7				8
Canvassers attacked					2	1					3
Records stolen	1				1						2
Records destroyed	2							12			14
Election Officer threatened					1			4			5
Misc. Activity of Subversive nature	2	1	1	2	5		21				33

* Each Provincial Police Division has a letter as follows:

A- Kyonggi Do
B- Kang Won Do
C- Chun Chon Namdo
D- Chun Chon Pukto
E-Kyong Sang Pukto
F- Cholla Pukto
G- Kyong Sang Namdo
H- Cholla Namdo
R- Railroad Police
J- Cheju Do

INCLOSURE # 1

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[illegible] ar [illegible]wangju	ix young men broke into the registration booth at Hakkwang Dong, Kwangju City. They destroyed furniture and left handbills opposing the election.
ar wangju	everal men broke into the registration booth at [illegible]ang. while the clerks were at lunch and removed all records and documents. hey also destroyed furniture and broke the windows.
ar angju	everal men entered the registration booth at angjung i. uju yun. moun un. They threatened the clerks and distributed handbills opposing the election. hey fled when one of the clerks left to attend the office.
ar [illegible]boils [illegible]ro	everal groups of young men burned and destroyed records at five registration places.
ar th lection istrict	In Wanju-gun, Kwangju-si, a group of young men destroyed the ballot box of the 2nd election district.
angju	even men entered the election registration office in Ri un long and threatened the registrants and all the people who were waiting for the registration of voters.
[illegible]	[illegible]. Yon Ho, a resident of the 2nd election district of Hwa-ubuk-myon, Hwasun-gun, was attacked by an unknown assailant. He had left his home and was on his way to the registration office with documents pertaining to the registration when attacked. He was able to retain the documents, although he was injured [illegible].
[illegible]	egistration office in Ha[illegible]-ri, [illegible]-myon, Yongkwang-gun, was attacked by [illegible] lic district and [illegible] to [illegible] Dong, 2nd district. Two unknown men broke into public [illegible] rict. Two unknown men broke into the station.
[illegible]	roup of four or five young men broke into the office of the [illegible] to [illegible]. All the clerks fled [illegible] and destroyed [illegible] of registrants. [illegible] the registration records.
[illegible]	twenty [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] the ground [illegible] front of registration [illegible]. They entered the [illegible] people's [illegible].
[illegible]	roup of four or five young men broke into the [illegible] office in [illegible] to on. Two men were [illegible] out into a [illegible] of the registration lists. Shortly before noon on the 25th, three or four of the same men attacked the registration office in [illegible] ouk. We are not sure with the registration lists.
[illegible]	our registration booths attacked in the [illegible] yun, destroying all registration papers.
	lection registration [illegible] t days ago, [illegible] an, Kwangju [illegible], were attacked and destroyed by group of undetermined size.
	lerks of registration offices at [illegible] et ate, [illegible] t . were attacked. t [illegible] t. ert the office, the [illegible] ersons was assaulted and twenty registration cards carried [illegible] way.

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[illegible] officers at the Bunny and Bear Lodge, and two of the police officers at the District, were raided. Attempts to snatch away registration papers unsuccessful.

[illegible] official [illegible] and [illegible] officers [illegible] were subdued, [illegible] were recovered.

[illegible] officers at [illegible] Lodge [illegible] were [illegible].

[illegible] officers at [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] registration cards taken.

[illegible] officers at [illegible] were [illegible].

[illegible] officers at [illegible] were [illegible] registration cards taken.

[illegible] officers at [illegible] were [illegible].

[illegible] officers at [illegible] were [illegible].

[illegible] officers at [illegible] were [illegible].

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DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
6 Apr	Seoul	The Korean Free Press reported that three college students attacked the registration office at Yyang Yun Dong on 6 April and escaped with the registration lists. City Police apprehended the students who admitted that they were members of the South Korea Labor Party.
6 Apr	Taegu	An unknown number of persons stoned the registration office at Dong In Dong. A policeman on patrol attempted to arrest the persons involved, but they fled.
[illegible] Apr	Seoul	Eight men raided the Seoul Municipal District Office and compelled the officers in charge to give them 600 registration cards. A traffic policeman attempted to capture these men but they made good their escape. The police later recovered the 600 registration cards and returned them to the office.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible] Seoul	Yukon Soon Le, 21, not attached the home of [illegible], Seoul City, an official of the Tae [illegible] Youth Association. They nailed doors shut, threw fire bombs into house, severely burning Mr. Kim, his wife and father. Wife died, and father was expected to live. House total loss.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible] Seoul	Culprit [illegible] and was arrested.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible] Seoul	Time bomb was thrown into the Ka Tung Dong registration office in the Dai District. Damage was done to the building, but no [illegible] or persons were injured.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]	Party men attacked the election office in Kun[illegible] burned the station and burned all registration records.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]	Men [illegible] attacked the election office in the Yi Dong District, but the station and burned all registration records.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible] Seoul	In [illegible], Kim [illegible] was stabbed to death, [illegible] also wounded. Kwon [illegible] returned fire, [illegible] none injured. Spirit of militia [illegible] registration office. The best police [illegible] and two [illegible] without further action.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible] Seoul	[illegible] of the attempted [illegible] office, entered the [illegible] and wrecked the registration records. The assailants escaped on [illegible] the attempt [illegible] out the records.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible] Seoul	[illegible] Apr, police were [illegible] by men. [illegible] 15 rounds of ammunition stolen.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]	[illegible] station in [illegible] Dong. [illegible] four arrested.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]	[illegible] station office of the [illegible] were set on fire. The records were saved [illegible].
[illegible] Apr	[illegible] Seoul	[illegible] Kun Dong [illegible] station [illegible].

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		INCIDENT
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Yechon (toma) an election official was beaten.
[illegible]	Unan	Mr. Sun Tae, chairman of registration district 13, was held up at his home by two men armed with pistols. The pair departed with 3 copies of the registration list containing names of 1611 registrants; also all documents and instructions pertaining to the election.
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Yongdok-dun a fugitive was killed. Two others were injured by the police.
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Yongju-dun a fugitive was beaten severely.
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Kyongsan-dun, police telephone lines were cut.
[illegible]	Unan	In Kyongsan, unknown persons attempted to blow up the police house.
[illegible]	Unan-ub	In Andong the police car was ambushed. Two fugitives were killed, two carbines stolen. Two buildings burned.
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Yongil-dun registration police ambushed and killed.
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Kyong-ju-dun two bridges and one police station were destroyed.
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Yongdok-dun a fugitive was beaten to death.
[illegible]	Yongsang-ubto	In Yongdok-dun a fugitive was severely beaten while being taken to the police.
[illegible]	Unan-ub	In Yongdok-dun, unknown persons attempted to blow up police station.
[illegible]	Unan	In Yongju-dun a fugitive was severely beaten

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File

1 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Philip C. Jessup
Principal Secretary
UNICOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Election Activities.

Transmitted herewith is a summary of anti-election activities in South Korea, by groups opposed to the election, for the period 13 April to 29 April 1948.

Enclosure No. 1 is statistical report from the Korea National Police. Inclosure No. 2 gives details of some of the more important cases.

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

2 Incls:
1. Total of activities (Tabular form)
2. Total of activities.

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION INTELLIGENCE SECTION

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF ME NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Period of 18-29 April, 1948

TABLE OF THE CASES RE_ELECTION

CLASSIFICATION		M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	Total
Election offices attacked		15				12	23		1	11	6	68
Public Institutions attacked		1					1					2
Setting fire to election offices						4				1		5
Setting fire to residences					1	1				1		3
Setting fire to election facilities		4										4
Election facilities destroyed			2	1	1	2		1	16	1		24
Election Officials attacked	Killed					1	1		2	1	2	7
	Wounded	6			1	12	12			9		40
	Attempted						6	1		1		8
Candidates attacked	Killed					1	2					3
	Wounded											
	Attempted						1					1
Election campaign member attacked	Wounded				3					1		4
Civilians attacked	Wounded	1				1	8		6			16
Election officials threatened		2				5	4		10	5	1	27
Candidates threatened		1					1	1	4			7
Election campaign members threatened								1				1
Police men, threatened							1					1
Civilians, threatened						2				1		3
Criminals	Killed									1		1
	Arrested	15		2		1	7	2	41	20	2	90
Document taken away		11				11	20	1	1	20	6	70
Demonstration			2	1	1	2		2	16	1		25
Torch demonstration									5			5
Hand bills			11	10	2		16	2	18	4		63
The others				2	1		1		2			6

* Each Provincial Police Division has a letter as follows:

M - Seoul
A - Kyonggi Do
B - Kang Won Do
C - Chun Chon Namdo
D - Chun Chon Pukto
E - Kyong Sang Pukto
F - Cholla Pukto
G - Kyong Sang Namdo
H - Cholla Namdo
J - Cheju Do

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DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
18 Apr	Pohang	A group of youths, thought to be Communists, built fires on the mountains near the city. This same group later raided the home of the Principal of Pohang Girls' High School and destroyed the furniture.
19 Apr	Kyongju Gun	Three (3) members of the Local Election Committee were killed and one (1) seriously injured when attacked by a group of twenty (20), armed with spears and shotguns. In each case the group visited the victim's home, invited him outside and shot him.
19 Apr	Chungju Gun	A group of unknown size threw a homemade hand grenade into the home of a local election candidate. No casualties.
19 Apr	Chungchong Pukto	Detailed Report. Suh Kyung Soo, who is the Vice Chairman of the Chungchong Pukto Branch of the United Young Men's Party, and was also a registered candidate for the election, was killed on the 9th of May. Representatives of the Communist South Korea Labor Party are suspected of the assination.
21 Apr	Kyongju Gun	The townhead was severely beaten by a group of approximately twenty (20), armed with two shotguns and a Japanese sword. The townhead was a candidate for the election.
21 Apr	Ponghwa Gun	A local Rightist leader was severely beaten with clubs by a group of approximately twenty (20) rioters.
21 Apr	Chunchon	Approximately two hundred (200) persons met to hear campaign speeches for Choi Kyoo Ok, Chairman of the Kangwon Do Branch of the National Society of the Acceleration of Korean Independence, who hopes to represent Chunchon in the National Assembly. Trouble began at the meeting when NOKI members forcibly ejected and beat a United Young Men's Party member. The beaten United Young Men's Party member raised reinforcements from a nearby YM dormitory and a riot was participated. Police reserves were called and the meeting was closed.
21 Apr	Chochun Kyun	Rioters attacked the voting office and took away all the registration records.
21 Apr	Samdong	Rioters attacked the town this date. One (1) person was killed and one (1) wounded. They distributed handbills urging resistance to the police.

Inclosure No. 2

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Date	PLACE	INCIDENT
21 Apr	Kangwon Do	About forty (40) Communists gathered on a hill in Chunchon Jin, be t a member of the United Young Men's Party, distributed hand bills, and ch-ered for the North Korea Peoples' Republic. The gr up was dispersed before the police arrived.
21 Apr	Kyong Sang-N mdo	Between the hours of 2000 and 2100, four (4) signal fires were observed in Tongyong Gun and two (2) fires observed in Kunhoe Gun. Groups of fifteen (15) to twenty (20) people were assembled at each fire shouting Communist slogans against the elections.
21 Apr	Tongyong Gun	The police arrested the Local Chairman of the South Korea Labor Party Propaganda Department and another SKLP member, both of whom were involved in the 7 February disturbances. The arrest took place in a fellow member's home, where the two men were found printing up approximately 80,000 handbills, calling for the forcible banishm nt from Korea of Singhman Rhee and Kim Sung Soo, and the expulsion of the United Nations Commission.
[illegible] Apr	Yongchon Gun	The Chairman of the Election Committee was abducted from his home by seven (7) rioters. He was stabbed to death about one (1) kilometre from his home.
[illegible] Apr	Koesan	One general election candidate of the Koesan independence Party was shot and killed near his home by unknown assailants.
[illegible] Apr	Yongju Gun	A member of the Election Committee was beaten to death by ten (10) rioters.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]chin Gun	Between the hours of noon and 2000, thieves broke into the voting office, stole the registration list, seal of office, application books, and election notices.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]yon Kang-Namdo	During the night police telephone wires in Yonsong Gun were cut in eight (8) different places.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]yong Kang Pukto	Thirty (30) rioters in Pongwon threw a fire bomb. When the townhead, who was also an election candidate, went to investigate he was beaten to death. His oldest son and the principal of the local primary school were also severely beaten. Neither is expected to live.

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	Pl. Cd.	INCIDENT
[illegible] Apr	Kyongju Gun	Twenty (20) rioters, using gasoline, destroyed the home of prominent rightist and an election candidate, Kwesan Dong.
25 Apr	Cheju Do	For the period ending noon this date the following riots and disturbances have been reported: 1. All telephone lines east of Cheju Do city to Sogwi o were cut. 2. C-47 [illegible], taking off from Cheju-do air stri[illegible], on the afternoon of 24 April was fired upon by two (2) civilians. 3. The [illegible] building in the military government area was broken into during the night. 4. Three rightist civilians were shot to death by rioters in the village of Sim a-ri.
[illegible] Apr	[illegible]ng-dukto	A group of twenty (20) men, thought to be communists, armed with clubs and knives severely beat an unknown number of United Young Men's Party members, who were guarding the election booth in Cinchong-dong. The same group also severely injured a local election committeeman's father and set fire to his home.
[illegible] Apr	Kyongju Gun	The townhead of Yangnam-myun was shot to death by a group of rioters (20).
[illegible] Apr	Kyong[illegible]ng-dukto	Pak-won, an election candidate in Kunchon, was wounded by being shot in the left elbow.
[illegible] Apr	Kyong[illegible]ng-dukto	The Chairman of the United Young Men's Party, who [illegible] election candidate in the village of Aksan, was shot to death by three (3) rioters armed with shotguns.
[illegible] Apr	Kyong[illegible]ng-dukto	Two (2) election candidates, representing the Communists in this province, have withdrawn their names, presumably because of terrorist tactics of the Communists.

The latest version of communistic [illegible] to disrupt the election is to send letters threatening assassination of both candidates and their families. These letters will be sent to the candidate's relatives, and it is the communists intention that the relatives will be able to persuade the candidate to withdraw from the election.

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,
DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION (G I) 30 April 1948

Classification	Div	IM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.												
Public institutions, attacked.												
Setting fire to election offices												
Setting fire to residences												
Setting fire to election facilities												
Election facilities, destroyed												
Election officials, attacked	Killed									1		1
	Wounded											
	Attempted						1					1
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded									1		
	Attempted											
Election Campaign attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded						1			1		1
	Attempted											
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
El[illegible] officials, threatened								2				2
Candidates, threatened							2					2
Election campaign members, threatened												
Civilians, threatened										1		1
Police men, threatened												
[illegible]	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Arrested									2		2
Demonstrations, taken part							1					1
Demonstrations												
Torch demonstrations												
Hand bills												
The others												

Remarks

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION 1. May 1948.

Classification / Div	DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.											
Public institutions, attacked.											1.
Setting fire to election offices					1						
Setting fire to residences											
Setting fire to election facilities											
Election facilities, destroyed											
Election officials, attacked — Killed											
Election officials, attacked — Wounded						1					1
Election officials, attacked — Attempted											
Candidates, attacked — Killed											
Candidates, attacked — Wounded											
Candidates, attacked — Attempted					1						1
Election Campaign attacked — Killed									1	1	
Election Campaign attacked — Wounded						1					1
Election Campaign attacked — Attemped											
Civilians, attacked — Killed											
Civilians, attacked — Wounded											
Civilians, attacked — Attempted											
Police men Attacked — Killed											
Police men Attacked — Wounded											
Police men Attacked — Attempted								1		1	2
Election officials, threatened											
Candidates, threatened											
Election campaign members, threatened											
Civilians, threatened					1						
Police men, threatened											
Communists — Killed											
Communists — Wounded											
Communists — Arrested						2					2
Documents, taken										1	1
Demonstrations											
Torch demonstrations											
Hand bills											
The others											
Remarks											

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION As of 2. May 1948

Classification	Div	DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.												
Public institutions, attacked.												
Setting fire to election offices												
Setting fire to residences												
Setting fire to election facilities												
Election facilities, destroyed												
Election officials, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election Campaign attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election officials, threatened												
Candidates, threatened												
Election campaign members, threatened												
Civilians, threatened												
Police men, threatened												
Criminals	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Arrested											
Documents, taken away												
Demonstrations												
Torch demonstrations												
Hand bills												
The others												

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF ~~THE CASES RE ELECTION~~ ANTI-ELECTION ACTIVITIES 30 APRIL TO ~~5~~ 5 May 1948.

Classification	Div	DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.							(3)					(3)
Public institutions, attacked.												
Setting fire to election offices						(1)						(1)
Setting fire to residences						(2)						(2)
Setting fire to election facilities												
Election facilities, destroyed												
Election officials attacked	Killed									(1)	(1)	(2)
	Wounded						(6) 5			(1)		(7) 5
	Attempted						(1)					(1)
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted					(1)		(1)		(1)		(3) 1
Election Campaigners attacked	Killed										(1)	(1)
	Wounded						(1)					(1)
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed					(1) 1					(1)	(2) 1
	Wounded									(1)		(1)
	Attempted											
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted				(1)		(11) 9		(5) 1		(4)	(21) 10
Election officials, threatened								(2)	(1)			(3)
Candidates, threatened												
Election campaign members, threatened							(5)			(4)		(9) 5
Civilians, threatened												
Police men, threatened												
Criminals	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Arrested			(1) 1			(2)		(12) 2	(2)		(17) 13
Documents, taken away							(14) 3				(4)	(18) 13
Decor[illegible]												
Torch [illegible]												
Hand [illegible]												

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ANTI-ELECTION ACTIVITIES

DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
30 April	Cheju Do	In addition to two women who were attacked, a 10 year old girl was killed in Ora Ri.
30 April	Cholla Namdo	The police raided an illegal meeting being held in the mountains near Woldung Ni. During the fight that followed, the police killed three, wounded one and arrested four men who proved later to be Communists. A number of weapons and a printing press with hand bills encouraging opposition to the election were confiscated by the police.
30 April	Kyongsang Namdo	The Chairman and three members of the Election Committee in Ulsan were attacked by two men claiming to be from North Korea and members of the North Korea Labor Party. The attackers were armed with a Japanese rifle and a saber. The Chairman was shot and killed and the other committee men were beaten.
30 April	Seoul	On the afternoon this date a young man entered the office of IN Tae Hun an election candidate in Chon Chun Dong asking to have a personal history written. While IN was engaged in this he was struck with a club and lost consciousness. Later a stone, to which was attached a death threat was thrown through the office window. Mr. IN received two letters prior to 15 April warning him to withdraw from the election or he would be killed. However, Mr. IN states that he intends to run for the office of representative inspite of the threats.
30 April	Chunchong Namdo	While a group of thirty surrounded the registration booth at Joon San Ni in Hyun Do Myun two men

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		entered the registration booth and removed six books containing lists of people eligible to vote. One of the two men who entered the booth was armed with a U.S. Army revolver.
30 April	Chunchong Namdo	Posters were printed and distributed by members of the Korean Independence Party propagating the North-South Political Conference and calling for the destruction of a separate South Korean Government. These were sent throughout Taejon.
30 April	Kyongsang Pukto	Twenty rioters went to the home of a town head of Kun Chon Gun and demanded he assemble the town people at a meeting. Because so few people turned out, the town head was beaten and the people were forced to sign a paper opposing the election.
30 April	Cheju Do	Six local officials while returning from Hallin on election duties were attacked in Sinam Ni on this evening. Police repelled attackers without casualties. Another attack was made on Sinam Ni by 14 men on 1 May. No casualties reported. Hand Bills were picked up urging death to Rhee and leaders of his party.
30 April	Cheju Do	An election committee man was killed at Sinteng Ri, one mile East of Mosulpo.
30 April	Kyongsang Namdo	The Chairman of the Election Committee in Hum Soo Myun in the Pusan area was shot and killed while on duty at the election office. The assassin is believed to be a member of the North Korea Labor Party.

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2 May	Kangwon Do	The National Society for the Acceleration of Korean Independence (NSAKI) in So Nong Dong near Masan Chung has established an iron clad censorship on political speeches. Speakers desiring to campaign for other than the NSAKI Candidate have been thoroughly beaten and driven from the village.
2 May	Kyonggi Do	An estimated 300 hand bills following the usual Communist Party line and signed by the Korean Democratic Patriotic Young Men's Association were distributed in Kaesong.
3 May	Chungchong Namdo	The Chairman of the Taejon Branch of the NSAKI and a candidate representing Taejon in the coming election were beaten by two officials of the United Young Men's Party. The incident occurred when the UYMP ordered the candidate to accompany them to their party headquarters and he refused on the grounds that he had resigned from the UYMP. He was beaten for disobeying orders as his resignation had not been accepted. Police intervened and arrested the two terrorists.
4 May	Cheju Do	The voting district chairman of Pyung Ni was killed today.
5 May	Kyongsang Namdo	A student strike in protest against elections is planned for the period 7-10 May by students of the Chinhae Girls' Middle School.

As an additional means of preventing a successful election Communists are making a house to house canvass telling the people that there will be riots and disturbances on election day and that it will be unwise to go to the balloting polls.

Details on the Assassination of Chung Yun Mok

Chung Yun Mok was murdered at approximately 0200, 22 April near Sun Wun Tong. He was 56 years old and was a chairman of the 2nd District Election Committee. On 21 April he was last seen when he went to bed at 2100. His body was found at 0400 on 22 April at

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the above mentioned place about one kilometer from his house. According to the police report, he was taken there first and killed there. Circumstances surrounding the case are as follows:

On 22 April at 0100, seven rioters with four guns (make of guns unknown) and a Jap sword tried to attack the house of Chung Man Yung, Chief of the National Association, but he was not at home. In the meantime, 15 men who were patrolling that area (as a self-protection unit) had arrived at Chung Man Yung's house and the seven rioters talked very nicely to them and thus avoided a clash. The seven men spread hand bills that they had with them and then departed in the direction of Sun Yun Tong, the village where the victim lived. They were singing the Red "Flag Song." The 15 men who were patrolling became suspicious and decided to follow them. At around 0200 they arrived at Mr. Chun Yun Yok's house where the family was sleeping. A door to the room where the victim slept was open and he was not in the room so the patrol decided to look around. In the course of the search they found the body of the victim in the aforementioned place. His throat had been cut with a sharp knife.

The men who committed the crime are believed to be hiding in the mountains. No arrests have been made but the police are still investigating.

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION INTELLIGENCE SECTION

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Table of Anti-Election Activities for

Period 30 Apr to 5 May 1948

Classification		M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	Total
Election offices attacked							3					3
Setting fire to election offices						1						1
Setting fire to residences						2						2
Election officials attacked	Killed									1	1	2
	Wounded						6			1		7
	Attempted						1					1
Candidates attacked	Attempted					1		1		1		3
Election campaigners attacked	Killed										1	1
	Wounded						1					1
Civilians attacked	Killed					1					1	2
	Wounded									1		1
Election officials threatened					1		11	2	5		4	21
Candidates threatened									1			3
Civilians threatened							5			4		9
Criminals	Arrested			1			2		12	2		17
Documents taken away							14				4	18
Torch demonstrations			1			2			1	1		5
Hand bills			1	7	7		1	4	5			25

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* Each Provincial Police Division has a letter as follows:

A - Seoul
B - Kyonggi Do
C - Kang Won Do
D - Chun Chon Namdo
E - Chun Chon Pukto
F - Kyong Sang Pukto
G - Challa Pukto
H - Kyong Sang Namdo
I - Challa Namdo
J - Cheju Do

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Table of the cases: Re-election

As of 25 April 1948

FROM 18 APR
TO 25 APR

classification / DIV.		DM	DH	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	TOTAL	Remarks
Destroy election office		15				5	20		1	11	6	58	
Destroy the other official build.		1					1					2	
Set fire to the election office.						4						4	
Set fire To the equipment of election.		4										4	
Kill employees for election	dead					1	1		1	2		5	
	wounded	5			1	11	7		4			28	
Kill the candidates	dead					1						1	
	wounded												
Kill the people on campaign	dead												
	wounded				3							3	
Kill the common civilians	dead				1							1	
	wounded				1	4						5	
Threaten the employees for election		2				4		10	5	1		22	
Parading the candidates		1				1		4				6	
Threaten the people on campaign							1					1	
raise fire for intimidation								1				1	
Seize the document of election		11			5	20	1	1	13	6		57	
spread the handbills during election			6	2		10	1	12	2			33	
Abducted offenders	dead								1			1	
	wounded												
	arrested	13				1	5		33		2	54	
Destroy the equipment of election			2	1	1	2		1	16	1		24	
Demonstration against election		2		2			3		4			12	
Set fire to the houses					1					1		2	
Threaten the police							1					1	
the others				1	1		1		2			5	
Remarks													

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF ME NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

PERIOD OF 18 APRIL 1948

TABLE OF THE CASES RE-ELECTION 27 April, 1948

CLASSIFICATION / DIV		DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	TOTAL
Election offices, attacked.		15				3	1					4
Public institutions, attacked.		1					1					1
Setting fire to election offices						1						1
Setting fire to residences					1	1				1		3
Setting fire to election facelities		1										1
Election facilities, destroyed			2						1			1
Election officials, attacked	Killed						2					2
	Wounded						3					3
	Attempted						1					1
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	wounded											
	Attempted											
Election campaign member attacked	Killed											
	Wounded						3					3
	Attempted											
Civilians, attacked	Killed						2		1			3
	Wounded											5
	Attempted											
~~Police men~~ Police men attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election officials, threatened						2						2
Candidates, threatened												
Election campaign members, threatened												
Police men, threatened						1						1
Civilians, threatened												
Criminals	Killed						1					1
	Wounded						2		1			4
	Arrested						2					2
Document taken away												
Demonstration										2		2

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION 4 may 1948.

Classification	Div	DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	--	-	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.		15				2	25		1	11	6	
Public institutions, attacked.							1					
Sending fire to election offices												
Sending fire to warehouses												
Setting fire to election facilities												
Election facilities, destroyed												
Election officials, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted		1				2					3
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election Campaign attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election officials, threatened					5							5
Candidates, threatened					2							2
Election campaign members, threatened							2					2
Civilians, threatened												
Police men, threatened												
Arrested	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Arrested						2					2
Documents, taken away.					1							1
Explosions			1		1							1
Total												13

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE [illegible],
DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION 5 May 1948.

Classification / Div		DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.												
Public institutions, attacked.												
Setting fire to election offices												
Setting fire to residences					1							1
Setting fire to election facilities												
Election facilities, destroyed			1									
Election officials, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted				1		1					2
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election Campaigns attacked	Killed											
	Wounded							4				4
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded	1			2	1	6	4	3	1		18
	Attempted	4				4	4		4	4		16
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election officials, threatened					1						1	2
Candidates, threatened			1					1				2
Election campaign members. threatened												
Civilians, threatened					1							1
Police men, threatened												
Ballot boxes taken away	Stolen									1		1
	Burned											
	Attempted		1					1				2
Ballot papers taken away		1								1	1	2
Ballot papers destroyed												
Town demonstrations												
Land bills												
The others												

Remarks

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION 6 of 6. may 1948.

Classification		DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.												
Public institutions, attacked.		1					1					2
Voting ticket to election officer.										1		
Defiance [illegible] to election							2					2
[illegible] to election												
[illegible] destroyed												
Election officials, attacked	Killed					1					1	2
	Wounded	1										1
	Attempted			1			1					2
Candidates, attacked	Killed					1						
	Wounded				1							1
	Attempted											
Election Campaign attacked	Killed											
	Wounded				1							
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed										1	1
	Wounded			4			2				2	8
	Attempted											
Police men attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election officials, threatened							1			1		2
[illegible] Threatened					2	2		1				5
[illegible] campaign members, [illegible] threatened												
[illegible] threatened												
[illegible]	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Threatened											

Documents taken away

Destructions

Town demonstration

Hand bills

The others

Remarks

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION as of 7 may 1948.

Classification / Div		DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.												
Public institutions, attacked.												
Setting fire to election offices												
Setting fire to residences												
Setting fire to election facilities												
Election facilities, destroyed												
Election officials attacked	Killed											
	Wounded						1					1
	Attempted											
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election Campaign attacked	Killed											
	Wounded						1					1
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded						6					6
	Attempted											
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election officials, threatened												
Candidates, threatened												
Election campaign members, threatened												
Civilians, threatened					2							2
Police men threatened												
Public institutions	Killed									1		1
	Wounded											
	Attempted			1			3					4
Documents taken away					2							2
Demonstrations												
Torch demonstrations												
Hand bills												
The others												
Remarks												

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION As of 8. May 1948.

Classification / Div		DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.		1				2	2		1	1	1	6
Public institutions, attacked.		1					1					2
Setting fire to election offices						1				1		2
Setting fire to residences					1	1	1			1		3
Setting fire to election materials												
Election facilities, destroyed												
Election officials, attacked	Killed	1										1
	Wounded							1				1
	Attempted			1			1					2
Candidates, attacked	Killed											
	Wounded				1							1
	Attempted					1						1
Election Campaign attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attemped											
Civilians, attacked	Killed					1						1
	Wounded					4	1					5
	Attempted											
Police men Attacked	Killed											
	Wounded											
	Attempted											
Election officials, threatened							1	1				2
Candidates, threatened						2	1					3
Election campaign members, threatened												
Civilians, threatened					1		1					2
Police men, threatened												
Documents, Taken away	Killed						1					1
	Wounded											
	Attempted						6					6
Demonstrations												
Torch demonstration												
Hand bills												
The others												
Remarks												

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF ~~THE CASES RE ELECTION~~ ANTI-ELECTION ACTIVITIES 9 May 1948.

Classification / Div	DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.				1							1
~~Public institutions, attacked~~											
~~Setting fire to~~ FROM election offices	1										1
~~Setting fire to~~ FROM, Residences	1			3 4		0			2		6 9
~~Setting fire to~~ election											
Election facilities, destroyed		1								3	4
Election officials, attacked — Killed	0				1						2
Wounded	1					1	0				2
Attempted		0	3 1	0	1	5					11 2 1
Candidates, attacked — ~~Killed~~											
Wounded				1							1
Attempted			1								1
Election campaigns attacked — Killed									1		1
Wounded				1		1	0				2
~~Attempted~~											
Civilians, attacked — Killed					1					1	3
Wounded			0	0	5 1	9				0	22 1
~~Attempted~~											
Police men Attacked — Killed											
Wounded											
Attempted											
Election officials, threatened				7 1		13 0	1		1	1	22 1
Candidates, threatened				0	0		2				2
Election campaigns, threatened											
Civilians, threatened				4 1		6 2					13 3
Police men threatened											
Crimes — Killed						0			1		1
Wounded											
Attempted			4 3	11		8 2	0		0		30 16

Election
Demonstrations, taken ...
Demonstrations ...
To ... demonstrations
Hand bills
~~Red Colors~~

Remarks

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION,

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTERS

TABLE OF THE CASES RE- ELECTION 11. May 1948.

Classification / Div	DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	Total
Election offices, attacked.	1 / 24	9 / 14	/ 2	/ 9	1 / 10	2 / 28		1 / 2	/ 2	2 / 3	16 / 102
Public institutions, attacked.	/ 1			/ 1		/ 1			/ 1		/ 4
Setting fire to election offices		2			1	1				1	5
Setting fire to residences											
Setting fire to election materials											
Election facilities, destroyed	/ 1	1 / 1			1	1 / 1		/ 1			3
Election officials, attacked — Killed											
Election officials, attacked — Wounded						1 / 1		3 / 3			4
Election officials, attacked — Attempted						/ 1			/ 1		
Candidates, attacked — Killed					/ 1	/ 1					
Candidates, attacked — Wounded											
Candidates, attacked — Attempted		1 / 1									1 / 1
Election Campaign attacked — Killed											
Election Campaign attacked — Wounded											
Election Campaign attacked — Attemped											
Civilians, attacked — Killed										3 / 3	3 / 3
Civilians, attacked — Wounded		1 / 1			3 / 3			1 / 1		1 / 1	6 / 6
Civilians, attacked — Attempted											
Police men Attacked — Killed											
Police men Attacked — Wounded		1 / 1									1 / 1
Police men Attacked — Attempted											
Election officials, threatened											
Candidates, threatened											
Election campaign members, threatened				1 / 1							1 / 1
Civilians, threatened		1 / 1									1 / 1
Police men threatened											
[illegible] — Killed	1 / 1	1 / 1									2 / 2
[illegible] — Wounded											
[illegible] — Arrested	5 / 5	12 / 12		12 / 12		9 / 9		5 / 5	1 / 1		44 / 44
Documents taken away											
Demonstrations											
Torch demonstrations											
Land bills											
The others											
Remarks											

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By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

28 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Additional information for report 15-20 April dated 22 April

DATE	PROVINCE	INCIDENT
15 April	[illegible] (920-1110), CHEJU DO	Policeman died from wounds. Rec'd 03 May when communists attacked police box.
	[illegible] (1220-1430), KYONGSANG NAMDO	Police Station attacked, two rioters killed
16 April	CHEJU CI (950-1150), CHEJU DO	Police and postal communications cut
	[illegible] (950-1690), KYONGGI DO	American communications cut.
	[illegible] (942-1344), CHOLLA NAMDO	Registration official beaten.
	[illegible] (961-1151), CHEJU DO	Attack on police box Brother of policeman killed.
17 April	[illegible] (1220-1440), KYONGSANG NAMDO	Three additional DPRK officials beaten to death.
	[illegible] (962-1155), CHEJU DO	Family of policeman killed. One policeman killed.
	[illegible] (1150-1430), KYONGSANG NAMDO	Attack on police box
18 April	(900-1630), SEOUL	Beacons lighted, police investigated and one civilian killed and one wounded.
	[illegible] (1000-1640), KYONGSANG NAMDO	Police box attacked
	[illegible] (1050-1350), CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	Rightist beaten
	[illegible] (1220-1470), KYONGSANG NAMDO	DPRP chairman killed, three wounded.
	[illegible] (770-1330), CHOLLA NAMDO	Rightist killed, communist killed escaping police
	[illegible] (940-1140), CHEJU DO	Registration booth raided and records stolen

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	TAEGU (1150-1430), KYONGSANG NAMDO	Policeman attacked.
	PUSAN-GUN (1071-1115), CHOLLA PUKTO	Election official killed.
19 April	(960-1630), SEOUL-INCHON	Communications cut.
	YONGDANG GUN (950-1365), CHOLLA NAMDO	Rightist chief killed. Police box attacked, one killed.
	KYONGJU-GUN (1220-1440), KYONGSANG PUKTO	Three members of election committee killed, one wounded.
20 April	AEWOL (931-1146), CHEJU DO	Uncle of policeman killed.
	CHUP GUN (973-1442), CHOLLA PUKTO	Communications damaged. School official's home attacked. One of mob killed.

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11 May 1948

Election and Pre-Election Activities

As of 101200 May the Korean National election was apparently progressing as planned. Pre-election communist violence consisted mostly of sabotage to communications with the heaviest concentration of activities in KYONGSANG PUKTO, KYONGSANG NAMDO, CHOLLA NAMDO AND KANGWON DO.

Information has been received that election day activities will be concentrated particularly on attacks on voting booths and on the destruction of ballots by arson. Reports received up to the end of the period indicate that the majority of attacks on voting booths are occuring in TAEGU, KYONGSANG PUKTO. A summary of reported communist activities by province for the period 07 May to 10 May follows:

	Kyongsang Puk.	Kyongsang Nam.	Cholla Fukto	Cholla Namdo	Seoul	Chungchong Puk.	Chungchong Nam.	Kangwon Do	Kyonggi Do	Cheju Do
Police										
Killed	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Wounded	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Candidates										
Killed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wounded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Election Officials										
Killed	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounded	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Kyongsang Pukto	Kyongsang Namdo	Cholla Pukto	Cholla Namdo	Seoul	Chungchong Pukto	Chungchong Namdo	Kangwon Do	Kyonggi Do	Cheju Do
Rightists										
Killed	8	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	7
Wounded	14	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communists										
Killed	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	21
Wounded	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Arrested	60	51	-	-	39	-	-	29	-	-
Police Boxes										
Attacked	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Locomotives										
Damaged	17	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
Railroad lines cut	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bridges Destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Telephone lines cut	2	6	3	4	-	-	1	4	-	-
Ballot boxes destroyed	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blank Ballots Lost (In Hundreds)	7	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marked Ballots Lost (In Hundreds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strikes	11	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Power Interrupted	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voting Booths										
Attacked	7	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Arson										
Homes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Industry	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Homes Attacked	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

14 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. OLIVIER MANET
Alternate French Delegate
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Election Activities in Kyongsang Pukto.

Forwarded herewith is all available information that I have been able to obtain regarding anti-election activities in Kyongsang Pukto. Inclosure No. 1 shows all incidents in tabular form; this inclosure probably contains nearly all the incidents that happened in this province. Inclosure No. 2 has only those incidents which were considered important enough to be reported in detail to us.

WILLIAM J. GERARD
1st Lt. A.D.C.
Acting U.S. Secretary.

2 Incls:
Incl 1 Tabular Form
Incidents
Incl 2 Incidents
Anti-Elec. Activ.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Anti-Election Activities

19 April	Kyongju Gun	Three members of the local election committee were killed and one seriously injured when attacked by a group of twenty, armed with spears and shotguns. In each case the group visited the victim's home, invited him outside, and shot him.
21 April	Kyongju Gun	The townhead was severely beaten by a group of approximately twenty, armed with two shotguns and a Japanese sword. The townhead was a candidate for the election.
21 April	Yongwha Gun	A local Rightist leader and election candidate was severely beaten with clubs by a group of approximately twenty rioters.
22 April	Yongchon Gun	The Chairman of the Election Committee here was abducted from his home by seven rioters. He was found stabbed to death about one kilometer from his home.
23 April	Kongju Gun	A member of the Election Committee was beaten to death by ten rioters.
24 April	Yongwha	Thirty rioters turned in a fire alarm. When the townhead, who was an election candidate, went to investigate he was beaten to death. His oldest son and the Principal of the local primary school were also severely beaten, and neither is expected to live.
24 April	Kyongju Gun	Twenty rioters, using gasoline, destroyed the home of a prominent Rightist and an Election candidate in Kapsan Dong.
25 April	Singchong Dong	A group of twenty men, thought to be Communists, armed with clubs and knives, severely beat an unknown number of the United Young Men's Party members, who were guarding the election booth here. The same group also severely injured an election committeeman's father, and set fire to his home.

Inclosure No. 2

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Anti-Election Activities - Cont'd

27 April	Kyongju Gun	The townhead of Yangnam Myun was shot to death by a group of twenty.
28 April	Kunchon	PAK Won, an election candidate, was waylaid and beat to death with clubs.
28 April	Kukoni	The Chairman of the United Young Men's Party, who was also an election candidate, was shot and killed by three rioters, armed with shotguns.
28 April	Kyongsang Pukto	Five election candidates, representing five different gunes in this province, have withdrawn their names, probably because of terrorism on the part of the Communists.
30 April	Kunchon Gun	Twenty rioters went to the home of a townhead of this gun and demanded he assemble the town people at a meeting. Because so few people turned out, the townhead was beaten and the people were forced to sign a paper opposing the election.
7 May	Taegu	An election candidate, SOO, Song Il, was attacked by two men, armed with pistols. SOO was uninjured, but his assistant suffered bullet wounds.
7 May	Mon Dong Ri	Twenty rioters attacked the home of the Election Committee Chairman in this village, seriously injured his wife and daughter. Four of the attackers were arrested.
8 May	Taegu	Students of four schools and six of the middle schools were on strike in opposition to the election. Balance of the schools were expected to follow.
8 May	Taegu	The home of the Election Committee Chairman in District Three, Taegu, was stoned by eight unidentified men.
9 May	Taegu	Fifty elementary school teachers went on strike in protest against the election.

Inclosure No. 2

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CRIMINAL INFORMATION INTELLIGENCE
SECTION,
DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Table of Anti-Election Activities in
Kyong Sang Pukto
for the period 25 Apr. to 9 May 1948

Election Offices, attacked ..	25
Public Institutions attacked	1
Arson, private residences....	2
Election officials attacked,	
Killed.....	1
Wounded.....	17
Attempted.....	9
Candidates attacked,	
Killed.....	1
Attempted.....	1
Election Campaigners attacked,	
Wounded.....	2
Civilians attacked,	
Wounded.....	15
Election Officials threatened	27
Candidates threatened.....	1
Civilians threatened.....	10
Policemen threatened.....	1
Criminals, Killed.....	1
Arrested.....	21
Election documents, taken away.....	34
Demonstrations against election.....	1
Hand bills.....	14
The others.....	3

Inclosure No. 1

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

13 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Election Activities.

1. Transmitted herewith is summary of anti-election activities in South Korea for the period 5 May - 9 May 1948.

2. Inclosure No. 1 is a statistical report from Korean National Police. Inclosure No. 2 gives the details of more important cases.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls
No. 1 Tabulated Report
No. 2 Detailed Report

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CRIMINAL INFORMATION INTELLIGENCE
SECTION
DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Table of Anti-Election Activities for

Period 5 May to 9 May 1948.

Classification		M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	Total
Election Offices attacked					1							1
Arson to Election offices		1										1
Arson, Private residences		1			4		2			2		9
Election facilities destroyed			1								3	4
Election officials attacked	Killed	1				1						2
	Wounded	1					1	1				3
	Attempted		1	3	1	1	5					11
Candidates attacked	Wounded				3							3
	Attempted			1		1						2
Election Campaigners attacked	Killed									1		1
	Wounded				1		1	4				6
Civilians attacked	Killed					1					1	2
	Wounded		4		2	5	9					22
Election officials threatened					7		12	1		1	1	22
Candidates threatened					4	2		2				8
Civilians threatened					4		5					9
Criminals	Killed						1			3		4
	Arrested		4		11		13	1		1		30
Election Documents taken away				1	3			2		1	1	8
Demonstrations against election		1			1		1					3
Torch demonstrations		1			14	1		11			6	33
Hand bills		2		8	13	3		5	2		1	34

* Each Provincial Police Division has a letter as follows:

M - Seoul
A - Kyonggi Do
B - Kang Won Do
C - Chun Chon Namdo
D - Chun Chon Pukto
E - Kyong Sang Pukto
F - Cholla Pukto
G - Kyong Sang Namdo
H - Cholla Namdo
J - Cheju Do

Inclosure # 1.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DATE	PLACE	INCIDENT
6 May	Cheju Do	As a result of terroristic activities, voting district committeemen who live between the mountains and the main highway of the island are leaving their homes and are believed to be living in costal towns. No alternates or replacements can be secured.
6 May	Chungchong Pukto	An American type hand grenade was thrown into the home of the Chungchong Pukto branch of the United Young Men's Party and local election candidate. No one was injured.
6 May	Chungchong Pukto	A group of 10-15 rioters attacked and set fire to a home of a member of the election committee in Miwon Myun. The house was completely destroyed and a guest died in the fire.
7 May	Kupyong	A group of campaigners making speeches for CHO Beng An, election candidate from this area, was attacked by members of the United Young Men's Party. One of the speakers was beaten before the police quelled the disorder. According to the police, there was no indication that the speeches were following the Communist party line.
7 May	Taegu	An election candidate, SOO Song Il, was attacked by two men armed with pistols. SOO was uninjured but his assistant suffered bullet wounds.
7 May	Kyongsang Pukto	20 rioters attacked the home of the Election Committee Chairman in Man Bong Ri, seriously injuring his wife and daughter. 4 of the attackers were arrested.
8 May	Kangwon Do	Two hand grenades were thrown into the home of the Election Committee Chairman in Owonduk Myun. No casualties.
8 May	Kyongsang Pukto	Students of four colleges and six of the middle schools in Taegu went on strike in opposition to the election. Balance of the schools are expected to follow.
8 May	Kyongsang Pukto	The home of the Election Committee Chairman in District 3, Taegu, was stoned by eight unidentified men.
9 May	Kyongsang Pukto	Fifty elementary school teachers in Taegu went on strike in protest against the elections.
9 May	Seoul	HAN Yong Keun, election official in the Song Dong District, was assassinated.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

17 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. I.F.G. MILNER
Deputy Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Election Activities.

1. Transmitted herewith is the Table of Anti-Election activities in South Korea for the 10 May 1948.

2. This is the final report on Anti-Election activities.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Incl: Table of anti-election activities.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CRIMINAL INFORMATION INTELLIGENCE SECTION

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Table of Anti-Election Activities for 10 May 1948.

Classification		M	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	R	Total
Election offices attacked		9	14	2	8		3		1	1	2		40
Public Institut. attacked													
Suppressed		2	1		1		6		1	1	4		16
Prevented				1			2			1			4
Police attacked					1					1			2
Casualties:													
Election officials	Killed	1				1	2						4
	Wound.		2			1	1		1				5
Candidates	Wound.							1					1
Policemen	Killed	1			1		2		2	6			12
	Wound.	2			2		1		1				6
Rightists	Killed					1	2		1	1			5
	Wound.		2	1			4		1				8
Policemen family	Killed							1					1
	Wound.		1				2				3		6
Bystanders	Killed	1	1	1			1		6	4			13
	Wound.	1	1		1		8		1	2			14
Rioters	Killed	3		2					2		2		9
	Wound.		4				11			8			23
Arson:													
Election offices		1			1		1	1			1		5
Elect. facilities						4				1			5
Police offices			1				4			2			7
Public offices			1	1	2		1		2	1			8
People residences		4			3				1				8
Misc. destruction:													
Elect.facilities		1		2				1		2			6
Police offices		1			1			5	4				11
Public offices			1								3		4
People's residen.		2						1	1				4
Road & bridges			2	1				5				1	9
Stolen arms:													
Rifles	Stolen				3			5	11				19
	Recapt.				4		3		4	1			12
Carbines	Stolen		6		1		4		1	4			16
	Recapt.				1		2			2			5
Pistols	Stolen						1			1			2
	Recapt.						1			1			2
Ammunition	Stolen	27			10		200		12		48		287
	Recapt.				10		180		12		8		210
Rail-road damaged:													
Locomotives							1					1	2
Rail-road & freight cars												2	2
Tracks							1						1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(Continued)

Classification	A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	R	Total
Communications damaged:												
Telephone lines cut			1	3					5			9
Teleph.& Telegr. poles cut				6		6						12
Communication tools damaged								4				4
Power line cut			2								1	3
Election Documents stolen	4	1			4	2			1	2		14
Election officials threatened				2								2
Candidates threatened		1										1
Riots against election		1										1
School strike against Election				1								1
Demonstration against Election		1		1		1		4	1	3		11
Spreading of hand-bills			1			2						3
Forest fires							1					1

* Each Provincial Police Division has a letter as follows:

A - Seoul
A - Kyonggi Do
B - Kang Won Do
C - Chun Chon Namdo
D - Chun Chon Pukto
E - Kyong Sang Pukto
F - Cholla Pukto
G - Kyong Sang Namdo
H - Cholla Namdo
J - Cheju Do
R - Rail-rouds

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Anti-Election Activities.

1. Transmitted herewith is a summary of anti-election activities in South Korea by groups opposed to the election, for the period 30 April - 5 May.

2. Inclosure No. 1 is the statistical report from the Korean National Police. Inclosure No. 2 gives the details of more important cases.

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

2 Incls
No. 1--Total of activities, tabular form
No. 2--Detailed list of Activities

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION

DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEAD QUARTAR

ANTI ELECTION ACTIVITIES
TABLE OF ~~THE CASES RE-ELECTION~~ 14 may 1948.

Classification			Div DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	DR	Total
Election offices, attacked			(9) 24	(14)	(2)	(8) 11	10	2 (3) 43		(1) 6	(1) 14	(2) 10		(36) 134
Public institutions, attacked,	Supressed, ~~Pre~~		(2) 3	(1) 7	8	(1) 6		(6) 56	39	(1) 45	(1) 28	(1) 27	1	(15) 220
	Prevented			7	(1) 5	4	2	(2) 29	3	15	(1) 6	9	1	(8) 81
Police attacked			2	14	4	(1) 2		11	4	1	(1) 14	20		(5) 72
~~Terror~~			39	14	19	2 42	44	12 241	22	3 26	11 100	63	2	20 612
Attacked	Election officials,	Killed	1				(1) 3	1 3		1	3	4		2 15
		Wounded	7	(2)		5	(1) 13	(1) 19	1	(1) 4	10			61
	Candidates,	Killed					1	1						2
		Wounded				3			(1)					(1) 4
	Police ~~men~~	Killed	1 1	1		1		2 12	3	2 13	6	12		(1) 49
		Wounded	(2) 3	3	9	(2) 9		(1) 22	9	(1) 34	14	25		128
	Civilians	Killed					(1)	(1) 5	2	(1)	(1) 1	1		1 11
		Wounded		(2) 4	1			(4) 25	1	(1) 1	6	9		3 47
	Police ~~men~~ ~~family~~	Killed							1			6		7
		Wounded		(1)				2	5	1	4	3		16
	People	Killed	1 2	2	1 2		2	1 2 9	2	6	4 20	42		4 107
		Wounded	1 15	1 12	8	1 32	11	5 142	21	1 36	2 50	60		387
	Criminals	Killed	(3)	16	2 6	4		3 53	27	2 36	58	58		11 261
		Wounded		4		5		11 35	19	24	8 27	11		2 20 123
Setting fire to	Election offices		(1)	2		3	8	12	1		4	1		3 32
	Election facilities						4				1			5
	Police offices			(1)	2	1		(4)	2		2	4		16
	Public offices			1 1	1 2	2		1 3		2	1 2	3	3	5 18
	People,s residences		(4)	2	11	3 27	7	3 20	3	1	7 36	42		13 153
Other Misc destructions	Election [illegible]													
	Police [illegible]													
	Public [illegible]													
	[illegible]													

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Deprived/arms	Rifles:	STOLEN Deprived				(3) 10		14	(5)	(11) 26	8	4	1	(19) 68
		~~Collected~~ RECAPTURED				(4) 10		(3) 11	5	(4) 25	(1) 4	3		(12) 58
	Carbins:	STOLEN ~~Deprived~~		(6)	2	(1)		(11) 11	2	(1) 8	(4) 11	7	3	(16) 50
		RECAPTURED ~~Collected~~				(1)		(3) 8	2	7	(2)	1		(3) 19
	Pistols:	~~Deprived~~						1			1			2
		~~Collected~~						1			1			2
	Ammunitions:	~~Deprived~~ STOLEN		(27) 67	20	10		(200) 343	40	(591) 591	421	(40) 119	10	(597) 1619
		~~Collected~~ RECAPTURED				(10)		(430) 297	7	(42) 183	-- 196	119		(210) 810
	Others:	Damaged									1			1
		Burnt up			2			5				1		8
Rail/road damaged	Locomotives							1					(1) 20	(5) 21
	Railroad car and freight car												3 11	11
	Tracks							1	2	1			61	65
	Others												8	8
Communications damaged	Telephone lines cut		4	61	45	82	19	116	26	46	57	46	39	541
	~~Post cut~~			52	10	37	8	55	4	24	180	7	76	543
	Communication tools									(4)			4	(1) 13
	Power line cut				(2) 10								(1) 5	15
Documents, taken away			2	4	2	10	9	36	3	1	26	13		(14) 116
Election officials, threatened			2			12	3	38	1	14	6	6		73
Candidates, threatened			1	1		2	4	1	5	5				(5) 24
Strikes			3	11	2	2		9	8		4		5	(5) 44
School strike			7	1	2	1	2	22	4	6	24	1		25
Intrigue			3	1	8	9		7	3	(5) 10	8	2	4	(7) 55
Demonstration			8	10	5	11	3	111	9	49	12	(2) 23		241
Spread of bills			1	14	33	60	8	84	16	30	12	13		(5) 225
Signal-fires			22	30	54	149	63	(7) 290	(1) 154	45	10	1	5	(27) 877
Insreuctions confiscated				2	1	6	2	6	0	18	1		1	76
38. line, broke				41	19									60
Other				3		9	1	34				4		22
Remarks	(2) Blue letters are the grand total													

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

CRIMINAL INFORMATION-INTELLIGENCE SECTION
DETECTIVE BUREAU OF THE NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

TABLE OF ANTI-ELECTION ACTIVITIES, 7 FEBRUARY TO 14 MAY 1948

Classification			Div DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	DR	Total
Election offices, attacked			24	14	2	11	10	43		6	14	10		134
Public institutions, attacked	Suppressed		3	7	8	6		56	39	45	28	27	1	220
	Prevented			7	5	4	2	29	3	15	6	9	1	81
Police attacked			2	14	4	2		11	4	1	14	20		72
Casualties	Election officials	Killed	1				3	3		1	3	4		15
		Wounded	7	2		5	13	19	1	4	10			61
	Candidates	Killed					1	1						2
		Wounded				3			1					4
	Police	Killed	1	1		1		12	3	13	6	12		49
		Wounded	3	3	9	9		22	9	34	14	25		128
	Rightists	Killed					1	5	2	1	1	1		11
		Wounded		4	1			25	1	1	6	9		47
	Families of Police	Killed							1			6		7
		Wounded		1				2	5	1	4	3		16
	Bystanders	Killed	2	2	2		2	29	2	6	20	42		107
		Wounded	15	12	8	3	11	142	21	36	50	60		38

Inclosure No.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

			DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	DR	Total
Casualties cont'd	Rioters	Killed	3	16	6	4		53	27	36	58	58		261
		Wounded		4		3		35	19	24	27	11		123
Arson	Election offices		1	2		3	8	12	1		4	1		32
	Election facilities						4				1			5
	Police offices			1	2	1		4	2		2	4		16
	Public offices			1	2	2		3		2	2	3	3	18
	People's residences		4	2	11	27	7	20	3	1	36	42		153
Misc. Destruction	Election facilities		1	4	2	4	3	3	1	18	2	3		41
	Police offices		1		1	1			5	4				12
	Public offices			2		1		4		5	6	3	1	22
	Private residences		2			4	5	38	1	1	6	12		69
	Roads and Bridges			2	2			5	5	5	18	10	1	48
Arms	Rifles:	Stolen				10		14	5	26	[illegible]	4	1	68
		Recaptured				10		11	5	25	4	3		58
	Carbines:	Stolen		6	2	1		11	2	8	11	7	2	50
		Recaptured				1		6	2	7	2	1		19
	Pistols:	Stolen						1			1			2
		Recaptured						1			1			2
	Ammunitions:	Stolen		67	20	[illegible]		343	40	591	421	117	10	161[illegible]
		Recaptured				[illegible]		297	7	183	196	117		810

Inclosure No.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

		DM	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DJ	DR	Total
Railroad equipment and facilities damaged	Locomotives						1					70	71
	Railroad car and freight car											11	11
	Tracks						1	2	1			61	65
Communications damaged	Telephone lines cut	4	61	45	82	19	116	26	46	57	46	39	541
	Telephone and telegraph poles destroyed		52	10	37	8	55	4	24	180	7	76	543
	Communication tools damaged	5							4			4	13
	Power lines cut			10								5	15
Election documents, stolen		12	4	2	10	9	36	3	1	26	13		116
Election officials, threatened		2			12	3	28	1	15	6	6		73
Candidates, threatened		1	1		7	4	1	5	5				24
Strikes against election		3	11	2	2		9	8		4		5	44
School strike against election		7	1	2	1	2	27	4	6	24	1		75
Demonstrations against election		8	10	5	11	3	111	9	49	12	23		241
Spreading of handbills		1	15	33	60	8	84	16	30	15	13		275
Signal-fires		22	30	54	149	63	290	154	45	10	51	5	877

Inclosure No.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

20 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COERT BINNERTS
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Summary of Anti-Election Activities in South Korea Between 7 February and 14 May 1948.

I furnished you sometime ago a summary of casualties, assassinations, attacks on candidates, election officials, election offices, etc., etc., including all anti-election activities taking place in South Korea between 7 February and 14 May 1948.

I also furnished you summaries of these activities for specific periods of time, particularly those when registration or other pre-election steps were going forward.

In order to reconcile the few differences in the figures furnished you, I attach a comparative analysis of both sets of figures: (1) the over-all summary (7 February to 14 May) and (2) the totals of the figures presented for the various important periods between 7 February and 14 May.

There are small discrepancies because of the time factor in reporting incidents. In general the periodic reports did not carry a few incidents because they had not been reported at the time the report was prepared. The over-all summary is, therefore, accepted as the official count.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

[ec]
Comparative Analyses

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK
(Registration of Voters)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Reputation

Gen. Weckerling

CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

5 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MAJ. GAIGNAT

SUBJECT: Elections

Chang Kyu Man called at my billet socially, the evening of 2 April. He is the present chairman of the elections committee of Seoul City. Only comments of significance: registration in first three days totaled fifteen percent of the estimated total for the city; women are displaying particular reluctance to be registered.

Mr. Chang is using the cover of his business organization informally while the election committee is doing educational door-to-door work. They report that the almost universal response is "I shall have to find out what my husband's attitude is, first."

Seoul

MAJ. [illegible] INF. Ch

DISTRIBUTION:

4 - G-2 (Generals Hodge, [illegible], [illegible] Gold) G-2
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1 - AG File

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Spec. Report 114

7 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Registration Results as of 5 April.

1. According to the National Election Committee, the average 64% of registration has been achieved in South Korea as to 5 April.

2. Many small towns such as Koonsan or Pachu Gun and Puchon Gun (Inchon neighborhood) have reached as high as 95% registration.

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

Trips second week.--According to Wilner, the morning of 7 April, it is very improbable that any UN trips will be made this week. If any are made, they will be in UNTCOK automobile transportation.

Trips third week.--Wilner said the Committee would have to decide the program upon results of the trips this week.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration in South Korea.

I am informed that on 4 April 5,624,578 persons had registered in South Korea, or 64 percent of the total estimated voting population. Tabulated according to provinces, the percentages are as follows:

Seoul	- 54 percent
Kyunggi Province	- 68 "
Kang Won Do	- 58 "
Choong Chung Namdo	- 67 "
Choong Chung Pukto	- 78 "
Kyung Sang Namdo	- 80 "
Kyung Sang Pukto	- 54 "
Cholla Namdo	- 48 "
Cholla Pukto	- 70 "

Because of disturbances in Cheju Do, no accurate figures are available as yet.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

7 April

Memo for Record:
Mr. Milner called my attention to second line above and suggested that the words "estimated voting" be added. I so agreed. J.W.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Registration of Voters

CG Dr. Lee 6 Apr 48

Dr. Chough, Director of National Police informed us that on 4 April 5,624,578 persons had registered in South Korea, which makes 64% of the total voting population. Tabulated according to provinces, the percentages are as follows:

Seoul	54%
Kyunggi Province	68%
Kang Won Do	58%
Choong Chung Namdo	67%
Choong Chung Pukto	78%
Kyung Sang Namdo	80%
Kyung Sang Pukto	54%
Cholla Namdo	48%
Cholla Pukto	70%

As to Cheju Do, because of the disturbances, the Police Dept has not yet received accurate figures.

MMLEE

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/6
7 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SOUTH KOREA

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memorandum has been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer:

7 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration in South Korea.

I am informed that on 4 April 5,624,578 persons had registered in South Korea, or 64 percent of the total estimated voting population. Tabulated according to provinces, the percentages are as follows:

Seoul	- 54 percent
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Kang Won Do	- 58 "
Choong Chung Namdo	- 67 "
Choong Chung Pukto	- 78 "
Kyung Sang Namdo	- 80 "
Kyung Sang Pukto	- 54 "
Cholla Namdo	- 48 "
Cholla Pukto	- 70 "

Because of disturbances in Cheju Do, no accurate figures are available as yet.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

8 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration

The following registration figures have been furnished to me by the National Election Committee for the period ending 5 April except in the cases of Choong Chung Namdo and Choong Chung Pukto (both April 6) and Cheju (April 4):

Province	Voting Places	Eligible Voters	Registered (April 5)	Total	Percentage
Seoul	764	692,671	58,578	470,764	68%
Kyunggi	1,595	1,142,294	62,635	1,003,664	88
Kangwon	797	570,827	53,646	384,830	67
Ch Chun Nam (April 6)	1,542	876,416	93,038	730,304	83
Ch Chun Puk (April 6)	786	508,479	53,728	421,738	82
Kyung S Nam	1,814	1,392,478	56,836	1,183,025	85
Kyung S Puk	2,481	1,311,564	143,455	890,526	65
Cholla Puk	1,520	830,884	87,692	681,137	82
Cholla Nam	1,874	1,381,153	187,064	846,314	62
Cheju (Apr 4)		127,751		44,053	34
TOTALS:	13,173	8,834,517	796,672	6,656,355	~~71.6%~~ 74.25%

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.Army

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Station by letter

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Special Report 115 8 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Candidates from Seoul in National Election.

1. According to the National Election Committee the following candidates (all Rightists) have registered from Seoul up to yesterday:

Chung Ku	Kim Chung Sun Yun Chi Young
Sudai Moon	Ahn Dong Won Chang Tyang Ho Kim Do Yun Lee Chi Seung
Yapo Ku	Chi Sang Min O Ryoon Hwan Lee Seung Seun Kim Sang Don
Ryongsan Ku	Song Chai Won
Chongno Ku (L) (R)	Park Yong Lai Chang Myun
Tongdaimoon Ku	Chun Ho Yub

2. I also understand that PAIK (Paik), In Che (Dr. George Paik) and Mrs. PAIK, Seung Ho of the National Election Committee have resigned from the National Election Committee. Mrs. PAIK resigned today.

JOHN E. HILLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: Gen Dean
Mr. Jacobs
G-2

J :ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

登錄者數

四月六日 現在累計

서울市	Seoul	521,605	72%
京畿道	Kyunggi	1,042,545	91%
忠清北道	Chung Puk	421,052	85%
忠清南道	" Nam	730,304	83%
全羅北道	Cholla Puk	742,889	93%
全羅南道	" Nam	970,608	70%
慶尚北道	Kyung sang Puk	1,062,884	77%
慶尚南道	" Nam	1,242,906	70%
江原道	Kang won	441,195	82%
濟州道	Cheju	57,674	45%
計	Total	7,357,064	81%

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

8 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration.

I am informed by Headquarters, United States Army Forces in Korea, that by 6 April 1948, 7,213,289 persons had registered throughout South Korea. This represents 81 percent of the total estimated voting population.

The following are the results from four provinces:

Cholla Pukto	93 percent
Kyunggi Do	91 "
Kyung Sang Namdo	90 "
Seoul	72 "

JOHN WICKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CG Dr. Lee 8 Apr 48

By 6 April 1948, 7,213,289 persons registered throughout South Korea. This means 81% of the voting population:

CHOLLA PUKTO	93%
KYUNGGI DO	91%
KYUNG SANG NAM DO	90%
SEOUL	72%

MMLKE

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add.1
9 April 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SOUTH KOREA

(Circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memoranda have been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer. They are circulated herewith for information purposes only.

A. 8 April 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration

The following registration figures have been furnished to me by the National Election Committee for the period ending 5 April except in the cases of Choong Chung Namdo and Choong Chung Pukto (both April 6) and Cheju (April 4):

Province	Voting Places	Eligible Voters	Registered (April 5)	Registered Total	Percentage
Seoul	764	692,671	58,578	470,764	68%
Kyunggi	1,595	1,142,294	62,635	1,003,664	88
Kangwon	797	570,827	53,646	384,830	67
Ch Chun Nam (April 6)	1,542	876,416	93,038	730,304	83
Ch Chun Puk (April 6)	786	508,479	53,728	421,738	82
Kyung S Nam	1,814	1,392,478	56,836	1,183,025	85
Kyung S Puk	2,461	1,311,564	143,455	890,526	65
Cholla Puk	1,520	830,884	87,692	681,137	82
Cholla Nam	1,874	1,381,153	187,064	846,314	62
Cheju (Apr 4)		127,751		44,053	34
TOTALS:	13,173	8,834,517	796,672	6,656,355	74,25%

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.Army

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

B.

8 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR M. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration

I am informed by Headquarters, United States Army Forces in Korea, that by 6 April 1948, 7,213,289 persons had registered throughout South Korea. This represents 81 percent of the total estimated voting population.

The following are the results from four provinces:

Cholla Pukto	93 percent
Kyunggi Do	91 "
Kyung Sang Namdo	90 "
Seoul	72 "

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Pic

9 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: CHEJU DO Disturbances.

1. There is attached a summary of the distrubances which have taken place on CHEJU DO Island between 3 - 8 April. I have been informed that these distrubances largely centered around the registration for the coming elections, the Leftists opposing both registration and elections.

2. These distrubances account for the low percentage of persons registered in CHEJU DO, which on 4 April amounted to only 34%. I am informed, however, that since that time the registration has gone forward quite well although I do not have the figures at hand.

3. Mr. Wilner was kept informed of the events taking place on CHEJU DO Island prior to his departure for CHEJU DO this morning.

JOHN BECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1 Incl
Summary of Distrubances

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

08 April 1948

DISTURBANCES ON CHEJU DO ISLAND 03 - 08 April 1948

		TYPE OF DISTURBANCE
1Q		
2.	-	1 policeman killed 07 April in police box. 1 policeman wounded.
3.	-	3 leftist Civilians found killed. Were killed with an axe. Believed by strangers.
4.	-	2 leftists killed by police. 1 died into mob by police. Believe other 3 wounded. 1 policeman wounded in knife attack. 3 leftists killed and 1 seriously wounded.
5.	-	1 policeman killed in raid on . 1 policeman wounded.
6.	-	2 policeman and wife beaten to death. 1 policeman killed in raid on .
7.	-	unsuccessful raid on police by . Casualties.
8.	-	1 leftist leader beaten to death.
9.	-	3 year old father of leftist killed by mob.
10.	-	police station bombed with hand - 1 leftist killed by police. 2 policemen wounded by rifle .
11.	-	unconfirmed report of raid on .

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

9 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration.

1. On 7 April 7,622,639 persons had registered in South Korea for the forthcoming elections, or 86% of the estimated voting population.

2. Broken down by provinces the following percentages for the six provinces are shown:

KYUNGGI DO	96%
CHOLLA PUKTO & KYUNG SAN NAMDO	92%
KANG WAN DO	91%
CHOONG CHUNG PUKTO	90%
SEOUL	77%
CHEJU DO	34%

JOHN BECKERLING
Prigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

WAR DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

FILE No.

SUBJECT REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

TO CG FROM MM LEE DATE 9 Apr 48 COMMENT No. 1

By 7 April about 7,622,639 persons registered in South Korea, which means 86% of the potential voting population.

Some of the leading Provinces are as follows:

KYUNGGI DO	96%
CHOLLA PUKTO & KYUNG SAN NAMDO	92%
KANG WAN DO	91%
CHOONG CHUNG PUKTO	90%
SECUL	77%
CHEJU DO (on 4 Apr)	34%

(because of disturbances, registration went slow.

MML

Jan Weckerling

Jan C

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1946 O - 723356

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add2
10 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SOUTH KOREA

(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.

8 April 1948

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Registration.

1. On 7 April 7,622,639 persons had registered in South Korea for the forthcoming elections, or 86% of the estimated voting population.

2. Broken down by provinces the following percentage for the six provinces are shown:

KYUNGGI DO	96%
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KANG WAN DO	91%
CHOONG CHUNG PUKTO	90%
SEOUL	77%
CHEJU DO	34% "

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add.3
10 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN CHEJU DO

(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.

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT 9 April 1948
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: CHEJU DO Disturbances

1. There is attached a summary of the disturbances which have taken place on CHEJU DO Island between 3 - 8 April. I have been informed that these disturbances largely centered around the registration for the coming elections, the Leftists opposing both registration and elections.

2. These disturbances account for the low percentage of persons registered in CHEJU DO, which on 4 April amounted to only 34%. I am informed, however, that since that time the registration has gone forward quite well although I do not have the figures at hand.

..../

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1

1	1948 12 Apr	Jt Comm	CG USAFIK	1. Attached is an opinion by Drs. Pergler and Fraenkel on the destruction of registration files and complications growing out of that act.
			CG USAMGIK	2. The opinion is somewhat legalistic, but it is clear that a. The right of a citizen to vote is not nullified under the circumstances recited. b. The validity of the act of registration is not affected. c. The power of a local board to "reconstruct" its registration files is unquestioned (paragraphs 4 and 5). 3. It would be advisable, however, to avoid giving the reconstruction of the registration files the appearance of a second registration or a prolongation of the registration period as set forth in the Election Law. JOHN HECKLING Brigadier General, U. S. A. 1 Incl as above

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

9 April 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Destruction of Registration Files.

1. It was reported that prior to the end of registration a mob entered the offices of a few voting district election committees of the City of Seoul and destroyed the registration files. The question was raised

a. Whether the partial destruction of registration papers affects the validity of the election in the electoral district concerned;

b. Whether a second registration is required in the voting districts concerned.

2. Section 16 of the Election Law as amended by Executive Order provides that "registration shall be accomplished by signing the registration paper or by making thumbprint upon the registration paper...some time during a period of eleven days beginning 41 days before the day of election." The wording of the law indicates that signature or thumbprint as such constitutes the act of registration. A registration paper duly signed or thumbprinted by a person eligible to vote represents conclusive evidence that the registrant accomplished registration in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Election law. The destruction of a registration paper by an act of God or by the illegal acts of third persons does not affect the validity of the registration; it removes only a particularly valuable piece of evidence.

3. It is generally recognized in the law of evidence that the accidental destruction of a legal document such as a deed, a will, or a bill of exchange does not affect the rights created by the production of the document. Each party is free to prove that the rights incorporated in the destroyed document were duly established and that the destroyed document fulfilled all the requirements prescribed by law.

4. In private litigations the burden of proof rests with the party who claims rights under a destroyed document. Registration of a voter does not establish a private right; it rather represents the exercise of a public function. The law of civil procedure concerning burden of proof is therefore neither directly nor by analogy applicable to the case under review. The

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

reconstruction of a registration paper which was accidentally destroyed is not the responsibility of the registrant who "accomplished" registration by signing or thumbprinting the document; such responsibility rests with the government agency in charge of keeping the registration files.

5. When reconstructing registration files the election agencies are under an obligation to use all evidence available. The election agency may--in its own discretion--decide whether it shall rely primarily on statements of the election officials of the voting district or whether it shall investigate the persons eligible to vote in the voting district. The election agencies are, however, not authorized to require a second registration because registration is valid only within the period prescribed by law.

6. In view of the high registration in all voting districts of the City of Seoul the election agencies will in cases of doubt assure that a person eligible to vote in a voting district where the registration files were destroyed duly registered prior to the destruction of the registration files. Abuse of the discretion of a voting district election committee in the reconstruction of destroyed registration files may lead to the invalidation of the election in accordance with Section 44, Election Law; a defeated candidate is free to question the correctness of a reconstructed polling register provided, however, that an alleged mistake "may have caused a change in the result of the election" (Section 41, Election Law).

ERNST FRANKEL

Concur: CHARLES H. WILLIS

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

14 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Final Registration Results.

1. I am attaching hereto a report from the National Election Committee of the final results of registration in all of the provinces of South Korea.

2. The National Election Committee cautioned, however, that this final report must be accepted tentatively because, in their belief, there may be a few minor changes in some of the totals.

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

1 Incl
Registration Results

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Reports rec'd by National Election Committee

Province	Eligible No.	Registered No.	Percentage
Seoul	617.769	568,291	92%
Kyunggi	1.178.458	1.131.319	95.9
Chungchong Puk	468.317	461.084	98
" " Nam	876.416	791.663	90.3
Cholla Pukto	915.444	791.499	86.4
" Namdo	1.381.153	1.229.200	88.9
Kyongsang Puk	1.335.120	1.210.264	90.6
" " Nam	1.379.109	1.314.440	95.3
Kangwon	491.589	474.723	96.5
Cheju	127.751	82.812	64.9
Total	8.771.126	8.[illegible].295	91.7%

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090

Reports rec'd by National Election Committee

Eligible No 登録 Registered No 四月九日 現在

		有権者数	登録者数	%	完結報告
Seoul	仁寺市	617,769	567,271	92	
Kyunggi	京畿	1,177,458	1,131,319	95.9	
Chung Chong Puk	忠北	468,319	461,084	98	
" Nam	忠南	876,416	791,663	90.3	
Cholla Puk	全北	915,444	791,499	86.4	
" Nam	全南	1,371,153	1,229,200	88.9	
Kyungsang Puk	慶北	1,335,120	1,210,264	90.6	
" Nam	慶南	1,379,109	1,314,440	95.3	
Kangwon	江原	491,589	474,723	96.5	
Cheju	濟州	127,751	82,712	64.9	
Total		8,771,126	8,051,295	91.8	

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add.4
14 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MAIN COMMITTEE

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SOUTH KOREA

~~(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. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Final Registration Results.

1. I am attaching hereto a report from the National Election Committee of the final results of registration in all of the provinces of South Korea.

2. The National Election Committee cautioned, however, that this final report must be accepted tentatively because, in their belief, there may be a few minor changes in some of the totals.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Reports received by National Election Committee

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Seoul	617,769	568,291	92%
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Kyongsang Puk	1,335,120	1,210,264	90.6
Kyongsang Nam	1,379,109	1,314,440	95.3
Kangwon	491,589	474,723	96.5
Cheju	127,751	82,812	64.9
TOTAL	8,771,126	8,055,295	91.7%

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

7 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Official Registration Statistics.

In my memorandum to you of 27 April 1948 I attached the official statistics of the registration of voters and candidates, transmitted to me by the National Election Committee. I also informed you at that time that 413 candidates were listed as having no party affiliation and promised a further breakdown of this figure when available.

The National Election Committee has been unable so far to give me a complete analysis of the party affiliations of candidates. However, the Committee now has informed me that of the 413 candidates listed as having no party affiliations, that 47 represented organizations as follows:

3 Hanmin
4 Liberals
6 Kila
3 Chosun Dem.
1 Patriotic Women
1 Catholic
6 M.G. Officials
3 Dok Chok
1 Nong Min
1 Daidong Youth
1 Han Dok
1 Dai Chung
1 Mirjok Youth
2 Mindok
1 Kumkang Religion
1 Chundo "
1 Confucionist
1 Korean Agriculture
1 Y.M.C.A.
3 Christian -
47 TOTAL

The Committee is still attempting to get more information and when this becomes available I shall transmit it promptly.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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NND 760090

April 9 1945

Eligible Registered voting places

全 錄 者 數 ~~四月九日 現在~~

Province	Electoral Dist.		有權者數	登錄者數	%	~~完結報告~~
Seoul	10	付言市	617,769	567,291	92	737
Kyungg	29	京畿	1,178,457	1,131,319	95.9	1664
Chungchong Pok	12	忠北	468,317	461,084	98	788
" Nam	19	忠南	876,416	791,663	90.3	1542
Chulla Pok	22	全北	915,444	791,499	86.4	1530
" Nam	2[illegible]	全南	1,381,153	1,229,200	88.9	1874
Kyungsang Pok	33	慶北	1,335,120	1,210,264	90.6	2481
" Nam	3[illegible]	慶南	1,379,109	1,314,440	95.3	1814
Kangwon	12	江原	491,589	474,723	96.5	797
Cheju	[illegible]	濟州	127,751	82,812	64.9	222
Total	200	計	8,771,126	8,055,295	91.8	13455

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

27 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIM, DONG SONG
Liaison Officer
National Election Committee

SUBJECT: Official Registration and Election Results.

Today you informed me verbally that the figures below represent the overall official registration and balloting results:

Total No. of voters registered	7,884,095
Male	(4,005,600)
Female	(3,878,495)
Total votes cast	6,895,585
	or 87.4% of those registered

The total number of voters registered - 7,884,095 - is the same as that given me on 21 April. Are these figures, including the number of balloting places and candidates and breakdown by province, now accepted as official?

I would appreciate also being informed of the breakdown by provinces of the total votes cast - 6,895,585.

JOHN E. COPELING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5 June 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. Hung-Ti Chu
Assistant Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Official Registration and Election Statistics.

I am attaching for your information the official registration and voting data of the recent election in South Korea held on 10 May 1948, as compiled by the Office of Administration (Census Division), South Korea Interim Government.

You will note that these statistics are based on the estimated population of South Korea as of 1 April 1948, and that the number of possible registrants is based on an arbitrary percentage of 49.3, derived from a partial sampling of population data. Furthermore, the data for Che Ju Do is that for Nam Che Ju Gun (South Che Ju Do only).

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SKIG
Office of Administration
Census Division

Registration and Voting Data on National Election in South Korea

	Est. Pop. 1 Apr '48 (000)	Tot. Possible Registrants (000)	Tot. 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
Choong Chang Puk Do	1,147	565	461,885	81.8	444,632	96.3
Choong Chang Nam Do	1,992	982	794,392	80.9	760,694	95.8
Cholla Puk Do	2,093	1,032	5/ 801,988	77.7	727,718	8/ 96.7
Cholla 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	19,947	2/ 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 49.3 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 3 electoral districts which had 135,292 registrants and "no contest".

7/ Includes 5 electoral districts which had 150,405 registrants and "no contest".

8/ Perdentage derived exclusive of "no contest" data.

Incl 1 to 13

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

08 April 1948

DISTURBANCES ON CHEJU-DO ISLAND 03 - 08 APRIL 1948

LOCATION		TYPE OF DISTURBANCE
WADO	-	1 Policeman killed 03 April in raid on Police box, 1 Policeman wounded.
MISU DONG	-	2 Rightist Civilians found killed on road. Were killed with an ax. Believed to be messengers.
HAK WI NI	-	2 Leftists killed by Police. 120 rds fired into mob by police. Believe other leftists are wounded, 1 Policeman wounded in knife attack. 3 Rightists killed and 16 seriously wounded.
SINAM-NI	-	1 Policeman killed in raid on police box. 1 Policeman wounded.
HAN DOK	-	1 Policeman and wife beaten to death in home. 1 Policeman killed in raid on Police box.
HALLIM	-	Unsuccessful raid on Police box. No casualties.
CHEJI-RI	-	1 Rightist leader beaten to death.
YONG PONG RI	-	60 year old father of Rightist beaten to death in home.
CHOCHUNG RI	-	Police station bombed with home-made bombs. 1 Leftist killed by police. 2 Policemen wounded by rifle fire from mob.
NAMWON	-	Unconfirmed report of raid on Police box.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNTCOK
(Central Election Committee)

21-B

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

PROCLAMATION

OF ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

The General Assembly of the United Nations having established a United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea recommended that elections be held to choose representatives with whom the Commission may consult regarding 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 United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea having consulted the Interim Committee of the United Nations, which expressed the view that it is incumbent upon the United Nations Commission to implement the program as outlined in the Resolution of the General Assembly in that part of Korea which is accessible to the Commission; and

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea having concluded to observe such elections in those parts of Korea accessible to it and the territory occupied by the Armed Forces of the United States of America being accessible to the Commission;

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the power vested in me as Commanding General of the United States Armed Forces of America, I do hereby ordain and proclaim:

1. That election of the representatives of the Korean people, under the observance of the United Nations Commission, shall be held within the territory of this command on MAY _____ 1948.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

2. That such election is being held under the terms and provisions of Public Act Number 5, September 3, 1947, Law for the election of members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly with such changes, additions, and emendations as, after consultation with the United Nations Commission, may be deemed necessary.

Seoul, March, 1948.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE
Commanding General

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Appointment of Election Committees.

1. Mr. Schreiber suggested a change of Section 15 of the Election Law which provides for the appointment of the various election committees by the heads of the administrative districts concerned. Mr. Schreiber is of the opinion that the provincial election committees are superflous and should be eliminated. He is of the opinion that the members of the election committees of the electoral districts (GUN, PU, KU) should be appointed by the Central Election Committee upon joint recommendation of the administrative head of the electoral district and the highest judge of such district. Mr. Schreiber has been informed that there are many electoral districts without courts of their own. He suggests that in those cases the chief of the court which has jurisdiction over such electoral district shall act.

2. In addition, Mr. Schreiber suggests that the election committee of each electoral district shall be presided over by a judge.

3. It is of vital importance that the election committees of the various electoral districts are appointed without further delay. These election committees must be constituted within less than 20 days from today. I am, therefore, of the opinion that in all matters which refer to the establishment of the election committees of the electoral districts should not be further amended. The advantages which are d rived from such are not compensated by the delay caused.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4. It may be advisable that the administrative heads of the electoral districts are instructed to appoint, wherever possible, a judge member of the election committee of the electoral district and we are prepared to issue these instructions. In addition the Central Election Committee may advise each electoral district election committees to elect a judge chairman of such election committee. This may meet Mr. Schreiber's suggestion.

5. The amended text of an election law will not reach the various GUN capitals prior to the 15th of March, i.e., at a time at which the election committees of the electoral districts must be established if the law is supposed to work.

6. The provincial agencies are of the utmost importance for the functioning of the whole administrative system. The Central Election Committee alone cannot supervise 200 election committees on the electoral district level. I would urgently request an expression from you on this subject.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

3 March 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Ernst Fraenkel

SUBJECT: Appointment of Members of the Central Election Committee.

I discussed this morning with Mr. Schreiber the question of the appointment of members of the Central Election Committee. Mr. Schreiber received yesterday and today from me biographical notes of the members of the Central Election Committee. Following General Weckerling's instructions, I asked Mr. Schreiber to submit to General Weckerling, in a written form, the request for information on the members of the Central Election Committee before such persons can be appointed.

Mr. Schreiber suggested to settle this question in a more informal way. He will submit the material which I gave him to the members of the UN Commission this morning or this afternoon. He suggested to appoint the members of the Central Election Committee only after the UN Commission had had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the material submitted. This would mean that the members of the Central Election Committee are not appointed prior to this afternoon.

Mr. Schreiber wants to go on record that the UN Commission had "observed" the appointment of the members of the Central Election Committee. I promised Mr. Schreiber to submit this suggestion to General Weckerling.

3 March 1948

Ernst Fraenkel
ERNST FRAENKEL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Dr. Fraenkel again spoke to Mr. Schreiber concerning the above matter and informed me that Mr. Schreiber agreed to the publication of the appointment of members of the Central Election Committee by 1500 on 3 March 1948. Dr. Fraenkel stated that there are two persons included in the nominations for Central Election Committee on whom biographical data had not been furnished UNTCOK, but that he would give this information to Mr. Schreiber by 1200 today. Dr. Fraenkel stated that Mr. Schreiber again reiterated the desire of the UN Commission to place in the record that they had observed the appointment of members of the Central Election Committee rather than having anything to do with their actual selection or with passing upon the qualifications of those nominated by MG.

J.W.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

APPOINTMENT OF CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

Section XIII, Chapter 4, of the law for the election of members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, 3 September 1947, providing for the appointment by the Chief Executive of a Central Election Committee, and in view of the decision of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that elections be held to choose representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations may consult regarding the attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, and that which is incumbent upon the Commission to implement such program in such parts of Korea as are accessible to the Commission, the following persons are hereby appointed members of the Central Election Committee:

CHANG, Myon
KIM, Bub Nin
PAHK, Seung Ho
YEE, Kap Sung
YUN, Ki Sup
KIM, Chi Whan
KIM, Dong Sung
OH, Sang Hyung
LEE, Sung Bok
PAIK, Lin Jai
HYUN, Sang Yun
RO, Chin Sul
CHOI, Kyu Dong
CHOI, Too Sun
CHYUN, Kyu Hong

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TRANSLATION

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TRANSLATION

HEADQUARTERS
TAIDONG YOUNG MEN'S GROUP
Seoul, Korea

18 March 1948

DIRECTIVE #3

SUBJECT: The Second Directive for the General Election

TO: Leaders of each Province, District, Pu and County
Youth Associations

The policy for the general election shaped by the General Headquarters of the Taidong Young Men's Group was given to all of you by Directive #2 on March 3. This directive is to direct all members to carry out these instructions in the future.

Directive for the Practice of General Election:

The preparation for the election is going on actively since it was decided to hold the general election within a possible area on 9 May, 1948. At this critical moment, our Association reiterates our policy regarding the election that we must perform our duty as a citizen and claim our right by cooperating in the election. We emphasize the significance of the general election and the attitude which our members should take as manifested below.

1. Korea under the occupation of Russo-American forces, is placed in a worse condition than any other weak nation. The serious controversy between America and Russia blocked our unification and independence, and the Korean problem has become of international importance.

2. Korea is standing on the world's hot spot. The United Nations organization determined to establish a unified government in Korea through a free, general election throughtout the North and South of Korea in order to solve the problem, and the United Nations Commission on Korea was dispatched to supervise a general election and secure a free election without any interference.

3. Though the United Nations Commission was refused entrance into North Korea, the United Nations Little Assembly resolved to practice the election within a practicable area and the attention of the world has been concentrated on this election.

4. Nevertheless, the election in North Korea has been suspended, the responsibility of the United Nations Commission for the supervision of the election has become greater since the ultimate purpose of the United Nations organization lies in the practice of a free and fair election within a possible area and appealing to all peace loving countries.

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

5. Our Korean people are obliged to manifest our ability to the whole world through this election in Korea.

6. The world looks in doubt upon our ability to hold this election in an unrestricted atmosphere. Therefore, the election is going to be held under the supervision of the United Nations Commission. We must display our ability as an independent nation through this election.

7. The directive is hereby given to all members to take all proper measures needed in creating a free atmosphere which is the basic requirement for a fair and perfect election.

a) The members should acknowledge the policy and principles of our Association on election and, through education, urge the people having the right to vote, to vote.

b) The members are warned not to resort to terrorism in the election.

c) The members should not extort funds for the campaign from the people or bribe the voters.

d) The members should not make false propagation or personal attacks.

e) The members are instructed to observe all regulations provided by the election law and to make every effort to accomplish the election.

/s/ Lee Chung Chun, Director
TaiDong Young Men's Group

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

4 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Appointment of Members to National Election Committee.

Attached are twenty copies of the appointment of members to the National Election Committee dated 3 March 1948 for your information.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Att.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府
Seoul, Korea
朝鮮什吾

EXECUTIVE ORDER
行政命令第一四号

NUMBER 14

3 March 1948
一九四八年三月三日

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
國会選挙委員会

SECTION I. There is hereby created a National Election Committee,
第一條 國会選挙委員会를 茲에 設置하며

and the persons named below are hereby appointed as members of that Committee:
左와 如히 同委員会 委員을 任命함。

NAME: 委員 姓名		NAME:	
~~CHANG, Myon~~	張勉	~~LEE, Sung Bok~~	李昇馥
KIM, Bub Nin	金法麟	PAIK, Lin Jai	白麟濟
PAHK, Seung Ho	朴承浩	HYUN, Sang Yun	玄相允
YEE, Kap Sung	李甲成	RO, Chin Sul	盧鎭卨
~~YUN, Ki Sup~~	尹琦燮	CHOI, Kyu Dong	崔奎東
KIM, Chi Whan	金智煥	CHOI, Too Sun	崔斗善
KIM, Dong Sung	金東成	CHYUN, Kyu Hong	全奎弘
OH, Sang Hyung	吳相鉉		

Appointments to membership on the Central Election Committee, heretofore made
一九四七年九月三日附法律第五号(立法議院議員
in accordance with provisions of Public Act Number 5, dated 3 September 1947,
選挙法) 規定에 依하야, 이미行한 中央選挙委員会

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly,
委員의 任命은 国会選挙委員会委員의 任命
are hereby confirmed as appointments to membership on the National Election
으로써 認准함.
Committee.

SECTION II. There are hereby conferred upon the National Election Com-
第二條. 国会選挙委員会 及同委員은 一九四七年
mittee, and the members thereof, all powers and duties conferred upon the
九月三日附 法律第五号(立法議院議員選挙
Central Election Committee, and the members thereof, by Public Act No. 5, dated
法)에 依하야 中央選挙委員会 及同委員에 賦
3 September 1947, Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legis-
与된 一切의 權限과 任務를 玆에 賦与함.
lative Assembly. The National Election Committee will exercise such powers and
國会選挙委員会는 左記緊要周隆軍
perform such duties in accordance with the provisions of that Act, incident to
司令官이 一九四八年三月一日에 発表한 바 朝鮮人
the election to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election
民代表의 選挙에 関한 布告에 依하야 一九四八年
of Representatives of the Korean People, issued on 1 March 1948, by the Command-
五月九日에 挙行될 選挙에 있어서 前記法律規定에
ing General, United States Army Forces in Korea.
依한 權限과 義務를 遂行함.

SECTION III. The National Election Committee hereby established, is
第三條 玆에 設置하는 国会選挙委員会
authorized to employ a staff of assistants and to obtain through the appropriate
는, 軍政長官의 認准及 軍政長官이 規定하는 規則을
agencies of the South Korean Interim Government necessary supplies and funds for
條件으로하야 그 職能의 遂行에 必要한 補給과 資金을
the discharge of its functions, subject to the approval of the Military Governor
南朝鮮過渡政府의 当該機関에서 獲得하며 補助
and such regulations as he may prescribe.
人員을 雇傭할 權限이 有함.

SECTION IV. This Order shall be effective on the date appearing hereon.
第四條 本令은 公布와 /s/ WILLIAM F. DEAN
同時에 有効함. (署名)
WILLIAM F. DEAN
윌리암 에프. 딘
Major General, United States Army
美国陸軍大将
Military Governor in Korea
朝鮮軍政長官

DISTRIBUTION A
PLUS 150, Dept of Justice

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

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

INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: Nominations for the National Election Committee

Memo No	Date	From	To	
1	9 Mar 48	MG	General Weckerling	Due to resignations of LEE Sung Bok and YUN Ki Sup and the anticipated resignation of CHANG Myon, it is proposed to nominate as replacements for these losses: OH Han Yung YEE Hwal BYUN Sung Ok A brief biographical sketch of the proposed three: OH Han Yung--Age 49, physician, teacher and administrator. Home, Seoul. No party affiliation. Political complexion-conservative. Is connected with the Korean Boy Scouts and Severance Medical College. YEE Hwal --Age 50, representative of KILA. Home, Kyong Sang Pukto. Party affiliation, Han Kook. Political complexion-extreme Rightist. Wealthy land owner. BYUN Sung Ok-age 55 YMCA representative in KILA. Home, Pyong Yang. Party affiliation-non-partisan. Political complexion-Rightist. The above contemplated replacements are submitted for approval by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. William F. Dean WILLIAM F. DEAN Major General, U. S. Army Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

11 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Nominations to Fill Vacancies on National Election Committee.

On 9 March I wrote you informing you that because of three anticipated resignations from the National Election Committee, that General Dean proposed to nominate three new members.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me a reply as early as is possible indicating whether or not the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will have any expression on the three nominees.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

9 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT.
Principal Secretary.
UNTCOK.

General Dean has informed me that because of the resignation of LEE, Sung Bok and YUN, Ki Sup and the anticipated resignation of CHANG, Myon, that it is proposed to nominate as members of the National Election Committee:

OH, Han Yung
YEE, Kwal
BYUN, Sung Ok

There is attached as Inclosure No. 1 a brief biographical sketch of these three nominees. It is thought that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may want to make some comment on these appointments.

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

Incl
Biographical Sketches

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OH, Han Yung -- Age 49, physician, teacher and administrator.
Home, Seoul. No party affiliation.
Political complexion--conservative.
Is connected with the Korean Boy Scouts
and Severance Medical College.

YEE, Hwal -- Age 50, representative of KILA.
Home, Kyong Sang Pukto.
Party affiliation, Han Kook.
Political complexion--extreme Rightist.

BYUN, Sung Ok-- Age 55, YMCA representative in KILA.
Home, Pyong Yang.
Party affiliation--non-partisan.
Political complexion--Rightist.

Inclosure No. 1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S. - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
AMO 235

13 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Meetings of National Election Committee.

1. A sub-committee consisting of the following called on me today at 1230: Dr. Luna (Philippines)
Mr. Jackson (Australia)
Mr. Schreiber (Legal Counsellor)

2. They informed me that the Joint Commission plenary session of 12 March, the question of new nominees to the National Election Committee was discussed. The Commission had no current of the National Election Committee as constituted except to observe that 12 of the original 37 nominees were either members of the Hancock Democratic Party or so closely identified with it, that [illegible] to be measured to [illegible] the discussion.

3. The Committee expressed its desire to [illegible] difficulties in the National Election Committee, particularly in view of the fact that there were [illegible]

Mr. Ben Luna ("Tommy Dye")
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

4. It [illegible] no specific complaint against the three new nominees [illegible] election would maintain a solid majority of liberals. It was stated that the action of the Commission was in protection of United States forces and that it would [illegible] at any time. The question of [illegible] through out steps at any time, but the question did not exist, nor would it relish having a list of names submitted to it for selection. It was pointed out that the Commission was prepared to comply with the informal approach. It is preferable that the entire matter [illegible] and that [illegible] be made in writing.

5. Mr. Jackson promised to give me additional information [illegible]

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

13 March 1948

Memo (cont'd)

his claim that 12 of the 15 were either members of the Hankook Party or were in fact closely allied to that party.

JOHN HECKLERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: POLAD
G-2

JA:ie

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

Members of National Election Committee

CG USAFIK
(with copies to
Gen. Weckerling
and Gen. Dean)

W.R.Langdon, Acting
U S P O I A D

3/15/48

I confess I myself have wondered why the principle of broad representation in government of the several political elements in South Korea, which you activiated with respect to SKTLA and which is stipulated in a number of SANACC, has not been more accentuated in the case of the National Election Committee where it would seem to have particular applicability. It is possible the one sided composition of the Committee is a hang-over from the late General Derch's group of five men, each selected from a panel made up of SKIG judiciary and SKLA nominees to put SKTLA election law into effect.

In any event it is evident the UN Commission as a whole finds the composition of the Committee unsatisfactory from the point of view of a fair election and that it expects our recognition of its point and our cooperation. If we force the Commission to drop the matter by asking that it put its formal recommendation in writing, as General Weckerling suggests, it will have no effect on its thinking. Rather, it will antagonize the Commission. I believe we should accept the recommendation promptly and that General Dean should ask Mr. Kimm, Ahn Chai Hong, or Chief Kim Byong Ho of the Justice Dept (a member of Mr. Kimm's group) to propose candidates to fill the three vacant seats.

-

W.R. Langdon
Acting U S Political Adviser

- -

Weckerling:
Dean: I agree. If we can get some of this done
[illegible], I favor it strongly.

J. [illegible].

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

18 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Nominations to Fill Vacancies on National Election Committee.

Three vacancies exist among the members of the National Election Committee. I informed you on 9 March of the proposed nomination of three Koreans to fill the present vacancies.

I am now informed that the Military Governor proposes to nominate the following persons to the National Election Committee:

KANG, Soon - President, Laboring Masses Party

YI, Chong Sun - President, Korean Agricultural Association. Not a member of any party.

KIM, Yong Geek (Sic) - Adviser, Korean National Red Cross. No party.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me a reply as early as is possible indicating whether or not the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will have any expression on the three nominees.

JOHN HODGE
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

20 March Tanki 4281

TO: Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

FROM: Chairman of the National Representative Election Committee

SUBJECT: Concerning the Dispatch of a Liaison Officer to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Dear Sir:

I, representing the National Representative Election Committee, heartily appreciate the efforts of all of you members of the Commission who are endeavoring for the general election in Korea.

In order to accomplish our sacred responsibility, we feel that it is necessary to have a closer liaison work and cooperation between your commission and our committee and we made the decision to elect Mr. KIM Tong-song as our standing liaison officer. We request that your cordial understanding be accorded to him.

Sincerely yours,

(sealed)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

20 March Tanki 4281

To: Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

From: Chairman of the National Representative Election Committee

Subject: Concerning the Dispatch of Liaison Officer to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Dear Sir:

I, representing the National Representative Election Committee, heartily appreciate all of you members of the Commission who are endeavoring for the general election in Korea.

In order to accomplish our sacred responsibility ~~upon us~~, we feel that it is necessary to have a closer liaison work and cooperation between your commission and our committee and we made decision to elect Mr. KIM Tong-song as our standing liaison officer. We request your cordial understanding accordingly ~~on~~ to him.

Sincerely yours,

(Sealed)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

決議案

國際聯盟總會議員

國際聯盟理事會議員

右決議案提出候也

昭和十二年九月二十日

提出者

國際聯盟總會議員

國際聯盟理事會議員

國際聯盟ニ於ケル帝國代表ニ對スル訓令案

國際聯盟ニ於ケル帝國代表ハ國際聯盟規約ノ精神ニ則リ國際平和ノ維持ニ關シ聯盟ノ爲ス一切ノ措置ニ協力スルヲ以テ帝國ノ基本的方針トス

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

File

20 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Nominations for the National Election Committee.

1. I have been informed by the Military Governor, Major General William F. Dean, that it is desired to substitute the name of Mrs. PAIK, Hyun Sook for that of Mr. KANG, Soon. Mr. KANG's name was submitted to you recently as a nominee to the National Election Committee.

2. I am informed that Mrs. PAIK is a North Korean. She is now a member of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

JOHN McCAERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.35/Add.4
20 March 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

Duk Soo Palace
20 March 1948

TO: Brigadier General John Weckerling

FROM: Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memoranda of 9, 18, and 20 March 1948, in which you inform me about the appointments of certain members of the National Election Committee.

The Commission has instructed me to inform you that, in its opinion, under the existing legislation, the responsibility for the appointment of the members of the National Election Committee belongs to the Chief Executive. No changes have been recommended in that respect by the United Nations Commission and the Commission does not wish at the present moment to present any observations on this matter. However, the Commission has decided that during its observation of the elections a permanent liaison shall be maintained with the National Election Committee in Seoul. In this connection, the relationship between the Commission and the National Election Committee will be given due consideration.

- - - - - - -

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT : Liaison with National Election Committee

The National Election Committee has informed me that Mr. Kim, Tong Song has been designated to perform liaison duties between the Committee and the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. At the same time Mr. Kim is also performing duties as liaison officer between the National Election Committee and my office.

Mr. Kim has been assigned a desk in my office pending the completion of any other arrangements desired. Mr. Kim informed me that for the time being he intends to be present at my office daily during the forenoons.

JOHN H. CHURCHILL
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Nominees to National Election Committee

I had a visit from a subcommittee representing the entire Commission and consisting of Dr. Luna (Philippines), Mr. J. H. Jackson (Australia) and Mr. Schreiber (Legal Counsellor) on 13 March concerning the membership of the National Election Committee.

At this time the assertion was made that "12 of the original 15 (members) were either members of the Bankook Democratic Party or so closely identified with Kim, Sung Soo as to be presumed to be members of that party."

It was also stated by certain members of the subcommittee that information was available to the Commission to support the above assertion. It was promised at that time that this information would be given to me.

May I expect to receive this data as soon as possible?

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

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT,
Principal Secretary,
UNTCOK.

SUBJECT: Report of the National Election Committee

In the absence of United Nations representatives at the Duk Soo Palace today Mr. KIM, Tong Song, Liaison Officer of the National Election Committee, gave the undersigned a report of the work of the Committee.

This report which appears below is transmitted to you for your information:

1. Organization of the Election Committee of Seoul City and the Provinces.
2. Organization of the Bureau of General Administration.
3. Conduct and supervision of each Election Committee.
4. Supervision and observation of the General Election steps.
5. Supervision of printing and distribution of the registration blanks, list of the voters, balloting paper, and envelopes.
6. Issuance of regulations and instructions to the District Election Committees.
7. Other matters concerning the election.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.35/Add.5
23 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

NOMINATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

The following memorandum has been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer:

"MEMORANDUM for Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Nominations for the National Election Committee.

1. I have been informed by the Military Governor, Major General William F. Dean, that it is desired to substitute the name of Mrs. PAIK, Hyun Sook for that of Mr. KANG, Soon. Mr. KANG's name was submitted to you recently as a nominee to the National Election Committee.

2. I am informed that Mrs. PAIK is a North Korean. She is now a member of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

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

- - - - -

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Prov. El. Comm.

國會選舉委員會名簿別委員一覽表 (一九四八年三月現在)

區分 / 委員會別	委員長 Chairman	候補委員長 Alt. Chair	委員 Committee					候補委員 Alt. Committee					
National	國務總理	金九	金奎東	金奎植	白龍淳	李泳采	李相卨						
Seoul	서울市	서울	徐光一	李康勳	方一榕	金鳳鎬	金若植	林勝彬	金相敦	高在旭	河敬德	黃在聖	
Kyunggi	京畿道	咸鏡南道	李載昌	李奎鳳	林在中	尹相熹	尹慶善	吳聖泳	金學基	金善吉	安應元	李昌大	
ChungNam	忠淸南道	慶尙北道	金鎭祐	金庚泰	申永均	趙壯一	金尙德	鄭基悳	吳世光	河炯順	金相浩	申泰雨	金明濬
ChungPuk	忠淸北道	慶尙南道	金性洙	崔東旭	全在衡	金運泰	李斗淳	閔泳貴	金昌洙	閔丙奭	李康卨	李敦化	
Cholla Nam	全羅南道	京畿道	宋鎭禹	金準昇	崔相龍	宋堣燮	朴容喜	金性洙	朴容義	崔錫夏	李天儀	金永壬	
Cholla Puk	全羅北道	慶尙北道	李允榮	崔瑩旭	金思九	李敬南	尹潽善	高光訓	柳珍泰	高凞奉	柳子厚		
Kyungsang N.	慶尙南道	全羅北道	卓相琥	金尙德	金東元	徐相日	卓昌煥	任文藻	林炳稷	任鎭植			
" Puk	慶尙北道	全羅南道	李康勳	金奉國	崔仲夏	高興辛	李尙俊	李錫九	李相協	李鍾奭			
Kangwon	江原道	咸鏡南道	李英	李文源	崔晉興	李基鎔	崔瑩旭						
Chaju	濟州島	咸鏡南道	金孝鎭	金奉哲	金善琦	金正基	金日善						

計十一 / 十一 / 候補委員二名

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

10 April 1948

Honorable HAN Hung
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Han:

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 10 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

15 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: National Election Committee.

1. On 10 April 1948 the Military Governor appointed Miss Evelyn KOH (KOH or KO, Hwang-gyong), head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, South Korean Interim Government, and Mr. HAN, Hung, educator and member of the Democratic Independence Party, formerly of Hamhung, North Korea, as members of the National Election Committee. Attached are brief biographies.

2. Their appointments were made because of the recent resignations of PAIK (PAIK) In Che (Dr. George PAIK) and Mrs. PAIK, Louise Ho, both of them are expected to be candidates for election to the National Assembly.

JOHN E. CHAMBERLIN
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

2 Incls
Biographies

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

Biographic Note on

HAN HUNG

HAN HUNG was born about 1887 at Hamhung, Hamkyong Namdo in present North Korea. His present temporary address is 146 Pedong, Seoul.

Mr. Han is believed to have been one of the early participants in the Independence Movement, including activities prior to the March 1, 1919 independence demonstration. It is believed that earlier in his life because of Japanese oppression of the independence movement, Mr. Han went to Manchuria. During the years 1915-1919, Mr. Han was engaged in educational work in Siberia. In 1919 he returned from Siberia to Korea and participated in the March 1st movement. For his participation in this movement he was arrested and he was imprisoned from 1919 to 1924.

From 1928 to 1929 he was principal of the Hamhung Girls' School in Hamhung. During this time he also became a member of the Standing Committee of the Sinkanhoe. In 1928 he was made chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hamhung Sukmyong School in Hamhung. From 1929 to 1931 he was principal of the Hamhung Chung Ang (Central) School Kindergarten. From 1931 to 1933 he was vice-principal of the Seoul Girls' Commercial School in Seoul. Mr. Han's activities from 1933 to 1940 are not known to this reporter. In 1940 Mr. Han established the Hamhung Taehung Commercial School. In 1941 he established the Chinese Language Institute. In 1942 he established the Hamhung Taetong School and the Hamhung Girls' Vocational School. Late in the period of World War II Mr. Han was caused to retire from education because of Japanese suspicion that he was anti-Japanese.

Following the Japanese surrender in August 1945, Mr. Han established in Hamhung the Korean Democratic Research Association and the National Reconstruction Society. Shortly after this he was arrested (presumably by Soviet authorities) but was released after brief detention, prior to September 15, 1945. Later he was arrested again (presumably by Soviet authorities) for two public addresses which he made on September 15 in which he stated, in the first, that the administration of the Soviet Army and the People's Committee was undemocratic, and in the second, that Korea should be united as an independent government with abolition of the 38th parallel and on the basis of true democratic government. Following these addresses which were given before the National Reconstruction Society, the students in the audience developed a demonstration, the result thereof being the arrest of Mr. Han. However, it was satisfactorily demonstrated that he was not involved in the demonstration and he was released.

In April 1946 Mr. Han left Hamhung and travelled to Seoul where he has remained over since. He left his family in Hamhung.

Mr. Han opposes the present administration of the South Korea Interim Government which he regards as being primarily "English-speaking puppets".

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

For his activities in educational circles, Mr. Han has received a number of awards. He received one award in 1936 for meritorious work in education. In 1938 he was given recognition by the Parents Association of the Taehung Commercial School. In 1940 he was especially recognized for his educational activities by the Sukmyung Girls School of which he was chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Han is a member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Independence Party under the leadership of HONG Myong-hi. By letter of 10 April 1948 Mr. Han was appointed by the U.S. Military Governor as a member of the National Election Committee.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Biographic Note on

KO (a [illegible] Evelyn, Miss)

Miss [illegible] was born on January 27, 1909. She was educated in the Pyongyang Girls High School from which she was graduated in 1924, Doshisha Women's College, Kyoto, Japan, from which she was graduated in 1928, in the Law School in Doshisha University, where she received her Bachelor of Law degree in 1931, the Department of Economics in the University of Michigan where she studied with a Harber scholarship and received her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933, and in the Department of Sociology at the University of Michigan where she received her degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1937. After returning to Korea, she served on the faculty of Ewha College, Seoul as professor of economics and sociology and concurrently as head of the Department of Home Economics until 1943. In 1937 she organized and directed the Institute of Social Welfare Work which was a small orphanage for Korean children in Seoul. On October 1, 1945 she was appointed principal of Pyonggi Girls School, Seoul. Subsequently she was appointed head of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Public Health and Welfare in the South Korea Interim Government.

She is a member of the National Committee of Educational Planning and is vice-president of the Chinden Association (Korean Cultural Research Association). In her organizational activity she is one of the most active women leaders in Korea. In the spring of 1946, Miss Ko was the only woman member of the Educational Mission to the United States.

In the spring of 1947, Miss Ko attended the Pan-Asian Conference at New Delhi, India. Miss Ko speaks fluent English and Japanese. It is believed that she now has another sister who is studying under a Harber fellowship at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

By letter of April 10, 1947, Miss Ko was appointed by the United States Military Governor as a member of the National Election Committee.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

4 May 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Committee Chairmen, Members, and Committee Personnel Killed or Wounded.

1. There is attached for your information a list of sixteen (16) Committee Chairmen, Members, and Committee Personnel who have been killed and wounded since 6 April 1948.

2. Most of these incidents have been included in tabulations previously furnished you, but it was thought advisable to isolate from these lists the members of the election committees who have been either killed or wounded.

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

1 Incl
List

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN, Members and Personnel
Killed and Wounded (16)

1. Lee Chin Sung — Seoul — Changno B. Hoan Chung dong voting district clerk Wounded 6.00 p.m. 6 April

2. Choi Ik Sung — Seoul — Choong Mu, Changchung dong number No.1 voting distr. Wounded face 3.00 p.m. 26 Apr.

3. Yang Dai Il — Seoul — Dongdaimun,A, Alt.Chairman No 17 voting district. Seriously wounded (also his wife) 5.30 a.m. 27 April.

4. Chung Yun No. 55. — Kyongsang Pukto. — Yongchon. Chairman B Fl.Committee assassinated 7.00 a.m. 22 Apr.

5. Lee Kab Bong. 34. — Kyongsang Pukto. — Sangju. member No 3 Voting Dist.Committee Apr.

6. Kwon Dong Hun. — Kyongsang Pukto. — Yechon. Chairman Electoral Distr.Committee. Seriously wounded 2.00 a.m. 13 April.

7. Kim Yong Kab. — Kyongsang Pukto. — Kumchon. Dai-yulri. Chairman.voting distr. Wounded. 4.30 a.m. 29 April

8. Ahn In Choon. 44. — Chungchong Puk. — Ko-eun,Nai-Puk-Myun,So-si-ri Chairman.voting distr. Committee, assassinated, 2.30 p.m. 18 April.

9. Chun Tai Chun. — Chungchong Puk. — Yungdong. Chairman.No 5 voting district. Wounded head and breast. 27 April.

10. Kwon Se Sun. — Chungchong Puk. — Yungdong. Chairman.Elect. distr. Committee. Wounded. 1.00 a.m. 26 April.

11. Kyong Chai Kil. — Cheju. — Ai-wol-Myun,Kwak-chu-ri. member elect.comm. assassinated 10.30 p.m. 19 Apr.

12. Lee Kon Baik. 50. — Puk Cheju. — Oi-do-Myun. Chairman. voting district assassinated 1.00 p.m. 30 Apr.

13. Im Ik Chai. — Chungchong Nam. — Dusan. Chairman No 2 voting distr.seriously wounded 11.30 p.m. 21 April.

14. Choi Chung Mok. — Cholla Namdo. — Iaju. Bonghwang Myun. Chairman No 3 voting district. assassinated 12.30 p.m. 6 April.

15. Kim Yong Kil. — Cholla Namdo. — Koo Re,Kangsui Myun.member voting district. Assassinated 1.30 a.m. 29 Apr.

16. Mak Yung Dai. 49. — Kyongsang Namdo. — Ulsan. Chairman No 3 voting district. Assassinated 8.00 p.m. 27 Apr.

(Dead - 8. Wounded - 8)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

RESTRICTED

Military Governor Gen Weckerling 21 May 1948

1. The attached draft of a letter to Justice RO of the National Election Committee is intended to spur the Committee on to efforts to produce a final report of its activities.

2. The gratitude you have expressed in this letter is well deserved although there will be other opportunities to thank the Committee publicly. This should occur when it is dissolved, probably at the completion of the organization of the Assembly. A strong letter from you (and Gen Hodge) should then be written acknowledging the services of the Committee.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
Draft of letter
to Justice RO

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

D R A F T

Justice RO, Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

My dear Justice RO:

The recent elections in South Korea demonstrated not only to me but I think to the rest of the world that the people of South Korea have an unusual ability for executive and administrative detail.

The work of the National Election Committee was outstanding, organizing as it did the entire election machinery in accordance with the election laws. I thank you and your colleagues on behalf of the Korean people for the splendid work that was done by your Committee. I know that this work was the result of much conscientious effort and long hours. I am sure that the people in South Korea are aware of your splendid devotion to the patriotic service which you have just performed.

I do not think that the results of your labors should go unrecorded and I would greatly appreciate it if you would have prepared a brief account of the work of the National Election Committee and the principal subordinate committees.

May I express to you and through you to your colleagues, my sincere congratulations upon the completion of a great forward step in the history of Korea which I hope will eventually lead to the establishment of a strong united country.

Sincerely,

W. F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

24 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Provincial Election Committees.

Attached are Inclosures Nos. 1 to 3 inclusive, listing provincial election committees of Kang Won Do, Cholla Namdo, and Cheju Do submitted to me by Mr. KIM, Tong Song, Liaison Officer.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

3 Incls
Lists

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1. Kang Won Do

a. Shin Bong Choo, Chairman
Ryang Bong Hak, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Chi Kyu Sul
Park In Soon
Shin Ok Chul
Lee Kyung Choong
Choi Ryun Sil
Park Lai Chul
Lee Ke Rok
Oh Chin Cho
Han Ki Yung
In Tai Sik

c. Alternate Members

Lee Kyoo Bong
Ryang Chan Ho
Ryang Ki Soo
Lee Han Bok
Noo Kyung Hoon
Chang Hi Moon
Choi Sung Koo
Choi Hak Noon
Kim Sung Mo
Ahn Hak Sun

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By NARS, Date

2. Cholla Namdo

a. Oh Pil Sun, Chairman
Lee Myung Hyo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Choo Pyung No
Kim Chong Soon
Choi Sang Chai
Oh Suk Pyo
Kwak Sun Yu
Hyun Duk Sin
Ko Yung Hwan
Kim Yung Nam
Kim Chong Sool
Chai Kyoo Taik

c. Alternate Members

Chang Byung Choon
Cho Kyoo Chan
Lyu Chul Hyun
Chang Yong Tai
Kim Chung Hyun
Kim Yong Hwan
Ryoo Sang Byuk
Choi Chong Sup
Lee Chun Taik
Kim Yung Chun

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

3. Cheju Do

a. Choi Won Soon, Chairman
Kim Yung Ho, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Ryang Hong Ki
Park Myung Hyo
Kim Duk Boo
Ko Kyung Hwa
Kim Doo Hyun
Kim Dai Hong
Park Woo Sang
Park Chi Soon
Hong Soon Chai
Kim Hyung Chun

c. Alternate Members

Hong Soon Yong
Lee Han Chul
Lee Pyung Koo
Kim Cho Hyun
Hong Soon Nyung
Kim Suk Yoon
Kim Chong Hyun
Kang Chang Yong
Song Bang Sik
Cho Dai Soo

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

25 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Provincial Election Committees.

Attached inclosure lists provincial election committees of Cholla Bukdo, Choong Chung Namdo, Seoul City, Choong Chung Bukdo, and Kyung Sang Namdo and Kyung Sang Bukdo as submitted to me by Mr. KIM, Tong Song, Liaison Officer.

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

Incl
List

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

PROVINICAL ELECTION COMMITTEES

1. CHOLLA BUKDO

a. La Hang Yoon, Chairman
Hong Nam Pyo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Lee Keung Ho
Kang Lyong Koo
Sa Kyung Wook
Yun Taik Choong
Cho Moon Koo
Cha Yung Moon
Choi Man Yu
Kim Sei Yul
Ha Choon Ki
Yun Hoon

c. Alternate Members

Kim Kil Chin
Kang Taik Soo
Park Koi Cho
Lyu Tai Kyoo
Kim Yoo Taik
Choi Chai Myun
Lyu Chul Soo
Ko Deuk Soon
Lyu Ki Chung
Ahn Sang Sun

2. CHOONG CHUNG NAMDO

a. Nam Chung Sook, Chairman
Kim Chong Yul, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Yoo Chin Lyung
Kim Heun Sup
Shin Koo Yung
Chung Chai Uk
Su Tai Won
Cho Byung Woo
Chung Eui Taik
Cho Chai Hwan
Cho Chung Il
Kim Sang Uk

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By NARS, Date

c. Alternate Members

Kwak Chul Soo
Oh Chai Heung
Kim Keun Bai
Kim Chin Kwon
Chung Lai Yong
Oh Ki Sun
Ha Kyo Soon
Kwon Sang Chai
Yoon Tai Man
Kim Hong Kyung

3. SEOUL CITY

a. Chang Kyung Keun, Chairman
Kyang Hon Il, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Su Kwang Sul
Lee Hwal
Bang Eung Ho
Park Chong Hwa
Hwang Sin Duk
Bai Chung Hyun
Lee Dong Sun
Chang Eong Ho
Kim Yong Sik
Kim Hyung Min

c. Alternate Members

Kim Byung Kwan
Kim Sang Don
Ko Chai Sook
Kei Chang Up
Im Myung Chai
Park Seung Man
Hyun Che Myung
Ha Kyung Duk
Hwang Seung Hi
Kim YongWan

4. CHOONG CHUNG BUKDO

a. Su Chung Kook, Chairman
Lee Kwan Soo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Kim Chai Hong
Im Si Chai
Kim Chai Woo

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By NARS, Date

4. b. (cont'd)
Kim Chong Ho
Chang Doo Won
Lee Choong Hwan
Choi Dong Kak
Kim Seung Chan
Cho Yoon Soon
Park Chul

c. Alternate Members

Ahn Taik Soo
Han Yoo Chung
Oh Pyung Ki
Kim Tai Hi
Kwak Chang Soo
Min Choo Sik
Lee Sung Heum
Kim Hyung Mo
Min Kwan Sik
Park Lo Tai

5. KYUNG SANG NAMDO

a. Byun Ok Choo, Chairman
Han Seung Soo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Park Hi Chang
Yun Sang Eun
Kwon Myung Woon
Kang Chai Ho
Tak Chang Duk
Byun Chai Sung
Kim Chung Sul
Kim Byung Su
Yoo Chan
Han Bong Sei

c. Alternate Members

Shin Hyung Kyoo
Im Byung Soo
Park Woon Che
Im Hak Chan
Kim Soon Bong
Lee Won Bai
Lee Dong Soon
Lee Kyun Chai
Bai Keuk Sung
Kim Chang Wook

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

6. **KYUNG SANG BUKDO**

a. Ham Seung Ho, Chairman
Yun Chul Kyoon, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Kim Sung Kook
Kim Hoon Chai
Cho Ryong Ki
Chun Bong Bin
Kwon Tai Chik
Kim Sung Kon
Kwon Choong Don
Ko Byung Kan
Hwang Pil Lyun
Kei Chul Soon

c. Alternate Members

Kim Do Won
Chang Ki Sang
Lee Myung Suk
Lee Chong Wan
Chung Woon Il
Kim Sun Kyung
Lee Woo Baik
Yoon Tak Kon
Lee Kyung Il
Son Dong Wook

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Date

Original to UNTCOK - 5 cys.

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

26 March 1948

Directive
No. 2

re Registration Hours

The office hours for the registration of the voters related to Section 16, and for the registration of the candidates related to Section 27, the Election Law, shall be fixed as follows:

1. The registration shall begin at 7 A.M. and close at 7 P.M. daily.
But those persons waiting at the registration offices for their registration till 7 P.M. shall be allowed to register even after the hours fixed herewith.

2. During the period of registration even on Wednesday, Saturday, and public holidays, the election officials of all levels shall work as on ordinary day.

3. Whenever the establishment of the voters registration does not fall in accordance, the registration hours and the working hours shall also be announced.

Kim Kiun-sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

27 March 1948

Directive
3

Re Preparation of the Poll Registers and the Certificate of Registration thereon

The poll registers, and the certificate of registration thereon as defined in Section 26, Paragraph 2, the Election Regulations, shall be prepared immediately in accordance with the following;

1. The poll registers shall be prepared in parallel with the registration of the voters without waiting for the end of the registration.

2. If the certificate of registration of those who recommended a candidate is required by voters named in the poll registers, it must be prepared without delay and presented even before the expiration of the registration period lest should be obstacles in recommending the candidate.

3. In order to simplify the election procedures as stated in paragraph 2 may be substituted by letters of recommendation for the candidate stating that the voters have been registered in the poll registers if the Chairman of the election committee certifies such an entry with his signature and seal.

4. The form of application for registration of the candidate, that of recommendation for the candidate, and that of the application for the certificate of registration shall be made as per attached herewith. All the election Committees are therefor required to be informed of such forms within their jurisdictions.

5. If the subject referring to the circular concerning the application form for the registration of the candidates of the National Assembly as per Directive No. 58 of the National Election Committee dated on 24 March 1948, " the certificate of the registration of voters relate to the election Committee concerned should be interpreted as a the certificate of the registration in the poll registers relative to the election Committee concerned.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

6. In principle, "the above person is recommended as a candidate of the member of the National Assembly to be elected on 1948" should be stated in accordance with the form 1 concerning the recommendation of the member of the National Assembly as per attached herewith. However, in case it is already announced, the previous from may he considered as to be valid.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

1948

Form 1.

To : Chairman, National Election Committee
Application for the registration of candidate of the member of the National Assembly.

Name of Candidate
Occupation
Address
date of birth
party or organization affliction

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for the registration as a candidate as per attached recommendation for the candidacy of the election of the National Assembly to be held on 1948.

Applicant _____

.....1948

To: Chairman, National Election Committee

Recommendation for the candidate of the member of the National Assembly.

Name of candidate
Occupation
Address
date of birth
Party or organization affliction

I , the undersigned, am recommended as a candidate of the member of the National Assembly to be elected on 1948.

Applicant _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Form 2.

To : Chairman, National Election Committee
Application for registration of those who recommended a candidate of the member of the National Assembly.

Name of candidate
Occupation
Address
Date of birth
party or organization affliation

We, the undersigned, hereby recommend the above person as a candidate for the election of the National Assembly to be held on 1948 and apply for the registration thereof with the approval of the said person as per attached herewith.

Applicant_____

To : Chairman, National Election Committee

The consent of the candidate of the member of the National Assembly.

Name of candidate
Occupation
Address
Date of birth
party or organisation affliation

It is approved herby that the above person be a candidate for the election of the National Assembly to be held on 1948

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

Directive
4

29 March 1948

Re Names of Voting Districts

It was decided that each voting district shall be called as follows;

When establishing the voting district in accordance with Section 12 of the Election Law, it shall be given the subsequent number as "the first", "the second", or "the third", on the level of up, myun, or dong (in case of Seoul City or pu).

Ro Chin-sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

29 March 1948

Directive
5

Re Official Seal in Election Procedure

The National Election Committee decided the standard of the official seals in election procedure as follows;

The official seals of the Election Committees and Chairman thereof must be engraved on the basis of the following standard. However, in case it is already engraved, the previous seal may be used as being valid.

When the chairmen of the election committees will seal on ballot, he shall use private seal.

Standard.

Committee _____ Chairman _____

_____ _____

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

Directive
6

29 March 1948

Re Count of Voter's Age

"Any citizen twenty one or more years of age", as defined in Section I, The Election Law, means any person who was born on or before the date of the election of twenty-one years prior to the date of the election. In other words, any person who was born on or before 9 May 1927 (Tanki 9 March 4260).

"Any citizen twenty five or more years of age" is the same as in case of the preceding paragraph.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

25 March 1948

Directive
7

Re Interpretation on the Section 16 of
the Election Law.

When the election committee of the voting district shall prepare official registers with respect to all persons qualified to vote, who has been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned, any person who moved his residence within the same up, myun, or dong (in case of Seoul City or Fu) to which that voting district belongs should be interpreted as the one who has been in residence in that district.

Ro Chin-sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

26 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Directive No. 2 - National Election Committee.

Attached as inclosure is a copy of Directive No. 2 of the National Election Committee in both Korean and English.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Incl
NEC Directive No. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

Directive No. 2

25 March 1948

To: Chairmen
Election Committee of the City of Seoul and Each Province

From: Chairman
National Representative Election Committee

Subject: Concerning the Office Hours of Registration

The office hours for the registration of voters according to the Election Law Art. 15 and the registration of candidates according to the Election Law Art. 27 are as follows:

(1) The hours for registration are from 700 to 1900 each day and all those who arrived to the office by 1900 will finish the registration in the same day.

(2) There will be no half holiday or holiday during the period of registration.

(3) The office hours and the period of registration should be announced at the same time of the public announcement on the establishment of the Registration Office for Voters (Balloting Office) according to the Practicing Regulation Art. 6 of the Election Law.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

National Election Commission Directive No. 2

25 March 1948

To: Chairman
Election Committee of the City Of Seoul and Each Province

From: Chairman
National Representative Election Committee

Subject: Concerning the Office Hours of Registration

The office hours for the registration of voters according to the Election Law Art. 15 and the registration of candidates according to the Election Law Art. 27 are as follows:

(1) The hours for registration are from 700 to 1900 each day and all those who arrived to the office by 1900 will finish the registration in the same day.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

File

29 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Composition of the National Election Committee

I have been informed by the Military Governor that the following now comprise the National Election Committee:

Ro, Chin Sul - Chairman
Choi, Tor Sun - Vice Chairman
Kim, Dong Song - Liaison
Chyun, Kyu Hong - Secretary General
Choi, Kyu Dong
Paik, Lim Jai
Pahk, Seung Ho (Mrs.)
Lee, Kap Sung
Hyun, Sang Yun
Kim, Chi Whan
Oh, Sang Hyung

New Members

Pyun, Sung Ok
Pah, Hyun Sook (Mrs.)
Lee, Chang Sun
Kang, Ki Duk

JOHN HECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

CC - Gen Coulter
Mr. Reed
L

國選委第一一一號

檀紀四二八一年四月一日

國會選擧委員會委員長 盧鎭

各級選擧委員會委員長 貴下

UN朝鮮委員團의各級選擧區監視에關한件

現下緊急한總選擧責施의重大業務에盡粹努力하시는貴下及各位에對하야衷心으로感謝하는바입니다。今般UN朝鮮委員團이左記日程에依하야各級選擧區를監視次巡廻하는바特別便宜와優待로團員에對한諸般禮儀와責務의完遂上萬遺憾없도록措處하심을바라나이다。

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

記

UN朝鮮委員団巡廻日程表

班別 / 日	第一班	第二班	第三班
四月五日	서울市	鳥致院	大邱附近
〃 六日	開城	鳥致院	釜山附近
〃 七日	仁川	大田	〃
〃 八日	春川	裡里	〃
〃 九日	淸州	松井里	〃
〃 十日		松井里	〃
		淸州	
		서울	

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

國選委第一一一號
檀紀四二八一年四月一日

國會選擧委員會委員長 盧 鎭 燾

各級選擧委員會委員長 貴下

UN朝鮮委員團의各級選擧區監視에關한件

現下緊急한總選擧實施의重大業務에盡瘁努力하시는貴下及各位에對하야衷心으로感謝하는바입니다。今般UN朝鮮委員團이左記日程에依하야各級選擧區를監視次巡廻하는바特別便宜와優待를圖國資에게對한諸般禮儀와責務의完遂上萬遺憾없도록措處하심을바라나이다。

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

3 Copies

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

HO Chin Sai	Chairman
CHOI Doo Sun	Vice Chairman
CHUN Kyoo Hong	Secretary
CHOI Kyoo Dong	
BAIK In Cho	
KIM Dong Sung	
KIM Chi Hwan	
OH Sang Hyun	
LEE Kab Sung	
HYUN Sang Yoon	
PARK Seung Ho (Mrs.)	
PARK Hyun Sook (Mrs.)	
BYUN Sung Ok	
LEE Chong Sun	
KANG Ki Duk	

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

1.6

N.E.C. No. 111

1 April

FROM: RO Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

TO: Chairman
Election Committee of all grades

SUBJECT: Supervising Trips by UN Commission

It is heartily gratifying for your unselfish personal efforts to and carrying out our general election which is most timely and important. The UN Commission on Korea will travel around South Korea to supervise the different election districts according to the following schedule. Your committee is requested to render all possible assistance and cooperation to the UN Group in accomplishing their great task, without the slightest obstacle, with our profound respect and sincere courtesy for our national guests.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

國通第　號

位紀國二八一年六月二十八日

國[illegible]會議員長　[illegible]

軍政長官　貴下

[illegible]報告書提出에[illegible]件

一九四八年五月十日에[illegible]報告書[illegible]

紙外如히提出하나이다

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

總選擧에 關한 報告書

西紀一九四八年五月十日에 實施한 國會議員總選擧는 朝鮮에 있어서 最初의 普通選擧인 만치 一般人民이 選擧에 關한 經驗이 없었고 選擧法公布로부터 選擧人登錄開始까지 不過二週間밖에 時日이 없으므로 選擧法을 充分히 周知하며 모든 準備를 한 時間的 餘裕가 없고 兼하여 一部에는 選擧를 反對하는 分子가 있어 그들은 實際的 不法行爲를 敢行하여 選擧關係公務員五二人 其他一八〇餘人 一般 [illegible] 生命을 犧牲하였으며 [illegible]、[illegible]、破壞가 [illegible] 에서 이번 [illegible] 는 實施되었음니다

이번 總選擧를 第一期（選擧日公布로부터 選擧人登錄開始까지）第二期（選擧人登錄開始日부터 投票日까지）第三期（投票實施以後）로 區分하여 그 經過와 結果의 概要를 報告하려 합니다

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二、

軍政長官指令第一號

一九四八年三月一日附로在朝鮮美國陸軍司令官●안●
中將은「朝鮮人民代表ㅣ選擧에關한布告ㅣ로써南緯
三八度以北地域에서의人民代表ㅣ選擧公布에關하
ㅣ命令第一號를發하였는바右命令第一號에依하야
一九四八年五月九日(選擧日)에國際聯合臨時朝鮮委
員團이朝鮮人民代表ㅣ選擧를監視할수있는地域에
서行할選擧에關하야軍政長官●안●●少將은左와
如히指令하였습니다

一、西紀一九四八年三月一日現在朝鮮美國陸軍司令官
中將은「朝鮮人民代表ㅣ選擧에關한布告ㅣ로써南緯
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如히指令하였습니다

二、西紀一九四八年三月一日現在朝鮮美國陸軍司令官

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By NARS, Date

官報 第二期 昭和二年九月九日 土曜日 臨時會第一號 貴族院 衆議院

一、貴族院議長官舍ヲ麹町區永田町一丁目一番地ニ定ム

一、行政命令第二十號ヲ以テ貴族院議員ノ歲費ハ一日ニ付金二十圓ト定メラレ昭和二年八月一日ヨリ施行セラルルコトニ相成候ニ付テハ本年四月一日ヨリ同年七月三十一日迄ノ間ニ於ケル

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

을南朝鮮軍政府의當該機關에서獲得하며補助人員을雇傭營權
限이있는것을公布하였음니다

三、國會選擧委員會는西紀一九四八年三月五日第一次會議를開催
하고同委員會의決議에依하여連絡、計劃、監察의三分科委員
會를設置하고同時에委員全奎弘氏를事務總長으로하고總務、
計劃、宣傳의三部로써構成되는國會選擧委員會事務局을設置
하여選擧實準備事務를開始하였음니다

四、軍政長官원리암 ● 에프 ● 핀少將는西紀一九四八年三月十七日
[illegible]令第一[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

고推薦人으로記載된것이五十七人이있음을發見하였고그中
二十七人에對하여는嚴密한指紋鑑定에依하여推薦人本人의
拇印이아닌것이判明되여選擧法第二十七條의國員候補者登
錄의要件을具備하지못한것이明白하므로一九四八年五月七
日國會選擧委員會는當該選擧區選擧委員會로하여금그登錄
을抹消케하였음니다

2 忠淸南道瑞山郡乙選擧區 朴 東 來

右者는西紀一九二四年十二月부터同一九三六年四月까지日
政時에警部補卽判任官以上의警察官이었는者로서選擧法第
三條第三號에該當하는者이므로國會選擧委員會는該選擧法第
二十七條第四項에依하여被選擧權이없다고[illegible]

3. 慶尙南道金海郡甲[illegible]區 朴 在 [illegible]

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By NARS, Date

道議員候補者登錄抹消

四日午前十時에 登錄을 마친 道議員候補者 登錄者 가운데 左記 一名이 登錄抹消를 申請하여 四日午後 六時에 登錄抹消되었음을 公告합니다

一、登錄抹消된 者의 住所 氏名 年齡 職業

光州市東大門通甲四番地 金 [illegible] 三十二歲 農業

二、登錄抹消된 理由

本人이 立候補辭退를 申請하였음

三、登錄抹消된 年月日

四月十六日

四、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

一九八人

五、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

一九八人

六、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

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四百十四、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

一九八人

四百十五、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

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四百十六、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

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四百十七、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

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四百十九、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

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四百四十一、登錄抹消된 後의 道議員候補者 數

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五百二十五、登錄抹消된 後의

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

右者는西紀一九四四年十一月七日[illegible]由地方[illegible]上
[illegible]領[illegible]、[illegible]、[illegible]、[illegible]
反[illegible]로[illegible]一年六[illegible]月의[illegible]中一九[illegible]五年八月
十五日[illegible]後에[illegible]
[illegible]者이므로[illegible]二十七[illegible]
에[illegible]하여[illegible]이[illegible]다고[illegible]니다

[illegible]尚南道固城郡[illegible]區 朴 渝 [illegible]

右者는西紀一九三二年四月부터同一九三三年五月까지[illegible]
[illegible]察에勤務한事實이있어[illegible]法第三條第二號에[illegible]하므로
[illegible]會[illegible]法第二十七條第四項에[illegible]
이[illegible]다고決定하여음니다

[illegible]人[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
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By
NARS, Date

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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NND 760090
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에프 • 된少將은 選擧를 實施할 程度로 治安이 確保될 때까지 再選
擧를 無期延期할 것을 宣布하였으므로 右二選擧區의 再選擧期日
은 未定中에 있읍니다

以上과 같이 五月十日에 實施할 總選擧는 二〇〇選擧區中 一九八
選擧區는 有效하게 選擧가 實施되었으나 나머지 二選擧區의 選擧를
無效로 되었읍니다

以上

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

檜紀四一八一年五月十日實施

國會議員當選人及候補者名簿

國會選舉委員會

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

國會議員立候補狀況一覽表 (四月十七日現在)

道別	定員數	立候補者數	比	無競爭區	女子立候補者數
서울市	10	83	8.3		7
京畿道	29	160	5.5	2	3
忠清北道	12	54	4.5		1
忠清南道	19	123	6.4		
全羅北道	22	100	4.5	1	
全羅南道	29	92	3.2	3	1
慶尙北道	33	128	3.8	5	3
慶尙南道	31	147	4.7		3
江原道	12	43	3.5		1
濟州道	3	13	4.3		
計	200	943	4.7	11	19

國會議員立候補者所屬政黨團體別一覽表 (四月十[illegible]日現在)

區分 / 道別	獨促國民會	韓民黨	韓獨黨	女子大同 國民會	青年團	民族大 青年團	農	韓勞 總團	宗教	教團	無所屬	其他	計
서울市	11	7	—	2	7	—	2	1	[illegible]	17	83		
京畿道	30	10	3	—	15	4	3	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	160		
忠清北道	16	2	—	—	7			—	[illegible]	—	54		
忠清南道	33	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	[illegible]	17	123		
全羅北道	28	26	1	—	9	3	4	2	[illegible]	—	100		
全羅南道	17	29	2	—	2	4	2	2	[illegible]	3	92		
慶尙北道	36	10	—	—	12	—	5	4	[illegible]	5	128		
慶尙南道	34	6	1	—	11	7	2	6	70	10	147		
江原道	19	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	12	2	43		
慶尙道	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	13		
計	230	90	7	2	78	21	22	18	415	60	942		

當選人一覽表

選舉區別 | 名 | 年齡 | 得票數 | 職業 | 所屬政黨團體

選舉區別	名	年齡	得票數	職業	所屬政黨團體
中[illegible]	致[illegible]	五一	二八、四九六	民主義院秘書[illegible]	[illegible]
鍾路甲[illegible]	允[illegible]	五九	二[illegible]、四九[illegible]	朝民黨副[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	承[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	榮[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	寺[illegible]	天[illegible]	四[illegible]、五[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	慶[illegible]	演五五	三[illegible]、八一	立法議院	[illegible]
[illegible]	明[illegible]	敦四八	[illegible]、五六	農	[illegible]
[illegible]	東[illegible]	[illegible]	九、八三	商	[illegible]
[illegible]	在[illegible]	[illegible]	四、九六	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	尙[illegible]	動五[illegible]	[illegible]六、九	新聞社[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	奉[illegible]	岩五〇	[illegible]七、六[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	戌[illegible]	達五[illegible]	八、六[illegible]	無	[illegible]
[illegible]	國[illegible]	鉉[illegible]	九、[illegible]	京鄉新聞社[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	翼[illegible]	[illegible]	無投票當選	立法議員[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	德[illegible]	烈三九	[illegible]、二五	農	[illegible]

[illegible]城府李[illegible]得四九 四、三[illegible] 參耕作無 所[illegible]

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楊州郡乙區	李鎭洙	四九	七、八〇〇	서울藥學大學 理事長	無所屬
抱川郡乙區	徐延福	七二	八、二七〇	農業	大韓國民主黨
加平郡乙區	洪翼杓	三二	無投票當選	農業	無所屬
楊平郡甲區	柳來琓	六一	六、六五八	立法議院議員	〃
驪州郡乙區	元容漢	七一	二一、九六七	敎會役員	大同青年團
利川郡甲區	宋昌植	四九	一〇、三八三	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會
龍仁郡乙區	閔庚植	二九	二二、四六八	農業	〃
安城郡乙區	金英基	四四	二三、四六七	社會事業	無所屬
平澤郡甲區	崔錫和	三七	一〇、九五九	農業	〃
水原郡甲區	洪吉善	四三	二二、五二〇	社會事業	大同青年團
水原郡乙區	金雄鎭	四二	一七、八四八	社會事業	無所屬
始興郡	李載澄	三五	二三、五二八	金融業	〃
富川郡	李裕善	四六	一四、二三八	商業	大韓獨立促成國民會
金浦郡	鄭在雄	三四	一三、〇〇二	基督敎青年會聯合會總務	無所屬
坡州郡	金重求	三九	一五、七六一	農業	〃
江華郡	尹在敎	五一	一五、一五九	新聞社員	〃
長湍郡	趙重顯	五四	二、七九二	農業	〃
開豐郡	申光均	五五	一五、一〇六	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會
延白郡甲區	庾培鎭	五二	三四、八一八	農業	無所屬
延白郡乙區	申鎭康	五五	一七、二一二	出版業	大韓國民主黨

論山郡甲區	公州郡乙區	金鎭洪	五九	一、七二九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會
公州郡甲區	朴東烈	四六	一、七二九	農業	無所屬	
燕岐郡	金明鎭	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
大德郡	陳泰鎭	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
大田府	宋永祚	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
舒川郡	咸樂鍾	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
瑞山郡	趙鎭鴻	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
泰安郡	李基宣	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
唐津郡	金在文	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
牙山郡	李必鎭	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
禮山郡	金愚泰	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
忠州郡	朴愚鎭	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
槐山郡	延必鎭	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
鎭川郡	宋京燮	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
永同郡	朴愚鎭	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
沃川郡	鄭參求	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
報恩郡	金敎賢	四六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
清原郡乙區	李萬根	三四	一、七二九	農業	〃	
清原郡甲區	洪淳玉	五三	一、七二九	農業	〃	
清州府	朴己云	三七	一、七二九	農業	〃	
槐山郡乙區	金仁湜	三五	一、七二九	農業	〃	
鎭川郡	宋必鎭	五八	一、七二九	農業	〃	
永同郡	朴愚京	五四	一、七二九	農業	〃	
沃川郡	鄭求參	五六	一、七二九	農業	〃	
報恩郡	金敎賢	六一	一、七二九	農業	〃	
清原郡乙區	李萬根	三四	一、八二八	農業	〃	
清原郡甲區	洪淳玉	五三	一、四四二	會社重役	〃	
清州府	朴己云	三七	七、六九〇	濟事業	大同青年團	
槐山郡乙區	金仁湜	三五	一、七二九	農業	無所屬

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論山郡乙區	扶餘郡甲區	扶餘、郡乙區	舒川郡	保寧郡	青陽郡	洪城郡	禮山郡	端山郡甲區	端山郡乙區	唐津郡	牙山郡	天安郡	全州府	群山府	裡里、	完州郡甲區	完州郡乙區	鎭安郡	錦山郡
宋	洙	璇	東	奎	根	學	求	炳	鍾	容	用	東	性	錫	後	基	海	鎭	鍾
教	烈	相	憲	相	國	均	變	相	鎭	在	青	國	均	變	相	憲	烈	變	鎭
九	三	四	三	四	四	三	四	六	四	三	三	七	三	四	三	三	六	四	四
四	四	四	五	一	八	五	八	六	四	七	五	七	五	九	三	五	四	六	四

茂朱郡	長水郡	任實郡	南原郡	淳昌郡	井邑郡甲區	井邑郡乙區	高敞郡甲區	高敞郡乙區	扶安郡	金堤郡甲區	金堤郡乙區	沃溝郡	益山郡甲區	益山郡乙區	光州府	木浦府	光山郡	光州府	益山郡乙區	谷城郡
申	金	曺	李	盧	羅	金	金	白	曺	趙	洪	李	白	李	李	李	南	李	李	吳
錄	來	喜	昊	鎰	容	鍾	永	寬	在	勉	泳	東	四	文	均	五	鍾	好	淵	昌
聖	斗	鉉	器	煥	均	支	東	泳	勉	相	植	四	三	四	五	三	鍾	好	淵	昌
三	三	四	三	三	五	四	二	六	四	四	五	二	八	四	五	四	六	四	四	四

五、共九、降

大韓獨立促成國民會 青年團 咸興 無 韓獨立促成國民會 青年團 咸興 無

無投票並選舉事務局長 民主黨 咸興 無

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泰興郡	金鍾善	五〇	[illegible]	韓國民主黨	無所屬	無所屬	無投票當選	醫師	韓國民主黨	青泳珪	三六
光陽郡	金沃周	三三	[illegible]	無所屬	大韓獨立促成國民會	大韓獨立促成國民會	二六、六八〇	會社員	大韓國民主黨	相舜	四八
麗水郡甲區	金汝柄	四三	三、九[illegible]	開支局長	無所屬	無所屬	一五、一二五	無職	無所屬	金長烈	五一
麗水郡乙區	黃炳珪	四一	[illegible]	水産業	大韓獨立促成國民會	大韓獨立促成國民會	一三、〇三二	新聞記者	〃	崔允東	五二
順天郡甲區	黃斗淵	四四	一、八一[illegible]	[illegible]	大韓獨立勞働總聯盟	大韓獨立勞働總聯盟	八、五七七	無職	韓國民主黨	徐相日	六三
順天郡乙區	趙玉鉉	四六	四、九一一	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	大韓獨立促成國民會	一一、七七七	立法議院議員	〃	白南採	六三
高興郡甲區	吳錫柱	六一	五、八二九	師業	大韓獨立促成國民會	大韓獨立促成國民會	九、四八〇	〃	〃	金禹埴	五九
高興郡乙區	柳聖甲	三九	一四、九一九	自營者	檀君	檀君	二一、八〇四	農業	傳道會	朴俊	四四
寶城郡	李晶來	五〇	一四、九一九	韓國民主黨	韓國民主黨	韓國民主黨	六、九五二	不動産消費組合理事長	無所屬	丁又一	五
和順郡	曺國鉉	五三	七、五八一	出版業	大成會	大成會	九、三〇四	農業	〃	權炳魯	四六
長興郡	金仲基	四七	一八、三六八	農業	無所屬	無所屬	九、一五八	醫師	大韓獨立促成國民會	金翼基	三三
康津郡	車庚模	五七	二二、九七九	業	〃	〃	一四、〇八八	會社重役	〃	鄭顯模	五五
海南郡甲區	宋鳳海	六	五、一〇六	師業	大韓獨立促成國民會	大韓獨立促成國民會	一九、七八七	會社員	無所屬	金鳳祚	四四
海南郡乙區	李聖季	四三	[illegible]	大同青年團	大同青年團	大同青年團	一三、一八四	公務員	教育協會	趙憲泳	四七
靈岩郡	金俊淵	五三	[illegible]	記者	韓國民主黨	韓國民主黨	無投票當選	政治運動	韓國民主黨	吳宅烈	四五
務安郡甲區	金[illegible]	三	[illegible]	〃	〃	〃	一、四八五	牧師	無所屬	朴順碩	四五
務安郡乙區	張洪玹	五	[illegible]	社員	無所屬	無所屬	一三、五四五	新聞支局長	〃	金益魯	四四
羅州郡甲區	李[illegible]	三	[illegible]	新聞社員	大韓獨立促成國民會	大韓獨立促成國民會	一五、七六五	農業	〃	金[illegible]	五三
羅州郡乙區	金尙祐	四	[illegible]	蓋業	韓國民主黨	韓國民主黨	無投票當選	醫師	韓國民主黨	李錫[illegible]	四二
咸平郡	李成佑	五二	一〇、八〇〇	農業	無所屬	無所屬	一五、七六五	農業	〃	李慶州	四二

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國會議員當選人及候補者名簿

道別	姓名	當選回數	年齡	選舉區	黨派	職業	學歷	所屬
平安南道	崔凡述	四	四四	平壤府	無	辯護士	大學理事	無所屬
平安南道	朴允源	四	四〇	南浦府	無	會社員	慶應大學	無所屬
平安南道	姜秀達	四	四四	東河郡	無	會社員	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	姜己景	四	四五	清山郡	無	會社員	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	金道亦	四	四五	咸興郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	吳台弘	四	四五	昌原郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	李錫源	五	四六	陝川郡甲區	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	金孝圭	五	四四	陝川郡乙區	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	崔鍾圭	四	四八	春川郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	李淳鉉	五	四八	春城郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	元容在	四	五七	洪川郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	李鶴均	四	五五	橫城郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	洪範基	三	二七	原州郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	張嘉永	四	四六	寧越郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	黃虎錡	三	四九	平昌郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	崔泰奎	二	五七	旌善郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	元長獻	三	四四	江陵郡甲區	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	崔吉九	四	三三	江陵郡乙區	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	金命振	四	三三	三陟郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安南道	吳龍國	四	四四	蔚珍郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安北道	金性洙	四	四四	北濟州郡甲區	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安北道	金炳魯	四	四四	北濟州郡乙區	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬
平安北道	吳夏英	四	四四	南濟州郡	無	辯護士	明治大學	無所屬

一六、六八五 大學理事
一六、二六〇 農
一七、〇一四 〃
一七、七六六 會社員
一八、五三三 農
一七、一四三 〃
一四、八六七 辯護士
九、五八九 農
一三、六二八 醫業
二六、四〇四 農
一四、五四三 〃
二四、〇〇一 社會事業
一一、三七五 無職業
二〇、九三八 農
七、七五七 新聞記者
一三、四四一 造船業
九、一九六 農
九、〇二四 辯護士
一一、二二四 〃

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選舉區別	選舉區（七人）	道（選舉區二九）
當選者姓名	金正吉 李相烈 金奉成	朴井梁
得票數	一五八、八〇六	一五、六九〇
當選者姓名	金炳武	李昌漢
得票數	一五八、二七七	一五、六七一
當選者姓名	李容卨	金鍾璣
得票數	一五〇、八六一	一五、五三九
當選者姓名	金新朝	金尚吉
得票數	一五〇、七一二	一五、五二九
當選者姓名	朴海元	朴海元
得票數	一五〇、六九四	一五、五二九

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廣州郡（一人）	無投票當選	申翼熙	熙	五七	立法議院議員 自由新聞社社長	大韓獨立促成國民會
楊州郡甲區（六人）	當選	崔永公	泰	四〇	釀造合資會社社長	大同青年團
	〃	申德淳	淑	六六	牧師	無所屬
	〃	柳亨東	秀	四四	軍需産業株式會社長	無所屬
	〃	金公烈	烈	三九	農業	無所屬
	〃	金德泰	泰	四五	醫師	無所屬
	〃	鄭泰厚	厚	一六一	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會
楊州郡乙區（七人）	當選	金南天	山	五一	韓國民主黨青年部長 極東企業株式會社長	韓國民主黨
	〃	安興鎭	鎭	三三		無所屬
	〃	郭重根	根	五三	農業	無所屬
	〃	申行均	瑞	四二	農業	無所屬
	〃	李亨植	植	五〇	京城陶器工業會社代表	無所屬
	〃	李海暻	暻	三五	農業	朝鮮民族青年團
	〃	尹己喜	喜	四九	서울藥學大學長 理事	無所屬
抱川郡（七人）	當選	李主珍	珍	四三	平和日報抱川支局 職員	無所屬
	〃	李文正	正	四〇（女子）	無	獨立促成愛國婦人會
	〃	李淳鍾	淳	四七	商業	無所屬
	〃	李瓊敎	瓊	四五	敎育、家	朝、鮮法學會
	〃	李東校	校	三六	立法議院議員	大韓獨立促成國民會
曦州郡（三人）	當選	趙鼎、澤	鼎	五八	農業	無所屬
	〃	白元宗	宗	五二	醫師	大同青年團
	〃	權寧容	容	六一	後會役	辭退
加平郡（一人） 楊平郡（一人）	無投票當選	張昌東	東	四九	商業	無所屬
加平郡（六人）	當選	宋麒秀	秀	四九	商業	無所屬
	〃	張勉	勉	四二	農業	無所屬
	〃	朱世晩	晩	五一	農業	無所屬
	〃	李中來	中來	六一	立法議院議員	無所屬
	〃	柳鎭泰	泰	四五	農業	大同青年團
	〃	方鎭禹	禹	四四	農業	大同青年團
	〃	李範奭	奭	六一	大韓獨立促成國民會 會長	大韓獨立促成國民會
	〃	具南洙	洙	四九	理事	無所屬
	〃	梁世奉	奉	六一	朝鮮日報社長	無所屬
	〃	鄭在烋	烋	四八	農業	無所屬
	〃	張基榮	榮	四七	商業	無所屬
	〃	李範奭	奭	五五	敎師	朝鮮獨立後援會
	〃	李章鎬	鎬	三九	商業	無所屬
	〃	洪璡憙	憙	四二	農業	無所屬
楊平郡（一人）	當選	李東初	初	四五	大同青年團抱川部後援會 長	大同青年團
	〃	徐延禧	禧	七一	農業	韓國民主黨

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〃	〃	柳秉訓	農業	六一	無所屬	四、四一二	
〃	〃	金琫錫	農業	五四	無所屬	二、五六八	
〃	〃	朴相琦	農業	六〇	無所屬	一、一四一	
〃	〃	張錫台	農業	四七	無所屬	二、七六一	
〃	〃	沈琫訓	學校教授	五五	無所屬	二、三四五	
〃	〃	李相廷	無職	五一	無所屬	五、一一一	
坡州郡（五人）	當選	金東鍾	農業	四四	大韓獨立促成國民會	五、八二七	
〃	〃	禹主鳳	農業	五五	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、四二五	
〃	〃	盧昌雄	精米業	四九	大韓獨立促成國民會	二、一四一	
〃	〃	金元龍	農業	四〇	無所屬	二、二四	
〃	〃	金田萬	新聞社員	五一	無所屬	一五、〇五九	
〃	〃	尹黃	國體勤務	三三	大韓獨立促成國民會	九、五六八	
長端郡（一三人）	當選	金致環	農業	四〇	無所屬	二、二四	
〃	〃	李璋相	精米業	三六	大韓獨立促成國民會特別講師	九、一〇四	
〃	〃	韓章錫	農業	三八	大韓獨立促成國民會	、四〇四	
〃	〃	李寶炳	無職	三三	大同青年團	五七八	
〃	〃	宋連世	農業	四九	大韓獨立促成國民會	、三九一	
〃	〃	金田弼鶴	司法書士	三九	大同青年團	一、四四〇	
〃	〃	金重至	農業	三九	無所屬	五三六	
〃	〃	尹黃	醫師	三七	大韓獨立促成國民會	二、二五三	
〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃

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慶尚南道(六人)	〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
計 一六〇人	當選	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(三) 忠清北道(選擧區)

選擧區別	姓名	年齡	職業	所屬團體	得票數
清州郡(六人)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
當選	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
清原郡甲區(四人)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
當選	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

〃	〃	申承休	六一	商業	無所屬	五、九三二
清原郡乙區(五人)	當選	朴淨來	三二	農業	大同青年團	三、六二二
〃	〃	韓廷根	三九	農業	無所屬	辭退
〃	〃	李萬斗	三六	農業	無所屬	一四、九二六
〃	〃	閔丙永	五〇	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	七一八九
〃	〃	金仁	四四	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六二四一
報恩郡(六人)	當選	趙鏞國	四七	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、二二
〃	〃	朴麟秀	三八	農業	無所屬	三八九六
〃	〃	金敎賢	六〇	敎諭	無所屬	二三八四
〃	〃	崔勉[illegible]	六二	農業	無所屬	七六六
〃	〃	黃魯寬	五二	蠶種業	大同青年團	一一七八
沃川郡(六人)	當選	李炳逹	五三	醫師	大韓獨立促成國民會	五九三二
〃	〃	琴基萬	四六	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	三七八九
〃	〃	李世[illegible]	五五	農會長	無所屬	辭退
〃	〃	姜[illegible]會	四九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六六四七
〃	〃	鄭求參	五六	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一五六一
〃	〃	李天鍾	三二	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六七四三
永同郡(六人)		李亨周	四二	會社員	無所屬	辭退
〃		鄭龍植	二九	農業	大同青年團	六九三九
〃		趙觀九	五六	農業	無所屬	三二〇四

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選舉區別	當選	姓名	年齡	職業	所屬團體	得票數
鎮川郡（四人）	當選	宋必鎭	四六	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、六二八
〃	〃	朴魯鎭	四五	農	無所屬	八、三〇一
〃	〃	朴鳳金	三四	新聞記者	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、〇六四
〃	〃	李世後	五四	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、九二二
槐山郡（四人）	當選	金永秉	五四	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、九二二
〃	當選	延秉均	四五	農	無所屬	六、四一五
〃	當選	車勝鄭	四八	理髮業	大同青年團	六、六七九
〃	〃	李奉基	五八	立法議院議員	無所屬	四、三九
陰城郡（二人）	當選	金世宰	四六	會社員	無所屬	七、六二四
〃	當選	李相五	五八	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	九、九六六
忠州郡（五人）	當選	金基奉	五八	農	無所屬	四、三九
〃	當選	李喜承	三五	會社員	大同青年團	七、〇三
〃	當選	尹吉炳	三〇	出版業	無所屬	七、〇三
〃	〃	李慶燮	四〇	農	無所屬	七、〇三
〃	〃	李春烈	四二	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	七、〇三
堤川郡（二人）	當選	柳江鍾	四八	農	無所屬	八、五七四
〃	〃	金鳳茂	四二	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	七、〇三

（四）忠清南道（選舉區一九）

計五四人

選舉區別	當選	姓名	年齡	職業	所屬團體	得票數
丹陽郡（五人）	當選	李完求	三九	農業	無所屬	六、四六〇
〃	〃	曹章根	四四	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	五、六四四
〃	〃	池組鎭	四六	農	無所屬	四、六〇
〃	當選	趙鎭鳳	四四	農業	無所屬	九、二四七
〃	〃	申茂根	四五	商業	大韓獨立促成國民會青年團	六、〇六九
大田府（四人）	當選	南天鎭	四四	牧師	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、六二八
〃	〃	李馨夏	四二	辯護士	無所屬	八、三〇一
〃	當選	陳榮基	四四	醫業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、〇六四
〃	當選	成樂植	四四	藥種商	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、六九一
〃	當選	金昌根	四二	牧師	大韓獨立促成國民會青年團	六、〇六四
大德郡（九人）	當選	吳熙晟	三二	精米業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、〇六四
〃	〃	姜昌憲	四七	牧師	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、〇六四
〃	〃	林炯彥	四三	大同青年團長	大韓獨立促成國民會青年團	六、〇六四
〃	〃	金昌用	六八	農	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、六二八
〃	〃	宋元用	六八	農業	無所屬	四、六二八
〃	〃	宋乙用	六八	農業	無所屬	四、六二八
〃	〃	韓永鎭	四七	食料品加工業	無所屬	七、六〇九
〃	當選	宋鎭百	四四	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	七、六〇九

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扶餘郡乙區(一五)八人	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	論山郡乙區(六)人	〃	〃	論山郡甲區(六)人
當選						當選			
金李圭李宮金徐輔金金崔						金金尹韓金崔			李●
在萬宅德南忠承延容陵榮						鍋鎭玧長啓相普			非
錄永基熙憲輔振教言洙敦						元洪重錫洪龍汐元			
四四三九三七三七四四六						四五四四四四三七〇二七			一五〇
農國農農農農會會農都						新農農教精農教農			農
民學校						團			務院理事
委長業師業員員業長						長業員業長			寒
無無無無無大無無大無						無大無無無無大無			朝鮮佛教
所所所所所所所所所所						所所所所所所所所所所			中央總務
馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬						馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬			院耐

公州郡乙區(八)人	〃	〃	〃	〃	〃	公州郡甲區(五)人	〃	〃	〃
當選						當選			
金申洪李李金						尹林陳金趙洪金梁洪			
容邦容建鎭永						寅明友泰忠	昌憲憲日東潤公晶趙		
俊鉉鴻植百中						珪東良動植	鎭稼植淳根士雨劉		
四五四七						四九	四六八九	五五	四〇
醫農醸工農農農農會						農會	無工組團農二大領農商農		
師						師	致傳院支日局		
業業業業業業業業						業業業長報業業業			寒
無無無無無無大無						大無無無無大無			大學
所所所所所所所所						所所所所所所所所			同
馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬						馬馬馬馬馬馬馬馬			醫院
郡									

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〃		安萬編	三九	農業	無所屬	四、[illegible]八八
〃		金南潤	二六	農業	朝鮮民族青年團	三、八[illegible]
〃		南正	六九	農業	大韓民國總動員本部	[illegible]、四[illegible]
瑞山郡乙區（六人）		朴東來	四七	農業	無所屬	失格
〃		金濟能	三八	農業	大同青年團	六、六二〇
〃		金起寅	四七	農業	無所屬	一、八[illegible]
〃		李鍾喆	四九	立法議院議員	無所屬	九、七六[illegible]
〃	當選	金東準	四四	農業	無所屬	六、[illegible]六〇
〃		李相麒	四五	會社員	無所屬	三、四八三
唐津郡（五人）		申聖均	五三	農業	大同青年團	一、〇四[illegible]
〃		田在翊	六三	農業	無所屬	七、一[illegible]三
〃		柳昌鉉	三一	會社員	民族社會黨	九、八〇三
〃		具乙會	四四	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一〇、三三四
〃	當選	金用在	三七	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一三、〇〇六
牙山郡（七人）		尹李善	五二	民衆日報社長	韓國民主黨、大韓獨立促成國民會	七、[illegible]六九
〃	當選	徐容吉	三七	成均館大學教授	無所屬	一三、四五三
〃		李準珪	四五	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、三三七
〃		洪淳徹	五五	立法議院議員	大韓獨立促成國民會	三、二七
〃		李寧鎭	四一	會社員	無所屬	九、八九[illegible]
〃		李鍾榮	五四	大韓日報社長	民衆黨	七、六六四

〃		鄭[illegible]復	五〇	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、一七[illegible]
天安郡（一〇人）		韓亮珠	三七	農業	無所屬	九五六
〃		洪承吉	五六	商業	無所屬	六、〇六一
〃		金敏應	三九	商業	無所屬	二、七四二
〃		金鍾哲	三九	農業	大同青年團	一、七五三
〃		李相效	三七	著述業	韓國民主黨	一〇、〇二一
〃		金鑾化	四七	農業	無所屬	五、五三八
〃		金雄珏	四[illegible]	農業	無所屬	七、四八[illegible]
〃	當選	李炳國	六[illegible]	無職	大韓獨立促成國民會	一九、五九〇
〃		李範厚	五二	農業	無所屬	二、六三〇
〃		李容圭	五九	農業	無所屬	一、〇[illegible]六
計一二三人						

（五）全羅北道（選舉區二二）

選舉區別		姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
全州府（五人）		李哲承	二七	學生	無所屬	八、一二六
〃		裵恩希	六二	牧師	大韓獨立促成國民會	七、[illegible]六三
〃		鄭[illegible]熙	四四	立法議院議員	韓國民主黨	六、[illegible]六
〃		朴[illegible]浣	五三	著述業	無所屬	一、[illegible]六
〃	當選	申性均	四三	商業	無所屬	一、[illegible]七

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群山府（二人）		白南鑾	五二	立法議院議員	韓國民主黨	[illegible]	[illegible]
〃	當選	尹錫龜	五七	立法議院議員 製藥業	無所屬	八、[illegible]	[illegible]
裡里府（四人）		李春基	四四	農場支配人	韓國民主黨	四、八九	[illegible]
〃		金炳洙	五一	醫師	大韓獨立促成國民會、韓國民主黨	[illegible]、四	[illegible]
〃	當選	裴憲	五三	會社員	無所屬	六、五七	[illegible]
〃		朴六喆	三三	實業	無所屬	八五	[illegible]
完州郡甲區（八人）		姜鳳儀	五[illegible]	會社員	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、四七	[illegible]
〃		崔秉憲	三八	醫師	無所屬	四、四[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		崔光鎭	五二	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	[illegible]、五四	[illegible]
〃		孫溶培	三六	新聞業	大同青年團	四、七四	[illegible]
〃		金恩俊	四八	農業	無所屬	[illegible]、〇五	[illegible]
〃		白基郁	五六	農業	韓國民主黨	三、三〇	[illegible]
〃		李錫新	四五	牧畜業	韓國主民黨	四、五二	[illegible]
〃	當選	柳俊相	三九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、六八	[illegible]
完州郡乙區（八人）	當選	李錫柱	四五	農業	大韓獨促成農民總聯盟	七、六[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		金永珍	五九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、六[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		李健載	五八	保險代理業	無所屬	[illegible]、二九	[illegible]
〃		柳在煥	五一	佛教教務院長	朝鮮佛教全北教務院	五、〇九	[illegible]
〃		尹孝重	五五	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	二、三七	[illegible]
〃		趙永晋	四	農業	大同青年團	五、三五	[illegible]
〃		李鳳鶴	四三	會社員	無所屬	七、四九[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		徐廷壽	四[illegible]	神父	大韓獨立促成國民會	一、〇二四	[illegible]
鎭安郡（四人）	當選	吳基烈	六[illegible]	農業	無所屬	一〇、二一[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		金俊熙	四七	工業	大韓獨立促成國民會	九、五四[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		全承國	四九	農業	無所屬	六、六四[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		全炳璣	四七	農業	無所屬	三、八五九	[illegible]
錦山郡（二人）	當選	鄭海駿	四六	大韓獨立促成國民會文教部長	大韓獨立促成國民會	一七、七三五	[illegible]
〃		趙文衡	三八	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一一、三五八	[illegible]
茂朱郡（三人）	當選	申鉉燉	四五	醫師	大韓獨立促成國民會、大同青年團	一五、六九一	[illegible]
〃		金容鶴	六一	農業	韓國民主黨	五、六三六	[illegible]
〃		金鍾南	六二	無職	韓國民主黨	二、五八二	[illegible]
長水郡（四人）		柳淳亭	三七	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	七、四八八	[illegible]
〃		宋柱皓	四一	農業	大同青年團	[illegible]、二五六	[illegible]
〃	當選	金奉斗	四三	實業	無所屬	一〇、八五[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		吳一昇	五五	農業	無所屬	四、[illegible]	[illegible]
任實郡（七人）	當選	晋直鉉	四八	辯護士	大韓獨立促成國民會	[illegible]、六三六	[illegible]
〃		李琦雨	四三	產業組合理事	大韓獨促國民總聯盟	[illegible]、[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		盧秉淵	四四	農業	無所屬	[illegible]、六四	[illegible]
〃		殷秉學	三二	新聞記者	基督教青年會	四、四[illegible]	[illegible]
〃		郭漢永	六一	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	[illegible]、九六九	[illegible]

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扶安郡(七人)當選	金堤郡甲區(二人)當選	金堤郡乙區(七人)當選	井邑郡甲區(一人)當選	井邑郡乙區(五人)當選	淳昌郡(三人)當選	南原郡(三人)當選
〃	〃	〃	無投票	〃	〃	〃
〃	〃	〃	〃

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光州府（二人）　選舉區別　全羅南道（選舉區二九）　計一〇〇人　當無投票

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
鄭光好	五二	農	無所屬	四五九
金殷烈	四九	農	無所屬	四三一
俊沃廷	四三	農	無所屬	四二八
厚周燮	四九	農	無所屬	四一九
四三	四一	農	無所屬	四一〇
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九
四一	四〇	農	無所屬	四〇九

金山郡乙區（五人）　當選

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
李申重金	五二	農	無所屬	四九〇
吳康甲成大	四九	農	無所屬	四八六
源鎔浩照寧琪南奎	四六	農	無所屬	四六八
四五	三八	農	無所屬	三六四
會農農農農所農無		農	無所屬	三六二
社		業	無所屬	三六一
員業業業業職		業	無所屬	三六一
無無大韓大韓無無		韓	無所屬	三六一
同國國同國國		國	無所屬	三六一
所所青民民青民所所		民	無所屬	三六一
年主主年主主		主	無所屬	三六一
屬屬團黨團黨團屬屬		黨	無所屬	三六一

金山郡甲區（四人）　當選

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
李金宋自蘇	五一	農	無所屬	四九七
趙高金康杜李	四三	農	無所屬	四九六
南吉濟有熙愛	四四	農	無所屬	四九六
允喚旭興哲漢	四三	農	無所屬	四九六
四三	五九	農	無所屬	四九六
哲農農農農農		農	無所屬	四九六
業業業業業業		業	無所屬	四九六
韓無無大韓		韓	無所屬	四九六
獨國國獨立		國	無所屬	四九六
促民民促成		民	無所屬	四九六
成所所成國		所	無所屬	四九六
國主主國民		主	無所屬	四九六
民黨黨民會		黨	無所屬	四九六
會域域會團		域	無所屬	四九六
團盟盟團體		團	無所屬	四九六
辭辭				
九八				四七
退退				四七

木浦府（六人）　當選

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
金李	四六	農	無所屬	四七四
鄭金姜千	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
榮東漢東南有	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
昭信明煥圭集	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
四六	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
會教會織立新		農	無所屬	四七四
社育社物議國		農	無所屬	四七四
員者員業議		業	無所屬	四七四
無無無國基大		韓	無所屬	四七四
教獨立		國	無所屬	四七四
會促民大勞		民	無所屬	四七四
所所所民韓總		所	無所屬	四七四
所所所獨促勝		所	無所屬	四七四
威威威威威盟		威	無所屬	四七四
辭辭				
八九				四七
退退				四七

深陽郡（四人）　當選

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
金朴	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
鄭金姜千	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
烱性榮東漢東南有	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
淇南夏昭信明煥圭集	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
三三	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
會教會織立新		農	無所屬	四七四
論社育社物議國		農	無所屬	四七四
家業者員業議		業	無所屬	四七四
無無無國基大		韓	無所屬	四七四
國獨立		國	無所屬	四七四
所民民促成		民	無所屬	四七四
所所所民韓總		所	無所屬	四七四
主所所獨促勝		所	無所屬	四七四
黨威威威威盟		威	無所屬	四七四
辭辭				
七七				四七
退退				四七

光山郡（三人）　當選

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
金朴	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
鄭金姜千	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
烱性榮東漢東南有	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
淇南夏昭信明煥圭集	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
三三	四四	農	無所屬	四七四
會教會織立新		農	無所屬	四七四
論社育社物議國		農	無所屬	四七四
家業者員業議		業	無所屬	四七四
無無無國基大		韓	無所屬	四七四
國獨立		國	無所屬	四七四
所民民促成		民	無所屬	四七四
所所所民韓總		所	無所屬	四七四
主所所獨促勝		所	無所屬	四七四
黨威威威威盟		威	無所屬	四七四
辭辭				
七七				四七
退退				四七

谷城郡（二人）　當選

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
梁徐	四六	農	無所屬	四七四
炳禹	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
均東汝永	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
鎬鏞鍾	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
杜錫	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
宅	四六	農	無所屬	四七四
烈澤	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
宅	四五	農	無所屬	四七四
農農商立		農	無所屬	四七四
降學評		農	無所屬	四七四
論		業	無所屬	四七四
生命家		業	無所屬	四七四
無無無		韓	無所屬	四七四
朝鮮國		國	無所屬	四七四
民族所		所	無所屬	四七四
青年主		主	無所屬	四七四
團黨黨		黨	無所屬	四七四
處處處		處	無所屬	四七四
辭辭				
二二				四七
退退				四七

求禮郡（二人）　當選

姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團体	得票數
金李	四七	農	無所屬	四七九
炳禹	四六	農	無所屬	四七九
東汝永	四六	農	無所屬	四七九
鏞鏞鍾	四五	農	無所屬	四七九
桓錫	四五	農	無所屬	四七九
宅	四六	農	無所屬	四七九
澤烈宅	四五	農	無所屬	四七九
農商立		農	無所屬	四七九
降學評		農	無所屬	四七九
論		業	無所屬	四七九
生命家		業	無所屬	四七九
無無無		韓	無所屬	四七九
朝鮮國		國	無所屬	四七九
民族所		所	無所屬	四七九
青年主		主	無所屬	四七九
團黨黨		黨	無所屬	四七九
處處處		處	無所屬	四七九
辭辭				
二二				四七
退退				四七

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〃		金載厚	三九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、九九
麗水郡甲區（三人）		延昌熙	三九	工業	無所屬	九、五三四
〃	當選	金汝秤	四三	新聞支局長	大韓獨立促成國民會	一三、九三二
〃		呂道鉉	三九	著述業	無所屬	五、二五三
麗水郡乙區（三人）		金哲柱	四七	醫師	大同青年團	七、八三一
〃	當選	黃炳珪	四一	水產業	無所屬	一、八一八
〃		車活言	四二	製材業	韓國民主黨、大成會、大韓獨促農民總聯盟	四、八三三
順天郡甲區（三人）	當選	黃斗淵	四四	農業	大韓獨促農民總聯盟、大韓獨立勞働總聯盟	四、六七七
〃		金良洙	五三	農業	韓國民主黨	一、五一八
〃		朴玉信（女子）	四八	農業	愛國婦人會	一、五六八
順天郡乙區（四人）		沈宜玹	六一	農業	無所屬	四、五六九
〃		徐廷基	五二	農業	無所屬	五、三五六
〃	當選	趙玉鉉	四六	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一四、九一一
〃		金桂洙	五二	醫師	韓國民主黨	六、〇六八
高興郡甲區（二人）		朴八峰	四九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一四、六二〇
〃	當選	吳錫柱	六一	牧師	大韓獨立促成國民會	一五、八二九
高興郡乙區（二人）		徐珉濠	四五	會社社長	韓國民主黨	一二、八九九
〃	當選	柳聖甲	三九	教育者	檀民黨	一四、九一九
寶城郡（四人）		金聲福	四七	農業	韓國民主黨、大韓獨立促成國民會、大同青年團	一六、〇九四
〃		黃保翌	五四	牧師	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、一四一

〃	當選	李晶來	五〇	出版業	韓國民主黨	一七、五八一
〃		任華晉	五一	農業	韓國民主黨	八、九九六
和郡（三人）	當選	曹國鉉	五三	農業	大成會	八、三六八
〃		朴珉基	三七	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一五、二七八
〃		梁會英	三九	農業	韓國民主黨、大韓獨立促成國民會、大同青年團	九、二四一
長興郡（一人）	當選	金仲基	四七	農業	無所屬	二二、九七九
〃		高永完	三五	農業	韓國民主黨	一二、六六五
康津郡（四人）		金允植	四七	文筆家	韓國民主黨、大同青年團	七、四一五
〃	當選	車庚模	五七	農業	無所屬	一五、一四
〃		金正植	四七	農業	無所屬	七、四五〇
〃		金容善	五九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一二、四二九
海南郡甲區（二人）	當選	宋鳳海	六一	醫師	大韓獨立促成國民會	一七、一九二
〃		尹泳善	四二	新聞記者	韓國民主黨	一六、九〇〇
海南郡乙區（三人）		閔泳東	三八	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	五、七六四
〃	當選	李聖學	四三	農業	大同青年團	一一、七二五
〃		朴祺培	三六	農業	韓國民主黨	一、四九六
靈岩郡（一人）	無投票當選	金俊淵	五三	新聞記者	韓國民主黨	[illegible]
務安郡甲區（五人）		申白均	四二	商業	韓國民主黨	[illegible]
〃		羅鍾文	五四	商業	無所屬	辭退
〃	當選	金用鉉	三五	農業	韓國民主黨	一七、八七三

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番地	名前	年齢	職業	住所	備考
一	李	四五	無職	大字宮中里（又は宮里）	
二	金	三六	〃	〃	
三	金	四〇	〃	〃	
四	金	四八	〃	〃	
五	金	四一	〃	〃	
六	李	四一	〃	〃	
七	金	四一	〃	〃	
八	金	四一	〃	〃	
九	金	四一	〃	〃	
十	金	四一	〃	〃	
十一	李	四一	〃	〃	
十二	計	九人			

（二）

番地	名前	年齢	職業	住所	備考
一	金	四一	無職	慶尚北道迎日郡迎日邑冶金里	
二	金	四一	〃	〃	
三	金	四一	〃	〃	
四	金	四一	〃	〃	
五	金	四一	〃	〃	
六	金	四一	〃	〃	
七	金	四一	〃	〃	
八	金	四一	〃	〃	
九	金	四一	〃	〃	
十	金	四一	〃	〃	
十一	李	四一	〃	〃	
十二	計	九人			

（一）

番地	名前	年齢	職業	住所	備考
一	李	四一	無職	慶尚北道迎日郡迎日邑冶金里	
二	金	四一	〃	〃	
三	金	四一	〃	〃	
四	金	四一	〃	〃	
五	金	四一	〃	〃	
六	李	四一	〃	〃	
七	金	四一	〃	〃	
八	金	四一	〃	〃	
九	金	四一	〃	〃	
十	金	四一	〃	〃	
十一	李	四一	〃	〃	
十二	計	九人			

番地	名前	年齢	職業	住所	備考
一	金	四一	無職	慶尚北道迎日郡迎日邑冶金里	
二	金	四一	〃	〃	
三	金	四一	〃	〃	
四	金	四一	〃	〃	
五	金	四一	〃	〃	
六	金	四一	〃	〃	
七	金	四一	〃	〃	
八	金	四一	〃	〃	
九	金	四一	〃	〃	
十	金	四一	〃	〃	
十一	李	四一	〃	〃	
十二	計	九人			

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漆谷郡（四人）	當選	張炳	晩	四九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會		一、一七九
〃		張炳	泰	四一	農業	無所屬	辭退	
〃		朴錫	圭	四四	無職	無所屬		九、五九三
〃		朴泰	鉉	五一	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會		五、三六七
金泉郡甲區（六人）		申	堯	四三	農業	無所屬		三、九五九
〃		姜炳	哲	四九	無職	無所屬		一、二三五
〃		朴	玩	六二	農業	無所屬	死亡	
〃		金銀	培	四八	酒造業	大韓獨立促成國民會		一、一七一
〃		金喆	安（女子）	三七	無職	愛國婦人會		四、九四三
〃	當選	權泰	羲	四二	無職	無所屬		四、七一三
金泉郡乙區（一人）	無投票當選	李炳	瓘	四一	農業	無所屬		
善山郡（四人）		權英	浩	四九	農業	無所屬		九、七三八
〃		崔載	革	五六	牧師	無所屬		九、三一二
〃		金聲	默	三二	酒類製造業	大同青年團	辭退	
〃	當選	陸洪	均	四九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會		一五、九一三
尙州郡甲區（四人）		朴性	字	三八	農業	無所屬		一四、五六七
〃		金大	七	五一	無職	無所屬		四、九九八
〃	當選	韓巖	回	四九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會		一五、三八四
〃		朴正	鉉	六七	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會		六、八六四
尙州郡乙區（二人）		白南	軾	四七	農業	無所屬		〇、二五七

〃	當選	錢鎭	漢	四八	大韓獨立勞動總聯盟委員長	大韓獨立勞動總聯盟		三一、五一八
開慶郡（七人）		郭基	琮	五九	農業	佛教		七、五六四
〃		金	薰	四六	會社社長	無所屬		二、三七七
〃		林永	學	五三	農業	大韓獨立勞動總聯盟		六、一七三
〃		黃奉	錫	四八	農業	大同青年團		四、四八五
〃		金恩	錫	四六	農業	大韓獨立勞動總聯盟		五、八六六
〃	當選	趙炳	漢	四七	農業	無所屬		一一、二〇三
〃		任謹	鎬	四四	農業	無所屬		一、四五九
醴泉郡（三人）		李浩	根	三四	無職	大同青年團		一七、六七〇
〃	當選	朴湘	永	三一	無職	韓國民主黨		一七、七七三
〃		張星	國	三五	商業	無所屬		一一、五六二
榮州郡（六人）		金俊	勳	四〇	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會		一五、四六
〃		金軾	榮	四一	農業	無所屬		六、九八
〃	當選	崔錫	洪	四〇	農業	大同青年團		一、七一八
〃		李運	衡	四七	牧師	大韓獨立促成國民會、基督教徒聯盟		九、一八九
〃		宋永	祐	四六	獨業	大韓獨立促成國民會		七、三一三
〃		金正	植	三四	厚生會理事長	無所屬	辭退	
奉化郡（四人）		金正	洙	四八	會社員	無所屬		四、一六九
〃		鄭文	欽	五七	農業	大韓獨立促成國民總聯盟		一、四三一
〃	當選	秉重	赫	二八	農業	大同青年團		一、七四一

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慶尚南道（選舉區三一）

選舉區別	姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨團體	得票數
釜山府甲區（四人）	當選 金 燦 文	四五	無	無	一六、〇〇〇
	當選 金 亨 聖	四五	無	無	一五、〇〇〇
	當選 時 春 奉	四五	無	無	一四、〇〇〇
	當選 李 煥 光	四一	無	無	一三、〇〇〇
釜山府乙區（三人）	當選 金 泰 煥	六四	無	無	一二、〇〇〇
	當選 慶 局 亨	四九	無	無	一一、〇〇〇
	當選 許 金 政	五二	無	無	一〇、〇〇〇
釜山府丙區（五人）	當選 金 燦 煥	三七	無	無	九、〇〇〇
	當選 朴 崔 奉	四九	無	無	八、〇〇〇
	當選 崔 洙 洛	三九	無	無	七、〇〇〇
	當選 九 泰 煥	四三	無	無	六、〇〇〇
	當選 工 大 慶 實	五一	無	無	五、〇〇〇
	當選 工 大 慶 實	五一	無	無	四、〇〇〇
釜山府丁區（八人）	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
慶尚北道（選舉區三一）					
慶州郡（二人）	當選 徐 命 張	四五	無	無	一二、〇〇〇
	當選 二 福 仲	五四	無	無	一一、〇〇〇
	當選 煥 奉 昌	四五	無	無	一〇、〇〇〇
蔚山郡（二人）	當選 無				
	當選 無				
梁山郡（二人）	當選				
	當選				
彦陽郡（二人）	當選				
	當選				
東萊府（五人）	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
機張郡（二人）	當選				
	當選				
梁山郡（二人）	當選				
	當選				
彦陽郡（二人）	當選				
	當選				
東萊府（五人）	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
	當選				
機張郡（二人）	當選				
	當選				

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〃	〃	崔	秉	錫	五	辯護士	無	第六、四九九
宜寧郡（五人）	當選	柳	漢	九	三	農業	大同青年團	一、三八九
〃	〃	尹	炳	用	四	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、一〇五
〃	〃	崔	桂	洪	四	農業	大同青年團	六、一三六
〃	〃	由	任	淳	五	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、六五九
〃	當選	安	駿	相	五	農業	朝鮮民族青年團	九、九三九
〃	〃	李	時	穆	四	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	八、八八七
咸安郡（五人）	當選	朴	魯	一	五	商業	大韓獨立促成國民會	三、八二七
〃	〃	李	仲	燮	三	事務員	朝鮮民族青年團	一、〇〇七
〃	當選	姜	旭	中	四〇	文化事業	朝鮮民族青年團	一、八〇七
〃	〃	趙	鏞	憲	四二	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	九、七二六
〃	〃	趙	王	濟	四一	商業	韓國獨立黨	一〇、〇〇七
昌寧郡（五人）	當選	曹	英	煥	四九	商業	無	五、五六一
〃	〃	金	海	權	五二	中等學校長	大韓獨立促成國民會	七、四三六
〃	當選	河	驥	錫	四一	農業	青友黨	八、一六〇
〃	〃	金	熙	璨	六一	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	九、七一八
〃	〃	具	中	會	五一	農業	無所屬	一九、四三〇
密陽郡甲區（四人）	當選	孫	永	詢	四一	釀造業	無所屬	四、一七九
〃	當選	廉	且	俊	六一	農業	無所屬	九、八九一
〃	〃	李	周	衡	四三	教師	大韓獨立促成國民會備道會	一、四三六

〃	〃	朴	日	鉉	三八	無	職	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、五八五
密陽郡乙區（三人）	當選	李	起	元	五九	無	職	無所屬	三、七四一
〃	〃	崔	成	權	二八	無	職	大同青年團	一三、三八八
〃	〃	朴	海	克	六五	辯護士		無所屬	一、九六三六
梁山郡（四人）	當選	池	榮	雄	五一	農業		大韓獨立促成國民會	九、〇五二
〃	〃	裵	台	星	四一	農業		無所屬	六八八
〃	當選	鄭	鎭	琿	四〇	農業		無所屬	一二、一八四
〃	〃	朴	壬	甲	四七	商業		無所屬	三六一
蔚山郡甲區（七人）	當選	金	完	翰	五五	農業		無所屬	二、七九四
〃	〃	卞	東	坤	四七	無職		韓國民主黨	八、五四三
〃	〃	朴	坤	祚	五一	農業		無所屬	七、九四一
〃	〃	崔	貞	善	四四	無職		大韓獨立促成愛國婦人會	一、六一一
〃	〃	李	貞	淑	二七	無職		大韓獨立促成愛國婦人會	一、六一一
〃	〃	崔	本	植	五六	農業		無所屬	一二、三一一
〃	〃	金	太	根	二八	記者		朝鮮民族青年團	辭退
蔚山郡乙區（五人）	當選	李	完	洙	四七	無職		無所屬	八、三三五
〃	〃	文	昌	俊	三三	工業		無所屬	四、八一七
〃	〃	金	錫	漢	五八	農業		大韓獨立促成國民會	死亡
〃	〃	鄭	寅	穆	四六	無職		無所屬	五、一二四
〃	當選	金	壽	善	三八	開業醫		無所屬	一八、三三五

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〃	當選	崔圭鈺	四八	醫師	大韓獨立促成國民會	一三、六二八
〃		朴寅順(女子)	四一	社會事業	婦女會	九〇五
春城郡(三人)	當選	李鍾淳	五八	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	二六、四〇四
〃		柳然國	三六	會社員	無所屬	六、二一九
〃		李鍾植	三二	農業	大同青年團	辭退
洪川郡(三人)	當選	柳乙相	三〇	商業	大同青年團	一八、八三二
〃		李在鶴	四五	農業	無所屬	三五、一三〇
〃		鄭宗冀	四五	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	三、〇〇五
橫城郡(二人)	當選	趙秀俊	三八	會社員	無所屬	一二、七〇九
〃		元容均	五七	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	二四、五四三
原州郡(四人)	當選	元達鎬	五六	社會事業	無所屬	五、〇八〇
〃		李定浩	四四	商業	大韓獨立促成國民會	八、三八六
〃		趙軫九	五三	立法議院議員	大韓獨立促成國民會	五、二四六
〃		洪範憲	三二	社會事業	無所屬	二四、〇〇一
寧越郡(五人)	當選	張基永	四六	無職	無所屬	一一、三七五
〃		宋淳哲	四三	農業	大同青年團	一、二九六
〃		丁奎祥	三九	鑛業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一〇、八一五
〃		張元鎭	三六	醫師	大同青年團	四、八四五
〃		太完善	三四	會社員	無所屬	九、七五九
平昌郡(四人)		鄭完基	四七	商業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、二六六

〃	當選	黃虎鉉	三八	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	二〇、九三八
〃		李萬蓮	四〇	商業	大韓獨立促成國民會	三、八二〇
〃		崔熒奎	五一	農業	無所屬	四、三六八
旌善郡(五人)	當選	全相堯	六六	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	六、〇九五
〃		崔泰奎	二九	新聞記者	無所屬	七、七五七
〃		鄭然式	三八	醫師	大韓獨立促成國民會	五、二三一
〃		李丙斗	五三	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	八五八
〃		元石山	四九	新聞記者	大韓獨立促成國民會	四、四三七
江陵郡甲區(三人)		崔斗集	五三	農業	大韓獨立促成會民會	一二、一二〇
〃		林秉轍	五〇	農業	民族統一建國戰線	五、九〇九
〃		元長吉	三七	造般業	大同青年團	一三、四四一
江陵郡乙區(二人)	當選	崔秉溶	三九	農業	大同青年團	一六、八八〇
〃		崔獻吉	四八	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一九、一九六
三陟郡(四人)		盧義根	五〇	鑛業	無所屬	七、八〇三
〃		金重烈	四五	勞動	大韓獨立勞動總聯盟	一五、四三二
〃		任容淳	四三	工業	大同青年團	一五、〇二六
〃		金振九	四三	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	一九、〇二四
蔚珍郡(四人)	當選	金命仁	三三	辨護士	無所屬	一一、二二四
〃		金壽根	五八	藥種商	大韓獨立促成國民會	九、四九一
		張洪九	三六	醸酒業	大同青年團	[illegible]

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〃	〃	田永稷	六	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會
計 四三人					

(一〇) 濟州島(選舉區三)

選舉區別	姓名	年齡	職業	所屬政黨、團体	得票數
北濟州郡甲區(四人)	金忠熙	五九	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會大同青年團	
〃	文大佑	四一	商業	大韓獨立促成國民會	
〃	梁貴珍	四四	政治運動	大韓獨立促成國民會	
〃	金時學	五	會社員	無所屬	
北濟州郡乙區(六人)	朴彰緖	三三	醫業	大韓獨立促成國民會	
〃	金德後	三四	新聞記者	大同青年團	
〃	任昌鉉	六四	農業	大韓獨立促成國民會	
〃	梁秉直	四〇	農業	大同、青年團	
〃	玄周善	四四	製材業	大韓獨立促成國民會	
〃	金仁善	二七	青年運動	大同青年團	
南濟州郡(三人)	梁基河	三四			六、七四八
〃	吳龍國	四四	辯護士	無所屬	六、七五二
〃	姜成健	三四	法議院議員	大同青年團	七、〇六三
計 一三人					
合計 九四三人					

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ITEM 1 -- LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Seoul City

Electoral District	Name	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Choong Ku	Yoon Chi-yung	Chief Secretary Korean Democratic Council.	H. K. D. P.
Chongno A	Rhee Yun-yung	Vice-Chairman Chosun Democratic Party.	C. D. P.
Chongno B	Chang Myun	Member of KILA	None.
Tong Dai Moon A	Rhee Sung-man	None.	I. R. R. P.
Tong Dai Moon B	Rhee Yung-choon	Doctor.	H. K. D. P.
Sung Dong Ku	Rhee Chung-chun		T. D. Y. G.
Suh Dai Moon Ku	Kim Do-youn	Member of KILA	H. K. D. P.
Ma Po Ku	Kim Sung-don	Farmer.	None.
Yong San Ku	Kim Dong-won	Merchant.	H. K. D. P.
Young Dung Po Ku	Yoon Jai-wook	Doctor.	T. D. Y. G.
2. Kyonggi Do			
In Chun Pu A	Kwak Sang-hoon	Chief, Branch of the Press.	None.
In Chun Pu B	Cho Dong-an	Author.	None.
Kai Sung Po	Rhee Sung-dook	Ginseng	None.
Ko Yang Gun A	Suh Sung-dal	None.	I. R. R. P.
Ko Yang Gun B	Choi Kook-hyun	Chief Assist., Business Department, Kyung Hyang Press.	None.
Kwang Choo Gun	Sin Ik-hee	Chairman of KILA Director of Cha Joo Press.	I. R. R. P.
Yang Choo Gun A	Kim Duk-yul	Farmer	None.
Yang Choo Gun B	Rhee Chin-soo	Chairman, Directors Board, Seoul Pharmaceutical University	None.
Po Chun Gun	Suh Chung-hee	Farmer	H. K. D. P.

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Electoral District	ne	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chin Chun Gun	Song Pil-man	Farmer	H. K. D. P.
Koi San Gun	Youn Byung-ho	Farmer	None.
Um Sung Gun	Rhee Eui-sang	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Choong Choo Gun	Kim Ki-chul	Publisher	T. D. Y. G.
Jai Chun Gun	Yoo Hong-yul	Farmer	None.
Tan Yang Gun	Cho Chong-sung	"	"
4. Choong Chung Nam Do			
Dai Chun Pu	Sung Rak-su	None.	I. R. R. P.
Dai Duk Gun	Song Chin-baik	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Youn Ki Gun	Chin Hun-sic	Secretary I. R. R. P.	I. R. R. P.
Kong Choo Gun A	Kim Myung-dong	Farmer	None.
Kong Choo Gun B	Shin Bang-hyun	"	"
Ron San Gun A	Yoo Chin-hong	"	I. R. R. P.
Ron San Gun B	Choi Woon-kyo	Directer Agricultural Association	None.
Boo Yuh Gun A	Nam Goong-hyun	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Boo Yuh Gun B	Kim Ih-soo	"	"
Jae Chun Gun	Rhee Hoon-koo	Chairman Korean American Association	None.
Hong Sung Gun	Son Jai-hak	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Bo Young Gun	Kim Suk-kyu	Farmer	T. D. Y. G.
Chung Yang Gun	Rhee Chong-kun	Public Scribe	I. R. R. P.
Yae San Gun	Yoon Byung-koo	Farmer	None.
Suh San Gun A	Rhee Chong-rin	Presbyterian	"
Suh San Gun B	Kim Dong-rin	Farmer	"
Tang Chin Gun	Kim Yong-jai	"	I. R. R. P.
Ah San Gun	Suh Yong-kil	Professer	None.
Chun Ahn Gun	Rhee Byung-kook	None.	I. R. R. P.
5. Chul Ra Puk Do			
Chun Choo Pu	Shin Sung-keun	Merchant	None.
Koon San Pu	Yoon Suk-koo	Member of KIL.	"
Kee Kee Pu	Bai Hun	Salaryman	"
Wan Choo Gun A	Yoo Choon-sang	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Wan Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk-choo	Farmer	Dai Han Independence Agricultural League

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Electoral District	Name	Occupation	Party of affiliation
Wha Soon Gun	Cho Kook-hyun	Farmer	Dai Sung Hai
Chang Hoong Gun	Kim Choong-ki	"	None.
Tang Chin Gun	Cha Kyung-mo	"	"
Hai Nam Gun A	Song Bong-hai	Doctor	I. R. R. P.
Hai Nam Gun B	Rhee Sung-hak	Farmer	T. D. Y. G.
Yung Am Gun	Kim Choon-yun	Pressman	H. K. D. P.
Moo Ahn Gun A	Kim Yong-hyun	Farmer	"
Moo Ahn Gun B	Chang Hong-dem	Salaryman	"
Rah Choo Gun A	Rhee Hang-bal	Pressman	None.
Rah Choo Gun B	Kim Sang-ho	Plantation	H. K. D. P.
Han Pyung Gun	Rhee Sung-u	Farmer	None.
Yung Kwang Gun	Jo Yung-kyu	Doctor	H. K. D. P.
Chang Sung Gun	Kim Sang-soon	Salaryman	I. R. R. P.
Wan Do Gun	Kim Chang-yul	None.	None.
Chin Do Gun	Kim Byung-hol	Pressman	"
7. Kyung Sang Puk Do			
Dai Koo Fu A	Choi Yoon-dong	None.	H. K. D. P.
Dai Koo Fu B	Shu Sang-il	Member of KLA	"
Dai Koo Fu C	Bai Nam-chai	"	"
Dai Sung Gun	Kim U-sic	Farmer	Chun Do Hai
Koon Ui Gun	Park Choon	Chief Directer Seoul Consumers Corporation	None.
Eui Sung Gun A	Chung U-il	Farmer	"
Eui Sung Gun B	Kwon Byung-ro	Doctor	I. R. R. P.
Ahn Dong Gun A	Kim Ik-ki	Businessman	"
Ahn Dong Gun B	Chung Hyun-mo	Salaryman	None.
Chung Song Gun	Kim Bong-cho	Government Official	Educational Association
Young Yang Gun	Cho Hoon-young	Salaryman	H. K. D. P.
Young Duk Gun	Oh Taik-yul	Mine owner	I. R. R. P.
Young Il Gun A	Park Soon-suk	Clergyman	None.
Young Il Gun B	Kim Ik-ro	Chief Branch of the Press	"
Kyung Choo Gun A	Kim Chul	None.	I. R. R. P.
Kyung Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk	Farmer	"
Young Chun Gun A	Chung Do-young	"	"
Young Chun Gun B	Rhee Bum-kyo	Doctor	"

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Electoral District	Name	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Kim Hai Gun B	Jo Kyu-kap	Farmer	None.
Chang Won Gun A	Kim Tai-soo	"	I. R. R. P.
Chang Won Gun B	Choo Ki-bai	Director Educational Association	None.
Tong Yung Gun A	Kim Jai-hak	Businessman	H. R. D. P.
Tong Yung Gun B	Suh Soon-yung	Judge	None.
Ko Sung Gun	Rhee Koo-soo	Salaryman	None.
Sah Chun Gun	Choi Bum-sool	Chairman Directors Board of the University	"
Nam Hai Gun	Park Yoon-won	Farmer	None.
Ha Dong Gun	Kang Dal-soo	Farmer	Member of No. 15 Club, Pusan
San Chung Gun	Kang Ki-moon	Salaryman	None.
Ham Yang Gun	Kim Kyung-do	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Kuh Chang Gun	Pyo Hyun-tai	"	"
Hyup Chun Gun A	Rhee Won-hong	Lawyer	"
Hyup Chun Gun B	Kim Hyo-suk	Farmer	"
9. Kang Won Do			
Choon Chun Fu	Choi Kyu-ok	Doctor	I. R. R. P.
Choon Chung Gun	Rhee Chong-soon	Farmer	"
Hong Chun Gun	Rhee Jai-hak	"	None.
Hoing Sung Gun	Won Yong-keun	"	I. R. R. P.
Won Choo Gun	Hong Bum-hee	Social Service	None.
Yung Wol Gun	Chang Ki-yung	None.	"
Pyung Chang Gun	Whang Ho-hyun	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Chung Sun Gun	Choi Tai-kyu	Freesman	None.
Kang Nung Gun A	Won Chang-kil		T. D. Y. G.
Kang Nung Gun B	Choi Hun-kil	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Sam Chuh Gun	Kim Chin-koo	"	"
Wool Chin Gun	Kim Myung-in	Lawyer	None.
10 Che Joo Do			
Puk Che Joo Gun A			
Puk Chejoo Gun B			
Nam Che Joo Gun	Oh Yong-kook		

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Electoral District	Name	Occupation	Party of affiliation
Ka Pyung Oun	Hong Ik-pyo	Farmer	None.
Yang Pyung Gun	Yoo Kai-wan	Member of K1L.	None.
Lyuh Choo Gun	Won Yong-han	Clergyman	T. D. Y. G.
Roe Chun Gun	Song Chang-sio	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Yong In Gun	Min Kyung-sic	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Chu Sung Gun	Kim Yung-ki	Businessman	I. R. R. P.
Pyung Taik Gun	Choi Suk-wha	Farmer	None.
Soo Won Gun A	Hong Kil-sun	Salaryman	T. D. Y. G.
Soo Won Gun B	Kim Woong-chin	Salaryman	None.
Chi Hung Gun	Khee Jai-yung	Businessman	None.
Soo Chun Gun	Khee Yoo-sun	Merchant	I. R. R. P.
Kim Po Gun	Chung Choon	N. N. C. A.	None.
Kang Wha Gun	Yoon Jai-kun	Farmer	None.
Pa Choo Gun	Kim Woong-kwon	Employee of the press	None.
Chang Dan Gun	Cho Choong-hyun	Farmer	"
Kai Poong Gun	Shin Kwang-keun	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Youn Baik Gun A	Kim Kyung-bai	Farmer	None.
Youn Baik Gun B	Shin Hyun-mo	Publisher	R. K. D. P.
Ong Chin Gun A	Oh Taik-kwan	Clergyman	R. K. I. P.
Ong Chin Gun B	Kim In-jae	Relief Service	T. D. Y. G.
3. Choong Chung Puk Do			
Chung Choo Fu	Park Ki-woon	None.	None.
Chung Won Gun A	Hong Been-ok	Official Dector	None.
Chung Won Gun B	Khee Man-kun	Farmer	None.
Bo Un Gun	Kim Kyo-hyun	Educater	None.
Ok Chun Gun	Chung Koo-chan	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Young Dong Gun	Park Soo-kyung	Farmer	None.

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Electoral District	Name	Occupation	Party Affiliation
Kyung San Gun	Park Hai-chung	None.	None.
Chung Do Gun	Park Chong-whan	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Ko Yung Gun	Kim Sang-duk	Member of KILA	Min Tong
Sung Choo Gun	Rhee Ho-suk	Farme	None.
Chil Kok Gun	Chang Byang-man	"	I. R. R. P.
Kim Chun Gun A	Kwon Tai-Hi	None.	None.
Kim Chun Gun B	Rhee Byung-kwon	Farmer	"
Sun San Gun	Yook Hong-keun	"	I. R. R. P.
Sang Choo Gun A	Han Aum-hoi	"	"
Sang Choo Gun B	Chun Chin-han	Chairman Tai Han Labor League	T. H. L. L.
Moon Kyung Gun	Cho Byung-han	Farmer	None.
Rai Chun Gun	Park Sang-yung	None.	H. K. D. F.
Yung Choo Gun	Choi Suk-hong	Farmer	T. D. Y. G.
Bong Wha Gun	Bai Choong-hyuk	"	"
Wool Nung Do	Suh Ih-whan	None.	None.
8. Kyung Sang Nam Do			
Poo San Pu A	Moon Si-whan	None.	M.Z. Y. G.
Poo San Pu B	Huh Chung	"	H. K. D. F.
Poo San Pu C	Han Suk-bum	Technist	"
Poo San Pu D	Park Chan-hyun	None.	None.
Ma San Pu	Kwon Tai-wook	"	"
Chin Choo Pu	Rhee Kang-woo	Farmer	"
Chin Yang Gun	Whang Yoon-ho	"	"
Lui Yung Gun	Ahn Choon-sang	"	M. Z. Y. G.
Ham Ahn Gun	Kang Wook-choong	Social Service	"
Chang Mung Gun	Koo Choong-hoi	Farmer	None.
Mil Yang Gun A	Rhee Choo-myung	Educator	I. R. R. P.
Mil Yang Gun B	Park Hai-kok	Lawyer	None.
Yang San Gun	Chung Chin-kun	Farmer	"
Wool San Gun A	Choi Bong-sic	"	"
Wool San Gun B	Kim Soo-sun	Publisher	"
Dong Rai Gun	Kim Yak-soo	None	Korea Republic Party
Kim Hai Gun A	Shin Sang-hak	"	None.

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Electoral District	Name	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chin Ahn Gun	Oh Ki-yul	Farmer	None.
Kum San Gun	Chung Hai-chon	Chief Educational Department, I. R. R. P.	I. R. R. P.
Moo Choo Gun	Shin Hyun-don	Doctor	"
Chang Soo Gun	Kim Bong-doo	Business-man	None.
Im Sil Gun	Jin Jik-hyun	Lawyer	I. R. R. P.
Nam Won Gun	Rhee Chung-ki	Salaryman	M. Z. Y. G.
Soon Chang Gun	Ko Ik-whan	Pressman	H. K. D. P.
Chung Up Gun A	Nah Yong-keun	Secretary General H. K. D. P.	"
Chung Up Gun B	Kim Chong-moon	Farmer	"
Ko Chang Gun A	Kim Young-dong	Businessman	None.
Ko Chang Gun B	Baik Kwan-soo	Member of KIL.	H. K. D. P.
Boo Ahn Gun	Cho Jai-myun	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Kim Jai-Gun A	Cho Han-paik	Salaryman	None.
Kim Jai Gun B	Hong Hi-chong	Farmer	M. Z. Y. G.
Ok Koo Gun	Rhee Yo-han	"	I. R. R. P.
Ik San Gun A	Baik Hyung-nam	"	T. D. Y. G.
Ik San Gun B	Rhee Moon-won	Salaryman	None.
6. Chul Ra Nam Do			
Kwang Choo Pu	Chung Kwang-ho	Farmer	H. K. D. P.
Mok Po Pu	Rhee Nam-kyu	Member of KIL.	I. R. R. P.
Kwang San Gun	Park Chong-nam	None.	None.
Dan Yang Gun	Chang Keun-sic	Farmer	M. Z. Y. G.
Kok Sung Gun	Suh U-suk	Member of KIL.	H. K. D. P.
Koo Ye Gun	Kim Chong-sun	Farmer	"
Kwang Yang Gun	Kim Ok-choo	"	None.
Yuh Soo Gun A	Kim Moon-pyung	Branch of the Press	I. R. R. P.
Yuh Soo Gun B	Kim Chul-choo	Doctor	T. D. Y. G.
Soon Chun Gun A	Whang Doo-yun	Farmer	Tai Han Labor League
Soon Chun Gun B	Cho Ok-hyun	"	I. R. R. P.
Ko Hoong Gun A	Oh Suk-choo	Clergyman	I. R. R. P.
Ko Hoong Gun B	Yoo Sung-kap	Educator	Tan Min Party.
Bo Sung Gun	Rhee Chung-rai	Publisher	H. K. D. P.

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Electoral District	Name	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Kim Hai Gun B	Jo Kyu-kap	Farmer	None.
Chang Won Gun A	Kim Tai-soo	"	I. R. R. P.
Chang Won Gun B	Choo Ki-bai	Director Educational Association	None.
Tong Yung Gun A	Kim Jai-hak	Businessman	H. R. D. P.
Tong Yung Gun B	Suh Soon-yung	Judge	None.
Ko Sung Gun	Rhee Koo-soo	Salaryman	None.
Sah Chun Gun	Choi Bum-sool	Chairman Directors Board of the University	"
Nam Hai Gun	Park Yoon-won	Farmer	None.
Ha Dong Gun	Kang Dal-soo	Farmer	Member of No. 15 Club, Pusan
San Chung Gun	Kang Ki-moon	Salaryman	None.
Ham Yang Gun	Kim Kyung-do	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Kuh Chang Gun	Kyo Hyun-tai	"	"
Hyup Chun Gun A	Rhee Won-hong	Lawyer	"
Hyup Chun Gun B	Kim Hyo-suk	Farmer	"
9. Kang Won Do			
Choon Chun Eu	Choi Kyu-ok	Doctor	I. R. R. P.
Choon Chung Gun	Rhee Chong-soon	Farmer	"
Hong Chun Gun	Rhee Jai-hak	"	None.
Hoing Sung Gun	Won Yong-keun	"	I. R. R. P.
Won Choo Gun	Hong Bum-hee	Social Service	None.
Yung Wol Gun	Chang Ki-yung	None.	"
Pyung Chang Gun	Whang Ho-hyun	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Chung Sun Gun	Choi Tai-kyu	Pressman	None.
Kang Nung Gun A	Won Chang-kil		T. D. Y. G.
Kang Nung Gun B	Choi Hun-kil	Farmer	I. R. R. P.
Sam Chuh Gun	Kim Chin-koo	"	"
Wool Chin Gun	Kim Myung-in	Lawyer	None.
10 Che Joo Do			
Yuk Che Joo Gun A			
Yuk Chejoo Gun B			
Nam Che Joo Gun	Oh Yong-kook		

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ITEM 2-- NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL MEET SOON

The new National Assembly, elected by South Korean voters in their historic election on May 10, will meet soon and take steps to form an independent, democratic government.

When all official returns have been received by the National Election Committee and formally filed, a day for the convoking of the Assembly will be fixed. This will be a momentous occasion for it will mark the first time in Korea's long and honorable history that such a group of people's representatives, freely chosen by more than 90 per cent of her registered voters, has ever met.

The meeting will be in Seoul in the national capitol. After organizing, the Assembly is expected to proceed to form a constitution. The adoption of this Constitution will mark a great forward step in organizing a government. The Assembly also will be in position to seek a conference with representatives of North Korea with the purpose of unifying the nation.

With official returns of the May 10 election almost all in the hands of the National Election Committee, the early estimates of a record vote have been sustained. All but two election districts have reported. The two missing are the northern districts in Chejudo. The vote in these districts was so low that it is probable new elections will be held. In all the other 198 districts the winning candidates have been notified of their election and are, therefore, eligible to in the first session of the National Assembly.

The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly (KILA) has been dissolved to clear the way for the new Assembly.

Following are the number of Assembly seats won by the various political Parties: Doh Chok (Ind.) 57, Hankok Min Ju Dang 29, Dai Dong Youth 13, National Youth 6, no party affiliation 85, and one Assembly member affiliated with each of the following parties: Chosun Democratic Party, Dong Nin Dang, Hankok Democratic Party, Chosun Republican Party, Dai Hang Labor League, Christian Organization, Educational Organization, One Five Club (Pusan), Min Tong Party and people's Unification Party.

Official figures on the election as compiled by the National Election Committee follow:

Registered voters --- Seoul 617,769, Kunggido 1,116,061 Chungchongpukdo 461,399, Chungchongnamdo 794,392, Chollapukdo 760,167, Chollanamdo 1,106,136, Kyongsangpukdo 1,228,097, Kyongsangnamdo 1,282,625, Kangwondo 467,545, Chejudo 91,192.

Per cent of eligible voters who registered --- Seoul 85, Kyunggido 91, Chungchongpukdo 98, Chungchongnamdo 97, Chollapukdo 92, Chollanamdo 93, Kyongsangpukdo/96.8, Kyongsangnamdo/97, Kangwondo/97.8, Chejudo 74.5.

Total vote cast --- Seoul 487,218, Kyunggido 981,640, Chungchongpukdo 429,635 Chungchongnamdo 759,806 Chollapukdo 700,450, Chollanamdo 910,467, Kyongsangpukdo 992,036, Kyongsangnamdo 1,243,061, Kangwondo 459,128, Chejudo 45,513.

Per cent of registered voters who cast ballots --- Seoul 93, Kyunggido 95.5, Chungchongpukdo 95.6, Chungchongnamdo 95.8, Chollapukdo 92, Chollanamdo 93.8, Kyongsangpukdo 92, Kyongsangnamdo 97, Kangwondo 99.1, Chejudo 49.9.

Per cent of ballots declared void --- Seoul 5.6, Kyunggido 2.1, Chungchongpukdo 2.8, Chungchongnamdo 2.8, Chollapukdo 3.8, Chollanamdo 5.1, Kyongsangpukdo 5.7, Kyongsangnamdo 4, Kangwondo 1.7, Chejudo 7.8.

For all of South Korea a total of 7,729,009 citizens registered to vote out of 8,216,851 or 94 percent of those estimated as eligible. The total vote for South Korea was 7,008,954 or 90.6 per cent of those registered. A total of 269,578 ballots were declared void, or 3.8 per cent of the ballots cast. Most of the ballots declared void had been wrongly marked by the voters.

On election day there were 885 candidates standing for election, an average of better than four for each of the 200 Assembly seats filled by the voters.

ITEM 3-- SOUTH KOREANS MUST CONSERVE ELECTRICITY

All South Koreans are now faced with the necessity of conserving electricity. They must continue to do so until the Soviet Command in North Korea sees fit to restore service generated by the vast hydro-electric plants. At noon on May 14 the Russian command cut off the entire service from the northern zone into South Korea. The reason for the action involves a difference of opinion between the Soviet and American commands over the status of payments for current furnished South Korea since the beginning of the occupation.

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Despite the shut-off, sufficient current is being generated in South Korea to supply all essential and most normal needs provided utmost care is exercised t prevent waste. This has been achieved by the foresightedness of the American command. The emergency supply of electricity is produced by steam and hydro-elect. -c plants in South Korea and by powerful U. S. Navy generators on barges anchored at Inch'on and Pusan.

Every person in South Korea has been called upon by the Military Government to cooperate in saving electricity. If waste can be stopped, then there will be sufficient supply for all essential purposes. If waste can be stopped, then there will be a minimum of current interruptions and breakdown of normal service.

The assistance of Koreans in meeting the situation will be regarded as an evidence of patriotism. It will also be a demonstration of true democracy in acti --- cooperation of all for the benefit of all.

Korean utilities officials ask that all lights which are not needed be kept turned off. Even one light not burning means more electric power for a factory, a hospital, for street lighting. Multiplied by many thousands, this unneeded curren will be devoted to the most essential purposes.

During the evening hours, when so much electricity is used for lighting, th utilities officials say that much power can be saved if only enough lights are kept burning to meet needs, and if smaller-power incandescent bulbs are used in place of larger ones. An important wastage occurs in commercial establishments where excessive lighting involves much current.

The utilities officials wish to make it clear that less electricity is now available because, despite the efficiency of the emergency generating facilities, the output of power is not so great as when South Korean plants were supplemented with current from the North. The need to save electricity will continue until the Russian command restores service.

The following statement was made by Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge:

You are all aware that the Soviet Command in North Korea cut off all electri power to South Korea at noon on 14 May. As is usual in such cases, they have played up a lot of propaganda through their Korean puppets for several weeks on the subject of payments for power in order to build up a case as to why they shou cut off electric power from the Koreans in South Korea.

The facts are that the United States Command has made every effort to arrang negotiated payments for electric power since soon after the arrival of United States forces in Korea in September 1945. We have tried to pay in Korean money. We have tried to pay in goods scarce in world markets. We have tried to pay in American dollars which will buy goods anywhere in the world. The recalcitrant attitude of the Soviet Command and their continued and wilful refusals to meet to make negotiations have prevented completion of arrangements so that adequate payments can be made.

An agreement to pay in scarce goods for power used between 15 August 1945 t 1 June 1947 was made last summer. Delivery of these goods is being carried out as rapidly as they can be obtained and made available from world markets, and can be completed within a few weeks. About 35% has already been delivered to North Korea. Over 40% or more than two million American dollars worth are now in Seoul warehouses awaiting Soviet inspection and acceptance. The remainder is enroute to Korea.

Joint conferences to conclude agreements concerning payment for power after June 1947 were promised last summer, but have never been held in spite of continu -d efforts by the United States Command to hold them. Most of my letters to the Soviet Commander on this subject have been sidestepped or unanswered.

A careful review of the entire case and a study of all the facts to one conclusion and one conclusion only. This conclusion is that the Soviet Command through its Korean puppets is using the club of cutting off electric power flow to South Korea as a political bludgeon against the fine South Korean people in an attempt to get them to surrender to Communist domination. They are adding it to the weapons of murder, sabotage and arson that their South Korean stooges and infiltrated agents have been using so freely in recent months to destroy democrati processes in South Korea. After other efforts failed, they are using it as a means of pressure to intimidate the freedom loving people of South Korea, who on May 10 expressed themselves so volubly at the polls in favor of a free and representative democracy for their nation. They are using it in retaliation against the 20 million South Koreans who have shown a solid front for Korean sovereign independence.

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The American Command is still trying to get a meeting with Soviet representatives to reach agreements for power payments. It is very apparent from the Soviet dictated North Korean propaganda statements that the North Korean officials who have made recent announcements on matters of eletric power are either lying or they have not been informed of the true state of affairs by their masters, It is certain, that if these puppet officials really believe what they say in their propaganda statements, then the North Koreans have not seen the goods received in payment from South Korea by the Russians, They have not been told of the over two million dollars worth of scarce and valuable supplies now in Seoul warehouses awaiting shipment in payment for power,

It is also interesting to note that in a joint statement made by two well known Korean leaders returning from the "North-South political Conference" recently they said that the North Korean puppets had promised them that the electric power would not be cut off from South Korea. Whose promise was this? Apparently it was the usual type of Communist false promise made in an effort to keep South Koreans from expressing themselves in a free and democratic election--and like all such promises, was made to be broken when it became politically expedient.

I doubt very much if any South Korean is fooled in the least in the matter of the power shut down from the North. It is another political move the Soviets and their puppets have been saving as a master stroke to use against the South Koreans who have not surrendered to their ideology. There is little doubt but that orders for the date and time of turn-off came from Moscow.

ITEM 4-- SECRETARY MARSHALL CONGRATULATES KOREANS

United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall has sent his congratulations to the South Korean people who so successfully conducted their first election on May 10. At a press conference in Washington Secretary Marshall said: "The Korean people are to be congratulated on the success of Korea's first democratic election held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The fact that some 90 per cent of the registered voters cast their ballots, despite the lawless efforts of a Communist-dominated minority to prevent or sabotage the election, is a clear revelation that the Korean people are determined to form their own government by democratic means."

ITEM 5-- FARMERS BUYING LANDS GIVEN REGISTERED TITLES

Thousands of South Korean farmers every day are now being given legally secure titles to the former Japanese-owned lands they have purchased through the National Land Administration.

The procedure for sale of the lands is moving at high speed, but before the NLA considers its sale of land to an individual farmer as completed every effort is made to assure permanent title to the property. The security of possession of the land is considered by NLA to be as fully important as the actual sale of the land itself. After the title has been cleared the formal papers designating the new owner are filed and registered in the Korean courts. an evidence that nobody at any future time can disturb the ownership without due process of law.

The sales of Japanese-owned farms has passed the half-way mark, and as of May 15 stood at 58 per cent. Of the 587,974 farms for sale to the tenant farmers, 322,501 have now been sold. These sales have been handled among the branch offices of NLA as follows: Seoul 42,626, Jaejon 30,424, Taegu 17,607, Pusan 42,138, Iri 81,000, and Mokpo 108,706.

--THE END--

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TRANSLATION

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
Seoul, Korea

1 July 1948

Major General T. F. Dean, U. S. Army
Military Governor, USAFIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Dean:

Re: Report on the General Election of 10 May 1948

I have the honor to present to you herewith a copy of the report (in Korea) on the election in general and on the returns of the election held on 10 May 1948 as per attached.

I trust that this will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

/s/ [illegible]
Chairman, National
Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

Inclosure No. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SUBJECT: Report on General Election

DATED: 28 June 1948

TO: Military Governor

FROM: KO, Chin Sul, Chief of National Election Committee.

The general public lacked understanding of elections (and election procedures) for the 10 May Election was the first general election that Korea has ever experienced. The fact that the electoral registration commenced only two weeks after the publication of the election law made it impossible for the public to understand the law thoroughly and to make full arrangements.

The vicious illegal acts, committed by the minor groups of anti-election elements, sacrificed the precious lives of 52 election officials and 130 others. In this way, it may be said that the general elections were held amid destruction, agitation and assaults.

I hereby wish to report to you the procedures, result and outline of the general elections by dividing them into three parts. It must be added that the statistics used for this report were obtained from 197 electoral districts, with the exception of the North Cholla A and B districts where the elections were nullified on account of violence.

1st Part

a. Lt Gen Hodge, Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, issued a proclamation regarding the election of the Korean people's representatives on 1 March 1948, which read:

"The election of the Korean people's representatives shall be conducted under the supervision of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on 9 May 1948."

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b. In accordance with the Administrative Ordinance No. 14 issued on 3 March 1948, General Dean, Military Governor, appointed Mr. CHANG, Myon and 14 others to be members of the National Election Committee to establish the Committee and to carry out electoral affairs according to law and regulations. These members were authorized to obtain necessary funds from the competent board of the South Korean Military Government and to employ supplementary personnel.

c. Three subcommittees (Liaison, Planning, Inspection) were established and the Executive Bureau of the National Election Committee consisting of the general affairs, planning and Propaganda Departments was set up with Mr. [illegible], Kyu Hong as its president. This was accomplished at the first conference held by the National Election Committee on 5 March 1948.

d. General Dean, Military Governor, proclaimed Ordinance No. 175, of the election law on 17 March 1948 and issued detailed regulations regarding the election law on March 22.

e. In accordance with the election law, 9 provincial electoral committees, 1 city electoral committee, 198 electoral district committees and 13,272 balloting district committees were established by 29 March.

2nd Part

a. General Dean, Military Governor, proclaimed election day to be 10 May 1948 in accordance with the Administrative Ordinance No. 30 as of 5 April.

b. Out of the total of 3,132,517 electorate, 2,740,712 (86.4 percent of the total) finished registration from 30 April to 4 May.

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c. The composition of the electoral list was completed by 14 April and the list was tendered to the general electors for survey on 21 April. Thus the electoral list was confined on 5 May.

d. The registration of candidates which keptpace with the electoral registration, closed on 16 April. Out of the total of 933 candidates registered from 198 electoral districts, 51 persons withdrew and 2 were dead (one killed) and 4 candidacies were cancelled. Therefore, it may be concluded that the number of candidates totals 876. (Inclosures "A" and "B"). The following are the contents of the four cases regarding the cancellation of candidacy:

(1) Mr. [illegible] Sung Chin (Man Y), 4 Electoral District, Kwangtsi Sun Ic, Seoul.

As a result of investigation into the false personal matters of candidacy and the denial of the political and social groups, it proves the opinion of the elected [illegible] to be invalid and unfit. For this reason, the National Election Committee ordered the competent electoral district committee to void the liberal candidacy of the man on May [illegible]. In accordance with Election Law No. 22.

(2) Mr. [illegible] Dong Lee, 3 Electoral District, Gae San Gun, South Chung Chong Province.

The candidacy of the Mr. [illegible] was cancelled because of the fact that he served as a junior police official in the Japanese administration from Dec 1934 to April 1936. The cancellation was conducted by the National Election Committee in accordance with the Election Law, Amendment, section 20.

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(3) Mr. PARK, Tai Hong, 4 Electoral District, Gum He Gun, South Kyongsang Province.

The cancellation of Mr. PARK's candidacy was decided by the National Election Committee in the light of the election law paragraph 4, Section 27, on the ground that he was sentenced to one year and six months in jail on charges of threat, deceit, embezzlement and violation of the Price Controlling Law by the Pusan Local Court from 7 Nov 1944 to 15 August 1945.

(4) Mr. [illegible], Han Soo, Ko Sung County Electoral District, South Kyung Sang Province.

The cancellation of Mr. [illegible]'s candidacy was decided by the National Election Committee in the light of the election law, paragraph 4, section 29, because of the fact that he served as a secret policeman from April 1932 to Sep 1933.

e. Out of the total of 7,540,871 registered electors, including the non-balloting districts, 7,497,649 (95.5 percent) voted. 7,216,942 which show 96.3 percent of the latter, cast valid ballots, while 280,707, which indicate only 3.7 percent of the voter cast invalid ballots.

Excluding the non-balloting district, the results are as follows: registered electors were 7,305,240 in number. 95.3 percent (7,042,249) of the number voted. Out of the voting persons 7,771,320 (96.2 percent) cast valid ballots.

f. Among the total of 11,294 balloting districts were six booths (3,086 electors) where the balloting was not enforced by the destructive acts of the minor groups of anti-election elements. The balloting of 1,500 electors was nullified at three booths out of the six because the anti-election elements destroyed the ballot-ing boxes. But this did not affect the decision of the elected person.

3rd Part

a. Opening of the ballots commenced immediately after the arrival of balloting boxes at 166 electoral districts out

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of 198 districts (excluding 12 districts where there was but one candidate). The total of the time needed for opening ballots of the entire electoral districts was 5,349 hours and 6 minutes. 1,316 ballots were examined per hour on an average.

b. The decision of elected representatives was made in accordance with the results derived from opening ballots at 186 electoral districts out of 198. At 12 electoral districts having only one candidate each, each one was declared to be the elected representative without balloting.
Thus, 198 members were elected to the National Assembly whose names are listed in the attached Inclosures "B" and "C".

c. 14 protestations were tendered to the National Election Committee after the completion of the elections. 9 cases of the petitions were found to be unreasonable in accordance with the Election Law, Paragraph 1, Section 44 and No. 1 or No. 3. 2 cases were withdrawn by the petitioners themselves. 3 cases were found to be in connection with North Cheju County A and B Districts. The elections of both districts, as stated above, have been nullified.

d. Since many acts of violence, that swept over North Cheju County A and B electoral districts, endangered internal security there, General Arn, Military Governor, requested the nullification of the elections on May 26. At the same time, he ordered re-elections for the two districts on 23 June. However, the present disorderly republic could not permit the re-election. With this in view, General Arnold issued instruction for adjournment of the re-election on June 23.
As stated above, valid elections were carried out at 186 electoral districts out of 200 districts. While elections at two districts were nullified.

C. [illegible]
Chairman, National
Election Committee,
Seoul, Korea

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CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

As of April 17, 1948

Province	Assigned Number	Candidates	Percentage	Non-competitive District	Female Candidates
ity of Seoul	10	83	8.3	-----	7
Kyonggi-do	29	160	5.5	2	3
Chongchung Pukto	12	54	4.5	-----	1
Chongchung Namdo	19	123	6.4	-----	---
Cholla Pukto	22	100	4.5	1	---
Cholla Namdo	29	92	3.2	3	1
Kyungsang Pukto	33	128	3.8	5	3
Kyungsang Namdo	31	147	4.7	-----	3
Kangwon Do	12	43	3.5	-----	---
Cheju Do	3	13	4.3	-----	---
TOTAL	200	943	4.7	11	19

Inclosure "A"

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PARTY RELATIONSHIP OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Names of Parties

Provinces	Tokchop Kookminhoe	Han-min Dang	Han-dok Dang	Women's Kook-min Hoe	Taedong Youth	National Youth	Taehan No-chong
Seoul	11	7	--	2	7	--	2
Kyonggi-do	30	10	3	---	15	4	3
Chungchoong Pukto	16	2	--	---	7	--	--
Chungchoong Namdo	33	--	--	---	2	3	3
Cholla Pukto	28	26	1	---	9	3	4
Cholla Namdo	17	29	2	---	2	4	2
Kyongsang Pukto	36	10	--	---	12	--	5
Kyongsang Namdo	34	6	1	---	11	7	2
Kangwon-do	19	--	--	---	9	--	1
Cheju Do	6	--	--	---	4	--	--
TOTAL	230	90	7	2	78	21	22

Inclosure "B"

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

eligious rganization	Non-partisan	Others	TOTAL
1	36	17	83
2	87	6	160
--	29	--	54
1	64	17	123
2	27	—	100
2	31	3	92
4	56	5	128
6	70	10	147
—	12	2	43
—	3	--	13
18	415	60	942

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By NARS, Date

20 July 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

1. The entire report of the National Election Committee Committee including partial English translation was referred to the Korean Affairs Office, USAMGIK, by Dr. Ernst Fraenkel for translation and check of those portions already translated on 6 July.

2. Dr. Fraenkel returned the report on 20 July stating that the translation already made was good.

3. The covering letter was translated by the Translation Section of G-2, XXIV Corps.

J.W.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Subject: Report on General Election
Dated: 28 June 1948
To: Military Governor
From: NO, Chin Sul, Chief of National Assembly Election Committee

The general public was ingnorant of the so-called election, for the 10 May Election was the first general election that Korea has ever experienced. The fact that the electoral registration commenced only two weeks after the publication of the election law made it impossible for the public to understand the law throughly and to make full arrengements.

The vicious illegal acts, committed by the minor groups of anti-election elements, sacrificed the precious lives of 52 election officials and 180 others. In this way, it may be said that the generalelections were enforced amid destruction, agitation and assaults.

I hereby wish to report to you the process, outcome and outline of the general elections by dividing them into three sections. It must be added that the statistics used for this report were obtained from 198 electoral districts, with the exception of the North CHEJU A and B districts where the elections were nullified on account of violence.

1st-Section:

(A) Lt. Gen. Hodge, Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, issued the proclamation regarding the election of the Korean people's representatives on 1 March 1948, which read:

The election of the Korean People's representatives shall be conducted under the supervision of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on 9 May 1948

(B) In accordance with the Administrative Ordinance No. 14 issued on 3 March 1948, General Dean, Militray Governor, appointed Mr. [illegible] Hyon and 14 others to be members of the National Assembly Election Commission to establish the Commission and to carry out electoral affairs according to law and regulations. These membersw were authori ed to obtain necessarry funds from the competent board of the South Korean Military Government and to employ supplementary personnel.

(C) The three sub-commissions (liaison, planning, inspection) were established and the Executive Bureau of the National Assembly Election Commission consisting of the general affairs, Planning and Propaganda Departments was set up with Mr. Chon Kyu Hong as its president. This was accomplished at the first conference held by the National Assembly Election Commission on 5 March 1948

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(D) General Dean, Military governor, proclaimed Ordinance No 175, of the election law on 17 March 1948 and issued detailed regulations regarding the election law on March 22.

(E) In accordance with the election law, 9 provincial electoral committees, 1 city electoral committee, 198 electoral district committees and 13,272 balloting district committees were established by 27 March.

2nd Section:

(A) General Dean, Military Governor, proclaimed election day to be 10 May 1948 in accordance with the Administrative Ordinance No. 30 as of 3 April.

(B) Out of the total of 8,192,517 electorate, 7,849,817 (96.4 percent of the total) finished registration from 30 March to 3 April.

(C) The composition of the electoral list was completed by 14 April and the list was tendered to the general electors for survey on 21 April. Thus the electoral list was confined on 8 May.

(D) The registration of candidates which kept pace with the electoral registration, closed on 14 April. Out of the total of 933 candidates registered from 198 electoral districts, 51 persons resigned and 2 were dead (one killed) and 4 candidacies were cancelled. Therefore, it may be concluded that the number of candidate totals 876. The following are the contents of the four cases regarding the cancellation of candidacy:

(a) Mr. Tokie Hung Chin, A electoral district, Tongtai Dun Koo, Seoul.
As a result of investigation into his false recommendations of candidacy upon the demand of 22 political parties and social groups, 97 recommended persons out of the alleged 217 were found to be inventel and non-existent. For this reason, the National Assembly Election Commission ordered the competent electoral district committee to void the illegal candidacy of the man on 7 May 1948, in accordance with Election Law No. 27.

(b) Mr. Park Tong Hun, B electoral district Saw San Gun, South Chung Chong Province.
The candidacy of Mr. Park was cancelled because of the fact that he served as a police junior official in the Japanese occupation from Dec 1934 to April 1936. The cancellation was conducted by the National Assembly Election Commission in accordance with the election Law paragraph 4, section 39.

(c) Mr. Park Tai Jong, A Electoral District, Gum He Gun, South Kyongsang Province
The cancellation of Mr Park's candidacy was decided by the National Assembly Election Commission in the light of the election law paragraph 4, Section 2, on the ground that he was sentenced to one year and six months in jail on charges of threat, deceit, embezzlement and violation of the Price Controlling Law by the Pusan Local Court from 7 Nov 1944 to 15 August 1945.

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(d) Mr. Park Han Soo, Ko Sung County Electoral District, South Kyung Sang Province.

The cancelation of Mr. Park's candidacy was decided by the National Assembly Commission in the light of the Election Law paragraph 4, section 29, because of the fact that he served as a secret policeman from April 1932 to May 1933.

(E) Out of the total of 7,340,271 registered electors including the non-balloting district, 7,487,649 (95.5 percent) voted. 7,216,942, which show 96.3 percent of the latter, cast valid ballots, while 270,707, which indicate only 3.7 percent of the voters cast void ballots.

Excluding the non-balloting district, the results are as follows: Registered electors were 7,[illegible] in number. 95.2 per cent (7,042,249) of the number voted. Out of the voting persons 7,771,320 (96.2 percent) cast valid ballots.

(F) Among the total of [illegible] balloting districts were six booths (3,026 electors) where the balloting was not enforced by the destructive acts of the minor groups of anti-election elements. The balloting of 1,500 electors was nullified at three booths out of the six because the anti-election elements destroyed the balloting boxes. But this did not affect the decision of the elected persons.

3 rd Section

(A) Opening of the ballots commenced immediately after the arrival of balloting boxes at 186 electoral districts out of 198 districts (excluding 12 non-balloting districts). The total of the time needed for opening ballots of the entire electoral districts was 5,348 hours and 6 minutes. 1,216 ballots were examined per hour on an average.

(B) The decision of the elected representatives was made in accordance with the results derived from opening ballots at 186 electoral districts out of 198. At 12 non-competitive electoral districts having only one candidate each, each one was declared to be the elected representative without balloting.
Thus 198 members were elected for the National Assembly, whose names are listed in the attached sheets.

(C) 14 protestations were entered to the National Assembly Election Commission after the completion of the elections. 9 cases of the petitions were found to be unreasonable in accordance with the Election Law paragraph 1, Section 44 and No 1 or No. 3. 2 cases were abandoned by the petitioners themselves. 3 cases were found to be in connection with North Cheju County A and B districts. The elections of both districts, as stated above, have been nullified.

(E) Since many acts of violence, that were over North Cheju County A and B electoral districts, endangered internal security there, General Dean, Military Governor, proclaimed the nullification of the elections on May 26.

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At the same time, he ordered the enforcement of re-election for the two districts on 23 June. However, the present disorderly conditions do not permit the re-election. With this in view, General Dean has issued the instruction for adjournment of the re-election on June 10. As stated above, valid elections were carried out at 198 electoral districts out of 200 districts, while elections at the two districts were nullified.

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Subject: Name-list of elected representatives and candidates for the National Assembly.
Dated: May 10, 1948
Provided: The National Assembly Election Commission

(A) Number of Candidates in each province.

(B) List of political parties or social groups to which each candidate belongs.

(C) Electoral district, name, age, sex, occupation and political party of the elected representatives.

(D) Electoral district, name, age, occupation, sex and political party of the candidates and elected representatives.

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File

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	26 Jul	Gen Weckerling	CG, USAFIK Military Governor	1. The National Election Committee submitted recently its final report dated 1 July 1948. The following figures were used which are the basis for discrepancies between those of the National Election Committee and the official figures of the Census Division, SKIG:

National Election Committee

Population	Total Possible Registrants	% of Population Over 21 Years
19,190,880	8,132,517	42.4%

Census Division, SKIG

19,947,000	9,834,000	49.3%

The National Election Committee figures were based on the official census statistics of 1946. The percentage of persons over 21 was largely arbitrary as the 1946 official census figures were not broken down further. All of the remaining discrepancies between the National Election Committee and the Census Division ste from the use of these figures.

2. The original figures furnished by the National Election Committee (Inclosure No. 1) differ only slightly (about 5,000) from those given in the final report of the National Election Committee and this difference can be attributed to careful rechecking of the result of the balloting.

3. The Census Division has presented statistics as of the date of the election base on the official census of 1946 and a very com- prehensive sampling of over seven million population (1947 registration figures). The basis for the figures used is given in Inclo- sure No. 2.

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Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum

4. In view of the lack of access by the National Election Committee to official statistics and its understandable desire to present as favorable a picture as possible, it is recommended that the Census Division statistics be accepted.

John W. Weckerling
JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

2 Incls.
1. NEC Figures.
2. Census Division, SKIG, Figures.

cc: Mr. Jacobs

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By _____ NARS, Date

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
SEOUL, KOREA

PROVINCE	ESTIMATED POPULATION	EST. ELIGIBLE TO REGISTER	REGISTERED xxx	%	ELEC. DIST.	VOTING DISTRICT	CANDI-DATE	VOTE	%	VOID BALLOTS	%
SEOUL	1,141,766	617,769	526,270	85	10	737	72	488,304	92.7	28,414	5.6
KYONGGI DO	2,486,369	1,116,061	1,015,715	91	29	1,661	155	981,637	96.6	20,916	2.1
CHUNGCHONG PUKTO	1,112,894	468,821	461,885	98	12	787	47	444,632	96.3	12,043	2.[redacted]
CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	1,909,405	818,457	794,392	97	19	1,542	117	760,694	95.8	22,846	2.8
CHOLLA PUKTO	2,016,428	823,166	752,839	92	22	1,519	95	727,718	97	22,262	3.8
CHOLLA NAMDO	2,944,842	1,177,861	971,105	93	29	1,875	86	908,879	93.6	46,217	5.1
KYONGSANG PUKTO	3,178,750	1,267,862	1,077,192	96.8	33	2,453	117	992,036	92	59,096	5.7
KYONGSANG NAMDO	3,185,832	1,313,365	1,287,890	97	31	1,813	142	1,242,750	96.5	44,625	4
KANGWON DO	1,116,836	477,607	467,554	97.8	12	797	42	458,038	99.1	7,843	1.7
xCHEJU DO	97,755	47,899	37,040	74.5	1	87	3	32,062	86.6	1,499	4.6
TOTALS	19,190,880	7,651,261	7,391,891	94	200	13,271	876	7,036,750	95	265,761	3.[redacted]

x Two electoral districts not included. These figu res represent South Cheju electoral district only.
XXX Does not include (no contest) electoral districts. Actual registration in areas with (no contest) districts as follows:
Seoul- 568,291, Cholla Pukto - 801,988, Kyongsang Pukto 1,227,597, Kyonggi Do 1,088,515, Cholla Namdo 1,106,397

Chyune Kee Hong
CHYUN KEE HONG
SECRETARY

Ro Chin Sul
RO CHIN SUL
CHAIRMAN

Inclosure No. 1

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

COPY

July 24, 1948

From: Adviser, Census Division
To: Adviser, Office of Administration
Subject: Discrepancies in report of National Election Committee, 1948.

1. Attention is directed to the enclosed report by National Election Committee, Seoul, Korea.

2. The following discrepancies are noted:

a. The total of column headed "Est. Eligible to Register" is incorrect. (Totals for Kangwan do not included). 8,128,868 is the correct total. Accordingly, the total % registered should be changed from 94 to 96.5%.

b. Exception is taken to the data shown as "Est. Eligible to Register". If each figure in this column is divided by the corresponding figure in the preceding column (Estimated Population), a percentage is obtained which should indicate the number of people in each area who are 21 years of age and over. However, if the historical data and 1947 National Registration statistics are compared with the Election Committee percentages, the latter appear to be out of line.

Korea: Percent of Population 21 years of age and over from official census data 1925/44.

	[illegible]	Kyunggi Do	Chcoong Chung Puk'do	Chcoong Chung Namdo	Cholla Puk'to	Cholla Namdo	Kyungsang Puk'to	Kyungsang Namdo	Kang won Do
1925	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1930	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1935	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1940	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1944	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1947 49.3 50.4 49.5 47.4 48.3 50.4 48.0 48.5 49.6 per Nat'l Regist.
1947 42.4 44.9 43.1 42.9 40.8 40.0 39.9 41.2 42.8 per Elect. Comm.

Note: 1947 data combines Cheju Do with Cholla Namdo
1947 data for Kyunggi Do and Kangwon Do are not strictly comparable with the other data because of difference in area due to division by the 38th parallel.

Inclosure No. 2

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3. Attention is directed to the two salient points of the above table:

a. The 1947 registration data approximate the 1925 data (at which time migration to China, Manchuria and conscription by the Japanese had not as yet taken place).

b. The Election Committee data for 1947 are in all cases too low. From this it follows that the Committee erroneously estimated a lower number of eligible registrants than was actually the case.

4. Using the 1947 Registration percentages (representing the proportion of the population 21 years of age and over) the following table shows the % registration in the Korean election. (The total population figures are not the 1946 figures used by the Election Committee, but are estimates as of the date of the election based on 1947 registration returns plus allowances for refugee immigrants from North Korea and natural increase of the population in South Korea. As an added item of reference data is shown for corresponding areas giving percentage of the population 15 years of age and over who have had no formal education as tabulated in the 1947 National Registration returns.)

South Korea: 1947 National Election Data

	Est Pop May '48 (000)	% 21& Over	No. Elig to reg. (000)	Actual No. Registered (000)	% Registered	% of population 15 years of age & over with no formal education
Seoul	1,247	52.1	650	568	87.4	42.9
Kyunggi Do	2,575	50.4	1,298	1,089	83.9	72.7
Choong Ch.Puk	1,147	49.5	568	462	81.3	81.9
" ChungNam	1,992	47.4	944	794	84.1	79.9
Cholla Pukto	2,093	48.3	1,011	802	79.3	78.8
" Namdo	3,058	49.7	1,520	1,106	72.8	79.0
Kyungsang Puk	3,260	48.0	1,565	1,228	78.5	75.5
" Nando	3,300	48.5	1,600	1,288	80.5	70.5
Kangwon Do	1,167	49.6	579	468	80.8	84.1
South Cheju	108	51.8	56	37	66.1	91.2
Total	19,947	49.3	9,934**	7,842*	79.7	72.7

*These data include persons registered in "no contest" districts.

**Based on average of 49.3. Not derived as total of provinces.

5. Attention is directed to the fact that, in the above table, Seoul City, with the highest percent registration has half as much illiteracy as Cheju Do which shows the lowest % registration.

/s/ A. Jamir
Adviser, Census Division

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CG, USAFIK
Military Governor

Gen Weckerling 23 July 48

1. Attached is an English translation of "Report on the General Election of 10 May 1948" submitted by Justice RO, Chin Sul, Chairman of the National Election Committee (Inclosure No. 2). The English translation was made by the Translation Section, G-2, XXIV Corps, and the National Election Committee. The whole translation was checked by the Office of Korean Affairs, SKIC.

2. There is nothing of particular significance in this report that has not been brought out before. It is a modest recital of a fine administrative and organizational job.

3. There are a few discrepancies between this report and those previously submitted by the undersigned, particularly those affecting the total possible registrants, total registered and total voters. The percentages used, however, generally agree as far as the final figure of actual voters is concerned. The National Election Committee insists on using the 1946 official census figures and this is the basis for all or most of the discrepancies, despite an agreement with the Office of Administration to use the latter's statistics. I don't believe that it would be advisable at this time to make further efforts toward reconciliation of these figures.

4. The National Election Committee has been previously thanked for its work (Inclosure No. 1). No further action appears advisable at this time.

5. <u>Recommendation</u>:

It is recommended that no further action be taken and that the reports be noted and filed.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, USA

2 Incls
1. Ltr of thanks to NEC.
2. Report on Election by NEC.
Incl "A"--Candidates by Province
" "B"--Party Relationship of Candidates
" "C"--List of Elected Candidates by Name, Age, Profession, etc. (Previously translated and distributed)
"D"--List of All Candidates by Name, Age, etc. (Previously translated and distributed)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Justice RO, Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election Committee

My dear Justice RO:

The recent elections in South Korea demonstrated not only to me but I think to the rest of the world that the people of South Korea have an unusual ability for executive and administrative detail.

The work of the National Election Committee was outstanding, organizing as it did the entire election machinery in accordance with the election laws. I thank you and your colleagues on behalf of the Korean people for the splendid work that was done by your Committee. I know that this work was the result of much conscientious effort and long hours. I am sure that the people in South Korea are aware of your splendid devotion to the patriotic service which you have just performed.

I do not think that the results of your labors should go unrecorded and I would greatly appreciate it if you would have prepared a brief account of the work of the National Election Committee and the principal subordinate committees.

May I express to you and through you to your colleagues, my sincere congratulations upon the completion of a great forward step in the history of Korea which I hope will eventually lead to the establishment of a strong united country.

Sincerely,

W. F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. Army
Military Governor

Inclosure No. 1

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

TRANSLATION

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
Seoul, Korea

1 July 1948

Major General W. F. Dean, U. S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Dean:

Re: Report on the General Election of 10 May 1948

I have the honor to present to you herewith a copy of the report (in Korea) on the election in general and on the returns of the election held on 10 May 1948 as per attached.

I trust that this will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

/s/ RO, Chin Sul
Chairman, National
Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

Inclosure No. 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

SUBJECT: Report on General Election

DATED: 28 June 1948

TO: Military Governor

FROM: RO, Chin Sul, Chief of National Election Committee.

The general public lacked understanding of elections (and election procedures) for the 10 May Election was the first general election that Korea has ever experienced. The fact that the electoral registration commenced only two weeks after the publication of the election law made it impossible for the public to understand the law thoroughly and to make full arrangements.

The vicious illegal acts, committed by the minor groups of anti-election elements, sacrificed the precious lives of 52 election officials and 180 others. In this way, it may be said that the general elections were held amid destruction, agitation and assaults.

I hereby wish to report to you the procedures, result and outline of the general elections by dividing them into three parts. It must be added that the statistics used for this report were obtained from 198 electoral districts, with the exception of the North CHEJU A and B districts where the elections were nullified on account of violence.

<u>1st Part</u>

a. Lt Gen Hodge, Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, issued a proclamation regarding the election of the Korean people's representatives on 1 March 1948, which read:

"The election of the Korean People's representatives shall be conducted under the supervision of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on 9 May 1948."

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b. In accordance with the Administrative Ordinance No. 14 issued on 3 March 1948, General Dean, Military Governor, appointed Mr. CHANG, Myon and 14 others to be members of the National Election Committee to establish the Committee and to carry out electoral affairs according to law and regulations. These members were authorized to obtain necessary funds from the competent board of the South Korean Military Government and to employ supplementary personnel.

c. Three subcommittees (Liaison, Planning, Inspection) were established and the Executive Bureau of the National Election Committee consisting of the general affairs, Planning and Propaganda Departments was set up with Mr. KIM, Kyu Hong as its president. This was accomplished at the first conference held by the National Election Committee on 5 March 1948.

d. General Dean, Military Governor, proclaimed Ordinance No. 175, of the election law on 17 March 1948 and issued detailed regulations regarding the election law on March 22.

e. In accordance with the election law, 9 provincial electoral committees, 1 city electoral committee, 198 electoral district committees and 13,272 balloting district committees were established by 29 March.

2nd Part

a. General Dean, Military Governor, proclaimed election day to be 10 May 1948 in accordance with the Administrative Ordinance No. 30 as of 5 April.

b. Out of the total of 8,132,517 electorate, 7,840,317 (96.4 percent of the total) finished registration from 30 March to 9 April.

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c. The composition of the electoral list was completed by 14 April and the list was tendered to the general electors for survey on 21 April. Thus the electoral list was confined on 8 May.

d. The registration of candidates which keptpace with the electoral registration, closed on 16 April. Out of the total of 933 candidates registered from 198 electoral districts, 51 persons withdrew and 2 were dead (one killed) and 4 candidacies were cancelled. Therefore, it may be concluded that the number of candidates totals 876. (Inclosures "A" and "B"). The following are the contents of the four cases regarding the cancellation of candidacy:

(1) Mr. CHOI, Kung Chin ("Danny"), A Electoral District, Tongtai Mun Koo, Seoul.

As a result of investigation into his false recommendations of candidacy upon the demand of 22 political parties and social groups, 77 recommended persons out of the alleged 217 were found to be invented and non-existent. For this reason, the National Election Committee ordered the competent electoral district committee to void the illegal candidacy of the man on 7 May 1948, in accordance with Election Law No. 27.

(2) Mr. PARK, Tong Lee, B Electoral District, Say San Gun, South Chung Chong Province.

The candidacy of the Mr. PARK was cancelled because of the fact that he served as a junior police official in the Japanese administration from Dec 1934 to April 1936. The cancellation was conducted by the National Election Committee in accordance with the Election Law, paragraph 4, section 28.

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(3) Mr. PARK, Tei Hong, 4 Electoral District, Gum He Gun, South Kyongsang Province.

The cancellation of Mr. PARK's candidacy was decided by the National Election Committee in the light of the election law paragraph 4, Section 27, on the ground that he was sentenced to one year and six months in jail on charges of threat, deceit, embezzlement and violation of the Price Controlling Law by the Pusan Local Court from 7 Nov 1944 to 15 August 1945.

(4) Mr. PARK, Han Soo, Ko Sung County Electoral District, South Kyung Sang Province.

The cancellation of Mr. PARK's candidacy was decided by the National Election Committee in the light of the Election Law, paragraph 4, section 29, because of the fact that he served as a secret policeman from April 1932 to May 1933.

e. Out of the total of 7,840,871 registered electors, including the non-balloting districts, 7,487,649 (95.5 percent) voted. 7,216,942 which show 96.3 percent of the latter, cast valid ballots, while 270,707, which indicate only 3.7 percent of the voters cast invalid ballots.

Excluding the non-balloting district, the results are as follows: Registered electors were 7,395,249 in number. 95.2 percent (7,042,249) of the number voted. Out of the voting persons 7,771,320 (96.2 percent) cast valid ballots.

f. Among the total of 13,274 balloting districts were six booths (3,086 electors) where the balloting was not enforced by the destructive acts of the minor groups of anti-election elements. The balloting of 1,500 electors was nullified at three booths out of the six because the anti-election elements destroyed the balloting boxes. But this did not affect the decision of the elected persons.

3rd Part

a. Opening of the ballots commenced immediately after the arrival of balloting boxes at 186 electoral districts out

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of 198 districts (excluding 12 districts where there was but one candidate). The total of the time needed for opening ballots of the entire electoral districts was 5,348 hours and 6 minutes. 1,316 ballots were examined per hour on an average.

b. The decision of elected representatives was made in accordance with the results derived from opening ballots at 186 electoral districts out of 198. At 12 electoral districts having only one candidate each, each one was declared to be the elected representative without balloting.
Thus, 198 members were elected to the National Assembly whose names are listed in the attached Inclosures "C" and "D".

c. 14 protestations were tendered to the National Election Committee after the completion of the elections. 9 cases of the petitions were found to be unreasonable in accordance with the Election Law, paragraph 1, Section 44 and No. 1 or No. 3. 2 cases were withdrawn by the petitioners themselves. 3 cases were found to be in connection with North Cheju County A and B districts. The elections of both districts, as stated above, have been nullified.

d. Since many acts of violence, that swept over North Cheju County A and B electoral districts, endangered internal security there, General Dean, Military Governor, proclaimed the nullification of the elections on May 26. At the same time, he ordered re-elections for the two districts on 23 June. However, the present disorderly conditions do not permit the re-election. With this in view, General Dean has issued the instruction for adjournment of the re-election on June 10.
As stated above, valid elections were carried out at 198 electoral districts out of 200 districts, while elections at the two districts were nullified.

RO, Chin Sul
Chairman, National
Election Committee,
Seoul, Korea

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CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

As of April 17, 1948

Province	Assigned Number	Candidates	Percentage	Non-competitive District	Female Candidates
City of Seoul	10	83	8.3	-----	7
Kyonggi-do	29	160	5.5	2	3
Chongchung Pukto	12	54	4.5	-----	1
Chongchung Namdo	19	123	6.4	-----	---
Cholla Pukto	22	100	4.5	1	---
Cholla Namdo	29	92	3.2	3	1
Kyungsang Pukto	33	128	3.8	5	3
Kyungsang Namdo	31	147	4.7	-----	3
Kangwon Do	12	43	3.5	-----	---
Cheju Do	3	13	4.3	-----	---
TOTAL	200	943	4.7	11	19

Inclosure "A"

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PARTY RELATIONSHIP OF THE CANDIDATES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Provinces	Names of Parties: Tokchop Kookminhoe	Han-min Dang	Han-dok Dang	Women's Kook-min Hoe	Taedong Youth	National Youth	Taehan No-chong
Seoul	11	7	--	2	7	--	2
Kyonggi-do	30	10	3	---	15	4	3
Chungchoong Pukto	16	2	--	---	7	--	--
Chungchoong Namdo	33	--	--	---	2	3	3
Cholla Pukto	28	26	1	---	9	3	4
Cholla Namdo	17	29	2	---	2	4	2
Kyongsang Pukto	36	10	--	---	12	--	5
Kyongsang Namdo	34	6	1	---	11	7	2
Kangwon-do	19	--	--	---	9	--	1
Cheju Do	6	--	--	---	4	--	--
TOTAL	230	90	7	2	78	21	22

Inclosure "5"

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Religious Organization	Non-partisan	Others	TOTAL
1	36	17	83
2	87	6	160
--	29	--	54
1	64	17	123
2	27	--	100
2	31	3	92
4	56	5	128
6	70	10	147
--	12	2	43
--	3	--	13
18	415	60	942

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Electoral district, name, age, votes received, occupation and political party

(C) ~~LIST~~ OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

1. Seoul City

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Choong Ku	Yoon Chi-yung	51	28,496	Chief Secretary Korean Democratic Council	H.K.D.
Chongno A	Rhee Yun-yung	59	20,497	Vice-Chairman Chosun Democratic Party	C.D.P.
Chongno B	Chang Myun	50	23,188	Member of KILA	None
Tong Dai Moon A	Rhee Sung-man	74		None	I.R.R.
Tong Dai Moon B	Rhee Yung-chun	53	14,659	Doctor	H.K.D.
Sung Dong Ku	Rhee Chung-chun	61	41,532		T.D.Y.C
Suh Dai Moon Ku	Kim Do-youn	55	~~31,182~~ 31,181	Member of KILA	H.K.D.
Ma Po Ku	Kim Sang-don	48	20,056	Farmer	None
Yong San Ku	Kim Dong-won	65	19,183	Merchant	H.K.D.
Yong Dong Po Ku	Yoon Jai-wook	39	14,296	Doctor	T.D.Y.C

2. Kyonggi Do

In Chun Pu A	Kwak Sang-hoon	53	26,907	Chief, Branch of the press.	None
In Chun Pu B	Cho Bong-am	50	17,620	Author	None
Kai Sung Pu	Rhee Sung-dock	49	14,328	Ginseng	None
Ko Yang Gun A	Suh Sung-dai	57	8,762	None	I.R.R.
Ko Yang Gun B	Choi Kook-hyun	50	9,022	Chief Assistant, Business Dept., Kyung Hyang Press	None
Kwang Choo Gun	Sin Ik-hee	57		Chairman of KILA Director of Cha Yoo Press	I.R.R.P
Yang Choo Gun A	Kim Duk-yul	39	11,215	Farmer	None
Yang Choo Gun B	Rhee Chin-soo	49	7,800	Chairman, Directors Board, Seoul Pharmaceutical University	None
Po Chun Gun	Suh Chung-hee	72	8,270	Farmer	H.K.D.F

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Ka Pyung Gun	Hong Ik-pyo	32		Farmer	None
Yang Pyung Gun	Yoo Nae-wan	60	6,658	Member of KILA	None
Lyuh Choo Gun	Won Yong-han	71	21,967	Clergyman	T.D.Y.(
Ree Chun Gun	Song Chang-sic	49	10,383	Farmer	I.R.R.
Yong In Gun	Min Kyung-sic	29	22,468	Farmer	I.P.R.
Ahn Sung Gun	Kim Yung-ki	44	23,467	Businessman	I.R.R.
Pyung Taik Gun	Choi Suk-wha	37	10,979	Farmer	None
Soo Won Gun A	Hong Kil-sun	43	22,520	Salaryman	T.D.Y.(
Soo Won Gun B	Kim Woong-chin	42	17,848	Salaryman	None
Shi Hung Gun	Rhee Jai-yung	35	13,528	Businessman	None
Boo Chun Gun	Rhee Yoo-sun	46	14,238	Merchant	I.P.R.
Kim Po Gun	Chung Choon	34	~~14,092~~ 13,902	Y.M.C.A.	None
Kang Wha Gun	Yoon Jai-koon	39	15,761	Farmer	None
Pa Choo Gun	Kim Woong-kwon	51	15,059	Employee of the Press	None
Chang Dan Gun	Cho Choong-hyun	54	2,792	Farmer	None
Kai Poong Gun	Shin Kwang-keun	52	15,106	Farmer	I.R.R.
Youn Baik Gun A	Kim Kyung-bai	53	~~8,540~~ 34,818	Farmer	None
Youn Baik Gun B	Shin Hyun-jin	55	17,111	Publisher	H.K.D.
Ong Chin Gun A	Oh Taik-kwan	60	~~33,011~~ 8,693	Clergyman	H.K.I.
Ong Chin Gun B	Kim In-jae	35	~~32,358~~ 16,243	Relief Service	T.D.Y.(
3. Choong Chung Pukto					
Chung Choo Pu	Park Ki-woon	37	7,693	None	None
Chung Won Gun A	Hong Soon-ok	54	14,455	Official Doctor	None
Chung Won Gun B	Rhee Man-kun	56	14,926	Farmer	None
Bo Un Gun	Kim Kyo-hyun	60	13,384	Educator	None
Ok Chun Gun	Chung Koo-cham	56	~~12,561~~ 11,561	Farmer	I.R.R.
Young Dong Gun	Park Uoo-kyung	54	10,419	Farmer	None
Chin Chun Gun	Song Pil-man	58	17,676	Farmer	H.K.D.
Koi San Gun	Youn Byung-ho	54	40,319	Farmer	None
Un Sung Gun	Rhee Eui-sang	58	29,966	Farmer	I.R.R.
Choong Choo Gun	Kim Ki-chul	30	29,457	Publisher	T.D.Y.(
Jai Chun Gun	Yoo Hong-yul	42	~~30,519~~ 30,171	Farmer	None

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Tan Yang Gun	Cho Chong-sung	46	9,347.	Farmer	None
4. Choong Cung Nam Do					
Dai Chun Pu	Sung Pak-su	44	17,203.	None	I.R.R.P
Dai Duk Gun	Song Chin-baik	44	7,609.	Farmer Secretary	I.R.R.P
Youn Ki Gun	Chin Hun-sic	47	7,986.	I.R.R.P.	I.R.R.P
Kong Choo Gun A	Kim Myung-dong	46	10,676.	Farmer	None
Kong Choo Gun B	Shin Bang-hyun	57	8,415.	Farmer	None
Pon San Gun A	Yoo Chin-hong	59	10,729.	Farmer Director	I.R.R.P
Pon San Gun B	Choi Woon-kyo	49	11,895.	Agricultural Association	None
Boo Yuh Gun A	Nam Goong-hyun	37	13,718.	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Boo Yuh Gun B	Kim Ih-soo	43	11,438.	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Jae Chun Gun	Rhee Hoon-koo	33	17,535.	Chairman Korean American Association	None
Bo Yung Gun	Rim Suk-kyu	42	12,226.	Farmer	T.D.Y.G
Chung Yong Gun	Phee Chong-kun	41	13,111.	Public Scribe	I.R.R.P
Yae San Gun	Yoon Byung-koo	38	14,270.	Farmer	None
Suh San Gun A	Rhee Chong-rin	66	12,335.	Presbyterian	None
Suh San Gun B	Kim Dong-choon	44	~~13,452~~ 16,260	Farmer	None
Tang Chin Gun	Kim Yong-jai	37	13,006.	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Ah San Gun	Suh Yong-kil	37	13,453.	Professor	None
Chun Ahn Gun	Phee Byung-kook	67	19,590.	None	I.R.R.P
Hong Song Gun	Son Chai-hak	48	[illegible]		I.R.R.P
5. Cholla Pukto					
Chun Choo Pu	Shin Sung-koun	42	~~17,037~~ 10,737	Merchant	None
Koon San Pu	Yoon Suk-koo	57	18,728.	Member of KILA	None
Ree Ree Pu	Bai Hun	53	6,578.	Salaryman	None
Wan Choo Gun A	Yoo Choon-sang	39	~~6,684~~ 6,683	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Wan Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk-choo	45	7,607.	Farmer	Dai Han Independence Agricultural League

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party or Affiliation
Chin Ahn Gun	Oh Ki-yul	60	10,218.	Farmer Chief Educat.	None
Kum San Gun	Chung Hai-chon	46	17,735.	Dept., I.R.R.P.	I.R.R.
Moo Choo Gun	Shin Hyun-don	45	15,691.	Doctor	I.R.R.
Chang Soo Gun	Kim Bong-doo	43	10,850.	Businessman	None
Im Sil Gun	Jin Jik-hyun	48	10,636.	Lawyer	I.R.R.
Nam Won Gun	Rhee Chung-ki	34	~~32,143~~ 27,918	Salaryman	M.Z.Y.
Soon Chang Gun	Ro Ik-whan	35	23,703.	Pressman Secy.General	H.K.D.
Chung Up Gun A	Rah Yong-keun	50	[illegible]	H.K.D.P.	H.K.D.
Chung Up Gun B	Kim Chong-moon	42	16,815.	Farmer	H.K.D.
Ko Chang Gun A	Kim Young-dong	42	8,317.	Businessman	None
Ko Chang Gun B	Baik Kwan-soo	60	~~19,787~~ [illegible]	Member of KILA	H.K.D.
Boo Ahn Gun	Cho Jai-myun	49	19,098.	Farmer	I.R.R.
Kim Jai Gun A	Cho Han-paik	41	~~13,618~~ ~~13,752~~	Salaryman	None
Kim Jai Gun B	Hong Hi-chong	55	13,239.	Farmer	M.Z.Y.
Oh Kang Gun	Rhee Yo-han	51	20,453.	Farmer	I.R.R.
Ik San Gun A	Baik Hyung-nam	34	12,569.	Farmer	T.D.Y.
Ik San Gun B	Rhee Moon-won	42	11,539.	Salaryman	None
6. Cholla Namdo					
Kwang Choo Pu	Chung Kwang-ho	52	[illegible]	Farmer	H.K.D.
Mok Po Pu	Rhee Nam-kyun	40	10,361.	Member of KILA	I.R.R.
Kwang ~~Choo~~ San Gun	Park Chong-nam	33	20,817.	None	None
Dan Yang Gun	Chang Keun-sic	45	11,839.	Farmer	M.Z.Y.
Kok Sung Gun	Suh U-suk	60	18,679.	Member of KILA	H.K.D.
Koo Ye Gun	Kim Chong-sun	50	14,799.	Farmer	H.K.D.
Kwang Yang Gun	Kim Ok-choo	33	13,978.	Farmer Chief, Branch	None
Yuh Soo Gun A	Kim Moon-pyung	43	13,932.	of Press	I.R.R.
Yuh Soo Gun B	Whang Pyung-kyu	41	11,818.	Fisher	None
Soon Chun Gun A	Whang Doo-yun	44	14,677.	Farmer	Tai Ha Labor League
Soon Chun Gun B	Cho Ok-hyun	46	14,911.	Farmer	I.R.R.

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Koo Hoong Gun A	Oh Suk-choo	61	15,829	Clergyman	I.R.R.P
Ko Hoong Gun B	Yoo Sung-kap	39	14,919	Educator	Tan Min Party
Bo Sung Gun	Rhee Chung-rai	50	17,581	Publisher	H.K.D.P
Wha Soon Gun	Cho Kook-hyun	33	18,368	Farmer	Dai Sun Hai
Chang Hoong Gun	Kim Choong-ki	47	~~32,979~~ 22,979	Farmer	None
Kang Chin Gun	Cha Kyung-mo	59	~~15,166~~ 15,164	Farmer	None
Hai Nam Gun A	Song Bong-hai	61	17,192	Doctor	I.R.R.P
Hai Nam Gun B	Rhee Sung-hak	43	~~11,925~~ 11,725	Farmer	T.D.Y.C
Yung Am Gun	Kim Choon-yun	53		Pressman	H.K.D.P
Moo Ahn Gun A	Kim Yong-hyun	55	17,873	Farmer	H.K.D.P
Moo Ahn Gun B	Chang Hong-dan	39	24,325	Salaryman	H.K.D.P
Bah Choo Gun A	Rhee Hang-bal	58	21,322	Pressman	None
Bah Choo Gun B	Kim Sang-ho	47	11,343	Plantation	H.K.D.P
Ham Pyung Gun	Rhee Sung-u	52	10,870	Farmer	None
Yung Kwang Gun	Jo Yung-kyu	36		Doctor	H.K.D.P
Chang Sung Gun	Kim Sang-soon	48	26,680	Salaryman	I.R.R.P
Wan Do Gun	Kim Chang-yul	51	~~10,764~~ 15,128	None	None
Chin Do Gun	Kim Byung-Hai	32	13,032	Pressman	None
7. Kyung Sang Puk Do					
Dai Koo Pu A	Choi [illegible]-dong	52	8,577	None	H.K.D.P
Dai Koo Pu B	Shu Sang-il	63	11,777	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P
Dai Koo Pu C	Bai Nam-chai	63	~~9,480~~ 8,876	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P
Dail Sung Gun	Kim U-sic	59	11,804	Farmer	Chun Do Hai
Koon Ui Gun	Park Choon	44	6,952	Chief Director Seoul Consumers Corporation	None
Eui Sung Gun A	Chung U-il	50	9,304	Farmer	None
Eui Sung Gun B	Kwon Byung-ro	46	~~9,190~~ 9258	Doctor	I.R.R.P
Ahn Dong Gun A	Kim Ik-ki	33	14,088	Businessman	I.R.R.P
Ahn Dong Gun B	Chung Hyun-mo	55	~~19,787~~ 19,789	Salaryman	None
Chung Song Gun	Kim Bong-cho	44	~~13,284~~ 13,283	Government Official	Educational Ass'n
Young Yang Gun	Cho Hoon-young	47		Salaryman	H.K.D.P
Young Duk Gun	Oh Taik-yul	45		Mine owner	I.R.P

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party Affiliatic
Young Il Gun A	Park Soon-suk	45	10,485	Clergyman	None
Young Il Gun B	Kim Ik-ro	44	13,545	Chief Branch of the Press	None
Kyung Choo Gun A	Kim Chul	53	15,533	None	I.R.R.P
Kyung Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk	42	15,765	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Young Chun Gun A	Chung Do-young	46		Farmer	I.R.P.
Young Chun Gun B	Rhee Bum-kyo	61		Doctor	I.R.R.
Kyung San Gun	Park Hai-chung	33	17,599	None	None
Chung Do Gun	Park Chong-whan	40	20,565	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Ko Yung Gun	Kim Sang-duk	56	13,049	Member of KILA	Min Tong
Sung Choo Gun	Rhee Ho-suk	34	24,400	Farmer	None
Kae Kok Gun	Chang Byung-man	49	10,779	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Kim Chun Gun A	Kwon Tai-Sui	42	14,703	None	None
Kim Chun Gun B	Rhee Byung-kwon	41		Farmer	None
Sun San Gun	Yook Hong-keun	49	15,903	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Sang Choo Gun	Han Aum-hoi	49	15,384	Farmer	I.R.R.P
Sang Choo Gun	Chun Chin-han	48	~~35,518~~ 31,518	Chairman Tai Han Labor League	T.H.L.P
Moon Kyung Gun	Cho Byung-man	47	~~12,203~~ 11,203	Farmer	None
Koong Chun Gun	Park Sang-yung	31	17,773	None	H.K.D.
Yung Shoo Gun	Choi Suk-hong	40	~~10,782~~ 10,718	Farmer	T.D.Y.
Bong Wha Gun	Bai Choong-hyuk	28	11,741	Farmer	T.D.Y.(
Wool Nung Do	Suh Ih-whah	54	3,538	None	None
8. Kyung Sang Nam Do					
Poo San Pu A	Moon Si-whan	50	~~26,472~~ 26,577	None	M.Y.Y.(
Poo San Pu B	Huh Chung	53	21,390	None	H.K.D.P
Poo San Pu C	Han Suk-bum	51	11,012	Technist	H.K.D.P
Poo San Pu D	Park Chan-hyun	32	12,023	None	None
Ma San Pu	Kwon Tai-wook	29	13,160	None	None
Chin Choo Pu	Rhee Kang-woo	59	7,313	Farmer	None
Chin Yang Gun	Whang Yoon-ho	35	18,027	Farmer	None
Eui Yung Gun	Ahn Choon-sang	50	9,939	Farmer	M.Z.Y.(
Ham Ahn Gun	Kang Wook-choong	40	10,807	Social Service	M.Z.Y.(

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Chang Won Gun	Koo Choong-hai	51	19,430.	Farmer	None
Mil Yang Gun A	Rhee Choo-myung	43	12,436.	Educator	I.R.R.P.
Mil Yang Gun B	Park Hai-kol	65	~~16,295~~ 19,636	Lawyer	None
Yang San Gun	Chung Chin-kun	40	~~12,931~~ 12,137	Farmer	None
Wool San Gun A	Choi Bong-sic	56	13,311.	Farmer	None
Wool San Gun B	Kim Soo-sun	38	18,753.	Publisher	None
Dong Rai Gun	Kim Yak-soo	59	~~17,971~~ 17,455	None	Korea Republic Party
Kim Hai Gun A	Shin Sang-hak	35	10,399.	None	None
Kim Hai Gun B	Jo Bong-kap	45	~~10,305~~ 10,605	Farmer	None
Chang Won Gun A	Kim Tai-soo	44	9,596.	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Chang Won Gun B	Choo Ki-bai	51	15,684.	Director Education Assn.	None
Tong Yung Gun A	Kim Jai-hak	51	~~17,407~~ 17,414	Businessman	H.K.D.P.
Tong Yung Gun B	Suh Soon-yung	49	~~16,188~~ 16,288	Judge	None
Ko Sung Gun	Rhee Koo-soo	36	11,321.	Salaryman	None
Sah Chun Gun	Choi Bum-sool	44	~~16,688~~ 16,685	Chairman Directors Board of the University	None
Nam Hai Gun	Park Yoon-won	40	16,260.	Farmer	None
Ha Dong Gun	Kang Dal-soo	44	17,014.	Farmer	Member No 15 Club, Pu
San Chung Gun	Kang Ki-moon	39	17,766.	Salaryman	None
Ham Yang Gun	Kim Kyung-do	45	18,533.	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Euh Chang Gun	Pyo Hyun-dai	45	17,143.	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Hyup Chun Gun A	Rhee Won-hong	46	14,861 14,867	Lawyer	I.R.R.P.
Hyup Chun Gun B	Kim Hyo-suk	54	9,589.	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
9. Kang Won Do					
Choon Chun Pu	Choi Kyu-ok	48	13,628.	Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Choon Shung Gun	Rhee Chong-soon	58	26,404.	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Hong Chun Gun	Rhee Jai-hak	45	35,130.	Farmer	None
Hoing Sung Gun	Won Yong-keun	57	24,543.	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Won Choo Gun	Hong Bum-hee	32	24,001.	Social Service	None
Yung Wol Gun	Chang Ki-yung	46	~~12,375~~ 11,375	None	None

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Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of Votes	Occupation	Party of Affiliation
Pyung Chang Gun	Whang Ho-hyun	38	~~20,938~~ 20,924	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sang Sun Gun	Choi Tai-kyu	29	7,757	Pressman	None
Kang Nung Gun A	Won Chang-kil	37	13,441		T.D.Y.G.
Kang Nung Gun B	Choi Hun-kil	48	19,196	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sam Chuh Gun	Kim Chin-koo	43	19,024	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Wool Chin Gun	Kim Myung-in	33	11,224	Lawyer	None
10. Che Joo Do					
Puk Che Joo Gun A	(Elected Invalidated)				
Puk Che Joo Gun B	(Elected Invalidated)				
Nam Che Joo Gun	Oh Yong-kook	44	~~12,888~~ 16,752	Member of KILA	None

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Electoral district, name of c, No. received a political party of the

~~LIST OF~~ ELECTION CANDIDATES

CITY OF SEOUL

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	VOTES ~~RECEIVED~~	PARTY
Chung Ku	PAK Chung Kun	51	Office Clerk	2.594	None
" "	YUN Chi Yung	51	Sec Gen Democratic Council	28.496	Han Kuk Dem
" "	PAIK Lin Che	51	Doctor	5.688	None
" "	IEE Puk	36	Editor	3.782	None
" "	SUK Lee Kyung	36	Doctor	724	Chosen Dem Pty
" "	PAIK Hyung Sup	44	Office Clerk	767	Youth Party
" "	HAM Suk Hoon	49	Welfare Worker	1.679	None
" "	KIM Sun	39	Printing	2.357	Dok Chok
" "	WHANG Ae Dok	57	YWCA	4253	Women's Grp Gen Federation
" "	LEE Pong Ku	36	Lawyer	4.615	None
" "	PAK Song	39	Stenographer	935	Dae Chong
" "	KANG Yong Hi	55	Industry	716	None
" "	LEE Choong Kun	39	Office employee	2.867	None
Chong No A	PAK Yong Lae	46	Doctor	1.463	None
" "	SU Sang Chun	46	Office Employee	4.456	Dae Chong
" "	KIM Dae Suk	42	Office Employee	1.322	None
" "	CHOI Chin	73	Lawyer	1.510	Dem Independ.
" "	O Sam Choo	58	Doctor	676	None
" "	LEE Yun Young	59	Politician	20.497	Chosen Dem Pty
" "	PAK Soon Tyun	51	Journalist	5.518	Dok Chok
" "	KIM On Bae	38	Journalist	1.085	None
Chong No B	O Chong Pang	42	No	1.283	Korea Kun Kuk Youth Ass.
" "	CHANG Myun	50	KILA Member	23.185	None
" "	CHOI Sung Chang	44	Doctor	2.166	Dae Han Chungi
" "	CHOI Kiu Sul	42	Writer	5.499	Dok Chok
" "	SUNG Hun Kyung	43	Dispensary	769	None
" "	YANG Chae Kun	28	Writer	1.156	None
" "	LEE Myung Ho	56	Office Employee	3.528	None
" "	PAE ~~Yong~~ Kap Kyun	41	" "	979	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Yun Kun	40	" "	2.071	Dae Chung

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CITY OF SEOUL (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Tongdae Mun A	LEE Soong Man	74	Politician		Dok Chok
" "	CHOI Noong Chin	51	Educator		None
Tongdae MunB	WHANG Hyun Sook	46	Politician	3.985	Chosun Women People Party
" "	CHANG Yun Song	48	KILA Merber	11.006	None
" "	LEE Young Choon	53	Doctor	14.659	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	O Chan Kwon	39	Social work		Korean Youth Gen Union
" "	CHUN Ho Yup	48	Office clerk	7.138	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Dong Kil	43	Doctor	978	None
" "	KIM Kiu Whang	37	Office Clerk		None
" "	KOO Ki Hoi	36	" "	516	None
" "	PAK Won Tai	54	" "	582	None
Song Dong Ku	CHOI Yong Sik	42	" "		None
" "	LEE Chung Chun	61	No	41.532	Dae Chong
" "	PAIK Nam Hoon	64	No	11.108	Han Kuk Dem
" "	YU Chong Nam	41	Office Clerk	2.576	None
Sodeamun Ku	KIM To Yun	55	KILA Member	31.181	Han Min
" "	LA Myung Kyun	51	Horse Ass'n.	1.853	Han Hyup
" "	AN Tong Won	61	KILA Member	6.547	Han Min
" "	CHANG Yang Ho	31	Clerk	5.764	Dae Chung
" "	KIM Whal Nan	50	Educator	8.340	None
" "	LEE Chi Sung	68	Clerk	1,332	None
Mapo Ku	CHI Sang Min	44	Lawyer	1.409	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Sung Keun	47	Clerk	6.268	None
" "	KIM Sang Don	48		20.056	None
" "	KIM Sun	53		2.476	Women's Nat'l
" "	OH Sung Whan	44	Clerk	7.154	Dok Chok
" "	RYU Jin San	45		10.497	Dok Chok
" "	KANG Byung Hak	34		2.228	Dai Chung
" "	CHOI Soon Taik	40	Printing	2.154	Chung Eui Dan
" "	SHIN Sang Pil	47	Lawyer	1.703	None

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CITY OF SEOUL (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Mapo Ku (cont'd)	HUR Chan	56	Clerk	869	None
"	OH Jai Kyun	30	Writer	976	None
" "	PAIK Yung Yup	57	—	—	Han Min
Yong San Ku	OH Yoon Whan	53			Han Hyup
" "	NAM Song Hak	46		13,466	Dok Chok
" "	KO Byung Nam	54		8,325	Tok Supuk Hyup Ho
" "	MOON Dai Woo	30		1,071	NONE
" "	KIM Tong Won	65		19,183	Han Min
" "	MOON Moo Sool	61		3,595	None
" "	PAK Seung Ho	52		5,680	Women's Patriotic Ass'n
" "	OH Jong Sik	44		3,877	None
" "	KIM Sung Ho	57		5,825	None
Yong Dung Poku	CHO Kwang Sop	38		11,889	Taehan Labor Union
" "	Pak Han Su	33		5,755	None
" "	YUN Chae Uk	39		14,296	Tae Dong Youth
" "	YU Hong	50		11,772	NARRKI
" "	Kim Hak Soo	50		3,694	None
" "	CHA Kwang Sok	52		3,317	None
" "	PAK Chang Hi	59			None

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Kyonggido

District		Name	Age	Profession		Party
Inchon Pu	A	Lee Soon Sun	44	Education	1,240	Women's Patriotic Assn
	A	Yun Moo Joon	39	Lawyer	1,696	Cho Min
	B	Lee Sung Min	31	Office Worker		Min Chong
	A	Kim Yung Joo	30		3,067	No Chong
	A	Ham Hyo Yong	44	Manager of a Co.	4,986	No
	B	Cho Pong Am	50	Writer	17,620	"
	A	Kwak Sang Hoon	53		26,907	"
	A	Yang Che Bak	63	KILA member	4,071	Han Min
	A	Yoon Pyong Duk	43		5,397	"
	B	Ha Sang Hoon	56		4,394	"
	B	Im Hong Jai	48		8,806	No
	B	Kim Suk Ki	50		15,827	"
Kaesong Pu		Kim Sung Chan	40		10,188	"
		Kim Nak Yung	54		1,461	Tan Min
		Lee Chong Keun	53		9,891	No
		Lee Sung Dook	49	No	14,323	"
Koyang Gun		Kim Ho Chul	33	Doctor	2,507	Han Kuk Dem
	A	Yu Man Suk	32	No	2,214	National Youth
		Chi Hyun	47	Dir. of Kindergarten		No
		Lee Chong Sam	45	Stock-Breeding	538	Dok Chok
		Su Sung Dal	57	No	2,181	"
		Kwak Myung Duk	30	Lawyer	8,762	No
		Sun Woo Ki Sung	37	No	2,678	Dae Chung
		Kim Chang Soo	44	"	6,829	Han Kuk Dem
		Lee Chong Chang	44	Agriculture	2,004	No
	B	O In Whan	50	"	1,207	"
		Sung Lak Choon	38	Office Clerk	3,078	"
		Chong Tai Ho	61	Agriculture	1,027	Dae Chung
		Lee Sam Took	44	Business	57,539	No
		Yu Hong Chong	57	Doctor	4,770	Dok Chok
		Lee Sung Cho	38	No	7,713	Dae Chung
		Choi Kook Hyun	50		9,022	Dok Chok
Kwangju Gun		Shin Ik Hi	57	KILA member	1410	Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyonggido - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
Yangju Gun A	Kim Duk Lyul	39	Agriculture	11,215	No
	Shin Kong Suk	66	Christian Minister	4,124	"
	Yu Nam Soo	44	Office Clerk	2,486	"
	Chung Dong Ho	57	Agriculture	7,569	Dok Chok
	Kim Hyung Tai	45	Doctor	1,152	No
	Choi Yong Tai	40		503	Tai Dong Youth
B	Goo Choong Su	35	Agriculture	2,034	National Youth
	Kwak Haeng Su	42	"	1,350	No
	Shin Hyung Sik	50	Office Clerk	1,876	"
	Kim San	51	No	6,507	Han Min Demo
	Nam Gung Lyun	33	Office Clerk	6,129	No
	Lee Chin Soo	49	Educator	17,800	"
	An Hoong Kun	53	Agriculture	4,034	"
Puchon Gun	Lee Hae Chin	43	Journalist	17,364	"
	Lee Tong Paik	45	Doctor	713	Dae Chung
	Lee Ki ~~Ui~~ chung	40		610	Women's Dok Chok
	Su Chung Hi			8,270	
	Lee ~~Hi~~ Chong	45		5,938	
	Yun ~~Sam~~ Choo Soon			2,141	
	Moon Chin Kyo	36		1,057	Dok Chok
Ka Pyong Gun	Hong Ik Pyo	32	Agriculture		No
Yang Pyong Gun	Chang Se Whan	55	Christian Minister	2,171	
	Chung Haeng Chin	48	Agriculture	1,114	Dok Chok
	Yang Nam Whan	37	Office Clerk	4,842	No
	Lee ~~Chan~~ Kyung	47	Agriculture	2,676	"
	Lee Chung Se	51	"	1,930	Dok Chok
	Pang Chong Chun	32	Business	3,027	Dae Chung
	Lee Chang Sup			3,943	
	Lee Chun Yong			2,741	Han Min Dem
	Yu Nae Wan			6,658	No
	~~Yu~~ Pil Hoe	34		3,350	Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyonggido - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
Ye Chu Gun	Cho Yong Taik	58		10,991	Nong chong
	Gu Chong Il				
	Won Yong Han			21,967	
Ichon Gun	Song Chang Sik	49	Agriculture	10,388	Dok Chok
	Kim Tong Soo	49	Business	4,777	No
	Pak Sang Whoon	52	Agriculture	5,057	Dok Chok
	Chang Ki Rin	42	Agriculture	3,405	No
	Kwon Nyung Chik	61	Doctor	2,670	Dok Chok
	Pak Choon Ho	46	Agriculture	5,693	"
Yong In Gun	Pak Young Cho	65	Agriculture	1,793	No
	Yu Ki Soo	41		12,870	
	Min Kyung Sik			22,468	
An Song Gun	Kim Young Ki	44	Business	23,467	No
	Kim Yo Wook	51	Clerk	8,994	Han Min Dem
	Lee In Sup			6,583	
	Pak Chu Pyong			645	
Pyong Taek Gun	Choi Suk Wha	37	Agriculture	10,979	No
	Lee Yin Hong	48	"	5,450	"
	Kim Chong Suk	43	"	2,[illegible]5	Dok Chok
	Choi Kyung Chan	65		10,192	"
	Whang Kyong Soo	43		8,053	"
Su Won Gun A	Kim Koo Bai	44	Agriculture	4,514	No
	Hong Kil Sun	43	Clerk	22,520	Dae Chung
	Kwon Tai Dong	66	Doctor	12,742	No
	Kim Ok Chon Suck Kyun	42	No	3,570	Women's Patriotic Ass'n.
B	Kim Ung Chin	42	Clerk	17,848	No
	Hong Soo Whan	42	Clerk	15,149	Dae Chung
	Koo Cha Hyuk	62	Educator	9,[illegible]5	No
Si Hung Gun	Yu Chi Yan	43	Agriculture	6,259	

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Kyonggido - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
Si Hung Gun	Chan Pai Kun	40		3,986	
	Lee Pu Sup	50		10,589	
	Young Lee Chai Young	35	Business	13,528	No
Pu Chon Gun	Chong Nam Chun	40		9,052	
	Lim Yoon Pai	58		1,464	
	Lee Yu Sun	46		14,238	
	Nam Kyung Woo	64		2,857	
	Kim Hyun Ho	65			
	Hong Sung Chul	39		1,058	
	Kim Soon Ho	61		2,119	
Kim Po Gun	O Pong Whan	50	Clerk	555	No
	Lee Chang Wah	47		8,874	
	Chung Choon	34		13,002	"
	Chung Chang Hae	34		4,779	National Youth
	Lim Sung Koo	55		3,215	
Kang Hwa Gun	Kim Hoon Tai	54	Agriculture	2,568	Dok Chok
	Shim Sang Tai	47	"	1,761	"
	Lee Chong Myun	42	Textile Industry	1,748	No
	Pak Chang Soon	60	Agriculture	7,114	"
	Chang Suk Young	55	Educator	2,745	"
	Shong Un Kyung	43	Agriculture	4,791	"
	Yun Chai Kun	39	"	15,761	"
	Yu Pyong Ke	61	"	4,247	"
	Lee Chung Hoong			[illegible]	
Pa Ju Gun	Kim Tong Kiu	44	Agriculture	5,827	Dok Chok
	Woo Chong Pong	35	"	4,425	"
	Kim Woong Kwon	51	Clerk	15,059	No
	Won Yong Dook	33		[illegible]	Dae Chung
	No Kiu Chang	49		[illegible]	Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyonggido - Cont-d

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
Chang Dan Gun	Pyun Chong Sik	35	Business	2,185	No
	Lee Chong Young	33	Agriculture	5,178	Dae Chung
	Kim Chi Kwon	40	"	2,124	No
	Han Chang Myun	38	Politician	1,404	Dok Chok
	Nam Sang Pil	46	Agriculture		No
	Yun Man Choong	28	Doctor	2,253	Dok Chok
	Whang Choon	54	Agriculture	610	No
	Kim Yun Hak	39	Clerk	1,446	Dae Chung
	Cho Hyun Chong	33	No	315	No
	Chun Myun Ku	50	Agriculture	536	"
	Shong Pyong Se	49	"	1,391	Dok Chok
	Lee Kyong Koo	36	Rice Cleaning	1,104	No
Kae Pung Gun	Kim Doo Kwon	48	Agriculture	4,358	"
	Chang Se I	35	"	8,087	Dae Han No Chong
	Shin Kwang Kiun	52	"	15,106	Dok Chok
	Yu Nae Sik whang	55		5,657	No
Yon Paek Gun A	Kim Kyong Pai	53		34,818	
	Ham Sang Hoon	46		16,286	Han Min Dem
B	Chai Chai Suk	33	Mining	1,044	No
	Cha Yun Hong			3,419	
	Pak Chang Pin	36		6,651	Dae Chung
	Kim Tai Hi	49		7,751	No
	Pang Chi Hyon	54		4,608	Dok Chok
	Shin Hyun Mo	55		17,111	Man Min Dem
	Song Chang Sup	57		6,204	No
Ong Jin Gun A	Whang Pyung Choon	41	Business	4,851	Dok Chok
	Pyo Wha Young	29	No	5,631	Dae Chong
	O Kyung Sun	39	Agriculture	5,501	No
	O Taik Kwan	60	Christian Minister	8,653	Han Dok Party
	Su Ryum Suk	46		1,[illegible]	No

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Kyonggido - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
Ong Jin Gun	O I Kwan	41	Rice Cl aning	7,258	No
	Kim Pyong Yoon Chun	36	"	1,139	Dae Chung
	~~Kim~~ Duk Kiu	51	Fishery	2,499	No
	Kim In ~~Che~~ Sik	35	Social Work	10,743	Dae Chung
	Lee Yn	58	Journalist	4,799	No
	Shim Sang Ik		Forwarding Business	5,702	Han Dok Party

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KANG WON DO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Hoengsong Gun	Cho Su Jun	38	12,709	None
" "	Won Yong Kyun	57	24,543	Tok Chok
Chongsong Gun	Chon Sang Ho	66	6,095	Tok Chok
" "	Choi Tai Kyu	29	7,757	None
" "	Chung Yun Sik	38	5,231	Tok Chok
" "	Lee Pyung Doo	53	858	Tok Chok
" "	Won Suk San	49	4,437	Tok Chok
Hongchon Gun	Ryu Gil Sang	30	18,832	Tai Chung
" "	Lee Chai Hak	45	35,130	None
" "	Chung Jong Ik	45	3,605	Tok Chok
Pyongchang Gun	Chung Wan Ki	47	6,266	Tok Chok
" "	Whang Ho Yun	38	20,938	Tok Chok
" "	Lee Wan Lyun	40	3,820	Tok Chok
" "	Choi Hyung Kyu	51	4,368	None
Wonju Gun	Won Dal Ho	56	5,080	None
" "	Lee Chung Ho	44	8,386	Tok Chok
" "	Cho Jin Ku	53	5,246	Tok Chok
" "	Hong Bum Hi	32	24,001	None
Yongwol Gun	Chang Ki Yung	46	11,375	None
" "	Song Soon Chul	43	1,296	Tai Chung
" "	Chung Kyu Sang	39	10,815	Tok Chok
" "	Chang Won Jin	36	8,545	Tai Chung
" "	Tai Wan Sun	34	7,759	None
Ulchin Gun	Kim Myung In	33	11,224	None
" "	Kim Soo Keun	58	9,491	Tok Chok
" "	Chang Hong Koo	38	6,126	Tai Chung
" "	Chun Yung Jik	60	10,716	Tok Chok
Chunchon Bu	Pak Seung Ha	36	51,253	Tai Chung
" "	Pak Tai Wha	52	1,611	None
" "	Choi Kyu Ok	48	13,628	Tok Chok
" "	Pak In Soon	41	705	Women's Patriotic Ass'n.

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KANG WON DO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chunsong Gun	Lee Chong Soon	58	26,404	Tok Chok
" "	Ryu Yun Kook	36	6,219	None
" "	Lee Chong Sik	30		Tai Chung
Kangnung Gun (A)	Choi Doo Jip	53	12,120	Tok Chok
" " "	Rim Byung Chul	50	5,909	Min Tong
" " "	Won Jang Kil	27	13,441	Tai Chung
Kangnung Gun (B)	Choi Byung Nyong	29	16,880	Tai Chung
" " "	Choi Hun Kil	48	19,196	Tok Chok
Samchok Gun	Ro Eui Keun		7,803	None
" "	Kim Joong Nyul		15,432	Han No
" "	Im Yong Soon		15,026	Tai Chung
" "	Kim Jin Goo		19,024	Tok Chok

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CHUNGCHONG PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chongju Pu	CHAI Pyong Duk	48	1.667	Dok Chok
" "	HONG Wonkil	34	1,637	None
" "	MIN Yong Bok	64	6,148	Tai Chong
" "	SUH Pyongson	41	1,818	None
" "	PARK Kinn	37	7,693	None
" "	KU Yunjic	58	3,473	None
Chong Won Gun (A)	OH Hiyong	66	7,290	None
" "	LEE Hichun	65	7,241	Tai Chong
" "	HONG Sunok	54	14,455	None
" "	Shin Sunhvu	61	5,932	None
Chong Won Gun (B)	PARK Channai	32	3,621	Tai Chong
" "	HAN Chongkyu	39		None
" "	LEE Mankun	36	14,926	None
" "	MIN Pyongtoo	50	7,089	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Inyong	44	6,241	Dok Chok
Po Un Gun	CHO Yongkuk	47	4,202	Dok Chok
" "	PARK Linsu	38	3,896	None
" "	KIM Kyohyon	60	13,334	None
" "	CHAI Myun Su	62	10,716	None
" "	Hwang Nokwon	52	1,178	Tai Chong
Okchon Gun	LEE Byumyun	58	5,932	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Kiman	46	3,759	Dok Chok
" "	KANG Myanhoi	49	6,047	Dok Chok
" "	CHONG Kyucham	56	11,561	Dok Chok
" "	JEE Chonchong	32	6,743	Dok Chok
Yongdong Gun	LEE Hyonju	42		None
" "	CHONG Yonsik	29	6,989	Tai Chong
" "	CHO Kwanku	56	3,204	None
" "	SON Kyunsik	62	6,783	None
" "	PARK Ukyong	54	6,519	None
" "	LEE Chuntai	34		Dok Chok

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CHUNGCHONG PUKTO (Continued)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Chinchon Gun	SON Philman	58	17,676	Han Min
" "	PARK Chanhi	51	4,925	" "
" "	PARK No Yul	35	3,228	None
" "	KIM Bongsic	51		"
Koesan Gun	KIM Yonkyu	58		"
" "	YUN Pyongho	54	40,319	"
" "	CHA Kyuntaik	28		Tai Chong
" "	CHONG Sunwha	48	11,079	Dok Chok
Chungju Gun	LEE Chunja	45	1,003	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Kichul	30	24,457	Tai Chong
" "	LEE Hisun	35	17,724	None
" "	YUN Kilsup	40	2,721	"
" "	LEE Pyongtaik	61	7,234	Dok Chok
Unsong Gun	KIM Seikwun	46	7,634	None
" "	LEE Suhsan	58	29,966	Dok Chok
Chechon Gun	YU Hongyul	42	30,519	None
" "	KIM Chongmun	42	14,677	None
Tan Yang Gun	LEE Wanku	39	6,460	None
" "	CHO Changwhan	50	5,664	Dok Chok
" "	CHI San Hyu	51	1,566	" "
" "	CHO Chongsun	46	9,347	None
" "	LEE Pongzun	45		Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CHUNCHONG NAMDO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Taejon Bu	NAM Chongu	54		6,628	Dok Chok
" "	CHIN Hyonho	42		8,201	None
" "	SUN Naksuh	64		17,203	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Changkun	42		6,691	" "
Taedok Gun	OH Hisun	32		3,229	" "
" "	KANG Changhyun	47		6,005	" "
" "	KIM Changwhan	39			" "
" "	LIM Byonun	43		3,064	Tai Chong
" "	SONG Wanyong	68		4,638	Dok Chok
" "	SONG Ulyong	68		7,016	None
" "	HAN Yungzin	47		2,328	None
" "	SONG Zinbaik	44		17,609	Dok Chok
" "	HONG Kihak	40		1,657	Nong Chong
Yongi Gun	YAN Chongsuk	51		4,373	Toi Chong
" "	CHON Kongu	53		3,633	None
" "	HONG Yunkyn	52		2,941	None
" "	CHO Dongkun	48		1,953	Han Dok
" "	YU Ilchun	40		1,697	None
" "	CHIN Hyunsic	47		17,986	Dok Chok
" "	LIM Hyunnok	46		4,414	None
" "	YUN Changsuk	55		4,196	None
Kongju Gun A	PARK Chungsik	46		4,791	None
" "	KWON Taihun	49		3,881	None
" "	YOM Uyong	38		5,207	Tai Chong
" "	KIM Myundong	46		10,676	None
" "	CHONG Inok	49		3,650	None
Kongju Gun(B)	KIM Pyong Chung	33		7,330	None
" "	LEE Chong Paik	60		6,843	None
" "	LEE Kwonchul	62		3,954	None
" "	HONG Sunyang	41		1,864	None
" "	SHIN Banghyon	57		3,415	None

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CHUNCHONG NAMDO (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Kongju Gun(B)	LEE Kvuwon	72	2,618	None
(cont'd) " "	HAN Boshun	50	2,007	Buddhist
Nonsan Gun(A)	CHAI Sanyong	37	966	None
" "	KIM Kehong	44		Nong Chong
" "	HAN Changsuk	47	7,654	Kyo Hhup
" "	YUN Hyenchun	49	7,783	None
" "	YU Chinhong	59	10,729	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Hyongwon	49	10,283	None
Nonsan Gun(B)	CHAI Unkyo	49	11,895	None
" "	KIM Chunsu	42	6,448	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Yon Un	41	5,479	No Chong
" "	HAN Chungkyo	46	2,755	None
" "	SUH Sunkun	41	3,481	None
" "	KIM Hyonsik	43	3,688	None
Puyo Gun(A)	NAM Gunhyon	37	13,718	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Dukhi	29	6,895	Tai Chong
" "	MIN Taiki	36	2,335	None
" "	LEE Monshun	44	3,399	None
" "	KIM Chaiyun	41	1,162	None
Puyo Gun(B)	KIM Osu	43	11,438	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Hochul	49	7,957	None
" "	MUN Changsup	53	6,570	Dok Chok
" "	SHIM Sanghan	31	3,282	None
" "	SAH Kichun	49	1,980	Dok Chok
So Chon Gun	CHO Daiha	41	7,578	None
" "	KIM Kyuchul	43	5,141	None
" "	LEE Byonghi	44	8,186	None
" "	LEE Hungkyn	53	17,535	None
" "	KOO Dukwhan	51	10,807	Dok Chok
" "	CHO Nam Soon	50	2,024	None

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CHUNCHONG NAMDO (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Ponyong Gun	KIM Sang Ok	57	8.594	None
" "	CHOI Yong Chai	53	4.551	National Youth
" "	LEE Hang Kiu	58	7.197	None
" "	KOO Yun Kul	49	2.831	None
" "	SHIM Pok Chin	57	1.798	None
" "	CHOI Yong Han	45	3.120	Dok Chok
" "	LIM Sup Kiu	42,	12.226	Dae Chung
Chong YangGun	CHUNG In Whang	60	4.820	Dok Chok
" "	YU Chong Sik	37	4.120	None
" "	LEE Chong Kun	41	13.111	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Sang Chul	56	10.085	None
Hong Song Gun	SON Chai Hak	48	18.260	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Chong Soon	40	7.494	None
" "	PAK Choon Taik	37	8.015	Dae Chung
" "	KIM Pong Kiu	40	2.206	None
" "	PAK Sang Lyul	47	4.690	None
Ye San Gun	YU Chung Ho	55	11.380	Dok Chok
" "	O Chang Yong	56	764	Dok Chok
" "	SONG Il Sung	47		Dae Chung
" "	PAK Chae Young	48	8.409	Yoon Pyong Ku
" "	PAIK Woon Yong	50	11.380	
" "	YU Hong	53	1.118	Dae Chung
" "	PAK Soong Kiu	40		Dok Chung
" "	PAK Pyong Ki	43		None
" "	Yun Pyong Kyu	38	2.804	None
SoSan Gun(A)	SHIN Hang Kiun	44	14.170	Dok Chok
" "	PAIK Nak Sun	53	1.038	None
" "	PAK Wan Suk	38	2.726	Dok Chok
" "	CHAI Taik Yong	39	1.631	Dai Chung
" "	LEE Jong Nin	66	2.863	None
" "	AHN Man Bok	39	12.235	None
" "	KIM Nam Yun	26	4.555	Min Chung
" "	NAM Jung	69	3.815	Dok Chok
			7.142	

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CHUNCHONG NAMDO (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
So San Gun(B)	PAK Dong Nai	47		None
" "	KIM Je Neung	38	6.620	Dai Chung
" "	KIM Ki In	47	1.812	None
" "	LEE Jong Chul	49	9.767	None
" "	KIM Dong Jun	44	16,260	None
" "	LEE Sang ~~Nin~~ Ki'	45	3.483	None
Tangjin Gun	SIN Sung Gyun	53	1.040	Dai Chung
" "	DYUN Jai Ik	63	7.113	None
" "	YU Chang Hyun	31	9.803	Minsa
" "	KOO Eul Hoe	44	10,334	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Yong Jai	37	13.006	Dok Chok
Asan Gun	YOON Bo Sun	52	7.069	Han Min
" "	SUR Yong Kil	37	13,453	None
" "	LEE Joon Gyoo	54	4,337	Dok Chok
" "	HONG Soon Chul	55	3,270	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Young Jin	54	9.899	Min Joong
" "	CHUNG Hi Bok	50	8.170	Dok Chok
" "	Lee Jong Yong	54	7.664	Min Jung party
Chon An Gun	LEE Sang Don	37	10.021	Han Min
" "	KIM Min Eung	39	2,742	None
" "	LEE Byung Gook	67	19,590	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Yong Gyoo	59	1,026	None
" "	HONG Seung Kil	56	6,061	None
" "	HAN Yang Soo	37	956	None
" "	KIM Yong Wha	47	5,538	None
" "	KIM Woong Kak	47	7,483	None
" "	KIM Jong Chul	29	1,753	Dai Chung
" "	LEE Bum Hoo	52	2,830	None

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CHOLLA PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Kunsan Pu	Paik Nam Yong	52	KILA Member	7.353	Hankuk Demo.
" "	Yun Suk Koo	57	KILA Member	18,728	None
Chonju Pu	Lee Chul Seung	27	Student	8,126	Toknip Chok Sung
" "	Pai Eun Hi	62	Pastor	7,063	" " "
" "	Chung Chin Hi	44	KILA Member	6,136	Hankuk Demo.
" "	Pak Wan	53	Author(Writer)	1.336	None
" "	Sin Sung Kyun	42	Business	10.737	Toknip Chok Sung
Wanju Kun	(1)Kang Pong Eui	50	Business man	4,476	" " "
" "	Choi Pyung Hun	38	Medical Doctor	4,419	None
" "	Choi Kwang Chin	52	Agriculture	2,542	Toknip Chok Sung
" "	Son Yong Pai	36	Newspaper	4,749	Taidong Chung Nyon
" "	Kim Eun Chun	28	Agriculture	1,057	None
" "	Paik Ki Uk	56		2,306	Han Min
" "	Lee Suk Sin	45		4,523	Han Min
" "	Ryu Chun Sang	39	Agriculture	6,693	Tok Chok
" "	(2) Lee Suk Ju	45	Agriculture	7,607	Nong Chong
" "	Kim Yung Jin	59	Agriculture	6,667	Tok Chok
" "	Lee Kun Jai	58	Insurance	1,299	None
" "	Ryu Chai Whan	51		5,097	Pul Kyo Won
" "	Yoon Hyo Jung	55	Agriculture	2,377	Tok Chok
" "	Cho Yung Jin	40	Agriculture	5,256	Tai Chong
" "	Lee Pong Hak	43	Businessman	7,473	None
" "	Su Chung Soo	40	Priest	1,024	Tok Chok
Ok Ku Gun	Lee Yo Han	51		10,455	" "
" " "	Too Hi Chul	51	Agriculture	7,143	Han Min
" " "	Kang Yu Jin	59	Agriculture	9,961	Tok Chok
" " "	Cho Nam Yoon	41	Businessman	4,766	Han Min
" " "	Kim Che Wook	51			Han Min

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CHOLLA PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Ok Ku Gun	Ko Kil Mo	33	Agriculture		None
Chin An Gun	Oh Ki Yul	60	Agriculture	10,218	None
" " "	Kim Chun Hi	47	Industry	9,546	Tok Chok
" " "	Chun Seung Kuk	49	Agriculture	6,641	None
" " "	Chun Pyong Ki	47	Agriculture	3,359	None
Changsu Gun	Ryu Soon Hyong	37	Agriculture	7,418	Tok Chok
" "	Song Chai Ho	41	Agriculture	1,256	Tai Dong
" "	Kim Pong Doo	43	Industry	10,850	None
" "	Oh Il Seung	55	Agriculture	4,002	None
Kumsan Gun	Chung Hae Jun	46	Educational Director	17,735	Tok Chok
" "	Cho Moon Hyong	38	Agriculture	11,358	" "
Muju Gun	Sin Hyon Don	45	Medical Doctor	15,691	" "
" "	Kim Yong Hak	61	Agriculture	5,636	Han Min
" "	Kim Chong Nam	62	None	2,582	Han Min
Ko Chang Gun (1)	Rim Pang Wook	43	Agriculture	6,963	Han Min
" " "	Lee Pong Choon	59	Agriculture	2,691	Nong Chong
" " "	Oh Eui Kyoon	66	Agriculture	6,188	Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Ki Chai	41	Business	6,419	None
" " "	Kim Yung Dong	42	Industry	8,217	None
Ko Chong Gun (2)	Paik Kwan Su	60	KILA Member	17,187	Han Min
" " "	Pak Hong Kun	47	Agriculture	4,445	None
" " "	Sin Yong Jai	44	Agriculture	5,062	Tok Chok
Imsil Gun	Chin Chik Hyun	48	Lawyer	10,636	Tok Chok
" "	Lo Pyung Yun	44	Agriculture	3,264	None
" "	Lee Ki Woo	43	Director of Asso-ciation	10,7	Nong Chong
" "	Um Pyong Hak	32	Journalist	4,415	YMCA
" "	Kwak Han Yung	61	Agriculture	3,767	Tok Chok
" "	Kim Chin Eui	39	Journalist	5,723	Tai Chong
" "	Lee Kyong Soon	50	Pastor	4,001	None
Nam Won Gun	Cho Chung Hoon	35	Commerce	10,447	Tai Chong
" " "	Lee Chung Ki	34	Commerce		Min Chong
" "	Kyong Kyong Su	72	Agriculture	5,03-	None

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Sunchang Gun	Lo Il Whan	35	Journalist	23,703	Han Min
" "	Cho Il Soo	51	Agriculture	8,700	Tok Chok
Puan Gun	Sin Il Yong	58	Journalist	7,550	Han Min
" "	Kim Hyong Il	43	Agriculture	12,298	Han Min
" "	Cho Chai Myun	49	Agriculture	19,098	Tok Chok
" "	Paik Nam Ki	48	Agriculture	2,743	Han Min
" "	Kin Su Hyon	49	Pastor	4,460	None
" "	Cho Ki Chung	49	Agriculture	1,048	Nong Chong
" "	Sin Yung Bal	61			Tok Chok
Kumje Gun(a)	Cho Han Paik	41		13,618	None
" "	Han Sang Kyong	59		6,038	None
" "	Lee Ki Ho	60		10,553	Han Min
" "	Chang Hyun Sik	53		8,380	Han Min
" "	Wang Chung Whan	48		3,172	Tai Chung
Kumje Gun(b)	Hong Sung Ho	48		1,534	Tok Chok
" "	Choi Choo Il	43		4,822	Tai Chung
" "	Lee Won Ik	41			Min Chung
" "	Lee ~~In Pok~~ Kon Ho	59		6,044	Christian Federation
" "	Choi Yoon Ho	48		7,563	Tok Chok
" "	Lee Chul Ik	33			None
" "	Hong Hi Jong	55		13,239	None
Iksan Gun(a)	Paik Hyung Nam	34		12,569	Tai Chung
" "	Kim Pyung Ki	39		5,490	Han Min
" "	Song Pyung Chai	40		2,681	Han Min
" "	So Sun Kyu	46		9,868	Han Min
Iksan Gun(b)	Kim Tai Yi	42		8,164	Han Min
" "	Cha Jai Kil	31		6,267	Tai Chung
" "	Sin Kap Chul	36		3,431	None
" "	Lee Pyung Suk	53		2,584	None
" "	Lee Woon Won	42		11,537	None

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY	
Chong Up Gun(a)	La Yong Kyoon	50		Han Min	
" " " (B)	Song Jik Sang	61		1,418	Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Chong Moon	42		16,815	Han Min
" " "	Kim Taik Sul	31		8,418	Nong Chong
" " "	Kim Poo Kon	48		1,824	Han Min
" " "	Kim Hong Ki	40		13,139	Han Min
Iri Pu	Lee Choon Ki	44		4,899	Han Min
" "	Kim Pyong Soo	51		3,941	Han Min
" "	Pai Hun	53		6,078	None
" "	Pak Yook Chul	33		853	None

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LIST OF EIECTION CANDIDATES

CHOLLA NAMDO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Mokpo Pu	KIM Yu Ki	46	Newspaper	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Nam Kiu	40	KILA Member	
" "	CHUN Dong Whan	40	Textile Industry	None
" "	KANG Sun Myung	44	Office Employee	None
" "	KIM Dong Shin	44	Educator	None
" "	CHUNG Young Sho	46	Office Employee	None
Kwangju Pu	CHUNG Kwang Ho	52	Agriculture	Han Kuk Dem.
Kwang San Gun	HONG Sung Ha	51	KILA Member	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	PAK Chong Nam	33		None
" "	KIM Pyong Han	39	Agriculture	None
Tam Yang Gun	PAK Young Cheng	32	Critic	None
" "	KIM Moon Yong	33	Student	None
" "	KIM Tong Ho	45	Medical Doctor	Tok Nip
" "	CHUNG Kyun Sik	45	Agriculture	Chok Sung Min Chung
Kok Song Gun	SU Woo Suk	60	KIIA Member	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	YANG Pyong Chun	38	Commerce	None
Kurye Gun	KIM Chong Sun	50	Agriculture	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	LEE Pan Yul	42	Rice-cleaning	Dae Chung
Kwang Yang Gun	OM Yun Sup	49	Judicial Clerk	None
" "	KIM Ok Chu	33	Agriculture	None
" "	KIM Choon Ki	41	"	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Chae Hoo	39	"	Dok Chok
Yo Su Gun(A)	YUN Chang Hi	39	Industry	None
" "	KIM Moon Pyong	43	Chief, Newspaper Branch Office	Dok Chok
" "	YU Do Hyun	39	Writer	None
Yo Su Gun(P)	KIM Chul Chu	47	Doctor	Dae Chung
" "	HWANG Pyong Kiu	41	Fishery	None
" "	CHA Whal On	42		Han Kuk Dem.
Sun Cho Gun(A)	WHANG Doo Yun	44	Agriculture	Dae Han No Cho
" "	KIM Yang Soo	52	"	Han Kuk Dem
" "	PAK Ok Shin	48	"	Patriotic Women's Assn.

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CHOLLA NAMDO (Cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Sun Cho Gun	(B)SHIN I Hyun	61	Agriculture	4,563	None
" "	SU Chung Ki	52	"	5,356	None
" "	CHO Ok Hyun	46	"	14,911	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Ke Soo	52	Doctor	6,068	Han Kuk Dem.
Chin Do Gun	KIM Pyung Hoe	30	Journalist	13,032	None
" "	KWAK Woo Chun	51	Judicial Clerk		Dok Chok
" "	PAK Doo Chae	40	Agriculture	5,551	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	HO Hoon	48	Doctor	1,117	None
Chang Song Gun	KIM Sang Soon	49	Official Clerk	3,807	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	PAIK Liu Kui	47	Agriculture	26,680	" "
" "	CHUNG Kim Moon	42	"	7,317	None
" "	KIM Pyong Soo	37	"		Han Kuk Dem.
Wan Do Gun	KIM Sang Sup	55	Business	6,969	Dok Chok
" "	KIM Sun Tae	38	Lawyer	12,283	Bar Assn.
" "	KIM Chang Lyul	51	No	15,128	None
" "	KIM Sang Kiu	52	Agriculture		None
" "	WHANG Hak Pong	45	Office Clerk		Min Chung
Ham Pyong Gun	NO Kyong Soo	33	Agriculture	3,622 8,254	Christian Federation
" "	YANG Hak Ki	34	"	7,555	None
" "	LEE Sung Yu	52	"	10,870	None
" "	SU Sang Kuk	52	"	7,355	Han Kuk Dem.
Yong Gwang Gun	CHO Yong Kiu	36	Doctor		" "
Chang Hung Gun	KIM Choong Ki	47	Agriculture	23,779	None
" "	KO Young Wan	35	"	12,665	Han Kuk Dem.
Kangjin Gun	KIM Yoon Sik	47	Writer	7,405	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	CHA Kyung Mo	59	Agriculture	15,104	None
" "	KIM Chung Sik	47	"	4,750	None
" "	KIM Yong Sun	59	"	12,429	Dok Chok
Po Song Gun	KIM Sung Pok	47	"	16,094	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	WHANG Po Ik	54	KILA Member		Dok Chok

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CHOLLA NAMDO (cont'd)

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION		PARTY
Po Song Gun (cont'd)	LEE Chang Lae	50	Printing Co.	11,581	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	LIM Pyong Chul	50	Agriculture	8,996	" "
Hwa Sun Gun	CHO Kook Hyun	53	"	18,368	Dae Sung A.s.
" "	PAK Min Ki	37	"	15,278	Dok Chok
" "	Yang Hoi Yong	39	"	9,241	Han Kuk Dem
Mu An Gun (A)	SHIN Paik Kiun	42	Business	7,022	" "
" "	LA Chong Moon	54	"		" "
" "	KIM Yong Hun	38	Agriculture	17,873	" "
" "	CHONG Kiu Sung	40	Office Clerk	8,907	None
" "	O Se Nam	48	Doctor		None
Mu An Gun (B)	KIM Eun Kiun	49	Agriculture	7,679	Han Kuk Dem
" "	CHANG Hong Dam	39	Office Clerk	4325	" "
" "	KIM Yong Taik	55	Business	11,160	" "
Naju Gun (A)	LIM Pong Chin	42	Agriculture	6,661	" "
" "	LEE Hang Pal	58	Journalist	21,322	None
" "	PAK Hun Chin	41	Dooton	3,693	None
Naju Gun (B)	KANG Shin Tai	46	Agriculture	5,301	None
" "	CHUNG Soon Mo	66	Christian Minister		Dok Chok
" "	KIM Sang Ho	47	Gardener	11,343	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	PAK Kum Suk	46	No	8,065	" "
" "	SU Sang Duk	40	Business	10,117	Min Chung
Hae Nam Gun (A)	SONG Pong Hai	61	Doctor	17,172	Dok Chok
" "	YUN Young Sun	42	Journalist	16,902	Han Kuk Dem.
HAE Nam Gun (B)	MIN Young Dong	38	Agriculture	5,764	Dok Chok
" "	LEE Sung Hak	43	"	11,725	Dae Chung
" "	PAK Kee Pae	36	"	10,496	Han Kuk Dem.
Yong Am Gun	KIM Choon Yun	53	Journalist		" "
Kohung Gun (A)	PAK Pal Pong	49	Agriculture	4,62[illegible]	Dok Chok
" "	O Sung Chu	61	Christian Minister		" "
Kohung Gun (B)	SU Min Ho	45	Business	15,324	Han Kuk Dem.
" "	YU Sung Kap	39	Educator	12,811 14,311	Dan Min Dang

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KYONGSANG PUKTO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Taegu Pu (A)	Choi Yoon Dong	52	8,577	Hanmin
" " "	Kim Yun In	40	2,875	Nohe
" " "	Kim Sung Kook	58	2,713	Hanmin
" " "	Kim Yung Ho	33	3,565	None
" " "	Lee Pal Soo	36		None
" " "	Cho Kyung Kyoo	45	4,333	Tai Chong
Taegu Pu (B)	Pak Sung Ha	41	6,25[illegible]	None
" " "	Su Sang Il	63	11,777	Hanmin
" " "	Son In Sik	55	[illegible]970	None
Taegu Pu (C)	Lee Woo Chool	36	7,493	None
" " "	Paek Nam Chae	63	7,876	Hanmin
" " "	Kim Yong Han	39	3,708	None
Talsong Gun	Kwon O Hoon	36	10,[illegible]09	None
" "	Kim Tai Ko	39	6,766	None
" "	Kim Woo Sik	59	11,804	Confusianistic Ass'n.
" "	Kim Chin Hak	43		None
" "	Pak No Ik	60	7,556	Confusianistic Ass'n.
Kunwi Gun	Chun Su Bong	44	4,377	Christian Church
" "	Pai In Jai	41	[illegible],774	Tok Chok
" "	Pak Joon	44	6,752	None
" "	Kim Nam Soo	57		None
" "	Pak Too In	59	4,753	Hanmin
" "	Lee Sang Taek	41	[illegible],[illegible]72	Tok Chok
" "	Sur Sang Hyuk	56	[illegible],068	Tok Chok
Uisong Gun (A)	Kim Ton	60	7,461	None
" " "	Kim Sook	49	[illegible],477	None
" " "	Koo Ip Pon	48	[illegible],[illegible]35	None
" " "	Chung Woo Il	50	7,304	None
" " "	Pak Pum Jo	56	[illegible],971	None
" " "	Oh Yoon Keun	43	4,258	Tai Chung

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Uisong Gun (B)	Pak Kap Myun	52	4,810	Tok Chok
" " "	Kwon Pyung No	46	4,258	Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Sang Bong	49	6,63[illegible]	Tok Chok
" " "	Pak Yung Kyo	43	7,141	Tok Chok
" " "	Pur Ho Il	55	3,[illegible]53	Tok Chok
Andong Gun (A)	Kwon Joong Soon	49	[illegible],463	None
" " "	Kim Joong Hak	46	2,740	None
" " "	Kim Ik Ki	33	14,[illegible]	Tok Chok
" " "	Kwon Yung Chan	63	3,6[illegible]	None
" " "	Ryu Si Yung	48.	5,436	None
" " "	Choi Keum Bong	53	[illegible]	Women's Patriotic Ass'n.
Andong Gun (B)	Kim Joong Hi	53	[illegible]	None
" " "	Ryu Hyun Mo	55	[illegible],[illegible]9	None
" " "	Ryu Tai Ha	39	[illegible]	Tok Chok
Chongsong Gun	Kim Pong Jo	44	[illegible]	Educational Assn.
" "	Yoon Yong Koo	33	[illegible],44[illegible]	Tai Chung
" "	Sim Woon Sup	46	[illegible]	Tok Chok
Yongyang Gun	Cho Hun Yung	47		Hanmin
Yongdok Gun	Oh Taik Nyul	45		Tok Chok
Yongil Gun (A)	Lee Won Man	45	[illegible]	Hanmin
" " "	Pak Soon Suk	45	[illegible]	None
" " "	Choi Tai Neung	40	[illegible]	None
" " "	Choi Yi Bong	31	[illegible]	Tai Chung
" " "	Choi Won Soo	37	[illegible]	Tok Chok
Yongil Gun (B)	Ha Tae Whan	33		None
" " "	Kim Ik No	44	[illegible]	None
" " "	Kim Pan Suk	30	[illegible]	Tai Chung
" " "	Pak Tong Joo	49	[illegible]	Tok Chok
Yongchon Gun (A)	Chung To Yung	48		Tok Chok
Yongchon Gun (B)	Lee Pum Kyo	61		Tok Chok
Kyongsan Gun	Pak Chul Soo	53	[illegible]	Tok Chok

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Kyongsan Gun	Pak Hai Chung	33	17,599	None
" "	Sin Ok Sam	36	3,694	None
" "	Kim Yong Kyu	56	9,698	Tok Chok
" "	Chang Yong Whan	40	12,862	None
Chongdo Gun	Choi Tai Wook	57	15,971	None
" "	Pak Jong Whan	40	20,565	Tok Chok
" "	Pak Jong Nim	48	3,180	Hanmin
Koryong Gun	Kim Sang Keun	43	3,338	Presbyterian Church
" "	Kim Sang Duk	56	13,649	Min Tong
" "	Kwak Tai Jin	32	7,555	Hanmin
Songju Gun	Lee Tong Wha	36	1,422	None
" "	Lee Ho Suk	34	4,400	None
" "	Lee Yong Kyun	43	11,823	Tai Chung
Chilgok Gun	Chang Pyung Tai	41	10,779	None
" "	Chang Pyung Han	49		Tok Chok
" "	Pak Suk Kyu	44	9,593	None
" "	Pak Tai Hyun	51	9,367	Tok Chok
Kumchon Gun (A)	Sin Yo	45	4,959	None
" " "	Kang Pyung Chul	49	1,235	None
" " "	Pak Wan	62		None
" " "	Kim Eun Bai	48	11,071	Tok Chok
" " "	Kim Chul An	38	4,743	Women's Patriotic Ass'n.
" " "	Kwon Tae Hi	42	14,703	None
Kumchon Gun (B)	Lee Pyung Kwan	41		None
Sonsan Gun	Kwon Yong Ho	49	9,738	None
" "	Choi Jae Wha	56	9,312	None
" "	Kim Jae Muk (Sam)	32		Tai Chung
" "	Yook Hong Pyo	49	15,703	Tok Chok
Kyongju Gun (A)	Lee Sang Hi	36	9,234	None
" " "	Woo Yong Keun	51	9,179	Tok Chok
" " "	Lee Choon Joong	52	9,410	None
" " "	Choi Byung Nyang	51		None
" " "	Kim Chul	53	15,533	Tok Chok

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DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Kyongju Gun (B)	Hur Keum Nyong	35	10,936	Tai Chung
" " "	Lee Tai Sin	50		None
" " "	Lee Suk	42	15,765	Tok Chok
" " "	Chung Jin Koo	41	6,658	Tok Chok
" " "	Han Sang Jin	53	12,624	Tok Chok
Sangju Gun (A)	Pak Sung Woo	38	14,567	None
" " "	Kim Jai Chil	51	4,798	None
" " "	Han Um Hoi	49	15,384	Tok Chok
" " "	Pak Jung Hyun	67	6,864	Tok Chok
Sangju Gun (B)	Paek Nam Sik	47	10,257	None
" " "	Jun Jin Han	48	31,578	Taihan No Chong
Mungyong Gun	Kwak Ki Jong	59	7,564	Budhist
" "	Kim Hoon	46	2,377	None
" "	Rim Yeung Hak	53	6,173	Taihan No Chong
" "	Whang Bong Suk	48	4,485	Tai Chung
" "	Kim Eun Suk	46	5,866	----
" "	Cho Byung Han	47	11,203	None
" "	Im Keun Ho	44	1,459	None
Yechon Gun	Lee Ho Keun	34	17,670	Tai Chung
" "	Pak Sang Yung	31	17,773	Hanmin
" "	Chang Sung Kook	35	11,562	None
Yongju Gun	Kim Joon Hoon	40	5,046	Tok Chok
" "	Kim Sik Yung	41	6,098	None
" "	Choi Suk Hong	40	10,718	Tae Chung
" "	Lee Woon Hyung	47	9,189	Tok Chok
" "	Song Yung Woo	46	9,313	Tok Chok
" "	Kim Jung Sik	34		None
Pongwha Gun	Kim Jung Soo	48	4,269	None
" "	Chung Moon Hum	57	10,431	----
" "	Pai Joong Hyuk	28	11,741	Tai Chung
" "	Chang Joong Chang	45	2,662	Tok Chok
Ulnungdo	Kim Suk Kyu	57	1,121	None
"	Sur Yi Whan	54	3,533	None

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do

District		Name	Age	Profession		Party
Pusan Pu	A	Kim Chun Kwang	42	No	1,203	No Chong
		Moon Si Han	50	"	26,377	National Youth
		Yang Sung Pong	49	"		No
		Kim Hyung Duk	34	Industry	10,332	No
	B	Kim Kuk Tai	64	KILA member	30,719	No
		Kim Do Han	49	No	2,564	Dok Chung
		Ho Chyung	54	No	21,370	Han Kuk Dem
	C	Kim Han Sun	37	Business	7,551	No
		Choi Kyul Soo	49	Agriculture	2,163	No
		Pak Sung Soo	39	Professor	9,853	No
		Choi Myung Ku	43	Industry	5,517	National Youth
		Han Suk Pum	51	"	11,012	Han Kuk Dem
	D	Cho Til Pong	37	Doctor	1,092	No
		Wang Cho San	35	No	1,768	Han Kuk Dem
		Han Chong Yu	35	"	3,889	Dae Chung
		O I Sang	44	Industry	8,167	Han Kuk Dem
		Kim Ok Cho	40	Journalist		No Chong
		Pak Chin Hyun	32	No	2,023	No
		Kim Pil Ho	51	"	4,209	"
		Lee Si Han	29	"	8,427	"
		Son Mun Ki	53	"	8,552	"
Masan Pu		Son Pong Cho	48	Industry	7,767	Democratic Council
		Kwon Tai Yu	29	No	13,166	No
Chin Ju Pu		Lee Kong Woo	59	Agriculture	7,313	"
		Kim Sung Soon	31	Business	367	"
		Ha Man Pok	35	Agriculture	8,175	"
		Choi Sang Suk	35	"	746	Dok Chung
		Cho Ryong Lai	37	Lawyer	2,982	No
		Yu Duk Chun	45	Agriculture	2,451	"
		Moon Hai Sul	41	Industry	5,266	Dok Chok

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do - Cont'd.

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
Chin Yang Gun	Chung Soon Chong	43	Business	8,524	No
	Lee Hyun Woo	65	Agriculture	4,418	Confusianist Ass.
	Whang Yoon Ho	35	"	18,627	No
	Choi Pyung Suk	52	Lawyer	16,499	"
	Yu Han Ku	30	Agriculture	2,669	Dai Chung
Soh Nyong Gun	Yun Pyung Yong	41	Agriculture	4,119	Dok Chok
	Choi Ke Hong	44	"	6,736	Dai Chung
	Chun Chae Soon	64	"	6,659	Dok Chok
	An Chun Sang	50	"	4,934	National Youth
	Lee Si Mok	49	"	8,887	Dok Chok
Haman Gun	Pak No Il	55	Business	3,827	"
	Lee Chung Sup	37	"	10,302	"
	Kang Wook Chung	40	Social work	10,207	National Youth
	Cho Yong Ok	42	Agriculture	7,731	Dok Chok
	Cho Ok Che	41	Business	10,007	Korean Indep.Pty.
Chang Nyong Gun	Cho Yung Whan	49	Business	5,561	No
	Kim Hae Kwon	32	Educator	7,436	Dok Chok
	Ha Ki Suk	41	Agriculture	8,766	Chung Woo Party
	Kim Hi ~~Kyul~~ Chan	61	"	4,778	Dok Chok
	Ku Chung Hoi	51	"	17,436	No
Yang San Gun	Chi Young Chin	51	"	7,052	Dok Chok
	Pai Tai Sung	41	"	688	No
	Chung Chin Kun	40	"	12,184	"
	Pak Ok Kap	47	Business	361	"
Ul San Gun A	Kim Pyung Han	55	Agriculture	2,744	"
	Pyun Dong Cho	47	No	3,693	Han Kuk Dem
	Pak Kon Soo	51	Agriculture	7,740	"
	Choi Chung Sun	44	No	1,621	Dok Chok Women's Ass.
	Lee Chung Suk	27	"	1,612	"
	Choi Pong Sik	56	Agriculture	12,311	No
	Kim Dai Kun	28	Journalist		National Youth
B	Lee Kwan Soo	47	No	5,335	No

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyon sang Nam Do - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
Ul San Gun B	Moon Chong Chun	33	Industry	4.827	No
	Kim Suk Han	58	Agriculture		Dok Chok
	Chong In Mok	46	No	5.124	No
	Kim Soo Sun	38	Printing	18,753	No
Mir Yang Gun A	Yum Cha Chun	42	Brewery	4.779	No
	Son Yong Soon	60	Agriculture	4.891	No
	Lee Chu Hyung	43	Educator	12,436	Dok Chok
	Pak Il Hyun	38	No	6,585	"
B	Lee Ki Won	59	No	3,741	No
	Choi Sung Woong	28	No	13,388	Dai Chong
	Pak Hai Kook	65	Lawyer	19.636	No
Tongnae Gun	Kim Yak Soo	59	No	17.455	Korean Rep. Pty.
	Kim Pup Lin	50	KILA member	4,979	Korean Buddist League
Kim Hae Gun A	In Dong Chul	57	Agriculture	5,466	Dok Chok
	Pak Chae Hong	46	Industry		No
	Lim Dai Chun	46	Office Clerk	5,664	No
	Ko Duk Pong	38	Agriculture	5,348	"
	Choi Choon Ho	51	"	10,235	Dok Chok
	Shin Sang Hak	35	"	10,399	"
B	Kim Sang Kiu	38	"	1,619	National Youth
	Kim Pong Hoon	38	Doctor	5,148	No
	Choi Kap Shi	45	Agriculture	5,775	"
	Cho Kiu Kap	45	"	10,665	"
	No Chai Kan	35	"	7,142	"
	Pai Chong Chin	44	"	1,738	"
Chang Won Gun A	Om Sang Sup	44	No	8,681	No
	Kim Yong Hi	61	"	6,458	"
	Kim Tai Soo	44	"	7,596	Dok Chok
	Kim Pyung Chin	37	"	3,678	Dae Chung
	Moon Yun Sang	43	Agriculture	2,754	Dok Chok
	Hyun Chai Man	44	Public Work	2,721	No
B	No Ki Soo	55	Journalist	5,651	"

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
~~Tong Yong~~ Chang Won Gun B	Kim In Hyung	32	Office Clerk	5,539	Korea Prog. Pty.
	Chun Sung Chin	51	Agriculture	2,515	Dok Chok
	Lee Ki Sup	53	"	13,133	No
	Chu Ki Yong	51	Educator	15,684	"
Tong Yong Gun A	No I Man	41	Journalist	1,796	Dok Chok
	Kim Chae Hak	51	Office Clerk		Han Kuk Dem
	Su Sang Yung	61	No	17,414 17,351	No
	Chi ~~Soo~~ Ho	45	Mining Industry		"
B	Chin Hong Ki	60	Agriculture	3,415 13,053	Dok Chok
	Pun Sung Whan	26	No	13,827	Dae Chung
	Su Soon Young	49	Judge	16,288	No
Kosong Gun	Pak Yung Soo	45	Agriculture		"
	Chung Soo Young	38	"	1,963	"
	Hu Chai Ki	62	"	8,110	Han Kuk Dem
	Lee Chin Hong	61	"	2,406	No
	Choi Kap Whan	40	Office Clerk	7,676	"
	Lee Ku Soo	36	"	11,321	"
	Choi Lak Pong	39	Agriculture	5,486	"
	Kim Sung Po	43	"	3,626	Dae Chung
	Paik Suk Ki	38	"	6,103	"
Sa Chon Gun	Chung Hyun Chu	33	Office Clerk	17,301	Dok Chok
	Yu Hak Yul	35	Forwarding Agent		"
	Chung Kap Chu	42	No	3,614 3,201	No
	Choi Pong Sul	44	Educator	16,685	No
	Lee Kyul Moon	40	Business	7,721	Dae Chung
Nam Hae Gun	Chung Chai Whan	45	Educator	14,710	No
	Chung Yong Sun	50	Agriculture	3,276	Dae Chung
	Choi Yong Kun	41	Rice cleaner	7,987	Dok Chok
	Pak Yun Won	40	Agriculture	16,260	No
Ha Dong Gun	Ko Chong Chul	38	Printing	4,756	"
	Lee Sang Kyung	47	"	16,502	Dok Chok
	Wang Hak Sung	53	Judicial Clerk		No
	Kang Tal Soo	44	Agriculture	9,564 17,014	

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

Kyongsang Nam Do - Cont'd

District	Name	Age	Profession		Party
San Chong Gun	Choi Yun Sup	45	Agriculture	3,951	Dok Chok
	Lee Pyung Hong	57	"	11,560	No
	O Sung Chu	52	"	4,710	Dok Chok
	Chung Do [illegible]ah	38	Journalist	2,380	"
	Kang Ki Moon	39	Office Clerk	17,766	No
Ham Yang Gun	Yun Kil Hyun	49	Writer	8,937	No
	Kim Kyung Tai	45	Agriculture	18,533	Dok Chok
	Kim Young Sang	43	Agriculture	13,159	"
Kochang Gun	Kim Sang Soo	57	Business	2,177	No
	Pak Dal Choon	55	Budist	7,116	Buddist Temple
	Pyo Hyun Tai	45	Agriculture	17,143	Dok Chok
7	Shim Chung Mok	47	Office Clerk	15,743	"
Hyop Chon Gun A	Lee Won Hong	46	Lawyer	14,867	"
	Yun Pok Chu	61	Agriculture	1,855	No
	Pal Woon Pyo	55	"	8,881	Dok Chok
	Lee Kyung Chin	48	"	5,244	No
B	Choi Chang Sup	50	"	4,152	"
	Kim Hyo Suk	54	"	9,589	Dok Chok
	Lee Won Young	62	"	7,642	"
	Kim Myung Soo	43	"	8,137	"

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LIST OF ELECTION CANDIDATES

CHEJU DO

DISTRICT	NAME	AGE	PROFESSION	PARTY
Nam Cheju Gun	Ryang Ki Ha	34	6,748	None
" "	Oh Yong Kook	44	16,752	None
" "	Kang Sung Gun	34	7,063	Tai Chung
PukCheju Gun (A)	Kim Choong Hi	59	2,147	Tok Chok
" "	Moon Tai Yoo	41	1,193	Tok Chok
" "	Ryang Kwi Jin	41	3,647	Tok Chok
" "	Kim Si Hak	70	3,479	None
PukCheju Gun (B)	Pak Chang Hi	53	3,190	Tok Chok
" "	Kim Tuk Joon	34	691	Tai Chung
" "	Im Chang Hyun	64		Tok Chok
" "	Ryang Pyung Jik	40	3774	Tai Chung
" "	Hyun Chuo Sun	44		Tok Chok
" "	Kim In Sun	27	736	Tai Chung

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UNTCOK 000.1
(Elections)
(July 46 - 17 Oct 47)

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Headquarters
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

July 1946

ORDINANCE)
: ELECTIONS AND VOTING
NUMBER)

SECTION 1. Purpose.-- The purpose of this ordinance is to provide a liberalized and democratic election and voting procedure for the people of Korea during the temporary period of military control, so that such public officials as may be required to be elected during such period shall be selected through the freely-expressed choice of a majority of Koreans.

SECTION ii. Scope.-- The provisions of the ordinance shall apply to all elections (primary, regular and special) for public office, thether such public office is held under the national government or the several provincial or lower levels of government; provided, however, that every Korean qualified to vote, as hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote in each and every election for any public official whose territorial jurisdiction (or the territorial jurisdiction of the constituent body to which he is proposed to be elected) extends over or includes the territorial unit in which such voter resides.

SECTION 111. Qualification of Voters.-a.General. -- The right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by reason of sex, race, color, caste, religion, political affiliation or belief, or economic condition. Every subject of Korea, male or female, having passed his or heretwenty-first birthday, and having maintained a fixed and regular residence within any province of Korea for not less than ninety days prior to any regular or special election day, and having duly registered to vote as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to cast one vote for the qualified person of his choice in any primary, regular and special election.

b. Persons excluded from the Polls.--Persons within any of the following categories shall be excluded from the polls, and shall not be permitted to register or vote: idiots, Imbeciles, Insane, persons suffering from acute alcoholism or under the influence of narcotics at the time of registration or voting, public charges not having engaged in remunerative labor or occupation for a period of six months or more preceding the date of registration, professional beggars,

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illiterates, persons serving a sentence of imprisonment, and persons who (not having been granted a pardon or amnesty) have on or since 9 August 1945, been sentenced by a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction to a term of imprisonment of five years or more; provided, however, that any person excluded from the polls or from registration may by written petition delivered within one day thereafter to the Provincial Governor of the province in which he resides or to the next higher Election Board, seek and obtain a peremptory order directing that he be permitted to register and/or vote, which, when granted, shall be issued within one day after the receipt thereof and which shall provide that such person is entitled to and shall be permitted to registed and/or vote forthwith, even though the polls are closed, as though no disability for which he was excluded from such right existed. Such votes so cast shall forthwith be specially reported in the same manner as votes regularly cast. The local Election Board (or, in case the election district is not subdivided into voting precincts, the District Election Board) shall in each case decide, by majority vote, who shall be excluded from registration and from voting, under the foregoing provisions.

c. Definitions.--(1) "Subject of Korea," as used herein, means any person born within or outside of Korea of Korean parents; any person born within or outside of Korea of a Korean father, provided such person at the time of registration executes and files with the local Election Board (or, in case the election district is not subdivided into voting precincts, the District Election Board) a certificate in writing, wherein he duly swears or affirms that he thereby formally and forever renounces any and all nationality and citizenship other than Korean and that he thereby assumes Korean nationality and citizenship and swears or affirms allegiance to Korea; any person who has maintained or is included in a Korean family register and who, i n the event he was not born within Korea at the time of registration duly executes and files the foregoing certificate; and any person who has continuously and regularly resided within Korea for a period of not less than ten years prior to the date of registration, who duly executes and files the foregoing certificate. (2) "Illiterates," as used herein, means persons who do not possess a knowledge of the Korean language sufficient to enable them to read the ballot and to appropriately write or mark thereon the name of the candidate of their choice. It does not include persons, such as the blind and the crippled, who are incapacitated dolely by reason of physical disability from reading or marking the ballot. For purposes of this ordinance, persons who can write their own names and addresses in Korean and

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who can read and write the Korean alphabet shall not be deemed to be"illiterates".

SECTION IV. Registration of Voters.--(a.General.-- Voters shall register prior to voting. The thirtieth day preceding the date fixed for the primary election shall be Registration Day; provided, however, that when there is no primary election, such Registration Day shall be the thirtieth day prior to the date fixed for the regular or special election; and further provided, that when such thirtieth day is a Sunday or legal holiday, the thirty-first day for next preceding day, when such day is also a legal holiday, shall be Registration Day. The purpose of registration is to enable election officials to prepare for elections and to determine, during the period between Registration Day and the elections, the elegibility of persons who have registered to vote.

b. Manner of Registration.-- On Registration Day, voters shall present themselves at the places established for registration (which shall be the same places established for voting) ans shall register by providing the information required for the Registration Docket, as hereinafter described, and by affixing their signatures and seals in such Docket in the space provided fo that purpose. (Columns (1)through (21) .)

c. Form of Registration Docket.--Each Local Election Board (and, in case the election district is not subdivided into voting precincts, the District Election Board) shall maintain a permanently-bound volume in duplicate, known as the Registration Docket Copy; and the Registration Docket Copy 2, in the following form, in the Korean language:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number	Date	Name of Registrant	Age	Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Sex

(8)	(9)	(10)
Address(Residence)	Length of Residence at Present Address	Last Previous Address and Length of Residence There

(11)	(12)	(13)
Name and Address of Head of Family	Location of Family Register	Occupation

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(14)
Address Where Employed

(15)
Name of Employer

(16)
Length of Time Employed by Present Employer

(17)
Nationality and Citizenship

(18)
Has Certificate of Allegiance (if required) Been filed?

(19)
Last Place and Date Registrant Voted

(20)
Remarks

(21)
Registrants Certificate, Signature and Seal

"I hereby certify I have read the foregoing, that it is based wholly on information given by me, and is in all respects complete, and I hereby affirm it is true":

(Date) (Signature of Registrant) Seal of Registrant

(122)
Voter's Certificate, Signature and Seal

"I hereby certify that I have complied with all requirements of law relative to registration and voting; that I am legally entitled to vote and have not voted at this election; and that I have this day received a ballot."

(Date) (Signature of Voter) (Seal of Voter)

(23)
Clerk's Certificate, Signature and Seal

"I hereby certify that the above-named registered person is duly entitled to vote and has this day cast one secret ballot for the candidate of his choice."

(Date) (Signature of Clerk) (Seal of Clerk)

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It shall be the duty of each of the two Clerks of Elections on each District and Local Election Board to maintain such dockets in exactly the same form.

SECTION V. Election Districts and Voting Precincts. a. Election Districts and Voting Precincts in Cities, Towns and Villages.--Each city, town or village shall constitute an election district; provided, however, that where the population of such district exceeds one thousand, the mayor or city, town or village head shall, with the assistance of the District Election Board, forthwith divide such election district into two or more voting precincts consisting of approximately one thousand persons each, and shall define and appropriately publicize the boundaries of each such precinct; the intent of this provision being that in every case where the population of an election district exceeds one thousand, such district shall be divided into voting precincts in such a manner that each such voting precinct consists of a population as close to one thousand as is possible. Each mayor or city, town or village head shall forthwith notify his Provincial Governor of such division of the election district into voting precincts, describing the boundaries and population of each such precinct.

b. Election Districts and Voting Precincts Outside of Cities, Towns and Villages.--All of the territory in each county or island situated outside of a city, town or village shall, for the purposes of this ordinance, constitute one election district. Each county or island head shall, with the assistance of the District Election Board, forthwith divide such election district into such voting precincts as may be necessary or convenient, and shall define and appropriately publicize the boundaries of each such precinct; provided, however, that no such voting precinct shall be established with less than thirty qualified voters. Each county or island head shall forthwith notify his Provincial Governor of such division of the election district into voting precincts, describing the boundaries and population of each such precincg.

c. Designation of Voting Precincts; Manner of Publicizing; Changes. Each voting precinct shall be consecutively numbered by the public official designating such precinct, and such identifying numbers shall be reported forthwith to the appropriate Provincial Governor. The boundaries of each such voting precinct shall be clearly and specifically made known, together with the number thereof, to the voters of the district by posting a printed or written notice conspicuously in at least three prominent places within such district, and, in case, there are one or more newspapers of general circulation within such district, by causing such notice to be published in each such newspaper not less than three times a week for at least two consecutive

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Provincial Military Governor
Kyunggi-Do
Seoul, Korea

22 August 1946

Major General Archer L. Lerch,
Military Governor of Korea,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear General Lerch,

Re ly to request to prepare plans for the election by "headman system" for the selection of four representatives. After consulting with key American and Korean officials of this Province, the following plan is submitted.

Starting at the lowest level, the ban, from which one member will be elected for 10 households or major fraction thereof, go to the eup. The eup in turn will elect representatives to go to the gun. The gun in turn will elect four to be the provincial representatives.

All ability to vote will be restricted to those having at least one year residence in the province.

It is estimated that it will take 5 days after completion of election by conducting election, 5 days after election to hold election for eup and 5 days after that election to hold gun election. In other words it will require ten days after local election.

[illegible] of the people for the election:

a. One hundred, from the local level, will [illegible] the [illegible] elected [illegible] vote. [illegible] will be [illegible] name is possible [illegible] will be [illegible] difficulty [illegible] the people.

b. [illegible] election [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] educational [illegible].

3. [illegible] vote [illegible] the headmen [illegible] the [illegible] vote. [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] vote.

RESTRICTED

2

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In accordance to letter your office, dated 19 August, subject, "Elections", I anticipate holding a "practice run election" to familarize the people in the use of the ballot. On or about 30 August, the people of this province will be given the opportunity to express their desire on the following question: "Should this Province establish a 4 H Club?".

Please call me for any further clearification of the above authorized plan.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. ANDERSON
Lt. Col, CAC
Military Governor, Kyunggi-Do

1 Incl:
1 Chart

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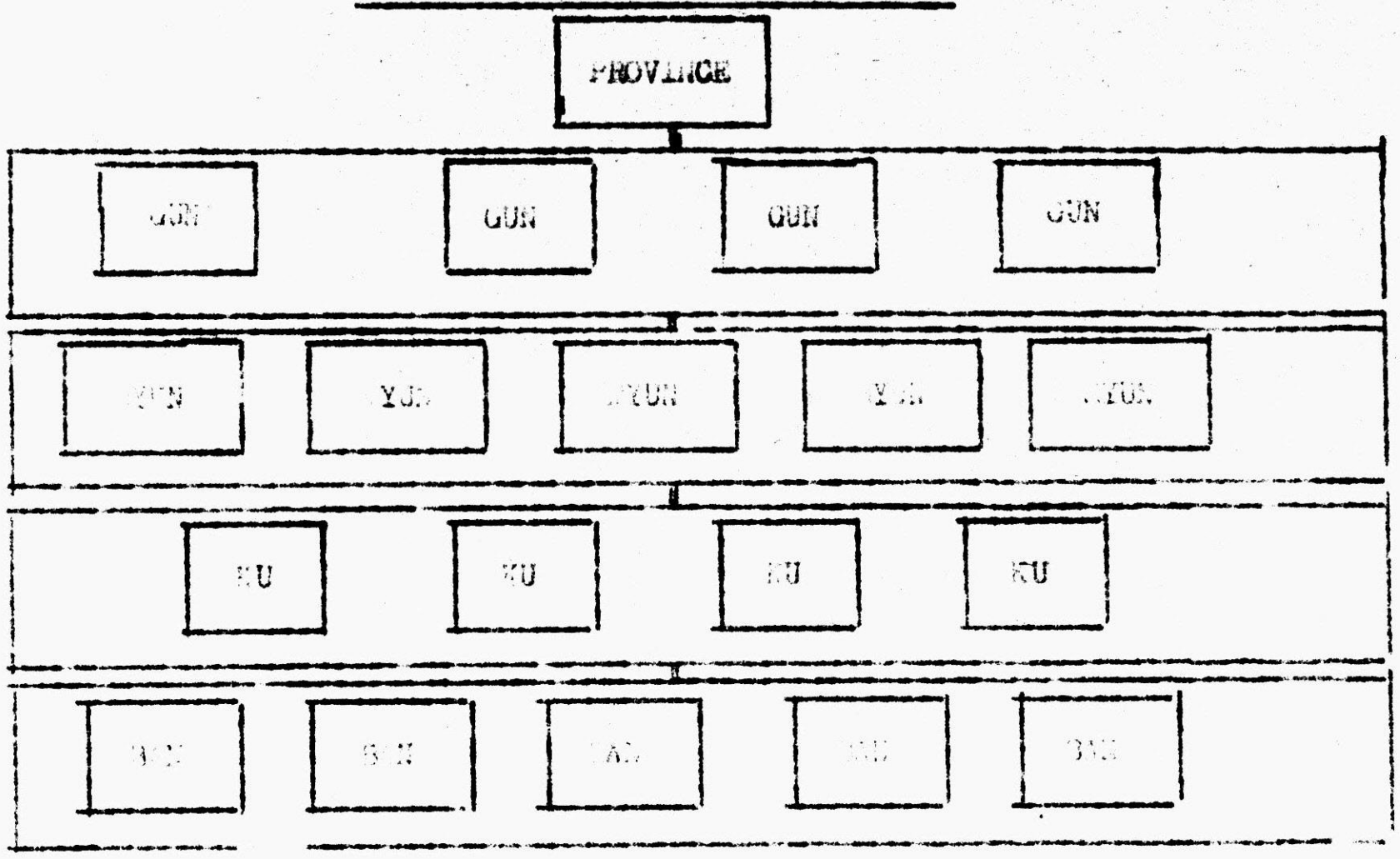
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

CHART OF VARIOUS LEVELS KYUNGGI-DO



[illegible] = 1 KU
[illegible] = 1 Myun
[illegible] = 1 Gun
[illegible] Guns in Kyunggi-Do

RESTRICTED

2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Major-General A. V. Arnold,

Duk Soo Palace, City.

The Seoul Shinmun Bldg., City,

September I7, I946.

Dear Gen. Arnold:

With regard to the problems of election, on which you asked my opinion, I suggest the following plan of solution.

There are three problems in the election, all arising from the same cause, namely, the existence of an overwhelmingly large percentage of illiteracy among the people. The three problems are: (I) What method of election should we use? Whether it should be direct or indirect election? (2) By what method can we enable the largest possible number of people to participate in the election? (3) By what educational method can we normalize election?

(I) As to the first question, direct election is preferable to indirect. Specially is it preferable in this period of contentions and agitations. The election can be made direct if the method explained in the following section is tried.

(2) As to the second question, practically the whole constituent body may be enabled to participate in the election by the following method:

(a) All qualified voters who can read and write may be permitted to vote in the usual manner practiced in Korea, i. e. by writing the name of the person on the ballot provided by election officials.

(b) All illiterate voters should be permitted to write out numerals (Arabic or Chinese, representing candidates) on the ballot provided by election officials.

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For example, if there are IO representatives to be elected for the city of Seoul, and there are IO candidates recommended by each of the 5 major political parties, there will be 50 candidates in all. To each of the 50 names may be arbitrarily assigned a numeral, and to each of the political parties a different colour.

To illustrate: The Democratic Party may be represented by the black colour, the Independence Party by pink, the Social Democratic Party by green, the People's Party by yellow, and the Communist Party by red. The IO Democratic candidates may be represented by I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, IO, all in black colour. The IO People's Party candidates may be represented by I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, IO, all in yellow. The IO Communist candidates may be represented by I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, IO, all in red. And so on.

At least one month before the election day, all the candidates should be announced by the national government, together with the colours and numbers assigned to them. The national, provincial, and local governments should see to it that the announcement of candidates is properly printed and posted throughout the country, in every village, city, Myun office, and Kun office. At the Chung Hoi offices of every city and in every village, the headmen should instruct the qualified voters how to vote. There should be from one week to two weeks' practice of voting. As failure to instruct voters in this matter will produce serious consequences, every headman of Chung Hoi and village should be made responsible for this instruction.

On election day, every qualified voter should present himself before the precinct officials who will examine whether he is properly qualified to vote or not. If properly qualified, he will be given the certified official ballot which should consist of a piece of white paper with the seals of the election authorities on. The qualified voter

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then should enter the polling booth where he should mark the ballot with the proper numerals of the proper colour. For example, if he is electing IO Democrats straight, he should write out the ten numerals in black; if he is electing 3 People's Party candidates and 7 Communists, he should write out the 3 numerals in yellow and the 7 numerals in red. For this purpose the election officials in every precinct and booth should be made responsible to provide in advance the writing materials such as pencils, brushes, and ink of all the colours necessary.

In order to insure fairness, in every electoral district the election should be supervised by a committee of representatives of all the political parties which enter into the contest.

If this method of election is adopted, nearly all qualified illiterate voters, except possibly some colour-blind, will be enabled to vote. Further, it will secure the registration of the will of the people far more accurately than the clumsy method of indirect election through the headmen of villages and Chung Hoi's, a great many of whom the people distrust. Again, this method of election will enable us to save the labour of dividing and annexing villages and Chung Hoi's which are unequal in size.

(3) As to the third question, by what educational method can we normalize election, an adult education program, setting up night schools in villages, is desirable.

Yours very respectfully

K. D. Hsu

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AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Inter-Office
Routing Slip

	Initials		Initials
Gen Brown		Mr Bunce	
Gen Weckerling		Mr Kinney	
Col Lincoln			
Lt Bertsch			
Lt Althaus		Mr Prostov	

REMARKS: _____

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AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

18 October 1946

Dr. KIMM, Kyu Sic
Chairman, Coalition Committee
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Kimm:

I have just been informed by Military Government of the schedule of election dates in the various provinces with the exception of Kyong Sang Pukto and Kyong Sang Namdo.

The schedule is attached to this letter for the information of the Coalition Committee.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

Att.

cc: Gen. Hodge
Gen. Brown ✓

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By NARS, Date

SCHEDULE OF ELECTION DATES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

KANGWON DO PROVINCE - October 21, Village and Hamlet Elections (Rhee and Koo)
" 22, Myun
" 24, Gun
" 28, Provincial

CHUNG CHONG PUKTO - October 22, Koo
" 24, Myun
" 26, Gun
" 30, Provincial

CHUNG CHONG NAMDO - October 20, Ban
" 22, Koo
" 24, Myun
" 26, Gun
" 29, Provincial

CHOLLA PUKTO - October 23, Koo
" 25, Myun
" 27, Gun
" 30, Provincial

CHOLLA NAMDO - October 24, Koo
" 26, Myun
" 28, Gun
" 30 & 31, Provincial

KYUNGGI DO - October 23, Eon
" 24, Koo
" 25, Myun
" 26, Gun
" 29, Provincial

CHEJU DO (Island) - October 23, Koo
" 25, Myun
" 27, Gun
" 29, Provincial

CITY OF SEOUL - Between dates of 14 and 19 October, Pan Chung
" " " 19 and 22 " , Chung
October 23, Names presented to Mayor
" 30, City Election

KYONG SANG PUKTO - Not available at present.

KYONG SANG NAMDO - " " " "

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By NARS, Date

SCHEDULE OF ELECTION DATES IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

KANGWON DO PROVINCE - October 21, Village and Hamlet Elections (Rhee and Koo)
" 22, Myun
" 24, Gun
" 29, Provincial

CHUNG CHONG NUKTO - October 22, Koo
" 24, Myun
" 26, Gun
" 30, Provincial

CHUNG CHONG NAMDO - October 20, Ban
" 22, Koo
" 24, Myun
" 26, Gun
" 29, Provincial

CHOLLA PUKDO - October 23, Koo
" 25, Myun
" 27, Gun
" 30, Provincial

CHOLLA NAMDO - October 24, Koo
" 26, Myun
" 29, Gun
" 30 & 31, Provincial

KYUNGGI DO - October 23, Ban
" 24, Koo
" 25, Myun
" 26, Gun
" 29, Provincial

CHEJU DO (Island) - October 22, Koo
" 25, Myun
" 27, Gun
" 29, Provincial

CITY OF SEOUL - Between dates of 14 and 19 October, for Chung
" " " 19 and 22 " , Myun
October 23, Lists presented to Seoul City Election
" 29, City Election

KYUNGSANG PUKDO - Not available at present.

KYUNGSANG NAMDO - " " " "

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AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

19 October 1946

Dr. KIMM, Kiu Sic
Chairman, Coalition Committee
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Kimm:

The attached copy of election schedule for Provinces of Kangwon Do, Chung Chong Pukto, Chung Chong Namdo, Cholla Pukto and Cholla Namdo is forwarded for your information and use.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

Att.

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By NARS, Date

ELECTION SCHEDULE

KANGWON DO

21 October - Koo
22 " - Myun
24 " - Gun
28 " - Provincial

CHUNG CHONG PUKTO

22 October - Koo
24 " - Myun
26 " - Gun
30 " - Provincial

CHUNG CHONG NAMDO

20 October - Ban
22 " - Koo
24 " - Myun
26 " - Gun
28 " - Provincial

CHOLLA PUKTO

23 October - Koo
25 " - Myun
27 " - Gun
30 " - Provincial

CHOLLA NAMDO

24 October - Koo
26 " - Myun
28 " - Gun
30-31 " - Provincial

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

18 October 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Brown.

1. Attached herewith is copy of election schedule for Provinces of Kangwon Do, Chung Chong Pukto, Chung Chong Namdo, Cholla Pukto, and Cholla Namdo.

2. Schedules for Kyonggi Do, Cheju Do, and the City of Seoul have been previously forwarded. Schedules for Kyongsang Pukto and Kyongsang Namdo have not yet been received. They will be forwarded as soon as they reach this headquarters.

3. It is requested that the election schedule be brought to the attention of the Coalition Committee in order that they may attend if they so desire.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

1 Incl.

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By NARS, Date

ELECTION SCHEDULE

KANGWON DO

21 October - Koo
22 " - Myun
24 " - Gun
28 " - Provincial

CHUNG CHONG PUKTO

22 October - Koo
24 " - Myun
26 " - Gun
30 " - Provincial

CHUNG CHONG NAMDO

20 October - Ban
22 " - Koo
24 " - Myun
26 " - Gun
29 " - Provincial

CHOLLA PUKTO

23 October - Koo
25 " - Myun
27 " - Gun
30 " - Provincial

CHOLLA NAMDO

24 October - Koo
26 " - Myun
28 " - Gun
30-31 " - Provincial

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File

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

21 October 1946

Dr. KIMM, Kiu Sic
Chairman, Coalition Committee
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Kimm:

The attached copy of election schedule for Provinces of Kyong Sang Pukto and Kyong Sang Namdo is forwarded to replace the schedule previously forwarded to you on 19 October.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

Att.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

19 October 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Brown.

1. Attached hereto is copy of election schedule for Provinces of Kyongsang Namdo and Kyongsang Pukto.

2. It is requested that this schedule be brought to the attention of the Coalition Committee in order that they may attend if they so desire.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

1 Incl.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

ELECTION SCHEDULE

KYONGSANG NAMDO

26 October - Koo
28 " - Myun
29 " - Gun
31 " - Provincial

KYONGSANG PUKTO

22 October - Koo
24 " - Myun and 1st Taegu
26 " - Gun and 2nd Taegu
30 " - Provincial

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RNB

COALITION COMMITTEE
145-6 Sam Chung Dong
Seoul, Korea

Oct. 20, 1946

Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown
American Delegation
U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Brown:

Your letter of Oct. 19, enclosing a copy of election schedules for the provinces, has just been received with many thanks. I have also received a similar letter from General Weckerling, dated Oct. 18.

Attached please find a list of election supervisers for the various provinces. As the leftist delegation refuses to send their own supervisers to the provinces, the list contains names of only rightist supervisers.

Sincerely yours,

Kiusic Kimm
Chairman, Coalition Committee

Att.

cc: Gen. Hodge
Gen. Lerch

6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

19 October 1946

Dr. KIMM, Kiu Sic
Chairman, Coalition Committee
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Kimm:

The attached copy of election schedule for Provinces of Kyong Sang Pukto and Kyong Sang Namdo is forwarded for your information and use and completes the schedule forwarded you 18 October.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

Att.

cc: Gen. Hodge
Gen. Lerch

6

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

ELECTION SCHEDULE

KYONG SANG PUKTO -	22 October,	Koo
	24 " ,	Myun
	1 November,	Taegu
	26 October,	Gun
	2 November,	Taegu
	30 October,	Provincial
KYONG SANG NAMDO -	26 October,	Koo
	28 " ,	Myun
	29 " ,	Gun
	31 " ,	Provincial

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

ELECTION SCHEDULE

KYONGSANG NAMDO

26 October - Koo
28 " - Myun
29 " - Gun
31 " - Provincial

KYONGSANG PUKTO

22 October - Koo
24 " - Myun and 1st Taegu
26 " - Gun and 2nd Taegu
30 " - Provincial

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

F.D.

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

21 October 1946

Mr. Kyu Yong Lee
89-1 Chyung Woon Jung
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Lee,

Your letter of 18 October recommending Mr. Park Keum as a candidate for the forthcoming legislature has been received by me.

I can assure you that your recommendation will be given due consideration by the appropriate agencies.

Your interest in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

1

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

21 October 1946

Mr. Kyu Sique Minn
President, Chamber of Commerce
Nam Tai Moon Tong 2 Chung Mok 144
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Minn,

General Hodge has requested me to acknowledge your letter recommending members as candidates for the forthcoming legislature.

I can assure you that your recommendations will be given due consideration by the appropriate agencies.

Your interest in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S.Army

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COALITION COMMITTEE
145-6 Sam Chung Dong
Seoul, Korea

Oct. 22, 1946

Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown
Chairman, American Delegation
U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Brown:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Oct. 21, enclosing the corrected schedule of elections for Kyunrsang Pukdo and Kyunrsang Namdo.

I shall also take this opportunity to inform that we have made a few changes concerning our election supervisers. The following changes have been made:

Kyunrsang Pukdo - Han Sung-bin ( ), replacing Nam Sang-chul ( ).
Chul-la Namdo - Choi Chun ( ), replacing Choi Yong-chong ( ).
Chaichoo Do - Chang Kyung-taik ( ), replacing Choi Chun ( ).

Perhaps all or some of these men will come to see you at Duk Soo Palace to receive instructions and perhaps you will be good enough to pass them on to Mr. Chun Kiu-hong, head of the Secretariat for the Interim Legislature.

Yours sincerely,

/ Kiusic Kim

Att.
cc. Gen. Hodge
Gen. Lerch

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By NARS, Date

LIST OF ELECTION SUPERVISERS

✓CHUNGCHUNG NAMDO - Pak, Yong-lai (朴容来), M.D.

✓CHUNGCHUNG PUKDO - Pack, Yung-yup(仏永燁)

✓KYUNGSANG NAMDO - Pack, Suk-kee (仏錫基)

✓KYUNGSANG PUKDO - Nam, Sang-chul(南相哲) Nam Sung-pin

✓CHONLA PUKDO - Um, Yo-sup (廉台燮)

✓CHONLA NAMDO - Choi, Heng-chong(崔, 亨,) Choi Chun

✓CHAICHU DO - Choi, Chun (崔) Choi Hyung-tae

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

22 October 1946.

7:30 AM
at KKS

MEMORANDUM TO: Captain McMahon,
Department of Justice.

The following Koreans have been appointed by the Coalition Committee to observe elections for the Legislature. Provinces to which they are going are shown. Request that appropriate letters be prepared for them.

A Chungchung Namdo	- ~~PAK, Yong-lai~~ 1900 today
A " Pukto	- PAK, Yung-yupo 19 o'clock tomorrow train
A Kyongsang Namdo	- PAK, Suk-kee o - 1900 tomorrow
A " Pukto	- HAHN, Sung-pino - 1900 today
A Cholla Pukto	- UM, Yo-supo 0730 Tomorrow
A " Namdo	- CHOI, T'chuno 0730 "
A Cheju-Do	- CHURNG, Hyung-taik o
Seoul City	- KO, Shin-won
Kyungi-do	- PAK, Yun Chin
Kangwon-do	- KIM, Tohn.

Chung Soo

Pusan
Taegu
Chonju
Kwangju

Kimpo at 9 A
Plane 757

R. H. BOOTH,
Colonel, GSC.

at Seoul
Park at
9 o'clock
Capt Clark
L-5

3 to Taejon - Churng Hyung Taik.
Chongju - Park Yung Sup
Chonju - Um Yo sup

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

26 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To : Provincial Military Governor, Chung Chong Namdo Province.

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Churng, Kyung-taik, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Churng the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Churng has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

[illegible]
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

23 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Provincial Military Governor, Chung Chong Pukto Province

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Pak, Yung-yup, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Pak the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Pak has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHIBALD V. ARNOLD
Major General United States Army
Military Govern or in Korea

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

23 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Provincial Military Governor, Cholla Pukto Province.

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Um, Yo-sup, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Um the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Um has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

23 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Provincial Military Governor, Cholla Namdo Province.

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Choi, T'chun, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Choi the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Choi has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

23 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Provincial Military Governor, Kyongsang Pukto Province.

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Hahn, Sung-pin, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Hahn the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Hahn has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHER L. LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

23 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Provincial Military Governor, Kyongsang Namdo Province

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Pak, Suk-kee, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Pak the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Pak has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

23 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Military Mayor, City of Seoul.

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Ko, Shin-won, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Ko the methods used in your city to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Ko has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHER L MARCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

23 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Provincial Military Governor, Kyunggi Do Province.

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Pak, Yun Chin, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Pak the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Pak has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

2 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To : Provincial Military Governor, Cheju Do Province.

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Kim, Ch'ang-Soo, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Kim the methods used in your province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Kim has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit Mr. Kim visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

[illegible]
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

22 October 1946

Subject: Observation of Election of Members to Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

To: Provincial Military Governor, Kangwon Do Province

1. This will introduce to you Mr. Kim, Tohn, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election of members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

2. It is requested that you explain to Mr. Kim the methods used in your Province to elect members to the Assembly and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If Mr. Kim has any complaints or reports of irregularities in the election, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

4. Necessary transportation should be provided to permit his visiting the various polling locations if he so desires.

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Korean Elections
Schedule + Observers

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

25 October 1946

file & Schedules

MEMORANDUM TO General Hodge:

Subject: Election Observers.

The following Koreans were dispatched to the indicated provinces in order to observe elections:

Chungchung Namdo	-	CHURNG, Hyung-taik
" Pukto	-	PAK, Yung-yup
Kyongsang Namdo	-	PAK, Suk-kee
" Pukto	-	HAHN, Sung-pin
Cholla Pukto	-	UM, Yo-sup
" Namdo	-	CHOI, T'chun
Cheju-Do	-	KIM, Ch'ang Soo
Seoul City	-	KO, Shin-won
Kyungi-do	-	PAK, Yun Chin
Kangwon-do	-	KIM, Tohn

All went by air on 24 October except Mr. Kim, Tohn who went to Kangwon-do by car on 23 October, and the observers for Seoul and Kyungi-do.

Copy of letter of introduction attached.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

Att.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

COALITION COMMITTEE
Seoul, Korea

4 Nov. 1946

Re Election for Legislature

Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge, U. S. Army
Commanding General, U. S. Armed Forces in Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Hodge:

The Coalition Committee has the honor to express to you our heartfelt thanks for your unceasing sympathy and assistance.

We herewith submit to your proper appraisal of the reports, so far received, of the Supervisors sent out by the Coalition Committee to the different Provinces on the occasion of the present election of members to the interim Legislature.

(1) Special City of Seoul

(a) The mechanism of election was not sufficiently made known to the people. In certain instances even the electors were not notified.

(b) Only the heads of the family~~x~~ies were asked to take part in the election, instead of participation of all males and females above 20 years of age as according to Ordinance 118.

(c) In Chong No and Myung Yun Chung Districts the Ban Jang collected the personal seals of the electors and used them as he pleased.

(d) On the last day of the Seoul election somebody had pasted up posters with Kim Sung Soo, Chang Duk Soo, and Kim Doh Yern's names on them at the entrance of the election hall, asking the electors to vote for them.

(e) Also hand-bills signed in the name of all the electors of one district, advising the electors of other districts to vote for these and other men, had been distributed.

(f) Chang Duk Soo's Pro-Jap. Activities:

He was a leader of the Peoples' Volunteer Corps of Kyunggi Do. During the war he made speeches urging the people to aid Japan's war efforts, by calling upon the students to enlist in the Jap. Army and Navy for the destruction of America.

(g) Kim Sung Soo's Pro-Jap. Activities:

He was a leader of the notorious Peoples' Total Mobilization League.

(h) In spite of the fact that Chang Duk Soo admitted his Pro-Jap. activities at the City Hall in the presence of Mayor Kim and the Supervisor, the enforcement of Art. 7 of Ordinance 118, relating to qualification of the candidates to the interim Legislature was not insisted upon by Mayor Kim.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

(2) Election in Kang Won Do

Instead of the Provincial Governor and the officials concerned giving the necessary instructions concerning the elections, the whole affair was manipulated by the National League for Acceleration of Korean Independence (Doknip Choksung Kookmin Wheh), which had organized a committee to take measures in regard to the elections. For instance, this committee forced the electors to vote for those candidates sponsored by it. As a result, those elected--Sur Sang Choon, Cho Chin Koo, Chun Young Jik--are members of the above named Kookmin Wheh. These three have been arch-Pro-Japs. As assistant Police Inspector, and Head of the Judicial Section, Sur incarcerated many a Korean patriot.

(3) Kyung Sang Puk Do

In this province the Han Kook Min Chu Dang resorted to bribes to influence the election, and as a result, the notorious Pro-Jap. Sur Sang Il was elected. Up to the last this man although registered as a resident of Seoul. prayed for Jap. victory and incited the students to fight for Japan. Many people who heard his radio-broadcasts can testify to this point.

(4) Chun La Nam Do

The elected, Hong Sung Ha, who is affiliated with the Han Kook Min Chu Dang, actually lives in Seoul. The fact that he was elected is due to the machinations of the Han Kook Min Chu Dang.

General Remarks:

Generally speaking patriotic Koreans have not been elected, and due to severe police interference it is to be regretted that the "Leftists" have not participated in the election. The election of so many Pro-Japs and the members of the extreme Right Parties tend to give the impression that this election has not been conducted according to ~~the~~ democratic principles and therefore does not voice the real sentiment of the people.

Due to the fact that this election has not been satisfactroy and in view of the fact that many are disqualified as candidates or representatives ab initio according to Art. 7 of Ordinance 118, it is here earnestly suggested that either the whole election or those elections in the few localities affected be considered null and void, or some other procedure be adopted to refill the vacancies that may be caused in ruling out some of the so-called elected men.

Yours very sincerely,

Kiusic Kimm

Kiusic Kimm
Chairman, Coalition Committee

CC
Gen. Lerch
Gen. Brown

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

File

GIST OF DR. KIM'S REPORT ON THE ELECTION
FURNISHED BY THE SUPERVISORS

Basing on the reports of the election supervisors, we are furnishing you with the following material evidences, hoping that you will do something about it right away:

I. The city of Seoul - Election supervisor Mr. Ko, Shin Won.

(1) All persons above 20 years old are entitled to vote. But only one voter, the family head, was allowed for each family. Even then a whole lot of family heads were not notified to take a part in the election. Therefore, it is not democratic.

(2) Some "pans" of Myung Ryun Chung van gangs collected seals and used them as they pleased in making a slate, thus violating Ordinance No. 118 which provided for "secret ballot".

(3) Mr. Kim, Sung Soo; Dr. Chang, Duk Soo; and Dr. Kim, Do Yeun, put up campaign posters at the entrance of the poll on the final day of election. This is in violation of Section 3, Article 8 of Ordinance No. 118, providing for "secret ballot". The responsibility of this violation is on Mayor Kim of Seoul.

(4) There was a printed material addressed to the voters, urging them to vote for the 3 candidates and Mr. Han, Sang Hoon.

(5) Qualifications of the 3 persons elected:

(a) Chang, Duk Soo:
1) Chang was a commander of the Kyunggi Branch of the Peoples' Righteous Band.
2) During the war he made speeches against the U.S.A. and Great Britain and urged the Korean students to serve in the Japanese army.
3) He admitted all these to Mayor Kim, but the Mayor did not rule him out as provided in Section 3, Article 7 of Ordinance No. 118.

(b) Kim, Sung Soo:
He was a Director of Discipline Division of People's Resource Mobilization League. Thus he worked for the interest of Japan. He is not qualified to stand for election as provided in Sec. 3 of Article 7, Ordinance No. 118.

II. Kyunggi Do, Supervisor Park, Yun Jin.

Everything OK.

III. Chung Chong Pukdo - Supervisor Paik, Young Yul.

Everything OK.

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IV. Chung Chong Namdo - Supervisor Chung, Kyung Taik.

[redacted]
The elected members are not popular because they are not politically minded and cannot comply with the needs of the people.

V. Kyung Sang Pukdo - Supervisor, Han, Sung Bin

(1) The election supervisors (Chief of Interior and Chief of Mining & Industry) appointed by the Governor took an active part in campaigning for Mr. Sur, Sang Yil.

(2) Mr. Sur is a pro-Jap who worked closely with Jap police and kempei for special rights.
There might be a riot in Taegu in case he takes a seat in the legislature.

VI. Kyung Sang Namdo - Supervisor, Paik, Suk Ki.

(1) Only from 30% to 40% of the voters took a part in the election because ofthe recent riots.

(2) Shin Jung Mok (elected member) received a prison sentence of 10 months on the charge of receiving a bribe.

VII. Chella Pukdo - Supervisor Um, Ye Sup

Nothing illegal about the election, but the meaning of election was not widely known.

VIII. Chella Namdo - Supervisor, Choi, Shun.

(The election was almost impossible because of the disappearance Leftists.
Mr Hong, Sung Ha's domicile is questionable. He resides in Seoul.
Only 30% of voters took a part in the election.

IX. Kang Won Do - Supervisor Kim, Don.

(1) The election supervisors were appointed by the [redacted] Governor. In spite of it the Kang Won Do Branch of the Nationalist Party for Rapid Realization of Korean Independense set up an election committee and interferred with the election. For example, the Committee put up a slate beforehand and conducted the election in a highhanded way. The elected persons are all from that party and all of them are pro-Japs. One of them, Sur, Sang Jun, is a former policeman.
The election should be declared null and void.

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By NARS, Date

X. Chain Do - Supervisor Kim, Chang Soo.

All went on smoothly.

LIST OF MATERIAL EVIDENCE

(1) Sur, Sang Jun's name in Chinese characters and Korean.
(2) An appraisal of Kim, Sung Soo and Chang, Duk Soo by Park, Jai Yung and two others.
(3) A court certificate of Pusan proving that Shin, Jung Mok, received a month sentence and a fine of 3,000 yen.
(4) A memo (report) on the election in Ker Chang by Lim, Yu Dong.
(5) An itinerary of two officers who campaigned for Sur, Sang Yil. It is furnished by auto drivers.
(6) The proof that they used the Provincial Government automobiles.
(7) A clipping from the South Korea Economic newspaper, showing the return of the Taegu election.
(8) Sur, Sang Yil's campaign advertisement in that newspapers.

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE)
:
NUMBER 126)

November 1946

PLEASE NOTE
NOMENCLATURE
OF INTERNAL
GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ELECTIVE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILS

SECTION I. Purpose.-- The purpose of this ordinance is to provide for the election of important provincial and local officials and provincial and local councils through the freely expressed choice of a majority of Koreans, thereby fostering the development of the country on principles of democratic local self-government.

SECTION II. Designation of Elective Offices.-- The following are hereby designated as elective officials:

a. Provincial Governor

b. Mayor

c. County headman

d. Town headman

e. Village headman

f. Island headman

g. Provincial councillor

h. City councillor

i. Town councillor

j. Village councillor

Other provincial and local officials so designated by law from time to time shall also be elective officials.

SECTION III. Method of Election.-- Elective officials designated in Section II hereof shall be elected by and for the people of their respective provinces, cities, counties, towns, villages, islands or elective districts, by universal suffrage regardless of sex, according to rules to be established by an ordinance to be enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and approved by the Military Governor. Until the enactment of such ordinance elective officials shall be chosen by elective procedures established by the Military Governor. Such elective procedures will provide, in substance, that each village, town, island, and county will elect a headman, and each village and town a council; that each city will elect a mayor and a council; and that

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

each province south of 38° north latitude shall elect a governor and a council. Village and town councils shall be elected on the basis of one member for each 5,000 population or major fraction thereof; provided that each such council shall have at least five members. City councils to be elected shall consist of seven members plus an additional member for each 30,000 population or major fraction thereof. Provincial councils shall be elected on the basis of one member for each 55,000 population or major fraction thereof; provided that each provincial council shall have at least ten members. All balloting shall be secret. Until the establishment of an official census, population figures shall be those determined from time to time by the National Economic Board. For the purpose of this ordinance, the part of Hwanghae Province which lies south of 38° north latitude shall be considered a part of Kyonggi Province. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to apply to elective offices in the independent City of Seoul.

SECTION IV. Duration of Term.-- Persons appointed or elected to offices designated in Section II hereof shall, prior to the enactment of ordinances for a general election, hold office until officials elected pursuant to such general election ordinances assume office, unless sooner removed or unless their terms of office sooner terminate.

SECTION V. Pay-- Elective officials designated in this ordinance shall receive the compensation provided by law unless it is provided that such services shall be without pay.

SECTION VI. Duties and Powers.-- Elective officials designated in this ordinance shall have the duties and powers provided by law.

The Councillors hereinabove enumerated, acting through their respective councils, shall have the following powers:

a. Enactment and amendment of provincial and city ordinances and provincial and local regulations, subject to the provisions of Section VII of Ordinance Number 114, dated 15 October 1946, and other requirements of law;

b. Approval of provincial or local budgets and reports of final [illegible] special accounts;

c. Determination of matters relating to provincial or local property, contracts, funds, taxes, rents, fees, charges, loans, gifts, subsidies and other property and contractual interests, revenues and expenditures, including continuing expenditures;

d. Approval or disapproval of [illegible] provincial or local appointments within Civil Service Classes [illegible], and [illegible] dismissals of any provincial or local official;

e. [illegible]

f. [illegible] or duties [illegible] law, [illegible] or custom;

g. Other powers [illegible] law, or existing by reason of [illegible] or custom, not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

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By NARS, Date

Exercise of the foregoing powers shall be in accordance with requirements of law and within the scope of policies established by ordinances, regulations, orders and directives of higher authority.

SECTION VII. Qualifications for Office.-- No person may be elected to any office designated in Section II hereof unless he or she is a Korean who shall have passed his or her twenty-fifth birthday on the date of assuming office, unless he or she has been a bona fide resident of the province or area concerned for at least one year preceding his or her election, and unless he or she meets all other conditions or qualifications provided by law.

The following shall not be eligible for election to any office designated in Section II hereof; persons who occupied positions as central, provincial or municipal councillors, or persons of the rank of chikimkwan or above, under the Japanese regime; and all those who collaborated with the Japanese, for gain, to the detriment of the Korean people.

SECTION VIII. Authority of Military Government Unimpaired.-- All duties and powers of officials and councils under this ordinance shall be exercised under the authority of the Military Government in Korea, until the establishment of a provisional Korean Democratic Government. Military Government retains power to remove any elective official designated in this ordinance or any person appointed by such official, to dissolve any elected council or other provincial or local public body, to require new elections or appointments, and to nullify any enactment, resolution, action or decision of any elective official or council.

SECTION IX. Funds, Records and Property of Provincial and Local Councils.-- All funds, records and property of the former provincial and local councils dissolved by Ordinance Number 57, dated 14 March 1946, and all funds, records and property of provincial and local advisory councils established by Military Government to replace them, shall be turned over to the custody of provincial and local councils elected in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, immediately upon the convening of such elected councils.

SECTION X. Repeal of Inconsistent Law.-- All laws, ordinances, orders, regulations, directives and instructions, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are, to the extent they are inconsistent or in conflict herewith, hereby repealed.

SECTION XI. Effective Date-- This ordinance shall be effective on the tenth day after the date appearing hereon.

/s/ [illegible]
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of Special Investigator
APO 235

4 November 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Civil Administrator

SUBJECT: Special Report

1. In compliance with Section IV, Bulletin No 238, headquarters, USAMGIK, dtd 25 Oct 46, the following report is submitted with reference to the Province of Chung Chong Pukto which was visited by the undersigned on 30 - 31 October and 1 November 1946.

2. Mr Kim, Korean Chief of the Department of Agriculture states that in general the feeling of the people toward the National Police is good. Those with Leftist sympathies have adopted a passive dislike toward the police while on the other hand the Rightists appear to accept and respect the police. He states the most unsatisfactory factor is the youthfulness and immaturity of the police in the lower echelons such as the myons. Their weakness has not instre confidence and the errors of judgment resulting from inexperience reacts unfavorably among the people.

3. Mr Kim believes that the attitude of the people toward the rice collection program is good. He feels that the people as a whole will cooperate. Some adverse influence has been noted from Chongsong Pukto but is not considered serious. The quota assigned to Chung Chong Pukto is reasonable and will probably be met.

4. The reduction in gasoline allowance has retarded the progress of the collection program. Also the dead-lining of motor vehicles assigned to the collection program due to lack of repair parts is a serious handicap. As of [illegible], about 1/3 of the quota had been collected.

5. In general, there is no definite opposition on the part of the people toward former Japanese officials and collaborators in Military Government. The people appear to respect the decisions of these officials.

6. The general reaction is not with regard to wages, prices and inflation. Wages are too low, prices are too high, and the purchasing value of the yen does not allow the average farmer an adequate existance. There is a definite resent ent among the people because the Government doesn't do something about it.

7. Former Japanese houses and hotels have been taken over to provide refugee housing but they are all greatly over-crowded. Request has been submitted for funds for a low cost housing project but have not been received to date. Recommendations on this subject have been submitted to Major Black.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

7 November 1946

REPORT TO GENERAL BROWN re alleged irregularities in election.

1. As directed, I have checked the accuracy of the letter of the Coalition Committee dated 4 November.

2. With reference to the specific complaints made, I find that all are apparently well-grounded with one exception. The exception has to do with the complaint made by the Coalition Committee against the election of Hong, Sun Ho to represent Cholla Namdo. It is complained that Hong actually resides in Seoul but was elected for Cholla. In rebuttal it is claimed by Hong's supporters here in the city that his actual domicile is Cholla. It is alleged that he owns a home in that province. If this is true, as it appears to be, it would be his right to determine which place he chooses to regard as his legal domicile.

3. The following rumors have been reported to me but have not been investigated:

It is claimed that in the village of Pohang in the gun of Yongju in Kyungsi-do, there are approximately 100 adult males living in 32 households. Only 9 household heads were invited by the Myun Chang to attend a meeting with him and a representative of the police. At this meeting the 9 were informed that the Myun was electing 2 delegates. 2 names were suggested to them and they were asked if anyone desired to make objection thereupon the election was declared completed.

In the Donam Chung area in the city of Seoul, east of the Chang Duk Palace, it is claimed that the Ban Jang (district committeeman or regional mayor) made the choice himself without reference to the people. Coincidentally in the same area is the residence of Kim, Chin Go, one of the executive committee members of the People's Party. Kim is said to have sent his son to see the Ban Jang to inquire by what right he had conducted the election without notifying the electors. It is further alleged that his son was thereupon arrested and imprisoned.

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In Kyongsang Pukto, Dr. Kim, Sung Kook had announced that he desired to be elected to the legislature. Dr. Kim is the head of the local Socialist Branch, an eminent physician and a man generally respected. These facts are known to me and confirmed by some scores of Taegu people whom I have met. General Brown met Dr. Kim on his trip to Taegu. The Dr. had scheduled a speech to be delivered at Kyongju and went on the preceding night to that city. There he was arrested and accused of having brought weapons. He is said to have been delayed sufficiently long to miss his meeting and then to have been released with an apology from the police who stated it had been a mistake of identity.

The source of the rumors having to do with Pohang and Donam Chung is Lyuh, Woon Hyung. The Taegu incident was relayed by the wife of Dr. Kim, who adds a claim that in dozens of local areas checked by him, less than one-third of the voters were asked to express a preference. Mrs. Kim in behalf of her husband makes the further claim that in each case the Myun representatives voted in the Gun meetings and announced the total number of electors in each of their districts as concurring, by which means the election has the appearance of being virtually unanimous.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH
1st Lt CMP

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

This morning in a conversation with Dr. Han, Kyung Duk, editor of the Seoul Min Mun, I was informed by Dr. Han that he had not been given opportunity to vote in his Seoul area. Dr. Han was amused at my expression of surprise and stated that on the basis of his observation the calling of only a few voters had been a standard procedure in a very wide number of areas.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH
1st Lt CM:

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

RADIO INTERCEPTION
BY G-2 OPERATIONS, HQ. XXIV CORPS

Date : 4 November 1946
Time : 1900-2110
language: Korean
Station : CHONGJIN
Frequency: 850 KC
Recorder : Lt. K. Lee

Summary of Information

1900-1920 News (Relayed from PYONGYANG (2.6MC))

The people's election on 3 November 1946 was successful. Since the equality act of women and men was enforced, this election was the first try for women in exercising their rights. More than 2 million women voters in North Korea participated in this election. The following is the voting result of women in PYONG-AN Pukto.

Locality	Number of eligible voters	Number of Actual voters	Percentage
PYONGAN Pukto (province)	366, 861	357,681	99.005%
SINUIJU	62,847	62,324	97.5 %
UIJU	74,286	74,077	97.8
KUSONG	40,785	40,785	100.0
KASCH'ON	30,507	30,504	99.9
UNSAN	27,055	26,941	97.5
SUNCH'ON (?)	32,275	32,250	99.9
YONGBYON	82,917	82,256	97.4

Monitor's Note: At or about 1900 hours, the interference was so strong as the broadcast could not be intercepted. The above mentioned figures were obtained at 1915 hours.

1920-1940 Political speech on the subject, "A Legislative Body in South Korea" by BAK, IN SAB. (Relayed from PYONGYANG)

Gist: Despite of the oppression by the police force and the American troops, disturbances have occurred in TAEGU and other districts, South Korea. Needless to mention that these disturbances were caused by the following facts:

1. To abolish the slavery labor.
2. To gain the liberty of laborers.
3. To secure the employment.
4. To protect our country, Korea, from the colonization by Americans. (Reason: The American Military Government's reactionary secret policies in South Korea are leading Korea into a slavery colony. Even

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By NARS, Date

if the people think that Korea was liberated, South Korea is actually under the same condition, an imperialistic atmosphere.)

True democrats and patriots in South Korea are suffering from imprisonment and others from oppression. The administration of South Korea will be handed over to the people in the future. Further, the American Military Government's plan to set up a legislative body in South Korea is definitely against the people's will. The decisions of the Three Ministers in Moscow have never indicated any legislative body in South Korea. The American Military Government in South Korea as soon as possible. Above all, all of the American Military Government's attempts are against the people's will and the decision of the Three Ministers. In studying the Ordinance #118, we found that it is undemocratic because the representatives for the legislative body will be especially appointed by the American Military Government. The election for this legislative body is not based upon the will of the Korean people. The American Military Government authority is setting up a legislative body in South Korea because an election cannot be enforced at the present moment according to the AMG authority. Consequently, this legislative body in South Korea will become a good tool of General Hodge only. The Korean Communist Party, the Preparation Committee of the South Korean Labor Party and the Youth Alliance in South Korea objected the AMG's plan to set up a legislative body. Furthermore, most of democratic parties and organizations protested. However, traitors agreed to help the AMG in setting up a legislative body in South Korea, for the purpose of using it as their propaganda tool. This legislative body is a good example of the ambition of an aggressive nation. The reason of which the AMG is setting up a legislative body is to oppress the people because the people in South Korea wish to set up a true democratic government. Let us absolutely oppose the setting up of a legislative body in South Korea.

1940-2100 Music

2100-2105 News

1. All candidates of the 33-ri district of [illegible] City were elected.

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NND 76CC%C
NARS, Date

if the people think that Korea was liberated, South Korea is actually under the same condition, an imperialistic atmosphere.)

True democrats and patriots in South Korea are suffering from imprisonment and others from oppression. The administration of South Korea will be handed over to the people in the future. Further, the American Military Government's plan to set up a legislative body in South Korea is definitely against the people's will. The decisions of the Three Ministers in Moscow have never indicated any legislative body in South Korea. The American Military Government in South Korea as soon as possible. Above all, all of the American Military Government's attempts are against the people's will and the decision of the Three Ministers. In studying the Ordinance #118, we found that it is undemocratic because the representatives for the legislative body will be especially appointed by the American Military Government. The election for this legislative body is not based upon the will of the Korean people. The American Military Government authority is setting up the legislative body in South Korea because an election cannot be enforced at the present moment according to the UN authority. Consequently, this legislative body of South Korea will be controlled entirely by the reactionists of the Korean people. The Democratic Party is a member of the United Democratic Alliance which is against the people's will and opposed to a democratic government. However,

[illegible]

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

2. 51,051 voters and 748 candidates (?) of 51,818 eligible voters in CHONGJIN City participated in the election.

3. Seoul Dispatch through CHOSUN T'ONGSIN (The Korean Press Agency): The Secretariat of the Korean Communist Party announced that the Communist Party is opposing the Korean-American Joint Committee because it is undemocratic.

4. The Soviet Red Cross will visit North Korea in the near future.

----------END---------

2030-2045 Korean boradcase from Moscow.
Gist: The production in the USSR has been increased in 1946.

Wave lengths of this station (probably Moscow).

31.36 meters, 40.76 meters, and 1255 meters.

----------END---------

Copied G-2 Sec
XXIV Corps, 6 Nov 1946

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

600.12

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No. 8-1946
7 November

SUBJECT: Legislative Assembly, election returns.

Summary of Information:

The following information was received by this headquarters from a confidential informant of the Pusan Det ict CIC.

1. The following listed men were elected by vote in Kyongsang Namdo, to serve on the Legislative Assembly.

Name	Organization	Position
[illegible], Chul Soo	Head, Pusan branch of Nat. Soc. for local ratio of Ind.	Mayor
[illegible], Sook Tai	Unknown (rightist)	Former Provincial Police Chief
[illegible], Chu Hang (Hon)	Unknown	Principal, Pusan Girls School
[illegible], Soon Il	Head, Pusan branch of Nat. Soc. for local of Indep.	Unknown
[illegible], Han Tae	Unknown	Editor
[illegible], Chung Ok	Unknown	Resident of a Priv. Lumber Firm.

Evaluation of Source — Evaluation of Information
[illegible] — Probably True

Number of Distribution
Distribution
[illegible]-2, [illegible]; 4
[illegible]-, file; 2

12

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No. S-168
8 November 1946

SUBJECT: Legislative Body, Elected Representatives of.

TO : Information:

1. The following statement concerning the legislative body was made to an agent of this office, on [illegible], by [illegible], head of the Socialist Democratic Party.

2. [illegible] stated that if the election held recently to select representatives for the new legislative body were considered valid that the Socialist Democratic Party would be unable to support that body.

[illegible]
None
Distribution
[illegible]
Other [illegible]

13

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No. C-168
8 November 1946

SUBJECT: Legislative Body, Appointed Members of.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

1. On 6 November 1946 LYUH Woon Hyung, Head of the Peoples Party and left Wing representative in the Coalition Committee, stated to an Agent of this office that it was his opinion that if the results of the recent elections of representatives to the Legislative Body were permitted to stand that the left wing would have nothing to do with the appointing of the additional 45 members.

LYUH said that he could not express an opinion for the entire Coalition Committee not knowing how the right wing members felt but added that Dr. HUH Heung Woo was in agreement with himself concerning this point.

Previous Distribution:
None
Distribution:
C-2, USAFIK
971st CIC Det. File

Evaluation

Source of Information

14

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Ben Brown and joint Commission

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Seoul, Korea

8 November 1946

Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic
Chairman, Coalition Committee
Seoul, Korea

Dear Dr. Kimm:

I am in receipt of your Committee letter of 4 November setting forth certain alleged discrepancies in the October elections for the Interim Legislative Assembly. I appreciate greatly the interest and the concern of the Coalition Committee in this matter and assure you I am giving it my full attention.

I have gone into the matter of the alleged discrepancies in elections and questions upon qualifications of those elected very carefully. I find that most of these are based upon widely varying interpretations and differences of opinion on the part of individuals, and could be considered as being in opposition to the expressed will of the voters.

I am convinced that there is no agency in my command that can render fair complete or partial verdicts concerning the allegations. Any attempt by me to take final action in these matters would smack of unilateral action without consultation of the entire people of South Korea. Therefore it is my decision to follow the general procedure of real democracy in having the will of the people decide upon the matters discussed in your excellent letter, acting through the Legislative Assembly itself, as soon as it is convened and organized for its work.

In this connection I mention the fact that one of the first duties of the Interim Legislative Assembly, as initially constituted by Ordnance No. 118, is expected to be to provide for general elective processes and the machinery for replacing the partly elected - partly selected body by a Legislative Assembly fully elected by direct vote of the people. This in itself should make a final disposition of any unresolved questions not cleared up by the initial Assembly.

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By NARS, Date

Please convey to the Coalition Committee my great interest in and hope for full success of their important labor in uniting the Korean people and clearing up all political confusion.

Faithfully yours,

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

32

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

NT 3073

Translation - Dong-A Ilbo

8 November 1946
Kim Dong Pai

MAJOR GENERAL BROWN DECLARED THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE WILL NEVER BE RE-ELECTED.

Mr. Kim Sung Soo, Chairman of the Korean Democratic Party, called on Major General Brown, the U. S. Representative of the Joint U. S. - U.S.S.R. Commission in the Dak Soo Palace on the 3rd of this month, with Mr. Chang Dok Soo, Director of the Department of Politics of the Party. They asked his opinion toward Dr. Kim Kyu Sik's statement which was to the effect that the members of the Legislature were not elected fairly, therefore, a re-election should be held or the ninety members should be recommended by the committee for unification.

Major General Brown's opinion was that, though Dr. Kim requested the re-election of the legislators for the reason of there being very few Leftists and many pro-Japanese among the elected members, it is difficult to repeal the elected members because they were selected by the Korean people and were elected by the vote of the Korean people. General Brown added Dr. Kim also requested that real patriots be released from jail as they should be eligibile for election, but even patriots should not be released from jail if they have committed crimes.

DISTRIBUTION:

M.G. DMG OCA
G-2 XXIV CORPS
COL. NEWMAN
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FILE

23

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

00708

14 November 1946

SUBJECT: Draft Ordinance, "Provincial and Local Elective Officials and Councils".

TO : Military Governor

1. The draft ordinance submitted to me as an inclosure to your memorandum of 11/10/46 which forwarded a report, "Memorandum for the Civil Administrator, Subject: Special Report" dated 6 November 1946, appears to contain errors similar to that which it is believed are contained in Ordinance 118, 24 August 1946.

2. Section III of draft ordinance, "Method of Election", is not believed to state in specific enough terms the method which is to be used in conducting the first election. It is not believed good practice to decentralize methods to provincial governors and thus to lead to the possibility of a ~~good~~ system being used in each province. Further, the draft ordinance, even assuming the merits of decentralization, fails to specify the system to be used in the initial election i.e., the head man system, universal suffrage, etc. It is believed that the failure to state in more specific terms in Section VIII of Ordinance 118, "The Method of Electing the Interim Legislative Assembly", resulted in some dissatisfaction with and complaints against this election.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY
GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

ORDINANCE
NUMBER 126

15 November 1946

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ELECTIVE OFFICIALS AND COUNCILS

SECTION I. *Purpose.* The purpose of this ordinance is to provide for the election of important provincial and local officials and provincial and local councils through the freely expressed choice of a majority of Koreans, thereby fostering the development of the country on principles of democratic local self-government.

SECTION II. ***Designation of Elective Officials.*** The following are hereby designated as elective officials:

a. Provincial governor
b. Mayor
c. County headman
d. Town headman
e. Village headman
f. Island headman
g. Provincial councillor
h. City councillor
i. Town councillor
j. Village councillor

Other provincial and local officials so designated by law from time to time shall also be elective officials.

SECTION III. ***Method of Election.*** Elective officials designated in Section II hereof shall be elected by and for the people of their respective provinces, cities, counties, towns, villages, islands or election districts, by universal suffrage regardless of sex, according to rules to be established by an ordinance to

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

be enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and approved by the Military Governor. Until the enactment of such ordinance elective officials shall be chosen by elective procedures established by the Military Governor. Such elective procedures will provide, in substance, that each village, town, island, and county will elect a headman, and each village and town a council; that each city will elect a mayor and a council; and that each province south of 38° north latitude shall elect a governor and a council. Village and town councils shall be elected on the basis of one member for each 5,000 population or major fraction thereof; provided that each such council shall have at least five members. City councils to be elected shall consist of seven members plus an additional member for each 30,000 population or major fraction thereof. Provincial councils shall be elected on the basis of one member for each 55,000 population or major fraction thereof; provided that each provincial council shall have at least ten members. All balloting shall be secret. Until the establishment of an official census, population figures shall be those determined from time to time by the National Economic Board. For the purpose of this ordinance, the part of Hwanghae Province which lies south of 38° north latitude shall be considered a part of Kyonggi Province. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to apply to elective offices in the independent City of Seoul.

SECTION IV. *Duration of Term.* Persons appointed or elected to offices designated in Section II hereof shall, prior to the enactment of ordinances for a general election, hold office until officials elected pursuant to such general election ordinances assume office, unless sooner removed or unless their terms of office sooner terminate.

SECTION V. *Pay.* Elective officials designated in this ordinance shall receive the compensation provided by law unless it is provided that such services shall be without pay.

SECTION VI. *Duties and Powers.* Elective officials designated in this ordinance shall have the duties and powers provided by law.

The councillors hereinabove enumerated, acting through their respective councils, shall have the following powers:

a. Enactment and amendment of provincial and city ordinances and provincial and local regulations, subject to the provisions of Section VII *g* of Ordinance Number 114, dated 23 October 1946, and other requirements of law;

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

b. Approval of provincial or local budgets and reports of final and special accounts;

c. Determination of matters relating to provincial or local property, contracts, funds, taxes, rents, fees, charges, loans, gifts, subsidies and other property and contractual interests, revenues and expenditures, including continuing expenditures;

d. Approval or disapproval of past and future provincial or local appointments within Civil Service Classes 7, 8 and 9, and recommendation of transfer or dismissal of any provincial or local official;

e. Recommendations to appropriate authorities in connection with any provincial or local matter affecting the public interest;

f. Advice in connection with any provincial or local matter referred to them by any public official in accordance with law, practice or custom;

g. Other powers granted to councils by law, or existing by reason of practice or custom, not inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance.

Exercise of the foregoing powers shall be in accordance with requirements of law and within the scope of policies established by ordinances, regulations, orders and directives of higher authority.

SECTION VII. *Qualifications for Office.* No person may be elected to any office designated in Section II hereof unless he or she is a Korean who shall have passed his or her twenty-fifth birthday on the date of assuming office; unless he or she has been a *bona fide* resident of the province or area concerned for at least one year preceding his or her election; and unless he or she meets all other conditions or qualifications provided by law.

The following shall not be eligible for election to any office designated in Section II hereof: persons who occupied positions as central, provincial or municipal councillors, or persons of the rank of ***chikimkwan*** or above, under the Japanese regime; and all those who collaborated with the Japanese, for gain, to the detriment of the Korean people.

SECTION VIII. *Authority of Military Government Unimpaired.* All duties and powers of officials and councils under this ordinance shall be exercised under the authority of the Military Government in Korea, until the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Military Government retains power to remove any elective official designated in this ordinance or

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

any person appointed by such official, to dissolve any elected council or other provincial or local public body, to require new elections or appointments, and to nullify any enactment, resolution, action or decision of any elective official or council.

SECTION IX. *Funds, Records and Property of Provincial and Local Councils.* All funds, records and property of the former provincial and local councils dissolved by Ordinance Number 60, dated 14 March 1946, and all funds, records and property of provincial and local advisory councils established by Military Government to replace them, shall be turned over to the custody of provincial and local councils elected in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, immediately upon the convening of such elected councils.

SECTION X. *Repeal of Inconsistent Law.* All laws, ordinances, orders, regulations, directives and instructions, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent herewith or in conflict with the provisions hereof are, to the extent they are inconsistent or in conflict herewith, hereby repealed.

SECTION XI. *Effective Date.* This ordinance shall be effective on the date appearing hereon.

SEAL
USAMGIK

ARCHER L LERCH
Major General United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

KE

File

FROM: CIC

TO : G-2 XXIV Corps

BY: Lt. PATCHELL

BY: Capt KAJENCKI

1.Result of the semi-final elections in SEOUL today. The following men, all Rightists, will compete on 23 December 46 for the three vacancies in the Legislative Assembly:

	CHO, So Ang	- Independence Party
*	KIM, Sung Soo	- HANKOOK Democratic Party
*	CHANG, Duk Soo	"
*	KIM, Do Yun	"
	SHIN, Ik Hi	- National Society for Rapid Realization of Ind.
	KIM, Ho Yup	- "
	KIM, Sung Duk	- Rightist
	CHU, Hai	- NSRRKI

* Previously elected in October elections.

2. There were many noticeable arguments over eligibility between Coalition Committee supervisors and voters.

3. There were 439 valid votes. Eight votes declared invalid. LYUH, Woon Hyung received three votes as did another Leftist.

File
Carbon copy has circulated

J _____ DIST: C/S

M _____ Joint Comm.

WS _____ G-2

F _____ _____

TOR: 154019 Dec 46

SER NO:

21

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

30 November 1946

Dr. Kimm, Kiusic
Chairman, Coalition Committee
Seoul

Dear Doctor:

Informal information received from Brigadier General C. G. Helmick, Acting Military Governor, is to the effect that the present election schedule for the City of Seoul is as follows:

Dec 7 - Registration complete
Dec 14-16 - Tung Chung representatives are elected
Dec 17 - Elected Tung Chung representatives meet to nominate their selections
Dec 20 - Final election

The information concerning the dates of the Kangwon-do election have not yet been received. More complete information concerning both elections will be furnished you as soon as received.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

25

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
PUSAN DISTRICT OFFICE
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

30 Nov 46

000.1 Elections

SUBJECT: PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL VOTERS TO ELIGIBLE VOTERS IN THE ELECTION OF PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVES TO NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FROM KYONG SANG NAM DO

Summary of Information:

City or gun	Eligibles	Voters	Not voting	voting percentage
Pusan-bu	60,442	25,231	35,211	42
Masan-bu	10,477	5,198	5,279	49
Chinju-bu	10,890	5,148	5,742	47
Ch'inyang	18,232	9,618	8,614	53
Uiryong	13,349	11,061	2,288	83
Haman	16,769	11,092	5,677	66
Ch'angnyong	19,763	16,072	3,691	81
Miryang	24,683	12,627	12,056	51
Yangsan	8,434	7,270	1,164	86
Ulsan	29,177	17,555	11,622	60
Tongnae	11,096	6,334	4,762	56
Kimhae	24,028	16,262	7,766	68
Ch'angwon	29,079	20,195	8,884	70
Tongyong	32,972	14,607	18,365	44
Kosong	17,694	9,965	7,729	56
Sach'on	15,716	11,096	4,620	71
Namhae	15,668	8,228	7,440	52
Hadong	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Sanch'ong	13,566	7,032	6,534	52
Hamyang	15,690	11,099	4,591	78
Koch'ang	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Hyopch'on	22,759	10,619	12,140	43
TOTALS	410,484	236,309	173,373	60.35%

The above tabulation was obtained from the Bureau of Home Affairs, Kyong Sang Nam Do.

Evaluation of source - reliable Evaluation of information- probably true

Distribution: Previous: none
Current : 5-971 CIC
1-Chinju Sub*O
1-file

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No.
4 December 1946

SUBJECT: Legislative Body, Reelection in Seoul of Seoul City Representatives to.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

1. The following information was obtained by this office from Dr. OH Il Seung (吳一承), In Sa Jung, Seoul. Dr. OH is In Sa Jung Gun Office Head.

2. On 3 December 1946 Gun Office representatives from Yung Dung Po, Suh Dai Moon Ku, and Gong Dai Moon Ku, Seoul, presented statements to City Hall officials, Seoul, concerning the re-election of representatives from Seoul City to the Legislative Body. These statements were to the effect that the Gun Office representatives were not in favor of a new election if the same system employed in the original selection of City Representatives were used again.

3. According to informant also, on 3 December 1946 Gun Office representatives from Chong No Ku, in which informant's Gun is located, held a meeting to discuss the re-election scheduled for Seoul. It was decided at this meeting that Chong No Ku would likewise not favor the holding of a new election if the same method used in the earlier election were again employed. Informant was delegated to present a statement to this effect to City Hall Officials on 4 December 1946.

Previous Distribution:
None
Distribution:
G-2, USAFIK
971st CIC Det. file

Evaluation

Of Source	Of Information
A	2

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No. 8-180
4 December 1946

SUBJECT: Legislative Assembly, re election in Kang Won Do

Summary of Information:

The following information was received by this headquarters from a confidential informant.

1. In Chunchon, Kang Won Do, at the office of the Dock Chok, a meeting was held, which decided that the representatives from Kang Won Do would not be re elected, but that the first list would be carried through as previously.

Evaluation

-of source -of information

Reliable Probably True

Previous Distribution:

None

Distribution:

G-2, USAFIK, 4
CIC-K, file, 2

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
HEADQUARTERS
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
APO 235

File No. S-180
4 Dec., 1946.

SUBJECT: Re election to Legislative Assembly, Seoul

Summary of Information:

The following information was received by this headquarters from a confidential informant.

1. More than fifty Dong Heads of the Chung No District, Seoul gathered on 2 December and voted to refuse any re election.

It is believed that if their refusal is not accepted, that they will again vote for the same three representatives.

(Held at Kyo Dong Primary School)

Evaluation

-of source -of information

Reliable Probably true

Previous Distribution:

None

Distribution:

G-2, USAFIK, 4
CIC-K, file, 2

Doc. / Election

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

14 November 1946

SUBJECT: Draft Ordinance, "Provincial and Local Elective Officials and Councils".

TO : Military Governor

1. The draft ordinance submitted to me as an inclosure to your memorandum of 11/10/46 which forwarded a report, "Memorandum for the Civil Administrator, Subject: Special Report" dated 6 November 1946, appears to contain errors similar to that which it is believed are contained in Ordinance 118, 24 August 1946.

2. Section III of draft ordinance, "Method of Election", is not believed to state in specific enough terms the method which is to be used in conducting the first election. It is not believed good practice to decentralize methods to provincial governors and thus to lead to the possibility of a [illegible] system being used in each province. Further, the draft ordinance, even assuming the merits of decentralization, fails to specify the system to be used in the initial election i.e., the head man system, universal suffrage, etc. It is believed that the failure to state in more specific terms in Section VIII of Ordinance 118, "The Method of Electing the Interim Legislative Assembly", resulted in some dissatisfaction with and complaints against this election.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

16

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File
KLR

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

23 November 1946

MEMORANDUM TO COL REESE:

SUBJECT: Alleged Election Irregularity.

1. Pursuant to the request from your office for further information with reference to the conduct of the election in Yangju Gun of Kyunggi-do, I have inquired further of Mr. Lyuh. I have informed him that your office was unable to locate any place corresponding to the name "Pohang" in this Gun.

2. The error appears to have been occasioned by the customary difficulty in translating. The name of the village is more correctly spelled as Bong An. It is located in the Myun of Wapu and it comprises a cluster of approximately 40 or 50 buildings located on the main road running east along the north bank of the Han River. It is said to be an approximate 20 miles from the center of Seoul.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH
1st Lt CMP

Copy: Gen Hodge

17

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

File

BASIC: Memo fr 1st Lt Bertsch to Gen Brown, 26 Nov 46,
Subj: Elections in Seoul and Kangwon-do.

1-080

1st Ind

American Delegation, US-Soviet Joint Commission, APO 235,
2 December 1946.

TO: The Military Governor, USAMGIK, APO 235, US Army.

Information.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, USA.

18

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S.-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

26 November 1946

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL BROWN:

SUBJECT: Elections in Seoul and Kangwon-do.

1. In connection with the new elections which must result in two areas, consequent upon yesterday's order by General Hodge, certain changes in procedure are herein respectfully suggested.

2. In the elections previously held, upon the basis of the directions issued, a very large measure of discretion was left to local Korean officials. With the added benefit of retrospect, it appears that this cannot safely be done. Even those Korean officials who are well-intentioned are in most cases thoroughly unfamiliar with the basic concepts necessary to conducting a democratic election.

3. The fact that the election to be held will presumably be limited to heads of households is not per se a reason why this limited franchise should not be exercised in a just and democratic manner. Since the decision has been made to proceed with the session of the legislature without waiting for these seats to be filled, the need for speed which existed before does not now enter the picture. The situation presents an opportunity for the Military Command to give a valuable object lesson to the Korean citizens.

4. It is respectfully suggested that proper advance notice of the date and circumstances of the election should be made available to the people by press, radio (and in the case of Kangwon-do by airborne pamphlets). The beginning of free government in Korea is no less important than the education of the farmers as to the reasons for rice control.

5. The number of democratic safe-guards that can reasonably be invoked in a new Korean election should be

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

carefully considered by Military Government officials in conjunction with Korean intellectuals such as Dr. Har, Kyung Duk.

6. If specific directives can be sent forbidding local officials to coerce voters and directing them to see that arrangements are made for the secrecy of ballots, it may be hoped that some educational value will be derived.

7. Such a campaign can be used to make exceedingly valuable indirect propaganda against the Communist opposition in both south and north Korea.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH
1st Lt CMP

18

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

000.1

HQ USAMGIK

MEMO ROUTING SLIP

To the following in the order indicated:

		Initials
1	Commanding General, USAFIK	
2		
3		

RECEIVED 7 DEC 1946 HQ USAMGIK APO 235

DISPATCHED 7 DEC 1946 HQ USAMGIK APO 235

A statement in regard to irregularities in the election held in Sam Jung Myun, San Ch'ŏn Kun, Kyŏngsang Namdo.

FROM: C. S. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Commanding

6 Dec 46
(Date)

(Name) (Organ) (Room) (Tel)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted],

In [redacted] of the election of member of the house, the representative of [redacted] were deprived civil right by district headman & [redacted],
We exempt two representatives from election and by reason of it,
We proclaim as follows,

1. The date of election of tribes representative would be 26 october but was hold 26 October,
2. The date of election of village (MYUN) would be 26October but was ~~hold~~ held 26 October, though We cancel electoral right with diffrence of electoral date, our village men would be elect the representative by presentof village officeand on 26 October at village office district officeand policeman were attended and that we would elect the representative according to government order, after a few day district headman and police chief came to this place and investegate the election that was hold 26 October, after that, they took two representatives of SAM JANG MYUN without objection, so in the date of election of district representative (28October) they suddenly cancel electoral right , If We were cancel the right with diffrence of election date, We would be elected once more inspite of We convive at it, We is diffrent for me to understand the will of district headman , after about past 36 years we hold not civil right in the least but we were released by the favorair allied powers, on the way of establishment Democratic state, We were deprived civil right therefore We can not forbid rage, We ask the duty of the electoral authority at the same time, We 7000 village men desire recover the civil right,

14 th of November 1946,

The names of representative of the SAM ANG MYUN

SON YUNG SU,
CHO HE SENG,

Received by CMG, Office of the Korean Affairs Advisor, 12/6/46.

CLARENCE N. WEEMS, JR.
Major, AC

19

DECLASSIFIED

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted]

In that occasion of the election of member of the house, the representative of [redacted] were deprived civil right by district headman O [redacted],
We exempt two representatives from election and by reason of it,
We proclaim as follows,

1. The date of election of tribe representative would be 26 october but was held 25 October,
2. The date of election of village (MYUN) would be 26October but was held 25 October, though We cancel electoral right with diffrence of electoral date, our village men would be elect the representative by presentof village officeand on 26 October at village office district officeand policeman were attended and that we would elect the representative according to government order, after a few day district headman and police chief come to this place and investegate the election that was held 25 October, after that, they took two representatives of SAM JANG MYUN without objection, so in the date of election of district representative (26October) they suddenly cancel electoral right , If We were cancel the right with diffrence of election date, We would be elected once more inspite of We convine at it, We is diffrent for me to understand the will of district headman , after about past 36 years we hold not civil right in the least but we were released by the favourir allied powers, on the way of establishment Democratic state, We were deprived civil right therefore We can not forbid rage, We ask the duty of the electoral authority at the same time, We 7000 village men desire recover the civil right,

14 th of November 1946,

The names of representative of the SAM ANG MYUN

JON YUNG SU,
CHO EE SENG,

Received by CMG, Office of the Korean Affairs Advisor, 12/6/46.

CLARENCE N. WEEMS, JR.
Major, AC

19

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted],

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14 th of November 1946.

The names of representative of the SAM ANG MYUN

JOH YUNG SU,
CHO KE SUNG,

Received by CMG, Office of the Korean Affairs Advisor, 12/6/46.

CLARENCE N. WEEMS, JR.
Major, AC

19

陳情書

今番立法議院議員選擧에 際하야 山淸郡三壯面代表는 山淸郡守吳鳳壽氏에게 公民權剝奪을 當하야 選擧에 除外되었습니다 郡守는 剝奪한 理由를 다음과 같이 宣言하였습니다

「里代表選擧日字가 十月二十六日인 것을 十月二十五日에 選擧한 것

「面代表選擧日字가 十月二十八日인 것을 十月二十六日에 選擧한 것

「以上의 選擧日字相違로 選擧權을 取消한다고 하지마는 우리 面民으로서는 十月二十五日에 里代表를 選出하라고 面職員이 各里에 出張하야 臨席下에 里代表를 選出하얏고 十月二十六日에 面事務所에서 郡職員及警察官의 臨席下에 面代表를 選出하얏는데 이는 一々히 官廳의 指示대로 里面代表를 選出하얏습니다

其后 十月二十八日에 本郡守及警察署長이 本面에 出張하야 十月二十五日에 里代表選擧한 것과 十月二十六日에 面代表選擧한 것을 詳細히 調査한 後 何等의 異議없시 本面에 選出된 代表二人을 引率上郡하였다가 郡代表選擧期日인 十月二十九日에 突然히 期日違反이라고 選擧權을 取消하얏습니다

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回顧하건데 三十六年間 日政壓迫下에 人權이라고는 秋毫도 無하다가 友邦聯合國의 好意로 解放을 當하와 民主々義國家를 建設하는 途中에 公民權을 獲得하와 歡喜의 마음을 禁止하는 此際에 不幸이 우리 三壯面民으로서는 公民權剝奪을 當하고 본리 痛憤함을 禁치 못하와 面民代表로 리陳情하오니 裏面의 事情을 嚴察하시와 當局者의 責任規明하시는 同時에 七千面民의 公民權을 回復케 하여 주심을 伏望하옵니다

西紀一九四六年十一月一日

山淸郡三壯面

代表者 孫榮秀

曹義生

叶一 刺軍政長官 閣下

通信住所

京城市城北町一二四의三号 李昌奎方 孫榮秀 曹義生

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極　秘

今般日米間民間航空運輸協定ニ基キ左記ニ依リ日本航空株式会社ヲシテ日米間ニ定期航空運輸ヲ開始セシムルコトニ決定シタルニ付テハ貴官ニ於テモ同社ノ運航ニ関シ必要ナル便宜ヲ供与セラレ度シ尚本件ニ関シ別紙ノ通リ米国大使館ヨリ通報アリ

陳情書

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西紀一九四六年十一月一日

山淸郡三壯面

代表者 孫榮秀

〃 曹義生

터ㅣ 劇軍政長官 閣下

通信住所
京城市城北町一三四ㅣ三号 李昌奎方
孫榮秀
曹義生

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Initial
Gen Boudreau
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DATE TIME
DEFECTION
RECEIVED
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Gen. John R. Hodge
Commanding General
USAFIK

Dear Sir:

This afternoon at 1600 Mr. Park, Chung Keun, President of Ward's Ass'n, called on me and told me that the ward leaders met and decided not to re-conduct an election in the City of Seoul until they hear satisfactory reasons and explanations why it is necessary.

However, he told me confidentially that the opposition is more a gesture trying to prove that the last election was fair and rational. He informs me that licking the opposition would not be impossible, if you do the following:

(1) Since the "inadequate preparations" is the chief reason for calling for a new election the Mayor of Seoul should call in the Dong leaders (Dong Hoi Jang) and have a conference with them concerning how to conduct a better election.

(2) In this conference somebody from the M.G. should be present and urge the leaders to cooperate with the City authorities.

(3) The Dong leaders think that, deadline for final preparation being Dec. 10, they do not have adequate time to make all the preparations as instructed by the Mayor.

Respectfully submitted
by

M. M. LEE

6 Dec 46

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fdc

AMERICAN DELEGATION
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

9 December 1946

Dr. Kimm, Kiusic
Chairman, Coalition Committee

Dear Dr. Kimm, Kiusic:

Attached as inclosures are reports of dates of elections to be held in City of Seoul and in the Province of Kangwan-Do as recently submitted by the Acting Military Governor.

If you or your Committee desire additional information or assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General, U.S. Army

2 Incls.
1. Memo from MG to Gen Brown of 9 Dec 1946.
2. Memo from Military Provincial Governor submitted to MG.

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ELECTION SCHEDULE FOR KANGWON DO

December 19th to 22nd - election of Chungs, Kus and Ris.

December 24th - election of Myuns and Towns.

December 26th - election of Guns.

December 30th - election of Provincial Representative at large and election of one representative from each election district. (Held at Chunchon Provincial Headquarters)

Would suggest that any observers or representatives from Seoul, who desire to witness the election, be on hand at the following places, on the dates they choose:

Chunchon
Kangnung
Samchok
Wonju

These are suggested as they are population centers, and more easily accessible than other places in the Province.

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COALITION COMMITTEE
Seoul, Korea

10 December 1946

Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, U. S. Army
Chairman, American Delegation
U. S.--Soviet Joint Commission
Duksoo Palace
Seoul, Korea

Dear Gen. Brown:

We thank you for your letter of 9 Dec. with enclosures concerning reelection schedule for Seoul and Kangwon-Do. We express to you our hearty thanks for your kindness and constant cooperation.

We hope at least in the new elections to be held in Seoul and Kangwon-Do that true patriots shall be elected. We have decided to send supervisors to Kangwon-Do and Seoul as per attached lists. We shall be highly grateful if you can arrange with the A. M. G. to give these people the necessary credentials in order that they may properly fulfill their duties.

Yours very truly,

For the COALITION COMMITTEE

Kiusic Kimm

Kiusic Kimm, Chairman

Enclosures 2.
Copies to Gen. Hodge
Gen. Helmick

17 Dec 46

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

The Military Government credentials for the election supervisors were prepared by Military Government and signed by General Helmick on Saturday, 14 December. The credentials for the election supervisors for the City of Seoul elections were delivered to the Coalition Committee representative on 14 December and those for the supervisors in Kangwon-do on 16 December.

J. W.

21

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the A.C. of S., G-2
APO 235

12 December 1946

A Translation of six letters of Protest received by General Hodge, 9 Dec 1946 protesting against the nullification of the Seoul City Election.

25 November 1946.

I was surprised at your statement issued on 25 Nov 1946.

You may know, I am sure, than an individual's regret is the regret of the citizens of the city.

You might have been misinformed by some reactionary elements so that you nullified the election which had been justly held according to real democracy and the election methods which you had prescribed.

Is it not unreasonable that you who are working for the complete independence of Korea should cancel your statement?

From: A Citizen at
KWANGHWAMUN, SEOUL.

26 November 1946.

Dear General

I doubt if you are a man of sagacity because of your statement by which you yesterday nullified the election of Seoul City for the Legislative Organ.

It is beyond description that you nullified the election in compliance with an intrigue of the Communist Party.

We cannot but get angry with you because you ignored us citizens. This nullification of the election may have a bad effect on the Military Administration.

Therefore, it is hoped that you cancel your statement.

From: TCH'EI, CHIN, etc.,
at CHUGYO-DONG, SEOUL

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Undated.

I wish you to promptly cancel the nullification of a part of election of the representatives for the Legislative Organ, which you mentioned on 25 November, because the nullification is against democracy.

From: SONG, KI T'A.

Undated.

General Hodge:

As a Korean, I thank you very much for your bringing order to the confused political circles since the emancipation of Korea.

I learned through the announcement of the Department of Public Information that you declared that the Representatives of the Legislature elected in Seoul City and Kan Won Do Province, were nullified as you had fallen into the plot of some group.

If t at statement was made truly by you, the 30,000,000 Korean People will not put trust in you. Besides they will not trust you in your establishment of the Korean Provisional Government.

Please cancel the statement you made and clear away the doubt we have of you.

From: LEE KWANG BAWN
MOO KYO CHAWNG WARD, SEOUL

26 November 1946.

Dear General Hodge:

It is, indeed, a blunder of you who have been respected by us that you declared the representatives of the Legislature of the Seoul City and Kang Won Do Province nullified.

We wonder if you have been entrapped in a plot of a reactionary group. We hope you will withdraw this statement instantly.

From: Lee BAI WO,
SAWNG BOOK DONG WARD, SEOUL

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26 November 1946.

Our respectable General Hodge:

We cannot help being surprised at the statement issued through the Department of Public Information on 25 November 1946. We cannot understand the invalidity of some representatives of the Legislature who were elected under democratic principles, by trusting some persons who have worked to make them invalid. We hope you will retract this statement instantly.

From: A Citizen
C'ONG NO 3rd C'AWNG NOK

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES-KOREA
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
TAEGU DISTRICT OFFICE
APO 6

29 January 1947

SUBJECT: Legislative Body, Reelection of.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

On 29 January 1947, this office received information from a Confidential Informant. Informant stated that the Han Kook Democratic Party received a letter from their representative in Seoul, to be prepared for a reelection and to prepare for the reelection of same members to the Legislative Body. The letter stated that as all the Han Kook Democratic Party electees and the Korean Independent Party electees will withdraw from the Legislative Body, the Body will not be able to continue, and that a reelection of representatives will have to be elected, in event this happens to be prepared.

EVALUATION
of source of information
2 3

previous distribution
None

DISTRIBUTION
4 copies CIC-K
1 copy file.

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GENERAL SECRETARIAT
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT

Gun Bum
Le Sang
Labor Party's
Program

THE ACTION PLATFORMS
ON THE LOCAL ELECTION

I. The quick development of democracy after the War II has created conditions for democratic election in most countries. The elections in the eastern European countries proved that the union and enthusiasm of the people for democracy became elevated to the highest water-mark ever seen in history. Even in capitalistic countries, for instances, in France and Italy, the sharp struggles between democracy and reaction were always ended in the victories on the side of democracy.

Thanks to the decisive victory of the democratic Allies, Korea has been liberated from the yoke of the Jap-imperialism, and her democratic development is promised. In the northern Korea where the political powers are in the hands of the people's committee, the land reform and other democratic reforms, the solidest foundation of the Korean full independence and a long stride toward her democratization, have been successfully carried out under the sincere and friendly helping and assisting of the USSR Forces. Under such circumstance, on 3 Nov. 1946, there took place the first election for the Korean in their five thousand year old history, the election of the people's committee for provinces, cities, and counties, through which they participated directly in administration of their own country, sending their choice spirits selected by themselves to the people's political organs. In the first election carried out on the principle of progressive and democratic ballot system, our brothers stood out the first test of democracy with the wonderful record of 99.6 %, which showed the excellency of the Korean people and at the same time announced their inclination for democracy.

The state of things is, however, quite different in the Southern Korea which is anti-democratically administered by the U.S. Military Government through the medium of the pro-Japs, national traitors and pro-fascists. There are, unavoidably, the political reaction, economical chaos and cultural darkness. The democratic establishment in the Northern Korea became our object of envy in comparison of the general collapse in the Southern Korea.

Standing on such point of view, we give our hearty approval to the decision of the U.S. Military Government for handing over the local governmental powers to self-governing local organs established through universal suffrage.

II. We support the step taken by the U.S. Military Government, because, having it decided to hand over the local governmental powers to the hands of the people, we may hope or expect the wishes of the people will be duly reflected on the policy of the Military Government and the requests of the people will be admitted by it.

With a view to transformation of the present local governments to those of the people, the following principles are, above all, required to be realized:

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(a) The form of the governments must be determined in conformity with the freely expressed wishes of the people, that is, their form must be what the people wish.

(b) Election must be carried out on the principles of progressive and democratic ballot system through which everyone may freely express his wish without any restraint or interference by some prejudiced policy.

(c) A circumstance for such fair and free election must be prepared, that is, conditions for such fair and free election must be created.

A negligence of the abovementioned principles, accordingly, handing over the political powers to local governmental organs formed through an undemocratic election will not only bring more continuation or prolongation of the present state of things, but be the worse for the mockery in the name of the people. Hereby, the Democratic National Front declares that it, together with the people, stand to the following points with respect to the local election, and that in case the Military Government has the sincerity to accept and put them into practice, it is ready to cooperate and take part in the election.

III. 1. Whole the Korean people demand all the local governmental power to be handed over to the people's committee and hope the people's committees to be organized through an election of universal, direct and secret voting system. We are against the local administrative system formed under a provincial governor with his advisory council, which is hateful enough to the Korean people through their long experience under the Jap-imperialism. We are against a reappearance of such a system of bureaucratic dictatorship for the interests of the privileged under the mask of election and pretence of conforming to popular wishes. A mere inheritance of such a system will not better the present state of things, and moreover will be an abuse of election.

The people's committee is an administrative organ formed by the Korean people, given birth immediately after the Liberation and prepared before the arrival of the U.S. Army Forces. It is by no means an accidental or imported form of administration. It is a historical crystal of the Korean people's liberation movement, is a form given birth through the originality of the Korean people, is a form thoroughly fumigated with the charateristic nature of the Korean people, and is the most adaptable governmental form for democracy Korea. One will easily understand them through his observation how earnestly the people in the Southern Korea aspire to the people's committee with full governmental powers, even not conscious of the glorious outcome of the people's committees' election in the Northern Korea. The Korean people wish to establish their fatherland as a democratic people's republic, and to be all the political powers in the hands of the people's committee. Such aspiration is the motive of the formation of the people's committee all over this country immediately after the Liberation, and the motive of the solemn declaration of the People's Republic's birth on 6 Sept. 1945.

It is why the Democratic National Front has claimed and claims, in its platforms, declarations and slogans, all the governmental powers for the people's committee, representing the democratic demands and wishes of the people.

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2. Those who are against the transference of all the governmental power and work against the establishment of the people's republic are the small groups of the handful reactionaries only, mostly the pro-Japs who spared no pain in assisting the Jap-imperialists to oppress and rob the Korean people. The Korean reactionaries of which the most influential part is the pro-Japs curry favour with the Military Government in order to cover their past crimes, and manoeuvre in every possible way against our camp, in vain, in order to fabricate the confidence of the people.

They, the enemies of the Korean people, attempt persistently to estrange the Military Government from democratic parties and social organizations, to nullify the Moscow decision and to assume the rein of the government, in order to oppress and exploit the Korean people as they did in the time of the Jap-imperialism. They, the enemies of Democracy Korea, marched out at the front of the people with the false placard, "anti-trusteeship", opposing the Moscow decision, which agrees well with the interests of the Korean people, providing the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination, the creation of conditions for her democratic development and so forth, under the four powers' friendly helping and assisting (trusteeship) system for a short period, and is, therefore, hated by the pro-Japs and other reactionaries.

The U.S. Military Government reposing confidence in and giving support to the reactionary and anti-people elements, it has no ground to be averse to or against the Democratic National Front which reflects the patriotic requests and progressive inclination of millions Korean people. If the U.S. Military Government conformed to the wishes of the democratic parties and social organizations affiliated with the Democratic National Front which represent the absolute majority of the Korean people, it would attain its own ends. Therefore, the rejection of pro-Japs and national traitors must be most seriously treated, in order to avoid the similar failure as in the so called "legislature".

3. The people's committee as local government must be formed through an election of universal, direct and secret ballot. Every Korean citizen in the Southern Korea over the age of 20, excluding the pro-Japs, national traitors and psycopathes, must enjoy the suffrage of and be eligible for the election without discrimination of religion, residential length, intellectual level, social position and property. Of course, the women must enjoy the same rights with the men.

4. <u>A central commission of election</u> must be formed with representatives of political parties and social organizations in the Southern Korea. It must be trusted with all the powers for the election of the local governmental organs. It must work out the detailed regulations of the election.

5. The candidates for local governmental organs must be nominated in their respective constituency; and the right of such nomination must be given to all political parties and social organizations as well as assemblies of labourers, peasants, intelligentsias, landlords, merchants, men of enterprise and etc..

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6. The political parties and social organizations must enjoy full freedom of electioneering, that is, propagandising their own candidates. All the political parties and social organizations must be guaranted with the freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, demonstration and so on.

7. The democratic patriots who have been arrested or imprisoned on the reason that they had taken part in the democratic leftist movements must be instantly released from all the jails and prisons; and those who were arrested and imprisoned on account of their participation in the strikes and people's resistance which had broken out owing to the economical difficulties and manoevres of polices and officials must be released from all the jails and prisons. While these releasements are not realized, there shall not exist an election in which the people participate.

8. For the elections of local governments, election commissions for provinces, cities, counties and sub-counties (men) must be organized in every constituency, with the representatives of political parties social organizations, factories, offices, rural communs and etc.

9. The people's committee which is formed through the election as governmental organs must have full power for its administration in each district; and the members of such committees must enjoy the inviolable rights, providing that they shall be responsible to their upper organs and constituents.

10. The lower people's committee must obey to the upper ones. The provincial people's committee must obey to the Military Government or to the central commission of election which may temporaly act for the central government in the Southern Korea, until the establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

The socalled south Korea legislative council shall not be recognized, for the people did not take part in its election, and moreover not only the leftist parties and social organisations but also a part of rightists have declared their opposition to the legal existance of the council.

The elected people's committee for provinces, cities, counties and sub-counties must instantly commence with democratic reforms under the guidance of the Military Government. (land reforms on the principles of confiscation and allotment of lands gratis; nationalisation of industries, traffic, communication, bank and etc. formerly owned by the Japanese, laws for factory - and office-workers, laws for sexual equality, protection laws for private property, laws encouraging personal originality in commerce, and etc.)

11. In the central commission of election, as well as in the local election commission, representatives of the political parties and social organizations affiliated with the Democratic National Front must have more than half of the whole seats. The expences for election must be paid by the Military Government.

The Democratic National Front, hereby, declares once more that it positively cooperate with the Military Government in the election, on the

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

[redacted]

(The end)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

DOD. Ltr.

THE LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE SUPERVISORS FOR THE REELECTION IN KANGWON-DO

NAMES	LOCATIONS
Yee, Han-sik (李 翰 植)	Chooncheun (春川), Choonsung (春城), Hongchun (洪川), Wonjoo (原州)
Kim, Jai-duk (金 在 德)	Ooljin (蔚珍), Samchuk (三陟)
Yee, Chang-sup (李 彰 燮)	Kangneung (江陵), Pyoungchang (平昌)
Yee, Sung-nim (李 成 林)	Chooncheun (春川), Choonsung (春城), Hoingsung (橫城), Hongchun (洪川), Wonjoo (原州)
Jang, Chul (張 徹)	Youngwol (寧越), Sunsun (旌善)

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By NARS, Date

THE LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE SUPERVISORS FOR THE REELECTION IN KANGWON-DO

NAMES	LOCATIONS
Yee, Han-sik ( ) 李翰植	Choonchun, Choonsung, 春川 春城 Hongchun, Wonjoo. 洪川 原州
Kim, Jai-duk ( ) 金在德	Ooljin, Samchuk. 蔚珍 三陟
Yee, Chang-sup ( ) 李彰燮	Kangneung, Pyoungchang. 江陵 平昌
Yee, Sung-nim ( ) 李成林	Choonchun, choonsung, 春川 春城 Hoingsung, Hongchun, Wonjoo. 横城 洪川 原州
Jang, Chul ( ) 張徹	Youngwol, Sunsun. 寧越 旌善

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

LIST OF THE NAMES OF SUPERVISORS FOR THE REELECTION IN THE CITY OF SEOUL.

Pack, Han-joo (朴漢柱)	Kim, Ji-ryong (金志瑢)	Yee, Pong-yul (李風烈)
Pack, Yong-chul (朴容喆)	Kim, Ki-chul (金基喆)	Yee, Suck-ki (李碩基)
Pack, So-pong (朴宗鵬)	Kim, Yu-chun (金祐銓)	Yee, Myung-ha (李明河)
Pack, Yung-man (朴英晩)	Kim, Dong-soon (金同順)	Yee, Tai-ho (李泰鎬)
Pack, Won-serh (朴文緒)	Kim, Chai-pong (金在鳳)	Yee, Pyung-soo (李炳壽)
Pack, Yung-hi (朴暎熙)	Kim, Nack-soon (金洛淳)	Yee, Kiu-suck (李基碩)
Pack, Se-sup (朴世燮)	Kim, Man-erng (金萬鷹)	Yee, Yong-ho (李鎔浩)
Pack, Sung-kwon (朴聖權)	Kim, Sung-kyun (金聖均)	Yee, Hoon-young (李暈榮)
Pack, Yin-won (朴仁遠)	Kim, Sang-o (金相五)	Yee, Chan (李燦)
Pack, Se-whan (朴世煥)	Kim, Shi-keum (金是琴)	Yee, Pong-sang (李鳳商)
Pack, Pyung-nai (朴秉來)	Kim, Chang-yup (金昌燁)	Yee, Yong-bum (李容範)
Paik, Suck-ki (白碩基)	Kim, Ki-whan (金琦煥)	Yee, Kyung-soo (李庚洙)
Choi, Kiu-sul (崔圭卨)	Kim, Sang-soon (金相舜)	Yee, Pyung-mook (李秉默)
Choi, Heung-kuk (崔興國)	Kim, Ok-tai (金玉台)	Yee, Do-yung (李道永)
Choi, Sun-moon (崔善文)	Kim, Joon-sul (金俊卨)	Yee, Moon-won (李文源)
Choi, Duck-shin (崔德新)	Kim, Kyung-soo (金庚洙)	Yee, Pyung-rim (李平林)

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By NARS, Date

List of the Names of Supervisors
for the reelection in the City of Seoul (cont'd)

Choi, Hak-yeun	Kim, Ryong-yun	Tjo, Nam-ho
(崔 学 淵)	(金 竜 淵)	(趙 南 彫)
Choi, Ki-won	Kim, Erng-doo	Tjo, Chong-kuk
(崔 鎭 源)	(金 容 斗)	(趙 鍾 国)
Choi, Dong-sik	Kim, Dai-suck	Han, Herng
(崔 東 植)	(金 大 石)	(韓 興)
Choi, Chun	Kim, Min-sang	Han, Sung-hong
(崔 泉)	(金 民 象)	(韓 性 熙)
Shin, Pong-kyun	Kim, Ki-whan	Han, Hyung-taik
(申 鳳 均)	(金 琪 煥)	(韓 性 熙 → 亨 澤)
Shin, Kiun	Kim, Hai-sik	Han, Po-soon
(申 均)	(金 海 植)	(韓 普 淳)
Shin, Chang-kyun	Kim, Kwang	Son, Moon-kyung
(申 昌 均)	(金 光)	(孫 文 璟)
Shin, Hyun-soo	Yim, Chul	Nam, Sang-chul
(申 鉉 秀)	(林 鉄)	(南 相 哲)
Chin, Sung-choon	Yim, Heung-sik	Ahn, Sang-min
(陳 聖 俊)	(林 興 植)	(安 象 民)
Sher, Yong-kil	Min, Yong-ho	Yiu, Ki-yul
(徐 容 吉)	(閔 泳 鎬)	(柳 璣 烈)
Hong, Chai-ik	Min, Kerl	Yu, Heung-san
(洪 在 益)	(閔 杰)	(柳 興 山)
Hyun, Kyung	Ko, Shin-won	Yu, Hai-pong
(玄 鏡)	(高 信 源)	(柳 海 鵬)
Kong, Suck-bin	Ma, Chong-yun	Chung, Myung
(公 碩 彬)	(馬 鍾 淵)	(鄭 明)
Chai, Kiu-yun	Yu, Ki-yul	Chung, Se-ho
(蔡 奎 淵)	(劉 起 烈)	(鄭 世 昊)
Tjo, Chong-sun	Ra, Chai-ha	Chang, Myun
(趙 鍾 善)	(羅 在 夏)	(張 勉)

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List of the Names of Supervisors
for the reelection in the City of Seoul (cont'd)

Sung, Paik-hyo (成百孝)　　Um, Yo-sup (嚴堯燮)　　Sunwoo, Ki-hyun (鮮于基憲)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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THE LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE SUPERVISORS FOR THE REELECTION IN THE CITY OF SEOUL

Pack,	Han-joo	Kim,	Ji-ryong	Yee,	Pong-yul
Pack,	Yong-chul	Kim,	Ki-chul	Yee,	Suck-ki
Pack,	So-pong	Kim,	Yu-chun	Yee,	Myung-ha
Pack,	Yung-man	Kim,	Dong-soon	Yee,	Tai-ho
Pack,	Won-serh	Kim,	Chai-pong	Yee,	Pyung-soo
Pack,	Yung-hi	Kim,	Nack-soon	Yee,	Kiu-suck
Pack,	Se-sup	Kim,	Man-erng	Yee,	Yong-ho
Pack,	Sung-kwon	Kim,	Sung-kyun	Yee,	Hoon-young
Pack,	Yin-won	Kim,	Sang-o	Yee,	Chan
Pack,	Se-whan	Kim,	Shi-keum	Yee,	Pong-sang
Pack,	pyung-nai	Kim,	Chang-yup	Yee,	Yong-bum
Paik,	Suck-ki	Kim,	Ki-whan	Yee,	Kyung-soo
Choi,	Kiu-sul	Kim,	Sang-soon	Yee,	Pyung-mook
Choi,	Heung-kuk	Kim,	Ok-tai	Yee,	Do-yung
Choi,	Sun-moon	Kim,	Joon-sul	Yee,	Moon-won
Choi,	Duck-shin	Kim,	Hyung-soo	Yee,	Pyung-rim
Choi,	Hak-yeun	Kim,	Ryong-yun	Tjo,	Nam-ho
Choi,	Ki-won	Kim,	Erng-doo	Tjo,	Chong-kuk
Choi,	Dong-sik	Kim,	Dai-suck	Han,	Herng
Choi,	Chun	Kim,	Min-sang	Han,	Sung-hong
Shin,	Pong-kyun	Kim,	Ki-whan	Han,	Hyung-taik
Shin,	Kiun	Kim,	Hai-sik	Han,	Po-soon
Shin,	Chang-kyun	Kim,	Kwang	Son,	Moon-kyung
Shin,	Hyun-soo	Yim,	Chul	Nam,	Sang-chul
Chin,	Sung-choon	Yim,	Heung-sik	Ahn,	Sang-min
Sher,	Yong-kil	Min,	Yong-ho	Yiu,	Ki-yul
Hong,	Chai-ik	Min,	Kerl	Yu,	Heung-san
Hyun,	Kyung	Ko,	Shin-won	Yu,	Hai-pong
Kong,	Suck-bin	Ma,	Chong-yun	Chung,	Myung
Chai,	Kiu-yun	Yu,	Ki-yul	Chung,	Se-ho
Tjo,	Chong-sun	Ra,	Chai-ha	Chang,	Myun
Sung,	Paik-hyo	Um,	Yo-sup	Sunwoo,	Ki-hyun

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

第名單

[illegible]
金春堉
金星辰
金振鈴
金同煥
金仁燁
金大石
金民和
金秉杰
金昌燁
金炳台
金玉振
金慶燁
金鍾浩
金昌烈
金容燁
金正浩
金東燁
金光石
金鍾杰
金秉燁

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

000.1 Elections

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235-2

20 January 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL ALBERT E. BROWN:

1. The following information was received from the Office of the Provincial Military Governor, Cheju Province, Cheju, Korea, this date:

"Election of representatives to KILA will be held in Cheju Province on the following dates:

27 January 1947	Villages
29 January 1947	Myuns
1 February 1947	Guns
3 February 1947	Province"

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

Gen Helmick
Forwarded by Dr Kwi Ho Yo Chairman
Coalition Committee
Mtg

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

000.1 Elections

jibu

Seoul Election.

1	24 Feb.	Joint Comm.	CG, XXIV Corps	The attached memorandum on the results of the Seoul Legislative Preliminary Election is forwarded, as requested by you. This is only the primary vote, but the result was so unexpected that I think you should be informed of this matter promptly. Competent observers believe that the primary vote foreshadows the final result.

JOHN WECKERLING,
Brigadier General, USA.

- -

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

24 February 1947.

Memorandum to: General Weckerling.

SUBJECT: Seoul Election.

1. The primary vote for replacement of CHO, So Ang as a legislator for Seoul took place on Saturday, 22 February and resulted in a large majority for LEE, Kap Sung.

2. This is not a final conclusion, being subject to a further vote this week, but the size of the return is such as to make the possibility of an upset very slight.

3. This represents a crushing blow to the power and prestige of KIM, Sung Soo, who had personally campaigned this time. KIMM, Kiusic had done a considerable amount of under-cover preliminary work in the campaign, apparently with good results.

4. After the voiding of the first election, KIM, Sung Soo had announced that he would not run again. This was a "Coolidge" maneuver and was not meant to be taken seriously at the time. However, some of KIM's support began to desert him and just before the election he was obliged to start working. He started too late and lost to CHO, So Ang. The seat was then made vacant by CHO's refusal to serve. Thereupon, KIM, Sung Soo started campaigning in earnest for the third election.

5. He has apparently given up the hope of salvaging it; on the evening of the 22nd he called in representatives of the press and told them that the election had been illegally called in the first place inasmuch as he (KIM) had had the second highest total of votes in the second election. He felt that this should have entitled him to take the seat when CHO refused to serve.

6. (This contention is without foundation either in Korean precedent or in the written law.)

7. LEE, Kap Sung is a moderate rightist who has been politically inactive for most of the past year. In the fall of 1945 he helped to combine a number of small rightist parties into the New Nationalist Party. He speaks fluent English and

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Memo to General Weckerling. 24 Feb. 1947.

SUBJ: Seoul Election.

writes powerfully. He was a signer of the 1919 Declaration of Independence and has been in jail a number of times. He spent a number of years in Shanghai where his enemies say he practiced illegal medicine.

LEONARD M. BERTSCH,
1st Lt., CMP.

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
U.S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

24 February 1947.

Memorandum to: General Weckerling.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

22 March 1947

The Chairman,
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly,
Capitol Building,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is to inform you that the elections to fill the elective vacancies in the Assembly will be held according to the following schedule:

Chungchong Namdo	25 March
Kyongsang Namdo	27 March
Kyongsang Pukto	3 April

To date we have received no schedule date for Cholla Namdo. We will inform you as soon as we receive this information.

Very sincerely,

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

CC: Brig. Gen. Weckerling ✓
Mr. Ahn, Chai Hong
Major Weems
Capt. McMahon

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

25 March 1947.

Dr. KIMM, Kiusic,
Chairman,
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly,
Capitol Building,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Dr. KIMM:

I have received your letter of 24 March with reference to the dispatch of election supervisors to Choongchung-Namdo, Kyungsang-Pukdo, and Kyungsang-Namdo. The individuals you have recommended can obtain the usual credentials by applying direct to Military Government.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Generals Lerch and Helmick who are familiar with arrangements made in past elections.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

cc: General Lerch
General Helmick.

Signed and delivered 25 Mar 47.
Also letter w/Korean Ltr.
to
G/S U.S. Corps.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

file

Election Supervisors.

1	25 Mar. 1947	J.C.	C.G., XXIV Corps.	1. Dr. KIMM, Kiusic on March 24th addressed a letter to General Brown as Acting Commanding General, USAFIK, suggesting the dispatch of election supervisors to three of the southern provinces. Copy of this letter is attached as Enclosure 1. 2. The suggested dispatch of election supervisors is in accord with previously established policy and there would appear to be no objections to sending of these supervisors in this case. General Helmick has been consulted in this matter. 3. In view of the fact that the election in Chungchong-Namdo will be held on 25 March, prompt action is essential. 4. <u>Recommendations</u>. It is recommended that: (a) You sign and forward the letter attached which has been prepared for your signature. (b) Copies of this letter when signed be sent to Generals Lerch and Helmick for their prompt action.

John Weckerling,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

- -

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
APO 235-2

25 March 1947

SUBJECT: Observation of Election to Fill Vacancies in KILA.

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 102nd MG Group,
Chungchong Namdo, Taejon, Korea.

1. This will introduce to you YEE, Bong Yul, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election to fill a vacancy in the KILA, in accordance with the election procedure established by you.

2. It is requested that you explain to him the methods used to fill this vacancy in the Assembly, and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If he has any complaints or reports of irregularities, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

CC: Brig. Gen. Weckerling
Mr. Ahn, Chai-Hong
Major Weems
Capt. McMahon

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
APO 235-2

25 March 1947

SUBJECT: Observation of Election to Fill Vacancies in KILA.

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 98th MG Group,
Kyongsang Namdo, Pusan, Korea.

1. This will introduce to you YEE, Myung Ha, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election to fill a vacancy in the KILA, in accordance with the election procedure established by you.

2. It is requested that you explain to him the methods used to fill this vacancy in the Assembly, and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If he has any complaints or reports of irregularities, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

CC: Brig. Gen. Weckerling
Mr. Ahn, Chai-Hong
Major Weems
Capt. McMahon

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
APO 235-2

25 March 1947

SUBJECT: Observation of Election to Fill Vacancies in KILA.

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 99th MG Group,
Kyongsang Pukto, Taegu, Korea.

1. This will introduce to you KIM, Ki Chul, who is a representative of the Coalition Committee. The purpose of his visit is to observe the conduct of the election to fill a vacancy in the KILA, in accordance with the election procedure established by you.

2. It is requested that you explain to him the methods used to fill this vacancy in the Assembly, and any other pertinent details that may be helpful to him.

3. If he has any complaints or reports of irregularities, every effort should be made to investigate them and to take corrective measures.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

CC: Brig. Gen. Weckerling
Mr. Ahn, Chai-Hong
Major Weems
Capt. McMahon

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
APO 235-2

25 March 1947

SUBJECT: Filling of Vacancies in KILA.

TO : Chief Civil Affairs Officer, 102nd Military Government Group, Chungchong Namdo, Taejon, Korea.

1. This is to confirm my instructions relative to filling two vacancies in KILA, Chungchong Namdo, as relayed by telephone this date to Captain McMahon.

2. I am pleased to learn that the vacancies caused by the death of LEE, Won Sang and the resignation of KIM, Chang Kun can be filled by election in your Province on 29 March.

3. Please inform me the names of the successful candidates so that I can notify the Assembly.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

CC: Brig. Gen. Weckerling
Mr. Ahn, Chai-Hong
Major Weems
Capt. McMahon

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
Seoul, Korea

27 March 1947

The Chairman,
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly,
Capitol Building,
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is to inform you that the election to fill the elective vacancy in the Assembly will be held on 29 March at Cholla Namdo.

If it is desired that an observer be sent, please inform me and I will make necessary arrangements.

Very sincerely,

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Deputy Military Governor

CC: Brig. Gen. Weckerling
Mr. Ahn, Chai Hong
Major Weems
Capt. McMahon

第二十九條　財產上에 利益의 供與或은 其供與의 約束의 依하야 不正히 議員候補者의 引退를 勸誘한 者도는 如斯한 勸誘에 따라 引退한 者는 一年以下의 懲役에 處함

第三十條　選擧委員으로써 選擧文書를 爲造하거나 投票計算을 欺騙하면 二年以下의 懲役도는 五萬円以下의 罰金에 處함

第三十一條　選擧委員으로써 故意로 其執務를 怠慢하거나 他選擧委員에 對하야 暴行도는 脅迫으로써 執務를 遲滯或은 妨害하거나 또는 其職權을 濫用하야 選擧의 自由를 妨害한 者는 四年以下의 懲役도는 四萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第三十二條　本章의 罪를 犯하야 處刑된 者는 刑의 終了後 六年間 議員의 選擧權及 被選擧權을 喪失함

第三十三條　本章의 罪의 時效는 六月을 經過함으로 因하야 完成함

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第六十九條　財産上에 利益의 供與或은 其供與의 約束의 依하야 不正히 議員候補者의 引退를 勸誘한 者도는 如斯한 勸誘에 따라 引退한 者는 一年以下의 懲役에 處함

第七十條　選擧委員으로써 選擧文書를 爲造하거나 投票計算을 欺瞞하면 二年以下의 懲役도는 五萬円以下의 罰金에 處함

第七十一條　選擧委員으로써 故意로 其執務를 怠慢하거나 他選擧委員에 對하야 暴行도는 脅迫으로써 執務를 遲滯或은 妨害하거나 또는 其職權을 濫用하야 選擧의 自由를 妨害한 者는 四年以下의 懲役도는 四萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

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Election Law (A DRAFT)

(油印五十号)

立法議院選擧法(草案)

第一章 總綱

第一條 國民으로 選擧日까지에 年齡滿二十六에 達한 者는 性別教育程度 財産有無及信仰의 区別이 없이 議員의 選擧權이 있음 國民으로 選擧日까지에 年齡二十五六에 達한 者는 性別教育程度 財産有無及信仰의 区別이 없이 議員의 被選擧權이 있음

第二條 左記 後当者는 選擧權及被選擧權이 없음

一、心神의 疾患에 基因하야 禁治産及는 無能力의 狀況에 있는 者 [illegible]

二、自由刑에 処하여 지고 其執行을 마주거나 또는 執行을 받지 않기에 니를 때까지

三、法令에 依하여 選擧權及被選擧權을 剝奪當한 者

第三條 政務官은 除한 外의 公職者는 議員을 兼職할 수 없음

第四條 議員選擧에 関한 費用은 國家負担으로 함

第二章 選擧区及投票区

第五條 選擧区는 府郡島行政区域에 依하여 定하고 서울市에 있어서는 其区를 選擧区로 하되 各其人口 十五万人에 対하여 一人의 比率로 議員을 選出하고 七万五千人을 超過한 端数에 対하여는 다시 一人을 加하고 万一 其人口가 十五万人에 達하지 못하는 때에는 議員 一人을 選出함

第六條 選擧区가 其議員定数는 行政首班이 總選擧期日을 六十日前에 指定하고 同時에 公布하고 選擧期間內에 選擧区의 行政的 変更이 있을지 라도 當該選擧区는 影響者는 받지 않음

第七條 選擧区가 議員定数를 定하는 標準이 되는 人口数는 서울市 特別市 及各府郡島人口調査表에 依하야 決定함

第八條 投票実施의 便宜를 為하야 選擧区를 投票区로 区劃함

第三章 選擧者名簿

第九條 選擧者名簿는 選擧区 委員会가 選擧日의 公布 前 六個月 以来 當該選擧区內에 居住하는 者의 資格을 調査하야 作成함

第十條 選擧者名簿는 投票区別로 作成하고 選擧者의 姓名과 年齢職業及住所를 登録함

第十一條 選擧者名簿는 選擧日 二十日前에 이를 縱覧에 供함

第十二條 選擧者名簿에 登録되지 않은 者가 登録되었음을 境遇에는 縱覧間 [illegible] 人口 [illegible] 選擧区 委員会에 異議를 [illegible] 名簿 [illegible] 異議에 対하야는 [illegible] 期間終了後 十四日 [illegible] 決定하야 名簿를 [illegible]

第十三條 異議에 対한 [illegible]

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第十四條 二以上의 투표구에 걸쳐 투표하려는 자는 투표소에 비치된 선거인명부에 등록된 자가 아님을 증명하는 서면을 제출하여야 한다.

第十五條 選擧管理委員會

第十五條 議員 各選擧區委員會 委員長會議는 選擧日 五十五日 前에 議員 選擧의 管理에 關한 重要事項을 協議하기 爲하여 委員長 一人 副委員長 一人 書記 一人 및 各 政黨 또는 各 院內 交涉團體의 代表人物中에서 選定한 若干名으로 構成한다.

第十六條 各 選擧區委員會는 選擧日 五十日 前에 選擧管理委員會로부터 委任된 事務를 處理하기 爲하여 選擧管理事務處를 設置한다.

第十七條 選擧管理委員會는 議員 選擧를 爲한 選擧人名簿의 作成 其他 選擧事務를 管理하기 爲하여 必要한 때에는 關係 公務員의 協助를 求할 수 있다.

第十八條 選擧管理委員會는 選擧日 五十日 前에 中央選擧管理委員會가 各 選擧區別로 決定한 議員定數에 依하여 各 選擧區委員會의 委員長 一人 副委員長 一人 書記 一人 委員 二人을 任命 또는 委囑한다.

二 選擧管理委員會의 行動에 對한 異議申請은 選擧日 五十日 前에 中央選擧管理委員會가 各 選擧區委員會의 委員長 一人 副委員長 一人 書記 一人 委員 二人을 任命 또는 委囑한 後 七日 以內에 하여야 한다.

三 投票用紙 및 投票函의 製作은 中央選擧管理委員會가 各 選擧區委員會로 하여금 이를 行하게 할 수 있다.

四 選擧管理委員會는 議員 選擧에 關한 事務를 處理하기 爲하여 必要한 때에는 關係 公務員의 協助를 求할 수 있다.

第十九條 選擧管理委員會는 選擧日 五十日 前에 選擧人名簿의 作成을 完了하여야 한다.

二 選擧人名簿는 選擧日 五日 前까지 이를 縱覽하게 하여야 한다.

三 投票所에 備置한 選擧人名簿에 對하여 異議가 있는 때에는 選擧日 前日까지 이를 申請하여야 한다.

四 選擧管理委員會는 前項의 異議申請을 받은 때에는 選擧日 前日까지 이를 決定하여야 한다.

五 選擧人名簿의 縱覽 및 異議申請에 關한 事項은 大統領令으로 定한다.

第二十條 投票所는 選擧日 五十日 前에 選擧管理委員會가 各 選擧區別로 投票所 設置數를 決定하여 選擧日 三十日 前까지 이를 告示하여야 한다.

二 投票所는 選擧日 前日까지 이를 變更할 수 있다.

三 投票所의 設置 및 變更은 이를 行政官廳으로 하여금 行하게 할 수 있다.

四 投票所를 設置 또는 變更한 때에는 選擧管理委員會는 지체없이 이를 告示하여야 한다.

五 投票所의 設置 및 變更에 關한 事項은 大統領令으로 定한다.

第二十一條 投票所에는 投票管理官 一人과 投票管理官을 補助하는 投票事務員 數人을 둔다.

二 投票管理官은 選擧日 五十日 前에 選擧管理委員會가 各 選擧區別로 委囑한다.

三 投票事務員은 投票管理官이 選擧人中에서 委囑한다.

四 投票管理官은 投票事務員을 指揮하여 投票事務를 處理한다.

五 投票管理官 및 投票事務員은 選擧人名簿에 登錄된 者가 아니면 選擧日 前日까지 이를 委囑하여야 한다.

六 投票管理官 및 投票事務員은 選擧日 前日까지 이를 告示하여야 한다.

七 投票管理官 및 投票事務員은 選擧日 前日까지 이를 交付한다.

八 投票管理官 및 投票事務員은 選擧日 前日까지 이를 交付한다.

九 投票管理官 및 投票事務員은 選擧日 前日까지 이를 交付한다.

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三百七十九 投票管理官 및

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By
NARS, Date

第五章 議員候補者及選擧運動

第二十四條 議員候補者가 되려면 選擧日 十五日 以前에 當該選擧区의 選擧權者百人의 署名이 있는 推薦狀을 添附하야 選擧区委員会에 登錄하여야 함

第二十五條 議員候補者 登錄은 選擧区에서 만 할 수 있음

第二十六條 議員候補者는 登錄된 選擧区의 選擧委員이 될 수 없음

第二十七條 議員候補者의 姓名 年齡 職業 또는 所屬團体名은 選擧区委員会에서 選擧日 十日 前에 公告함

第二十八條 選擧区委員会가 萬一 어떤 候補者를 登錄하는데 反対라면 二日內도 中央選擧委員会에 意見을 提出함 前項의 反対意見 対한 中央選擧委員会의 解決은 決定的임

第二十九條 選擧区委員会에 登錄된 議員候補者 個人이나 其推薦團体는 演說이나 出版物을 通하야 選擧運動을 할 權利가 있음

第三十條 公立學校 其他 當造物 設備는 이를 選擧演說会場으로 無料使用할 수 있음

第六章 投票方法

第三十一條 議員選擧는 全地域을 通하야 同一日에 進行함

第三十二條 選擧区委員会는 選擧期 早 日前에 選擧의 日字 投票区 及 選擧할 議員數를 公告하야 選擧者에게 周知시키도록 함

第三十三條 投票区委員会는 選擧期 日 七日 前에 投票日時 投票處所를 告示함

第三十四條 議員選擧는 單記無記名 投票에 依하야 行함 投票는 一人 一票에 限하

第三十五條 選擧者의 投票接受는 選擧日 午前 八時부터 午後 十時까지로 함

第三十六條 投票接受開始時間이 되면 投票区委員会 委員長은 委員들과 같이 選擧者 名簿와 對照하야 選擧者 中 人名을 確認한 後 選擧者 名簿에 記入하고 投票用紙를 交付함

第三十七條 投票区委員会 委員長은 投票函을 檢閱한 一開鎖한 後 選擧者 들에 投票用紙를 宣言함

第三十八條 選擧場에는 投票用紙에 記入하는 房을 設備하고 이를 數間을 分割하야 一間에 選擧者 不式 投票用紙에 記入하기 為하야 들어갈 수 있음

第三十九條 投票는 選擧者가 自己意中 있는 議員候補者의 姓名을 自書하여 가지고 나와 直接 投票用紙를 投票函에 投入하야 行함

第四十條 選擧場에서 投票를 接受하는 때에는 選擧에 対한 宣傳煽動을 禁함

第四十一條 選擧當日 午後 十時가 되면 投票 [illegible] 委員会 委員長은 [illegible] 接受 이 終了 [illegible] 錄 及 選擧者 名簿와 같이 選擧区委員会의 送致함

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第七章 投票 選擧 決定 及 更正

第四十條 選擧 區 選擧 委員會 는 投票 를 開函 한 後 投票 및 投票 用紙 數 와 選擧 者 名簿 에 依 하 야 投票 用紙 를 받은 人員 數 를 比較 한 後 이 를 計算 함

第四十一條 左記 의 投票 는 無效 로 함

一 投票 用紙 가 成規 의 것이 아닌 것

二 아모 記載 도 없거나 또는 記入 不明 瞭 한 것

三 被選擧權 이 없는 者 一名 에 對 한 投票

四 二人 以上 의 候補者 一名 을 表示 한 것

第四十二條 選擧 區 選擧 委員會 는 投票 管理 者 로 하여금 選擧 人 名簿 에 依 한 總 選擧 者 數 와 投票 用紙 를 받은 總 投票 者 數 를 報告 케 한 後 開票 를 實施 함

第四十三條 開票 는 投票 管理 者 의 立會 下 에 選擧 區 選擧 委員會 의 指定 하 는 場所 에서 公開 로 함

第四十四條 開票 에 있어 投票 用紙 를 有效 와 無效 로 區分 한 後 有效 投票 의 得票 數 에 依 하 야 候補者 中 最多 數 를 得 한 者 를 當選者 로 決定 함

二 無效 로 決定 된 投票 中 候補者 一人 의 氏名 만을 記載 한 投票 가 있을 때에는 그 候補者 의 得票 數 에 算入 함

三 投票 用紙 의 眞僞 에 關 하 야 異議 가 있을 때에는 選擧 區 選擧 委員會 가 이 를 決定 함

四 投票 管理 者 는 開票 中 投票 數 를 公表 하여야 함

第四十五條 當選者 를 決定 하 였거나 或 은 選擧 期 最後 日 까지 에 充分 히 當選者 가 決定 되 지 아니 한 때에는 選擧 權 이 喪失 되 지 아니 한 者 로서 當選者 를 決定 하 기 爲 하 야 再 選擧 를 實施 함

第四十六條 前條 의 規定 에 依 하 야 當選者 를 決定 할 때에는 次點者 로 서 當選 된 者 의 得票 數 와 同 數 인 때에는 選擧 區 選擧 委員會 의 決定 으로 當選者 를 決定 함

第四十七條 選擧 에 關 한 訴訟 이 있을 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 訴訟 의 結果 에 從 하 야 當選者 를 決定 함

第四十八條 當選者 決定 에 異議 가 있을 때에는 選擧 人 은 選擧 委員會 를 經由 하 야 其 決定 書 를 받은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 當該 選擧 管理 委員會 에 訴訟 을 提起 할 수 있음

第四十九條 當選者 는 選擧 結果 의 通知 를 받은 날 로 부터 三日 以內 에 當選 을 辭退 하지 아니 하면 當選 을 承諾 한 것 으로 봄

第五十條 前條 의 期間 內 에 當選 을 辭退 하 였을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 지체 없이 當選者 를 決定 하여 當選 證書 를 交付 함

第五十一條 當選者 가 決定 되 었을 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 지체 없이 當選者 의 住所 와 姓名 을 告示 함

第八章 再選擧

第五十二條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 判決 書 를 받은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第五十三條 議員 候補者 가 死亡 한 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 지체 없이 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第五十四條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第五十五條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

第五十六條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第五十七條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

第五十八條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第五十九條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

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第六十條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第六十一條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

第六十二條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第六十三條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

第六十四條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第六十五條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

第六十六條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第六十七條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

第六十八條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第六十九條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

第七十條 選擧 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때 또는 當選 無效 의 判決 이 있을 때에는 그 判決 이 있은 날 로 부터 十日 以內 에 再選擧 를 行 하여야 함

第七十一條 議員 候補者 가 單數 以下 의 때에는 選擧 委員會 는 選擧 를 行 하지 아니 함

選擧 를 行 하지 아니 한 選擧 에 있어 當選者 가 決定 된 때에는 그 當選者 는 選擧 委員會 의 通知 하 는 날 에 當選 證書 를 交付 받음

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第九章 議員任期及補缺選擧

第四條 議員의 任期는 三年으로하고 總選擧日로부터 이를 計算함

第五條 議員資格喪失 因하야 議員의 缺員이 생겼을때는 缺員發生日로부터 六個月以內에 補缺選擧를 行함

第六條 補缺選擧는 議院議長의 通牒으로 中央選擧委員會의 選擧委員會에 指示하야 行하거나 하되 總選擧日로부터 六個月以內에 缺員이 생겼을때에는 最初에 作成한 選擧者名簿에 依하야 行함

第七條 中央選擧委員會는 補缺選擧期日을 指定하되 投票日은 五十日의 準備期間을 주어야 함

第十章 罰則

第八條 補缺選擧는 特別한 規定이 없음을 除한 外 總選擧에 關한 規定에 依하야 行함

第九條 詐欺의 方法으로써 選擧名簿에 登錄되어진 者는 一年以下의 懲役 또는 萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十條 姓名을 詐稱하거나 其他 詐欺 瞞의 方法으로써 投票한 者는 二年以下의 懲役 또는 萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十一條 投票의 受授或은 棄權의 條件으로써 通貨物品 其他의 財産上의 利益 公私의 職務 또는 饗應接待를 受授하거나 其受授를 約束한 者는 三年以下의 懲役 또는 三萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十二條 當選되거나 當選되지 못하게 할 目的으로써 虛僞事項을 出版 特로 써 議員候補者에 關하야 虛僞의 事實을 公表한 者는 二年以下의 懲役 또는 二萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十三條 選擧者를 拉致하거나 或은 其他 暴行或은 脅迫을 加하거나 또는 投票를 妨害하거나 投票의 秘密을 侵害한 者는 二年以下의 懲役 또는 二萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十四條 選擧場에 入하야 騷擾하거나 投票에 關한 書類를 破壞한 者는 五年以下의 懲役 또는 五萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十五條 選擧場에 있어 多衆을 煽動하거나 投票의 自由를 妨害한 者는 四年以下의 懲役 또는 四萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十六條 選擧場에서 正當한 理由없이 投票를 하지 아니한 者는 三年以下의 懲役 또는 三萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第十七條 第十三條 第十四條 第十五條 第十六條에 規定한 罪를 犯한 者는 選擧의 當選을 無效로 함

第五十九條　財産上에 利益의 供與 或은 其供與의 約束의 依하야 不正히 議員候補者의 引退를 勸誘한 者 또는 如斯한 勸誘에 따라 引退한 者는 一年以下의 懲役에 處함

第六十條　選擧委員으로써 選擧文書를 爲造하거나 投票計算을 欺騙하면 二年以下의 懲役 또는 五萬円以下의 罰金에 處함

第六十一條　選擧委員으로써 故意로 其執務를 怠慢하거나 他選擧委員에 付하야 暴行 또는 脅迫으로써 執務를 遲滯 或은 妨害하거나 또는 其職權을 濫用하야 選擧의 自由를 妨害한 者는 四年以下의 懲役 또는 四萬圓以下의 罰金에 處함

第六十二條　本章의 罪를 犯하야 處刑된 者는 刑의 終了後 六年間 議員의 選擧權及 被選擧權을 喪失함

第六十三條　本章의 罪의 時效는 六月을 經過함으로 因하야 完成함

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No. 62

To the
American Political Adviser to the
Staff of the Commanding General,
United States Occupation Forces in Korea,
Seoul.

The Acting Secretary of State transmits for the information of the Political Adviser and such comment as he may deem appropriate, a copy of a document entitled "Draft of Tentative Plan for General Election".

The document was submitted to the Department by Mr. Robert T. Oliver who made a brief visit to Korea during 1946. Mr. Oliver is engaged at present in support of the activities of Dr. Syngman Rhee.

Enclosure:

Draft of Tentative Plan
for General Election

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Draft of Tentative Plan for General Election

I. General Principles

For the first general election to be held in south Korea it is important that provisions be made for universal adult suffrage, for complete freedom of the electorate, and for utilization so far as possible of existing political structures and methods, so that the people will know what they are doing.

II. Qualified Voters

Persons of more than 21 years of age, without regard to sex, are the qualified voters in any election for any public office provided by law, unless the person has been convicted of a felony and not pardoned, is mentally incompetent, or has not resided for one year in the village, or (if residing in a town or city) has not resided for six months in the block in which the person is registered in the official name register.

III. Candidates

Any qualified voter may be a candidate for any office provided the candidate is more than 25 years of age.

IV. Nominations

In village elections for village mayor and in elections for block leaders in towns and cities, any qualified voter may nominate any qualified voter for such office at any time prior to 20 days before the date fixed by law for the election. Nomination shall be made by depositing a written signed ballot with the village mayor in villages or with the block leader in blocks in towns and cities.

[illegible] more than two persons may be nominated for any position at all days prior to the election date, a nomination election shall be held at least [illegible] days and not more than [illegible] days prior to the election day. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes in the nomination election shall be declared candidates for the office and voted upon at the election.

[illegible] nomination elections shall be made upon the [illegible] at which the election occurs, but nominations shall proceed until completed.

[illegible] ballot

[illegible] election for a government position shall be performed by written or other type of ballot which shall [illegible] the secrecy of balloting.

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VI. Freedom of Election

It is a violation of law punishable as a felony to prevent by any means the freedom:

(1) Of nominatin persons for elective office;
(2) Of being a candidate for election;
(3) Of supporting any such candidacy by oral or written material;
(4) Of voting secretly and according to the voter's own free will.

VII. Election of Village Mayors, Block Leaders, and Town and City Councils

Mayors of villages, towns, cities and counties, block leaders of towns and cities, and members of village, town, city and county councils shall be elected from anong the qualified voters of the village, town, city and county in which the officer is elected to serve. They shall hold office until their successor is elected and assumes office. All elections of mayors shall be by majority vote. The persons receiving the highest votes for members of councils shall be elected. Mayors of villages and members of village councils shall be elected by the qualified voters of the village. Block leaders in towns and cities shall be elected by the qualified voters of the block. Mayors of towns and members of town and city councils shall be elected by the block leaders of the town or city. Mayors of counties shall be elected by the mayors of the villages and towns in the county. The county council shall be composed of the mayors of the villages and towns in the county.

The number of members of councils shall be determined as follows:

The village council shall have five members. The town council shall have not less than five or more than nine members as the block leaders by majority vote shall determine. The city council shall have not less than seven or more than eleven members as the block leaders by majority vote shall determine, except that cities of more than 200,000 population may have a council of not more than 200, fifteen members and cities of more than 1,000,000 population may have a council of not more than twenty-five members.

VIII. Election of Members to Legislature

Members of the Legislature shall be elected on the following basis:

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(1) One representative of each County to be elected by the majority vote of the village and town mayors;
(2) One representative of each city per 100,000 population or fraction above 50,000 thereof according to the latest census, to be elected by the majority vote of all block leaders.
(3) One representative-at-large from each Province, to be elected by the majority vote of all the members of the Provincial Council. In every Province the Mayors of each county and city in the Province shall constitute the Provincial Council. When an island within a Province is of such size as to have an organization similar to a county, the Mayor of the Island shall be deemed to be a county Mayor.

IX. Election of President and Vice-President.

The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the majority vote of the members of the Legislature.

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"TENTATIVE PLAN FOR
GENERAL ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA"
BY ROBERT T. OLIVER

THE PROBLEM

1. To comment on the draft "Tentative Plan for General Election" by Mr. Robert T. Oliver, a supporter of Dr. RHEE, Syngman. (Appendix "E")

DISCUSSION

2. For discussion, see Appendix "D".

3. Outlines of the principal features of the Legislative Election Law now under consideration in the Assembly and Mr. Oliver's plan are attached for comparison as Appendices "B" and "C".

CONCLUSIONS

4. The tentative plan by Mr. Oliver differs greatly with the text and concept of the Legislative Election Law now under consideration in the Assembly. Therefore, it is considered to have had negligible effect on the drafting of the latter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5. It is recommended that the Tentative Plan for General Election in South Korea together with this paper be submitted to the Military Governor by indorsement substantially as shown in Appendix "A".

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APPENDIX "A"

(Draft of Indorsement to Military Governor)

1. The text of the enclosed Tentative Plan for General Election in South Korea prepared by Mr. Robert T. Oliver has been compared with the text of the Legislative Election Law now under consideration in the Assembly.

2. The substance of these documents varies so broadly that it is unlikely that the plan by Mr. Oliver has influenced the drafting of the legislative election law.

3. A copy of the study prepared by this delegation is furnished for information.

JOHN E. COCKERHAM
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Acting Chief Commissioner

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LEGISLATIVE LIAISON COMMITTEE
Seoul, Korea

31 March 1947

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTION LAW

1. In general, it will enable the group which controls the administrative machinery of government to control elections. It does not resemble the Soviet election law.

2. Specifically,

a. It does not adequately provide for more than two candidates.

b. It places basic educational restriction on suffrage by requiring the voter to write the candidate's name on the ballot.

c. There is no self-registration of voters. Panels are made up by local authorities.

d. There is no attempt to safeguard individual rights through any form of public supervision or control.

e. The existence of political parties is not clearly recognized.

f. The electoral district committee has sole responsibility for

(1) Registration,

(2) Counting ballots,

(3) Insuring fairness.

g. Local officials can block any recount.

h. Appeal of an individual can be blocked by the same person against whose actions he is complaining.

i. The election will apparently be controlled by the US through use of the governmental administrative machinery.

APPENDIX "D"

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Notes on

~~SUMMARY OF~~ THE TENTATIVE PLAN FOR
GENERAL ELECTION BY MR. ROBERT T. OLIVER

1. ~~In general, it~~ Provides for the direct election by the people of only village councils, mayors, and block leaders.

2. The nomination elections (primaries) would permit the nomination of only two candidates for regular elections.

3. The block leaders are authorized to determine the numerical membership of city councils. Normally, they determine whether the number shall be from 5 to 9 members ~~inclusive~~, by majority vote. In cities of 300,000 or more, the number may reach 15. In cities of more than 1,000,000, they may have as many as 25 members.

4. It provides for election of members of the Legislature as follows:

a. One representative from each county to be elected by the mayors.

b. One representative of each city of 100,000 population or fraction thereof above 50,000 to be elected by block leaders.

c. One representative at large from each province to be elected by the provincial council. (In every province, the mayor of each county and city in the province shall constitute the provincial council.)

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DISCUSSION

1. Dr. Oliver's plan indicates that he has not been in touch with local developments. The provision to have an absolute universal suffrage is one which would in general be approved by Americans, and for which a relatively sound case could be made in theory. However, it appears to be the consensus of local thought that there should be a literacy test for those offices for which the candidates would not be personally known to the village voters. On practical grounds, it would be equally hard to make a strong case against this line of thought.

2. It may be objected that the provision that the executives shall be elected by the Legislature constitutes a violation of our concept that a division of powers is essential to a democratic regime. This may or may not be true. Certainly the experience of Great Britain tends to indicate the contrary, for in Britain all sovereign power is vested in the legislative branch in actuality, and there is not even a written constitution in the literal sense to curb the power of the Legislature. The same is basically true of Switzerland, which may lay sound claim to being a practical democracy. In the two cases cited, however, there are compensating factors in the history of the people, which make for the balance without which no form of government can long remain democratic.

3. It would appear in theory to be more desirable to have an executive chosen by the people and probably with rigidly limited powers. Thereby, the instinctive feeling of Asiatics, in favor of one leader to be revered, might possibly be safely utilized. It seems that a system which attempts to ignore this pyschological factor must necessarily either fail or be perverted into a negation of its nominal form.

4. The experience of American cities has indicated that the actual written form of government is of comparatively little importance. Milwaukee has enjoyed decades of sound government under the

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old-fashioned mayor-and-council system, while under the same system, Jersey City has served as a laboratory experiment in all that is worst in civil government. Cincinnati has had a highly complicated city manager plan, with complex electoral machinery, and under this system has had more than twenty years of efficient administration. Cleveland, which tried the Cincinnati charter, did so under the control of old-fashioned, corrupt bosses, who used the complexity of the plan as a means of hiding responsibility and covering up a thoroughly dishonest regime.

5. The conclusion to be drawn from these and other instances is that the honesty and stability of government do not depend upon the form but upon the spirit and determination of a large enough group of citizenry, having access to the organs of government, and being determined that government shall be carried out in the interests of all. Whether such a group exists in Korea is still a matter of doubt.

6. In any consideration of the electoral problem, this basic factor should necessarily be recognized. Popular elections can be a means of aiding democratic development, and with equal facility they can serve as an aid in destroying it, as has been witnessed in Germany and Russia.

7. The United States has a clear responsibility to make every conceivable effort to create a democratic regime in Korea. Whether such a regime can then develop sufficient internal strength to maintain both its existence and its democracy remains to be seen. Whether it can or not, the effort must be made.

8. Unless there is recognition of the fact that many of the officials who have governed heretofore are incapable of implementing democracy, it will be entirely immaterial what form the government takes. Any form will lead with equal facility to totalitarianism and ultimately to communism.

APPENDIX "D"

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9. The possibility also exists that even the groups in whom we repose hope and a measure of confidence may prove to be in the long run no better than their adversaries. This danger should be faced. After making the effort to pick a group who seem to understand the democratic process, we should encourage that group by placing in their hands the control of offices, subject to our continuing supervision so long as the military remains here. This control of offices must not be allowed to be perverted into an arbitrary rigging of elections. After giving aid to this group to create econoric stability, and having given it continued advice and education for so long as the occupation period lasts, we shall have done all that we can to erect here a system of government that may endure.

10. If this is done, we shall still have to take the gamble of historic chance.

APPENDIX "D"

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

RG/DBR: 23B

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Doc: PUS/1689 SEC/4602

Date May 19, 1947 June 6, 1947

From

To

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

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WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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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.

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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 can not hold the right, and those who are regarded as pro-Japanese are shown in the following:
1. All advisors of the Chosun Priov 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 ahve 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.

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ORDINANCE OF ELECTION. CONT'D.

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 from 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 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 delt 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.

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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 pior to the election.

CHAPTER IV.

Electoral Commission.

Article XVIII. In order to complete the election within a given time, the following electoral commission 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.

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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 wards electoral commission.
B. Watching whether this ordinance of election is exercised correctly in the towns, 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 of the district and its wards execute it or not.
E. Collecting and deciding 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 commission of each electoral district electing the commissioners of the district People' sCommission is as follows:
A. Register the candidates nominated at its 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 person elected commissioner of the People's Commission.
D. Watching whether the register of names of voters of its district made correctly or not.
E. Explainning the ordinance and proceedings 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. Examining whether the ballot-list of the wards electoral commission is made correctly or not.

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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.

VOLUME I.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT PEOPLE'S COMMISSION.

CHAPTER V.

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 eligable 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,

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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 politicl 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.

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 date and place 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. Two ballot-box shall be placed for the sake of each candidate; one of the boxes shall be colored white, which means cooperation, and the other shall be black, which means opposition.

Article XXXVII. The election shall proceeded according to the electoral commission, showing his certificate of citizenship to the chief of the commissioner, which will be inspected by the chief or the commissioner and then receive his vote for the commissioner of the district People's Commission. The voter shall approch 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 hand into the ballot-boxes of other candidates------

Article XXXVIII. Every voter holds the right of voting for candidate in electing the commissioners of the district People's Commission.

Article.XXXIX. Propagandising for candidates at the election place when the election is being held is forbidden.

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ORDINANCE OF ELECTION. CONT'D.

Article XXXX. Voting shall start from 7 AM until noon.

Article XXXXI. 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 who voted according to the register.

Article XXXXII. The votes which are incorrect shall be regarded as invalid.

Article XXXXIII. 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 XXXXIV. The commission of the electoral district shall make two sheets of the record of the results of the election according to the form ; this record shall be signed and stamped by the commissioners.

Article XXXXV. While the calculation of the votes at the election station is being done, only the commissioners of the electoral district, and journalists are permitted to join the district electoral commission, and the representatives of all the democratic parties and organizations shall join the execution.

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.

ArticleXXXXVIII. 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, their shall be new candidates nominated according to the preceeding ordained ordinance.

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VOLUME II.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE WARDS PEOPLE'S COMMISSION.

CHAPTER VII.

Ordinance of the election of commissioners, preceeding of the nominating of candidates, voting, and comfirmation of the results of election.

Article XXXXIX. The ward electoral commission should advertise the voting place and its date 10 days prior to the election.

Article L. The commission shall settle the voting place and appoint a room for its office.

Article LI. 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 limitted, but when there are enough candidates nominated at the meeting it shall be stopped. The stopping of the nomination 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 or not the candidate are to be registered for voting, or revoked, ny 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 hand s for each candidate individually. This record shall be signed by the chief and the head clerk.
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(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, showing disagreeing votes. Hiding 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-box when 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 idiot, 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 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 distribute the votes to each candidate equally, and let him write his name on the votes distributed to him. The number of votes necessary for a candidate will be equal to the number of voters of the ward. Accordingly, the total of the votes will be decided by the voters and the candidates of the ward.

Article LV. Propagandizing the candidates at the electing place while the election is in process is forbidden.

Article LVI. The voting shall begin at 6 AM and finish at noon.

Article LVII. The electoral commission of the ward shall, after the election, compare the number of the votes put in with the number of votes issued according to the registered record of the results.

Article LVIII. Those votes which form ordained are wrong or the color and other things are wrong, shall be recognized as invalid.

Article LIX. In case of interrogation of the correctness or uncorrectness, the electoral commission of the ward shall decide by voting openly, and recording it.

Article LX. The commission shall count the votes for each individual candidate and record it separately.

Article LXI. The electoral commission of the ward shall record the results of election according to the form ordained. This record shall be signed by every commissioner.

Article LXII. Only the commissioners of the ward electoral commission and the representatives of the political parties, social organizations and publication organization of North KOREA are permitted by the electoral commission of the district to be present in the room where the counting of the votes is being held.

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By NARS, Date

ORDINANCE OF ELECTION. CONT'D.

Article LXIII. The electoral commision 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 mis#counts the votes intentionlly shall be sent to penal servitude for less than 5 years.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
SEOUL DISTRICT OFFICE
APO 235

File No.
18 July 1947

SUBJECT: Representatives of Korean People, handbill distributed at 15 July 1947 meeting of.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The following is a translation of a document handed out at the 15 July 1947 meeting of the Representatives of the Korean People and contains six articles of Dr. RHEE, Syng Man's plan for action in the proposed future general election: (Ref: 2/A, SUBJ: Representatives of Korean People, meeting of, 15 July 1947, dtd 15 July 1947).

1. We should decide that the name of this meeting is the Korean National Representative Meeting (or national meeting.) We should aim to bring about the general election by the authorities as soon as possible as it is expressed in the interim election bill. We will have responsibility for the election.

2. The men and women representatives who will be elected in the coming interim election should inform the people in their own election districts of every article decided in this meeting and should make every effort to take uniform action in establishing the interim government by the people's consent and cooperation. They should attend this meeting whenever it is held.

3. The Standing Committee of thirty-three members elected in this meeting should be representative of this meeting and should take charge of all business concerned with the preparation of the official general election.

4. We will organize the official legislative assembly with the representatives elected in the official general election and, after the legislative assembly decides upon a Constitution, we will elect the president of the Government according to the Constitution.

5. When, for any reason, any party or organization will not give cooperation in establishing the interim government by general election, the Representatives of this meeting should bolt from the party or organization to which they belong and express the responsibility, as Representatives, to follow the opinion of the people.

6. Although we may have disagreement as regards joining the Joint Commission, we are united in our Anti-Trusteeship stand and should work toward obtaining our independence.

Evaluation
Translation

Previous distribution:
None
Distribution:
G-2, USAFIK, 4
File, CIC-K, 2

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file copy # 11

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

6 May 1947

STATUS OF PAPERS

Verbal Directive 18 April 1947	Tentative Plan for General Elections in South Korea.	
	20 Apr	To Mr. Sargent in collaboration with Lt Col Edwards and Lt Bertsch.
		Present status: Awaiting report by Mr. Sargent.
Memo dated 29 April 1947	Possible Developments Affecting the Joint Commission.	
	29 Apr	General Weckerling agreed to write report.
		Present status: Awaiting report by General Weckerling.
AMD 1 5 May 1947	U.S. Basic Directive, Policy and Principles and Proposals for Agenda and Administrative Arrangements.	
	5 May	Draft outline study by General Weckerling to General Brown, Mr. Bunce, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Sargent and Lt Col Edwards for consideration and comment.
		Present status: Awaiting comment of individuals listed above.

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SM - 1
6 May 1947

Compilation of List of Principal Korean Political Parties and Groups.

6 May To Mr. Rowe

Present status: Awaiting report by Mr. Rowe.

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1/1/c

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation (GOLDIN: 233) UNTOSA 0001 (Election) (July 46 - 17 Oct 1947)

Doc: SEO/TL/1581

Date August 29, 1947

From

To

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

☑ Security-Classified Information

☐ Otherwise Restricted Information

OP/Postal Censorship
Authority

1/25/76
Date
MKW

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

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ELECTION PLAN

TO ELECT NATIONAL LEGISLATURE OF APPROXIMATELY 300 FOR 218 GUN, 20 PU, 8 KU OF SEOUL

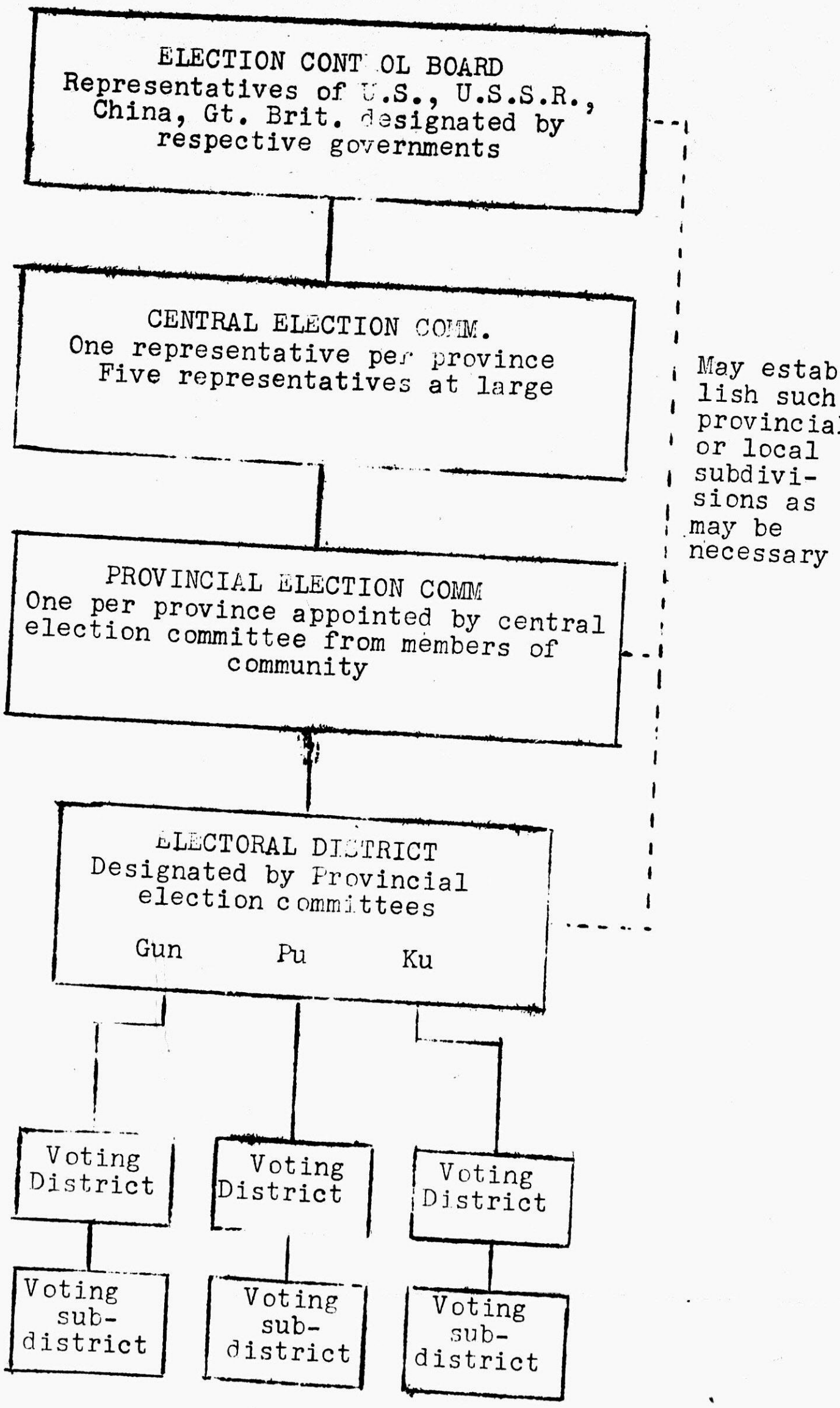

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EXHIBIT C.

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ELECTION TIME CHART

180 120 DAYS PLUS BEFORE ELECTION	ELECTION CONTROL BOARD CONVENED
160 120 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE CONVENED
150 120 DAYS---	MINIMUM RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT
120--90 90--60 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	REGISTRATION OF VOTERS
80 55 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	LAST DAY OF APPEAL FROM NON-REGISTRATION
70 50 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION	DECISION OF APPEALS
90--80 60--50 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF POLL REGISTER AND CHALLENGE OF REGISTRATION
80--70 50--35 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	EXAMINATION AND DECISION OF CHALLENGE
60 45 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	LAST DAY OF FILING OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES
60--50 45--40 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	REVIEW OF NOMINATION BY ELECTORAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE
50 40 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES
50--40 40--35 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CHALLENGE OF NOMINATIONS
40--30 35--30 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	DECISION ON CHALLENGE BY PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
30 30 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CERTIFICATION OF LISTS OF CANDIDATES

Note 1. Underline figures provide ~~alternative~~ 6 months plan.

Note 2. See Exhibit H for discussion of time factor.

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C J 25 August 1947

MAIN POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KILA LAW AND JOINT COMMISSION PLAN

	K.I.L.A.	Joint Commission
Age Qualification for voters:	23	20
Disqualification of voters:	a) Convicts excluded for five years from end of sentence	a) Persons actually serving sentences
	b) Collaborationists covered by traitors law which sets up categories and a trial procedure	b) No disqualification of voters for collaboration
	c) Mental incompetents, partial and full	c) Judicially adjudicated mental incompetents
Qualification of candidates:	a) 100 signatures to nominating petition	a) 500 signatures to nominating petition
	b) Persons covered by special categories and traitors law as collaborationists	b) Persons covered by defined categories as collaborationists
	c) Government officials may not be candidates	c) No exclusion of government officials
Election Machinery:	a) National election committee appointed by Chief Executive	a) Election Control Board, appointed by supervising powers and staffed by nationals of supervising powers appoints national (central) election committee
	b) Local Election committees appointed by local chiefs	b) National election committee appoints provincial election committee, subordinate committees in administrative districts appointed by next higher committee on succeeding lower echelons down to myun (township)
Balloting:	a) Voter must write name of candidate of his choice on the ballot (literacy requirement in effect)	a) Voter marks with check candidate of his choice on printed ballot
Run Off Elections:	a) None	a) In case of a tie, where no candidate received 50% of the vote, decision is by lot or election between two highest candidates is held.
Supervision	a) Normal Korean government agencies.	a) By convention of powers, supervision by observers other than Koreans

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25 August 1947

EXHIBIT G

Comparative Study of Saar Plebiscite

1. General

a. The plebiscite held by the League of Nations in the Saar territory in 1935[1] and the Greek[2] election of 1946 offer the best basis for a comparative study of an election law for Korea. While a difference exists between the conduct of a plebiscite in which simple assent or disapproval of a formulated question is sought from voters and an election with nominated candidates, nevertheless basic procedures are similar, especially in those aspects which relate to the methods of assuring orderly procedures.

b. The Saar of 1935 was a densely populated industrial district where literacy was no problem and the development of transportation and communication facilities complete. The plebiscite required a period of six months from the date of the convening of the first international body under the League rules to the date of the elections. Exhibit D proposes a time limit of 6 months for elections in Korea under the supervision of an international agency. A period shorter is deemed to be impractical for elections in Korea, a backward Oriental country of nearly 30,000,000 people, because, in addition to transportation and communication difficulties over a large geographical area, there are also the factors of the illiteracy of a majority of the people and their unfamiliarity with popular elections.

c. The geographical area covered in the Saar plebiscite and its population are roughly equivalent to a typical province of Korea. The population of the Saar was _____ Actually the list of voters in the Saar territory was slightly over 500,000[3].

1/ League of Nations Official Journal Vol. 15 Minutes of the 18. Extraordinary Session of the Council p.669 Annex 1507 "Regulations of the Plebiscite in the Territory of the Saar Basin Annex 1507 a "Decree setting up a Plebiscite Tribunal and District Tribunals in the Territory of the Saar Basin.
2/ Data on Greek elections not available here.
3/ Revue de Droit International Vol. 15 p. 129,148

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2. Voting Issues

a. The Saar plebiscite was concerned with the question whether the Saar Basin should continue to be governed by a League of Nations Commission (status quo) or whether that territory should be incorporated into Germany or into France.

b. The Koreans, most of whom are unable to read will vote for candidates for a national legislature in the earlier stages.

3. Central Election Agencies.

a. In order to organize and supervise the Saar plebiscite the Council of the League of Nations appointed a central plebiscite commission which exercised supreme authority in all matters referring to the plebiscite. (Art. 14 Regulations for the Plebiscite in the Territory of the Saar Basin.) The Central Plebiscite Commission consisted of three members, Swiss, Dutch, and Swedish nationals, and an American citizen (Miss Wambaugh) who served as expert counsellor to the Commission. The Plebiscite Commission was constituted on 1 July 1934 six months and thirteen days prior to the date of the plebiscite. The Plebiscite Commission performed functions similar to those which are assigned in the draft election law for Korea to the Election Control Board. (Exhibit A.)

b. As an additional central plebiscite agency the Council of the League of Nations established a special central Plebiscite Tribunal. The Plebiscite Tribunal acted as an appellate court in cases which dealt with matters referring to the registration of voters. Its primary function was "to give the final decision on claims relating to the voting register". (Art. 16 Regulation for the Plebiscite). In addition the Plebiscite Tribunal had appellate jurisdiction to hear criminal cases which were immediately related to the plebiscite. (Art 12 Decree setting up a Plebiscite Tribunal.) The Plebiscite Tribunal was composed of a President, a national of Italy, a

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Vice-President, a national of Ireland, and 6 judges -- two Swiss and nationals of Portugal, Sweden, Spain and Norway respectively. It may be noted that persons were eligible as judges only if they were familiar with the German language (Art. 9 Decree setting up a Plebiscite Tribunal).

c. The attached drafts of election laws for Korea does not specifically provide for election tribunals staffed with United Nations nationals. However, this provision could be easily incorporated by slight amendment.

4. Registration

a. It may be noted that the Saar provisions on registration of voters gave rise to numerous doubts because the right to vote depended on residence in the Saar Territory at the time of the conclusion of the Versailles Treaty (28 June 1919). Actually more than 100,000 complaints were filed against the registration lists prepared by the Saar election agencies. Almost 50% of these complaints were admitted by the plebiscite authorities. These figures reflect the difficulty of determining whether a person "resided" in a certain territory more than 15 years prior to a plebiscite. Since the attached draft requires residence in the electoral district ninety days prior to the day of election it is not likely that problems similar to those which arose in the Saar basin will arise in Korea. In the draft election laws (Exhibits A and I) questions relating to residence are primarily technical in character and can be handled by administrative agencies. Therefore, the chief reason for establishing plebiscite tribunals does not exist in Korea.

5. Intermediate election agencies.

a. Counties.

The Saar Territory was divided into 8 counties (Kreise) each of which may be compared to a GUN (county) or PU (independent city) in Korea. In each county a bureau (District Bureau)

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was established with jurisdiction "to secure the freedom, secrecy and trustworthiness of the voting". In addition these bureaus were responsible for "watching and superintending the compilation of the voting registers" by the lower election agencies. (Art. 14 Regulation for the Plebiscite.) The bureaus decided in the first instance claims relating to the voting lists. Each District Bureau consisted of one or more neutral officials.

b. The original budget of the Plebiscite Commission provided for 8 assistant inspectors to carry out in the field the supervisory functions entrusted to the District Bureaus. This figure, however, was changed in connection with the establishment of the election agencies in the voting divisions to provide for 43 assistant inspectors which were found to be actually necessary.

6. Voting Divisions.

In order to carry out the plebiscite in connection with the provisions of the Versailles Treaty the Plebiscite Commission divided the Saar Territory into 83 voting districts. Each city formed a voting district of its own; in the rural districts several communities were organized as a voting district. Roughly speaking the voting districts established in the Saar Basin may be compared to the Korean MYUNs. The Plebiscite Commission decided to appoint in each voting district a neutral person chief of the election committee, providing that the same individual may preside over several voting district election committees. Accordingly 32 neutral persons were appointed chairmen of the election committees in the various voting districts, 28 of whom presided over more than one voting district. In addition the Plebiscite Commission added 3 roving inspectors to the 8 roving inspectors originally appointed. Consequently the total number of foreigners on the level of voting districts amounted to 43. It should be

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emphasized that these 43 officials were required to be present in the Saar during the whole period of preparation for the plebiscite and not merely for a short time before the day of balloting. The 43 neutral officials on the intermediary level were chosen from the following nations:

Great Britain	1
Denmark	5
United States	3
Netherlands	10
Italy	4
Luxemburg	1
Norway	6
Sweden	5
Switzerland	8

7. First instance plebiscite tribunals.

In order to guarantee fair and free elections the Plebiscite Commission appointed 8 neutral judges in district tribunals with jurisdiction to punish offenses against members of the Commission, the property of the Commission, and violations of any of the rules set up by the Commission concerning the plebiscite itself. No comparable situation is likely to arise in Korea. As has been pointed out above the Plebiscite Tribunal and appellate jurisdiction to review the decisions of the district tribunals. No figures are available as to the number of cases heard by the District Tribunals.

8. Local Agencies.

The District Bureau (comparable to a GUN or PU election committee) divided its territory into electoral sections a maximum of 1,000 voters each for each of which section 6 officials were required. These electoral sections in the Saar elections correspond to polling places in Korea mentioned in Exhibits A and B. However, of these only the chairman was required to be a national of a neutral nation. Since the plebiscite territory was divided into approximately 800 electoral sections an additional 800 neutral officials were required. The presence of these additional officials was,

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however, actually required only on the day of the plebiscite.

9. Police forces

At the time of the plebiscite the Saar Basin was not occupied by a foreign army as the French army had been withdrawn from the Saar in 1927. Except for a small railway police force consisting of nationals of neutral countries the regular police forces in the Saar were staffed with natives of the Saar Territory and amounted to approximately 1,800 men. A French motion to establish for the period of the plebiscite an international police force was defeated in the Council for the League of Nations. In its meeting of 4 June 1934 the Council of the League of Nations adopted the following resolution:1/

> The Council, considering that the Governing Commission remains responsible for the maintenance of order in the Territory in all circumstances authorize it, should it deem it desirable, to increase the local police and gendarmerie forces during the plebiscite period. As far as possible, these additional effective shall be recruited from among the inhabitants of the Territory. Should the Governing Commission consider it necessary to recruit outside the Territory, the Council, through its Committee, shall lend its full support for the purpose. The expenditure necessitated by the strengthening of the local police and gendarmerie shall be charged to the plebiscite expenditure fund.

In view of budgetary difficulties the International Commission governing the Saar Territory made, however, only a limited use of this power and hired no more than 100 neutral police officers and men.

Summary of neutral personnel required in the Saar Territory.

1)	Central Plebiscite Commission	4 members
2)	Central Plebiscite Tribunal	8 members
3)	District Bureaus (8 Districts)	8 chairman, 8 inspectors
4)	Voting Districts (83 Voting Districts)	35 assistant inspectors
5)	District Courts	8 judges

1/ League of Nations Official Journal Vol. 15 p. 650.

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6) Electoral Sechious (800 electoral sechious) — 800 chairmen

7) Police forces — 100 police officers and men

approximately 1,000 neutral officials

At least 100 of these officials were required to be in the Saar Territory 6 months prior to the Plebiscite.

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DRAFT

Subcommission No. 2
American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

25 August 1947.

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Proposed Election for Delegates to the National Assembly of Korea.

1. Attached are drafts of laws providing for the election of delegates to a National Assembly and for the election of provincial and local councils. (See Exhibits "A" and "B".)

2. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government could be established by any one of several general methods. The three below are considered the most feasible:

a. By popular election;

b. By merger of existing legislatures in North and South Korea; and

c. By initial appointment by the ~~establishing powers~~ Joint US-USSR Commission with general elections to be held subsequently.

All of these plans envision the election of a National Legislature or Assembly as well as provincial officials.

3. Both drafts provide that an Election Control Board, appointed by the establishing powers from the parties signatory to the Moscow Agreement, shall appoint a Central Election Committee of Koreans, which body will in turn appoint such subordinate election committees as are necessary for lower administrative subdivisions. (See Exhibits "C" and "D".) Other powers invited to assist in the supervision of elections, by UN or international agreement, may also nominate members of the Election Control Board.

4. The participation of UN observers or those representatives of such powers as may constitute the Election Control Board may include assignment as observers to any of the subordinate election committees. In addition, selected and trained members of the occupation forces may perform the actual observation at polling places in accordance with whatever plans and regulations may be drawn by the Election Control Board to suit the local situation.

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5. Elections may be held:

a. In each province successively,

b. Simultaneously in two ~~(or three)~~ provinces,

c. In North and South Korea successively, or

d. Simultaneously in all provinces of Korea.

The attached Exhibit "E" gives an estimate of the number of observers required for each plan.

6. Special comment is made concerning the election laws attached as Exhibits "A" and "B". In drafting these laws, the election law passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly (KILA) of the South Korea Interim Government was used as the principle source in order to meet, insofar as is possible, prospective Korean objections to a law drawn by foreigners. An attempt has been made to refine and restate some of the provisions of the law enacted by KILA which appeared to be impracticable in the light of the task of inproducing the unfamiliar device of popular and democratic elections to a country which never had other than an autocratic government. The election law in force in North Korea was also studied as a basis for comparison. Exhibits "A" and "B" are intended as election laws for all of Korea but can be used also for elections in South Korea only, if international agreement on a generally applicable law is not reached.

7. The main distinctions between the attached and the election law passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly of the South Korean Interim Government are given in Exhibit "F".

8. There is attached as a comparative study a brief summaries of the essential features of the Saar Plebescite conducted in 1935. ~~(Exhibit "G")~~ and the Nicaragua elections of 1930. (Exhibit "G")

9. Also attached as Exhibit "H" is a map showing the electoral districts of Korea and the best available information of population statistics.

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

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DRAFT
28 August

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American Delegation, US - USSR Joint Commission, Seoul, Korea.
August 1947

TO: The Joint Chiefs of Staff, War Department,
Washington, D. C.

1. The are attached drafts of laws applicable to general and local elections in either Korea and/or South Korea, and collateral material which may be useful to the Working Committee of the State Department responsible for the implementation of "Decision on SWNCC 176/30."

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

Hopkins
Edwards

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Addendum to Draft of 28 August 1947

"Draft of: Election Law For Delegates To The National Assembly of Korea"

At page 4 of the draft, lines 3 and 4 change the words

"to be appointed by the establishing powers"

to the following

"to be selected by the representatives of the powers composing the Election Control Board from among Koreans who appear to be suitable, after inquiry and upon recommendation of the highest governmental authorities."

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Addendum to Draft of 26 August 1947

"Draft of Election Provincial and local Elections"

At page 4 of the draft, lines 13 and 14 change the words

"to be appointed by the establishing powers"

to the following

"to be selected by the representatives of the powers composing the Election Control Board from among Koreans who appear to be suitable after inquiry and upon recommendation of the highest governmental authorities."

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28 August 1947

DRAFT OF ELECTION
PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

PREAMBLE

In order to carry out those provisions of the Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government in which democratic government is established at all levels of government, this law is enacted by the establishing powers in order that free elections may be held in the communities of Korea for the choosing of officials by the people themselves. Election under this law shall be directly by the people by a secret written ballot and on the basis of multiple nominations. Full freedom of speech and press for the purpose of advancing the candidacy of any individual eligible for public office is guaranteed by the establishing powers. The determination of the status of those who worked to the detriment of Korea on behalf of the Japanese is a matter of decision by the Korean people. No person of this class shall be elected to office under the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. Exclusion from the franchise will be decided by fair and impartial trials. Supervision of the elections held under this law shall be given by the establishing powers in order to insure a fair and free election on a democratic basis.

CHAPTER I

Voters and Candidates

Section 1. Qualifications of voters and candidates as to age

Any Korean twenty or more years of age has the right to vote in the district of residence. Any Korean twenty-five years of age has the right to hold office if elected under the provisions of this law. Age shall be determined in all cases under this law as of the date the election is held and shall be actual calendar age.

Section 2. Disqualification of voters and candidates

a. The following categories of persons are ineligible to vote or hold elective office:

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(1) Persons declared incompetent in a judicial proceeding;

(2) Persons serving prison sentences.

b. The following persons are ineligible to hold an elective office under this law:

(1) Persons who acted under the Japanese regime to the detriment of Korea voluntarily and in the manner defined below:

(a) Advisers, members and vice-chairmen of the Central Council of the Government General of Korea;

(b) Advisers and members of the councils of provinces or cities;

(c) Persons who held positions above the third class of KOTOKAN or who received a medal for meritorious service above the seventh class;

(d) Persons who held rank in the police force above the rank of HANINKAN or who served as KEMPEI or KEMPEI HO in the Japanese force.

(2) Persons who voluntarily and with the intent to promote the Japanese cause in Korea

(a) Made substantial donations to the Japanese regime or otherwise

(b) Gave active support to the Japanese policy of suppressing the Korean nation.

CHAPTER II

Elections to be Held Under this Law

Section 1. Elections to Provincial Council

In each gun or pu there shall be elected one representative to the Provincial Assembly for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, of the gun or pu.

Section 2. Election to City Council of the City of Seoul

In the City of Seoul there shall be elected to the City Council one representative for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, of each ward of the city.

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Section 3. Election to Gun Council

There shall be elected in each gun one representative to the Gun Council from each myun or eup for each 7,500 of population, or major fraction thereof.

Section 4. Election to City Councils

There shall be elected in each independent city (PU) one representative to the City Council for each 7,500 of population or major fraction thereof. But where such population is in excess of 20,000 there shall be elected to the City Council one representative for each 15,000 of population or major fraction thereof.

Section 5. Election to Myun and Eup Councils

There shall be elected in each Myun and in each Eup one representative to the Myun council or Eup council for each 1,500 of population or major fraction thereof.

Section 6. Voting Districts

The division of any of the administrative units in which elections are to be held into voting districts and sub-voting districts is authorized for facility in carrying out the voting procedure. Such division shall be made by election committees for the respective units in such a manner as to provide convenient polling places.

Section 7. Definition of electoral district

An electoral district is defined as that administrative area for which a representative is to be elected to office, e.g., the myun is an electoral district for the purpose of election to the myun council.

CHAPTER III

Election Agencies

Section 1. Election Control Board

For the purpose of insuring a fair and free election there is hereby established an Election Control Board consisting of designated nationals of the two establishing powers and an equal number of other nationals of Great Britain and China. The Election Control Board is authorized to establish such provincial and local subdivisions as it deems necessary for the carrying out of its task. The Election Control Board is authorized to enact supplementary regulations

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to this law. The Election Control Board shall supervise the activities of the election committees established by this law by investigations on its own initiative and upon the complaints of aggrieved persons. All election committees established by this law are bound to comply with the directions and instructions of the Election Control Board and its subordinate agencies.

Section 2. Central Election Committee

For the purpose of conducting the elections authorized by this law and for coordinating the activities of the election committees on all levels of government in the several electoral districts there is hereby established a Central Election Committee. The Central Election Committee will be composed of one resident of each province of Korea and five Korean members at large to be appointed by the establishing powers. This Committee shall be convened by the Election Control Board not later than 120 days prior to the date of the elections to be held under this law. It shall enact rules and regulations concerning registration of voters, preparation of lists of candidates, form and size of ballots, procedure of voting, the counting and custody of ballots and the establishment, functions and duties of provincial and local election committees. All rules and regulations shall be promulgated subject to the prior approval of the Election Control Board. Provisions will be made for widest publication of such rules and regulations including the public display of such rules and regulations in each polling place.

Section 3. Provincial and local election committees

In each province there will be established a provincial election committee consisting of one representative of each electoral district, appointed by the Central Election Committee. The provincial election committees will establish subordinate election committees in each GUN, FU, MYUN, CHO, and KU of the City of SEOUL, and such election subcommittees as are required for lower administrative districts.

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ection 4. Selection of members of election committees.

election of members of the election committees on all levels of government shall be from among reputable members of the community with representation given to the various political parties and social organizations. No person shall be eligible under this law to hold any office shall serve on such election committees; nor shall any person be a candidate for election while he has been appointed a member of any election committee.

ection 5. Duties of local election committees.

election committees shall [illegible] for the registration of voters and shall [illegible] by the election committee of the voting list [illegible] upon the application. Registration shall be accomplished by signing [illegible] the poll register or upon [illegible]

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By NARS, Date

upon the poll register before two witnesses who are literate. No person shall register in more than one working district.

Section 3. Poll Register

The poll register shall contain the signature or mark of each registered voter, his full name, residence, date of birth, sex, and the date on which the registration was made.

Section 4. Challenge of registration of voters

For a period of ten days following the last day of registration of voters the election committee of the voting district shall cause the poll register to be publicly exhibited for the examination of any interested person. Within the period of public exhibition of the register any registered voter may challenge the registration of any other person by written petition to the election committee to strike a name from the register stating in such petition the reason therefore. Within 20 days after the date registration is closed the election committee shall examine and decide all such petitions and take appropriate action.

Section 5. Appeal from decision of election committee

Any person aggrieved by the acts of the election committee of the voting district may appeal to election committee of the electoral district within 10 days after the action complained of. Within 10 days the electoral district committee shall pass upon such appeals. The determination of the electoral district committee shall be final.

CHAPTER V

Nomination of Candidates

Section 1. Nomination petition

Any person otherwise qualified under this law may file a petition for his nomination as a candidate for election in the district where he resides. The signatures of not less than 100 registered voters of the electoral district must be affixed to the petition together with an affidavit by the candidate that he is not barred by

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By NARS, Date

the provisions of Section 2 of Chapter 1 of this law. This affidavit must be attested by 5 registered voters of the district as to the truth of its content.

Section 2. Time of filing nomination petitions

Nomination petitions shall be filed not less than 45 days before the day of election. Within a period of not less than 10 days after the filing of the nomination petitions the election committee of the electoral district shall review the nomination petitions to determine their conformity with the provisions set forth in Section 1 Chapter V of this law and shall thereupon publicly announce the names of the candidates.

Section 3. Certification of list of candidates

The electoral district committee shall submit to the election committee of the next higher administrative units the names of all candidates filing petitions under the provisions of this chapter. Any person aggrieved by the exclusion of his name as a candidate or any interested person who wishes to challenge the nomination of any candidate on any ground set forth in this chapter may petition the appropriate election committee of the next higher administrative unit within a period of 10 days after public announcement of the names of the candidates by the electoral district committee to correct the deficiencies asserted and to take other appropriate action. The Provincial Election Committee and in case of elections to the KYB or KUP Councils the GPK Election Committee shall within 10 days pass upon all such petitions. The Provincial Election Committee and in case of elections to the KYB or KUP Councils the GPK Election Committee shall certify to each electoral district committee an approved list of candidates with direction that the names of the certified candidates be printed on the official ballot.

CHAPTER VI

Ballots and Election Procedures

Section 1. Form of Ballot

Uniform ballots to be prepared by the local election committee

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and to be printed under its supervision will be used at each polling place. Such ballots must conform to a standard form to be prepared by the Central Election Committee. Each ballot shall substantially consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district for which the ballot is prepared and a suitable space after the name of each candidate in which the voter may indicate by a mark the candidate of his choice. The order of names of the candidates on each ballot shall be determined by lot at a public drawing at which the candidates or their representatives shall be present.

Each local election committee shall give suitable publicity to the official ballot for the general information of the voters by reproducing it on posters and in newspapers generally.

Section 2. Casting of Ballots

Upon presenting himself at the polling place and upon identification as a registered voter, the voter shall be handed a ballot form. In a separate room provided for this purpose in which the voter shall be alone he shall mark and fold his ballot. The voter shall then hand the folded ballot to the chief of the election committee of the polling place who shall place the folded ballot in a locked ballot box in the presence of the voter. Blind persons may be accompanied to the balloting room by a person of their own choice.

Section 3. Validity of ballots

The following ballots shall be invalid:

a) ballots other then those officially provided by the local election committee;

b) blank ballots;

c) ballots containing the name or names of persons other than officially certified candidates;

d) ballots on which the name of more than one candidate for the same office has been marked.

Section 4. Supervision of polling places

No less than three members of the local election subcommittee shall be present in each polling place during the entire time of

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balloting. The candidates or one authorized representative for each candidate shall be admitted to the polling places at any time during voting hours to observe the progress of the voting. Police may be present in numbers to be determined by the chief of the electoral district committee but only on special call of the local election subcommittee. Disorderly persons and persons attempting to influence or intimidate voters may be ejected from the polling place or its vicinity by direction of the election officials.

Section 5. Hours of balloting

Balloting shall begin at 0800 and shall continue until 1800 after which time the doors of the voting place will be closed and no additional persons will be admitted to the voting place. At the conclusion of the voting the ballot boxes shall be sealed by the election officials in the presence of three witnesses.

Section 6. Counting of ballots

The sealed ballot boxes shall be delivered by the election officials of each polling place to the electoral district committee within the shortest practicable time. Upon receipt of the sealed boxes the electoral committee shall count the ballots in the presence of witnesses. The candidates and not more than two authorized representatives for each candidate may be present. At the conclusion of the counting of the ballots the chairman of the electoral district committee shall announce the result. The ballots shall be replaced in the ballot boxes and resealed and kept in the custody of the election committee of the electoral district for one year.

Section 7. Certification of Election Results

If one candidate receives more than fifty per centum of the valid ballots the Election District Committee shall declare such candidate elected. The Election District Committee shall immediately notify the successful candidate.

If two candidates receive each fifty per centum of the valid ballots the Election District Committee shall declare that the elections will be decided by lot and shall immediately notify the

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Provincial Election Committee and the two candidates. Not later than five days after the elections the Provincial Election Committee shall decide in a public session by lot which candidate is elected. The candidates or their authorized representatives shall be admitted to such session.

CHAPTER VII

Run-Off Elections

If none of the candidates receives fifty per centum or more of the valid ballots the election district committee shall declare that none of the candidates has been elected and that the elections will finally be decided in run-off elections between the two candidates who receive the largest number of valid votes. The election district committee shall immediately notify the Provincial Election Committee and the two candidates who received the greatest number of valid votes. The Provincial Election Committee shall publicly announce the date of the run-off elections and shall direct the election district committee to print the names of the candidates of the run-off elections on the official ballot.

At the date to be determined by the Provincial Election Committee, but not more than 21 days after the first election all persons eligible to vote in the first election may determine by majority vote in a second election (run-off election) which of the candidates whose names are printed on the official ballot of the run-off elections shall represent the electoral district.

The provisions of Chapter VI of this law are applicable to run-off elections.

CHAPTER VIII

Invalidation of Elections

Any defeated candidate may appeal to the Election Control Board in any case in which irregularities, fraud, duress, improper actions of election officials, ineligibility of any elected official or other occurrence shall be claimed by him to have directly prevented his election. The petition must state the concrete facts and shall not be merely frivolous, or filed for purposes of delay. If, upon hearing, the facts alleged are found to be true, the election control board may declare such election invalid and order, within due time, new elections, in the same manner and form as provided in this law.

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The appeal to the election control Board has no suspension effect.

CHAPTER IX

Election Campaigns

Section 1. Freedom of Campaign guaranteed

The election control Board shall guarantee to any candidate or person campaigning on his behalf freedom of movement throughout Korea, equal access to available radio facilities and public meeting halls and other public facilities, provided, however, that the expense of all campaign activities shall be borne by the candidate. The election Control Board further guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, press and peaceful demonstrations.

Section 2. Protection from interferance with freedom of campaign

Any candidate whose interest has been affected by the deprivation of any of the rights set forth in the proceeding section may complain directly to the Election Control Board which will take appropriate action.

Costs of Elections

The establishing powers will make available to the Election Control Board the necessary funds to defray the costs arising from the legally required activities of the Central Election Committee and the provincial and local election committees. The Election Control Board will allot to each provincial election committee funds in proportion to the population of each province. The provincial election committees will be responsible for the distribution of such funds to the local election committees in proportion to the population of each district for which a local election committee has been established.

Penalties

Any person who wilfully violates the provisions of this law or votes or registers falsely or who interferes with the orderly process of this election by force, intimidation, or violence or

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who bribes, attempts to bribe or receives bribes in connection with this election or who violates any regulation made pursuant to this law shall be fined or imprisoned with not more than ₹100,000 or 5 years in prison or both and shall be ineligible to vote or hold office for a period of not less than 5 years.

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Butsch
(To put with the file notes)

000.1
Elections

南朝鮮過渡政府
(美軍地域)

SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT
(USA ZONE)

13 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sargent, Political Adviser, XXIV Corps.

I am sending you herewith nominations for the Central Election Committee submitted by the Legislative Assembly, by the Executive Branch and by the Judicial Branch of the Government. Each submitted eight nominations. From the twenty-four and from such other sources as the Military Governor may wish, there is to be appointed a Committee of fifteen who will control the policies of the election.

I should appreciate it very much if you will look over these nominations and if you have any information on the various nominees would give me your recommendations in the matter. It may be a little involved. I have a pretty fair line on the Judiciary not so complete a line on the Legislative and have received no information on the background and reference history of the Executive nominees. Mr. Ahn will submit biographies very shortly, and I shall send them on to you as soon as I get them. I wish to discuss this with General Hodge before making a final appointment, and your analysis will be of great advantage to him and to me.

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General, United States Army
Acting Military Governor

Executive nominees attached
C.G.H

Nominees on 20 Sept 47

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
American Delegation
US-USSR Joint Commission
APO 235

22 September 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE:

I am transmitting herewith a memorandum prepared by Lieutenant Bertsch, providing the comments requested in your memorandum to me of 13 September 1947. If any further comment is desired, we shall be glad to provide it.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chief
Political Advisory Group

Incl
As noted above

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By NARS, Date

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HELMICK:
(THRU: MR. SARGENT)

SUBJECT: Candidates for Central Electoral Committee

1. The Candidates nominated by the Legislature represent ~~are~~ a fair political cross-section of that body.

2. CHANG, Myon speaks fluent English and is nominally non-partisan. Actually, he is an ardent followers of RHEE, Syngman, and his ~~Legislature~~ WE record shows no deviation from the Rhee policies. He joined with the proponents in voting the resolution of censure of General Hodge on January 20.

3. PARK, Yong Yeui--chiefly known as a worker in the Presbyterian Church and in the Independence Movement; imprisoned for four years during the war; intelligent ~~and~~, comes very close to being non-partisan. A former admirer of KIM, Koo, he has drawn apart from Kim in reaction to what he considers to be Kim's unreasonable anti-American bias.

4. KIM, Pub Nin--a more or less constant member of the Democratic Bloc though he has not been a party member for about one year; also voted in favor of the anti-Hodge resolution of last January. His general conduct, however, is fairly objective, and his ~~concentance~~ INFLUENCE in Buddhist circles is unquestioned. He is the outstanding representative of this still influential group.

5. KIM, Sung Ok--outstanding YMCA worker, non-partisan, Christist; though in Manchuria for a number of years, his record there appears to have been unobjectionable; a conscientious student.

6. KIM, Yual--thoroughly partisan, narrow-minded, an ardent isolationist, AN unquestioning follower of RHEE, Syngman.

7. KIM, Seung Ho--a sponsor of the January 20 resolution and a forthright advocate of political violence against all who dissent from the policies of RHEE, Syngman.

8. KIM, Kap Sung--one of the half dozen of the Legislature ORS who can genuinely be called non-partisan; signer of the Declaration of Independence, speaks fluent English, and has high perception

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of political problems and of ~~political~~ THE philosophies of America and Europe.

9. YUN, Ki Sup--long-time exile ACTIVE IN ~~for~~ Independence Movement; competent parliamentarian, non-partisan; generally regarded as moderate influence, has aided in keeping the Legislature on an even basis.

SELECTIONS OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

~~10.~~ The selections of AHN, Chai Yong indicate that he has leaned over backwards to avoid the appearance of partiality. The individuals designated by him are more representative of his political opposition than of his own allies. They represent as a group the most competent and non-partisan of THREE the selections.

~~11.~~ KIM, Chi Chan is a competent educator with a particularly well-established reputation for sound administration. He has also been a publisher of Christian papers. Though a member of the Taehan Democratic Party, he is not regarded as extreme and would probably follow his own viewpoint rather than THE party leadership on any matter involving principle.

12. CHI, Yong Gun is the outstanding name on the list, a man of high culture, well advanced in the literature and history of the East and West, genuinely without political ties, a keen student of American ways with ~~a sound~~ AN understanding of democratic principles.

13. CHANG, Myun is a medical practitioner of unimpressive INTELLECTUAL background and no outstanding ability; apparently a loyal member of the Democratic Party although not a party leader; his medical reputation is said to be excellent.

14. CHOI, Soo Jun--extremely partisan ~~and~~, a loyal party worker; largely instrumental in the resignation of SHIN, Sik Moon from KNRA CHO on the charge of having been insufficiently vigilant in support of RHEE, Syngman; a long time associate of SHIN, Sik Moo, both personally and professionally.

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15. HWANG, Tai Moon--prosperous miner, operator, speculator, and merchant; a competent business man; under frequent attack as pro-Japanese, although the record would indicate nothing more daraging than the fact that he prospered greatly under the Japanese regime and was ~~chiefly~~ involved with Japanese partners and associates. Not a non-partisan but a consistent follower of KIM, Sung Soo.

16. LEE, Sung Bok--regarded as a student of history and sociology; in newspaper business during most of his career; a man of considerable wealth and a former admirer of KIM, Koo. Lee is probably the only man on the list who is AN ACTIVE political ally of KIM, Jai Hong.

17. OH, Han Young--doctor, teacher, administrator, student of politics, conservative; has been active in politics since liberation, though not on partisan basis; has served with various committees ON labor mediation, neighborhood government, child welfare, etc.

18. PARK, Lin Jai--conservative, competent physician, Christian-educated; is said to have resigned from Seoul Medical College in 1940 in protest AGAINST Japanese educational methods; currently non-partisan; not connected with any political organization.

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gc file

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

30 September 1947.

SUBJECT: Conduct of General Election, South Korea.

TO : Commanding General,
United States Army Forces in Korea.

1. KILA has recently passed an election law. Any election held under this law should be properly supervised.

2. The United States Delegation of the US - USSR Joint Commission has recently prepared draft election laws and a general plan for conducting national elections in Korea under international supervision. (AMD 8 and AMD 8/2 attached.)

3. The draft election laws were based primarily on the recent KILA Election Law (copy attached) in order to forestall to the maximum extent anticipated Korean objections to election laws wholly written by foreigners. (See Exhibit D to AMD 8/2 for principal differences between KILA law and Joint Commission drafts.)

4. Two general methods of conducting elections in Korea under international supervision are recommended:

a. Four-Area Plan (conducted in areas successively):

Foreign (non-Korean) observers	
For 6 to 8 months period	827
For observation of pools on election days only	8,000
Grand Total	8,827

b. Successive North and South Korea Elections:

Foreign (non-Korean) observers	
For 6 to 8 months period	842
For observation of polls on election days only	20,000
Grand Total	20,842

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30 Sept. '47

SUBJ: Conduct of General Election, South Korea.

4. The above requirements for observers are based on experience during comparable internationally supervised elections in Nicaragua (1930) and in the Saar Plebiscite (1935). (See Exhibit E and Addendum thereto of AMD 8/2 for discussion.)

5. Recommendations:

In the event of general elections in South Korea, it is recommended that:

a. A three-man overall "Election Control Board" be created, consisting of two (2) U.S. personnel (1 military and 1 civilian) and one (1) Korean, to exercise general supervision.

b. A total of 468 U.S. personnel be selected and trained for duty as observers in a probable future general election in South Korea as follows:

(1) Group of ten (10) top observers to Central Election Committee	10
(2) Two (2) observers to each provincial committee (10, including City of Seoul)	20
(3) Three (3) observers each to 146 Gun, Pu and Ku	438
Grand Total	468 observers

c. Publicity and other arrangements for observers to be made by Military Government with a minimum of fanfare. All releases of information should stress the fact that the election law and machinery are entirely Korean and that the U.S. personnel will be present purely as observers.

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

3 Inclosures (one copy each)
AMD 8 - Draft Laws for Elections
AMG 8/2 - Plan for National Elections
SKIG Public Act No. 5 (Election Law)

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

1 October 1947

000.1

SUBJECT: Election Law

TO : The Commanding General

1. The election law, enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, now approved, at one time was returned for reconsideration on a number of grounds, chiefly because of the age limit set for voting and what amounts to a literacy test. Objection was also made to Chapter VII, Section 43 thru 47, relating to what is called a Special Electoral District which provides that persons recently arrived from North Korea may vote in general elections. The nature of this electoral district upon additional study has developed further questionable aspects which may require clarification, either by regulations, which the law provides for; or, possible, by amendment. It might, of course be possible, not to implement the section and thus make it inoperative.

2. a. The key provision of Chapter VII, Section 43, is to the effect that "a special electoral district covering all of South Korea shall be established for the benefit of persons who have their family register in North Korea and reside in South Korea and who wish a Bonjuk (family register) district election. Voting districts, sub-districts and poll register of the special electoral district shall coincide with those of the regular electoral districts." From the very beginning attempts were made to clarify the meaning of this provision and in a conference with Dr. Kim, Kiu Sic, and other legislative leaders, it was stated by the chairman of the Legislative Assembly that the intent actually is to provide a representative for such persons if they number 50,000 or more in the particular districts involved. Report on conference regarding election law to the Acting Military Governor, 19 July 1947. "As Dr. Kim expressed it, this would give such voters an opportunity to elect some one from the north should they choose to do so." The statement of Dr. Kim would clearly indicate that only those persons can register as voters in the special electoral districts who are actually present in South Korea and that they can not register for voting members of their families still remaining in the North. That is the construction which would have to be placed on the law, as the only possible construction, apart from the statements of Dr. Kim.

b. The provisions of the law are not happily worded, to say the very least. Thus "a special electoral district covering all of south Korea shall be established....." But the law goes on and speaks of voting districts, sub-districts and of poll registers of the special electoral districts. The law itself does not provide that there shall be one representative for each 50,000 voters, as Dr. Kim

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stated was the intent. Section 9 of the law discloses that "each electoral district shall be represented in the Assembly by one member. In case the population of an electoral district is over 100,000, members shall be elected in the ratio of one member for each 100,000 and one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof." These questions therefore arise: Is Southern Korea the district to be represented? In that case votes on the entire territory would be counted, with one representative for 100,000 and another for a fraction of 50,000 or more. But what is meant by the provision "Who wish a Bonjuk (family district election"? Shall that general election district be divided into subelection districts, entitled to representatives? In that case, no population standard is provided for, as for that matter there is none for the general district. Again, there is no provision as to the number of voters required for the election of one representative, as there is no provision for nominations of candidates running in the special electoral district. All this ambiguity may be due to lack of skill in drafting, or to lack of clarity of thought. But there may be ulterior political motives, for "nebulosity" is always a favorite resort of political wire-pullers. With all this indefinitness the special district might be so manipulated as to give the party in power control by adding the necessary number of legislators from this group. It was pointed out to the Assembly that this special district introduced an unnecessary complicating factor into the election machinery, and may not be practicable even though there is a provision that "each voter shall register at only one polling place." This brings the thought of possibilities of fraud by duplication of registration.

3. There is no requirement that members of the Assembly must be residents of the district from which they were elected. That follows the custom prevailing in most parliamentary states. There is no legal objection to it. However, this is not the usual situation, and the object of the Special Electoral District provisions is to make possible election of representatives residing in the North. Representation of citizens residing abroad has been discussed in other countries, but here it is possible that any such election would be used or misused by the Soviet as improperly invading their sphere. There is also the possibility that the Assembly could claim to represent the entire country. Thus the possibility of something in the nature of an international controversy cannot be overlooked.

4. There are other ambiguities which need clarification. Section 7 provides that each administrative district (i.e. Pu, Gun, To, and Ku of the City of Seoul, hereinafter referred to as district) shall constitute one electoral district for the purpose of electing members of the Assembly." The Gun and Pu are within the Province, so that if the Province should be considered an electoral district, the case of dual representation would arise. Probably the legislature did not contemplate any such situation, but the ambiguity should be clarified.

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5. Under Section 37 if the number of candidates in an electoral district does not exceed the number of seats in that district the registered candidate will be automatically elected. Legally there is no objection to this provision and it is probably designed to save expense of an unnecessary election. However, it does present possibilities of pressure and terror to reduce the number of candidates. Somewhat the same observation may be made as to Section 19 of Chapter V which provides for the nomination of new candidates in the event of the death or withdrawal after the nomination period is over, but not later than 10 days before the election. A candidate, under this provision, could be pressed into withdrawing within 10 days of the election, leaving the field open for an apponent if there were no other candidate.

Conclusion:

Section 61 provides that "the Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulation as may be necessary to carry out this law." Section 16 declares that "every election committee shall handle the election procedure in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees." The power to issue regulations is very broad. It would appear that most, if not all, the points raised may be cleared by appropriate regulations. It would also appear that the regulations should be formulated prior to the setting of the election date and closely examined to insure a fair election as far as this is possible.

/s/ Charles Pergler

/t/ CHARLES PERGLER

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POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION, AMERICAN DELEGATION
APO 235

20 October 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Clyde B. Sargent
Chief, Political Advisory Group

SUBJECT : Conference with Dr. Kimm Kiusic

1. On 17 October I had a personal interview with Dr. Kimm Kiusic. The principal topics of conversation were:

a) the prospects of solving the Korean problem through the medium of the United Nations;
b) the specific question of a Korean general election; and
c) the progress of the National Freedom Federation.

2. Dr. Kimm stated that in his opinion Koreans generally approve the plan for having the UN take charge of the work of establishing a Korean government and supervising the withdrawal of occupation troops. He stated that this view represented the consensus of all Korean elements except the Soviet-controlled extreme leftists who will doubtless have to await instructions before taking a definite stand.

3. Dr. Kimm stated that the views of Koreans were generally the same as those stated in paragraph 1 with respect to the holding of a general election throughout Korea. On this point he did point out, however, that the Rhee Syngman rightist elements have been insisting upon a general election for South Korea alone. If they should continue to insist on this type of election, in the event of a UN plan for an all-Korea election, there would be significant split in public opinion which would have a strong effect on the results of the election. With respect to the supervision of the election, Dr. Kimm expressed that the plan which would be the most effective and the best accepted by the Koreans would be supervision by a complete staff of UN personnel. In the event that this proved impossible, he recommended the most feasible variation of this approach. One alternative might be a plan of placing UN personnel only in top supervisory positions and using Korean or Allied occupation personnel in operating positions. A second alternative would be utilization of UN personnel almost exclusively and holding the elections in various electoral zones in accordance with a staggered schedule.

4. Dr. Kimm expressed satisfaction with the progress which is being made by the Preparatory Committee of the National Freedom Federation. He stated that the various Subcommittees were working hard with the objective of presenting their plans to the organization convention of the Federation which is to be held at an early date. Throughout his discussion of the Federation, Dr. Kimm laid particular emphasis on his governing objective for the National Freedom Federation; namely, that it must serve the people and not use them for selfish political ends. With respect to the elements supporting the Federation, Dr. Kimm pointed out, as he has pointed out on previous occasions, to the writer that any individuals or organized

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groups with known Communistic connections are being told to remain outside the Federation. There are a few individuals, he said, such as Kang San, of the Toiling Masses Party, who have been admitted to the Federation on a sort of probational basis because they were members of one of the four front groups which formed the nucleus for the National Freedom Federation. (These groups are the Coalition Committee, the Council for the Joint Commission Policy, the Council on Current Problems and the Democratic Independence Front.) Dr. Kimm added that because of the forthright stand that the leaders of the Federation have thus far taken with respect to Communism and other important public issues, dissident factions from the Rhee Syngman and Kim Koo rightists camps are showing some inclination to affiliate with the National Freedom Federation. He mentioned Cho Mang Sop, a close associate of Kim Koo, as having made the most definite overture in that direction.

With respect to the finances of the Federation, Dr. Kimm stated that there would be many problems but that he thought they could be solved. He emphasized that he himself has made it clear to his associates that he will not control the Federation finances personally. To a large degree this attitude is attributable to Dr. Kimm's desire to avoid any repetition of previous accusations that he had mishandled public funds.

Dr. Kimm said that no definite agreement has yet been reached with the National Police officials concerning their relations with the Federation but that he has had a conversation with Dr. Chough Pyong Ok, National Director, and has made arrangements to have a similar conference with Mr. Chang Taek Sang, the Metropolitan Police Chief. His present feeling is that he will be able to reach a satisfactory understanding with these police officials.

The first task of the National Freedom Federation, Dr. Kimm stated, will be to conduct an energetic widespread civic educational progras throughout the provinces. This program will consist largely of an anti-illiteracy campaign with the ultimate objective of teaching the masses of the people the basic rights and responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy. Dr. Kimm considers that this is the most effective type of preparation for a general election and for the assumption of governmental responsibilites by Koreans.

BENJAMIN B. WEMS
Political Liaison Officer

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SOUTH KOREA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

BOUNDARIES
- INTERNATIONAL
- ZONAL
- PROVINCIAL
- KUN / GUN

CAPITALS
- NATIONAL
- PROVINCIAL
- KUN (GUN)

OTHER POPULATION CENTERS
- PU / FU AREA
- PU / FU
- ŬP / YU

NOTES: A combination of symbols denotes combined administrative functions. Data for provinces, gun, and fu, 1944, yu as of 1940 with later additions where possible.

Gun name is omitted where it is the same as the name of the gun capital. (Because of limited space, the suffix, -kun (-gun), is omitted.)

GLOSSARY

KOREAN	JAPANESE	ENGLISH
-chado	-shima	archipelago
-dan	-saki	cape or point
-do, -to	-to, -shima, -jima	island
-got	-misaki	cape or point
-hapchyŏp	-kaikyō	strait or channel
-kun	-gun	county
-kundo	-guntō	archipelago
-man	-wan	bay or gulf
-si	-shi	municipality
-soedo	-suidō	channel or strait
-ŭp	-machi	town
-yŏldo	-rettō	island chain

RELIABILITY OF DATA

DATA	QUAN	QUAL	PLOTC
BOUNDARIES		QRC	A
CAPITALS		RC	A
PU/FU AREAS		QRI	NE
PU/FU		RS	A
ŬP/YU		QRI	A

Quantitative & Qualitative Data: R - Reliable; QR - Generally Reliable; U - Unreliable
Coverage of Data: C - Complete; I - Incomplete
Location of Data: A - Accurate; NE - Not Entirely Accurate; OA - Only Approx. Accurate

QUANTITATIVE DATA: The letters R, QR, and U are an estimate of the reliability of the areal quantitative data (the figures which are to be mapped), including estimates of the areal completeness, supplementary data, the width of ranges, grouping of individuals, etc.

QUALITATIVE DATA: The letters R, QR, and U are an est- ate of the reliability of the areal qualitative data which shows the types of road surfaces, size-order of settlement, types of terrain, etc.

COVERAGE: The letters C and I - a combination with R, QR, or U are an estimate of the degree or completeness of quantitative and qualitative data.

LOCATIONAL DATA: The letters A, NE, and OA are estimates of the plotted accuracy of data within the limits of scale and width of line.

R.A. 059

Tongjosŏn-man (Higashi-Chōsen-wan)

Sŏjosŏn-man (Nishi-Chōsen-wan)

SEA OF JAPAN

YELLOW SEA

EAST CHINA SEA

MANCHURIA

CHŌSEN-KAIKYŌ

TSUSHIMA-KAIKYŌ

MAEMUL-SUDO (MAIKOTSU-SUIDŌ)

CHEJU-HAEHYŎP (SAISHŪ-KAIKYŌ)

CHEJU-DO (QUELPART)

KYŪSHŪ

TSUSHIMA

To-dong (Tō-dō) (TAKESHIMA-TŌ)

HAMGYŎNG-PUKTO (KANKYŌ-HOKUDŌ)

HAMGYŎNG-NAMDO (KANKYŌ-NANDŌ)

PYŎNGAN-PUKTO (HEIAN-HOKUDŌ)

PYŎNGAN-NAMDO (HEIAN-NANDŌ)

KANGWŎN-DO (KŌGEN-DŌ)

HWANGHAE-DO (KŌKAI-DŌ)

KYŎNGGI-DO (KEIKI-DŌ)

CHUNGCHŎNG-PUKTO (CHŪSEI-HOKUDŌ)

CHUNGCHŎNG-NAMDO (CHŪSEI-NANDŌ)

KYŎNGSANG-PUKTO (KEISHŌ-HOKUDŌ)

KYŎNGSANG-NAMDO (KEISHŌ-NANDŌ)

CHŎLLA-PUKTO (ZENRA-HOKUDŌ)

CHŎLLA-NAMDO (ZENRA-NANDŌ)

STATUTE MILES

NAUTICAL MILES

KILOMETRES

EXHIBIT 6

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

500.1

17 October 1947

SUBJECT: Possible South Korean Elections.

TO : Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea

1. Attached is a general plan for supervision of possible South Korean elections (Inclosure No. 1) as well as a plan for the selection and indoctrination of election observers (Inclosure No. 2).

2. Public Act No. 5, 1947, "Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly," promulgated on 17 September 1947, contains certain deficiencies and ambiguities which should be corrected [illegible] election day elections. Section 81 of Chapter [illegible] provides that the administration (in this case the Commanding General) may prescribe [illegible] necessary to carry out the law. [illegible] Executive Order is being issued in connection with the inclosures to it.

3. The Executive Order (Inclosure No. 3) provides, inter alia, the [illegible] Moreover, it must be remembered that while it is the Executive Order [illegible] - the [illegible] - it [illegible] by the Military Governor.

4. [illegible] for the Military Government by the [illegible]

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SUBJ: Possible South Korea Elections. 17 October 1947

b. Interpretation of Public Act No. 5 by Chief Justice of the Korean Supreme Court, with parallel comments by the American Delegation, US-USSR Joint Commission. (Inclosure No. 6.)

c. Map of Administrative Districts (coinciding with electoral districts) of South Korea for information only. (Inclosure No. 7.)

6. It would be advisable to discuss informally the proposed plan, including the proposed "Executive Order" with Koreans in SKIG as well as the Legislature, prior to public announcement.

7. Dean Charles Sergler, Adviser of the Justice Department, concurs in the study.

[illegible]
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

7 Inclosures

1 - General Plan for Supervision of Possible South Korean Elections.
2 - General Plan of Selection and Indoctrination of Election Observers.
3 - Proposed "Executive Order."
4 - Draft of Suggested Announcement by the Commanding General and/or the Military Governor.
5 - Time Schedule of Election.
6 - Interpretive Analysis of Public Act No. 5 [illegible].
7 - Map of Administrative Districts of South Korea.

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GENERAL PLAN FOR SUPERVISION OF POSSIBLE SOUTH KOREAN ELECTION

1. In the event that an election, under the provisions of Public Act No. 5 dated 3 September 1947 entitled "Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly," is held it is recommended that:

(a) A committee of three personal representatives be designated by the Commanding General, USAFIK, to observe the conduct of the election by Korean officials under the law: to coordinate the activities of American observers: to report to the Commanding General irregularities in the conduct of the elections; and to attest to the Commanding General the extent of the regularity and fairness of the election. The following personnel are recommended as members of the committee:

Dr. Philip Jaisohn
Dean Charles Sawyer
Brigadier General John Beckerling

(b) Having in mind possible limitations on American personnel who will be available for duty as observers, it is believed that the following disposition of observers in South Korea will afford minimum reasonable supervision:

(1) Group of seven (7) to observers to Central Election Committee	7
(2) Two (2) observers to each provincial committee (10, including City of Seoul)	20
(3) Three (3) observers each to 146 GUN, SI, and KU	441
GRAND TOTAL	468

(c) Personnel selected for duty as observers for the Central Election Committee and for the provincial committees should be field officers of Department of Army civilians of equivalent rank. GUN, SI, and KU observers should be company officers or civilians of equivalent rank.

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The personnel appointed as observers for the Central Election Committee should preferably be persons of governmental experience in Korea, and personnel assigned to the provincial committee should be persons of local experience in the provinces to which they are assigned.

3. The appointment of fifteen (15) Koreans to the Central Election Committee required by Public Act Number 5 must be made by the Chief Executive (Commanding General or his Deputy, the Military Governor). Several methods of appointment are practicable:

a. Non-political basis: Representatives of business, professions, labor and industry, agriculture and women's groups.

b. Political representation: 5 rightist, 5 leftist and 5 moderate representatives in a suitable proportional basis.

c. Legislature to select 15 members for the Committee, or

d. Combination of above methods; viz: 5 representatives each respectively the public, political parties and the legislature.

Consideration of the factors involved leads to the conclusion that the preferable scheme of selection should be as above:

Agriculture:	1 landlords and 2 farmers (leaders of farmers associations)
Industry:	2 representatives: 1 labor leader, 1 employer.
Commerce:	1 business executive
Women's groups:	2 representatives
Professionals:	1 doctor, 1 lawyer, 1 educator, 1 journalist, 1 engineer or architect.

In making the above selections, the political aspect could be handled by a logical representation among the above individuals fairly between moderate, rightists and leftists. It is not recommended that any government officials be selected, and people who are known political leaders should be excluded whatever their other attainments.

4. Widespread publicity should be given among Koreans to the provisions of the Election Law with special emphasis on the location of polling places

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and correct registration and voting procedure. Particular emphasis should be given to the following:

a. The projected elections would be the first held in Korea under free conditions, which would bring into being a Korean legislature entirely elected by the people.

b. The law under which the elections are to be conducted was drawn entirely by Koreans.

c. U.S. personnel would be present at the elections solely in the capacity of observers.

d. Duty of all citizens to cast their votes.

Depending on the international situation and the action of the U. N. General Assembly, consideration might be given at a later date to recommendation to the State Department that U.S. observers be present at these elections.

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GENERAL PLAN OF SELECTION AND INDOCTRINATION
OF ELECTION OBSERVERS

1. General Supervisory Committee.

a. The Commanding General will select as his personal representative a committee of three to observe the conduct of the elections. This committee will recommend the appointment of a group of seven experts which will function under the supervision and control of the general supervisory committee.

2. Assignment and Selection of Observers.

a. The group of seven experts will advise and assist the Central Election Committee established in the Election Law and composed of Korean officials.

b. For the purpose of observing the functioning of the Provincial Election Committees, established in the Election Law, which will be composed of Korean officials, two officers of field grade, one of whom should be the Chief Civil Affairs officer of the province, and the other a field grade officer from tactical troops or a member of the Office of the Special Investigator, KMAG, should be appointed as Provincial Observers.

c. For the purpose of observation in the GUN (county) and FU (independent city), three officers of Department of Army Civilians of officer grade should be assigned to each KU and GUN and to each KU of the City of Seoul. The recommendations for the selection of these observers are to be made by the two officers of field grade assigned as Provincial Observers, preferably from among personnel who have been stationed in the province concerned.

d. Attached hereto is a chart showing location and number of observers.

3. Scope of Orientation and Briefing of Observers.

a. National Level Orientation Course:

A course of orientation shall be conducted by the senior observer assigned to the Central Elections committee in Seoul under the supervision of the general supervisory group. The senior observer from each province shall be in attendance. The orientation course will consist of the following elements:

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(1) Review of the Election Law and such additional regulations and official interpretations as have been made pursuant to the law.

(2) Orientation in brief form regarding the political parties, pressure groups and terrorist organizations active in South Korea, together with practical instruction regarding the conduct of actual observation of the voting procedures.

(3) Proper liaison methods with Korean police, Internal Security forces and such elements of the occupation forces as may be designated to preserve order or be available in the event of emergency.

(4) A standard operating procedure for investigating and reporting irregularities observed.

b. Orientation of Observers on Provincial and Local Levels:

The Chief Civil Affairs officer of each province is designated as the senior observer for the province and shall be responsible that the duties of all the observers operating within his province shall be carried out with efficiency. The orientation course given in Seoul shall be repeated in the provinces for the instruction of all observers assigned to administrative sub-divisions within the province. In addition, the senior observer in the province shall be responsible that the observers assigned to his province shall be familiar with the location of polling places and local information essential to their duties.

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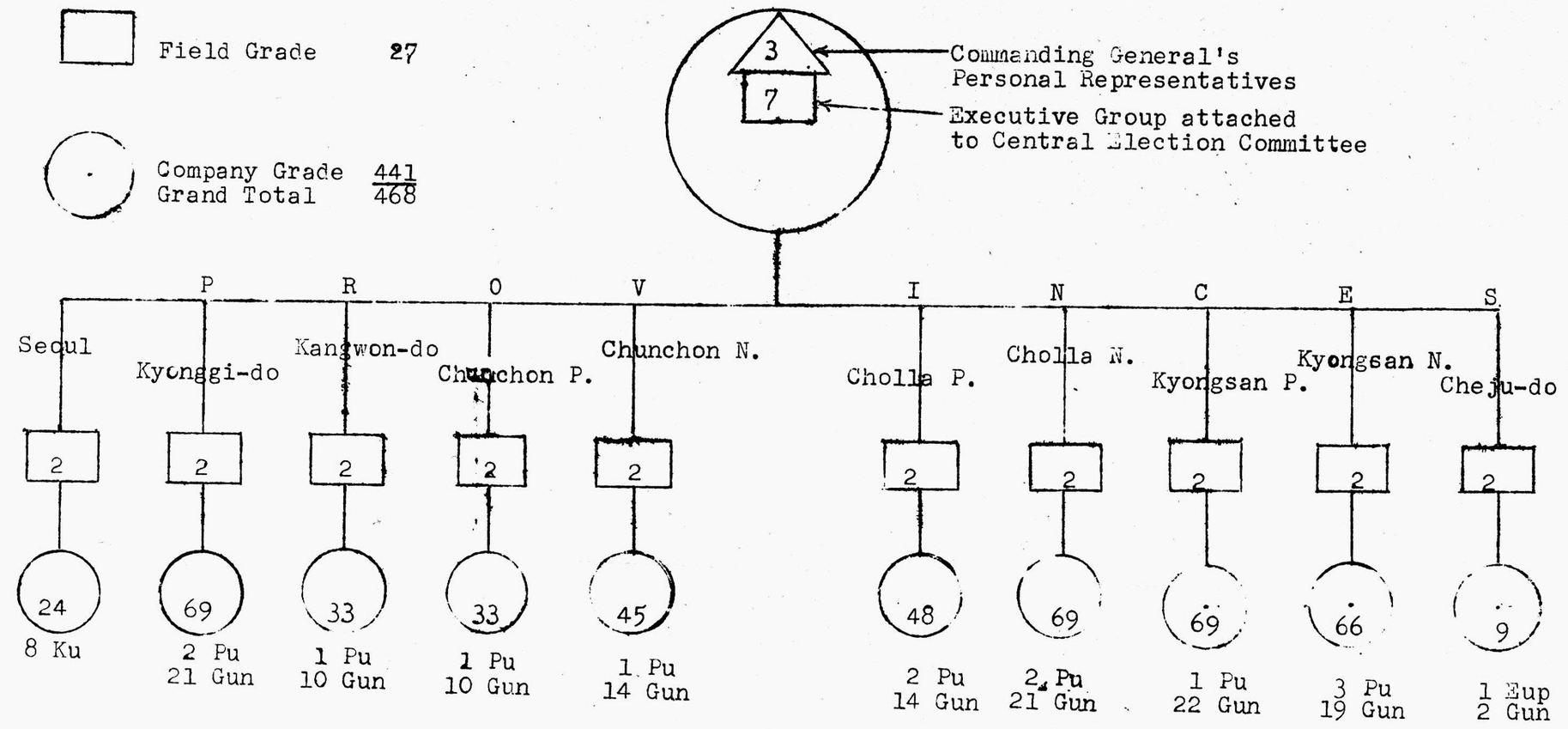
T A B L E O F O R G A N I Z A T I O N

Observers

Field Grade 27

Company Grade 441
Grand Total 468



Appendix to Inclosure 2

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SECRET

SUGGESTED EXECUTIVE ORDERS
CLARIFYING PUBLIC ACT NO. 5, 3 SEPT 1947
LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN INTERIM
LEGISLATURE ASSEMBLY

EXECUTIVE ORDER
Implementing Public Act No. 5, 3 September 1947
Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim
Legislature Assembly

Pursuant to Section 61 Chapter 2 of Public Act No. 5 of 3 Sept 1947, the following rules and regulations are hereby enacted and promulgated for the purpose of clarifying certain provisions of the said law and providing guidance and instructions for its execution.

I

Chapter 1 Section 2a (1)

Persons disqualified from the franchise on the ground of any incompetency, as set out in paragraph 1 hereof, for registration or election to office is limited to those persons who have been judicially declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent.

II

Chapter 4 Section 6

"Expenses" within the meaning of this provision does not include any expenses incurred by any private person including candidates and persons and organizations acting in their behalf.

III

Chapter 5 Section 2

Chapter 5 Section 1 applies in the meaning of the first sentence of Chapter II Section 5 to the [illegible], [illegible] of the City of Seoul. Representation of provinces shall be by the assembly members elected in each of the 90 and 90 constituencies provided and by the assembly members elected in each of the 31 constituencies in the City of Seoul.

IV

Chapter 5 Section 11

No person's registered candidacy in the meaning of Chapter 5 Section 1 includes any person or organization acting on behalf of any candidate.

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Chapter VI Section 27

Procedure concerning certificate of original registration: Any election committee of an electoral district upon granting to a voter a certificate of registration for the purpose of voting in another election district shall forward separately a copy of such certificate to the Central Election Committee. The Election Committee of the district in which any such certificate or certificates are presented shall forward a list of the names of persons who have voted under such certificates to the Central Election Committee. Discrepancies and such evidence of duplic te voting as may appear shall be reported immediately to public prosecutors for action under the penal provisions of the Franchise Law.

VI

Chapter II Section 23

The names of candidates shall be indicated either in HANGUL or in Chinese characters, whenever the writing of names of candidates is required.

VII

Chapter II, Section 2

Police in the exercise of their official duties shall be admitted to the polling place only for the purpose of preserving order and then only upon request of the chief election official present.

VIII

Chapter VI Section 37

In any electoral district in which it appears that an automatic election under the provisions of Section 37 will take place because of the lack of more candidates than the number of assembly seats, this circumstance shall be reported in 48 hours by the GUN, FU, or FU Electoral District Committee to the provincial (or City of Seoul) Election Committee. No automatic election of candidates shall take effect except upon approval of the Provincial Election Committee, which committee will certify, after investigation, to the Central

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Election Committee that the absence of opposing candidates was not the result of intimidation or other improper action.

IX

Chapter VI Section 39 (4)

An illegal election in the meaning of the above provision is limited to a situation in which the candidate receiving the highest number of votes is legally ineligible to take office. In all other cases Chapter VI, Section 40, (2), prevails.

X

Chapter VII Section 47

1. Any person who wishes to stand for election to the Assembly from the Special Electoral District shall register with the Special Electoral District Committee established in Section 45 of the Election Law sometime between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date 25 days before election day, and must be a registered voter in the special electoral district. Each prospective candidate must submit at the same time a recommendation signed by more than 100 registered voters of the Special Electoral District. In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate for election in the Special Electoral District, the person making the recommendation must be registered in the Special Electoral District and must secure the signatures of more than one hundred persons registered in the Special Electoral District and the written consent of the person recommended. The candidate so recommended must be registered as a voter in the Special Electoral District.

2. The Special Electoral District shall be represented in the Assembly by one member, except that in case the number of voters registered in the Special Election District is over 50,000 one additional member shall be elected for each additional group over 25,000 to 50,000. As soon as practicable after the closing of the voters' registration period for the Special Election Districts, the Special Electoral Committee shall determine, subject to the approval of the Central Election Committee, the number of assembly seats for which candidates may be elected from the Special Electoral District.

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It shall be the duty of the Special Electoral Committee to take all steps necessary to inform the voters of the Special Electoral District of the number of assembly seats allocated to the Special Electoral District and the names of the candidates for such seats, as promptly as this information becomes available to them.

XI

Chapter X Section 58 (6)

The word 'interferes' in this section includes interference in any manner with any part of the election procedure, including the nomination of candidates, and is not limited to interference by mass disturbances or by demonstrations at the polls or near the polls.

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PROPOSED PRESS RELEASE by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge

For the first time in history the Korean people will go to the polls to cast their votes for an all-elective representative assembly under a law enacted entirely by Koreans under free conditions which reflects the principles of democracy.

The enactment by the Korean interim Legislature of this election law was accomplished by careful and statesmanlike consideration of the views of Koreans and after full and free discussion in the tradition of democratic procedure. It is true that some compromises were effected, but this reflects the true democratic spirit of give and take and is evidence of a sincere desire to present the wishes of the majority of Koreans.

The election held under this law will be of vital importance for the future of Korea as an example to the world that Koreans are able to handle their own affairs. I have the greatest confidence in the ability of Koreans to successfully and completely administer this election law of their own devising. The execution of this law will be wholly in the hands of Korean officials and Korean citizens selected to assist the governmental agencies in administering the law. I have a deep interest and fervent hope--that this law will be fully carried out and that a fair and free election be assured to all. The benefits derived by citizens of a democracy have certain corollary, inherent responsibilities of such citizenship--one of which is the duty of citizens to vote. All Koreans eligible to vote under the law are urged to exercise their right to vote for the candidate of their choice.

Any voter or candidate who believes that his rights under the law have been violated should immediately present his complaint to the proper Korean authorities and election officials.

I have designated as my personal representatives to observe the election the following:

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Dr. Philip Jaisohn.

Brig. General John Weckerling.

Dr. Charles Fergler.

They will be assisted by a number of observers in the provinces and lower administrative areas. I want to make it very clear, however, that my representatives will not assume the duties of the Korean election agencies or interfere with the lawful exercise of their functions. I want to see this law administered by Koreans in a manner which will be creditable to their nation. No individual, group or combination of groups will be permitted to nullify the workings of the democratic processes of election. This is an opportunity for all Koreans to demonstrate that they can competently handle their own affairs and conduct fair and free elections by themselves under their own laws. I sincerely believe that they can and will urge all Koreans to work together to that end.

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TIME SCHEDULE OF ELECTION

Time Schedule of Principal Steps in the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly Under Public Act No. 5, dated 7 September 1947.

1. E-Day minus 80 (at least) - Chief Executive organizes Central Election Committee and subordinate committees.

2. E-Day minus 80 - Chief Executive announces date of election.

3. E-Day minus 60 (or more) - Eligibility of voters by residence.

4. E-Day minus 60 - Electoral district election committees announce date, place and numbers of Assembly members to be elected.

5. E-Day minus 50/60 - Registration of voters.

6. E-Day minus 40 - Beginning of public display of register.

7. E-Day minus 35/60 - Registration of candidates (Election Committees publish candidates' registration within 3 days).

8. E-Day minus 15 - Roll registers become final.

9. E-Day minus 10 - Final expiration period for registration (period of grace permitted in case of withdrawal, death or insufficiency in numbers of candidates).

10. E-Day plus 6 hrs. after close of polls - (other arrangements provided in case of islands or where rapid communication impossible) Election Committees deliver ballot boxes and records to electoral district election committees.

11. E-Day plus [illegible] - Dates of postponed elections shall be announced 5 days before such elections.

12. E-Day plus [illegible] - Where number of elected candidates is less than Assembly seats or where elections declared void, second election shall be publicly announced at least 30 days before such election is held.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC ACT NO. 5 ON THE LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Analysis of KILA Election Law by Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Commentary by U.S. Delegation on Analysis of KILA Election Law by Chief Justice of Supreme Court
1. In Section 1, the concept of "People (citizen)" is not very clear. Korea was under the Japanese rule in the past. Since there is no nationality law, there has been no legal solution as to whether the nationality should be decided by lineage or the place of birth and on the problem of naturalization. As an urgent problem of the actual operation of the election, there should be legal solution on whether the right to vote or to be elected shall be given to (1) compatriots who have come back from abroad but who do not have Hojuk (family register) or Kirya (resident register) in Korea, and (3) Japanese or other foreigners who entered the Korean Hojuk by becoming wives of Koreans or adopted sons through son-in-law procedure, or Myufu (husband entering to wife's Hojuk). In my opinion, the right to vote and to be elected should be given to (1) but not to (2).	1. To introduce the difficult problem of the nationality law at this time would delay any revision of the law for months since it seems to be improper to deal with such a vitally important problem in an executive decree. The absence of a nationality law will not interfere to any appreciable extent with the practical working of the Election Law.
2. a. In Section II, paragraph I, incompetent and quasi-incompetent persons are clear since there are specific provisions in law, and they are those who are so adjudged by courts. However, as to the mentally deranged and drug addicts, there are differences and degrees in their suffering, and their scope and limitation as well as the authority which will decide on them are not clear. On this point, the legislation is not complete. If an unjust decision is made on this point, there will be serious effect on the right to vote and to be elected, and there is the danger of serious controversies. In my opinion, it will be better to efface those two items. In usual cases, the mentally deranged and drug addicts are included in the category of the incompetent persons or quasi-incompetent persons.	2. a. The law now includes incompetents, quasi-incompetents, mentally deranged persons, and drug addicts. The first two classes can be legally defined in Korea, but the latter two can not. This point, should be adopted. (See suggested Executive Order attached Article I).

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h. In the third paragraph, it states, "Those who were sentenced of imprisonment not less than one year and when three years have not yet passed since their sentences were suspended." This refers to the persons whose sentences were suspended. In the actual cases of decisions, the suspension of imprisonment is regarded as lighter penalty than the penalty of fine. It will not be just to give right to vote and to be elected to those who were punished by fine but not to those whose sentences were suspended.	h. This involves a basic change in the law and since it has been decided upon by a representative group of Koreans after extended discussion as a reasonable exclusion, there would seem to be no objection to it.
i. In fifth paragraph, it seems too severe to deprive the right to be elected permanently as in this paragraph. It seems to be better if it provides first the order to exclude from public office and, in accordance with the nature of crime, to exclude from public office either permanently or for a certain period of time, and to apply the same provision to general public officials to enhance the feeling of justice to the people.	i. This is premature since there is presently no collaborationist law and, therefore, there is no judicial standard by which collaborators can be judged. The Legislature has passed a collaborationist law but it has not yet been signed by the Military Governor. Consideration should be given to the possible effect of such a law when it is passed upon the operation of the Election Law.
j. It is not proper to give right to be elected to the soldiers. In the army, the order system is very strict. There is the danger that the appropriate Chief Officers may order the vote and misuse the voting in politics. (of German election law, section 4, para 2).	j. As there is no Army, this suggestion is premature.
k. The right to vote or to be elected should be limited as to bankrupts. Bankrupts are persons who have not kept the principle of faith well in social life. It is not proper to give right to vote or to be elected to those persons.	k. This not only means a change in the law, but is a civil matter having no bearing on the exercise of a franchise.
l. In section V, it is provided that Jungsukwan could be legislative members at the same time while in office. This is against the principle of separation of powers. According to US constitution, Art 2, Sec 6, para 2, Congressmen shall absolutely (without exception) not be administrative officials at the same time. If the legislative members become administrative officials at the same time, there shall be many evils as much as it is against the separation of powers.	l. American practice in this regard is immaterial. This is essentially a political matter. There would seem to be no objection to having a minor official also have the position of legislator, since the legislature has expressed itself on this point.

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6. The concept of "election matters" in Section V is not clear. It is not clear whether the officials who deliver the documents concerning election, e.i., Postal officials are also included in this or not. This point should be made clear by subordinate regulation.

6. The recommended change seems to be an unnecessary refinement. "Election matters" does not include every remote connection with the election.

7. The concept or scope of "expenses concerning election" in Section VI is not clear.

In the "expenses concerning election," the expenses of the roster of voters, voting ballots, and voting boxes as well as the individual expenses of candidates for campaign will be included.

If the expenses mentioned in this section means the former, it will be justified. However, if it means the latter (individual campaign expenses), it will mean that the election is operated by the government expenses, and there should be full discussion as well as the subordinate regulation which clarifies them.

7. This is a good point since there is an ambiguity in the words "expenses incurred in the election of assembly members." This could be interpreted to mean that the private expenses of individual candidates would be defrayed by the National Treasury. This change is recommended. (See Executive Order attached, Article II).

8. Section IX adopted the system of "small election district." I also approve this system of "small election district." And yet we should have careful consideration on the possible evils of this system, that is, the danger of easy buy-off or threatening because the territorial scope is narrow.

8. The Chief Justice is of the opinion that the election of persons from smaller areas rather than at large from the whole country or from provinces makes it easier for strong groups to dominate the election by intimidation. Elections, whether held in large or small areas, should be free of intimidation if there is reasonable supervision. The use of smaller election districts gives a broader democratic base and more adequately represents opinions of the people, and is therefore preferable.

9. Section X. In the compilation of voters' roster, there are two systems: one is done by registration, and the other is done by the government on the basis of the resident register.

In the past in Korea, the government compiled the voters' register without the individual application or registration, and then announced it to the public. When there is any objection against it, the objection could be submitted. Thus the compilation was very simple.

According to this section, each individual should go to the poll registration place within ten days beginning from the

9. The system set forth in the law is preferable. Registration by the voters themselves is more or less automatic, whereas the Government would spend months in such a task, and might result in arbitrary control of the election by the government to maintain itself in power.

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day 60 days prior to the election day, and register there. It is doubtful how many shall actually register in such a way. We think there will be a very few. If there are only few, then the method will be a great hindrance to a democratic election. I would rather recommend the system of compilation by the government.

10. The objections against the voters' roster in Section XII should be filed at a District Court, and should be decided by a judge.

11. The candidates mentioned in Section XV, para 2 shall be limited to those who have right to be elected. If so, XV2, and Section V are repetitions, and either one of them should be effaced.

12. "Emergency cases" in Section XVII should be illustrated. Otherwise, there will be danger of unjust disposal under the excuse of "emergency cases."

13. People other than those candidates who registered as mentioned in Sect. 2 1, for instance, candidate' family, party or group members may give money, etc., according to this provision. It is an unreasonable provision. This is connected with Section 59, and I will mention later.

14. Section 24. There should be some provision for the voting by absentees such as those who sail at sea or travel for a long period.

15. Section 28: The meaning of "self-writing" is not clear. How would they treat the braille writings by the blind? What do they say about the foreign writings such as Russian or Mongolian writings? Would they be valid? In my opinion, the braille writing should be valid. Among the foreign writings, English which is being used in Korea should be valid, but other foreign writings such as Russian or Mongolian writings should be void.

10. This is time-consuming and the proceedings would be interminable not only in the present Korean courts, but in any system of courts.

11. The repetition is harmless. There is no need to bar local officials from serving on election committees by making the requirement that they be eligible for election. Eligibility to vote is a sufficient requirement.

12. It would be impossible to foresee all of the cases that might arise and the matter should be left to such appeals from the action of election officials as are provided in the law. Emergencies are not susceptible of definition.

13. The Chief Justice has properly stated that this provision should be interpreted, in an executive order, to include not only the candidate, but any person acting in his behalf. This should be published. (See Executive Order attached, Article IV.)

14. Under present conditions, Koreans absent at sea or away on long trips are few, and such a provision would only add to the difficulty of executing the law.

15. In order to clear up any ambiguity in the meaning of the word "write," an executive order should provide specifically for writing the names of candidates either in Chinese characters or Hun Moon, the Korean phonetic script. (See Executive Order attached, Article VI).

Inclosure No. 6.

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16. Section 43. The qualification for the voters in the special election district is defined, but there is no provision on the qualification of those who will be elected. South Koreans may run at the special election district, and thus cause confusion. Since this law adopted the system of small election district, there is no need to recognize the special election district which is a system of large election district. If there has to be a special election district, then the law should provide that those who were born in North Korea may run at the special election district regardless of his Honjuk (permanent register).	16. Suggested Executive Orders containing limitations along the lines suggested have been prepared. (See Executive Order attached. Article VII).
17. There is a provision for the mutual election for the Chairman of the special election committee, but there is no provision concerning the appointment of committee members (such as in Sect. 13). There should be provisions for them.	17. Section 47 applies here. Appointment is as in the case of other election committees.
18. The tenure of office for the legislative members should be provided, by its nature, in the constitution. If it is not decided in the constitution, the legislative members may arbitrarily enact the laws and extend their terms indefinitely. This should not be provided by statutes but by constitution. (US constitution I, , s, 1, 3, s. XVII, Belgian Constitution 31, Italian Constitution 42, Swiss Constitution 76.) Under the present international situation, the time for establishment of a provisional government is so indefinite. It will be proper to decide the term of legislative members as four years. When a unified government is established, then there will be appropriate legislation separately.	18. This is a constitutional matter and would seem to have no place in an election law. In the present indefinite state of things, however, this is a matter for later determination by Koreans themselves. Even if it were in the law, it could be changed by the Legislature, anyway, as there is no constitution.
19. Section 49: If there is a supplementary election every time when there occurs a vacancy, unnecessary expenses and confusion may possibly be caused. When there occurs a vacancy within one year after the general election, the next to the winner should be elected. When there is no person next to the winner, then a supplementary election should be held. If a vacancy occurs one year after the general election, then a supplementary election should be held.	19. It would seem that it is desirable to reflect the changing will of the electorate from time to time by having elections when vacancies occur. Not to have them would also mean that some constituencies would go unrepresented for long periods of time.
20. Section 59: When a third person other than the successful candidate, for instance,	20. Sufficient provision for declaring void an illegal election is contained

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candidates (relatives, friends or some party or group men bought off the votes and the candidate was elected as a result, then such an election (success) should be made void, but there is no such provision.

in Section 58 of Chapter IX.

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UNTCOK 000.1
(Elections)
(2 Mar 48 to 14 May 48)

22-B

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

[illegible] OF ELECTION

Time Schedule of Principal Steps in the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly Under Public Act No. 5, dated 3 September 1947.

Actual Date	Number of Days in Relation to Election Date
1 March	1. E-Day minus 70 - Chief Executive announces date of election.
1 March	2. E-Day minus 70 (at least) - Chief Executive organizes "Central Election Committee" and subordinate committees.
9 March (or earler)	3. E-Day minus 60 (or more)- Eligibility of voters by residence.
20 March	4. E-Day minus 50 - Electoral district election committees announce date, place and numbers of Assembly members to be elected.
10/20 March	5. E-Day minus 40/50 - Registration of voters.
4 April	6. E-Day minus 35 - Beginning of public display of register.
20 March/13 April	7. E-Day minus 25/50 - Registration of candidates (Election Committees publish candidates' registration within 3 days).
29 April	8. E-Day minus 10 - Poll registers become final.
29 April	9. E-Day minus 10 - Final expiration period for registration (period of grace permitted in case of withdrawal, death or insufficiency in numbers of candidates).
9/10 May	10. E-Day plus 6 hrs. after close of polls - (other arrangements provided in case of islands or where rapid communication impossible) Election Committees deliver ballot boxes and records to electoral district election committees.
? May	11. E-Day plus ? - Dates of postponed elections shall be announced 5 days before such elections.
? May	12. E-Day plus ? - Where number of elected candidates is less than Assembly seats or where elections declared void, second election shall be publicly announced at least 20 days before such election is held.

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RESTRICTED DOCUMENT

A/AC.19/Sub.3/14
1 March 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 3

COMMUNICATION FROM THE US LIAISON OFFICER

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 immediately or the entire elction 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.

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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

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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.

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DIAGRAM OF INTERRELATIONS AND COORDINATION OF ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA

OFFICE OF UNDERSECRETARY OF UNKRA

Executive Power
Overall Policy
Maintenance of Public Law & Order, and Security of Occupation Forces.

UNTCOK
(United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea)
- - -
Gen. Wedemeyer
Dean Pergler
Dr. Frankel

Personal Representatives of Gen. Hodge:

1. Makes preparations for and insure coordination of Elections in South Korea.

2. Assists UN Temporary Commission on Korea in every way possible.

MILITARY GOVERNOR

Supervises administrative arrangements and conduct of the Elections.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Prepares Budget for Elections
Makes all necessary technical and Administrative arrangements.

DEPT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

Publicizes election arrangements and procedures.

DEPT OF POLICE

Maintains order.

DEPT OF JUSTICE

Prosecutes those guilty of fraud and other Election Law violaters.

DEPT OF FINANCE

Approves Budget for Governmental Election Expense

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府
Seoul, Korea
朝鮮 서울

EXECUTIVE ORDER
行政命令
NUMBER 14
第十四號

2 March 1948
一九四八年三月二日

CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
中央選擧委員會

SECTION I. In accordance with provisions of Section 13, Chapter
第一條 一九四七年九月三日附法律第五號(立法
IV, of Public Act Number 5, dated 3 September 1947, Law for the Election
議院議員選擧法) 第四章 第十三條規定에依하야
of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, there is hereby
玆에 中央選擧委員會를設置하며 左와如히 同委員
established a Central Election Committee, and the persons named below
會委員을任命함 同委員會는 在朝鮮美國陸軍司令
are hereby appointed as members of that Committee, with power and
官이 一九四八年三月一日에 發布한바 朝鮮人民代表의
authority to perform such duties as may be required under that Act in
選擧에 関한 布告에 依하야 一九四八年五月九日에 擧行될
the election to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of
選擧에 있어서 前記法律下에 要求되는 職務를 遂行할
Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948,
權限과 權威가 有함.
by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea:

中央選擧委員會 委員 姓名

NAME: NAME:

1 CHANG, Myon
張 勉
2 KIM, Bub Nin
金法麟
3 PAHK, Seung Ho
朴承浩
4 LEE, Sung Bok
李昇馥
5 PAIK, Lin Jai
白麟濟
6 HYUN, Sang Yun
玄相允

4

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NAME:

7 YEE, Kap Sung
李甲成
8 YUN, Ki Sup
尹琦燮
9 KIM, Chi Whan
金智煥
10 KIM, Dong Sung
金東成
11 OH, Sang Hyung
吳相鎔

NAME:

12 RO, Chin Sul
盧鎭卨
13 CHOI, Kyu Dong
崔奎東
14 CHOI, Too Sun
崔斗善
15 CHYUN, Kyu Hong
全奎弘

SECTION II. The Central Election Committee hereby established, is
第二條 玆에 設置하는 中央選擧委員會는 軍政長
authorized to employ a staff of assistants and to obtain through the
官의 認准及 軍政長官이 規定하는 規則을 條件으로 하야
appropriate agencies of the South Korean Interim Government necessary
그 職能의 遂行에 必要한 補給과 資金을 南朝鮮過
supplies and funds for the discharge of its functions, subject to approval
渡政府의 當該機関에서 獲得하며 補助人員을 雇傭
of the Military Governor and such regulations as he may prescribe.
할 權限이 有함.

SECTION III. This Order shall be effective on the date appearing
第三條 本令은 公布와 同時에 有效함
hereon.

William F. Dean
WILLIAM F. DEAN
윌리암. 에이프. 딘
Major General, United States Army
朝鮮軍政長官,
Military Governor in Korea
美國陸軍少將

DISTRIBUTION A
PLUS: 150 copies, Dept of Justice

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[redacted]

Central Election Committee

(Short title CEC)

English speaking member of Secretariat of Committee to be located in Duk Soo palace, as Liaison Agent.

1. To furnish Daily Activity Report.

Example of type of information wanted:

a. Publicity accorded the number of assembly members to be elected in each electoral district.

b. Instructions given subordinate election committees - - all the way down.

c. Plan for, and execution of, supervision of Subordinate committees in preparatory work for E Day.

d. Plan for inspections on E Day.

e. Extent of distribution of registration papers and ballots.

f. Periodic reports on expenses incurred.

g. Reports on all complaints - and action taken.

2. Consult with UNTCOK before EC takes decision on matters of policy.

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5-

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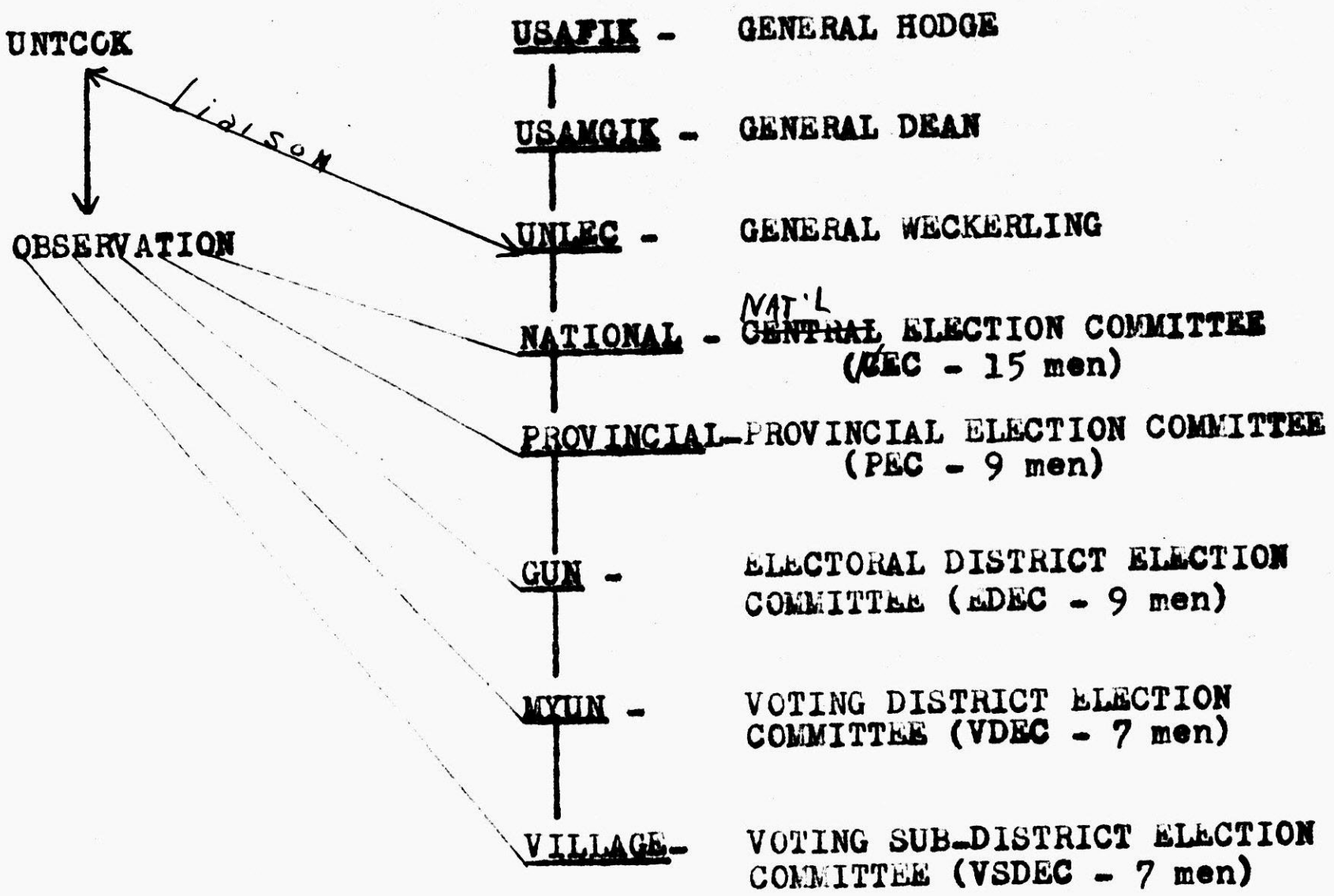
DIAGRAM OF COMMAND AND OBSERVATION OF ELECTION COMMITTEE



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RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/Sub.3/16
3 March 1948

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

SUB-COMMITTEE 3

ORGANIZATION OF ELECTION COMMITTEES
UNDER PUBLIC ACT NO.5

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE (1)

(Chairman & 14 Members)

PROVINCIAL & SEOUL CITY ELECTION COMMITTEES (10)

(Chairman & 8 Members each)

(RECOMMENDED TO BE ELIMINATED)

ELECTORAL DISTRICT ELECTION COMMITTEES (156**) (199***)

(Chairman & 8 (10)* Members each)

VOTING DISTRICT ELECTION COMMITTEES (-)

(Chairman & 6 Members each)

(RECOMMENDED TO BE ELIMINATED)

VOTING SUB-DISTRICT ELECTION COMMITTEES (9685****)

(Chairman & 6 (8)* Members each)

* Recommended by Sub-Committee 3
** Number based on application of Public Act No. 5, Sections 7 and 9 as they now stand.
*** Number based on recommended electoral district not to exceed 150,000 inhabitants.
**** Number based on recommended voting sub-district of not more than 2,000 inhabitants.

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1. General Wedemeyer
2. Bonta

7 March 1948

Memorandum for the Political Advisory Group

Subject: Korean Press Notes

The Seventy Rightist Organizations elected the following National Representatives to handle (a) Election Law, (b) Date of Election, (c) Election Business, (d) Candidate problem, (e) Enlightenment, (f) Special Election District, etc.

The elected members are:

Yi Sung-man	李承晩
O Se-chang	吳世昌
YI Si-yong	李始榮
MYONG CHe-se	明世哲
YI Yun-yong	李允用
KIM Song-su	金性洙
SIN Ik-hi	申翼熙
PAEK Nam-hun	白南薰
SO Sang-ch'on	徐相天
YI Ch'ong-Ch'on	李靑天
PAK Sun-ch'on	朴淳天
CHON Chin-han	全鎭漢
CHAE Kyu-hang	崔奎恒
YI Bom-sok	李範錫
MUN Bong-che	文鳳濟
YU Chin-san	柳珍山
KIM Chun-yon	金俊淵
HWANG Hyon-suk	黃鉉淑
YI Ch'ol-sung	李哲承
HWANG BO-ik	黃保益
PAK Hyon-suk	朴憲淑
PYON Yong-t'ae	卞榮泰
YI Chong-hyon	李鍾賢
KANG In-t'aek	姜仁澤
CHOE Kyu-sol	崔奎高
KIM Hon	金憲德
HWANG Ae-dok	黃愛德
YI T'ae-yun	李泰潤
O Yun-hwan	吳倫煥
KIM Hellen	金蘭波
KIM Ch'ang-suk	金昌淑
YUN Se-pok	尹世復
YIM Yong-bin	任永彬

KIM HON-KYU

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Return to
Col. WILMETH

THE TEMPORARY CONSTITUTION OF KOREA (CHOSUN)

Chapter I General Principles

Section 1: The Korean Government shall be a democratic republic.

Section 2: Sovereignty shall rest in the Korean people as a whole.

Section 3: A special law stipulating the requirements for citizenship shall be enacted later.

Chapter II Rights and Duties of Citizens

Section 4: The citizens of Korea shall enjoy the rights of equality as provided for under the following paragraphs:

(1) A "planned economy" shall be established in order to guarantee a minimum living standard.

(2) A "controlled management" of the principal commodities necessary for maintenance and a "rational price policy" shall be established.

(3) An adjustment of the current tax system and "progressive taxation" for conformity with incomes.

(4) The redistribution of farmland with priority given to farmers.

(5) The management and administration of principal industries, and mines which are operating on a large scale, shall be under the control of the government.

(6) A minimum wage system shall be established to stabilize conditions for the working man.

(7) Labor delegates shall have the right to participate in the management and administration of factories.

(8) A "family bonus system" shall be established to stabilize the livelihood of the wage earner.

(9) Health and sanitary provisions and facilities for recreation shall be made in principal factories.

(10) Insurance covering unemployment, sickness, accident, and other social securities shall be provided.

Section 5: The citizens of Korea shall enjoy the rights of equality, culture and welfare as provided for under the following paragraphs:

(1) Compulsory education shall be enforced and professional education shall be extended.

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(2) Special education for men with marked ability shall be extended, and the expense defrayed by National Treasury funds.

(3) Principal cultural and recreational centers shall be publicly controlled.

(4) Athletic recreational facilities shall be proportionately distributed and publicly controlled.

(5) Medical organizations shall be proportionately distributed, and public management of them shall be extended.

(6) Obstetrical institutions, public nurseries, orphanages, and homes for the aged shall be publicly controlled.

(7) Women and children shall not engage in hazardous indoor or perilous outdoor occupations or night employment.

Section 6: The citizens of Korea shall enjoy the rights of civil liberty as provided for under the following paragraphs:

(1) Freedom from arrest, detention, interrogation and punishment, other than specified by law, is guaranteed.

(2) Freedom from trespassers upon private premises and the searching of domiciles, other than specified by law, is guaranteed.

(3) Freedom from "limited residency" and restriction of choice of domiciles, other than specified by law, is guaranteed.

(4) Freedom of speech, of the press, of meetings and associations, other than specified by law, is guaranteed.

(5) Freedom from censorship of correspondence, other than specified by law, is guaranteed.

(6) Freedom from infringement upon private property and busines, other than specified by law, is guaranteed.

(7) Freedom of religion which does not disturb the peace is guaranteed.

Section 7: The citizens of Korea shall have the right of making a claim against the government, as provided for in the following paragraphs:

(1) The right to submit a petition to the legislative assembly.

(2) The right of appeal to the head of the government or administrative offices.

(3) The right to instigate a lawsuit against illegal administrative procedures.

(4) The right to appeal to the court and receive fair judgment.

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Section 8: The citizens of Korea shall enjoy the right to participate in government activities as provided for in the following paragraphs:

(1) The right to take competitive examinations and to hold office, as specified under the law.

(2) The right to vote and to be elected to office, as provided for under existing laws and ordinances.

Section 9: The citizens of Korea shall perform the duties required of them, as provided for in the following paragraphs:

(1) Progressive education, as provided by law, is a duty.

(2) The payment of taxes, as provided by law, is a duty.

(3) Military service, as provided by law, is a duty.

(4) Performance of labor, as provided by law, is a duty.

Chapter III Authority of the Legislative Branch

Section 10: The Legislative Assembly shall consist of members who have been elected by the people in a fair and impartial manner at a general election, in accordance with the provisions of the franchise law.

Section 11: The members shall be elected to office for a term of three years.

Section 12: The Legislative Assembly shall be highest in authority, holding power which cannot be overruled and shall be the sole legislative body, with vested authority over the following:

(1) The enactment of laws;

(2) The final decision of the budget;

(3) Investigation of audited accounts;

(4) The power to float loans in the name of the government and to approve government contracts;

(5) Confirmation or ratification of treaties and the power of declaring war or peace;

(6) The right to confer amnesty for special penalties, reduction of sentences, and rehabilitation after approval by the head of the government;

(7) The right of impeachment proceedings against the head of the government, vice-head, prime ministers and ministers;

(8) The right to proffer suggestions to the government;

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(9) The right of accepting petitions;

(10) Examination of essential qualifications of the members of the Assembly, and the enforcement of discipline; and

(11) The final decision over the rules governing Assembly proceedings.

Section 13: The laws made or enacted in the legislative assembly shall be sent to the head of the government. He shall promulgate such laws within fifteen days after receiving them.

The head of the government may, upon presentation of a message within the foregoing interval, request the Legislative Assembly to reconsider any law.

In the event a law is returned to the Legislative Assembly by the head of the government and is repassed by a two-thirds majority in its original form, the head of the government has no power to demand a reconsideration of such law.

Section 14: Attendance of two-thirds of the Assembly's registered membership, duly qualified and seated, and the vote of two-thirds or more of the members present shall be necessary to institute impeachment proceedings against the executive head of the government, vice-head of the government, prime minister, members of the council of ministers, or to expel any of the members of the Assembly.

Section 15: The summoning, opening, recessing, and the adjourning of the Assembly shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly itself. However, the head of the government shall summon the Legislative Assembly for its first session after election.

The Legislative Assembly shall convene each year in the month of December for a period of sixty days.

A special session of the Assembly may be summoned at the request of one-fourth or more of the Assembly or the head of the government.

Section 16: The Legislative Assembly shall be convened by the attendance of the majority of the members, duly qualified and seated, and the proceedings shall be decided by vote of the majority of the members present, unless the constitution contains provisions to the contrary.

Section 17: The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly shall be open to the public, but may, at the request of the government or decision of the Assembly, be conducted as closed sessions.

Section 18: While the Assembly is in session, a member shall not be arrested or interrogated unless he has committed treason or is apprehended in the act of committing a crime.

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Membersof the Assembly shall not be held responsible to anyone outside the Assembly for any debate or action occurring within the Assembly.

Chapter IV Authority of the Executive Branch

Part A: The head of the government and the vice-head of the government.

Section 19: The head of the government and the vice-head of the government shall be elected by the people in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The first head of the government and the first vice-head of the government, after the constitution goes into effect, shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The attendance of two-thirds of the membership, duly qualified and seated, is necessary for the election of candidates for the head and vice-head of the government. The candidates shall be elected by secret ballot, which election shall be determined by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

In the event a candidate is not elected to office by the two-thirds vote, the members shall again cast secret ballots for the two persons who had the greatest number of votes in the first voting, and the plurality shall decide the election.

Section 20: The head of the government and the vice-head of the government shall be elected to office for a term of four years.

The first head and the first vice-head of the government, elected by the Legislative Assembly, shall hold office until the general election is completed.

Section 21: Prior to the head of the government's execution of office, he shall solemnly take the following oath before the Legislative Assembly:

> I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the duties of head of the government, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve and protect the Temporary Constitution of Korea.

Section 22: The head of the government shall be the direct representative of the country, with executive power vested in him. He shall have authority over the following:

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(1) The submission of bills to the Legislature;

(2) The promulgation and approval of laws;

(3) The issuance and legislation of orders needed in execution of the law and which are prescribed within the bounds of the law itself;

(4) The establishment of rules for allocating government duties and the setting up of a standard of salaries;

(5) The commanding of the Army, Navy, and Air Force;

(6) The declaration of war, the making of peace, and the signing of treaties;

(7) The receiving of ambassadors, prime ministers and ministers of foreign countries;

(8) The appointment, supervision and dismissal of officials who were appointed under the constitution or other laws;

(9) The presentation of decorations and awards;

(10) The granting of amnesty, commutation, and rehabilitation; and

(11) The proclamation of martial law under such manner as law shall direct.

Section 23: The head of the government shall not be charged with a criminal offense during his tenure, unless the offense be treason.

Section 24: The vice-head of the government shall assist the head of the government in discharging the powers and duties of office. The powers and duties of the head of the government shall devolve on the vice-head of the government in the event of an unforeseen accident to the head of the government.

Part B: Rules Governing the Council of Ministers

Section 25: The prime minister and other appointed ministers shall constitute a Council of Ministers.

Section 26: The head of the government shall appoint the prime minister and ten to fifteen ministers with the approval of the Legislative Assembly.

Section 27: The head of the government shall, upon the recommendation of the prime minister, appoint directors for administrative branches from among the appointed members.

The organization and the power of each department of the administrative branch shall be provided for in such manner as the law may direct.

Section 28: The prime minister shall preside at the Council of Ministers and shall, as head of the ministers, supervise activities of the directors of the administrative branches.

Section 29: The following matters shall be determined at the

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Council of Ministers:

(1) The drafting of bills and executive orders and the administration of the government budget within the bounds of the law;

(2) The drafts for initiation and withdrawal of martial law and for granting reprieves and pardons;

(3) The drafts for treaties and other international affairs;

(4) The bills referred from the Legislative Assembly;

(5) The settling of disputes between departments of administrative branches and the handling of liaison matters;

(6) The appointment and dismissal of officials over staff rank; and

(7) The establishment and carrying out of other important policies.

Section 30: The promulgation of laws and orders, announcement of treaties, and letters concerning state affairs which have been signed by the head of the government shall be countersigned by the prime minister and each minister or director of the administrative branch concerned. Those who countersign shall be responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

Part C: The Chief of the Legislative Bureau, Examination Bureau, and Inspection Bureau.

Section 31: The Chief of the Legislative Bureau, Examination Bureau, and Inspection Bureau shall be appointed, with the approval of the Legislative Assembly, by the head of the government.

Section 32: The chief of the Legislative Bureau shall assist the head of the government with the drafting and the investigation of bills of legislation, with the allocation of duties, the setting of standards on salaries, and other bills which may arise. He shall also have voice on any matter in the Council of Ministers.

Section 33: The chief of the Examination Bureau shall assist the head of the government with the examination of the qualifications, the deliberation and the recommendation of government employees. He shall also have voice on these matters in the Council of Ministers.

Section 34: The chief of the Inspection Bureau shall assist the head of the government with handling government employee problems such as, the discipline and the charges for crime or misdemeanor of such employees. He shall assist the head of the government with auditing government accounts. He shall have voice in the Council of Ministers.

Section 35: The organizations directly under the control of the chief of the Legislative Bureau, the chief of the Examination Bureau, and the chief of the Inspection Bureau shall be determined by law.

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Part D: Local Government System

Section 36: Local administrative districts shall be classified as to (province), pu (city), gun (county), and myon (township).

Each to (province), pu (city), gun (county), and myon (township) shall be governed by one person, respectively, and he shall be called "the head."

Section 37: The heads of toos (provinces), puus (cities), guns (counties) and myons (townships) shall have power vested in them to execute ordinances, handle administrative affairs, and to supervise the administration of local self-government units under their jurisdiction.

The head of the government shall appoint the head of each province from among three candidates who were nominated by the Provincial Council.

The head of the government shall appoint the head of each county from among three candidates who were nominated by the Provincial Standing Committee and confirmed by the head of the province.

The head of the government shall appoint the head of each city from among three candidates who were nominated by the City Council.

The head of the province shall appoint the head of each township from among three candidates who were nominated by the Township Council.

Section 38: The toos (provinces), puus (cities) and myons (townships) shall be local self-governing bodies.

Section 39: The organization of districts, the rights and powers of local self-governing bodies shall be provided by law.

Chapter V Authority of the Judicial Branch

Section 40: The judicial power shall be vested in the courts and shall be enforced by the judges.

The organization of the courts and qualifications of the judges shall be determined by law.

Section 41: The justices of the courts shall judge independently, and in accordance with the dictates of their conscience, and within the bounds of the law.

Section 42: The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court shall be appointed with the approval of the Legislative Assembly by the head of the government.

The judges, other than Supreme Court justices, shall be appointed at the recommendation of the Supreme Court by the head of the government.

Section 43: The judges of the courts are not subject to dismissal against their volition, unless they have been penalized or reprimanded by law.

Section 44: The judges' term of office will be ten years and they may, after this tenure, be reappointed to office, with the provision that they must retire from office when they reach the retirement age provided for by law

Section 45: The judges shall not, during their term of office, participate in political affairs, accept extra em-

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Section 46: The Supreme Court shall be vested with power to determine whether or not the issuance and application of ordinances conflict with the terms of this Constitution.

Section 47: The Supreme Court shall provide the rules and regulations under which the lower courts must abide in the handling of judicial affairs.

Prosecutors shall be governed and controlled by the regulations of the Supreme Court.

Section 48: The courts of justice shall be open to the public, but may, at any time, be closed when such procedure is harmful to public order and custom.

Chapter VI Finance

Section 49: Taxable items and rates applicable thereto shall be determined by law.

Section 50: The head of the government shall make up the budget annually and shall refer same to the Legislative Assembly for confirmation.

Section 51: The head of the government is vested with power to defray funds in the event of a national emergency and to determine expenditures necessary for internal disturbance, foreign invasion, or any unexpected disaster, without prior confirmation by the Legislative Assembly. This expenditure must, however, be confirmed by the Legislative Assembly as soon as possible after the outlay.

Section 52: In the event that the Legislative Assembly fails to make a decision on or rejects the budget for the coming year, the head of the government shall apply the budget of the preceding year.

Section 53: The head of the government shall, after investigations by the chief of Inspection Bureau, submit statements of accounts of expenditure and revenue to the Legislative Assembly.

Chapter VII Supplementary Rules

Section 54: The provisions contained in this Constitution may be amended upon the suggestion of the head of the government or of one-third or more of the members of the Assembly. A quorum of three-fourths of the members duly qualified and seated and the vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be required for amendment.

Section 55: This Constitution shall go into effect thirty days after the date appearing hereon.

Section 56: The ordinances now in existence shall be enforced unless confliction with the Constitution occurs, or until such time as ordinances based upon this Constitution are provided and practiced.

Section 57: The government officials who are now holding positions which are equivalent in status to those provided for on the effective date of this Constitution shall retain their positions until they are superseded through election or appointment.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen W Sokerling.

March 4, 1948

TO : William F. Dean, Maj. Gen.,
Military Governor in South Korea

Dear Sir,

We have submitted the Reasons for the Establishment of a Special Electoral Division, as per attached copy dated on 5th March, duly signed and sealed by the representatives of the Federation of Political Parties and Societies in South and North Korea, to the 3rd Section of the U.N. Commission.

It is sincerely hoped that your firm determination be carried out after your due consideration upon the actual situation and general thought of Korea.

12

Yi Yun Yung

Lee Yoon Yung
Chairman,
Federation of North Korea
Patriots Union in South Korea

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

9K5

CONFIDENTIAL March 5, 1948

To: Dr. Luna,
3rd Section,
U.N. Commission on Korea

Subject: Reasons for establishment of a Special Electoral District.

Dear Sir:

We have the honor to submit the following for your reference and consideration with regard to the headed subject.

1. Special Electoral District as interpreted here is not Electoral District for North Koreans, but it means a special electrol district for a special minority Koreans residing in South Korea. The electoral district for a group of residents in South Korea with their legal residence in North Korea means one kind of the various electoral districts to be established in South Korea, that is, a special electoral district on the basis of status. It does not mean North Koreans' electoral district in South Korea for Residents in North Korea. (It should be noted that in some Western Countries there is no difference in meaning between the present address, ie, place where one actually continue his living and the legal residence). This special electoral district is a kind of various electoral districts such as university electoral district in the Great Britain and function electoral district in Italy, and in the coming election in Korea of a Single House, representatives of various classes and fields of the society should be included in the Congress so that the people's will might be reflected thoroughly in the Congress. For this reason, it is ultimately necessary to have an electoral district based on status. It should also be noted that the group of residents in South Korea who have their legal residence in North Korea cannot participate in the election in North Korea even if there be one, for they are now actually living in the South.

2. The number of those who actually live in South Korea, but have their legal residence in North Korea, is approximately more than 4,600,000, and most of them are actually the backbone of the entire Korea in view of their personality, influence, social standing and their knowledge. As they are scattered all over South Korea, however, their neighbors do not know them, or vise versa, and as they have come down here very recently they have no special background and standing in South Korea, they might not be chosen as representatives of or they might not know when they should vote for, and consequently their voting might become meaningless or void ones. From every point of view, therefore, it is advisable and just for Korea to have a special electoral district for these 4,600,000 Koreans, through which an appropriate number of representatives should be chosen. Unless their voting would become meaningless.

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3. It should also be noted that the Legislative Assembly of the Military Government has unanimously approved this system of giving special electoral district for the 4,600,000 Koreans in compliance with the national desire.

4. Furthermore it should also be noted that at the Joint Conference of all the Parties and all social bodies in South Korea on February 27, 1948, it was decided to establish a special electoral district for the 4,600,000 Koreans and to accentuate this decision, Messrs. Kim Sung Soo of Han Kook Democratic Party, Shin Ik Hi of National Council and Mrs. Park Soon Chun of the Women's Patriotic Society were chosen as Executives, have discussed with the Union of North Koreans' Patriotic Societies in South Korea and have decided to materialize this system.

All these movements prove that such system is earnestly desired by all Koreans.

Very truly yours,

Rhee Syng Man

Oh Se Chang

Kim Sung Soo

Park Soon Chun

Lee Yun Yung

Han Kyung Sik

- - - - - - - - -

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Honorable KIM Dong Sung
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Kim:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Honorable Kyun, Sang Yun
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. Kyun:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Honorable LEE Sung Bak
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Lee:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Honorable RO Chin Sul
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. Ro:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Honorable CHOI Kyu Dong
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. Choi:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Honorable CHOI Tee Sun
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. Choi:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Honorable CHYUN Kyu Hong
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. Chyun:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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남조선과도정부
조선·서울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Honorable PAIK Lin Jai
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. Paik:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Hon. YEE Kap Sung
Seoul
Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. YEE:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Hon. KIM Bub Min

Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Kim:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding

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General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

WILLIAM F. DEAN

Major General, United States Army

Military Governor

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조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Hon. OH Sang Hyun
Seoul
Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. OH:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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남 조 선 과 도 정 부
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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Hon. YUN Ki Sup
Seoul
Korea

Dear Mr. YUN:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Hon. KIM Chi Whan
Seoul
Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mr. Kim:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Hon. PAHK Seung Ho
Seoul
Korea

MAR 8 1948

Dear Mrs. PAHK:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

MAR 8 1948

Hon. CHANG Myon
Seoul
Korea

Dear Mr. CHANG:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under obeservance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.35/Add.1
11 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

[redacted]

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
(circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memorandum has been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer:

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK.

9 March 1948

13

General Dean has informed me that because of the resignation of LEE, Sung Bok and YUN, Ki Sup and the anticipated resignation of CHANG, Myon, that it is proposed to nominate as members of the National Election Committee:

OH, Han Yung
YEE, Hwal
BYUN, Sung Ok

There is attached as Inclosure No. 1 a brief biographical sketch of these three nominees. It is thought that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may want to make some comment on these appointments.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OH, Han Yung---- Age 49, physician, teacher and administrator.
Home, Seoul. No party affiliation.
Political complexion--conservative.
Is connected with the Korean Boy Scouts and Severance Medical College.

YEE, Hwal ---- Age 50, representative of KILA.
Home, Kyong Sang Pukto.
Party affiliation, Han Kook.
Political complexion--extreme Rightist.

BYUN, Sung Ok--- Age 55, YMCA representative in KILA.
Home, Pyong Yang.
Party affiliation--non-partisan.
Political complexion--Rightist."

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

南朝鮮過渡政府
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
SEOUL, KOREA
公 報 外

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 指定하며，國際聯合朝鮮臨時委員會의 指示下에，實行될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
of a budget, payment of expenses and accounting for funds. It is also
2. 庶務處七 豫算編成ㅣ經費支出ㅣ 賬簿記入ㅣ의責任을지며
必須品購買斗 印刷及其他費用等調達責任을짐，또한支出ㅣ適當
responsible for procurement of necessary supplies, for printing and
other supply requirements. All matters pertaining to expenditures and
調達事項은庶務處에 委任하여處理케함.
procurements will be referred to that office for action.

15

William F. Dean
WILLIAM F. DEAN
윌리암 딘 陸軍
Major General, United States Army
美國陸軍少將
Military Governor

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15

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File

re Palais
152-3/13

Read POW WPL
Gen Weckerling

SECUL, KOREA.

March 11, 1948.

Dear General Hodge:

Just another memo on the current question of election day.

In yesterday's issue of the Seoul daily, the

KYUNG HYANG SHIN MOCN

Bishop Ro had a notice to the following effect:

" NOTHING PREVENTS SUNDAY ELECTION ".

" Catholic Church Expresses Her Attitude

"We have already reported that requests have been made to the authorities, by thirteen different Christian organizations, for a change to some other day of the coming General Election Day, which happens to fall on a Sunday.

As far as the Catholic Church is concerned, she expressed approval of the day chosen, following a conference held by Monsignor Byrne, the Apostolic Visitor, the Most Rev. Ro, Bishop of Seoul, and other members of the clergy. The reasons given by the Church are as follows:

1. The general election is a holy obligation to be observed by every one, for the foundation of the country;

2. No servile work in involved.

3. If another day than Sunday is chosen for elections, there will result a serious handicap, owing to the routine of Government offices, organizations, factories, etc. "

.....

(End of the article.)

With best wishes,

Faithfully yours,

P. J. Byrne

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

c/o Chosen Democratic Party
Seoul, March 12, 1948

The Chairman
United Nations Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul

Re: Special Electoral District

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to refer to our suggestion of March 5, 1948 with regard to the above-mentioned subject, and to submit the following for your reference and consideration. You will please note that this suggestion is a desire of all Koreans not to mention the 4,600,000 residents of South Korea who have come from North Korea.

In the event that a Special Electoral District system be not adopted, these odd 4,600,000 Koreans will virtually have nothing to do with the formation of a new government and will lose the chance of participating in the political affairs of the central government to come, and they will practically be stripped off their right of speaking in it. Eventually they will not have any interest in the coming election, and almost all the leading and able persons of them will not be elected. This fact means a great loss in its staff of the government.

They will surely applaud the formation of a Korean Government, but they will complain and be disappointed when a Special Electoral District be not established, for many or almost all of them cannot be elected without proper consideration of their position. In such event, a grave consequence might be resulted and the new central government will natuarally encounter a great difficulties.

It is therefore requested and suggested that, in consideration of the special and real condition of Korea, and the total will of all Koreans. Your commission be so considerate and kind as to establish the requested Special Electoral District system in the coming election.

I remain,

yours very sincerely,

LEE YUN YUNG
Chairman
UNION OF NORTH KOREA PATRIOTS SOCIETIES
Seoul

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE 12 March 1948

STATEMENT MADE BY LT. GEN. JOHN R. HODGE BEFORE COMBINED MEETING OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND POLICE CHIEFS AT SEOUL, 12 MARCH 1948.

I will not dwell upon the importance to your nation of the next few months of its history. The coming event of general elections to be followed by formation of a national government will set up a most critical period. The responsibility for the success or failure of the holding of elections where all adults may freely express their choice of representatives to form their government rests upon Korean leaders and Governmental officials as well as upon all of the Korean people.

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

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

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

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

4. Encourage and lead <u>all</u> Koreans to vote in the election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In maintaining the required free atmosphere it is absolutely necessary to enlist the understanding and help of all the people in your areas. I have great respect for and great faith in the good judgment of the Korean people when they really understand the issues at stake. I believe that if all of you exercise real leadership and spread understanding among the people, my task, your task, and the task of the UN Commission will be greatly simplified.

In closing, I wish to say that I have full confidence in you gentlemen, who represent government and law and order in your areas, and I express my complete belief that you will rise to meet the challenge offered by this chance for great progress, and will team up and cooperate both among yourselves and with the people in the provinces to make the first democratic general election in Korea a complete success, thus gaining a well deserved world wide approval and support.

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

15 March 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

Following is the initial announcement by the National Election Committee:

The election of representatives of the Korean people constituting a National Assembly, as has been heretofore announced, will be held on May 9, 1948. It will be noted that the election has a somewhat different objective than the one contemplated by Public Act No.5, 3 September 1947, Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. That Act provided for the election of members for an interim legislative body for Southern Korea. The forthcoming elections will elect representatives to a National Assembly under observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

The Commission in discussing the provisions and regulations under which the elections are to be conducted has made a number of recommendations with a view of assuring free ballots and a free election, and obviously, such recommendations were generally accepted and embodied in law by the United States Army Military Government.

Any citizen twenty-one years of age or more has the right to vote for representatives in the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion and any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as a representative to the National Assembly regardless also of sex, property, education or religion.

As is the case in all countries, certain persons will not be eligible to vote. Among these are persons who have been declared incompetent by court decision and weak-minded persons who have been placed quasi-incompetent under guardianship by court decision. Also people who have accepted peerages from the Japanese Government or persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet may not vote. These people also are not eligible to be elected and this applies to persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude, except in cases where the punishment was inflicted for political offense.

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Aside from age and eligibility, the chief concern, which is the first step in the electoral process, is registration of voters. In order to ascertain those who are eligible for voting, persons desiring to do so must register at registration places designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee. Registration shall be accomplished by signing a registration paper and by making a thumb print mark on a registration paper before two witnesses who can write. It should be particularly emphasized that each voter shall register at only one registration place. There will be poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date 60 days prior to the date of the election. The registers will be open to the public at the registration places.

Another important matter is the one relating to those who desire to stand for election. A person who wishes to be a candidate shall register with the election committee of the electoral district sometime between date of the beginning of voters registration and a date(not yet determined) before election day. He must submit at the same time a recommendation signed by two hundred or more registered voters. Recommendations of candidates by other persons may be made but the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of two hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended. These must be presented when the candidate is registered with the election committee of the electoral district. It should be further noted that registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be void.

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In order to properly inform voters of those standing for election, election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation and party or organizational affiliation of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration and by publishing his name in newspapers, and if possible, announcing it over the radio, and by message to all voting district election committees which form part of the electoral district concerned. Freedom of campaigning for elections is safeguarded and registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election.

The voting itself, a final step as far as the voter is concerned, is, of course, as important as any phase of the electoral process and will be accomplished by the casting of secret, unsigned ballots, each of which shall designate one candidate only. Uniform ballots will be prepared by each election committee, printed under the supervision of the National Election Committee, and uniform envelopes shall be used at each balloting place. A ballot shall consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district and the names of the candidates shall be printed in Korean as well as in Chinese letters. The ballots and envelopes shall not be numbered or otherwise marked.

For purposes of identification as a registered voter the voter shall sign and thumb print the poll register in the presence of at least one member of the voting district committee. In order to insure widest possible publicity, at the entrance of each polling place and in each room where the marking of the ballot takes place, photographs of the candidates, to be furnished by said candidates, shall be placed in the same order as they are placed on the official ballot. No voter is under any obligation whatsoever to state the name of the candidate for whom he has voted. No voter shall ever be questioned as to the candidate for whom he has voted, by any legislative, executive or administrative agency.

Upon entering the polling place and properly identifying himself as a registered voter, such voter will be handed one envelope and one ballot after the chairman has put his seal on the ballot form in the presence of the voter. The marking of the ballot shall take place in a separate room provided for this purpose in which the voter shall be alone and he shall then mark the ballot and put the marked ballot into the envelope which is furnished. The voter shall then in the presence of the chairman and members of the election committee place the envelope containing the marked ballot into a ballot box.

These are the most important provisions as far as the voters are concerned. The law, of course, is quite detailed and is supplemented by detailed regulations. The details not given relate chiefly to the organization of the electoral machinery, in the division of districts, voting districts, etc. All these matters will be properly and widely publicized.

A series of election committees headed by a National Election Committee which shall consist of 15 members and be under the chairmanship of a justice of the supreme court, will conduct the election. The national committee shall organize election committees in each province and appoint its members. There will be in each electoral district an electoral district election committee and there will be in each voting district a voting district election committee. What might be called the lower election committees shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the order and instructions of higher election committees. Their duties and composition are all provided in the law.

All these matters and other determinations which may be made during the election period will be publicized widely as possible. The important thing is to bring out the largest possible number of voters in order to demonstrate the interest of the Korean people in that which very well may be the most important election in their history. The utmost precautions have been taken for a free election and free expression of the people's will and all the laws and regulations established for this purpose must be observed and will be [illegible] rigidly enforced.

END

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17 March 1948

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE

SECTION I. There is hereby created a National Election Committee, and the persons named below are hereby appointed as members of that Committee:

Name:

~~OH, Ilsoo Sung~~

KIM, Bub Nin

PAHK, Seung Ho

YEE, Kap Sung

YEE, Hwal

KIM, Chi Whan

KIM, Dong Sung

OH, Sang Hyung

Name:

BYUN, Sung Ok

PAIK, Lin Jai Dr. Suraton — Kim Whallan

HYUN, Sang Yun

RO, Chin Sul

CHOI, Kyu Dong

CHOI, Too Sun DONG-A ILBO

CHYUN, Kyu Hong

[redacted]

Kilsoo Yim

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US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

18 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Special Electoral Districts.

1. Mr. RYANG, Ju Sam, Executive Director Korean Association for the United Nations, and Mr. YI, Yun Yung, Chairman, Northern People's Association, called on me today stating that the purpose of their visit was to request that the U.S. authorities and the UN reconsider placing the matter of the special electoral district in the election law. Mr. RYANG acted as spokesman and stated that they knew General Hodge's position to be "in favor of the special electoral district, provided UN would agree." It was also stated that United Nations representatives with whom these gentlemen had presumably talked had asserted that "the matter was entirely up to General Hodge." They amplified the United Nations position although they did not further identify their sources more specifically, by saying that the UN had placed the entire matter up to General Hodge.

2. Mr. RYANG and Mr. YI stated that it was of the most vital importance that "4 1/2 million North Koreans" be represented in the new government. They stated that at present the refugees from North Korea would be in effect denied representation by the fact that they are relatively unknown in their communities and that none would be likely to be nominated as candidates for the National Assembly. They stated that these people represented "the cream of the Korean nation," as they alone, among the people of South Korea, had borne the brunt of Communist displeasure.

3. General Heckerling spoke at some length of the difficulties inherent in the administration of this law. In the first place, he stated that determination of bona fide North Koreans in this category would be a difficult one, and the administrative problem involved in validating Hojuks and Honjuks alone was a formidable task. He said that the creation of a special electoral district for North Koreans would give rise to similar requests from Koreans who have been in Japan, Manchuria, China, Hawaii, the United States, and other places with equally good reasons for being placed in a special district. Mr. RYANG countered these arguments by saying that the identification of Honjuks and Hojuks was not a particularly difficult task as resort could be

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made to ration cards for identification purposes. They further proposed that all refugees from anywhere in the world be placed in one special electoral district.

4. General Weckerling pointed out the fact that the U.S. had accepted the KILA law containing provisions for a special electoral district but that the United Nations had recommended against such inclusion in the present election law because of overriding international reasons. Mr. KYANG and Mr. YI admitted the validity of these arguments but stated that domestic considerations were paramount in this respect, pointing out the fact that the refugees from North Korea would be discriminated against.

5. Both gentlemen were aware that a petition has been forwarded to the United Nations' Sub-committee III (Dr. Luna chairman) and they stated that they intended to proceed with this matter through UN, envisaging a real reply to their petition which had been signed by Syngman Rhee, Kim Sung Soo, and other prominent politicians. They apparently were very confident that UN would reverse itself and would request an addition to the present election law to carry out the purposes which they advocate.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JW:ie

NOTE: I called on Mr. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, and Mr. Schreiber, Legal Counsellor, and asked them what action, if anything, UN intended to take on the petitions and other pressures that the Koreans have put forward concerning the creation of a special electoral district. Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Schreiber gave me substantially the same reply: That UN did not intend to take any further action on the special electoral district unless the United States command or a delegate of the UN proposed that the matter be reconsidered. Both gave me the

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distinct impression that if we reopen the case that the matter would receive the fullest consideration, which led me to conclude that there was a great deal of opposition within UN to the special electoral district. Mr. Schreiber particularly told me that the matter was gone into exhaustively and that the Commission could see no good reason for a special electoral district. I feel, however, that if the matter were to be reopened by us and the case strongly presented, that they would agree to withdraw their recommendation that no special electoral district be provided for in the present election law.

J.W.

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A/AC.19/53
18 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF A FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS. LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL USAFIK.

17 March 1948

Sir,

As you are aware, the Interim Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 26 February 1948 adopted a resolution bearing on the problem of the independence of Korea. You are also no doubt informed that in addition to this motion, the Chairman of the Interim Committee, on 1 March 1948, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, explaining the "principal considerations" the Interim Committee had in mind when it decided to pass the above-mentioned resolution. This letter reads in part as follows:

> "The elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected. 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".

On 12 March 1948 the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea passed a resolution in which it decided to observe the elections announced by the Commanding General of the United States Army Forces in Korea, to be held on 9 May 1948,

> "Provided the Commission has ascertained that the elections will be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly would be recognized and respected".

In view of the above, I have the honour to draw your attention to the recommendations adopted by the Commission in today's meeting, together with the necessary explanations of how the Commission arrived at these conclusions.

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge
Commanding General
United States Army Forces in Korea
SEOUL

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By NARS, Date

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge

In the view of the Commission, these recommendations can be divided in four parts, namely:

A. The question of law
B. The question of enforcement
C. Freedom of information
D. The question of political prisoners

A. The question of law

1. The Commission, having taken note of 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.

2. Meanwhile, the Commission has been informed by the Military Governor that he 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 forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant; provisions for bail and counsel and punitive measures for abuse of power. The Commission recognizes that this ordinance is an important step forward in the direction of guaranteeing civil liberties.

3. The Commission recommends to the United States authorities to submit to it a compilation of the existing laws and regulations which, in their 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.

4. In the meantime, the Commission 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, and has taken note of the relevant testimony of Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, USAFIK, on 3 March 1948, which endorses this point of view.

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Lieutenant General John R. Hodge

B. The question of enforcement

5. The Commission is fully aware of the fact that neither laws, ordinances or proclamations in themselves provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections. The Commission 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. On the other hand, the military authorities, taking into consideration the present circumstances, appear to be satisfied with the performance of the Police Department.

6. The Commission, therefore, wishes to advise the appropriate authorities that it 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.

7. In addition, it recommends to the appropriate authorities 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.

8. The Commission has been informed by the highest authority that among the factors that might adversely affect free elections are the activities of some of the youth organizations.

9. The Commission recommends to the competent authorities that they 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.

10. In order to ensure that members of youth organizations do not interfere with the normal course of the elections, it is recommended, firstly that the competent authorities, and particularly the police, remind the

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Lieutenant General John R. Hodge

the leaders of such groups that unlawful activities on their part will not be tolerated any more than those of any other citizens; secondly, that they should strictly control the behavior of the youth organizations.

11. Furthermore, it is recommended that registration of youth organizations with the competent authorities be made compulsory and that those organizations declare whether they are of a non-political or political character. In the latter case, they should clearly indicate of which political party they are members or supporters, or whether they constitute by themselves a political party.

12. The Commission further recommends that no members of youth organizations be allowed to congregate in the vicinity of polling places except for the purpose of voting themselves.

C. Freedom of information

13. The Commission recommends to the United States authorities a strenuous and active campaign of impartial dissemination of information about the elections. The Commission is aware of the fact that this is the first election to be held in Korea, and an educational campaign on a non-partisan basis would be extremely desirable.

14. The Commission also recommends measures 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.

15. The Commission further recommends 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.

D. The question of political prisoners

16. It is the opinion of the Commission that participating in illegal meetings, distributing handbills, unless accompanied by a criminal act or incitement to criminal acts, are to be considered as political offenses;

17. On the other hand, political activity accompanied by crime, such as for instance, arson, counterfeiting, etc. cannot be considered as purely

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By NARS, Date

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge

political offenses.

18. The Commission recommends to the authorities that those who were imprisoned for political offenses, without committing any acts of violence or fraud, should be released without any reservation.

19. In the case of those mentioned in paragraph 17, the Commission recommends that the authorities should extend a pardon to them, provided their release will not be a danger to public security.

In connection with the recommendations in the last two paragraphs, the Commission suggests that it might be useful to discuss with you the categories of prisoners that might be released.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

K.P.S. Menon
Chairman
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

18 March 1948

To: Chairman Sub-Committee 4

Subject: Facilities essential to the observance of elections.

The U.S. Liaison Officer has transmitted the following information orally to the Secretariat concerning the availability of certain essential services and facilities in connection with the observance of elections by the United Nations Commission.

The U.S. authorities, upon receipt of detailed requirements for United Nations Commission observer groups, will furnish in all provincial capitals such services and facilities as the Commission may need, such as housing, subsistence, road and water transportation for field observation trips, chauffeurs, office space, security measures and army communication facilities. It will shortly be determined whether interpreters in all provincial capitals will be available. The financial implications involved in furnishing these facilities remain to be worked out.

With respect to rail transportation, the U.S. Liaison Officer has not yet received advice from the U.S. authorities. In his opinion however, while scheduled rail transportation and possibly special transportation in the form of diesel-operated railroad cars (single car trains) can be readily furnished, there may not be sufficient dining car and pullman equipment to place at the disposal of the Commission for its exclusive use for transportation as well as for living

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quarters outside of Seoul.

Similarly, a decision has not yet been reached as to whether the U.S. authorities will assume the cost of rail transportation, but an answer will be forthcoming within a day or two.

The U.S. Liaison Officer has pointed out that, outside of the provincial capitals and a few large towns where American forces are located, adequate housing would be somewhat more difficult to provide.

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A/AC.19/W.35/Add.3
19 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Vacancies on National Election Committee

Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer.

The following memorandum has been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer :

18 March 1948

"Memorandum for Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

Subject: Nomination to Fill Vacancies on National Election Committee.

Three vacancies exist among the members of the National Election Committee. I informed you on 9 March of the proposed nomination of three Koreans to fill the present vacancies.

I am now informed that the Military Governor proposes to nominate the following persons to the National Election Committee :

KANG, Soon - President, Laboring Masses Party.

YI, Chong Sun - President, Korean Agricultural Association. Not a member of any party.

KIM, Yong Seek (Sic) - Adviser, Korean National Red Cross. No party.

12.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me a reply as early as is possible indicating whether or not the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea will have any expression on the three nominees.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

20 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Nominations for the National Election Committee.

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1. I have been informed by the Military Governor, Major General William F. Dean, that it is desired to substitute the name of Mrs. PAIK, Hyun Sook for that of Mr. KANG, Soon. Mr. KANG's name was submitted to you recently as a nominee to the National Election Committee.

2. I am informed that Mrs. PAIK is a North Korean. She is now a member of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

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

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UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 49

20 March 1948

OBSERVATION OF ELECTIONS

At its twenty-seventh meeting, the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea adopted the report of its ad hoc Sub-Committee on methods of observation of elections, which include, inter alia, "the examining of complaints concerning the conduct of the election in any area". The Commission decided (subject to the terms of its resolution adopted at the twenty-second meeting, 12 March 1948), to observe the elections (a) centrally, by permanent liaison with the National Election Committee, and (b) in the provinces, through field observer groups.

The Commission decided further that an "appropriate liaison be established between the Commission's own agencies of observation and those of the United States authorities".

The following important successive stages of the elections will be under observation:

(a) the period of registration of voters (30 March - 8 April);

(b) the period during which poll registers may be examined (14 - 20 April), appeals made, and candidates registered;

(c) polling day;

(d) the post-election period.

The Commission decided to create a "Main Committee", the functions of which are:

(a) Maintenance of permanent liaison with the National Election Committee in Seoul;

(b) General observation of the work of the election committees;

(c) The receiving and examination of complaints and general information concerning the conduct of the elections;

(d) The analysis of reports received from the Commission's

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22 March 1948

"Highest Committee" of National Representatives Group Approved By "Inner-Sanctum"

A seven-member committee, the National Representatives Executive Committee, appointed by RHEE from the 33 man "Highest Committee" of the Representatives Conference of All Political Parties and Social Organizations on 11 March at RHEE's home. Members of this committee are as follows:

SHIN Ik Hi	Vice-chairman, NSAKI; KILA
MYONG Chai Sei	Vice-chairman, NSAKI
HWANG Hyun Sook*	PATRIOTIC WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
HWANG Hi Duk*	PATRIOTIC WOMEN'S ASSICIATION
KIM Sung Soo	President, HANKOOK DEMOCRATIC PARTY
LEE Yoon Yong	CHOSUN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, NSAKI
LEE Chung Chun	Vice-chairman, NSAKI; UYMP

Qualifications of the appointed Highest Committeemen were examined and all 33 delegates were approved for membership. Two delegates BYUN Yung Tai and HWANG Hyun Sook, were selected to notify the UN Commission of the formation of the National Representatives Group and of their availability for consultation with the Commission. This notification has been accomplished.

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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22 March 1948

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MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

SUBJECT: Letter to General Hodge Incorporating Commission's Recommendations on Attainment of Free Atmosphere. (See daily report for Saturday, 20 March.)

1. In a discussion with Mr. Paul-Boncour following the Commission's transmission of the letter to General Hodge, Paul-Boncour expressed his feelings by saying that he considered it insulting to General Hodge to send such a letter and that he would have nothing whatsoever to do with it. As to the Resolutions which the letter carried, he was in agreement with them. "It was the form that was bad," he said. "You must try to explain to General Hodge the difference between substance, which was the Resolution, and the form which was the letter. You should advise General Hodge that consequently the letter should be answered in two ways, one dealing with the substance (Resolution), the other dealing with the form."

2. Here is the Paul-Boncour advice on this matter:

General Hodge should write a very short informal letter, acknowledging receipt of the Commission's recommendations, which were carried in letter of such and such date. That now, as always, the American Command stood ready to aid UNTCOK in whatever way possible, and that in this spirit the recommendations would be put into effect (or carefully considered, if it had to be weaker than the above).

General Roberts should write a letter to Schmidt inviting his attention to the letter from Menon, and saying, quite strongly that it smacked of intimidatory purpose; that General Hodge alone was responsible for the conduct of elections here, not the Commission, and that henceforth such communications should not be so presumptive as to appear more like directives than suggestions.

Paul-Boncour said a bitter or uncompromising or even overtly strong letter from General Hodge should NOT be written, because it would only serve his enemies on the Commission, and weaken the position of his friends. In the event General Hodge

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

could not be dissuaded from writing a blunt letter, then he asked that our office send him the letter personally at the hotel, and not send a copy to Schmidt. He would then go personally to General Hodge in an effort to persuade him to change the letter in the interests of diplomacy.

He said he could quite well understand General Hodge's resenting the letter that had been written, and that the Commission had exceeded its authority and good taste in writing such a letter. Nonetheless, there was more to be gained than lost by replying in a soft, impersonal voice, as far as General Hodge was concerned, and let General Weckerling do the hell-raising.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

cc: General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDW:ie

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

American Delegation
US -USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

22 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL HODGE

30

SUBJECT: Rumors of UNTCOK Dissolution Before the Elections.

1. This rumor which circulated around after Mr. Jackson had said goodbye to General Hodge before his departure for Tokyo has no basis other than from Mr. Jackson.

2. On Sunday the following people were contacted and expressed themselves essentially as follows:

Mr. Wang, Alternate Chinese Delegate: (Dr. Liu was ill) "There is no chance of UNTCOK breaking up now." (China, the Philippines, El Salvador and France are strongly determined to go ahead with this election. When asked about the strength of determination of El Salvador, Wang said it was very strong.) "I live next door to Dr. Valle. I know his feelings. There is even more chance of France's defaulting than of Valle. As for India, Singh is a much better man for this kind of job than Menon. Menon was the great compromiser. Singh has more determination and is firmly on our side."

Dr. Hugh Lindo, El Salvadorian Delegate: "We definitely will stay here to observe the elections. Those are our instructions. I am sure that we will find the atmosphere sufficiently free."

Paul-Boncour, French Delegate: "There is not a chance of UNTCOK breaking up and going home before the elections. However, I confess I am displeased to find this constant plotting by the Australian and Canadian delegates and the Syrian too. The Syrian is on their side. However, he will not leave the Commission. The Australian and Canadian probably will. This will weaken the Commission, of course. It would be much more desirable for them to stay but it will not break it up."

Singh, Indian Delegate: "We are going to observe the elections. There are enough of us determined to do it that we can put down the opposition but we must be more uncompromising in this respect. We must hold together and refuse to be delayed by those who have made up their minds not to hold elections."

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CONFIDENTIAL

Memo (cont'd) 22 March 1948

Patterson, Canadian Delegate: "You know as much about UNTCOK observing elections as I do. (A gross overstatement.) It seems to be the opinion of the majority that they will observe them, so I suppose they will. (When asked if he had yet received instructions from his own government, he said he expected to get them tomorrow, Monday, 22 March)."

Kuzbir, Syrian delegate: "Of course we are going to observe elections. You can tell that by asking people when they expect to go home. They are all answering now, 'June'.

"As for my own position, I think that it is even clearer than the position of some of those who have already committed themselves to hold elections. You have no guarantee that they won't change their minds. Here is my position: If General Hodge takes the recommendations given to him by the Commission and puts them into effect, then I am committed to observe the elections. In order of importance, the changes desired for me to declare elections free are: (1) youth groups; (2) Bill of Rights; (3) political amnesty; (4) police. Formerly I put the police first but now I am sure that General Hodge needs these police to help insure freedom of elections so I have changed my mind on that point. I now put it last. If he carries out the recommendations that we gave him, I can assure you the Syrian delegate will find a free atmosphere and will observe the elections. Of course, I cannot close my eyes, but I do mean to be fair about it. Those are my instructions."

Comment: When seen, Kuzbir was so elated over the change of position the U.S. had taken in regard to the Palestine issue that he was practically ready to join the "American Camp" at once.

JOHN J. [illegible]
Brigadier General, U.S. Army

cc: General Dean
POLAD
G-2

JDH:ie

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

(5)

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

MAR 23 1948

Honorable PAK Hyun Sook
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mrs. Pak:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Election File

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.35/Add.7
24 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMITTEES

(circulated by the Secretariat)

The following memorandum has been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer:

24 March 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Provincial Election Committees.

Attached are Inclosures Nos. 1 to 3 inclusive, listing provincial election committees of KANG WON DO, CHOLLA NAMDO, and CHEJU DO submitted to me by Mr. KIM, Tong Song, Liaison Officer.

JOHN WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

1. KANG WON DO

a. Shin Bong Choo, Chairman
Ryang Bong Hak, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Chi Kyu Sul
Park In Soon
Shin Ok Chul
Lee Kyung Choong
Choi Ryun Sil
Park Lai Chul
Lee Ke Rok
Oh Chin Cho
Han Ki Yung
In Tai Sik

c. Alternate Members

Lee Kyoo Bong
Ryang Chan Ho

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

CHEJU DO (Cont'd)

c. Alternate Members

Hong Soon Yong
Lee Han Chul
Lee Pyung Koo
Kim Cho Hyun
Hong Soon Nyung
Kim Suk Yoon
Kim Chong Hyun
Kang Chang Yong
Song Bang Sik
Cho Dai Soo

- - - - - -

Note by the Principal Secretary:

Reference is made in this connection to Section 19 of the Election Law regarding the organization of Provincial and the City of Seoul Election Committees and the appointment of its members.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

KANG WON DO (Cont'd)

Ryang Ki Soo
Lee Han Bok
Woo Kyung Hoon
Chang Hi Moon
Choi Sung Koo
Choi Hak Woon
Kim Sung Mo
Ahn Hak Sun

2. CHOLLA NAMDO

a. Oh Pil Sun, Chairman
Lee Myung Hyo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Choo Pyung No
Kim Chong Soon
Choi Sang Chai
Oh Suk Pyo
Kwak Sun Yu
Hyun Duk Sin
Ko Yung Hwan
Kim Yung Nam
Kim Chong Sool
Chai Kyoo Taik

c. Alternate Members

Chang Byung Choon
Cho Kyoo Chan
Lyu Chul Hyun
Chang Yong Tai
Kim Chung Hyun
Kim Yong Hwan
Ryoo Sang Byuk
Choi Chong Sup
Lee Chun Taik
Kim Yung Chun

3. CHEJU DO

a. Choi Won Soon, Chairman
Kim Yung Ho, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Ryang Hong Ki
Park Myung Hyo
Kim Duk Boo
Ko Kyung Hwa
Kim Doo Hyun
Kim Dai Hong
Park Woo Sang
Park Chi Soon
Hong Soon Chai
Kim Hyung Chun

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

General
Werkeiling

남 조 선 과 도 정 부
조 선 • 서 울
SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Seoul, Korea

Honorable PYUN Syung Ok
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Pyun:

Following consultation with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Election folder

File

SECRET

PROPOSED PRESS STATEMENT BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE

* * * *

On the urgent recommendation of the Military Governor and the National Election Committee, I shall issue a proclamation announcing a short but essential postponement of the election date from 9 May 1948 as presently scheduled, to 24 May 1948.

The vital necessity of giving the people of South Korea complete information of all the registration and voting procedures in the best traditions of democratic practice makes it incumbent upon the governmental authorities to allot more time for this purpose. The completion of essential administrative and technical arrangements will also require additional time.

Furthermore, by postponing the election to 24 May 1948 the preparatory time for holding elections will reestablish the full eighty days envisaged for South Korean elections by Public Act No. 5 which was approved by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has been informed of my proposed action.

SECRET

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

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.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

TRAIL ITINERARY FOR UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUPS

GROUP I (Main Committee)

1. City of Seoul ..... Monday 5 April

2. Kaesong - Kyonggi-Do.

   Approximately 1½ hours from Seoul.
   Self-powered car. Leave in morning
   and return in evening ..... Tuesday 6 April

3. Inchon - Kyonggi-Do.

   Approximately 1½ hours by auto from
   Seoul. U.N. Transportation ..... Wednesday 7 April

4. Chunchon* - Kangwon-Do.
   Approximately 2 hours from Seoul.
   Self-powered car. Leave in morning
   and return in evening ..... Thursday 8 April

5. Chain* - Chain-Do.

   Approximately 3½ 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 Chochiwon 1057 ..... " " "
   Then proceed immediately by train or jeep
   to Chongju* - Chung Chong Pukto.
   Remain in Chongju and vicinity on Monday.

2. Leave Chochiwon 1017 ..... Tuesday 6 April
   Arrive Taejon*- Chung Chong 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 Songjongni 1850 ..... " " "
Proceed next morning ..... Friday 9 "
by train or jeep to Kwangju-Chonla 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 1523.. " " "
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

Election File

南朝鮮過渡政府
(美軍地域)
SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT
(USA ZONE)

March 26, 1948

Honorable KANG Ki Duk
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Kang:

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 14 of 3 March 1948, establishing a National Election Committee, you are hereby appointed a member of the National Election Committee, with the powers and duties conferred by that Executive Order and with such other powers and duties as may hereafter be conferred, for the purpose of supervising the forthcoming elections to be held on 9 May 1948, pursuant to the Proclamation of Election of Representatives of the Korean People issued on 1 March 1948 by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and under observance by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Sincerely,

C
O
P
Y

WILLIAM F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.42
27 March 1948

ORIGINAL:ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TIME-TABLE AND FACILITIES FOR OBSERVATION GROUPS

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

At its twenty-seventh meeting, the Commission decided that the conduct of the elections should be observed in each of the provinces (including the islands of Cheju-Do and Wool Lyong Do, if practicable) and during the most significant stages of the elections, (document A/AC.19/56).

The Commission further decided 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 coordinated plan.

Annex I - "Train Itinerary for United Nations Observation Groups" - indicates the suggested schedules for three groups during the first week, starting on Monday, 5 April, namely, the Main Committee as Group I (Seoul) and two Field Observation Groups.

Under the scheme outlined all the provincial capitals will be visited.

The suggested train itinerary, together with a request for transportation and other essential facilities was communicated to the United States Liaison Officer by the Principal Secretary on 25 March (Annex II). A reply to this communication was received on 27 March from the United States Liaison Officer, in which he informed the Principal Secretary that "Headquarters, United States Army Forces in Korea will make the necessary transportation and other facilities available for the United Nations Observation Groups generally as requested in your memorandum of 25 March 1948".

/The United

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

The United States Liaison Officer had previously informed the Principal Secretary of the various types of railroad facilities which could be made available to the United Nations (Annex III). These facilities are referred to in the memorandum noted above (Annex II).

As a general rule an observation team will consist of the following personnel: 2 representatives; 1 secretary; 1 précis writer; 1 Korean interpreter; 1 secretary-typist.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

ANNEX I

TRAIN ITINERARY FOR UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUPS

GROUP I (Main Committee)

1. City of Seoul . . . . . Monday, 5 April

2. Kaesong - Kyonggi-Do
   Approximately 1 1/2 hours from Seoul. Self-powered car. Leave in morning and return in evening . . . . . Tuesday, 6 April

3. Inchon - Kyonggi-Do
   Approximately 1 1/4 hours by auto from Seoul. United Nations transportation. . . Wednesday, 7 April

4. Chunchon* - Kangwon-Do
   Approximately 2 hours from Seoul. Self-powered car. Leave in morning and return in evening . . . . . Thursday, 8 April

5. Cheju* - Cheju-Do
   Approximately 2 1/2 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 and Kaesong). Only one night, 9 April, will be spent away from Seoul.

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GROUP II

1. Leave Seoul 0800 . . . . . Monday, 5 April
   Arrive Chochiwon 1057 . . . . . " " "
   Then proceed immediately by train or jeep to Chongju* - Chung Chong Pukto.
   Remain in Chongju and vicinity on Monday.

2. Leave Chochiwon 1017 . . . . . Tuesday, 6 April
   Arrive Taejon* - Chung Chong Namdo 1130 . . . " " "
   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 Songjongni 1850 . . . . . " " "
Proceed next morning . . . . . Friday, 9 April
by train or jeep to Kwangju* - Cholla Namdo.
Remain in Kwangju and vicinity on Friday
morning and afternoon.

5. Leave Songjongni 0616 . . . . . Saturday, 10 April
Arrive Seoul 1825 . . . . . " " "

- - - - -

GROUP III

1. Leave Seoul 0800 . . . . . Monday, 5 April
Arrive Taegu* - Kyong Sang Pukto . . . . . " " "
Remain in Taegu and vicinity until 1538 . . . Wednesday, 7 April

2. Leave Taegu 1538 . . . . . " " "
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 . . . . . " " "

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* Provincial capital

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

ANNEX II

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.

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.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

ANNEX III

RAILROAD FACILITIES

1. The following types of railroad facilities can be made available to the United Nations:

a. Space on military coaches attached to regularly scheduled trains to points indicated on time-table schedule printed below.

(1) United Nations personnel desiring passage on these coaches may obtain travel orders published by AG Section, this headquarters to serve in lieu of tickets.

(2) Cost to United Nations would be figures at $ .01 per individual per kilometer plus berth accommodation if desired.

b. Maximum of four (4) compartment sleepers, each containing sixteen (16) berths (no dining facilities). Can seat sixty (60) persons in daytime. Cost per kilometer per car, $ .39. (Example: Seoul to Taejon and return $137.20).

c. Maximum of five (5) compartment sleepers, each containing eleven (11) berths (no dining facilities). Can seat sixty (60) persons in daytime. Cost per kilometer per car, $ .39.

d. Maximum of ten (10) standard, open berth type, sleepers, each containing twenty-eignt (28) berths (no dining facilities). Can seat fifty-six (56) persons in daytime. Cost per kilometer per car $..39.

e. Dining cars attached to either b, c or d above, fully equipped and serviced except for rations and possibly mess supervisor. Cost based on flat rate per trip. Example: Seoul to Taejon and return $116.50.

f. Maximum of one (1) self-powered motor car, carrying twenty (20) persons, no dining facilities and is not powerful enough to haul a dining car. Cost per car per kilometer, $ .36. Example: Seoul to Taejon and return, $126.00.

2. Cars listed in paragraph 1 b,c,d or e above to be attached to regularly scheduled trains and left at desired locations until mission is completed, then returned to Seoul in same manner. No additional charge if car remains standing overnight.

3. Arrangements for any of the type facilities above can be made through Transportation Office, this headquarters, Attention: Major Colwell, Washington 254.

... /...

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

500th TRANSPORTATION RAILWAY GRAND DIVISION
PASSENGER SECTION

17 February 1948

The following is a time-table schedule of all trains carrying military cars:

SOUTHBOUND #1	STATIONS	NORTHBOUND #2
0800 Lv.	Seoul	Ar. 1800
0806 Ar.	Yongsan	Lv. 1754
0809 Lv.	Yongsan	Ar. 1751
0818 Ar.	Yongdungpo	Lv. 1742
0821 Lv.	Yongdungpo	Ar. 1739
0831 Ar.	Sihung	Lv. 1729
0841 Lv.	Sihung	Ar. 1719
0910 Ar.	Suwon	Lv. 1651
0915 Lv.	Suwon	Ar. 1646
1014 Ar.	Chonan	Lv. 1546
1019 Lv.	Chonan	Ar. 1541
1057 Ar.	Chochiwon	Lv. 1503
1100 Lv.	Chochiwon	Ar. 1500
1148 Ar.	Taejon	Lv. 1419
1203 Lv.	Taejon	Ar. 1404
1401 Ar.	Kunchon	Lv. 1211
1406 Lv.	Kumchon	Ar. 1206
1523 Ar.	Taegu	Lv. 1046
1538 Lv.	Taegu	Ar. 1031
1704 Ar.	Samnangjin	Lv. 0900
1709 Lv.	Samnangjin	Ar. 0855
1800 Ar.	Pusan	Lv. 0800

Motor Car with Military Compt.

#801	STATIONS	#804
0715 Lv.	Seoul	Ar. 1915
1040 Ar.	Chunchon	Lv. 1605

Motor Car with Military Compt.

#803	STATIONS	#802
1625 Lv.	Songdong	Ar. 1015
1935 Ar.	Chunchon	Lv. 0705

One Military Coach

#201	STATIONS	#202
1747 Lv.	Seoul	Ar. 0834
1914 Ar.	Munsen	Lv. 0701
1915 Lv.	Munsen	Ar. 0700
2000 Ar.	Kaesong	Lv. 0615

#35		#36
0530 Lv.	Seoul	Ar. 1825
0537 Ar.	Yongsan	Lv. 1816
0540 Lv.	Yongsan	Ar. 1813
0555 Ar.	Yongdungpo	Lv. 1759
0558 Lv.	Yongdungpo	Ar. 1756
0611 Ar.	Sihung	Lv. 1745
0612 Lv.	Sihung	Ar. 1744
0705 Ar.	Suwon	Lv. 1658
0715 Lv.	Suwon	Ar. 1653
0855 Ar.	Chonan	Lv. 1517
0910 Lv.	Chonan	Ar. 1507
1007 Ar.	Chochiwon	Lv. 1415
1017 Lv.	Chochiwon	Ar. 1410
1130 Ar.	Taejon	Lv. 1310
1210 Lv.	Taejon	Ar. 1235
1500 Ar.	Iri	Lv. 0942
1530 Lv.	Iri	Ar. 0912
1850 Ar.	Songjongni	Lv. 0616
1910 Lv.	Songjongni	Ar. 0556
2140 Ar.	Mokpo	Lv. 0330

One Military Coach

#1303	STATIONS	#1302
1715 Lv.	Seoul	Ar. 0835
1753 Ar.	Chungyungni	Lv. 0755
1758 Lv.	Chungyungni	Ar. 0743
1837 Ar.	Uijongbu	Lv. 0703
1845 Lv.	Uijongbu	Ar. 0658
1925 Ar.	Tongduchon	Lv. 0620

NOTE: THIS SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
THIS SCHEDULE SUPERSEDES SCHEDULE DATED 13 FEBRUARY 1948.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Election file

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/SC.4/1*
29 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA
MAIN COMMITTEE

PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMITTEES

(Circulated by the Secretariat).

The following report concerning membership of Provincial Election Committees has been received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer. It is circulated herewith for information purposes only.

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT 25 March 1948
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

Subject: Provincial Election Committees.

Attached enclosure lists provincial election committees of Cholla Bukdo, Choong Chung Namdo, Seoul City, Choong Chung Bukdo, Kyung Sang Namdo and Kyun Sang Bukdo, as submitted to me by Mr. KIM, Tong Song, Liaison Officer.**

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

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* Information concerning the membership of the National Election Committee is contained in Documents A/AC.19/W.35 and addenda.

** Note by the Principal Secretary :
Names of Provincial Election Committee members for Kangwon Do, Chejudo and Cholla Namdo are contained in Document A/AC.19/W.35/Add.7.

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PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMITTEES

1. CHOLLA BUKDO

a. La Hang Yoon, Chairman
Hong Nam Pyo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Lee Keung Ho
Kang Lyong Koo
Sa Kyung Wook
Yun Taik Choong
Cho Moon Koo
Cha Yung Moon
Choi Man Yu
Kim Sei Yul
Ha Choon Ki
Yun Hoon

c. Alternate Members

Kim Kil Chin
Kang Taik Soo
Park Kei Cho
Lyu Tai Kyoo
Kim Yoo Taik
Choi Chai Myun
Lyu Chul Soo
Ko Deuk Soon
Lyu Ki Chung
Ahn Sang Sun

2. CHOONG CHUNG NAMDO

a. Nam Chung Sook, Chairman
Kim Chong Yul, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Yoo Chin Lyung
Kim Heun Sup
Shin Koo Yung
Chung Chai Uk
Su Tai Won
Cho Byung Woo
Chung Eui Taik
Cho Chai Hwan
Cho Chung Il
Kim Sang Uk

c. Alternate Members

Kwak Chul Soo
Oh Chai Heung
Kim Chin Kwon
Kim Keun Bai
Chung Lai Yong
Oh Ki Sun
Ha Myo Soon
Kwon Sang Chai
Yoon Tai Man
Kim Hong Kyung

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3. SEOUL CITY

a. Chang Kyung Keun, Chairman
Ryang Won Il, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members.

Su Kwang Sul
Lee Hwal
Bang Eung Mo
Park Chong Hwa
Hwang Sin Duk
Bai Chung Hyun
Lee Dong Sun
Chang Bong Ho
Kim Yong Sik
Kim Hyung Min

c. Alternate Members

Kim Byung Kwan
Kim Sang Don
Ko Chai Wook
Kei Chang Up
Im Myung Chai
Park Seung Man
Hyun Che Myung
Ha Kyung Duk
Hwang Seung Hi
Kim Yong Wan

4. CHOONG CHUNG BUKDO

a. Su Chung Kook, Chairman
Lee Kwan Soo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Kim Chai Hong
Im Si Chai
Kim Chai Woo
Kim Chong Ho
Chang Doo Won
Lee Choong Hwan
Choi Dong Kak
Kim Seung Chan
Cho Yoon Soon
Park Chul

c. Alternate Members

Ahn Taik Soo
Han Yoo Chung
Oh Pyung Ki
Kim Tai Hi
Kwak Chang Soo
Min Choo Sik
Lee Sung Heun
Kim Hyung Mo
Min Kwan Sik
Park Lo Tai

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5. KYUNG SANG NAMDO.

a. Byun Ok Choo, Chairman
Han Seung Soo, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Park Hi Chang
Yun Sang Eun
Kwon Nyung Woon
Kang Chai Ho
Tak Chang Duk
Byun Chai Sung
Kim Chung Sul
Kim Byung Su
Yoo Chan
Han Bong Sei.

c. Alternate Members

Shin Hyung Kyoo
Im Byung Soo
Park Woon Che
Im Hak Chan
Kim Soon Bong
Lee Won Bai
Lee Dong Soon
Lee Myun Chai
Bai Keuk Sung
Kim Chang Wook

6. KYUNG SANG BUKDO

a. Ham Seung Ho, Chairman
Yun Chul Kyoon, Alternate Chairman

b. Committee Members

Kim Sung Kook
Kim Hoon Chai
Cho Ryong Ki
Chun Bong Bin
Kwon Tai Chik
Kim Sung Kon
Kwon Choong Don
Ko Byung Kan
Hwang Pil Lyun
Kei Chul Soon

c. Alternate Members

Kim Do Won
Chang Ki Sang
Lee Myung Suk
Lee Chong Wan
Chung Woon Il
Kim Sun Kyung
Lee Woo Baik
Moon Tak Kon
Lee Kyung Il
Son Dong Wook

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Election File

Reid 1100, 19 Aug 48

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

29 March 1948

TO: Jt Comm

RADIO INTERCEPTS

1. PYONGYANG IN KOREAN TO KOREA, MARCH 25, 1948, 7:08 AM EST. (SPECIAL BROADCAST)

THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S COALITION FRONT OF NORTH KOREA HELD ITS TWENTY-SIXTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING AT TEN AM TODAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIVE, AND ADOPTED A LETTER PROPOSING THE SUMMONING OF AN ALL-KOREA JOINT CONFERENCE BY DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS ON APRIL FOURTEEN IN PYONGYANG. FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE LETTER:

"AN ADDRESS TO THE SOUTH KOREAN POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE AGAINST THE FORMATION OF A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT IN SOUTH KOREA.

"DEAR COUNTRYMEN! THE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS WHICH AIMS TO TAKE POSSESSION OF AND DIVIDE OUR FATHERLAND IS CONTINUING. NOW, THIS POLICY HAS REACHED THE MOST DANGEROUS STAGE, THREATENING THE UNITY OF OUR FATHERLAND AND THE AUTONOMOUS AND DEMOCRATIC EXISTENCE OF OUR PEOPLE. THE INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARIES CONTROLLED BY THE AMERICAN RULING CAST ARE ATTEMPTING TO STRIKE A NEW BLOW AT THE FUNDAMENTAL INTERESTS OF OUR PEOPLE OF KOREA. BASED ON A DECISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS LITTLE ASSEMBLY, SEDUCED BY THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS, IN SOUTH KOREA PREPARATIONS ARE NOW UNDER WAY TO HOLD SEPARATE ELECTIONS UNDER THE BEAUTIFUL PRETEXT OF FORMING A SO-CALLED NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"WHAT WOULD BE THE RESULTS IF FOREIGNERS FORM A SEPARATE GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF OUR FATHERLAND? IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO BURY THE CHERISHED HOPES AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE BENT ON ORGANIZING AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE OUR FATHERLAND INTO A UNIFIED, DEMOCRATIC, AUTONOMOUS AND INDEPENDENT STATE. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE INTO TWO PURPOSELY OUR FATHERLAND AND RUIN OUR PEOPLE ECONOMICALLY AS WELL AS POLITICALLY. IT WILL STRIKE A VITAL BLOW AT THE INTERESTS OF LIFE AND DEATH INVOLVING THE PEOPLE OF KOREA.

"A GRAVE DANGER HAS APPROACHED OUR FATHERLAND. BEHIND THE MASK OF THE UNITED NATIONS KOREA COMMISSION, WHICH WAS FORMED WITHOUT THE CONSIDERATION OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S WISHES AND WELFARE AND WITHOUT THE PARTICIPATION OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE, THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTING TO STAGE A COMEDY OF ELECTIONS AND FORM A GOVERNMENT IN FAVOR OF THE AMERICAN RULING CLASSES BY REACTIONARY ELEMENTS AND PRO-JAPANESE BANDS.

"BEHIND THIS PRETEXT, THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS ARE SCHEMING TO INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF KOREA DISGRACEFULLY, KILL THE THIRSTY DESIRE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE AND CONFER A NEW TITLE, COLONIAL SLAVES, UPON THE PEOPLE OF KOREA.

"WE CAN JUDGE FULLY OURSELVES HOW BLUNT THE INTERFERENCE WILL BE FROM THE DISAGREEMENT ARISING WITHIN THE COMMISSION ON THE PROBLEM OF SEPARATE ELECTIONS. IN FAVOR OF INTERFERING WITH THE PROGRESS OF THE ELECTIONS, FOUR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION RAISED THEIR HANDS, TWO DELEGATES, CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN, VOTED AGAINST AND TWO DELEGATES FROM FRANCE AND SYRIA STAYED NEUTRAL.

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RADIO INTERCEPTS CONT'D

"DEAR COUNTRYMEN! AT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SERIOUS MOMENT FACING THE FATE OF OUR FATHERLAND, HOW CAN WE REMAIN UNCONCERNED SPECTATORS OF THE SCHEME OF THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS ATTEMPTING TO DRIVE US INTO THE MERCILESS FATE OF SLAVERY? OF COURSE, WE CANNOT.

"WHAT PROBLEM DOES THE PRESENT SITUATION OF OUR FATHERLAND LAY BEFORE ALL TRUE PATRIOTS AND THE CONSCIENCIOUS SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF OUR FATHERLAND? IN OUR OPINION, WE BELIEVE THERE IS ONLY ONE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION. THAT IS, TO UNITE, CONSOLIDATE AND ORGANIZE ALL DEMOCRATIC POWERS IN NORTHAAND SOUTH KOREA, AND MAKE UP OUR MINDS TO STOP THE REALIZATION OF THE ATROCIOUS SCHEME OF THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS AT ALL COSTS. ALL OF THE PEOPLE OF KOREA, AND PARTICULARLY YOU WHO ARE LIVING UNDER THE TRAITOROUS, MALICIOUS POLICE TERRORISM IN SOUTH KOREA, ARE PERFECTLY AWARE OF THE FACT THAT SEPARATE ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA ARE NOTHING BUT DIRTY LIES.

"THE PEOPLE OF KOREA WILL NEVER UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE RECOGNIZE THE CRIPPLED PUPPET GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD BE FORMED UNDER SUCH A DECEPTIVE METHOD. THE MISSION OF SUCH A GOVERNMENT, IN THE HANDS OF THE AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS, WOULD BE LIMITED TO BECOMING THEIR SUBORDINATES.

"THEREFORE, WE SHALL THOROUGHLY DESTROY SUCH ELECTIONS. WE DEMAND FIRMLY THAT THE UNITED NATION KOREA COMMISSION LEAVE KOREA. LET US EXPOSE AND BOYCOTT THE ATROCIOUS ENTICEMENT FOISTED UPON THE UNITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR FATHERLAND. WE DEMAND THAT, AFTER THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM KOREA, TRUE ELECTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY BE HELD BY A SECRET BALLOT BASED ON UNIVERSAL, DIRECT, FAIR ELECTION RIGHTS. LET US STRUGGLE SO THAT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WILL UNDERTAKE A PROPOSAL BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CALLING FOR AND ALLOWING THE KOREANS TO SOLVE THEIR PROBLEM OF FORMING THEIR OWN NATIONAL, DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED BY A SIMULTANEOUS AND IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FOREIGN TROOPS FROM KOREA.

"WE, LEADERS OF NORTH KOREAN POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS HEREBY PROPOSE TO HOLD A JOINT CONFERENCE BY ALL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA WHICH ARE OPPOSING SEPARATE ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA TO MEET IN PYONGYANG ON APRIL FOURTEEN THIS YEAR. WE PROPOSE TO DRAFT A CONCRETE PLAN AT THIS CONFERENCE SO THAT WE CAN MAKE JOINT EFFORTS TO STUDY THE INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION, UNDERMINE ALL SCHEMES OF THE REACTIONARIES DESIGNED TO DIVIDE OUR COUNTRY, PROMOTE THE UNITY OF OUR FATHERLAND, AND EXPEDITE THE FORMATION OF A DEMOCRATIC, UNIFIED STATE IN KOREA WHICH WILL TAKE ITS PLACE AS A EQUAL MEMBER OF THE FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

"DEAR COUNTRYMEN! DEAR PATRIOTS OF OUR FATHERLAND WHO, WITH US, ARE HEADING FOR THE GLORY AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR PEOPLE AND WHO ARE SHOULDERING THE FUTURE OF OUR FATHERLAND WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL SUPPORT OUR OPINIONS. WE CALL UPON THE KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY, THE SOUTH KOREAN LABOR PARTY, THE DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENCE PARTY, THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLICAN PARTY, THE LABORING PEOPLE'S PARTY, THE NEW PROGRESSIVE PARTY, THE DEMOCRATIC KOREAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY, THE KOREAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, THE ALL-KOREA FEDERATION OF FARMERS UNIONS, THE SOUTH KOREAN DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE, THE DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTIC YOUTH LEAGUE, THE SOUTH KOREAN CHONGWOO PARTY, THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE, THE ALL-KOREA LEAGUE OF CONFUCIANISM, THE FEDERATION OF LITERARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND ALL OTHER SOUTH KOREAN PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, OPPOSING SEPARATE ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA TO ATTEND THE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN THE FUTURE. WE HOPE YOU WILL INFORM US WHEN YOU AGREE TO THIS PROPOSAL.

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RADIO INTERCEPTS CONT'D

"SIGNED: KIM DOO BONG, KIM IL SUNG OF THE NORTH KOREAN LABOR PARTY, TCH'EI YONG KERN OF THE NORTH KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, KIM TAL HYON OF THE NORTH KOREAN CHONGWOO PARTY, TCH'EI KYONG DOK OF THE NORTH KOREAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS, KANG CHIN KUN OF THE NORTH KOREAN FARMERS LEAGUE, PAK CHONG EH OF THE NORTH KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY, KIM OK CHIN OF THE NORTH KOREAN DEMOCRATIC YOUTH LEAGUE, PAK SANG SOON OF THE NORTH KOREAN CHRISTIAN LEAGUE, KIM SE YUL OF THE NORTH KOREAN LEAGUE OF CONFUCIANISM."

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Election file

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.42/Add.1
30 March 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

TRAVEL ITINERARY FOR UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUPS
(Period 5-10 April 1948)

(circulated by the Secretariat)

The United States Liaison Officer has transmitted to the Administrative Officer of the Secretariat the following revised travel itinerary for the three observation groups during the week ending 10 April 1948. For Groups II and III, special dining and pullman cars will be furnished, and these will be linked to regular and special trains during travel between towns. Personnel will not be required to change from one train to another during the period of observation.

Lodging will be provided in the provincial capitals for those persons who would prefer not to sleep aboard the trains.

TRAVEL ITINERARY FOR UNITED NATIONS OBSERVATION GROUPS

GROUP I (Main Committee)

1. City of Seoul	Monday 5 April
2. Kaesong - Kyonggi-Do	Tuesday 6 April
Leave Seoul, (via self-powered car)	0800
Arrive Kaesong	1000
Leave Kaesong	1600
Arrive Seoul	1800
3. Inchon - Kyonggi-Do	Wednesday 7 April
UN Motor Transportation	
4. Chunchong - Kangwon-Do	Thursday 8 April
Leave Seoul (via self-powered car)	0700
Arrive Chunchong *	1000
Leave Chunchong	1600
Arrive Seoul	1900

* Provincial capital.

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5. Cheju - Cheju-Do — Friday 9 April

Leave Seoul (via UN Motor Transportation)	0800
Arrive Kimpo	0900
Leave Kimpo (via PLANE)	1000
Arrive Cheju-Do *	1200

6. Return Seoul — Saturday 10 April

Leave Cheju-Do (via PLANE)	1330
Arrive Kimpo	1530
Arrive Seoul	1630

GROUP II

1. Leave Seoul (Train No.11)	0700,	5 April	bkfst + lunch.
Arrive Chochiwon	1140,	5 April	
Leave Chochiwon (Special Train)	1200,	5 April	on train
Arrive Chongju *	1230,	5 April	
2. Leave Chongju (Special Train)	1010,	6 April	
Arrive Chochiwon	1040,	6 April	
Leave Chochiwon (Train No.1)	1100,	6 April	lunch on tr.
Arrive Taejon *	1145,	6 April	
3. Leave Taejon (Train No.35)	1210,	7 April	lunch on tr.
Arrive Iri	1500,	7 April	
Leave Iri (Train No.653)	1600,	7 April	
Arrive Chonju *	1653,	7 April	
Duffy - weak spot for qtrs. sleep on train			
4. Leave Chonju (Special Train)	1410,	8 April	
Arrive Iri	1455,	8 April	
Leave Iri (Train No.35)	1530,	8 April	
Arrive Songjongni	1850,	8 April	dinner on train
Leave Songjongni (Train No.1608)	2006,	8 April	
Arrive Kwangju *	2030,	8 April	* q bkfst on train
sleep on train & - sleep on train q's			
5. Leave Kwangju (Train No.1607)	0440,	10 April	
Arrive Songjongni	0510,	10 April	
Leave Songjongni (Train No.36)	0616,	10 April	
Arrive Seoul	1825,	10 April	

GROUP III

1. Leave Seoul (Train No.1)	0800,	5 April	bkfst & lunch on train
Arrive Taegu *	1523,	5 April	
Tues. - prob billet & board on town			
2. Leave Taegu (Train No.1)	1538,	7 April	
Arrive Pusan *	1800,	7 April	eat on train
prob. billet & board on town.			
3. Leave Pusan (Train No.2)	0800,	10 April	bkfst, lunch on train
Arrive Seoul	1800,	10 April	

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* Provincial capital.

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Election File

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3
1 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

ORGANIZATION OF OBSERVATION GROUPS
(Week ending 10 April 1948)

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

During the first week of observation of elections, observation groups will consist of the following members:

	GROUP I (Main Committee	GROUP II	GROUP III
Representatives:	Mr. S.H.Jackson Mr. Liu, Yu-Wan Mr. R. Luna Mr. J.L.Paul-Boncour Mr. B. Singh Mr. T. Ssutu Mr. M.A.P. Valle	Mr. Y.Mughir Mr. G.Patterson	Mr. H.Lindo Mr. C. Manei Mr. Wang, Gung-Hsing
Secretariat:			
Officers:	Mr. I. Milner Mr. J. Engers	Mr. G. Lucas	Mr. P.J.Schmidt Mr. R.S.Hausner
Precis-Writers:	Mr. C.Campbell	Mr. A.Balinski	Miss M.Montague
Secretary-Typists:	Miss C. Coppée Miss J. Stieren	Miss A. Smith	Miss I.Glance
Interpreters:	Mr. Hurh, Hyun	Mr. Kim Chai Kun	Mr. Zong In Sob

The membership of each group is subject to change, depending upon the desires of the representatives and the requirements of the Secretariat.

It is desirable that a quorum of the Main Committee remain in Seoul for the normal conduct of the Committee's business.

The plane for Cheju-Do will accomodate a maximum of nine persons, and lodging on the Island is restricted to male members only. The Air Officer, USAFIK, has requested that the Secretary of the Group notify him not later than 0800 Thursday, 8 April, of the number of persons comprising the Group.

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Representatives are therefore requested to notify the Secretary in advance of 0800 Thursday, if they wish to accompany the Group.

Mr. Grand, the Information Officer, will join each of the Groups at intervals during the week. He will keep the Groups informed as to where and when he may be reached by telephone. Press Releases will be issued by the Information Officer, in consultation with the representatives and the Secretary of each Observation Group.

The attention of the Secretariat Staff is drawn to Press Release No.50 concerning the Commission's wish that all social engagements of a public or private nature be declined during the period of observation. This instruction must be strictly adhered to if the Groups are to accomplish their task during the limited time at their disposal.

It is requested that members of Observation Groups be aboard the trains at least fifteen minutes prior to departure from railroad stations while en route. Members are also requested to be ready to leave the Kookjo Hotel thirty minutes prior to scheduled train departures from Seoul Station.

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SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
南朝鮮過渡政府

Seoul, Korea
京城奧首 서울

EXECUTIVE ORDER 行政命令

NUMBER 20 第二〇号

一九四八年四月五日
5 April 1948

CHANGE OF DATE FOR ELECTION OF THE
国會議員選擧日変更
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

第一條 国會議員選擧日ヒ一九四八年五月十日ヒ
SECTION I. The day for election of representatives to the National
変更ス可ク。
Assembly has been changed to Monday, 10 May 1948. Therefore, in order to
三月三十日ニ登錄シタ選擧人ノ再登錄ヲ必要トセザル爲
avoid the necessity of re-registration of persons who registered on 30 March
1948, their registration shall be regarded as having been made within the
年三月十七日附法令第一七五号）第十五條ニ依ル
period of registration prescribed by Section 15 of the Law for the Election
選擧人登錄期間内ニ為サレタルモノト看做ス。
of Representatives of the Korean People (Ordinance Number 175 dated 17
March 1948).

第二條 本令ヒ公布ノ日ヨリ此ヒ施行ス。
SECTION II. This Executive Order shall be effective on the date appear-
ing hereon.

W. F. Dean
W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
朝鮮軍司令官、陸軍少将
Military Governor in Korea
美国陸軍ノ将。

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Station file

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

6 April 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

STATEMENT BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN R. HODGE

With the concurrence of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea and the National Election Committee, I hereby announce that the date of elections in South Korea will be Monday, 10 May 1948 instead of Sunday, 9 May 1948.

This one day change in the election date is being made because of the occurence of the natural phenomenon of a total eclipse of the sun in this area mid-day on 9 May, which fact did not enter into consideration when the date of 9 May was originally announced.

The end.

重要報道 渡政庁公報部 特別発表 1948.4.6B

[illegible]

国際連合朝鮮臨時委員団及国会選挙委員会の賛同を得た[illegible]
[illegible]選挙日を[illegible]年5月10日(月曜日)に変更する旨公布された
選挙日は[illegible]、南鮮地方に於ては[illegible]年5月9日正午頃南鮮一帯の皆既日食の発生[illegible]
[illegible]その当時の[illegible]年5月9日に決定[illegible]
[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 UNIT 2

12 April 1948

SUBJECT: Train Commander's Report

TO: Commanding General
United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

Attention: Office in Charge of Civil Affairs

1. Pursuant to instructions received from Lt Colonel Duffy, Office of Civil Affairs, command of the train section carrying Group III of the United Nations Committee for Korea was assumed at 0900, Sunday, 4 April 1948.

2. The train section was extremely well found and staffed on Sunday, 4 April.

3. United Nations personnel boarded about 0745, Monday, 5 April, and the train moved out at 0800.

4. At Suwon, Chonan, Chochiwon, welcoming committees appeared. There was none at Taejon.

5. Arrived at Taegu at 1600. The Acting Officer in charge of Civil Affairs and officers of his staff met the train.

6. The United Nations people were on and off the train. The train was well secured. We were extremely well treated. Contact was had by telephone with Seoul. Mr. Grand joined the party on 6 April at Taegu.

7. The train left Taegu at 1536 on 7 April 1948,- and arrived at Pusan at 1800. The CMLA and staff met the train and arranged for our treatment to be the best during our stay.

8. Again the U.N. personnel were going and coming from the train, some sleeping in billets in town, -- as at Taegu.

9. General Grand visited the train 0900-0930 on 9 April 1948.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

10. Mr. Grand made an unsuccessful attempt to fly to Kwangju, but the plane was forced by weather conditions to turn back.

11. We pulled from Pusan at 0800 on Saturday, 10 April 1948.

12. Passed Taegu about 1030.

13. Were at Kumchon at 1200; there an air-brake failure gave the train a jolt, and caused a few minutes delay.

14. Passed Taejon at 1420; Chochiwon at 1502; Chonan at 1537 where a Chinese delegation met the train,- and from there we left at 1545. Suwon at 1 1645-1655.

15. Pulled into Seoul Station at 1803.

16. A word of tribute must be paid to Seoul Billeting Section for stocking the train so excellently and for placing Mr. Richard Rickman in charge of cuisine. He did as near a perfect job as anyone could, and his two mess sergeants did likewise.

17. Credit is offered to the Provost Marshal's Section for their wisdom in sending a superior young officer, Lt Trim, in charge of security. He and his boys left nothing to be desired regarding their functioning.

18. The Transportation Corps people selected the Korean personnel for the train, - and they were also superior. No stealing, no misbehaviour, no lack of sanitation,-but only correct, complete, cheerful cooperation.

19. We wish to submit the following recommendations:

a. That Mr. Rickman receive appropriate overtime pay, in that he slept very little,-but was almost constantly and always efficiently on duty.

b. That Lt Trim, 207th M.P.'s and his six enlisted men be given letters of commendation for their superior discharge of security duties.

c. That on subsequent trips of Group III that the same staff,- civilian, Military Police and Koreans,- be employed. They rapidly welded themselves into an efficient, friendly team and so discharged their duties that the United Committee personnel every one expressed heartiest approval of the trip,-- and no trouble of any kind irritated the train.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

d. That a battery radio be placed in the lounge on subsequent trips.

C. A. STUBBS
Major QMC
Train Comdr,- Op III

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Observation

RESTRICTED

A/AC.19/W.42/Add.5
16 April 1948

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

REVISED ORGANIZATION AND TRAVEL ITINERARY OF OBSERVATION GROUPS
(Week ending 24 April 1948)

(Adopted by the Main Committee at its Third Meeting)

The following revised plan for the observation of the election programme during the week ending 24 April 1948 is circulated herewith for the guidance of observation groups.

I. Organization

GROUP I (Main Committee)

Representatives	Secretariat
Mr. Liu Yu-Wan (China)	Mr. P.J.Schmidt (Principal Secretary)
Mr. T. Ssutu (China)	Mr. J. Engers (Secretary)
Mr. M.A.F.Valle (El Salvador)	Mr. A. Blokh (Precis Writer)
Mr. H. Costilhes (France)	Mr. G. Globa (Precis Writer)
Mr. R. Luna (Philippines)	Miss I.Glance (Secretary-Typist)

GROUP II

Representatives	Secretariat
Mr. G. Patterson (Canada)	Mr. R.S.Hausner (Secretary)
Mr. Wang Gung-Hsing (China)	Mr. C.Campbell (Precis Writer)
Mr. H. Lindo (El Salvador)	Miss M.Allard (Secretary-Typist)
	Mr. Hurh, Hyun (Interpreter)

GROUP III

Representatives	Secretariat
Mr. O. Manet (France)	Mr. G. Lucas (Secretary)
Mr. B. Singh (India)	Mr. A.Balinski (Precis Writer)
Mr. Y. Mudhir (Syria)	Miss A.Smith (Secretary-Typist)
	Mr. Shin (Interpreter)

GROUP IV

Representatives	Secretariat
Mr. S.H. Jackson (Australia)	Mr. I.Milner (Secretary)
Mr. J.L. Paul-Boncour (France)	Miss M.Montague (Precis Writer)
	Miss J.Stieren (Secretary-Typist)

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II. Travel Itinerary

Group I (Main Committee)	Monday - Saturday 19 - 24 April inclusive
1. City of Seoul	
2. Seoul and environs (provincial matters - Kyonggi-Do	
(United Nations Transportation)	
Group II	
1. Leave Seoul 0700	Monday 19 April
Arrive Chonan, Chung Chong Namdo 1036	"
Visit Chonan, Onyang, and Yesan	"
2. Leave Chonan 1019	Tuesday 20 April
Arrive Chochiwon 1057	"
Leave Chochiwon 1120	"
Arrive Chongju, Chung Chong Pukto 1150	"
Visit Chongju and vicinity	
3. Leave Chongju 0800	Wednesday 21 April
Arrive Chungju, Chung Chong Pukto 1000	"
Visit Chungju and vicinity	"
Leave Chungju 1600	"
Arrive Chongju 1800	"
4. Leave Chongju 1010	Thursday 22 April
Arrive Chochiwon 1040	"
Leave Chochiwon 1100	"
Arrive Taejon, Chung Chong Namdo 1148	"
Visit Taejon, Kongju and vicinity	"
5. Leave Taejon 0450	Friday 23 April
Arrive Iri 0800	"
Leave Iri 0830	"
Arrive Chonju, Cholla Pukto 0910	"
Visit Chonju and vicinity	"
6. Leave Chonju 1730	Friday 23 April
Arrive Iri 1830	"
Leave Iri 1845	"
Arrive Taejon 2230	"
Leave Taejon 2300	"
Arrive Seoul 0700	Saturday 24 April

Transportation and facilities will be similar to those furnished to Observation Group II during the first week of observation.

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Group III

1.	Leave Seoul 0800	Monday 19 April
	Arrive Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto 1523	"
	Visit Taegu and vicinity	Monday and Tuesday 20 April
2.	Leave Taegu 1538	Tuesday 20 April
	Arrive Masan, Kyongsang Namdo 2000	"
	Visit Masan and vicinity	Wednesday 21 April
3.	Leave Masan 1745	Wednesday 21 April
	Arrive Pusan, Kyongsang Namdo 2010	"
	Visit Pusan and vicinity	Thursday 22 April
4.	Leave Pusan 0800	Friday 23 April
	Arrive Seoul 1800	"

Transportation and facilities will be similar to those furnished to Observation Group III during the first week of observation.

Group IV

Leave Seoul (Kimpo Airport) by air 0930	Tuesday 20 April
Arrive Kwangju, Cholla Namdo 1045	"
Visit Kwangju, Mokpo and Sunchon	Tuesday - Friday 20 - 23 April
Leave Kwangju by air 1445	Friday 23 April
Arrive Seoul (Kimpo Airport) 1600	"

Lodging facilities will be furnished in Kwangju.

NOTE: Confirmation of the return trip from Kwangju to Seoul on Friday 23 April will probably not be received from the United States authorities until Saturday, 17 April 1948.

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Election file

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
Department of Public Information
Seoul, Korea

20 April 1948

SPECIAL PRESS RELEASE

The following statement was issued today by Major General William F. Dean, Military Governor:

In connection with widespread and extremely misleading publicity that has been given to the so-called Community Protection Association System, I have recently sent the following letter to all Provincial Governors, all Chief Civil Affairs Officers, and the Director of the National Police.

"1. In order to assure the maintenance of law and order during the period before the coming election and through election day, 10 May 1948, local Korean civil government officials, such as Mayors, Gun Soos, Myun Jangs, and down through the Ko, Long, and Ke levels are authorized to deputize male citizens of their communities as needed to assist the police in preserving the peace and to afford protection to their respective communities against those who may try to impede and interfere with the election by threats, rioting, murder, incendiarism, and other forms of sabotage. Deputized citizens, when performing this duty, will be under the control of their local civil authorities, who will cooperate as necessary with local police authorities. Citizens deputized for this service will serve without remuneration and no contributions will be exacted from citizens of the community to pay for this public service.

"2. Youth organizations or political groups will not be deputized as such to perform this duty.

"3. Persons deputized for this duty will not be prevented from voting by reason of such service."

This letter is clear in the instructions that it gives, but I am very anxious that all the people know and understand the true nature of the proposed local protection plan. Therefore, I wish to call particular attention to certain points in my letter.

First of all, the authority to deputize additional peace officials does not constitute a draft of all available manpower in Korea and participation is entirely voluntary. Those deputized will be local patriotic Koreans who will be available to assist the National Police in their own respective localities for preventing disorders on election day by subversive elements whose masters have instructed them to take all means, including threats, murder, arson, rioting, and other forms of sabotage, to impede and interfere with the holding of Korea's democratic election for the formation of a Korean government.

This type of protection will not be a financial burden to the hard-working Korean people. There will be no contributions of any kind to pay those deputized. They will be volunteering their services without pay to insure the freedom of the ballot in their own local communities. True patriotism has no price, and those members of the communities who serve as peace deputies will be giving of their time for their country. Many men have given their lives in the same cause.

The men of deputies will be such as to have no connection with any political party or any youth group.

END

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

26 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

Dick Johnston, New York Times correspondent, reported the following conversations on Sunday 25 April.

JACKSON -

On trip to provinces last week they could find nothing wrong. Koreans and Americans were all well rehearsed to say their speeches and careful not to be tripped up. However, he was sure that plain-clothes police were in the background and uniformed police around the corner to take care of anyone who spilled the beans. When asked if he had looked up and checked on these police, he stated it would have been impolite to do so. He also indicated a great desire to get away from Korea.

MUGHIR -

Talked somewhat along the same line, but not so outspoken. Also wants to get out of Korea now. Says he has seen enough to know what Korea is like and would like to sightsee somewhere else.

PATTERSON -

When approached on North-South Conference said that officially UNTCOK could not take cognizance of it, but personally he thought it was the finest thing that had happened in Korea since he got here. Said UNTCOK could take official notice when they culminated their meetings and came up with something. When asked about the Russian guidance behind it, he pooh-poohed that influence, saying that he was convinced this was an all Korean effort even though in the Russian Zone.

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

Copies to:
Gen. Weckerling
Gen. Dean
Polad
G-2

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File observation

TRIP A
(By Jeep)

To: Pongil Chon-ni. Kyong-do

Leave Seoul (Duk Soo Palace)
0800 Thursday, 22 April.

Each person to bring own lunch.

COMPOSITION OF PARTY

Weckerling
Noble
Fraenkel
Pergler
NEC

TRIP B Chun Chong
(By Diesel Scooter)

Leave Seoul 0700 Tuesday, 27 April
Arrive Chun Chong 1000
Depart " " 1500
Arrive Seoul 1800

COMPOSITION OF PARTY

Weckerling
Noble
NEC
Fraenkel
Pergler
Duffy
McMahon

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28 April 1948

TO: Brig Gen John Weckerling
FROM: Charles Pergler

SUBJECT: Observation Trip to Chun Chon.

Yesterday morning the following group proceeded to Chun Chon by Diesel motor:

Mr. Charles Pergler
Dr. Ernst Fraenkel
Mr. Harold J. Noble
Mr. James Roper
Lt Col C. G. Duffy
Mr. RO, Chin Sul
Mr. YI, Chung Sun

We were met at the destination by Col Gammon, other American officers, the Governor of the Province and the Mayor of the City.

1. Thereafter we met the provincial electoral committee who were briefly addressed by Col Duffy. The impression made by the electoral committee was one of interest in the election and knowledge of the laws and regulations. In response to questions we were told that it is expected that about 70% of the registered voters will vote. The registration itself is 92%. When asked as to the issues discussed in the conduct of the campaign, the Chairman of the committee told us that chiefly unification is discussed, and one candidate advocated abolition of class distinctions. The interesting feature of the campaigning is that on at least one occasion four candidates spoke from the same platform. This has happened at Kaesong as we ascertained on the previous trip, and would seem to indicate at least some degree of tolerance and mutual discussion. It may be added as evidence of interest in the election that the governor of the province has written a campaign song which is hereto attached.

2. After seeing the provincial electoral committee, we divided in two parts. One group saw and inspected two polling places and found them in complete readiness for the election. In each place there were two rooms adequately separated, nicely furnished and provided for complete privacy. The records also are in good shape and three copies each in a separate place to assure for contingencies in case of loss or attack.

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3. We also saw two factories and in one room we observed election posters exhorting the employees to vote. The posters adopt such slogans as "Single Idea and Thought -- Proceed to the Elections", "Equality and Freedom", etc.

4. The publicity campaign seems to be rather vigorous because, as in other places, we saw campaign pictures of candidates and in front of the library there were photographs of leaflets being dropped from airplanes, the people on the ground picking them up and their expressions showing considerable interest. The pictures are very good and it may be remarked, would be worthy of reprinting in some of our own magazines.

5. In discussion with our officers and also members of the committees, we inquired whether there has been any difficulty in understanding the election law and the regulations. We were told by all that both documents are clear, there has been no misunderstanding and the application is not difficult.

If an incidental observation is to be made, all of us received the impression that at least in Chun Chon there is what might be called a serious enthusiasm as occurs in other countries. The people in the provinces are not as volatile as in Seoul but perhaps for that reason more thoughtful.

CHARLES PERGLER

I concur in this report.

ERNST FRAENKEL

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Gen Wickersham -

"Testimony taken before a Committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland on contested elections."

It has to do with a contested election that took place in November 1859. This passage in which Mr. Wallis, a witness for the losing candidate is questioning a Judge of election of the 11th Ward in Baltimore.

Mr. Wallis: Did you ever see an election at which deadly weapons were not produced?

A: I don't know as I ever did.

Q: In City or County?

A: In City or County. I have seen my father kicked away from the polls and then shot at, the bullet passing through his hat.

Q: Never saw an election at which there were not people shot at?

A: I do not remember ever going to the polls but what I saw somebody injured more or less by deadly weapons.

Q: Did you ever see an election at which there wasn't somebody shot at?

A: I don't think I did. I don't think I ever saw an election at which there wasn't somebody injured - I would not say positively shot at because one weapon is a deadly weapon if it kills you in any way you take it. I think if one gets stuck with a knife it is a deadly weapon if it kills him.

10 May 45

Dear General -

The above may be
interesting to you - & tends to set out
of the New Yorker - so far quite
quiet down here -

Sincerely
Truly

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List of ~~of~~ Election Districts.

選舉區域表

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選擧區域表

京畿道

開城府　人口　八七、九六二名

甲選擧區

中央洞　官　洞　松鶴洞　海岸洞　港　洞　沙　洞
番　洞　新興洞一街　新興洞二街　新興洞三街　新生洞
仙花洞　柳　洞　桃源洞　栗木洞　善隣洞
松月洞　仁峴洞　錢　洞　內　洞　京　洞
崇義洞　龍峴洞　鶴翼洞　玉蓮洞　朱安支廳管內
龍　洞　北城洞　新浦洞
南洞支廳管內

仁川府　人口　一三一、〇〇五名

乙選擧區

萬石洞　花木洞　花平洞　昌榮洞　金谷洞
松峴洞　富平支廳管內　西面支廳管內
松林洞

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高陽郡　甲選擧區　人口一二〇、二九五名
　　乙選擧區　人口七五、一二五名
　　恩平面　崇仁面　神道面　元堂面　知道面　中面　松浦面　碧蹄面
　　巨濟島面
廣州郡　人口八一、〇七三名
楊州郡　甲選擧區　人口一〇二、九四四名
　　乙選擧區　人口七四、三一五名
抱川郡　人口五八、三八二名
加平郡　人口五七、七八〇名
楊平郡　人口八三、五〇六名
　　議政府　州內面　檜泉面　伊淡面　隱縣面　和道面　瓦阜面　漢金面　九里面　芦海面　榛接面
　　白石面　長興面　別內面　南面　廣積面　眞乾面

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驪州郡　人口　七九、〇七〇名
利川郡　人口　八五、一六七名
龍仁郡　人口　九一、七一一名
安城郡　人口　一〇四、八二五名
平澤郡　人口　九二、七五一名
水原郡　甲選擧區　水原邑　日旺面　半月面　梅松面　峰潭面　飛鳳面
　　人口　九九、六四五名　陰德面　麻浦面
　　乙選擧區　松山面　西新面　八灘面　長安面　雨汀面　鄕南面
　　楊甘面　正南面　鳥山面　東灘面　臺章面　安龍面
始興郡　人口　一〇七、一三九名
富川郡　人口　八六、二四一名
金浦郡　人口　八五、四五五名
江華郡　人口　七一、六一八名
　　九八、四一四名

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坡州郡　人口　八六、八四二名
長湍郡　人口　四〇、八六三名
開豊郡　人口　七九、八三三名
延白郡　甲選擧區　延安邑　松逢面　海龍面　龍道面　掛弓面　村花面
　　乙選擧區　青龍面　日新面　來城面　鳳西面
　　人口　一〇五、五〇五名
　　銀川面　柳谷面　海月面　溫井面　道村面　石山面
　　鳳花面　湖東面　湖南面　海城面
　　人口　一〇六、一七三名
瓮津郡　甲選擧區　瓮津邑　北面　西面　龍泉面　白翎面
　　人口　七五、六八七名
　　興旺面　富民面　龍淵面　鳳鴉面　松林面　海南面
　　乙選擧區　東江面　東南面
　　人口　七五、四九六名

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忠清北道

清州府　人口　五一、五二二名

清原郡　甲選擧區　四州面　琅城面　米院面　加德面　南一面　南二面
文義面　賢都面　芙蓉面
人口　八九、四八〇名

乙選擧區　江西面　江内面　江外面　玉山面　梧倉面　北二面
北一面
人口　八六、〇五四名

報恩郡　人口　八二、一〇九名

沃川郡　人口　八五、七九九名

永同郡　人口　一一〇、八三〇名

鎭川郡　人口　六五、九九五名

槐山郡　人口　一三四、七三二名

陰城郡　人口　九六、三二六名

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忠州郡　人口一四四、一八二名
提川郡　人口一〇五、一二〇名
丹陽郡　人口六〇、七四五名

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忠清南道

大田府　人口　九六、二〇七名
大德郡　人口　九三、九三二名
燕岐郡　人口　八二、四五六名
公州郡　甲選擧區　公州邑　灘川面　鷄龍面　反浦面　利仁面
　　人口　七一、七九一名
　　乙選擧區　長岐面　儀堂面　正安面　牛城面　寺谷面　新豊面
　　雉鳩面
論山郡　人口　八三、一三五名
　　甲選擧區　論山邑　江景邑　城東面　光石面　魯城面　上月面
　　夫赤面
　　人口　九五、八八六名
　　乙選擧區　連山面　豆磨面　代谷面　陽村面　可也谷面　九子谷面
　　恩津面　彩雲面

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扶餘郡　甲選擧區　人口　八八、八三六名
扶餘面　窺岩面　恩山面　內山面　場岩面
世道面　石城面　草村面
乙選擧區　人口　八〇、四六一名
外山面　九龍面　鴻山面　玉山面　南　面　忠化面
良化面　林川面
舒川郡　人口　七一、四〇八名
保寧郡　人口　一三〇、三四五名
青陽郡　人口　一〇四、三一二名
洪城郡　人口　八五、四三二名
禮山郡　人口　一二〇、三七六名
瑞山郡　甲選擧區　人口　一三五、七六一名
瑞山面　仁旨面　八峰面　大山面　聖淵面　音岩面
大湖芝面　貞美面　雲山面
乙選擧區　人口　九四、六三六名

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外

乙選擧區　淨石面　地谷面　海美面　高北面　安眠面　南面
泰安面　近興面　所遠面　遠北面　梨北面

人口　九八、〇一五名
人口　一一八、六八〇名
人口　一一八、六八四名
人口　一三九、〇五二名

唐津郡
牙山郡
天安郡

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全羅北道

群山府　人口　六六、七一五名
全州府　人口　八三、三三三名
完州郡　甲選擧區　人口　八二、九二八名
　　乙選擧區　高山面　雲洲面　華山面　上關面　雨田面
　　所陽面　九耳面　東上面　伊西面　人口　八九、三九五名
鎭安郡　人口　七二、五九〇名
錦山郡　人口　八九、二五五名
茂朱郡　人口　六三、二五三名
長水郡　人口　六四、四三〇名
任實郡　人口　九一、二四一名

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南原郡　人口　一三七、四七五名
淳昌郡　人口　八七、八四九名
井邑郡　甲選擧區　井州邑　北　面　内藏面　笠岩面　所聲面　古阜面
　　乙選擧區　永元面　德川面　梨坪面　人口　一二〇、三五四名
高敞郡　甲選擧區　新泰仁邑　淨雨面　泰仁面　甘谷面　瓮東面　七寶面　人口　一一七、四八三名
　　乙選擧區　山内面　山外面　高敞面　古水面　茂長面　孔音面　上下面　星松面　人口　八四、一一七名
扶安郡　人口　一三一、一六三名
　　雅山面　海里面　心元面　興德面　星内面　新林面
　　富安面　六九、〇三八名

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金堤郡　甲選擧區　竹山面　白山面　白鷗面　萬頃面　孔德面　青蝦面
聖德面　進鳳面
人口　一〇二、七九一名
乙選擧區　金堤邑　月村面　龍池面　扶梁面　金溝面　鳳南面
凰山面　金山面
人口　一一六、六六四名

沃溝郡　人口　一二〇、〇一三名

益山郡　甲選擧區　五山面　北一面　黃登面　金馬面　王宮面　春浦面
八峰面　三箕面
人口　九三、五四一名
乙選擧區　咸羅面　熊浦面　聖堂面　龍安面　咸悅面　朗山面
望山面　皇華面　礪山面
人口　九六、二九八名

裡里府　人口　三六、五〇二名

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全羅南道

木浦府　人口　一〇三、〇八一名
光州府　人口　一〇〇、四五一名
光山府　人口　一二一、〇四五名
潭陽郡　人口　一〇八、一五五名
谷城郡　人口　八二、三二九名
求禮郡　人口　六三、三八四名
光陽郡　人口　七七、八三二名
麗水郡　甲選擧區　麗水邑　雙鳳面　三日面　召羅面
　人口　八八、六二三名
　乙選擧區　栗村面　華陽面　突山面　南　面　華井面　三山面
　人口　七九、五一三名
順天郡　甲選擧區　順天邑　海龍面　西　面　黃田面
　人口　八四、二五〇名

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高興郡

乙選擧區　月燈面　雙岩面　住岩面　松光面　外西面　樂安面
　　別良面　道沙面　上沙面
　　人口　八八、七〇五名

甲選擧區　高興面　豊陽面　道陽面　錦山面　道化面　浦頭面
　　人口　八八、七六四名

乙選擧區　蓬萊面　占岩面　過驛面　南陽面　東江面　大西面
　　豆原面
　　人口　七九、四二八名

寶城郡

　　人口　一三六、二〇二名

和順郡

　　人口　一二〇、六七六名

長興郡

　　人口　一一四、一五五名

康津郡

　　人口　一〇三、二二〇名

海南郡

甲選擧區　海南面　三山面　花山面　縣山面　松旨面　北平面
　　玉泉面
　　人口　九一、七二五名

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靈岩郡

乙選擧區　溪谷面　馬山面　黃山面　山二面　門內面　花源面

人口　八二、三五九名

務安郡

人口　一一八、一九五名

甲選擧區　二老面　三鄉面　一老面　夢灘面　清溪面　錦城面

玄慶面　望雲面

人口　一一六、八〇五名

乙選擧區　智島面　荏子面　慈恩面　飛禽面　都草面　黑山面

荷衣面　長山面　安佐面　岩泰面　押海面

人口　一二七、三二二名

羅州郡

甲選擧區　茶道面　旺谷面　潘南面　公山面　洞江面　多侍面

鳳凰面　細枝面　榮山浦邑

人口　一一四、〇三四名

乙選擧區　羅州邑　南平面　文平面　三道面　本良面　平洞面

老安面　金川面　山浦面

人口　一一三、三四六名

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咸平郡　人口　一一三、四六四名
靈光郡　人口　一二八、六三〇名
長城郡　人口　一一七、九九九名
莞島郡　人口　一〇六、五二一名
珍島郡　人口　七四、六二九名

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慶尚北道

大邱府　甲選擧區　西內洞　北內洞　布政洞　一西門路街　二西城路街

前洞　香村洞　桂山洞二街　一鍾路街　二鍾路街

東一洞　壯觀洞　一北城路街　二北城路街　大安洞　南城路

射一洞　華田洞　一太平路街　七星洞　東門洞　三德洞

尚德洞　龍德洞　公平洞　莞田洞　東仁洞　文化洞

東城路一街　東城路二街　東城路三街　南一洞　砧山洞　枝洞

山格洞　伏賢洞　檢丹洞　壽洞　上西洞　新岩洞

人口　九三、二八一名　下西洞

乙選擧區　東山洞　市場北通二西門路街　桃園洞　西也洞　仁橋洞

達城洞　桂山洞一街　壽昌洞　大新洞　一西城路街　院洞

太平路三街　飛山洞　上里洞　中里洞　坪里洞　梨峴洞

魯谷洞　助也洞　內唐洞　聖堂洞

人口　八三、一九五名

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達城郡　入口　九二、六三七名
軍威郡　入口　一三五、四七〇名
義城郡　入口　七一、五八八名

甲選擧區　義城邑　丹村面　默谷面　玉山面　舍谷面　春山面
佳音面　金城面　鳳陽面

乙選擧區　入口　八八、九八八名
比安面　龜川面　丹密面　丹北面　安溪面　多仁面
新平面　安平面

安東郡　入口　九〇、六六五名

甲選擧區　安東邑　臥龍面　北後面　西後面　豊山面
入口　一〇三、五五一名
乙選擧區　一直面　南後面　南先面　臨河面　吉安面

丙選擧區　南山洞　鳳山洞　大鳳洞　德山洞　大明洞　中洞
下洞　上洞　新川洞　孝睦洞　晩村洞　泛魚洞
黃青洞　池山洞　凡勿洞　斗山洞　鳳德洞

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青松郡　人口　甲選擧區　人口　月谷面　九六、一九九名　禮安面　陶山面　祿轉面
英陽郡　人口　乙選擧區　人口　大二、大七八名
盈德郡　人口　人口　四八、一三八名
迎日郡　甲選擧區　人口　九三、四四四名　浦項邑　達田面　興海面　曲江面　神光面
竹長面
慶州郡　甲選擧區　人口　一一八、七〇一名　九龍浦面　清河面　松羅面　延日面　大松面
東海面　只杏面
一〇二、二九六名
甲浦邑　內東面　陽北面　慶州邑　陽南面
乙選擧區　人口　一〇九、七九八名　內南面　山內面　西面　見谷面　江西面
北川面　人口　江東面

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永川郡　甲選擧區　永川邑　清通面　新寧面　花山面　華北面
人口　一一〇、〇八五名
乙選擧區　紫陽面　臨皐面　古鏡面　北安面　大昌面　琴湖面
人口　七九、九四七名

慶山郡　人口　七五、〇八二名
清道郡　人口　一二六、二一〇名
高靈郡　人口　一〇九、五二九名
星州郡　人口　六八、三五六名
漆谷郡　人口　一〇三、六八一名
金泉郡　人口　九七、九八六名
甲選擧區　金泉邑　農所面　南一面　牙浦面　開寧面　甘文面
人口　九九、四六一名
乙選擧區　禦侮面　鳳山面　代項面　甘川面　助馬面　龜城面
知禮面　釜項面　大德面　甑山面
人口　八四、六九七名

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善山郡　人口一〇一、三六〇名
尚州郡　甲選擧區　尚州邑　沙伐面　中東面　浴東面　青里面　功城面
人口一一一、七三四名
外南面
聞慶郡　乙選擧區　內西面　牟東面　牟西面　化東面　化西面　化北面
醴泉郡　外西面　銀尺面　恭儉面　咸昌面　利安面
榮州郡　人口一一五、八三二名
奉化郡　人口一〇一、四三六名

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慶尚南道

釜山府　甲選擧區　人口　九二、〇七三名

凡一洞　佐川洞　水晶洞　草梁洞　溫州洞

乙選擧區　人口　一〇四、八五五名

東大新洞　西大新洞　芙蓉洞　富民洞　峨嵋洞
玩月洞　南富民洞　岩南洞　槐亭洞　下端洞

丙選擧區　壽安洞　福泉洞　漆山洞　樂民洞　明倫洞

社稷洞　巨堤洞　連山洞　安樂洞　盤如洞
書　洞　錦糸洞　回東洞　石垈洞　盤松洞
釜谷洞　長箭洞　水營洞　望美洞　廣安洞
南川洞　栽松洞　佑　洞　中　洞　佐　洞
凡田洞　草邑洞　田浦洞　門峴洞　釜岩洞
龍湖洞　龍塘洞　戡蠻洞　牛岩洞　楊亭洞
大淵洞　開琴洞　伽倻洞

草場洞　溫泉洞
甘川洞　蓮池洞　堂甘洞　釜田洞　民樂洞　五倫洞　鳴藏洞

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馬山府　人口一〇三、五七二名
晋州府　人口八二、一七五名
晋陽郡　人口八六、八五二名
宣寧郡　人口一三三、六〇六名
咸安郡　人口一二六、三〇五名
昌寧郡　人口一三一、七四五名
密陽郡　甲選擧區　人口一四一、一三八名
　　乙選擧區　人口八九、〇七〇名
　　丁選擧區　人口九九、六五六名

旧平洞　新平洞　長林洞　堂里洞　多大洞
宝水洞　大廳洞　東光洞　中央洞　光復洞
昌善洞　富平洞　土城洞　忠武洞　南浦洞
大平洞　南港洞　溢仙洞　新仙洞　蓬萊洞
東三洞　虹峙洞　新昌洞　大橋洞　青鶴洞

密陽邑　府北面　上東面　山外面　山内面
丹陽面

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梁山郡
蔚山郡
東萊郡
金海郡

乙選擧區 三浪津面 上南面 下南面 初同面 武安面 清道面
入口 九九、七〇一名 五五、四四八名 九九、九七八名 九四、四二一名 七〇、三五四名 九五、二〇四名 九三、一九八名
甲選擧區 蔚山邑 方魚津邑 下南面 温山面 西生面 清良面
入口 九九、九七八名 大峴面 斗西面 彦陽面 上北面 三南面 斗東面
乙選擧區 農所面 江東面 温陽面 虚村面 凡西面
入口 九四、四二一名 七〇、三五四名
甲選擧區 金海邑 駕洛面 大諸面 鳴旨面 上東面 下東面
入口 九五、二〇四名 進永面 菜山面 長有面 酒村面 進禮面 二北面
生林面

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昌原郡　甲選擧區　鎭海邑　東面　北面　大山面　上南面　外
　人口　一〇四、二八九名
乙選擧區　內西面　昌原面　熊南面　龜山面　鎭東面　鎭北面
　鎭田面　熊川面　熊東面　天加面
　一〇二、八七四名

統營郡　甲選擧區　統營邑　龍南面　山陽面　道山面　光道面　閑山面
　人口　一〇〇、三四〇名
乙選擧區　屯德面　長承浦邑　遠梁面　長木面　巨濟面　沙等面　一運面
　人口　一〇八、〇五三名
固城郡　人口　一一七、二七一名
泗川郡　人口　一二九、七三五名
南海郡　人口　一一一、五一三名
河東郡　人口　一二一、二一四名

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山清郡　人口　一〇三、九〇四名
咸陽郡　人口　一〇二、一〇九名
居昌郡　人口　一一八、八四二名
陜川郡　甲選擧區　陜川面　鳳山面　妙山面　伽倻面　冶爐面　栗谷面
　　人口　八三、一三大名
　　乙選擧區　德谷面　青德面　赤中面　大陽面　雙柏面　三嘉面
　　人口　八三、二〇一名
　　佳會面　大井面　龍洲面
　　草溪面　雙册面

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江原道

春川府	人口	四六、八〇九名				
春城郡	人口	六八、九八二名				
江陵郡	甲選擧區	江陵邑	城德面	江東面	玉溪面	墨湖邑
	人口	八三、五二四名				
	乙選擧區	邱井面	城山面	旺山面	鏡浦面	沙川面	連谷面
		注文津邑	縣南面	新西面		
	人口	九一、九六五名				
三陟郡	人口	一四七、八一六名				
蔚珍郡	人口	九四、四九〇名				
旌善郡	人口	五九、六七五名				
平昌郡	人口	九一、一八六名				
寧越郡	人口	九一、五六六名				
原州郡	人口	一〇一、九七七名				
横城郡	人口	九三、九〇四名				
洪川郡	人口	一四四、九四二名				

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濟州道

濟州　北濟州郡　甲選擧區　濟州邑　朝天面　舊左面
人口　一〇三、九六〇名
乙選擧區　涯月面　翰林面　楸子面
人口　七四、四三三名
南濟州郡
人口　九七、七五五名

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Name of Province and Gun	Population	Sub-division Figures: Group I	Group II	Names of Myuns and Ub's Comprising Sub-division Group I*
Kyunggi Do				
Koh Yang Gun	156,198	75,125	81,173	Ban Pyong, Seong In.
Yang Ju Gun	151,378	77,062	74,316	Eo Chung Boo Up, Choo Nae, Hoo Chon, Eo Dan, In Hyun, Kwang Jok, Bak Suk, Chang Hoang, Hyul Nae, Shin-Dong, Main Myuan.
Soo Won Gun	206,784	99,645	107,139	Soo Won Up, Ill Wang, Ban Wol, Hae Song, Bong Dam, Mi Bong, Bam Duk, Ma Do.
Yun Baek Gun	211,678	106,005	105,673	Yun An Up, Seng Bong, Bong Seu, Hae Ryong, Yong Do, Ko Koong, Choo Wha, Chung Yang, Ill Sin, Nae Song.
Ong Jin Gun	151,183	72,083	79,100	Ong Jin Up, Boo Min, Yong Yun, Whan Myung, Hoang Mi.
Choong Chung Pukto				
Chung Won Gun	175,534	89,480	86,054	Sa Ju, Lang Sung, Mi Won, Ka Duk, Nam Ill, Nam Ee, Moon Ee, Hyun To, Bo Yung.
Choong Chung Namdo				
Kong Ju Gun	154,926	71,791	83,135	Kong Ju Up, ~~Mok Tong~~, Tan Chon, Ke Ryong, Ban Po.
Non San Gun	184,722	95,886	88,836	Non San Up, Kang Kyung Up, Song Dong, Kwang Suk, Ro Sung, Sang Wol, Boo Chuk.
Boo Yu Gun	151,869	80,461	71,408	Boo Yu, Koong Am, Ern San, Chang Am, Se Do, Suk Sung, Cho Chun.
Su San Gun	192,651	94,636	98,015	Su San Up, In Chi, Pal Bong, Dae San, Sung Yun, On Am, Dae Ho Ji, Chung Mi, Woon San.
Chella Pukto				
Wan Ju Gun	172,323	82,921	89,402	Cho Po, Yong Jin, Cho Chun, Bong Dong, Som Ye, Bi Bong.
Chung Up Gun	237,857	120,354	117,483	Chung Ju Up, Puk, Nae Chang, Ib Am, So Sung, Ko Ba, Yung Won, Duk Chun, Ri Pyong.

*All romanized Korean names in the Sub-division Group I are names of Myuns, unless indicated as Up.

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Cholla Pukto(Cont'd)				
Koh Chang Gun	153,155	84,117	69,038	Koh Chang,Ko Soo,Moo Chang, Kong Nam,Sung Ni,Sung Song, Dae Sun.
Kim Je Gun	219,455	106,093	113,362	Wol Chun,Chook Sun,Nuk Sun, Buk Koo,Mun Kyung,Kong Duk, Sung Duk,Chin Bong.
Ik San Gun	189,839	84,248	105,591	O Sun,Pook Il,Whang Dong,Nam Ra,Woong Po,Sung Dung,Yong An.
Cholla Namdo				
Yosu Gun	168,136	88,623	79,513	Yosu Up,Sung Sung,Sun Il,So Ra.
Soon Tchun Gun	172,955	84,250	88,705	Soo Tchun Up,Moo Kyong,Su,Whang Jon.
Ko Heung Gun	168,192	88,784	79,428	Ko Heung,Poong Yang,Do Yang,Gun Sun,Do Wha,Po Doo.
Moo Nam Gun	174,084	91,727	82,359	Moo Nam,Sun Sun,Wha Sun,Kyun Sun, Sung Chi,Puk Pyong,Ok Chun.
Moo An Gun	244,127	116,805	127,322	I Ro,Sun Kyung,Ill Ro,Mong Tan, Chung Ko,Kum Sung,Kyun Kyung, Mang Gon,Moo Cho.
Na Ju Gun	227,380	~~108,074~~ 114,038	119,306	Da Do,Nung Kok,Sun Nam,Kong Sun, Dong Kang,Da Si,Bong Hwang,So Chi.
Kyung Sang Pukto				
I Sang Gun	179,653	88,988	90,665	I Sung Up,Dun Chon,Jun Kok,Ok Sun, Sa Kok,Choon Sun,Kah Hun,Kim Sung, Sung Yung.
An Dong Gun	199,750	103,551	96,199	An Dong Up,Wa Ryong,Pook Hoo,Su Hoo,Poong San,Poong Chun.
Yung Ill Gun	220,997	118,701	102,296	Po Hang Up,Tai Jon,Heung Hae,Kok Kang,Sin Kwang,Ki Ko,Chuk Chang.
Kyong Ju Gun	219,883	109,798	110,085	Kun Po Up,,Nae Dong,Yang Puk, Kyong Ju Up,Yang Nam,Oe Dong.
Yung Chun Gun	155,129	79,947	75,082	Yung Chun Up,Chung Tong,Sin Nyung, Wha Sun,Wha Puk.
Kim Chon Gun	184,158	99,461	84,967	Kim Chon Up,Nong So,Nam Ho Whai, An Po,Kae Nyung,Gun Moon.
Sung Ju Gun	221,703	111,794	109,909	Sung Ju Up,Sa Bal,Choong Dong, Nak Dong,Chung Ri,Kong Sung, Oe Nam.
Kyong Sang Namdo				
Mil Yang Gun	188,771	89,070	99,701	Mil Yang Up,Bae Puk,Sung Dong, Sun Oe,Sun Nae,Dun Yang.
Wool San Gun	194,399	99,978	94,421	Wool San Up,Bung Aw Jin Up, Ha Sung,On Sun,Su Sung,Chung Ryang, Dae Hyun.

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Kyung Sang Namdo (Cont'd)				
Kim Hae Gun	188,488	95,284	93,198	Kim Hae Up, Ko Nak, Dae Sa, Myong Ji, Sang Dong, Ha Dong.
Chang Won Gun	207,163	104,289	102,874	Chin Hae Up, Dong, Puk, Dae Sam, Sung Nam.
Yong Yang Gun	208,393	108,340	108,053	Yong Yang Up, Yang Nam, Sam Dong, Do Nam, Kyung Do, Nam Sam, Don Dok.
Kyuh Yohon Gun	166,337	83,156	83,201	Kyuh Yohon, Dong Nam, Hye Nam, Ki Ya, Ha Ro, Yul Kok, Yohe Ko, Song Yohak.
Kang Nam Do				
Kang Kyung Gun	175,409	83,524	91,965	Kang Kyung Up, Sung Duk, Kang Dong, Ok Ko, Mock Ko Up.
Cho Ju Do				
Puk Cho Ju Gun	178,393	103,960	74,433	Cho Ju Up, Cho Chon, Ki Jun.

Note: The names of Myun's which comprise the Group II are not listed here, and may be obtained from the census book 'Population of South Korea, by Geographical divisions and Sex', September 1946, by USAMGIK.

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14 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO MR. PETRUS J. SCHMIDT
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT: Breakdown of Election Districts by Political Party.

The following is the breakdown of Election Districts by political party, as of 1200, 14 May :

Independence Rapid Realization Party	56
Han Kuh Democratic Party	28
Dai Dong Youth	13
No Party	83
National Youth	6
Miscellaneous	10
Total	196

WILLIAM J. GERARD
1st Lt A.D.C.
Acting U.S. Secretary.

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