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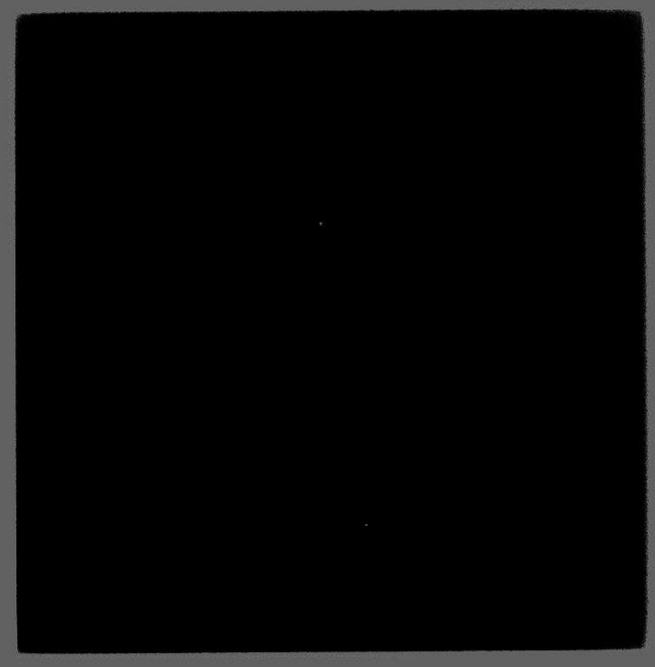

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NOTES ON PROCEDURE

1. During negotiations we should adhere to the principle
[illegible] in the Marshall-Molotov correspondence of
[illegible] orderly to the acceptance by Molotov in his letter of
[illegible] the position taken by General Hodges in his letter
[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible].

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II GENERAL AGENDA

(To be proposed by American Delegation)

The American Delegation proposes that the following program of work of the Joint U.S. - U.S.S.R. Commission be adopted.

There shall be two stages of the Commission's activities:

I - The fulfillment of paragraph 2, Moscow Decision on Korea.

II - The fulfillment of paragraph 3, Moscow Decision [illegible].

The first stage of the Commission's activities shall consist of the following matters:

- [illegible] for consultation
- [illegible] political parties and social organizations.
- [illegible] recommendations for the structure
- [illegible] provisional
- [illegible] present all the local organs
- [illegible]
- [illegible] for the creation
- [illegible] democratic government.

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III - POLICY AND PRINCIPLES

1. National Policy (General):

a. The United States followed a strong national policy against the spread of Communism at the risk of war with the USSR. It appears in general to have the support of the American people.

b. Korea is one of the vital areas which the Soviets are determined to communize. We are equally determined to prevent the success of the Soviet aims.

c. The United States is determined to establish Korea as an independent nation free from foreign domination. The United States will achieve this objective through the framework of the Moscow Agreement, if possible.

2. 1946 Meeting:

The plan of the USSR during the 1946 meeting of the Joint Commission envisaged consultation chiefly with Communists or Communist influenced organizations to accomplish its political aims. Practically all other organizations were denounced as "reactionary" The Joint Commission was adjourned because of almost irreconcilable ideological differences hinging on definition of the word "democratic".

3. Present Policy:

a. The actions of the American Delegation in future meetings of the Joint Commission should be consistent with present policy - firm but not overbearing, blunt but not quarrelsome, tenacious in adhering to principle but compromising on unimportant detail, and avoidance of lengthy, argumentative discourses on ideology.

b. (1) US actions and arguments should not be rigidly bound by all agreements and discussions during the first meeting of the Commission.

(2) Decisions Numbers 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Joint Commission should be accepted as amended, and the work of the Joint Commission should proceed from this point.

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III - POLICY AND PRINCIPLES (cont'd)

c. The Chief Commissioner speaks for the Commission as a whole. Commissioners during or outside of plenary sessions of the Joint Commission are encouraged to make known their views at all times to the Chief Commissioner direct or, in his absence, to his Executive.

d. The work of the U.S. members of the Joint Commission will be handled through subcommissions. The American members of the Joint Commission will assign tasks to subcommission chairmen, these tasks to be executed in the following manner:

(1) A general discussion to be held by the U.S. Commissioners concerning the tasks assigned.

(2) The subcommission chairman to analyze and study the task assigned and present to the U.S. Commissioners his recommendation as to the policies which they should pursue as a solution to the task assigned.

(3) The U.S. Commissioners to consider these recommendations and to accept, amend, or reject them.

e. The strongest effort to maintain friendly personal relationships with members of the USSR Delegation is enjoined upon all members and staff who have official contact with them. Social parties given in honor of the Russians should be simple and unostentatious.

f. Utmost discretion will be exercised by American Delegation and entire staff, officially and socially. US policies, opinions or prospective actions will not be disclosed prematurely or improperly.

g. The American Delegation will maintain the closest security in the handling of documents and material, particularly when such material:

(1) Has not been introduced before Joint Commission, or

(2) Is not intended for use before the Joint Commission.

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9 May 1947
Pages 1 to14
Incl

Secret

American Delegation
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

U.S. Basic Directive, Policy
and Principles and Proposals for
Agenda and Administrative Arrangements

References: a. AMD 1
b. 101st Meeting, Item 1.

Note by the Secretary

1. The inclosures are circulated for consideration.

2. Inclosure 1 is a tentative Agenda for the American Delegation.

3. Inclosure 2 contains proposals of the U.S. Delegation of 3 May 1946 and of Subcommission No. 1 regarding consultation together with notes relating thereto by Mr. Arthur C. Bunce.

4. Inclosures 3, 4 and 5 contain notes by Mr. W. R. Langdon on Russian policies.

5. Inclosure 6 contains notes by Mr. W. R. Langdon on Soviet objectives as brought out in Joint Commission proceedinngs.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
Secretary

AMD 1/1

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RESTRICTED
8 May 1947

Inclosure 1

AGENDA OF AMERICAN DELEGATION

For preliminary discussions prior to reopening of Joint Commission.

1. Discussion of Soviet strategy and objectives as well as outstanding points of difference between US and USSR viewpoints during 1946 conference.

a. Subcommittee No. 1 - Dr. Bunce.

b. Subcommittees Nos. 2 and 3 - Mr. Langdon.

2. Determination of point of resuming work of Joint Commission:

a. Fresh start

b. Joint Commission Decision Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive.

c. Variations of above.

3. Review of assigned missions and directives.

4. Adoption of general policy and principles for guidance of Joint Commission.

5. Agenda and order of business to be proposed by American Delegation.

6. Conditions for method of consultation with Korean political parties and social organizations to be proposed by American Delegation.

7. Method of establishment, type and organization, or Provisional Government to be proposed by American Delegation.

8. General principles involved in Provisional charter and platform to be proposed by American Delegation

Inclosure 1

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Inclosure 2

Notes on concluding meeting of the Joint Commission and Sub-Commission #1.

Prepared by Mr. A. C. Bunce

I. Draft Document, April 23, 1946

Paragraph 1 was approved on April 23rd.

Paragraph 2 was not approved.

Paragraphs 3 to 15 were approved on April 25th.

Approval of these parts was subject to later approval of the whole document.

II. We may, therefore, throw out the whole document on the basis that it was never fully approved; or we may accept it and attempt to have the U.S.S.R. agree to our wording of paragraph 2.

III. The draft proposal of May 3rd was the last U.S. proposal, and this was rejected.

IV. While discussion of paragraph 2 was taken up in the Joint Commission, Sub-commission No. 1 reached a deadlock on naming the parties to be consulted.

V. Recommend that the method of consultation outlined in April 13th draft be considered as a whole.

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3 May 1946

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PROPOSAL OF U.S. DELEGATION - 3 MAY 1946

A. In connection with the Joint Commission document concerning the manner of consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations and particularly concerning paragraph 2 thereof, the following is agreed:

B. If the representative selected by a democratic party or social organization will not be satisfactory to either one of the delegations because of the questionable legality of his right to speak for the party he claims to represent or because of his attitude toward the Moscow Decision or toward either of the Allies (US-USSR) the Joint Commission will decide the possibility of requesting the democratic party or social organization to appoint a substitute for consultation with the Joint Commission.

C. This agreement is made at the request of the Soviet Delegation which states that:

"If any democratic party or social organization will designate, for consultation with the Joint Commission, a representative who had compromised himself by actively voicing his opposition against the Moscow Decision of the Three Foreign Ministers and against one of the Allies (US-USSR), the Soviet delegation declares that it shall protest against his being consulted with, by the Joint Commission."

D. The American Delegation declares that:

"In its view any representative is competent to be consulted whose attitude toward the Moscow Decision is that of his party or organization as indicated in the declaration for consultation published in Communique #5."

E. This agreement will not be published.

Appendix "A"
to Inclosure 2

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SECRET
23 April 1946

Subcommission #1

Secret

On the manner of consultation with the Democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea.

1. In accordance with decision of the Joint Soviet-American Commission concerning the conditions of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, Subcommission No. 1 will compile a composite list of approximately 30 of the most important Korean democratic parties and social organizations representative of the various schools of thought both of north and south Korea, taking into consideration their membership and insofar as possible the influence of these parties and organizations; and shall submit the list to the Joint Commission in Seoul for its approval.

For inclusion in the composite list, the following shall be submitted to the Commission: a list of democratic parties and social organizations, functioning in southern Korea, by the American delegation; and a list of democratic parties and social organizations, functioning in northern Korea, by the Soviet delegation.

2.

AMERICAN TEXT	SOVIET TEXT
Following the approval of the list of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall notify by offical communication the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited for consultation, for which purpose they should designate their representatives. The parties and social organizations shall provide their designated repre-	Following the approval of the list of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall notify by official communications the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited for consultation, for which purpose they should designate representatives from the membership of the party or organization, who have not compromised themselves

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AMERICAN TEXT	SOVIET TEXT
sentatives with appropriate credentials and shall officially notify the Commission of the designation of representative or representatives, informing it of their forenames and surnames, place and date of birth, and the position held by them in the party or the social organization.	by actively voicing their opposition against the Moscow Decision and against the Allies.) The parties and social organizations shall provide their designated representatives with appropriate credentials and shall officially notify the Commission of the designation of representative or representatives, informing it of their forenames, and surnames, the place and date of birth, and the position held by them in the party or the social organization.

Secret

3. Korean democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, not included in the list indicated in paragraph 1, which fulfill the conditions for consultation published by the Commission, shall also be given the opportunity to present their views to the Joint Commission on the questions enumerated in paragraph 4.

The aforementioned parties and organizations shall direct their views to the headquarters of the Joint Commission in Seoul or in Pyongyang while it is there. The latter containing their views shall be accompanied by a written declaration signed by the officials of the party or the organization in accordance with the conditions on consultation published by the Commission, as well as by a brief statement of the party's or organization's program and total number of members.

4. Following the verification by the Commission of the credentials of the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of south Korea, the Commission shall convene a joint meeting to which it shall invite such representatives. The head of the

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Soviet Delegation shall act as the chairman of this meeting in Seoul and the Chief of the American Delegation shall preside at an analogous meeting in Pyongyang. A communication worked out by, and in the name of the Commission, shall be presented at such a meeting by the Chief of the Delegation of the zone in which the meeting is taking place. The agenda for subsequent joint meetings of the Commission with the representatives of the parties and social organizations, shall be approved by the Commission.

In the first joint meeting in Seoul, the Commission shall announce the list of parties and social organizations of south Korea, with their representatives, with whom the Commission will consult, and shall read into the record the present agreement on the manner of consultation worked out by Subcommission No. 1. It shall then invite the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to submit, by designated time through their representatives, their suggestions:

a. Concerning the political platform and other appropriate measures for the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

b. Concerning the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (Provisional Charter).

5. Following this, the Joint Commission shall depart for Pyongyang where it shall carry out with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea all those steps listed in paragraph 4.

6. Having received the proposal of the Joint Commission, the democratic parties and social organizations of both south and north Korea shall discuss it in their central organs and with the representatives of their local organizations and shall conduct appropriate work among the population (mass meetings, sessions, etc).

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7. The suggestions and proposals worked out by each democratic party and social organization of north and south Korea shall be submitted to the Joint Commission in writing and under the signature of their representatives.

8. The Joint Commission shall transmit to the Subcommissions No. 2 and 3 the proposals and suggestions of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of north and south Korea for study and preparation of coordinated proposals, for which purpose a necessary number of subcommittees shall be created by the subcommissions. The heads of the respective delegations shall appoint the advisors, experts, and technical personnel for the work in the subcommissions and subcommittees.

9. The Joint Commission shall consult individually with representatives of any Korean democratic party or social organization of north and south Korea from among those included in the list; and will consult, at Seoul or Pyongyang, as it may see fit, and as mutually agreed by the heads of the delegations, with the representative of any other democratic party or social organizations of north and south Korea which had submitted its suggestions to the Commission.

In the process of studying the proposals of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations and the working-out of their coordinated proposals for the Commission, the subcommissions and subcommittees may, subject to mutual agreement of the chairmen of the corresponding subcommission, invite to their meetings representatives of parties and social organizations of north and south Korea with whom they may deem it necessary to converse or to elucidate some question or other.

10. The democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea shall send their representatives to Seoul to submit the elaborated proposals to the Commission. The Commission shall carry out

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analagous steps with respect to the proposals of the democratic parties and social organizations of north Korea in the same manner as with the proposals of the democratic parties and social organizations of south Korea.

11. The coordinated proposals worked out by the subcommission shall be submitted to the Joint Commission which shall examine these proposals and shall give its preliminary approval.

12. The Commission, at such time when it may see fit, shall convene one or several joint sessions with representatives of the democratic parties and social organizations of both south and north Korea and offer for discussion the questions enumerated in point 4, in a manner later to be established by the Commission.

13. Democratic parties and social organizations of both northern and southern Korea shall have equal rights and opportunities in consultation with the Joint Commission.

14. Following the discussion of proposals mentioned in paragraph 11 at the joint session, the Commission shall appoint a drafting committee which shall be given the necessary instructions concering the compilation of the final text of the recommendations on the indicated questions. The text worked out by the drafting committee shall be approved by the Commission.

AMERICAN TEXT	SOVIET TEXT
15. Following the approval of the texts of the recommendations submitted by the drafting committee, the Joint Commission shall proceed with the discussion of the questions pertaining to the composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.	Following the approval of the texts of the recommendations submitted by the drafting committee, the Joint Commission shall proceed with the discussion of the questions pertaining to the composition of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

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The Commission, if it sees fit may begin the discussion of questions specified in this paragraph before the approval of the texts of the recommendations.

CHARLES W. THAYER
Commissioner of U.S. Delegation

S. K. TSARAPKIN
Commissioner of U.S.S.R. Delegation

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INCLOSURE 3

RUSSIAN POLICY as Revealed in

Sub-committee No. 2 for "Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority".

Notes by Mr. W. R. Langdon

The wording for this particular task was that in the original Russian program of work. We accepted it as it was in substance the same thing we had proposed in more words, and at the 7th meeting directed the two co-chairmen of subcommittee No. 2 to come up with the answers.

By April 20th the subcommittee presented a draft questionnaire to be handed to political parties relating to the form of government they desired. There had not been much disagreement between the two co-chairmen, but discussion brought out Soviet objection to the Joint Commission's doing anything beyond writing charter for the Provisional Government. We had proposed to have experts from both sides draw up plans for integration by the Joint Commission of the several ministries so the ministers would have ready-made departments to take over. The Soviets said that after a minister is appointed, he will find his help with the aid of the Joint Commission--"The Ministers shall work out the details of their machinery".

The questionnaire was on first reading approved except for one item, the legislative branch. The Russians thought a separate legislative branch unecessary in the Provisional Government; wanted council of ministers to discharge both executive and law-making functions. We wanted two distinct organs. We won out by getting Soviet agreement to entitle the pertinent heading in our questionnaire, "The organ or organs of authority of the Central Government to perform the executive and legislative functions", ("plural organs" was ours), and then inserting under it: "Is it necessary to give the Provisional Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general election?"

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Inclosure 4

RUSSIAN POLICY as revealed in

Subcommittee No. 3 for "Preliminary Elaboration of a political platform and other appropriate measures for future Provisional Government"

Notes by Mr. W. R. Langdon

U.S. paper No. 6 which we originally presented for order of work contained a plan:

(1) To adapt Military Government as the machinery of the Provisional Government.

(2) To integrate posts, power, transport, educational system, etc., of North and South Korea.

(3) To make Bank of Chosen sole currency issuing authority, to remove all restrictions on movement of goods, to establish joint import and export controls, etc.

The Russians rejected this because it was not on their program, which only contemplated "Elaboration of a Political Platform." We argued that in order to fulfill our obligations before asking our Korean appointees (ministers) to take over, we would first have to integrate the two halves of Korea so as to present the appointees with a going concern, and, secondly, it would be unfair to saddle our inexperienced Korean ministers with the immense task of reuniting both administration and economy. After much vague discussion, the Russians agreed to rewrite the title of this order of work "Preliminary Elaboration of a Political platform and other appropriate measures for future Provisional Government" and to allow Subcommittee No. 3 to go into economic phases of a platform. (Underscoring was concession to our point of view).

The subcommittee met several times. There was agreement on the political platform (basic rights and duties of citizens; economic policies and plans; development of national culture);

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but no agreement on "preliminary elaboration of appropriate measures to assist the formation of a Provisional Government." These measures, put forward by the American Commissioner, were:

(1) Travel of persons within Korea.

(2) Circulation of information by radio, newspaper and public speeches.

(3) Movement of goods throughout Korea.

(4) Transfer of currency, etc.

(5) National economic controls.

On April 20th we presented a paper disputing the Russians' objections to our five proposals above. There followed much inconclusive debate, we repeating our arguments and the Russians insisting that all operational measures for unification would have to be executed by the Provisional Government; that our task was to create the apparatus for executing all proposed measures. Shtikov asked, "What is meant by currency transfers, national economic controls, etc? Who can control an economy throughout Korea before the establishment of a government?" We reiterated that there was necessity for pre-planning, so that when the time came the Provisional Government would have a smooth-running integrated national machine. Shtikov countered that the sub-committee's job was merely to draw up a questionnaire to present to the political parties for filling, and then to study and process the completed questionnaires. On April 27th the subcommittee drafted a questionnaire and it was approved without change.

The proceedings revealed that the Russians do not intend to let the Commission or American authorities have anything to do with actual operations of uniting or integrating the country; that the Commission's job is solely to set up a Korean apparatus to do this.

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INCLOSURE 5

POLICY ON PUBLICATION OF QUESTIONNAIRES

Notes by Mr. W. R. Langdon

1. On May 3 the questionnaires drawn up by Subcommissions #2 and #3 were approved. We wanted to publish them. The Russians did not. Our position was that it would start the Koreans thinking along constructive lines. The Russian position was that the text should be published after the representatives of parties had been summoned to the meeting envisaged in Art. 4 "Order of Consultation" and been handed the papers. To our argument, the Russians answered that the basic questions of the questionnaires had been published in Communique #7. (The two questionnaires are given in full in Communique #8, which was never published.)

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May 10, 1947

INCLOSURE 6

SOVIET OBJECTIVES AS BROUGHT OUT IN JOINT COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS

Notes by Mr. W. R. Langdon

1. To secure a Provisional Government favorable to, if not a satellite of, U.S.S.R.

Tactics: To demand maximum Communist and pro-Soviet percentage of south Korean parties to be consulted.

to punish and excommunicate critics of the Moscow Agreement or trusteeship;

to brand dissenters from Soviet plans as pro-Japs and reactionaries;

to insist that no Korean shall voice opposition to the Moscow Decision;

to accuse us of bias and unfairness in our slate of parties to be consulted.

2. To make no physical preparations for integrated and unified administration by the Provisional Government.

Tactics: Resistance to all American Delegation's efforts to integrate administration, economy, and communications on ground that this was the job of the Provisional Government "which (Molotov) could take all the necessary measures for the development of Korean industry, transport, agriculture and the national culture...The Soviet Government deemed that the unification of Korea under the leadership of the Korean National Provisional Government, etc....The Soviet delegation made every effort...first of all to provide for the establishment of a provisional government and for the unification of Korea under its leadership."

3. To give the Provisional Government full and exclusive administrative powers immediately upon inauguration.

Tactics: Shtikov: "At this point (when US and USSR governments approve Provisional Government) the Provisional Government shall take over the economy of both north and south Korea...It shall prepare a joint (north and south Korea) report on economic and cultural conditions of entire Korea. After receiving this report, the Provisional Government and Joint Commission shall make the plan of work, determining the priority of measures on the basis of national needs" (viz., proposals for aid and assistance.)

4. To minimize U.S. influence and interference.

Tactics: Originally rejected our long-term idea of trusteeship; rejected our proposals for government by rotating high commissioners; devised idea of a provisional government, which we had not thought of

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Resistance to idea of control of Provisional Government by occupying powers after its inauguration; concept of control only by "bodies effecting the trusteeship" according to stipulations in the Provisional Government's charter.

Emphasis on trusteeship, which would reduce our control by leveling it to a par with the other three powers.

5. To select personnel of Provisional Government; viz., no elections at Provisional Government stage.

   Tactics: Shtikov: "At this stage (when Joint Commission sub-committee is processing the completed questionnaires of the several parties consulted) we shall begin selecting personnel for various government jobs...we shall select not only the ministers but also vice ministers so as to represent as many parties and social organization as possible in the provisional government."

6. To preserve People's Committee form of government.

   Tactics: (Shtikov repeatedly stressed the need of consolidating this system, and Molotov said he wanted local authority organs set up by general elections.)

7. To subordinate legislative branch of government generally; to seek to vest executive branch with lawmaking powers (de facto).

   Tactics: The No. 2 Russian committeeman sought to vest the provisional government council of ministers with both executive and legislative authority.

8. To give out as little publicity as possible.

   Tactics: We sweated blood to exact an agreement for a minimum weekly press release; they blocked our proposals to publish the full text of the questionnaires on structure and principles of Provisional Government and on political platform.

9. To consult parties and organizations singly, as opposed to collective consultation through councils, assemblies, etc.

AMD-2 to AMD-2/6 Incl.

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SECRET
AMD 2
12 May 1947

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Charter for Provisional Korean Government

Memorandum by Mr. Charles Pergler

1. It is submitted that the contemplated charter should be one as simple as possible, delineating only in broad outline the tasks of the Provisional Government. This is so by reason of the very nature of any provisional government, but also because the functions of this particular provisional government are determined by the Moscow Declaration.

2. The probability is that the Soviets will insist on what is known as a collegial form of government, that is a group government similar to the one found in Switzerland and of which the nominal Soviet government itself is something of an example. Obviously of course such a government would have a presiding officer, or chairman, who by courtesy would be something of a president. Also within the government there would be an allocation of functions, again something in the nature of ministries. The probability is again that a Provisional Government would be selected from persons of the democratic persuasion agreed upon by the Joint Commission, with the North and South represented proportionally on the basis of population.

3. The government could of course result from some sort of an election. For instance, local elections could be held and local representatives could in turn elect members of the Provisional Government. This would be more democratic and would have more of an appeal to the Koreans. There would be, of course, practical difficulties, causing delay and many controversies. For instance, the question of basis of suffrage, or, rather representation, would probably arise. If local representatives should elect, it would be an indirect election. Or the Soviets conceivably could reject representatives on the basis of geographical divisions, such as provinces. It is easily imaginable that they might demand representation of trade unions as such.

4. It might be pointed out that no case is recalled where a Provisional Government resulted from an election. Invariably international recognition was accorded to a group, sometimes self-selected, if it obtained power, or was considered sufficiently representative. At times recognition was accorded for political reasons, by reason of expediency. It became then the function of the Provisional Government to take the necessary steps leading to a formation of a permanent government. That was the case with the recent Polish Provisional Government which obtained recognition, but thereafter did not carry out its promise as to free elections. Even so, this "elected" permanent government still has diplomatic recognition, and according to a recent radio report, gold, formerly at the disposal of the Polish Provisional Government in London, will be turned over to it.

5. The permanent government, if our views can prevail, should be based upon our familiar separation of powers. It should be noted, however, that if the parliamentary system is adopted, such division is never as thorough as in the United States. The Cabinet is both the executive and a committee of Parliament. Even with us the separation is not complete. The veto power is legislative, the power to impeach is judicial. Almost of necessity in the present

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instance, in many respects the Provisional Government would be one of combined legislative and executive powers, with its actions always subject to review and approval of the Joint Commission. Probably it would be unwise to confer upon it general legislative powers, but it would need what might be called ordinance and decree powers to meet emergencies and to remove such remnants of Japanese rule as may still exist--by reason of oversight or inadvertence. A general revision of laws by a Provisional Government would not be feasible, would prolong its existence undesirably and is not the function of a temporary body, but rather of a permanent legislative organ or constitutional convention. Even a constitutional convention deals only with fundamentals of government, and confers legislative powers upon the usual legislative organs, subject to constitutional limitations. It also provides for separation of powers and for the extent of such separation.

6. It follows from this point of view fundamental reforms, such as land reform, ownership of industrial properties, etc., should not be undertaken by a Provisional Government. That government must of course keep the state machinery going, but its chief function should be preparing the ground for a permanent government, democratically elected, and which would undertake permanent economic and political policies. It may be said that any other method probably would result in an impasse within the commission. It is hardly likely that the commission would agree unconditionally on nationalization of land, or unconditional state ownership of industry.

7. Briefly, the underlying idea of this paper is that for reasons of tactics, as well as on basis of principle, the creation of an independent Korean state should result from a series of consecutive steps: (a) The establishment of a Provisional Government to carry out the Moscow declaration; (b) The adoption of provisions for the creation of a permanent constituion which would be framed by duly authorized representatives of the Korean people, subject to approval by the Joint Commission, somewhat as the Japanese constitution was approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

8. The tactical advantage, it may be hoped, would lie in the possibility that the Soviets might accept each single step proposed, but if an attempt should be made to solve all problems at once, they could and probably would reject the whole plan because of differences in detail. There will be difficulties enough in connection with specific issues, as they will arise and need solution by a representative body. So to speak, the hurdles should be surmounted one after another. Whether the Soviets are ready to accept the procedure is another question, but the attempt to follow it is worth-while. There is another reason for this suggestion: Should the Joint Commission dictate what amounts to a constitution, even if various political parties and social organizations are heard? Consultation does not mean participation in decisions. If various problems of reform are gone into, we should then have reforms and a constitution by the Joint Commission, and little would be left for the Korean people; only probably routine legislation. That would not correspond to any idea of democracy, or self-determination.

9. There would of course be an interim period, during which the Provisional Government would govern, subject to review by the Joint Commission, or its successors. As to practical matters, during that period all laws enacted or in force in the respective zones would retain validity, except as inconsistent with the provisional charter or the powers of the Provisional Government as determined by the charter. The task of unifying and harmonizing legislation and institutions existing in the two zones is a monumental one. It cannot be completed by the Joint Commission, or even by the Provisional Government. It is a task for years.

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In the meantime government must go on. Harmonzing permanently the laws and institutions in the two zones is a task for a national legislature. The situation is not without precedent, except as to degree. Following the collapse of Austria-Hungary some of the succession states were faced with a similar problem of unification, and some of them established ministries of unification. There would be no reason why the Provisional Government should not provide for a ministry of unification, or a commission, or commissions for that purpose. Incidentally, it should be noted that the laws and ordinances in force in Southern Korea which have undone the evil effects of Japanese law as far as law can do so, are a part of the law of the land.

10. This paper suggests a general approach. The rest, should the suggestion be approved, would remain to be worked out, and necessarily is a matter of agreement and negotiation with the Soviets.

AMD 2

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SUBMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA REGARDING THE PROVISIONAL CHARTER OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Reference: a. Joint Decision No. 5
b. 108th Meeting

Note by the Secretary

The inclosure, a proposed questionnaire and covering letter to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea, prepared by Subcommission Number II, is circulated for consideration by the U. S. Commissioners.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U.S. Secretary

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US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

24 May 1947

PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SUBMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA REGARDING THE PROVISIONAL CHARTER OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

I. Bill of Rights: The Provisional Charter shall include provision for the following: (Line out those provisions of which you do not approve and add others which you recommend for inclusion, using blank spaces provided):

A. Freedom of speech, press and religion, and right of petition.

B. Freedom of association and assembly.

C. Equal protection under law for all persons including aliens and national minorities.

D. Inviolability of personal freedom (protection against unreasonable searches and seizures and unlawful detention without warrant or charge).

E. Universal suffrage (free elections on basis of general and equal electoral rights and secret ballot).

F. Equality of sexes.

G. Freedom of abode and of changing the same.

H. Retention of all rights recognized by all law in force in both zones until superseded or repealed.

I. Other
_____
_____
_____
_____

II. Type, Structure and Principles of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government: (In this question indicate your preference by a check after the words "Yes" or "No"):

A. Principles:

1. Shall the Korean Provisional Democratic Government be a government with separated powers consisting of one branch which shall have only the power to make laws, another branch which shall have only the power to execute laws, and a third branch which shall have only the power to decide individual cases on the basis of the law?

Yes_____ No_____

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2. Shall the judicial branch have authority to pass upon the legality of all legislative and executive acts with binding effect on the legislative and executive branches?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Shall the head of the executive branch have authority to veto laws passed by the legislative branch?

Yes_____ No_____

4. Shall the legislative branch have authority to confirm the appointment of, or to impeach executive and judicial officials?

Yes_____ No_____

5. What other controls should exist in the several branches of the Korean Provisional Democcatic Government by which domination of the government by a single branch can be prevented?

Yes_____ No_____

B. Executive

1. Shall the executive authority of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government be placed in a

a. chief executive?

Yes_____ No_____

b. council of ministers with a premier or senior minister?

Yes_____ No_____

c. combination of the above?

Yes_____ No_____

d. other?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Should the chief executive authority of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government possess the power to decree general laws without the consent of a legislative assembly?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Ministries

What ministries or separate offices should be provided for in the Korean Provisional Democratic Government? (In the following list line out those ministries or offices which

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should not be provided. In the blank spaces below write in the names of any ministries or offices which you recommend in addition to those listed, including any combinations of ministries or offices listed below or added by you.

Air

Agriculture

Army

Board of Audit & Review (Board of Censors)

Budget

Civil Service

Coast Guard

Commerce

Communications

Comptroller General

Customs

Education

Finance

Fisheries

Foreign Affairs

Foreign Commerce

Forestry

Health

Industry

Internal Affairs

Internal Security

Justice

Labor

Marine

Monopoly

National Defense

Navy

Police

Public Information

Public Welfare

Public Works

Railways

Secretariat

Transportation

_____

_____

C. Legislative.

1. Shall a national legislature of United Korea form a part of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government? Yes_____ No_____

2. If you are in favor of a legislature

a. Shall the members be elected by popular majority vote under free conditions with general and equal electoral vote

(1) Before the executive branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government has been established?

Yes_____ No_____

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(2) After the executive branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government has been established?

Yes_____ No_____

b. Shall the legislature be formed by a merger of the legislatures presently in existence in North and South Korea?

(1) Before the executive branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government has been established?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) After the executive branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government has been established?

Yes_____ No_____

c. Shall the legislature be appointed by the highest executive authority of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government?

Yes_____ No_____

D. Judicial:

1. Courts:

a. Shall the Korean Provisional Democratic Government have any of the following:

(1) a supreme court with powers of judicial review of questions of public law, including acts of executive officials and agencies as well as matters of private and criminal law?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) a separate court of administrative litigation which would decide questions of public law and infringement by government officials or agencies of the rights of citizens?

Yes_____ No_____

(3) Intermediate courts of appeal?

Yes_____ No_____

(4) District courts?

Yes_____ No_____

(5) Local branches of district courts in smaller communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases?

Yes_____ No_____

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2. Judges.

a. Shall judges be appointed:

Yes_____ No_____

b. Shall judges be elected?

Yes_____ No_____

c. If you believe some judges should be appointed and some judges elected, indicate in the spaces below which should be appointed and which should be elected.

	Elected		Appointed	
Supreme Court	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
Court of Administrative Litigation	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
Appeal Court	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
District Court	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
Local Courts	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____

d. Should the legislature have any part in the selection of judges, if appointed?

Yes_____ No_____

e. Should the legislature have any part in the approval of judges, if elected?

Yes_____ No_____

f. Shall there be measures to protect the independence of judges?

Yes_____ No_____

g. Shall the independence of judges be protected by prohibitions against arbitrary dismissal?

Yes_____ No_____

h. What other types of courts should there be?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Procedure.

a. Do you favor a judicial process open to all persons under arrest by which the detaining authority must present within a stated

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period of time specific charges and probable cause for detention, failing which the prisoner must be released forthwith?

Yes_____ No_____

b. Do you favor trial by jury?

Yes_____ No_____

(1) In capital cases only?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) In all criminal cases except minor offenses?

Yes_____ No_____

III. Local Governments (Province, Pu, Gun, Myun, Eup):

A. Structure:

1. Should each local government (Province, Pu, Gun, Myun and Eup) have a council elected in free election on basis of general and equal electoral rights and secret ballot?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Should the chief official of provincial and local governments be appointed?

Yes_____ No_____

a. If appointed, by whom? _____

b. If elected, by

(1) popular majority vote?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) the local council?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Should other local officials

a. be appointed by the chief official of local governments?

Yes_____ No_____

b. be elected by

(1) popular vote?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) local council?

Yes_____ No_____

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4. Should local government officials, if elected, be approved by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government?

Yes_____ No_____

5. Should the chief official of local government have the power to decree ordinances of local effect, such ordinances to include budgetary matters of local effect?

Yes_____ No_____

6. Should ordinances of local effect, including budgetary matters, be enacted by local councils rather than by decree of the chief official of the local government?

Yes_____ No_____

7. Should the local council

a. have the power of approval of the acts of the local chief official?

Yes_____ No_____

b. be merely advisory in function?

Yes_____ No_____

IV. Internal Security:

A. Organization:

1. Shall a national police be established with sole jurisdiction in police matters on all governmental levels?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Shall there be only provincial and local police agencies?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Shall there be both national and local police organizations independent of each other, but with a division of jurisdiction between local and national matters?

Yes_____ No_____

V. Budget:

A. In what body or official should the power of fixing an annual budget be vested?

1. Legislature?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Chief Executive?

Yes_____ No_____

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3. Finance Minister?

Yes_____ No_____

4. Director of the Budget?

Yes_____ No_____

5. Council of Ministers? (Cabinet)

Yes_____ No_____

6. Other?

_____ _____

7. Combination of any of the above?

Yes_____ No_____

VI. Citizenship.

A. Do you recommend the enactment of a Korean Nationality Law?

Yes_____ No_____

B. Shall nationality depend on

1. Registration in a Korean family register?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Residence in Korea?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Birth in Korea?

Yes_____ No_____

C. Shall the government have the power to naturalize persons who are not covered by the general principles of a nationality law?

Yes_____ No_____

D. Shall the government have the power to exclude persons eligible to citizenship under the general principles of law for specific reasons such as

1. Residence outside Korea for a certain period?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Collaboration with the Japanese government?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Crimes committed against the Korean nation?

Yes_____ No_____

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E. Shall the government have the power to expatriate Korean nationals because

1. They resided outside Korea for a certain period of time?

Yes_____ No_____

2. They committed crimes against the nation?

Yes_____ No_____

F. Shall the power mentioned in C., D., E., if granted, be vested in

1. the executive?

Yes_____ No_____

2. the legislature?

Yes_____ No_____

3. the courts?

Yes_____ No_____

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Secret

SECRET
AMD 2/2
26 May 1947
Pages 1 to 10 Incl.

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SUBMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA REGARDING THE PROVISIONAL CHARTER OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Reference: a. Joint Decision No. 5
b. 108th Meeting

Note by the Secretary

The inclosure, a revision of AMD 2/1, was approved by the U. S. Commissioners on 26 May 1947 and referred to U. S. Subcommission No. 2 for use as guidance in joint negotiations.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U.S. Secretary

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PROPOSED COVERING LETTER TO ACCOMPANY QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SUBMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA REGARDING THE PROVISIONAL CHARTER FOR THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

_____ 1947

_____

_____

The US - USSR Joint Commission is now meeting in Seoul to work out recommendations for the formation of a Provisional Korean Government to be submitted to the Four Powers for consideration prior to final decision by the United States and the USSR. The Joint Commission desires the views of your (party) (organization) concerning the structure and principles of organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local, provincial and national government agencies.

It is therefore requested that the attached questionnaire be filled out and returned to the US - USSR Joint Commission by _____1947 in order that your proposals may be considered in the preparation of a Provisional Charter.

Amplification of views may be made by attaching separate written comments to the questionnaire. In the case of recommendations submitted for structure of a Provisional Government or similar subjects, diagrams may be used instead of written comments.

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US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

26 May 1947

PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SUBMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA REGARDING THE PROVISIONAL CHARTER OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

I. Bill of Rights: The Provisional Charter shall include provision for the following: (Line out those provisions of which you do not approve and add others which you recommend for inclusion, using blank spaces provided):

A. Freedom of speech, press and religion, and right of petition.

B. Freedom of association and assembly.

C. Equal protection under law for all persons including aliens and national minorities.

D. Inviolability of personal freedom (protection against unreasonable searches and seizures and unlawful detention without warrant or charge).

E. Universal suffrage (free selection of candidates for office and free elections on basis of general and equal electoral rights and secret ballot).

F. Equality of sexes.

G. Freedom of abode and of changing the same.

H. Retention of all rights recognized by all law in force in both zones until superseded or repealed.

I. Other _____

_____

_____

_____

II. Type, Structure and Principles of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government: (In this question indicate your preference by a check after the words "Yes" or "No"):

A. **Principles:**

1. Shall the Korean Provisional Democratic Government be a government with separated powers consisting of one branch which shall have only the power to make laws, another branch which shall have only the power to execute laws, and a third branch (courts of law - judiciary) which shall have only the power to decide individual cases on the basis of the law?

Yes_____ No_____

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2. Shall the judicial branch have authority to pass upon the legality of all legislative and executive acts with binding effect on the legislative and executive branches?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Shall the head of the executive branch have authority to veto laws passed by the legislative branch?

Yes_____ No_____

4. Shall the legislative branch have authority to confirm the appointment of, or to impeach executive and judicial officials?

Yes_____ No_____

5. What other controls should exist in the several branches of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government by which domination of the government by a single branch can be prevented?

_____

B. Executive.

1. Shall the executive authority of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government be placed in a

a. Chief executive?

Yes_____ No_____

b. council of ministers with a premier or senior minister?

Yes_____ No_____

c. combination of the above?

Yes_____ No_____

d. other?

_____

State fully: _____

_____

2. Ministries

What ministries or separate offices should be provided for in the Korean Provisional Democratic Government? (In the following list indicate by ✓ those ministries or offices which

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should be provided. In the blank spaces below write in the names of any ministries or offices which you recommend in addition to those listed, including any combinations of ministries or offices listed below or added by you.

	Separate Ministry		Office			Separate Ministry		Office	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No
Air	___	___	___	___	Industry	___	___	___	___
Agriculture	___	___	___	___	Internal Affairs	___	___	___	___
Board of Audit & Investigation (Board of Censors)	___	___	___	___	Internal Security	___	___	___	___
					Justice	___	___	___	___
Budget	___	___	___	___	Labor	___	___	___	___
Civil Service	___	___	___	___	Marine	___	___	___	___
Coast Guard	___	___	___	___	Monopoly	___	___	___	___
Commerce	___	___	___	___	Public Information	___	___	___	___
Communications	___	___	___	___	Public Welfare	___	___	___	___
Comptroller General	___	___	___	___	Public Works	___	___	___	___
					Railways	___	___	___	___
Constabulary	___	___	___	___	Secretariat	___	___	___	___
Customs	___	___	___	___	Transportation	___	___	___	___
Education	___	___	___	___	_____	___	___	___	___
Finance	___	___	___	___	_____	___	___	___	___
Fisheries	___	___	___	___	_____	___	___	___	___
Foreign Affairs	___	___	___	___					
Foreign Commerce	___	___	___	___	_____	___	___	___	___
Forestry	___	___	___	___	_____	___	___	___	___
Health	___	___	___	___	_____	___	___	___	___

C. Legislative

1. Shall a national legislature of United Korea form a part of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government? Yes_____ No _____

2. If you are in favor of a legislature
(Express your preference for a. or b.)

a. Shall the members be elected by popular majority vote under free conditions with general and equal electoral vote

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Yes _____ No _____

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b. Shall the legislature be formed by a merger of the legislatures presently in existence in North and South Korea?

Yes____ No ____

3. Shall the national legislature consist of two (2) chambers, an upper house and a lower house?

Bicameral Yes ____ No ____

Unicameral Yes ____ No ____

D. Judicial:

1. Courts:

a. Shall the Korean Provisional Democratic Government have any or all of the following:

(1) a supreme court with powers of judicial review of questions of public law, including acts of executive officials and agencies as well as matters of private and criminal law?

Yes ____ No ____

(2) a separate court of administrative litigation which would decide questions of public law and infringement by government officials or agencies of the rights of citizens?

Yes ____ No ____

(3) Intermediate courts of appeal?

Yes ____ No ____

(4) District courts?

Yes ____ No ____

(5) Local branches of district courts in smaller communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases?

Yes ____ No ____

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2. Judges.

a. Shall judges be appointed?

Yes_____ No_____

b. Shall judges be elected?

Yes_____ No_____

c. If you believe some judges should be appointed and some judges elected, indicate in the spaces below which should be appointed and which should be elected.

	Elected		Appointed	
Supreme Court	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
Court of Administrative Litigation	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
Appeal Court	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
District Court	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____
Local Courts	Yes_____	No_____	Yes_____	No_____

d. Should the legislature have any part in the selection of judges, if appointed?

Yes_____ No_____

e. Should the legislature have any part in the approval of judges, if elected?

Yes_____ No_____

f. Shall there be measures to protect the independence of judges?

Yes_____ No_____

g. Shall the independence of judges be protected by prohibitions against arbitrary dismissal?

Yes_____ No_____

h. What other types of courts should there be?

_____

_____

_____

3. Procedure.

a. Do you favor a judicial process available to all persons under arrest by which the detaining authority must present within a stated

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period of time specific charges and probable cause for detention, failing which the prisoner must be released forthwith?

Yes_____ No_____

b. Do you favor trial by jury?

Yes_____ No_____

(1) In capital cases only?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) In all criminal cases except minor offenses?

Yes_____ No_____

III. Local Government (Province, Pu, Gun, Myun, Eup):

A. Structure:

1. Should each local government (Province, Pu, Gun, Myun and Eup) have a council elected in free election on basis of general and equal electoral rights and secret ballot?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Should the chief official of provincial and local governments be appointed?

Yes_____ No_____

a. If appointed, by whom?_____

b. If elected, by

(1) popular majority vote?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) the local council?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Should other local officials

a. be appointed by the chief official of local governments?

Yes_____ No_____

b. be elected by

(1) popular vote?

Yes_____ No_____

(2) local council?

Yes_____ No_____

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4. Should the chief official of local government have the power to decree ordinances of local effect, such ordinances to include budgetary matters of local effect?

Yes_____ No_____

If answer is "yes", specifically what chief officials should have this power?

Provincial_____ Myun_____

Pu_____ Eup_____

Gun_____

5. Should the local council have the power of approval of the acts of the local chief official?

Yes_____ No_____

6. Should ordinances of local effect, including budgetary matters, be enacted by local councils rather than by decree of the chief official of the local government?

Yes_____ No_____

IV. Internal Security:

A. Organization

1. Constabulary

a. What strength should be maintained?

_____

b. What organization is suggested?

_____

_____

2. Coast Guard

a. What strength should be maintained?

_____

b. What organization is suggested?

_____

3. Police

a. How should the police be organized?

(1) Only provincial and local agencies?

Yes_____ No_____

Secret (2) Both national and local police organizations independent of each other, but with division of jurisdiction between local and national matters?

Yes_____ No_____

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V. Budget:

A. In what body or official should the power of fixing an annual budget be vested?

1. Legislature?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Chief Executive?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Finance Minister?

Yes_____ No_____

4. Director of the Budget?

Yes_____ No_____

5. Council of Ministers? (Cabinet)

Yes_____ No_____

6. Other?

_____

7. Combination of any of the above?

_____

VI. Citizenship.

A. Do you recommend the enactment of a Korean Nationality Law?

Yes_____ No_____

B. Shall nationality depend on

1. Registration in a Korean family register?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Residence in Korea?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Birth in Korea?

Yes_____ No_____

C. Shall the government have the power to naturalize persons who are not covered by the general principles of a nationality law?

Yes_____ No_____

D. Shall the government have the power to exclude persons eligible to citizenship under the general principles of law for specific reasons such as

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1. Residence outside Korea for a certain period?

Yes_____ No_____

2. Collaboration with the Japanese government?

Yes_____ No_____

3. Crimes committed against the Korean nation?

Yes_____ No_____

E. Shall the government have the power to expatriate Korean nationals because

1. They resided outside Korea for a certain period of time?

Yes_____ No_____

2. They committed crimes against the nation?

Yes_____ No_____

F. Shall the power mentioned in C , D., E., if granted, be vested in

1. the executive?

Yes_____ No_____

2. the legislature?

Yes_____ No_____

3. the courts?

Yes_____ No_____

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SECRET COPY NO. 2

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

SECRET
AMD 2/3
15 July 1947
Pages 1 to
13, Inclusive

PROPOSED CHARTER OF
THE PROVISIONAL
KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Note by the U. S. Secretary

The enclosed report by U.S. Subcommission No. 2 is circulated for consideration by the U.S. Commissioners.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U.S. Secretary

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PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Report by U.S. Subcommission No. 2

Preamble

In order to further the objectives of the Moscow Agreement of 1945, to carry out the wishes of the Korean people as made known during consultation with Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations, and with a view to the reestablishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby ordain and establish this Charter for the Korean Provisional Government. This Government shall take all necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government as established in this Charter shall be the sole government of a united Korea.

Article II

RETENTION OF LAWS

Upon the promulgation of this Charter all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter are repealed. All other laws and portions of laws shall continue in full force and effect unless changed in accordance with the provisions of this Charter.

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Article III

SPECIFIC DELEGATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall exercise executive, legislative, and judicial powers at all levels of government subject to the reservation of powers by the establishing governments and the specific restrictions imposed by this Charter.

Section 2. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government may establish diplomatic and consular representation abroad and receive diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign powers, subject to the approval of the establishing powers.

Section 3. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, the promotion of the national economy, the fostering of education and a national culture, and the advancement of the general welfare of the Korean people.

Section 4. In the exercise of its legislative power under this Charter the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall enact laws providing for a national army and a coast guard, a revenue law, a civil service law, a nationality law and all other legislative acts necessary to implement this Charter, including laws providing for the integration and revision of the existing zonal legal and administrative systems of Korea.

Section 5. In the exercise of the judicial power under this Charter the courts shall be independent and have jurisdiction to decide cases of private, criminal, and public law. The acts of the legislative and executive branches of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are expressly declared subject to review by the courts of Korea.

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Article IV

SPECIFIC RESERVATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements of any nature by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are subject to the approval of the establishing powers.

Section 2. Until directives concerning the disposal of former Japanese owned property in Korea, both public and private, are received from the Allied Powers the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall take no action affecting such property except as may be authorized by the establishing powers generally or specifically. Such authority as is granted to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to administer and dispose of such property shall be subject to scrutiny by the respective establishing powers.

Section 3. The establishing powers retain jurisdiction over their respective nationals engaged in duties connected with the functions of such powers in Korea. The control of all matters affecting the armed forces or persons attached to the armed forces of either establishing power is reserved to the respective establishing powers.

Section 4. The establishing powers reserve the power of review over all acts of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government which may endanger the public security or interfere with the exercise of the functions reserved in this Charter to the establishing powers.

Section 5. The power of amendment of this Charter is exclusively reserved to the establishing powers.

Section 6. All powers not specifically delegated to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are reserved to the establishing powers.

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Article V

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All Koreans shall enjoy full equality before the law and equal treatment in all respects by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. In particular there shall be no discrimination on account of religion, race, sex or political creed. Aliens shall likewise be entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2. Freedom of assembly and association as well as freedom of speech, press, the right of petition and all other forms of expression shall be guaranteed.

Section 3. Freedom of religion shall be guaranteed to all persons and the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall pass no law abridging this right.

Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty or shall have any other criminal penalty imposed upon him without lawful trial in accordance with procedure established by law. The power of the police or other executive agencies to inflict punishments is abolished.

Section 5. No person shall be apprehended or detained except in accordance with law.

Section 6. No person shall be apprehended or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him and without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand such cause must be immediately shown in open court, in his presence and in the presence of his counsel.

Section 7. All persons shall be secure in their homes, and immune from searches and seizures except when such searches and seizures are made by a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer for adequate cause, or is pursuant to and simultaneous with an arrest.

Section 8. No person shall be held criminally liable for an

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act which was not unlawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be tried twice for the same offense.

Section 9. The infliction of torture or cruel punishment by any public official is prohibited.

Section 10. All persons shall have freedom of domicile and changing domicile.

Article VI

SEPARATION OF POWERS

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of three separate branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The seat of the Government shall be Seoul.

Article VII

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. The executive branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of a Chief of State, a Deputy Chief of State and 12 Ministers and such subordinate officials as may be appointed by them. There shall be established in the executive branch a Bureau of the Budget and an Office of Civil Service which shall function under the Chief of State. The Office of Civil Service shall publish regulations concerning the employment of such subordinate officials as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

Section 2. The ministers shall have the following titles and corresponding functions:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Commerce
Minister of Communications and Transportation
Minister of Coordination and Planning
Minister of Education
Minister of Finance
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Home Affairs
Minister of Justice

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Minister of Labor
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Section 3. The Chief of State and the Deputy Chief of State shall be elected by the National Assembly by a majority vote. The Chief of State shall have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers. The Chief of State shall submit to the National Assembly his nominations of persons for the posts of the 12 ministers for approval by majority vote. Unless rejected by joint veto of the establishing powers within 10 days, the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State and the ministers shall take office. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or incapacity of the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State shall succeed to that office. The legislature shall thereupon by majority vote elect a Deputy Chief of State.

Section 4. The Chief of State shall take all measures necessary for planning and carrying into effect the financial policies of the government, for implementing all its policies insofar as they require the expenditure of public monies and shall prepare, in consultation with the establishing powers and the Bureau of the Budget, an annual budget. The budget will be enacted into law by the National Assembly subject to joint veto by the establishing powers of those items of expenditure deemed inappropriate to the objectives of this Charter or inconsistent with sound governmental fiscal policy.

Section 5. All military or quasi military forces are hereby dissolved. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government is authorized to organize and establish a National Army not in excess of 35,000 men and a National Coast Guard not in excess of 7,500 men. In carrying out its functions the National Army shall render assistance whenever necessary to provincial and local police as hereinafter established in the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of public safety and order within the boundaries of Korea. The National Coast Guard shall be employed to prevent violations of Korean law

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in the territorial waters of Korea.

Section 6. Police shall be maintained by provinces and smaller political subdivisions. There shall be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs a Bureau of Police Affairs which shall prescribe standards of recruitment, training, and police practices, and coordinate the activities of the provincial and local police forces. There shall be advanced by the National Government to each local governmental unit having a police force which meets the standards established by the Bureau of Police Affairs not more than 50 per centum of the annual expenditures for such police forces, all other expenditures for provincial and local police to be defrayed by provincial and local taxes.

Section 7. a. Government in a democracy exists to serve the people. To insure a corps of efficient civil servants the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall enact a Civil Service law which shall require high standards of performance and give merited promotion and security tenure to government officials. Selection of employees shall be exclusively on merit and on a competitive basis and no political favor shall influence the appointment of officials.

b. Only such numbers of civil servants as are absolutely required for the maintenance of the essential services of government will be employed. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government will entrust its Civil Service Commission with the task of working out a detailed program designed to improve the efficiency of the various government agencies and to avoid an overstaffed bureaucracy. By eliminating unnecessary and inefficient personnel and all overlapping bureaus and offices, loyal and efficient servants can be assured adequate compensation and rewards for merit. The employment of civil servants must constantly and realistically be compared to the revenue available to a new government working under the difficulties which are inherent in the establishment of a unified Korea.

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Article VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. A National Assembly, elected by the people of Korea under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and a secret written ballot, shall be the highest legislative organ of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. The National Assembly shall be elected in accordance with provisions for its elections made and published by the establishing powers.

Section 2. Within 10 days after the National Assembly has passed a legislative bill the Chief of State may veto such bill and return it to the National Assembly. The National Assembly may override the veto of the Chief of State by a two-thirds majority vote. If a bill has not been vetoed by the Chief of State within 10 days or if the veto has been overridden by the National Assembly the bill shall become law unless within an additional 10 days a request for reconsideration by the National Assembly has been submitted jointly by the establishing powers to the Chief of State.

Section 3. A two-thirds majority of the National Assembly shall, subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers, have the power to impeach, try, and dismiss the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State, and the Ministers of State for violation of law or misfeasance in office.

Section 4. Unless sooner dissolved jointly by the establishing powers the term of the National Assembly shall be one year.

Article IX

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The Judicial Branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of a High Court of Justice at Seoul and such intermediate courts of appeal and district courts, including branches of district courts, as may be established under

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the provisions of this Charter.

Section 2. The High Court of Justice shall be composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who shall be more than 35 years of age and learned in the law and experienced in its administration, who shall be nominated by the Chief of State of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly. Replacement for such justices shall be made in the same manner.

Section 3. The Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court of Justice shall hold office during the life of this Charter. Violation of law or misfeasance in office on the part of the Chief Justice or any Justice shall be grounds for removal. In such instance, the Chief of State shall address a petition for the removal of a Justice to the National Assembly which shall try and, in a proper case, remove such Justice.

Section 4. The High Court of Justice shall be the supreme appellate court of Korea in all cases. It may take, in its discretion, original jurisdiction in any case involving the infringement of the rights guaranteed in Article V of this Charter. The High Court of Justice may order cases of this class tried before it or may remand such a case to any lower court for procedure in accordance with its opinion.

Section 5. Judges of such intermediate courts of appeal as may be established under this Charter shall be appointed by the Chief of State with the approval of the National Assembly.

Section 6. Branches of District Courts shall be established in smaller communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases.

Section 7. Judges of District Courts and branches of District Courts as may be established under this Charter shall be nominated by the Provincial Governor from among residents of the district who shall either be learned in the law or shall have distinguished them-

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selves in the service of the communities in which they reside subject to confirmation by the Provincial Assemblies. Branches of District Courts may be established in small communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases. Judges of the District Court of the City of Seoul shall be appointed in like manner by the Mayor and City Council of Seoul.

Section 8. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals of the establishing powers over members of their armed forces and persons attached to such forces remains unaffected. Crimes committed by Koreans against either of the establishing powers or their nations shall nominally be tried in courts existing under the Korean Provisional Democratic Government except where the interests of either establishing power require that such cases be tried before their respective military tribunals.

Article X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The following units are established as provinces of Korea:

Cheju-Do
Cholla-Nam Do
Cholla-Puk Do
Chung Chong-Nam Do
Chung Chong-Puk To
City of Seoul
Hamyang Nam-Do
Hamyang Puk-To
Hwanghae-Do
Kangwon-Do
Kyonggi-Do
Kyongsang Nam Do
Kyongsang Puk To
Pyongan Nam Do
Pyongan Puk To

Section 2. The following lower governmental units are constituted as administrative units of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government: GUN, MYUN (EUP) and independent city, and such administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP) as determined by provincial law.

Section 3. The Provisional Government shall provide by laws for representative government in administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP).

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Section 4. Each MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret balloting a MYUN (EUP) Council consisting of one council member for each 1,000 inhabitants of such MYUN (EUP) or major fraction thereof. The MYUN (EUP) Council shall elect a MYUN (EUP) chief who shall be the Chief Executive of the MYUN (EUP) and who shall appoint with the approval of the MYUN (EUP) Council such local officials as are necessary.

Section 5. A MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot two representatives for each 5,000 population, or major fraction thereof, to a Gun Council. A Gun Council shall elect a gun chief who shall appoint, with the approval of the Gun Council, such gun administrative officials as are necessary. Each independent city, with the exception of the City of Seoul, shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 5,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a City Council. The City Council shall elect a Mayor, who shall, with the approval of the City Council appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including a Chief of Police.

Section 6. Each gun and independent city shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 40,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall elect a Governor of the province who shall with the approval of the Provincial Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including the chief of the provincial police. The same provisions, in equal measure, shall apply to the City of Seoul.

Section 7. The functions of the provinces, guns, independent cities, myuns (eup), and other administrative units shall be

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determined by laws to be enacted by the establishing powers. These laws shall provide for the decentralization of the police and for those changes in taxation which are necessary to enable local governments to perform the functions of democratic self-administrative units.

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2 Sept 1947
Pages 1 to 37 Incl.

COPY NO. 25

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

PROPOSED CHARTER
of the
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Reference: a. AMD 2/3

Note by the Secretary

1. The inclosures, prepared by U. S. Subcommission No. 2, are circulated for consideration by the U. S. Commissioners:

a. Inclosure 1--Draft A (Page 2) envisages a provisional government established after popular election of a legislature.

b. Inclosure 2--Draft B (Page 13) envisages a provisional government established by merger of the South Korea Legislature and certain members of the North Korea legislative body.

c. Inclosure 3--Draft C (Page 25) envisages a provisional government established by appointment of an interim executive cabinet by the establishing powers prior to popular election of a legislature.

2. This paper supersedes AMD 2/3

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

AMD 2/4
3 Inclosures

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By NARS, Date

Inclosure No. 1

Draft A

PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Preamble

In order to further the objectives of the Moscow Agreement of 1945, to carry out the wishes of the Korean people as made known during consultation with Korean political Parties and Social Organizations, and with a view to the reestablishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby ordain and establish this Charter for the Korean Provisional Government. This Government shall take all necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government as established in this Charter shall be the sole government of a united Korea.

Article II

RETENTION OF LAWS

Upon the promulgation of this charter all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter are repealed. All other laws and portions of laws shall continue in full force and effect unless changed in accordance with the provisions of this charter.

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Article III

SPECIFIC DELEGATION OF POWERS

Section 1. Subject only to the restrictions of this Charter the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall exercise executive, legislative, and judicial powers on all levels of government.

Section 2. In the exercise of its legislative power under this Charter the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall enact a nationality law, laws providing for a national army and a coast guard, a revenue law, a civil service law, and all legislative acts necessary to implement this Charter, including laws providing for the integration and revision of the existing legal and administrative systems of Korea.

Section 3. In the exercise of its executive power under this Charter the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall establish diplomatic and consular representation abroad and receive diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign powers. Subject to the approval of the establishing powers in executing the laws in force in Korea the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, the promotion of the national economy, the fostering of education and a national culture, and the advancement of the general welfare of the Korean people.

Section 4. In the exercise of the judicial power under this Charter the courts shall be independent and have jurisdiction to decide cases of private, criminal, and public law. The acts of the legislative and executive branches of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are explicitly declared subject to review by the courts of Korea.

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Article IV

SPECIFIC RESERVATION OF POWERS

Section 1. Notwithstanding the authority of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to conduct foreign relations in the exercise of its executive powers, the negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements of any nature are subject to the approval of the establishing powers.

Section 2. Until the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall have established procedures in accordance with directives received from the Allied Powers for assuming custody of former Japanese owned property in Korea, both public and private, such property shall be held for the Korean people by the occupying powers. At such time as authority is granted to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to administer and dispose of such property, it shall review, and with the approval of the establishing powers may set aside, any disposition of such property by sale, gift, or any form of transfer whatsoever, or any contractual engagements with respect to such property, effected at any time by the interim governments of either North Korea or South Korea, or by any officials or agencies of either of such interim governments, or by any other officials or agencies exercising governmental power in Korea prior to the establishment of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. Such authority as may ultimately be granted to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to administer and dispose of former Japanese owned property shall continue to be subject to scrutiny by the establishing powers, respectively.

Section 3. The establishing powers retain jurisdiction over their respective nationals engaged in duties connected with the functions of such powers in Korea. The control of all matters affecting the armed forces or persons attached to the armed forces of either establishing power is reserved to the establishing powers respectively.

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Section 4. The establishing powers reserve the right of review over all acts of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government which may endanger the public security or interfere with the exercise of the functions reserved in this Charter to the establishing powers.

Section 5. The power of amendment of this Charter is exclusively reserved to the establishing powers.

Section 6. All powers not specifically delegated to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are reserved to the establishing powers.

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Secret

Article V

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All Koreans shall enjoy full equality before the law and shall be entitled in all respects to equal protection of the law. In particular there shall be no discrimination on account of religion, race, sex or political creed. Aliens shall likewise be entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2. Freedom of assembly and association as well as freedom of speech, press, the right of petition and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

Section 3. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all persons and the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall pass no law abridging this right.

Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty or shall have any other criminal penalty imposed upon him without a public trial before an independent court of law and in accordance with provisions of law. The power of the police or any agency other than a court of law to inflict punishments for a criminal offense is abolished. Every accused person shall be accorded an opportunity for a full hearing and shall have a right to counsel and to call witnesses in his defense.

Section 5. No person shall be apprehended or detained except in accordance with law.

Section 6. No person shall be apprehended or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him and without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand such cause must be immediately shown in open court, in his presence and in the presence of his counsel.

Section 7. The right of ownership of private property is guaranteed. Property shall not be taken by the government except for a public purpose and in accordance with provisions of law which

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shall guarantee adequate compensation and an appeal to the courts in case of dispute.

Section 8. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer for adequate cause, except a search pursuant to and simultaneous with an arrest.

Section 9. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be tried twice for the same offense.

Section 10. The infliction of torture or cruel punishment by any public official is hereby absolutely prohibited.

Section 11. All persons shall have freedom of domicile and changing domicile.

Article VI

SEPARATION OF POWERS

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of three separate branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The seat of the Government shall be Seoul.

Article VII

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. The executive branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of a Chief of State, a Deputy Chief of State and 12 ministers and such subordinate officials as may be appointed by them. There shall be established in the executive branch a Bureau of the Budget and an Office of Civil Service which shall function under the Chief of State. The Office of Civil Service shall publish regulations concerning the employment of such subordinate officials as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

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Section 2. The ministers shall have the following titles and corresponding functions:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Commerce
Minister of Communications and Transportation
Minister of Coordination and Planning
Minister of Education
Minister of Finance
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Home Affairs
Minister of Justice
Minister of Labor
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Section 3. The Chief of State and the Deputy Chief of State shall be elected by the National Assembly by a majority vote. The Chief of State shall have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers. The Chief of State shall submit to the National Assembly his nominations of persons for the posts of the 12 ministers for approval by majority vote. Unless rejected by veto of the establishing powers within 10 days, the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State and the ministers shall take office. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or permanent incapacity of the Chief of State the Deputy Chief of State shall succeed to that office. The legislature shall thereupon by majority vote elect a Deputy Chief of State.

Section 4. The Chief of State shall take all measures necessary for planning and carrying into effect the financial policies of the government, for implementing all its policies insofar as they require the expenditure of public monies and shall prepare, in consultation with the establishing powers and the Bureau of the Budget, an annual budget. The budget will be enacted into law by the National Assembly subject however to a veto by the establishing powers of those items of expenditure deemed inappropriate to the objectives of this Charter or inconsistent with sound governmental fiscal policy.

Section 5. All military or quasi military forces are hereby dissolved. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government is authorized

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to organize and establish a National Army not in excess of 35,000 men and a National Coast Guard not in excess of 7,500 men. In carrying out its functions the National Army shall render assistance whenever necessary to provincial and local police as hereinafter established in the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of public safety and order within the boundaries of Korea. The National Coast Guard shall be employed to prevent violations of Korean law in the territorial waters of Korea.

Section 6. The organization of police throughout Korea shall be on a provincial and local basis. There shall, however, be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs a Bureau of Police Affairs which shall prescribe standards of recruitment, training, and police practices, and co-ordinate the activities of the provincial and local police forces. There shall be advanced by the National Government to each governmental local unit having a police force which meets the standards established by the Bureau of Police Affairs not more than 50 per centum of the annual expenditures for such police forces, all other expenditures for provincial and local police to be defrayed by provincial and local taxes.

Section 7. a. Government in a democracy exists to serve the people. To insure a corps of efficient civil servants the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall enact a Civil Service law which shall require high standards of performance and give merited promotion and security tenure to government officials. Selection of employees shall be exclusively on merit and on a competitive basis and no political favor shall influence the appointment of officials.

b. Only such numbers of civil servants as are absolutely required for the maintenance of the essential services of government will be employed. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government will entrust its Civil Service Commission with the task of working out a detailed program designed to improve the efficiency

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of the various government agencies and to avoid an overstaffed bureaucracy. By eliminating unnecessary and inefficient personnel and all overlapping bureaus and offices, loyal and efficient servants can be assured adequate compensation and rewards for merit. The employment of civil servants must constantly and realistically be compared to the revenue available to a new government working under the difficulties which are inherent in the establishment of a unified Korea.

Article VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. A National Assembly, elected by the people of Korea under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and a secret written ballot, shall be the highest legislative organ of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. The National Assembly shall be elected in accordance with provisions for its elections made and published by the establishing powers.

Section 2. Within 10 days after the National Assembly has passed a legislative bill the Chief of State may veto such bill and return it to the National Assembly. The National Assembly may override the veto of the Chief of State by a two-third majority vote. If a bill has not been vetoed by the Chief of State within 10 days or if the veto has been overridden by the National Assembly the bill shall become law unless within an additional 10 days a request for reconsideration by the National Assembly has been submitted by the establishing powers to the Chief of State.

Section 3. A two-thirds majority of the National Assembly shall, subject to the approval of the establishing powers, have the power to impeach, try, and dismiss the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State, and the Ministers of State for violation of law or misfeasance in office.

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Section 4. Unless sooner dissolved by the establishing powers the term of the National Assembly shall be one year.

Article IX
JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The Judicial Branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of a High Court of Justice at Seoul and such intermediate courts of appeal and district courts, including branches of district courts, as may be established under the provisions of this Charter.

Section 2. The High Court of Justice shall be composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who shall be more than 35 years of age and learned in the law and experienced in its administration, who shall be nominated by the Chief of State of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly. Replacement for such justices shall be made in the same manner.

Section 3. The Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court of Justice shall hold office during the life of this Charter. Violation of law or misfeasance in office on the part of any Justice shall be grounds for removal. In such instance, the Chief of State shall address a petition for the removal of a Justice to the National Assembly which shall try and, in a proper case, remove such Justice.

Section 4. The High Court of Justice shall be the supreme appellate court of Korea in all cases. It may take, in its discretion, original jurisdiction in any case involving the infringement of the rights guaranteed in Article V of this Charter. The High Court of Justice may order cases of this class tried before it or may remand such a case to any lower court for procedure in accordance with its opinion.

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Section 5. Judges of such intermediate courts of appeal as may be established under this Charter shall be appointed by the Chief of State with the approval of the National Assembly.

Section 6. Branches of District Courts shall be established in smaller communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases.

Section 7. Judges of District Courts and branches of District Courts as may be established under this Charter shall be nominated by the Provincial Governor from among residents of the district who shall either be learned in the law or shall have distinguished themselves in the service of the communities in which they reside subject to confirmation by the Provincial Assemblies. Branches of District Courts may be established in small communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases. Judges of the District Court of the City of Seoul shall be appointed in like manner by the Mayor and City Council of Seoul.

Section 8. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals of the establishing powers over members of their armed forces and persons attached to such forces remains unaffected. Crimes committed by Koreans against either of the establishing powers or their nationals shall normally be tried in courts existing under the Korean Provisional Democratic Government except where the interests of either establishing power required that such cases be tried before their respective military tribunals.

Article X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The following units are established as provinces of Korea:

Cheju-Do
Cholla-Nam Do
Cholla-Puk Do
Chung Chong-Nam Do
Hwanghae-Do
Kangwon-Do
Kyonggi-Do
Kyongsang Nam Do

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Chung Chong-Puk To
City of Seoul
Hamyang Nam-Do
Hamyang Puk-To
Kyongsang Puk To
Pyongan Nam Do
Pyongan Puk To

Section 2. The following governmental units are constituted as administrative units of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government: GUN, MYUN (EUP) and independent city, and such administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP) as may be determined by provincial law.

Section 3. The Provisional Government shall provide by law for representative government in administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP).

Section 4. Each MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot a MYUN (EUP) Council consisting of one council member for each 1,500 inhabitants of such MYUN (EUP) or major fraction thereof. The MYUN (EUP) Council shall elect a MYUN (EUP) chief who shall be the Chief Executive of the MYUN (EUP) and who shall appoint, with the approval of the MYUN (EUP) Council such local officials as are necessary.

Section 5. A MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot one representative for each 7,500 population, or major fraction thereof, to a Gun Council. A Gun Council shall elect a gun chief who shall appoint, with the approval of the Gun Council, such gun administrative officials as are necessary. Unless otherwise prescribed by law each independent city, with the exception of the City of Seoul, shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 7,500 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a City Council. The City Council shall elect a Mayor, who shall, with the approval of the City Council appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including a Chief of Police.

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Section 6. Each gun and independent city shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall elect a Governor of the province who shall with the approval of the Provincial Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including the chief of the provincial police. The same provisions, in equal measure, shall apply to the City of Seoul with reference to election of members of a City Council.

Section 7. The functions of the provinces, guns, independent cities, myuns (eup), and other administrative units shall be determined by laws to be enacted by the establishing powers. These laws shall provide for the decentralization of the police and for those changes in taxation which are necessary to enable local governments to perform the functions of democratic self-administrative units.

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SECRET

Inclosure No. 2

DRAFT B

PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Preamble

In order to further the objectives of the Moscow Agreement of 1945 to carry out the wishes of the Korean people as revealed during consultation with Korean political parties and social organizations and with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby ordain and establish this Charter for the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. This Government shall take all necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government as established in this Charter shall be the sole government of a united Korea. The highest authority of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government during an initial intermediary period is placed in a Provisional Legislative Assembly formed by an amalgamation of the South Korean Interim Legislature as presently constituted and 40 members of the highest legislative organ in North Korea. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government in its ultimate form will be a government on all levels based on a democratic and free election, the highest authority being vested in a National Assembly elected throughout Korea on the basis of a uniform election law under universal suffrage, multiple nominations and a secret written ballot.

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Article II

RETENTION OF LAWS

Upon the promulgation of this Charter all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter are repealed. All other laws and portions of laws shall continue in full force and effect unless changed in accordance with the provisions of this Charter.

Article III

SPECIFIC DELEGATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall exercise executive, legislative, and judicial powers at all levels of government subject to the reservation of powers by the establishing governments and the specific restrictions imposed by this Charter.

Section 2. In the exercise of its legislative power under this Charter the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall enact an election law, a nationality law, laws providing for a national army and a coast guard, a revenue law, a civil service law, and all legislative acts necessary to implement this Charter, including laws providing for the integration and revision of the existing legal and administrative systems of Korea.

Section 3. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government may establish diplomatic and consular representation abroad and receive diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign powers subject to the approval of the establishing powers.

Section 4. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, the promotion of the national economy, the fostering of education and a national culture, and the advancement of the general welfare of the Korean people.

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Section 5. In the exercise of the judicial power under this Charter the courts shall be independent and have jurisdiction to decide cases of private, criminal, and public law. The acts of the legislative and executive branches of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are expressly declared subject to review by the courts of Korea.

ARTICLE IV

SPECIFIC RESERVATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements of any nature by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are subject to the approval of the establishing powers.

Section 2. Until the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall have established procedures in accordance with directives received from the Allied Powers for assuming custody of former Japanese owned property in Korea, both public and private, such property shall be held for the Korean people by the occupying powers. At such time as authority is granted to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to administer and dispose of such property, it shall review, and with the approval of the establishing powers may set aside, any disposition of such property by sale, gift, or any form of transfer whatsoever, or any contractual engagements with respect to such property, effected at any time by the interim governments of either North Korea or South Korea, or by any officials or agencies of either of such interim governments, or by any other officials or agencies exercising governmental power in Korea prior to the extablishment of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. Such authority as may ultimately be granted to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to administer and dispose of former Japanese owned property shall continue to be subject to scrutiny by the establishing powers, respectively.

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Section 3. The establishing powers retain jurisdiction over their respective nationals engaged in duties connected with the functions of such powers in Korea. The control of all matters affecting the armed forces or persons attached to the armed forces of either establishing power is reserved to the establishing powers respectively.

Section 4. The establishing powers reserve the power of review over all acts of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government which may endanger the public security or interfere with the exercise of the functions reserved in this Charter to the establishing powers.

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Section 5. The power of amendment of this Charter is reserved exclusively to the establishing powers.

Section 6. All powers not specifically delegated to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are reserved to the establishing powers.

ARTICLE V

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All Koreans shall enjoy full equality before the law and shall be entitled in all respects to equal protection of the law. In particular there shall be no discrimination on account of religion, race, sex or political creed. Aliens shall likewise be entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2. Freedom of assembly and association as well as freedom of speech, press, the right of petition and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

Section 3. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all persons and the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall pass no law abridging this right.

Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty or shall have any other criminal penalty imposed upon him without lawful trial in accordance with procedure established by law. The power of the police or other executive agencies to inflict punishments is abolished. Every accused person shall be accorded an opportunity for a full hearing and shall have a right to counsel and to call witnesses in his defense.

Section 5. No person shall be apprehended or detained except in accordance with law.

Section 6. No person shall be apprehended or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him and without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand such cause must be immediately shown in open court, in his presence and in the presence of his counsel.

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Section 7. The right of ownership of private property is guaranteed. Property shall not be taken by the government except for a public purpose and in accordance with provisions of law which shall guarantee adequate compensation and an appeal to the courts in case of dispute.

Section 8. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer for adequate cause, except a search pursuant to and simultaneous with an arrest.

Section 9. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be tried twice for the same offense.

Section 10. The infliction of torture or cruel punishment by any public official is hereby absolutely prohibited.

Section 11. All persons shall have freedom of domicile and of changing domicile.

ARTICLE VI

SEPARATION OF POWERS

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of three separate branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The seat of the Government shall be at Seoul.

ARTICLE VII

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. The executive branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of a Chief of State, a Deputy Chief of State and 12 ministers and such subordinate officials as may be appointed by them. There shall be established in the executive branch a Bureau of the Budget and an Office of Civil Service

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which shall function under the Chief of State. The Office of Civil Service shall publish regulations concerning the employment of such subordinate officials as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

Section 2. The ministers shall have the following titles and corresponding functions:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Commerce
Minister of Communications and Transportation
Minister of Coordination and Planning
Minister of Education
Minister of Finance
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Home Affairs
Minister of Justice
Minister of Labor
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Section 3. The Chief of State and the Deputy Chief of State shall be elected by the Provisional Legislative Assembly by a majority vote. The Chief of State shall have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers. The Chief of State shall submit to the Provisional Legislative Assembly his nominations of persons for the posts of the 12 ministers for approval by majority vote. Unless rejected by veto of the establishing powers within 10 days, the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State and the ministers shall take office. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or permanent incapacity of the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State shall succeed to that office. The legislature shall thereupon by majority vote elect a Deputy Chief of State.

Section 4. The Chief of State shall take all measures necessary for planning and carrying into effect the financial policies of the government, for implementing all its policies insofar as they require the expenditure of public monies and shall prepare, in consultation with the establishing powers and the Bureau of the Budget, an annual budget. The budget will be enacted into law by the legislature subject however to a veto by the establishing powers of

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those items of expenditure deemed inappropriate to the objectives of this Charter or inconcistent with sound governmental fiscal policy.

Section 5. All military or quasi military forces are hereby dissolved. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government is authorized to organize and establish a National Army not in excess of 35,000 men and a National Coast Guard not in excess of 7,500 men. In carrying out its functions the National Army shall render assistance whenever necessary to provincial and local police as hereinafter established in the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of public safety and order within the boundaries of Korea. The National Coast Guard shall be employed to prevent violations of Korean law in the territorial waters of Korea.

Section 6. Police shall be maintained by provinces and smaller political subdivisions. There shall be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs a Bureau of Police Affairs which shall prescribe standards of recruitment, training, and police practices, and coordinate the activities of the provincial and local police forces. There shall be advanced by the National Government to each governmental local unit having a police force which meets the standards established by the Bureau of Police Affairs not more than 50 per centum of the annual expenditures for such police forces, all other expenditures for provincial and local police to be defrayed by provincial and local taxes.

Section 7. a. Government in a democracy exists to serve the people. To insure a corps of efficient civil servants the Korean Provisional Democratic Government when finally established shall enact a Civil Service law which shall require high standards of performance and give merited promotion and security tenure to government officials. Selection of employees shall be exclusively on merit and on a competitive basis and no political favor shall influence the appointment of officials.

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b. Only such numbers of civil servants as are absolutely required for the maintenance of the essential services of government will be employed. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government will entrust the Civil Service Commission with the task of working out a detailed program designed to improve the efficiency of the various government agencies and to avoid an overstaffed bureaucracy. By eliminating unnecessary and inefficient personnel and all overlapping bureaus and offices, loyal and efficient servants can be assured adequate compensation and reward for merit. The employment of civil servants must constantly and realistically be compared to the revenue available to a new government working under the difficulties which are inherent in the establishment of a unified Korea.

ARTICLE VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. Prior to the election of the National Assembly, the Provisional Legislative Assembly will be the highest legislative organ (legislative assembly) of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. The Provisional Legislative Assembly will be formed by an amalgamation of the South Korean Interim Legislature as presently constituted and 40 members of the highest legislative organ in North Korea to be elected by that body. Not less than 6 months after the convening of the Provisional Legislative Assembly it shall enact an election law based on the principles of democratic, free, secret, direct elections and multiple nominations. The election law comes into effect 2 weeks after its approval by the establishing powers. The establishing powers reserve the right to enact an election law if the Provisional Legislative Assembly fails to submit within the period set forth in this section an election law which corresponds to the requirements of this Charter. Not less than 6 months after the

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enactment of the election law the First National Assembly shall be elected throughout Korea. Upon the seating of the National Assembly the Provisional Legislative Assembly is dissolved and the National Assembly is authorized to exercise all functions endowed in this Charter to the legislative assembly.

Section 2. Within 10 days after the legislative assembly has passed a legislative bill the Chief of State may veto such bill and return it to the legislative assembly. The legislative assembly may override the veto of the Chief of State by a two-third majority vote. If a bill has not been vetoed by the Chief of State within 10 days or if the veto has been over-ridden by the legislative assembly the bill shall become law unless within an additional 10 days a request for reconsideration by the legislative assembly has been submitted by the establishing powers to the Chief of State.

Section 3. A two-thirds majority of the legislative assembly shall, subject to the approval of the establishing powers, have the power to impeach, try, and dismiss the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State, and the Ministers of State for violation of law or misfeasance in office.

Section 4. Unless sooner dissolved by the establishing powers the term of the National Assembly shall be one year.

Article IX

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The Judicial Branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall consist of a High Court of Justice at Seoul and such intermediate courts of appeal and district courts, including branches of district courts, as may be established under the provisions of this Charter.

Section 2. The High Court of Justice shall be composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who shall be more than

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35 years of age and learned in the law and experienced in its administration, who shall be nominated by the Chief of State of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government, subject to confirmation by the legislative assembly. Replacement for such justices shall be made in the same manner.

Section 3. The Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court of Justice shall hold office during the life of this Charter. Violation of law or misfeasance in office on the part of any Justice shall be grounds for removal. In such instance, the Chief of State shall address a petition for the removal of a Justice to the legislative assembly which shall try and, in a proper case, remove such Justice.

Section 4. The High Court of Justice shall be the supreme appellate court of Korea in all cases. It may take, in its discretion, original jurisdiction in any case involving the infringement of the rights guaranteed in Article V of this Charter. The High Court of Justice may order cases of this class tried before it or may remand such a case to any lower court for procedure in accordance with its opinion.

Section 5. Judges of such intermediate courts of appeal as may be established under this Charter shall be appointed by the Chief of State with the approval of the legislative assembly.

Section 6. Branches of District Courts shall be established in smaller communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases.

Section 7. Judges of District Courts and branches of District Courts as may be established under this Charter shall be nominated by the Provincial Governor from among residents of the district who shall either be learned in the law or shall have distinguished themselves in the service of the communities in which they reside subject to confirmation by the Provincial Assemblies, whenever such provincial assemblies have been elected in accordance with this

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Charter. Branches of District Courts may be established in small communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases. Judges of the District Court of the City of Seoul shall be appointed in like manner by the Mayor and City Council of Seoul, elected in accordance with this Charter.

Section 8. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals of the establishing powers over members of their armed forces and persons attached to such forces remains unaffected. Crimes committed by Koreans against either of the establishing powers or their nationals shall normally be tried in courts existing under the Korean Provisional Democratic Government except where the interests of either establishing power require that such cases be tried before their respective military tribunals.

Article X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The following units are established as provinces of Korea:

Cheju-Do
Cholla-Nam Do
Cholla-Puk To
Chung Chong-Nam Do
Chung Chong-Puk To
City of Seoul
Hamyang Nam-Do
Hamyang Puk-To
Hwanghae-Do
Kangwon-Do
Kyonggi-Do
Kyongsang Nam Do
Kyongsang Puk To
Pyongan Nam Do
Pyongan Puk To

Section 2. The following governmental units are constituted as administrative units of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government: GUN, MYUN (EUP) and independent city, and such administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP) as may be determined by provincial law.

Section 3. The Provisional Government shall provide by law for representative government in administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP).

Section 4. Each MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot a MYUN

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(EUP) Council consisting of one council member for each 1,500 inhabitants of such MYUN (EUP) or major fraction thereof. The MYUN (EUP) Council shall elect a MYUN (EUP) chief who shall be the Chief Executive of the MYUN (EUP) and who shall appoint, with the approval of the MYUN (EUP) Council such local officials as are necessary.

Section 5. A MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot one representative for each 7,500 population, or major fraction thereof, to a Gun Council. A Gun Council shall elect a gun chief who shall appoint, with the approval of the Gun Council, such gun administrative officials as are necessary. Unless otherwise provided by law each independent city, with the exception of the City of Seoul, shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 7,500 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a City Council. The City Council shall elect a Mayor, who shall, with the approval of the City Council appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including a Chief of Police.

Section 6. Each gun and independent city shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall elect a Governor of the province who shall with the approval of the Provincial Council appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including the chief of the provincial police. The same provisions, in equal measure, shall apply to the City of Seoul with reference to election of members of a City Council.

Section 7. The functions of the provinces, guns, independent cities, myuns (eup), and other administrative units shall be determined by laws to be enacted by the establishing powers. These laws shall provide for the decentralization of the police and for those changes in taxation which are necessary to enable local governments to perform the functions of democratic self-administrative units.

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Draft C

PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Preamble

In order to further the objectives of the Moscow Agreement of 1945 and to carry out the wishes of the Korean people as made known during consultation with Korean political parties and social organizations and with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby ordain and establish this Charter for the Korean Provisional Democratic Government, which shall take all necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government as established in this Charter shall be the sole government of a united Korea. Prior to the establishment of a National Assembly the highest authority of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is placed in an Executive Council appointed by the establishing powers. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government in its ultimate form will be a government based on democratic and free elections with separate executive, legislative and judicial powers.

Article II

RETENTION OF LAWS

All law and portions of laws shall continue in full force and effect unless inconsistent with, or changed in accordance with the

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provisions of this Charter.

Article III

SPECIFIC DELEGATION OF POWERS

Section 1. Until the election of a National Assembly the Executive Council shall exercise executive and legislative powers only to the extent that essential governmental services shall be provided for the Korean people. The Executive Council shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety. It shall cooperate with the establishing powers in administering the executive details of an election law which shall bring into being a democratically elected government, and such other tasks as may be assigned to it by the establishing powers. The Executive Council shall defray until the establishment of a National Legislature final action on fundamental reforms of political, social, or economic nature affecting permanently the livelihood and well being of the majority of Koreans.

Section 2. From its first establishment the Korean Provisional Democratic Government may institute diplomatic and consular representation abroad and receive diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign powers, subject to the approval of the establishing powers.

Section 3. When the Korean Provisional Democratic Government has been fully constituted, it shall subject to the restrictions of this Charter exercise executive, legislative and judicial powers on all levels of government. It shall enact a nationality law, laws providing for a national army and a coast guard, a revenue law, a civil service law, and all legislative acts necessary to implement this Charter. It shall maintain public order and safety, promote the national economy, foster the education and national culture and advance the general welfare of the Korean people.

Section 4. Until the election of a National Assembly the Executive Council shall, in consultation with the establishing powers,

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coordinate the main functions of government now existing, retaining by agreement all those existing administrative and judicial agencies and institutions necessary to constitute a government on all levels. Existing administrative and judicial agencies and institutions may be eliminated or changed with the approval of the establishing powers provided that there is no reduction in useful services.

Section 5. When fully constituted the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall enact a law providing for the integration and revision of the existing legal and administrative systems of Korea for the purpose of bringing about a complete unification of the country at the earliest practicable time.

Section 6. The judicial branch of the KPDG consists of independent courts with jurisdiction to decide cases of private, criminal and public law.

When the judicial branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully established the courts shall have jurisdiction to pass upon the acts of the legislative and executive branches to determine their conformity to the provisions of this Charter.

Article IV

SPECIFIC RESERVATION OF POWERS

Section 1. Until the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully constituted the acts of the Executive Council of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall be subject to review by the establishing powers. When the Korean Provisional Democratic Government is fully constituted this right of review shall extend only to those acts of the KPDG which may be considered to endanger the public security or to interfere with the exercise of the functions reserved in this Charter to the establishing powers.

Section 2. The negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements of any nature by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are subject to the approval of the

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establishing powers.

Section 3. Until the KPDG shall have established procedures in accordance with directives received from the Allied Powers for assuming custody of former Japanese owned property in Korea, both public and private, such property shall be held for the Korean people by the occupying powers. At such time as authority is granted to the KPDG to administer and dispose of such property, it shall review, and with the approval of the establishing powers may set aside, any disposition of such property by sale, gift, or any form of transfer whatsoever, or any contractual engagements with respect to such property, effected at any time by the interim governments of either North Korea or South Korea, or by any officials or agencies of either of such interim governments, or by any other officials or agencies exercising governmental power in Korea prior to the establishment of the KPDG. Such authority as may ultimately be granted to the KPDG to administer and dispose of former Japanese owned property shall continue to be subject to scrutiny by the establishing powers, respectively.

Section 4. The establishing powers retain jurisdiction over their respective nationals engaged in duties connected with the functions of such powers in Korea. The control of all matters affecting the armed forces of persons attached to the armed forces of either establishing power is reserved to the establishing powers respectively.

Section 5. The power of amendment of this Charter is exclusively reserved to the establishing powers.

Section 6. All powers not specifically delegated to the Korean Provisional Democratic Government are reserved to the establishing powers.

Article V

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All Koreans shall enjoy full equality before the

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law and shall be entitled in all respects to equal protection of the law. In particular there shall be no discrimination on account of religion, race, sex or political creed. Aliens shall likewise be entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2. Freedom of assembly and association as well as freedom of speech, press, the right of petition and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

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Section 3. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all persons and the Korean Provisional Democratic Government shall pass no law abridging this right.

Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty or shall have any other criminal penalty imposed upon him without a public trial before an independent court of law and in accordance with provisions of law. The power of the police or any agency other than a court of law to inflict punishments for a criminal offense is abolished. Every accused person shall be accorded an opportunity for a full hearing and shall have a right to counsel and to call witnesses in his defense.

Section 5. No person shall be apprehended or detained except in accordance with law.

Section 6. No person shall be apprehended or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him and without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand such cause must be immediately shown in open court, in his presence and in the presence of his counsel.

Section 7. The right of ownership of private property is guaranteed. Property shall not be taken by the government except for a public purpose and in accordance with provisions of law which shall guarantee adequate compensation and an appeal to the courts in case of dispute.

Section 8. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer for adequate cause, except a search pursuant to and simultaneous with an arrest.

Section 9. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be tried twice for the same offens

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Section 10. The infliction of torture or cruel punishment by any public official is hereby absolutely prohibited.

Section 11. All persons shall have freedom of domicile and changing domicile.

Article VI
SEPARATION OF POWERS

The Korean Provisional Democratic Government when ultimately constituted shall consist of three separate branches, executive, legislative and judicial.

The seat of the Government shall be Seoul.

Article VII
EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. Until the election of a National Assembly in a free and democratic election by secret ballot the executive power of the KPDG shall be vested in and exercised by an Executive Council of Ministers presided over by a Prime Minister.

Section 2. The ministers shall have the following titles and corresponding functions:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Commerce
Minister of Communication and Transportation
Minister of Coordination and Planning
Minister of Education
Minister of Finance
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Home Affairs
Minister of Justice
Minister of Labor
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Section 3. The Prime Minister and the ministers shall be appointed by agreement of the establishing powers. The persons so appointed shall hold office until a National Assembly has been seated. The establishing powers shall retain the power of removal of the Prime Minister and the ministers and shall in the event of a vacancy by death, incapacity, resignation or removal fill the vacancy.

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Section 4. The Executive Council shall until the election of a Chief of State by the National Assembly exercise executive and legislative powers under the specific delegation and reservation of powers set forth in Article III and IV of this Charter.

Section 5. The legislative assemblies of North and South Korea are hereby dissolved and the powers of the highest executive Korean authorities are herewith vested in the Executive Council.

Section 6. Upon the seating of the National Assembly it shall proceed to the election of a Chief of State, and a Deputy Chief of State. The Chief of State shall have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers. The Chief of State shall submit to the National Assembly his nominations of persons for the posts of the 12 ministers for approval by majority vote. Unless rejected by veto of the establishing powers within 10 days, the Chief of State, Deputy Chief of State and the ministers shall take office. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or permanent incapacity of the Chief of State the Deputy Chief of State shall succeed to that office. The National Assembly shall thereupon by majority vote elect a Deputy Chief of State.

Section 7. Upon the election of the Chief of State by the National Assembly there shall be established in the executive branch a Bureau of the Budget and an Office of Civil Service which shall function under the Chief of State. The Office of Civil Service shall publish regulations concerning the employment of such subordinate officials as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government.

Section 8. The Chief of State shall take all measures necessary for planning and carrying into effect the financial policies of the government, for implementing all its policies insofar as they require the expenditure of public monies and shall prepare, in consultation with the establishing powers and the Bureau of the

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Budget, an annual budget. The budget will be enacted into law by the National Assembly subject however to joint veto by the establishing powers of those items of expenditure deemed inappropriate to the objectives of this Charter or inconsistent with sound governmental fiscal policy.

Section 9. All military or quasi military forces are hereby dissolved. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government when finally constituted is authorized to organize and establish a National Army not in excess of 35,000 men and a National Coast Guard not in excess of 7,500 men. In carrying out its functions the National Army shall render assistance whenever necessary to provincial and local police as hereinafter established in the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of public safety and order within the boundaries of Korea. The National Coast Guard shall be employed to prevent violations of Korean law in the territorial waters of Korea.

Section 10. When the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully constituted the organization of police throughout Korea shall be placed on a provincial and local basis. There shall, however, be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs a Bureau of Police Affairs which shall prescribe standards of recruitment, training, and police practices, and coordinate the activities of the provincial and local police forces. There shall be advanced by the National Government to each local governmental unit having a police force which meets the standards established by the Bureau of Police Affairs not more than 50 per centum of the annual expenditures for such police forces, all other expenditures for provincial and local police to be defrayed by provincial and local taxes.

Section 11. a. Government in a democracy exists to serve the people. To insure a corps of efficient civil servants the Korean

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Provisional Democratic Government when finally established shall enact a Civil Service law which shall require high standards of performance and give merited promotion and security tenure to government officials. Selection of employees shall be exclusively on merit and on a competitive basis and no political favor shall influence the appointment of officials.

b. Only such numbers of civil servants as are absolutely required for the maintenance of the essential services of government will be employed. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government will entrust the Civil Service Commission with the task of working out a detailed program designed to improve the efficiency of the various government agencies and to avoid an overstaffed bureaucracy. By eliminating unnecessary and inefficient personnel and all overlapping bureaus and offices, loyal and efficient servants can be assured adequate compensation and reward for merit. The employment of civil servants must constantly and realistically be compared to the revenue available to a new government working under the difficulties which are inherent in the establishment of a unified Korea.

Article VIII
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. Not less than 6 months after the enactment of this Charter, National Assembly shall be elected by the people of Korea under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and a secret written ballot, and will be the highest legislative organ of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government. The National Assembly shall be elected in accordance with provisions for its election made and published by the establishing powers.

Section 2. Within 10 days after the National Assembly has passed a legislative bill the Chief of State may veto such bill and return it to the National Assembly. The National Assembly may

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override the veto of the Chief of State by a two-third majority vote. If a bill has not been vetoed by the Chief of State within 10 days or if the veto has been overridden by the National Assembly the bill shall become law unless within an additional 10 days a request for reconsideration by the National Assembly has been submitted by the establishing powers to the Chief of State.

Section 3. A two-thirds majority of the National Assembly shall, subject to the approval of the establishing powers, have the power to impeach, try, and dismiss the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State, and the Ministers of State for violation of law or misfeasance in office.

Section 4. Unless sooner dissolved by the establishing powers the term of the National Assembly shall be one year.

Article IX

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The Judicial Branch of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government as finally constituted shall consist of a High Court of Justice at Seoul and such intermediate courts of appeal and district courts, including branches of district courts as may be established under the provisions of this Charter.

Section 2. The High Court of Justice shall be composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who shall be more than 35 years of age and learned in the law and experienced in its administration, who shall be nominated by the Chief of State of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly. Replacement for such justices shall be made in the same manner.

Section 3. The Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court of Justice shall hold office during the life of this Charter. Violation of law or misfeasance in office on the part of any Justice shall be grounds for removal. In such instance, the Chief of State shall address a petition for the removal of a Justice to

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the National Assembly which shall try and, in a proper case, remove such Justice.

Section 4. The High Court of Justice shall be the supreme appellate court of Korea in all cases. It may take, in its discretion, original jurisdiction in any case involving the infringement of the rights guaranteed in Article V of this Charter. The High Court of Justice may order cases of this class tried before it or may remand such a case to any lower court for procedure in accordance with its opinion.

Section 5. Judges of such intermediate courts of appeal as may be established under this Charter shall be appointed by the Chief of State with the approval of the National Assembly.

Section 6. Branches of District Courts shall be established in smaller communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases.

Section 7. Judges of District Courts and branches of District Courts as may be established under this Charter shall be nominated by the Provincial Governor from among residents of the district who shall either be learned in the law or shall have distinguished themselves in the service of the communities in which they reside subject to comfirmation by the Provincial Assemblies. Branches of District Courts may be established in small communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases. Judges of the District Court of the City of Seoul shall be appointed in like manner by the Mayor and City Council of Seoul.

Section 8. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals of the establishing powers over members of their armed forces and persons attached to such forces remains unaffected. Crimes committed by Koreans against either of the establishing powers or their nationals shall normally be tried in courts existing under the Korean Provisional Democratic Government except where the interests of either establishing power required that such cases be tried before their respective military tribunals.

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Article X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The following units are established as provinces of Korea:

Cheju-Do	Hwanghae-Do
Cholla-Nam Do	Kangwon-Do
Cholla-Puk To	Kyonggi-Do
Chung Chong-Nam Do	Kyongsang Nam Do
Chung Chong-Puk To	Kyongsang Puk To
City of Seoul	Pyongan Nam Do
Hamyang Nam-Do	Pyongan Puk To
Hamyang Puk-To	

Section 2. The following governmental lower units are constituted as administrative units of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government: GUN, MYUN (EUP) and PU (independent city), and such administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP) as may be determined by provincial law.

Section 3. The Korean Provisional Democratic Government when finally constituted shall provide by law for representative government in administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP).

Section 4. Each MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot a MYUN (EUP) Council consisting of one council member for each 1,500 inhabitants of such MYUN (EUP) or major fraction thereof. The MYUN (EUP) Council shall elect a MYUN (EUP) chief who shall be the Chief Executive of the MYUN (EUP) and who shall appoint, with the approval of the MYUN (EUP) Council such local officials as are necessary.

Section 5. A MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot one representative for each 7,500 population, or major fraction thereof, to a Gun Council. A Gun Council shall elect a gun chief who shall appoint, with the approval of the Gun Council, such gun administrative officials as are necessary. Each independent city, unless otherwise provided by law, with the exception of the City

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of Seoul, shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 7,500 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a City Council. The City Council shall elect a Mayor, who shall, with the approval of the City Council appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including a Chief of Police.

Section 6. Each gun and pu (independent city) shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall elect a Governor of the province who shall with the approval of the Provincial Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including the chief of the provincial police. The same provisions, in equal measure, shall apply to the City of Seoul, with reference to election of members of the City Council.

Section 7. The functions of the provinces, guns, pu (independent cities), myuns (eups), and other administrative units shall be determined by laws to be enacted by the establishing powers. These laws shall provide for the decentralization of the police and for those changes in taxation which are necessary to enable local governments to perform the functions of democratic self-administrative units.

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AMD 2/5
12 Sept 1947
Pages 1 to 42
Inclusive

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

PROPOSED CHARTER
of the

PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Reference: a. AMD 2/3
b. AMD 2/4

Note by the Secretary

The inclosures, revisions of Inclosures to AMD 2/4, were tentatively approved by the U. S. Commissioners for guidance in negotiations with the Soviet Delegation.

a. Inclosure 1--Draft A (Page 2) envisages a provisional government established after popular election of a legislature.

b. Inclosure 2--Draft B (Page 15) envisages a provisional government established by merger of the South Korea Legislature and certain members of the North Korea legislative body.

c. Inclosure 3--Draft C (Page 29) envisages a provisional government established by appointment of an interim executive cabinet by the establishing powers prior to popular election of a legislature.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

AMD 2/5
3 Inclosures

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S E C R E T

Inclosure No. 1

Draft A

PROPOSAL CHARTER OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Preamble

In order to further the objectives of the Moscow Agreement of 1945, to carry out the wishes of the Korean people as made known during consultation with Korean political parties and social organizations, and with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby ordain and establish this Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. This government shall take all necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Provisional Korean Democratic Government as established in this Charter shall be the sole government of a united Korea.

Article II

RETENTION OF LAWS

Upon the promulgation of this charter all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter are repealed. All other laws and portions of laws shall continue in full force and effect unless changed in accordance with the provisions of this Charter.

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Article III

SPECIFIC DELEGATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall exercise executive, legislative, and judicial powers at all levels of government subject to the reservation of powers by the establishing governments and the specific restrictions imposed by this Charter.

Section 2. In the exercise of its legislative power under this Charter the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall enact a nationality law, laws providing for a national army and a coast guard, a revenue law, a civil service law, and all legislative acts necessary to implement this Charter, including laws providing for the integration and revision of the existing legal and administrative systems of Korea.

Section 3. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government may establish diplomatic and consular representation abroad and receive diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign powers subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers.

Section 4. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, the promotion of the national economy, the fostering of education and a national culture, and the advancement of the general welfare of the Korean people.

Section 5. In the exercise of the judicial power under this Charter the courts shall be independent and have jurisdiction to decide cases of private, criminal, and public law. The acts of the legislative and executive branches of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government are expressly declared subject to review by the courts of Korea.

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Article IV

SPECIFIC RESERVATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements of any nature by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government are subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers.

Section 2. Until the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall have established procedures in accordance with directives received from the Allied Powers for assuming custody of former Japanese owned property in Korea, both public and private, such property shall be held for the Korean people by the occupying powers, respectively. At such time as authority is granted to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to administer and dispose of such property, it shall review, and subject to the joint veto of the establishing powers, may set aside, any disposition of such property by sale, gift, or any form of transfer whatsoever, or any contractual engagements with respect to such property, effected at any time by the interim governments of either North Korea or South Korea, or by any officials or agencies of either of such interim governments, or by any other officials or agencies exercising governmental power in Korea prior to the establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Such authority as may ultimately be granted to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to administer and dispose of former Japanese owned property shall continue to be subject to scrutiny by the establishing powers, respectively.

Section 3. The establishing powers retain jurisdiction over their respective nationals engaged in duties connected with the functions of such powers in Korea. The control of all matters affecting the armed forces or persons attached to the armed forces of either establishing power is reserved to the establishing powers respectively.

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Section 4. The establishing powers reserve the right to review all acts of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government which may endanger the public security or interfere with the exercise of the functions reserved in this Charter to the establishing powers. In case of failure of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, upon notice and demand jointly made by the establishing powers, to perform any function deemed by the establishing powers essential to the objectives stated in this Charter, the establishing powers reserve the right to implement, by joint action, any provision of this Charter.

Section 5. The establishing powers may remove the Chief of State, Deputy Chief of State and each of the Ministers by joint action for violation of law, misfeasance or non-feasance in office.

Section 6. The power of amendment of this Charter is reserved exclusively to the establishing powers.

Section 7. All powers not specifically delegated to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government are reserved to the establishing powers.

Article V

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All Koreans shall enjoy full equality before the law and shall be entitled in all respects to equal protection of the law. In particular there shall be no discrimination on account of religion, race, sex or political creed. Aliens shall likewise be entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2. Freedom of assembly and association as well as freedom of speech, press, the right of petition and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

Section 3. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all persons and the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall pass no law abridging this right.

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Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty or shall have any other criminal penalty imposed upon him without a public trial before an independent court of law and in accordance with provisions of law. The power of the police or any agency other than a court of law to inflict punishments for a criminal offense is abolished. Every accused person shall be accorded an opportunity for a full hearing and shall have a right to counsel and to call witnesses in his defense.

Section 5. No person shall be apprehended or detained except in accordance with law.

Section 6. No person shall be apprehended or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him and without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand such cause must be immediately shown in open court, in his presence and in the presence of his counsel.

Section 7. The right of ownership of private property is guaranteed. Property shall not be taken by the Government except for a public purpose and in accordance with provisions of law which shall guarantee adequate compensation and an appeal to the courts in case of dispute.

Section 8. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer for adequate cause, except a search pursuant to and simultaneous with an arrest.

Section 9. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be tried twice for the same offense.

Section 10. The infliction of torture or cruel punishment by any public official is hereby absolutely prohibited.

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Section 11. All persons shall have freedom of domicile and change of domicile.

Article VI

SEPARATION OF POWERS

The Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall consist of three separate branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The seat of the Government shall be Seoul.

Article VII

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. The executive branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall consist of a Chief of State, a Deputy Chief of State and 12 ministers and such subordinate officials as may be appointed by them. There shall be established in the executive branch a Bureau of the Budget and an Office of Civil Service which shall function under the Chief of State. The Office of Civil Service shall publish regulations concerning the employment of such subordinate officials as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Section 2. The ministers shall have the following titles and corresponding functions:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Commerce
Minister of Communications and Transportation
Minister of Coordination and Planning
Minister of Education
Minister of Finance
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Home Affairs
Minister of Justice
Minister of Labor
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Section 3. The Chief of State and the Deputy Chief of State shall be elected by the National Assembly by a majority vote. The Chief of State shall have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers.

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The Chief of State shall submit to the National Assembly his nominations of persons for the posts of the 12 ministers for approval by majority vote. Unless rejected by joint veto of the establishing powers within 10 days, the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State and the ministers shall take office. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or permanent incapacity of the Chief of State the Deputy Chief of State shall succeed to that office. The National Assembly shall thereupon by majority vote elect a Deputy Chief of State.

Section 4. The Chief of State shall take all measures necessary for planning and carrying into effect the financial policies of the government, for implementing all its policies insofar as they require the expenditure of public monies and shall prepare, in consultation with the establishing powers and the Bureau of the Budget, an annual budget. The budget will be enacted into law by the National Assembly subject however to a joint veto by the establishing powers of those items of expenditure deemed inappropriate to the objectives of this Charter or inconsistent with sound governmental fiscal policy.

Section 5. All military or quasi-military forces are hereby dissolved. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government is authorized to organize and establish a National Army not in excess of 35,000 men and a National Coast Guard not in excess of 7,500 men. In carrying out its functions the National Army shall render assistance, whenever necessary, to provincial and local police, as hereinafter established, in the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of public safety and order within the boundaries of Korea. The National Coast Guard shall be employed to prevent violations of Korean law in the territorial waters of Korea.

Section 6. The organization of police throughout Korea shall be on a provincial and local basis. There shall, however, be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs a Bureau of Police

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Affairs which shall prescribe standards of recruitment, training, and police practices, and coordinate the activities of the provincial and local police forces. There shall be advanced from the National Treasury to each governmental local unit having a police force which meets the standards established by the Bureau of Police Affairs not more than 50 per centum of the annual expenditures for such police forces, all other expenditures for provincial and local police to be defrayed by provincial and local taxes.

Section 7. a. Government in a democracy exists to serve the people. To insure a corps of efficient civil servants the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall enact a civil service law which shall require high standards of performance and give merited promotion and security tenure to government officials. Selection of employees shall be exclusively on merit and on a competitive basis and no political favor shall influence the appointment of officials.

b. Only such numbers of civil servants as are absolutely required for the maintenance of the essential services of government will be employed. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government will entrust its Civil Service Commission with the task of working out a detailed program designed to improve the efficiency of the various government agencies and to avoid an overstaffed bureaucracy. By eliminating unnecessary and inefficient personnel and all overlapping bureaus and offices, loyal and efficient servants can be assured adequate compensation and rewards for merit. The employment of civil servants must constantly and realistically be compared to the revenue available to a new government working under the difficulties which are inherent in the establishment of a unified Korea.

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Article VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. A National Assembly, elected by the people of Korea under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and a secret written ballot, shall be the highest legislative organ of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The National Assembly shall be elected in accordance with provisions for its elections made and published by the establishing powers.

Section 2. Within 10 days after the National Assembly has passed a legislative bill the Chief of State may veto such bill and return it to the National Assembly. The National Assembly may over-ride the veto of the Chief of State by a two-third majority vote. If a bill has not been vetoed by the Chief of State within 10 days or if the veto has been overridden by the National Assembly the bill shall become law unless within an additional 10 days a joint request for reconsideration by the National Assembly has been submitted by the establishing powers to the Chief of State.

Section 3. A two-thirds majority of the National Assembly shall, subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers, have the power to impeach, try, and dismiss the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State, and the Ministers of State for violation of law, misfeasance or non-feasance in office.

Section 4. Unless sooner dissolved by the establishing powers the term of the National Assembly shall be one year.

Article IX

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The judicial branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall consist of a High Court of Justice at Seoul and such courts of appeal and district courts, including branches of district courts, as may be established under the provisions of this Charter.

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Section 2. The High Court of Justice shall be composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who shall be more than 35 years of age and learned in the law and experienced in its administration, who shall be nominated by the Chief of State of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly. Unless rejected by joint veto of the establishing powers within 10 days after such confirmation, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices shall take office. Replacement for such justices shall be made in the same manner.

Section 3. The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the High Court of Justice shall hold office during the life of this Charter. Violation of law, misfeasance or non-feasance in office on the part of any Justice shall be grounds for removal. In such instance, the Chief of State shall address a petition for the removal of a Justice to the National Assembly which shall try and, in a proper case, remove such Justice.

Section 4. The High Court of Justice shall be the supreme appellate court of Korea in all cases. It may take, in its discretion, original jurisdiction in any case involving the infringement of the rights guaranteed in Article V of this Charter. The High Court of Justice may order cases of this class tried before it or may remand such a case to any lower court for procedure in accordance with its opinion.

Section 5. Judges of such intermediate courts of appeal as may be established under this Charter shall be appointed by the Chief of State with the approval of the National Assembly.

Section 6. Judges of District Courts and branches of District Courts as may be established under this Charter shall be nominated by the Provincial Governor from among residents of the district who shall either be learned in the law or shall have distinguished themselves in the service of the communities in which they reside, subject to confirmation by the Provincial Assemblies. Branches of

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District Courts may be established in small communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases. Judges of the District Court of the City of Seoul shall be appointed in like manner by the Mayor and City Council of Seoul.

Section 7. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals of the establishing powers over members of their armed forces and persons attached to such forces remains unaffected. Crimes committed by Koreans against either of the establishing powers or nationals of either of them shall normally be tried in the courts of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government except where the interests of either establishing power requires that such cases be tried before their respective military tribunals.

Article X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The following units are established as provinces of Korea:

Cheju-Do
Cholla-Nam Do
Cholla-Puk Do
Chung Chong-Nam Do
Chung Chong-Puk To
City of Seoul
Hamyang Nam-Do
Hamyang Puk-To
Hwanghae-Do
Kangwon-Do
Kyonggi-Do
Kyongsang Nam Do
Kyongsang Puk To
Pyongan Nam Do
Pyongan Puk To

Section 2. The following governmental units are constituted as administrative units of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government: GUN, MYUN (EUP) and PU (independent city) and such administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP) as may be determined by provincial law.

Section 3. The government of each province shall provide by law for representative government in administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP).

Section 4. Each MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot a MYUN

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(EUP) Council consisting of one council member for each 1,500 inhabitants of such MYUN (EUP), or major fraction thereof. The MYUN (EUP) Council shall elect a MYUN (EUP) chief who shall be the Chief Executive of the MYUN (EUP) and who shall appoint, with the approval of the MYUN (EUP) Council, such local officials as are necessary.

Section 5. A MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot one representative for each 7,500 population, or major fraction thereof, to a GUN Council. A GUN Council shall elect a GUN chief who shall appoint, with the approval of the GUN Council, such GUN administrative officials as are necessary. Unless otherwise prescribed by law each PU (independent city), with the exception of the City of Seoul, shall elect under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 7,500 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a City Council. The City Council shall elect a Mayor, who shall, with the approval of the City Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including a chief of police.

Section 6. Each GUN and PU (independent city) shall elect under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall elect a Governor of the province who shall, with the approval of the Provincial Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including the chief of the provincial police. The same provisions, in equal measure, shall apply to the City of Seoul with reference to election of members of a City Council.

Section 7. The functions of the provinces, GUN, PU (independent cities), MYUN (EUP), and other administrative units shall be determined by laws to be enacted jointly by the establishing powers.

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These laws shall provide for the decentralization of the police and for those changes in taxation which are necessary to enable local governments to perform the functions of democratic self-administrative units.

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Inclosure No. 2

DRAFT B

PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Preamble

In order to further the objectives of the Moscow Agreement of 1945 to carry out the wishes of the Korean people as revealed during consultation with Korean political parties and social organizations and with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on demo-cratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby ordain and establish this Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. This government shall take all necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Provisional Korean Democratic Government as established in this Charter shall be the sole government of a united Korea. The highest authority of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government during an initial intermediary period is placed in a Provisional Legislative Assembly formed by an amalgamation of the South Korean Interim Legislature as presently constituted and 40 members of the highest legislative organ in North Korea. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government in its ultimate form will be a government on all levels based on a democratic and free election, the highest authority being vested in a National

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Assembly elected throughout Korea on the basis of a uniform election law under universal suffrage, multiple nominations and a secret written ballot.

Article II

RETENTION OF LAWS

Upon the promulgation of this Charter all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this Charter are repealed. All other laws and portions of laws shall continue in full force and effect unless changed in accordance with the provisions of this Charter.

Article III

SPECIFIC DELEGATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall exercise executive, legislative, and judicial powers at all levels of government subject to the reservation of powers by the establishing governments and the specific restrictions imposed by this Charter.

Section 2. In the exercise of its legislative power under this Charter the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall enact an election law, a nationality law, laws providing for a national army and a coast guard, a revenue law, a civil service law, and all legislative acts necessary to implement this Charter, including laws providing for the integration and revision of the existing legal and administrative systems of Korea.

Section 3. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government may establish diplomatic and consular representation abroad and receive diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign powers subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers.

Section 4. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government

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shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety, the promotion of the national economy, the fostering of education and a national culture, and the advancement of the general welfare of the Korean people.

Section 5. In the exercise of the judicial power under this Charter the courts shall be independent and have jurisdiction to decide cases of private, criminal, and public law. The acts of the legislative and executive branches of the Provisional Korean Democratic Covernment are expressly declared subject to review by the courts of Korea.

Article IV

SPECIFIC RESERVATION OF POWERS

Section 1. The negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements of any nature by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government are subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers.

Section 2. Until the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall have established procedures in accordance with directives received from the Allied Powers for assuming custody of former Japanese owned property in Korea, both public and private, such property shall be held for the Korean people by the occupying powers, respectively. At such time as authority is granted to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to administer and dispose of such property, it shall review, and, subject to the joint veto of the establishing powers may set aside, any disposition of such property by sale, gift, or any form of transfer whatsoever, or any contractual engagements with respect to such property, effected at any time by the interim governments of either North Korea or South Korea, or by any officials or agencies of either of such interim governments, or

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by any other officials or agencies exercising governmental power in Korea prior to the establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Such authority as may ultimately be granted to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to administer and dispose of former Japanese owned property shall continue to be subject to scrutiny by the establishing powers, respectively.

Section 3. The establishing powers retain jurisdiction over their respective nationals engaged in duties connected with the functions of such powers in Korea. The control of all matters affecting the armed forces or persons attached to the armed forces of either establishing power is reserved to the establishing powers respectively.

Section 4. The establishing powers reserve the right to review all acts of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government which may endanger the public security or interfere with the exercise of the functions reserved in this Charter to the establishing powers. In case of failure of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, upon notice and demand jointly made by the establishing powers, to perform any function deemed by the establishing powers essential to the objectives stated in this Charter, the establishing powers reserve the right to implement, by joint action, any provision of this Charter.

Section 5. The establishing powers may remove the Chief of State, Deputy Chief of State and each of the ministers by joint action for violation of law, mis-feasance or non-feasance in office.

Section 6. The power of amendment of this Charter is exclusively reserved to the establishing powers.

Section 7. All powers not specifically delegated to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government are reserved to the

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establishing powers.

Article V

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All Koreans shall enjoy full equality before the law and shall be entitled in all respects to equal protection of the law. In particular there shall be no discrimination on account of religion, race, sex or political creed. Aliens shall likewise be entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2. Freedom of assembly and association as well as freedom of speech, press, the right of petition and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

Section 3. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all persons and the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall pass no law abridging this right.

Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty or shall have any other criminal penalty imposed upon him without lawful trial in accordance with procedure established by law. The power of the police or other executive agencies to inflict punishments is abolished. Every accused person shall be accorded an opportunity for a full hearing and shall have a right to counsel and to call witnesses in his defense.

Section 5. No person shall be apprehended or detained except in accordance with law.

Section 6. No person shall be apprehended or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him and without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand such cause must be immediately shown in open court, in his presence and in the presence of his counsel.

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Section 7. The right of ownership of private property is guaranteed. Property shall not be taken by the government except for a public purpose and in accordance with provisions of law which shall guarantee adequate compensation and an appeal to the courts in case of dispute.

Section 8. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer for adequate cause, except a search pursuant to and simultaneous with an arrest.

Section 9. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be tried twice for the same offense.

Section 10. The infliction of torture or cruel punishment by any public official is hereby absolutely prohibited.

Section 11. All persons shall have freedom of domicile and of change of domicile.

Article VI

SEPARATION OF POWERS

The Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall consist of three separate branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The seat of the Government shall be at Seoul.

Article VII

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. The executive branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall consist of a Chief of State, a Deputy Chief of State and 12 ministers and such subordinate officials as may be appointed by them. There shall be established in the executive branch a Bureau of the Budget and an Office of Civil Service

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which shall function under the Chief of State. The Office of Civil Service shall publish regulations concerning the employment of such subordinate officials as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Section 2. The ministers shall have the following titles and corresponding functions:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Commerce
Minister of Communications and Transportation
Minister of Coordination and Planning
Minister of Education
Minister of Finance
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Home Affairs
Minister of Justice
Minister of Labor
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Section 3. The Chief of State and the Deputy Chief of State shall be elected by the Provisional Legislative Assembly by a majority vote. The Chief of State shall have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers. The Chief of State shall submit to the Provisional Legislative Assembly his nominations of persons for the posts of the 12 ministers for approval by majority vote. Unless rejected by joint veto of the establishing powers within 10 days, the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State and the ministers shall take office. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or permanent incapacity of the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State shall succeed to that office. The legislature shall thereupon by majority vote elect a Deputy Chief of State.

Section 4. The Chief of State shall take all measures necessary for planning and carrying into effect the financial policies of the government, for implementing all its policies insofar as they require the expenditure of public monies and shall prepare, in consultation with the establishing powers and the Bureau of the Budget, an annual budget. The budget will be enacted into law by the legislature subject however to a joint veto by the

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establishing powers of those items of expenditure deemed inappropriate to the objectives of this Charter or inconsistent with sound governmental fiscal policy.

Section 5. All military or quasi military forces are hereby dissolved. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government is authorized to organize and establish a National Army not in excess of 35,000 men and a National Coast Guard not in excess of 7,500 men. In carrying out its functions the National Army shall render assistance, whenever necessary, to provincial and local police as hereinafter established in the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of public safety and order within the boundaries of Korea. The National Coast Guard shall be employed to prevent violations of Korean law in the territorial waters of Korea.

Section 6. Police shall be maintained by provinces and smaller political subdivisions. There shall be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs a Bureau of Police Affairs which shall prescribe standards of recruitment, training, and police practices, and coordinate the activities of the provincial and local police forces. There shall be advanced from the National Treasury to each governmental local unit having a police force which meets the standards established by the Bureau of Police Affairs not more than 50 per centum of the annual expenditures for such police forces, all other expenditures for provincial and local police to be defrayed by provincial and local taxes.

Section 7. a. Government in a democracy exists to serve the people. To insure a corps of efficient civil servants the Provisional Korean Democratic Government when finally established shall enact a Civil Service law which shall require high standards of performance and give merited promotion and security tenure to government officials. Selection of employees shall be exclusively on merit and on a competitive basis and no political favor shall influence the appointment of officials.

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b. Only such numbers of civil servants as are absolutely required for the maintenance of the essential services of government will be employed. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government will entrust the Civil Service Commission with the task of working out a detailed program designed to improve the efficiency of the various government agencies and to avoid an overstaffed bureaucracy. By eliminating unnecessary and inefficient personnel and all overlapping bureaus and offices, loyal and efficient servants can be assured adequate compensation and reward for merit. The employment of Civil servants must constantly and realistically be compared to the revenue available to a new government working under the difficulties which are inherent in the establishment of a unified Korea.

Article VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. Prior to the election of the National Assembly, the Provisional Legislative Assembly will be the highest legislative organ (legislative assembly) of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The Provisional Legislative Assembly will be formed by an amalgamation of the South Korean Interim Legislature as presently constituted and 40 members of the highest legislative organ in North Korea to be elected by that body. Not less than 6 months after the convening of the Provisional Legislative Assembly it shall enact an election law based on the principles of democratic, free, secret, direct elections and multiple nominations. The establishing powers reserve the right to enact, jointly, an election law if the Provisional Legislative Assembly fails to submit within the period set forth in this section an election law which corresponds to the requirements of this Charter. Not less than 6 months after the enactment of

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the election law the First National Assembly shall be elected throughout Korea. Upon the seating of the National Assembly the Provisional Legislative Assembly is dissolved and the National Assembly is authorized to exercise all functions endowed in this Charter to the legislative assembly.

Section 2. Within 10 days after the legislative assembly has passed a legislative bill the Chief of State may veto such bill and return it to the legislative assembly. The legislative assembly may override the veto of the Chief of State by a two-third majority vote. If a bill has not been vetoed by the Chief of State within 10 days or if the veto has been over-ridden by the legislative assembly the bill shall become law unless within an additional 10 days a request for reconsideration by the legislative assembly has been submitted jointly by the establishing powers to the Chief of State.

Section 3. A two-thirds majority of the legislative assembly shall, subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers, have the power to impeach, try, and dismiss the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State, and the Ministers of State for violation of law, misfeasance or non-feasance in office.

Section 4. Unless sooner dissolved by the establishing powers the term of the National Assembly shall be one year.

Article IX

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The judicial branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall consist of a High Court of Justice at Seoul and such courts of appeal and district courts, including branches of district courts, as may be established under the provisions of this Charter.

Section 2. The High Court of Justice shall be composed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who shall be more than

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35 years of age and learned in the law and experienced in its administration, who shall be nominated by the Chief of State of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, subject to confirmation by the legislative assembly. Unless rejected by joint veto of the establishing powers within 10 days after such confirmation, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices shall take office. Replacement for such justices shall be made in the same manner.

Section 3. The Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court of Justice shall hold office during the life of this Charter. Violation of law, misfeasance or non-feasance in office on the part of any Justice shall be grounds for removal. In such instance, the Chief of State shall address a petition for the removal of a Justice to the legislative assembly which shall try and, in a proper case, remove such Justice.

Section 4. The High Court of Justice shall be the supreme appellate court of Korea in all cases. It may take, in its discretion, original jurisdiction in any case involving the infringement of the rights guaranteed in Article V of this Charter. The High Court of Justice may order cases of this class tried before it or may remand such a case to any lower court for procedure in accordance with its opinion.

Section 5. Judges of such intermediate courts of appeal as may be established under this Charter shall be appointed by the Chief of State with the approval of the legislative assembly.

Section 6. Judges of District Courts and branches of District Courts may be established under this Charter shall be nominated by the Provincial Governor from among residents of the district who shall either be learned in the law or shall have distinguished themselves in the service of the communities in which they reside subject to confirmation by the Provincial Assemblies, whenever such provincial assemblies have been elected

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in accordance with this Charter. Branches of District Courts may be established in small communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases. Judges of the District Court of the City of Seoul shall be appointed in like manner by the Mayor and City Council of Seoul, elected in accordance with this Charter.

Section 7. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals of the establishing powers over members of their armed forces and persons attached to such forces remains unaffected. Crimes committed by Koreans against either of the establishing powers or the nationals or either of them shall normally be tried in courts existing under the Provisional Korean Democratic Government except where the interests of either establishing power require that such cases be tried before their respective military tribunals.

Article X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The following units are established as provinces of Korea:

Cheju-Do
Cholla-Nam Do
Cholla-Puk To
Chung Chong-Nam Do
Chung Chong-Puk To
City of Seoul
Hamyang Nam-Do
Hamyang Puk-To
Hwanghae-Do
Kangwon-Do
Kyonggi-Do
Kyongsang Nam Do
Kyongsang Puk To
Pyongan Nam Do
Pyongan Puk To

Section 2. The following governmental units are constituted as administrative units of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government: GUN, MYUN (EUP) and PU (independent city), and such administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP) as may be determined by rpovincial law.

Section 3. The government of each province shall provide by law for representative government in administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP).

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Section 4. Each MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot a MYUN (EUP) Council consisting of one council member for each 1,500 inhabitants of such MYUN (EUP), or major fraction thereof. The MYUN (EUP) Council shall elect a MYUN (EUP) chief who shall be the Chief Executive of the MYUN (EUP) and who shall appoint, with the approval of the MYUN (EUP) Council, such local officials as are necessary.

Section 5. A MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot one representative for each 7,500 population, or major fraction thereof, to a GUN Council. A GUN Council shall elect a GUN chief who shall appoint, with the approval of the GUN Council, such GUN administrative officials as are necessary. Unless otherwise provided by law each PU (independent city), with the exception of the City of Seoul, shall elect under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 7,500 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a City Council. The City Council shall elect a Mayor, who shall, with the approval of the City Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including a chief of police.

Section 6. Each GUN and PU (independent city) shall elect under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall elect a Governor of the province who shall, with the approval of the Provincial Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including the chief of the provincial police. The same provisions, in equal measure, shall apply to the City of Seoul with reference to election of members of a City Council.

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Section 7. The functions of the provinces, GUN, PU. (independent cities), MYUNS (EUPS), and other administrative units shall be determined by laws to be enacted jointly by the establishing powers. These laws shall provide for the decentralization of the police and for those changes in taxation which are necessary to enable local governments to perform the functions of democratic self-administrative units.

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PROPOSED CHARTER OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Preamble

In order to further the objectives of the Moscow Agreement of 1945 and to carry out the wishes of the Korean people as made known during consultation with Korean political parties and social organizations and with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles and the earliest possible liquidation of the diastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby ordain and establish this Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, which shall take all necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people.

Article I

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

The Provisional Korean Democratic Government as established in this Charter shall be the sole government of a united Korea. Prior to the establishment of a National Assembly the highest authority of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is placed in an Executive Council appointed jointly by the establishing powers. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government in its ultimate form will be a government based on democratic and free elections with separate executive, legislative and judicial powers.

Article II

RETENTION OF LAWS

All law and portions of laws shall continue in full force and effect unless inconsistent with, or changed in accordance with the

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provisions of this Charter.

Article III

SPECIFIC DELEGATION OF POWERS

Section 1. Until the election of a National Assembly the Executive Council shall exercise executive and legislative powers only to the extent that essential governmental services shall be provided for the Korean people. The Executive Council shall be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety. It shall cooperate with the establishing powers in administering the executive details of an election law which shall bring into being a democratically elected government, and carry out such other tasks as may be assigned to it by joint action of the establishing powers. The Executive Council shall defer until the establishment of a National Assembly final action on fundamental reforms of political, social, or economic nature affecting permanently the livelihood and well being of the Korean people.

Section 2. From its first establishment the Provisional Korean Democratic Government may institute diplomatic and consular representation abroad and receive diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign powers, subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers.

Section 3. When the Provisional Korean Democratic Government has been fully constituted, it shall, subject to the restrictions of this Charter, exercise executive, legislative and judicial powers on all levels of government. It shall enact a nationality law, laws providing for a national army and a coast guard, a revenue law, a civil service law, and all legislative acts necessary to implement this Charter. It shall maintain public order and safety, promote the national economy, foster the education and national culture and advance the general welfare of the Korean people.

Section 4. Until the election of a National Assembly the

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Executive Council shall, in consultation with the establishing powers, coordinate the main functions of government now existing, retaining by agreement all those existing administrative and judicial agencies and institutions necessary to constitute a government on all levels. Existing administrative and judicial agencies and institutions may be eliminated or changed with the joint approval of the establishing powers provided that there is no reduction in useful services. The Executive Council shall appoint under regulations approved by the establishing powers such administrative personnel as may be required to perform properly its responsibilities.

Section 5. When fully constituted the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall enact a law providing for the integration and revision of the existing legal and administrative systems of Korea for the purpose of bringing about a complete unification of the country at the earliest practicable time.

Section 6. The judicial branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall consist of independent courts with jurisdiction to decide cases of private, criminal and public law.

When the judicial branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully established the courts shall have jurisdiction to pass upon the acts of the legislative and executive branches to determine their conformity to the provisions of this Charter.

Article IV

SPECIFIC RESERVATION OF POWERS

Section 1. Until the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully constituted the acts of the Executive Council of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall be subject to joint review by the establishing powers. When the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully constituted this right of joint review shall extend only to those acts of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government which may be considered to endanger the public security or interfere with the exercise of the functions reserved in this Charter to the establishing powers.

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Section 2. In case of failure of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, upon notice and demand jointly made by the establishing powers, to perform any function deemed by the establishing powers to be essential to the objectives stated in this Charter, the establishing powers reserve the right to implement by joint action any provision of this Charter.

Section 3. The negotiation and conclusion of treaties and other international agreements of any nature by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government are subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers.

Section 4. Until the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall have established procedures in accordance with directives received from the Allied Powers for assuming custody of former Japanese owned property in Korea, both public and private, such property shall be held for the Korean people by the occupying powers respectively. At such time as authority is granted to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to administer and dispose of such property, it shall review, and subject to the joint veto of the establishing powers may set aside, any disposition of such property by sale, gift, or any form of transfer whatsoever, or any contractual engagements with respect to such property, effected at any time by the interim governments of either North Korea or South Korea, or by any officials or agencies of either of such interim governments, or by any other officials or agencies exercising governmental power in Korea prior to the establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Such authority as may ultimately be granted to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to administer and dispose of former Japanese owned property shall continue to be subject to scrutiny by the establishing powers, respectively.

Section 5. The establishing powers retain jurisdiction over their respective nationals engaged in duties connected with the functions of such powers in Korea. The control of all matters

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affecting the armed forces of persons attached to the armed forces of either establishing power is reserved to the establishing powers respectively.

Section 6. The establishing powers may remove the Prime Minister or any member of the Executive Council and, after the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully constituted, the Chief of State, Deputy Chief of State, or any of the ministers by joint action for violation of law, misfeasance or non-feasance in office.

Section 7. The power of amendment of this Charter is exclusively reserved to the establishing powers.

Section 8. All powers not specifically delegated to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government are reserved to the establishing powers.

Article V

BILL OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All Koreans shall enjoy full equality before the law and shall be entitled in all respects to equal protection of the law. In particular there shall be no discrimination on account of religion, race, sex or political creed. Aliens shall likewise be entitled to equal protection under the law.

Section 2. Freedom of assembly and association as well as freedom of speech, press, the right of petition and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

Section 3. Freedom of religion is guaranteed to all persons and the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall pass no law abridging this right.

Section 4. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty or shall have any other criminal penalty imposed upon him without a public trial before an independent court of law and in accordance with provisions of law. The power of the police or any agency other than a court of law to inflict punishments for a criminal offense is

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abolished. Every accused person shall be accorded an opportunity for a full hearing and shall have a right to counsel and to call witnesses in his defense.

Section 5. No person shall be apprehended or detained except in accordance with law.

Section 6. No person shall be apprehended or detained without being at once informed of the charges against him and without the immediate privilege of counsel; nor shall he be detained without adequate cause; and upon demand such cause must be immediately shown in open court, in his presence and in the presence of his counsel.

Section 7. The right of ownership of private property is guaranteed. Property shall not be taken by the government except for a public purpose and in accordance with provisions of law which shall guarantee adequate compensation and an appeal to the courts in case of dispute.

Section 8. The right of all persons to be secure in their homes, papers and effects against entries, searches and seizures shall not be impaired except upon a warrant issued by a competent judicial officer for adequate cause, except a search pursuant to and simultaneous with an arrest.

Section 9. No person shall be held criminally liable for an act which was lawful at the time it was committed, or of which he has been acquitted, nor shall he be tried twice for the same offense.

Section 10. The infliction of torture or cruel punishment by any public official is hereby absolutely prohibited.

Section 11. All persons shall have freedom of domicile and of change of domicile.

Article VI

SEPARATION OF POWERS

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The Provisional Korean Democratic Government when ultimately constituted shall consist of three separate branches: executive, legislative and judicial.

The seat of the Government shall be Seoul.

Article VII

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1. Until the election of a National Assembly in a free and democratic election by secret ballot the executive power of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall be vested in and exercised by an Executive Council of Ministers presided over by a Prime Minister.

Section 2. The ministers shall have the following titles and corresponding functions:

Minister of Agriculture
Minister of Commerce
Minister of Communication and Transportation
Minister of Coordination and Planning
Minister of Education
Minister of Finance
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Minister of Home Affairs
Minister of Justice
Minister of Labor
Minister of National Defense
Minister of Public Health and Welfare

Section 3. The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall be appointed by agreement of the establishing powers. The persons so appointed, unless sooner removed, shall hold office until a National Assembly has been seated. The establishing powers shall, in the event of a vacancy by death, incapacity, resignation or removal of the Prime Minister or any member of the Executive Council, fill such vacancy by agreement.

Section 4. The Executive Council shall until the election of a Chief of State by the National Assembly exercise executive and legislative powers under the specific delegation and reservation of powers set forth in Article III and IV of this Charter.

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Section 5. The legislative assemblies of North and South Korea are hereby dissolved and the powers of the highest executive Korean authorities are herewith vested in the Executive Council.

Section 6. Upon the seating of the National Assembly it shall proceed to the election of a Chief of State, and a Deputy Chief of State. The Chief of State shall have the power to appoint and dismiss ministers. The Chief of State shall submit to the National Assembly his nominations of persons for the posts of the 12 ministers for approval by majority vote. Unless rejected by joint vote of the establishing powers within 10 days, the Chief of State, Deputy Chief of State and the ministers shall take office. In the event of the death, resignation, removal or incapacity of the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State shall succeed to that office. The National Assembly shall thereupon by majority vote elect a Deputy Chief of State.

Section 7. Upon the election of the Chief of State by the National Assembly there shall be established in the executive branch a Bureau of the Budget and an Office of Civil Service which shall function under the Chief of State. The Office of Civil Service shall publish regulations concerning the employment of such subordinate officials as are necessary to carry out the functions of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Section 8. The Chief of State shall take all measures necessary for planning and carrying into effect the financial policies of the government, for implementing all its policies insofar as they require the expenditure of public monies and shall prepare, in consultation with the establishing powers and the Bureau of the Budget, an annual budget. The budget will be enacted into law by the National assembly subject however to joint veto by the establishing powers of those items of expenditure deemed inappropriate to the objectives of this Charter or inconsistent with sound governmental fiscal policy.

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Section 9. All military or quasi military forces are hereby dissolved. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government when finally constituted is authorized to organize and establish a National Army not in excess of 35,000 men and a National Coast Guard not in excess of 7,500 men. In carrying out its functions the National Army shall render assistance, whenever necessary, to provincial and local police, as hereinafter established, in the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of public safety and order within the boundaries of Korea. The National Coast Guard shall be employed to prevent violations of Korean law in the territorial waters of Korea.

Section 10. When the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is fully constituted the organization of police throughout Korea shall be placed on a provincial and local basis. There shall, however, be established in the Ministry of Home Affairs a Bureau of Police Affairs which shall prescribe standards of recruitment, training, and police practices, and coordinate the activities of the provincial and local police forces. There shall be advanced from the National Treasury to each local governmental unit having a police force which meets the standards established by the Bureau of Police Affairs not more than 50 per centum of the annual expenditures for such police forces, all other expenditures for provincial and local police to be defrayed by provincial and local taxes.

Section 11. a. Government in a democracy exists to serve the people. To insure a corps of efficient civil servants the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, when finally established, shall enact a civil service law which shall require high standards of performance and give merited promotion and security tenure to government officials. Selection of employees shall be exclusively on merit and on a competitive basis and no political favor shall influence the appointment of officials.

b. Only such numbers of civil servants as are absolutely required for the maintenance of the essential services

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of government will be employed. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government will entrust the Civil Service Commission with the task of working out a detailed program designed to improve the efficiency of the various government agencies and to avoid an overstaffed bureaucracy. By eliminating unnecessary and inefficient personnel and all overlapping bureaus and offices, loyal and efficient servants can be assured adequate compensation and reward for merit. The employment of civil servants must constantly and realistically be compared to the revenue available to a new government working under the difficulties which are inherent in the establishment of a unified Korea.

Article VIII

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. Not less than 6 months after the enactment of this Charter, a National Assembly shall be elected by the people of Korea under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and a secret written ballot, and shall be the highest legislative organ of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The National Assembly shall be elected in accordance with provisions for its election made and published by the establishing powers.

Section 2. Within 10 days after the National Assembly has passed a legislative bill the Chief of State may veto such bill and return it to the National Assembly. The National Assembly may override the veto of the Chief of State by a two-thirds majority vote. If a bill has not been vetoed by the Chief of State within 10 days or if the veto has been overridden by the National Assembly the bill shall become law unless within an additional 10 days a joint request for reconsideration by the National Assembly has been submitted by the establishing powers to the Chief of State.

Section 3. A two-thirds majority of the National Assembly shall, subject to the joint approval of the establishing powers, have

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the power to impeach, try, and dismiss the Chief of State, the Deputy Chief of State, and the Ministers of State for violation of law, misfeasance or nonfeasance in office.

Section 4. Unless sooner dissolved by the establishing powers the term of the National Assembly shall be one year.

Article IX

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 1. The judicial branch of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government as finally constituted shall consist of a High Court of Justice at Seoul and such courts of appeal and district courts, including branches of district courts, as may be established under the provisions of this Charter.

Section 2. The High Court of Justice shall be compposed of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, who shall be more than 35 years of age and learned in the law and experienced in its administration, who shall be nominated by the Chief of State of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly. Unless rejected by joint veto of the establishing powers within 10 days after such confirmation, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall take office. Replacement for such justices shall be made in the same manner.

Section 3. The Chief Justice and the Justices of the High Court of Justice shall hold office during the life of this Charter. Violation of law, misfeasance or nonfeasance in office on the part of any justice shall be grounds for removal. In such instance, the Chief of State shall address a petition for the removal of a Justice to the National Assembly which shall try and, in a proper case, remove such Justice.

Section 4. The High Court of Justice shall be the supreme appellate court of Korea in all cases. It may take, in its discretion, original jurisdiction in any case involving the infringement

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of the rights guaranteed in Article V of this Charter. The High Court of Justice may order cases of this class tried before it or may remand such a case to any lower court for procedure in accordance with its opinion.

Section 5. Judges of such intermediate courts of appeal as may be established under this Charter shall be appointed by the Chief of State with the approval of the National Assembly.

Section 6. Judges of District Courts and branches of District Courts as may be established under this Charter shall be nominated by the Provincial Governor from among residents of the district who shall either be learned in the law or shall have distinguished themselves in the service of the communities in which they reside, subject to confirmation by the Provincial Assemblies. Branches of District Courts may be established in small communities with civil and criminal jurisdiction in minor cases. Judges of the District Court of the City of Seoul shall be appointed in like manner by the Mayor and City Council of Seoul.

Section 7. The jurisdiction of the military tribunals of the establishing powers over members of their armed forces and persons attached to such forces remains unaffected. Crimes committed by Koreans against either of the establishing powers or nationals of either of them shall normally be tried in the courts of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, except where the interests of either establishing power required that such cases be tried before their respective military tribunals.

Article X

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The following units are established as provinces of Korea:

Cheju-Do	Hwanghae-Do
Cholla-Nam Do	Kangwon-Do
Cholla-Puk To	Kyonggi-Do

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Chung Chong-Nam Do	Kyongsang Nam Do
Chung Chong-Puk To	Kyongsang Puk To
City of Seoul	Pyongan Nam Do
Hamyang Nam-Do	Pyongan Puk to
Hamyang Puk-To	

Section 2. The following governmental lower units are constituted as administrative units of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government: GUN, MYUN (EUP) and PU (independent city), and such administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP) as may be determined by provincial law.

Section 3. When the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is finally constituted, the government of each province shall provide by law for representative government in administrative units lower than a MYUN (EUP).

Section 4. Each MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot a MYUN (EUP) Council consisting of one council member for each 1,500 inhabitants of such MYUN (EUP) or major fraction thereof. The MYUN (EUP) Council shall elect a MYUN (EUP) chief who shall be the Chief Executive of the MYUN (EUP) and who shall appoint, with the approval of the MYUN (EUP) Council, such local officials as are necessary.

Section 5. A MYUN (EUP) shall elect by popular vote under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot one representative for each 7,500 population, or major fraction thereof, to a GUN Council. A GUN Council shall elect a GUN chief who shall appoint, with the approval of the GUN Council, such GUN administrative officials as are necessary. Each PU (independent city), unless otherwise provided by law, with the exception of the City of Seoul, shall elect under universal suffrage, multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 7,500 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a City Council. The City Council shall elect a Mayor, who shall, with the approval of the City Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including a Chief of Police.

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Section 6. Each gun and pu (independent city) shall elect under universal suffrage multiple nomination and secret ballot, one representative for each 50,000 of population, or major fraction thereof, to a Provincial Council. The Provincial Council shall elect a Governor of the province who shall, with the approval of the Provincial Council, appoint such administrative officials as are necessary, including the chief of the provincial police. The same provisions, in equal measure, shall apply to the City of Seoul, with reference to election of members of the City Council.

Section 7. The functions of the provinces, GUN, PU (independent cities), MYUN (EUP), and other administrative units shall be determined by laws to be enacted jointly by the establishing powers. These laws shall provide for the decentralization of the police and for those changes in taxation which are necessary to enable local governments to perform the functions of democratic self-administrative units.

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14 October 1947
Pages 1 to 105

AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

ANALYSIS OF REPLIES OF KOREAN POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES REGARDING THE PROVISIONAL CHARTER AND POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

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ANALYSIS OF REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRES SUBMITTED TO THE JOINT COMMISSION

1 - INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Joint Commission Decisions Nos. 5 and 13, political parties and social organizations applying for consultation with the Joint Commission were requested to answer written questionnaires regarding the provisional charter and political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. (English translations of these questionnaires are included in Appendices A and B, pages 33 and 35).

Of the 463 Korean political parties and social organizations applying for consultation with the Joint Commission, 435 applicants submitted answers to these questionnaires. Those submitting written replies to the questionnaires included all 38 of the groups applying for consultation in the Soviet zone, and 397 of the 425 applying for consultation in southern Korea. Since both delegations in Subcommission No. 1 agreed that three applicants were obviously fraudulent, there remained to be analyzed the replies from a total of 432 groups, 394 of which were from the southern half of Korea.

The political orientation (as indicated by their past and present activities and leadership, and by their written answers to the questionnaires) and claimed membership of the 432 Korean groups, are approximately as given in Tables 1 - 5 below. The 432 groups are divided in three major groups: rightists, moderates, and communist-dominated leftists (People's Front). Of the 432 groups, 222 (51.4%) are classified as right, 81 (18.7%) as moderates, and 129 (29.9%) as People's Front. Claimed membership of organizations are: right, 22,809,800, 35.2%; moderates, 14,955,800, 23.1%; and People's Front 27,044,800, 41.7%.

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The total claimed membership of the 432 political parties and social organizations submitting replies to the questionnaires is almost 65 million, in contrast to a total population for all Korea of slightly under 30 million. Principal factors accounting for the very large claimed membership of the 432 groups appear to be exaggeration of membership, and overlarring and duplication of individual affiliations in various organizations submitting replies to the questionnaires. The claimed membership of many groups, especially those of a religious, welfare and cooperative nature, apparently are based on a tabulation of members' households, including individuals of all ages. Although the claimed membership of individual People's Front organizations generally appear to be less exaggerated than do the membership claims of rightist and moderate organizations, the People's Front groups apparently do have relatively more overlapping and duplication of membership in various organizations. For example, the average member of the People's Front appears to have membership in at least five or six participating organizations, such as an overall "Front" organization, a political party, a workers' or farmers' union, a People's Front cooperative society, a special women's, youths' or men's society, a welfare or relief organization, a cultural society, etc.

Within the broad center category of moderates is included the moderate right, whose allegiance to the leadership of the rightists or of the moderates is usually dependent upon the circumstances of the moment, and the moderate left, which includes leftists outside the People's Front. In a few instances the answers to the questionnaires were so indefinite, or the nature of the answers so bizarre, as to render precise classification of a particular group extremely difficult. For example, the replies of two small Confucianist groups

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dwelt almost exclusively on what they described as "non-townism", that is, the elimination of all cities and towns and the scattering of their population in the rural villages. In such cases the general political orientation of the organization, as indicated by its past actions and affiliations, and of its leaders was used in classifying the group.

Table I

Political Orientation and Size of Political Parties and Social Organizations in South Korea Submitting Questionnaires to the Joint Commission.

Membership Categories	Political Orientation of Groups: Right	Moderate Right	Moderate	Moderate Left	People's Front	Total	Percentage
1,000,000 & over	6	2	1	1	2	12	3.0
100,000 - 999,999	16	9	2	3	9	39	9.9
10,000 - 99,999	38	10	8	5	28	89	22.6
5,000 - 9,999	27	2	4	0	7	40	10.2
1,000 - 4,999	111	9	7	6	35	168	42.6
Less than 1,000	24	3	4	5	10	46	11.7
Total Number	222	35	26	20	91	394*	
Percentage:	56.3	8.9	6.6	5.1	23.1		100.0

*Excluding the following three applicants, which both delegations have agreed are fraudulent:

Acc. No. 19 - Korea Civil Engineers' & Architects' League
154 - Korean Democratic Young Men's League
212 - Chosun Federation of Youth

Table 2

Claimed Membership of Groups Submitting Questionnaires in South Korea

Membership Categories	Political Orientation (in 1,000's): Right	Moderate Right	Moderate	Moderate Left	People's Front	Total Membership.	Percentage
1,000,000 & over	16,038	4,390	2,125	4,064	8,358	34,975,000	67.9
100,000- 999,999	5,362	1,895	629	1,117	4,488	13,491,000	26.2
10,000 - 99,999	993	211	193	241	749	2,387,000	4.6
5,000 - 9,999	171	11	25	--	53	260,000	.5
1,000 - 4,999	239	23	17	11	62	352,000	.7
Less than 1,000	6.8	.5	1.7	1.6	4.8	15,400	.1
Total Number	22,809.8	6,530.5		5,434.6		51,480,400	
Percentage			2,990.7		13,714.8		
of Total	44.3	12.7	5.8	10.6	26.6		100.0

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Table 3

Political Parties and Social Organizations of North Korea
Whose Questionnaires were Submitted by the Soviet Delegation
(All are Members of the Democratic People's Front).

Membership Categories	Orientation: People's Front Number of Groups	Total Membership
1,000,000 & over	5	9,192,665
100,000 - 999,999	7	3,608,837
10,000 - 99,999	16	477,268
5,000 - 9,999	5	31,152
1,000 - 4,999	5	19,595
Less than 1,000	--	--
Total Number	38	13,329,517

Table 4

Political Orientation and Size of Groups Submitting
Questionnaires in All Korea

Membership Categories	Political Orientation of Groups: Right	M. Right	Moderate	M.Left	P.Front	Total	Percentage
1,000,000 & over	6	2	1	1	7	17	3.9
100,000 - 999,999	16	9	2	3	16	46	10.7
10,000 - 99,999	38	10	8	5	44	105	24.3
5,000 - 9,999	27	2	4	0	12	45	10.4
1,000 - 4,999	111	9	7	6	40	173	40.0
Less than 1,000	24	3	4	5	10	46	10.7
Total Number	222	35	26	20	129	432	
Percentage:	51.4	8.1	6.0	4.6	29.9		100.0

Table 5

Claimed Membership of Groups Submitting Questionnaires in All Korea

Membership Categories	Political Orientation (in 1,000's): Right	M.Right	Moderate	M.Left	P.Front	Total Membership	Percentage
1,000,000 & over	16,038	4,390	2,125	4,064	17,551	44,168,000	68.1
100,000 - 999,999	5,362	1,895	629	1,117	8,097	17,100,000	26.3
10,000 - 99,999	993	211	193	241	1,226	2,864,000	4.4
5,000 - 9,999	171	11	25	---	84	291,000	.5
1,000 - 4,999	239	23	17	11	82	372,000	.6
Less than 1,000	6.8	.5	1.7	1.6	4.8	15,400	.1
Total Number	22,809.8	6,530.5	2,990.7	5,434.6	27,044.8	64,810,400	
Percentage	35.2	10.1	4.6	8.4	41.7		100.0

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2. SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO THE JOINT COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES

As indicated in the preceding tables (1-5), the two largest blocs of Korean political parties and social organizations submitting answers to the questionnaires were the rightists (222 groups with claimed membership of 22,809,800) and the communist-dominated People's Front (129 groups with a claimed membership of 27,044,800).

Replies of groups within each of the respective blocs are basically similar (in most cases, almost identical), and appear designed to insure to their bloc control of the Korean Provisional Government. A comparative analysis of the major proposals of the three most influential blocs: the rightists, moderates, and People's Front is included in Table 6.

About 90% of the rightist groups request the popular election of a president and vice-president for all Korea, with the elected president having the authority to appoint a legislature and most of the chief local officials pending later popular elections for these posts. It is apparent that the rightists are confident that their nominee (probably Dr. Syngman RHEE) would be able to win a popular election for the presidency of all Korea.

All People's Front groups advocate establishment for all Korea of a "People's Republic" after the pattern of the present regime in Northern Korea. The highest organ of the Korean Provisional Government, as desired by the People's Front, is to be a cabinet formed by, or on the recommendation of, the political parties and social organizations consulted by the Joint Commission. During the period of the Provisional Government, this cabinet would be all-powerful, exercising almost all executive and legislative powers, appointing provincial officials, and organizing and supervising the judiciary.

The replies of the moderate groups do not present such a clear-cut pattern as do those of the two extremes, but there is a consistent emphasis on the dominant role of the legislature. The numerous moderate

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organizations under the leadership of KIMM, Kiu Sic, for example, ask that a powerful legislature be appointed by a committee from among the groups consulted by the Joint Commission. Political control of the legislature for the moderates is to be assured by the stated requirement that 25% of the legislature be rightist, 25% leftist, and 50% moderate (or neutral). The appointed legislature is then to appoint a president and cabinet. Some moderate rightist groups desire to elect both a legislature and president by universal secret ballot. A variation among moderate leftist groups, centered around the numerically strong CHUNG DO KYO, a native religious sect in South Korea, is appointment of a president, a cabinet, and a legislature by a consultative body selected by the Joint Commission from among those groups with whom it consults. Just as some of the moderate rightist replies often reflect rightist political thinking, the replies of some moderate leftist groups are noticeably influenced by People's Front doctrines. For example, a few moderate leftist groups advocate variations of the "People's Committee" concept of government.

The replies to questions about specific economic issues in the questionnaire on the platform show surprising unanimity, with all groups supporting progressive agricultural and labor legislation, and advocating nationalization of major industries, mines, railroads, and utilities. All major blocs indicate their support of labor legislation guaranteeing the right of the workers and of social security legislation. Most non-communist groups support an agricultural land redistribution program which includes sale of land and transfer of title to landless farmers, who will purchase their farms through annual payments in kind of about 20 to 25% of their crops for a period of from 10 to 15 years. Korean landlords would be paid for

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their farms by the Government out of the proceeds of the sale of crops collected from farm purchasers. Communist-dominated groups, as well as some moderate groups, advocate distributing land "free-of-charge" to the tenant farmers, usually with no compensation to Korean landlords, whose lands would be confiscated. However, most of these People's Front groups indicate a 25% agricultural production tax should be levied on all farmers (including those who own their own farms), as is done in northern Korea.

While many of the social and economic measures favored by Korean groups, representing the entire range of political coloration from extreme right to extreme left, are progressive in nature and akin to similar developments in the more advanced Western nations, it is unfortunately true that the replies of groups claiming to represent the majority of the people reflect no faith in, or genuine comprehension of, political democracy as it is generally understood in the West. Almost all groups have submitted replies embodying conditions calculated to establish and maintain themselves in power. While most political groups may sincerely believe that their rule would best promote the country's interests, virtually none is willing to leave to the people the responsibility for making basic political decisions. Granted that genuine political democracy cannot be imposed from above and could not flourish except in an atmosphere of enlightened public opinion, it was nevertheless to be hoped that some major groups might project a long-range plan whereby the Korean people could ultimately reach a stage of development at which political democracy is possible. Actually, there seems to be little understanding, even among Korean political leaders, of the Western concept of democracy. Although the word is in everyday usage and may in some quarters be thoroughly understood in the Soviet sense, the key to the significance it holds in the West appears to have eluded Korean political spokesmen, if they are fairly represented by their written replies to Joint Commission Questionnaires.

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Table 6

MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN REPLIES OF MAJOR POLITICAL BLOCS TO JOINT COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES REGARDING CHARTER AND PLATFORM FOR KOREAN PROVISIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

People's Front	Moderate Groups	Right
(Replies of communist-dominated groups in both North and South Korea basically similar)	(As represented by coalition of moderate groups, under leadership of KIMM Kiu Sic)	(HanKook Democratic Party and 133 other rightist groups submitting almost identical answers to questionnaires)
ORGANIZATION OF GOVERNMENT		
1. Centralized "Democratic People's Republic"	1. Centralized "Republic of Korea"	1. Centralized "Republic of Korea"
2. All-powerful Cabinet to be selected by Joint Commission on recommendation of consultative assembly composed of Korean groups consulted, or to be selected by consultative group directly	2. Legislative Organ, to be selected by Korean committee formed from groups consulted, subject to approval of Joint Commission. Representation 25% left, 50% neutral, 25% right	2. President elected by universal secret ballot
3. Present People's Committees retained in North Korea, and system extended to South Korea	3. Legislature appoints Board of Presidents, Chief Executives	3. President appoints Provisional Parliament and directly or indirectly all other officials of government
STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT		
1. Cabinet has full executive and legislative powers	1. Legislature appoints President, two vice presidents, Prime Minister, and State Executive Committee	1. President appoints State Affairs Commission, headed by Secretary of State and including 16 ministers, each a director of department
2. Cabinet will draft permanent constitution and select People's Congress	2. 16 ministers nominated by Legislature, appointed by Prime Minister	2. Theoretical separation of powers between executive, legislative, and judicial branches; however, presidential appointive power and his power to implement laws by ordinance makes him supreme
3. Cabinet appoints Supreme Court. Peoples' Courts to be appointed by Peoples' Committees	3. President appoints Chief Justice and Chief Prosecutor and other judicial officers upon nomination by Legislature Judicial Committee	3. President appoints judiciary 4. Legislature adopts election law and thereupon Legislature is elected by universal secret ballot

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MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN REPLIES OF MAJOR POLITICAL BLOCS TO JOINT COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES (Continued)

People's Front	Moderate Groups	Right
LOCAL GOVERNMENT		
1. Initially, Cabinet appoints Provincial Committees; Provincial Committees in turn appoint local committees	1. State Executive Committee nominates provincial officials who are appointed by the President	1. Provincial Governors appointed by Secretary of State on recommendation of Minister of Home Affairs. County officials are appointed by Minister of Home Affairs. Township officials are appointed by the Provincial Governor
2. Ultimately local People's Committees to be chosen by people through so-called "democratic-election" proceedures.	2. Executive Committee composed of chief provincial officials recommend most other local officials, for appointment by State Ministers. Other local officials appointed by Provincial Governors, with provision for popular election of Provincial Executive Committees at a later time	2. Provincial and local consultative councils elected by popular vote, have power to ratify appointment of bureau chiefs on provincial, county and township levels
PLATFORM		
1. Nationalization of most industry, mines, railroads, banks, and public utilities	1. Major industries nationalized; medium industries partly nationalized; small industries privately owned	1. Nationalization of mines, railroads, utilities and certain unspecified industries; semi-government operation of other major industries; remainder private
2. Tenancy abolished; all land over 12.5 acres confiscated and distributed "free of charge" with State controlling land. Agricultural production tax of 25% applied to all farms	2. Tenancy abolished. Rights of private ownership recognized, but restricted. Former Japanese land, plus land of Korean landlords, distributed "free", (with a 20% agricultural production tax imposed and with partial compensation to ex-landlords). 20% of total land involved in transfers to be nationalized and utilized on collective basis by villages	2. Private ownership of land upheld. Distribution to tenant farmers of all ex-Japanese farm land, plus all land over 12.5 acres of Korean landlords. Payment to landlords on graduated basis; farmers purchase land on installments, 25% of crop for period of 10 to 15 years

3. All three groups have outlined essentially similar progressive labor legislation, guaranteeing rights of workers and including social security legislation.

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3. ANALYSIS OF PEOPLE'S FRONT REPLIES TO JOINT COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES

The 129 Communist-dominated People's Front groups, with claimed membership in excess of 27 million, submitted basically similar replies to the Joint Commission questionnaires. The replies of the 38 groups from Northern Korea are essentially similar in all respects. Of the 86 People's Front groups in South Korea, 35 claiming a total membership in excess of five million closely adhered to the northern model, while the remainder, claiming over eight million members, deviate from the norm only in respect to initial appointment of local officials.

A - Summary of Extreme Leftist Proposals Regarding Government

(1) The Korean Provisional Democratic Government is to be chosen by, or on the recommendation of, an assembly of representatives of the Korean democratic political parties and social organizations, which will have been established on the basis of "membership and influence."

(2) There will be little or no Joint Commission or Four-Power control over the Provisional Government after its establishment.

(3) No legislature is provided for in the Provisional Government, and no elections are specified except, in some cases, for the lowest levels of government, the local People's Committees.

(4) Plenary executive and legislative power will be vested in the Cabinet, or People's Committee of all Korea, which will exercise virtually unrestricted sovereignty.

(5) The government will be completely centralized in the hands of the Cabinet, and all appointments to the judiciary and lesser administrative units will derive directly or indirectly from the Cabinet.

(6) The Cabinet will have authority to draft the permanent constitution

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and "elect" representatives to the permanent People's Congress which will succeed the Provisional Government.

(7) The Cabinet will have authority to amend the provisional charter.

(8) Members of the Cabinet may be removed and replaced on motion of the Prime Minister by majority vote of the Cabinet.

(9) Governmental organization and personnel of North Korea are to be left virtually untouched, and those of South Korea made to conform to the Northern pattern.

(10) Courts are to be subservient to the executive and "people like" in nature, with no legal training required for judges or laymen-assessors.

(11) Discriminatory provisions are made against "pro-Japanese and national traitors", with determination of fact to be made by the several local People's Committees; no objective tests of "pro-Japanism" are stipulated.

F - Replies of South Korean Extreme Leftist Groups Regarding Government.

An outline of the standard South Korean leftist reply, as submitted by the South Korea Labor Party, the local branch of the Communist Party, is as follows:

(1) The Bill of Rights proposed by this group calls for free distribution of land, without specifying its source or the obligations of recipients of free land. The people are to be afforded facilities for eliminating remaining Japanese influence from their society and for creating a democracy. All citizens are to be equal before the law without regard to property, education, occupation or religion, and women are to have equal rights with men. There is to be guarantee of freedom of "democratic" speech, opinion, press, organization, assembly, demonstration, religion, residence and enterprise. It is uncertain to how many of the aforementioned substantives the adjective "democratic"

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applies. Its mere inclusion, however, is sufficiently indicative of the nature of the limitations set upon these freedoms. Personal liberty and security of home and papers against trespass is to be assured, "unless otherwise decided by judges or prosecutors according to the law." The right to hold property is to be assured in principle. The right of franchise and to hold office is to be granted to all citizens over 20 years of age, without regard to sex, property holdings, education, religion or length of residence, "except pro-Japanese and traitors, to be determined and purged by the Cabinet." Other rights to be included are those to trial and to sue in a court of law, the right to free primary education, to work no more than eight hours per day at minimum wages based upon a fair standard of living, to be protected by social insurance and to be pensioned if disabled in military or industrial service. Equal wages for equal work are to be guaranteed regardless of sex or age.

It would appear from this analysis that the social provisions advocated by the South Korea Labor Party are in general satisfactory, while the political guarantees are so qualified as to be of no effect.

(2) The type of government advocated by the South Korea Labor Party is a "democratic people's government" capable of establishing a fully independent state based upon the Moscow Decision, of enforcing reforms, of promoting the welfare of the Korean people, and of preparing the way for general elections. It is to be known as the "Korea People's Republic."

(3) The Korean Provisional Government should have the power to legislate before the formation of a legislature following a general election.

(4) The highest organ of the government is to be the cabinet, which will establish policies regarding all phases of national life, enact and proclaim all necessary laws and regulations, issue instructions to each department and local administrative unit, draw up the

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national budget, establish foreign policy and conclude treaties, issue orders to the military, organize and supervise the judiciary, establish a central bank and regulate currency, grant amnesty or pardon, define and purge pro-Japanese, organize provincial administration "according to democratic methods of election," change or amend the provisional charter, draft the permanent constitution and elect the People's Congress in accord with its provisions. More briefly stated, the cabinet is to have plenary powers and to exercise what appears to be full sovereignty.

The cabinet is to be formed by the Joint Commission in accordance with suggestions of political parties and social organizations and approved by the Four Powers. No general election is to precede its formation.

The cabinet is to consist of a prime minister, two vice prime ministers, ministers of the departments of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, Justice, Education, Economics, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Transportation, Health, Communications and Propaganda, as well as a director of the Board of Planning and a Chief Secretary.

The Prime Minister "controls" the cabinet, but is responsible to the cabinet as a whole. The ministers are to have equal voice in cabinet meetings, and are responsible to the cabinet. One of the two vice prime ministers (unspecified) is to succeed the prime minister in case of the latter's death or resignation "for personal reasons." Should the prime minister resign for political reasons, his successor will be chosen by the cabinet. Cabinet members shall be replaced by the cabinet as a whole. Other high officials shall be named by the cabinet and appointed by the prime minister. The cabinet shall remain in office until it is replaced by the permanent government. In case the cabinet resigns as a body, its successor shall be chosen by an assembly of "representatives from democratic political parties and

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social organizations," with the approval of the Four Powers.

Executive and legislative functions of the cabinet shall be discharged "according to the principles of democracy." Two-thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum, and action shall be taken upon a majority vote.

(5) Local administration is to be performed by People's Committees eventually to be chosen by general, direct, equal and secret vote. Proportional representation is to be observed. Until the elections are held, the cabinet will appoint provincial officials; and latter will appoint the next lower level of officials, and similarly down through the village councils. Each local administration shall be autonomous People's Committee. The provincial People's Committee shall eventually consist of People's Commissioners directly elected. A chairman, two vice chairmen and a secretary shall be elected by, and from among, the commissioners. The Committee shall also choose executive heads to the several departments of Home Affairs, Finance, Education, Economics, Culture, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Labor and Health. The organization and function of the Provincial People's Committees are analogous in all important respects to those of the national cabinet. Lesser administrative units follow the same pattern, with due allowance for the narrower scope of their operations. A provision common to all is that "the people may recall their commissioners in case of transgression." The method of this recall and the criteria of transgression are not set forth.

The boundaries of local administrative units are not to be altered except in the case of Kangwon Province, which is approximately halved by the 38th parallel. This province shall be divided into South Kangwon Province and North Kangwon Province.

Subordinate administrative units are to be subject to instruction and supervision from above, but are to be autonomous within their

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respective jurisdictions. The cabinet, however, shall retain the right to suspend or amend decisions of the Provincial People's Committees.

(6) The judicial organs are to be "peoplelike" and operated "in the interests of the People." Trials are to be conducted by judges and laymen-assessors in the name of the people, while the prosecutors carry out their function in the name of the State. Courts are to be of three grades: township, city and county courts; provincial courts; and the Supreme Court. A procurature is to be organized in a manner parallel to the court system. The two-trial system is to be followed. Laymen-assessors are to be chosen from among citizens and are to have equal voice with judges. Military and railway courts are to be established "in strategic places", and their personnel chosen from the respective services.

Courts shall try both civil and criminal cases. The procurature shall supervise the police in their criminal investigations. The procurature shall be subject only to orders of the Attorney-General in the discharge of its functions.

Officials who served under the Japanese, as well as "pro-Japanese and traitors" shall be "absolutely eliminated" from the judicial organs. Judges and laymen-assessors of the supreme court shall be chosen by the Cabinet; officials of lesser courts shall be chosen by the respective People's Committees. The Attorney General shall be appointed by the Cabinet, and he in turn shall appoint the procurature with the approval of the Department of Justice. All appointments shall be effective only until the permanent government is installed. Judicial personnel who do not discharge their functions properly shall be removed or replaced by the organ that appointed them.

(7) The Provisional Charter shall be changed or amended at a Cabinet meeting called for that specific purpose after five days'

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notice, and by a two-thirds majority vote of the Cabinet members present.

C - Divergences in the Respective Replies of the North Korea and South Korea Labor Parties.

In general tone and specific provisions the respective replies of the North Korea and South Korea Labor Parties are very nearly identical. They differ, however, in emphasis and in certain details which may be significant. The impression clearly conveyed by the North Korea Labor Party reply is that the model for the government of all Korea has been firmly established in the Soviet zone, and that the major work of the Provisional Government will be to bring the administration of South Korea into conformity with that of the North. Only those points which differ in the two replies, other than differences of phraseology, will be touched upon here. It may be assumed that points not mentioned are so nearly similar as to call for no comment.

(1) The Bill of Rights in the North Korea Labor Party reply does not call for free distribution of land, presumably because this has been ostensibly accomplished in the Soviet zone. Qualifications for the franchise differ slightly in that "lunatics and those who have been deprived of their rights by the courts" are excluded. An additional provision is made that there shall be "no arrest, confinement or punishment without due process of law." Pregnant women, mothers and infants are to be entitled to State care. No mention is made of the eight-hour laboring day.

(2) The type of government called for in the North Korea Labor Party's questionnaire is a "Provisional Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic." Although no mention is made here of a general election, this reply corresponds otherwise to that of the South Korea Labor Party.

(3) The composition of the Provisional Government differs

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perhaps significantly from that proposed by the southern group; it would consist of eight additional ministers: one each for industry and marine affairs, and six without portfolio. The political utility of the latter type of minister, who has an equal voice in cabinet decisions, has been demonstrated in various European countries where governments with slight or doubtful majorities have used the minister without portfolio to bolster and eventually consolidate their power.

The method of selecting the Cabinet is somewhat different from that proposed by the South Korea Labor Party. It would be elected by representatives of the democratic political and social groups; this assembly itself would have been chosen, presumably by the Joint Commission, on the basis of "membership and influence." A key to the entire document appears in this section: "Especially in the organization of the Provisional Government, it shall be publicly recognized that the North Korea People's Committee and its members are a legal and authoritative governmental organ as well as representatives of the people, elected by the will of all the North Korean people on the basis of a general, equal, direct, and secret ballot system (democratic election principle)." After election of the prime minister by the assembly, the former would propose to the assembly an allocation of governmental posts among the ministers who had been elected. Ministers would be removed and replaced by vote of the Cabinet on motion of the prime minister.

The Cabinet would perform all legislative functions, and not be replaced in this respect by a Legislature until some future date when the permanent constitution had been adopted. Draft laws could be submitted for Cabinet action by any minister, or by the local People's Committees. To transact business, a Cabinet quorum would consist of more than one-half the members; ordinary executive matters would require a simple majority vote for action, while legislation would

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require a two-thirds majority.

The functions of the Cabinet, referred to throughout the document as the "Provisional Government", are of the same plenary nature as those proposed by the South Korea Labor Party, with certain closely related additions. The Cabinet would direct a monopolistic control of foreign trade, accept foreign credits and issue bonds, and control such nationalized economic organs as banks, transportation, communications, industry, commerce, etc. It would also change and establish new districts of local jurisdiction, which the South Korea Labor Party would have left intact except for Kangwon Province.

(4) Local People's Committees are to be chosen in the same manner and by the same group as the national government. Already existing committees (in North Korea) are to remain in office. Within three months after the establishment of the provisional government, general elections for the local People's Committees are to be held on the basis of universal suffrage, excluding only "lunatics, those who are deprived of suffrage rights by court decision, pro-Japanese and other national traitors." The two latter groups shall be determined by the respective local People's Committees on criteria not stated.

(5) Members of courts are to be chosen by the respective Committees concerned; those of the highest court, for the life of the provisional government, and those of lower courts, for stipulated periods of time. Courts already organized in accord with the principles set forth are to be left intact. Except with the approval of the Minister of Justice, judges cannot be arrested or confined. The following cryptic note, which may refer to the purging of pro-Japanese, appears in this section: "Special courts may be necessary to handle special cases."

While the South Korea Labor Party provides for approval of the choice of Cabinet members by the Four Powers, the North Korea Labor

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Party makes no such provision. Once the provisional government is installed, however, neither party allows for any further infringement of its sovereignty by the Joint Commission or the Four Powers. This omission permits very interesting speculation on the nature and purpose of the trusteeship envisioned by the Labor Parties and their Soviet sponsor.

D - South Korean Extreme Leftist Groups Deviating from the Norm.

The great majority of South Korean extreme leftist groups deviating from the norm established by the South Korea Labor Party, differ from the archtype in relatively insignificant respects. Thirty-eight of the groups filed replies differing from the standard only in calling for initial election of the local People's Committees rather than their appointment by the national government. The qualifications for electors, however, are unchanged.

A few groups classified as communist-dominated use somewhat different nomenclature from the standard, propose that the provisional government be selected by the Joint Commission from amongst Korean "patriots", neglect to state how the government is to be chosen, or omit specific descriptions of the court system. There are also relatively insignificant variations in the proposed structure of the government in the deviationist leftist replies, but their principal characteristic is omission from the standard form rather than addition to it.

E - Leftist Replies Regarding Economic Proposals Suggested for Inclusion in the Platform of the Provisional Government.

Practically all People's Front groups submitted basically similar suggestions regarding the platform of the Provisional Government, mainly reflecting legislation adopted in northern Korea, as follows:

(1) Nationalization of all large and some medium sized industries, all mines, railroads, utilities, banking, communications, large scale fishing enterprises, and insurance companies.

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(2) There should be strong emphasis on production, distribution and consumer co-operatives of a semi-official nature.

(3) Farm tenancy should be abolishe , and both former Japanese owned land and land owned by Korean landlords in excess of 12.25 acres should be confiscated and distributed to tenant farmers "free-of-charge". The North Korea Labor Party states this land should be for the "permanent use" of the farmers, with restricted mortgage and disposal rights. The South Korea Labor Party states "private ownership of land should be respected," but sale and mortgage restricted by the Government. A tax of 25 per cent should be levied on all agricultural production. Forests, orchards, dairy farms, and irrigation facilities should be nationalized.

(4) Labor legislation should include minimum wages based on cost-of-living indices, an eight hour day, prohibition of labor for children under 14 years of age, no discrimination of wages because of sex, freedom of the labor movement for collective bargaining, and compulsory social insurance system. The North Korea Labor Party stated "anti-democratic labor organizations", such as the TAE HAN NO CHONG (principal non-communist dominated labor union in southern Korea), must be eliminated.

(5) The rationing of the necessities of life shall be continued, and profiteers eliminated.

4. ANALYSIS OF RIGHTIST REPLIES TO JOINT COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES

Political parties and social organizations which submitted replies to Joint Commission questionnaires and which are classified as "right" number 222, with a claimed membership of 22,809,800. Although all of these groups applied for consultation in South Korea (only applications of People's Front groups were submitted by the Soviets from North Korea), several of these groups claim to represent non-communist

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Koreans living mainly north of the 38th parallel. The most important of these groups from North Korea is the Chosun Democratic Party, whose designated leader, CHO, Man Sik is held under house arrest by the Russians.

The replies of over two-thirds of the rightist groups, representing almost ninety per cent of the claimed membership of this bloc, were almost identical. This standard rightist reply to the questionnaires was developed by the Hankook Democratic Party, and was adopted for general use by the United Council, an association of rightist organizations. The most distinctive features of the standard rightist replies are the provisions for the popular election by universal secret ballot in all Korea of a president and vice president, and for the appointment of the legislature and almost all other officials directly or indirectly by the elected president. Until the presidential appointed Parliament ratifies the Provisional Charter and election law, and thus paves the way for universal elections, executive, legislative, and judicial power on all levels of government either directly or indirectly are derived from the President (except the insignificant powers of provincial and local councils.)

The main variations from the standard rightist reply concern the method of establishing the Provisional Government. Several groups, with total claimed membership of almost one million, suggest an elected president and a legislature composed of representatives of the South Korea Interim Legislature and the People's Assembly of North Korea, selected in proportion to the population of the respective zones. Other rightist groups deviating from the norm suggest that the Joint Commission, in consultation with the political parties and social organizations, appoint the executive and legislative leaders of the Provisional Government pending national elections.

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A - Summary of Proposals of Hankook Democratic Party and Other Rightist Groups Subritting Similar Replies.

(1) Concentration of powers in a President and Vice President "elected throughout the country by universal, impartial, direct and secret vote." These elected officials shall hold office until the permanent government is established.

(2) The President appoints members of Provisional Parliament, whose main function will be to "ratify" the provisional charter and election law.

(3) The Legislature chosen by a subsequent general election shall have full legislative powers.

(4) The President appoints a Secretary of State and Cabinet, subject to the ratification of the appointed Parliament, as well as judges of local and appellate courts and all other government officials.

(5) The President has, subject to the approval of the appointed cabinet, broad powers to implement laws by ordinances and "procedural instructions," to declare martial law, and to represent the nation vis-a-vis foreign powers.

(6) A highly centralized bureaucratic system of administration is provided, with provincial and local governments under close national control.

(7) Jurisdiction of the Joint Commission is to be very limited, and is specifically mentioned only in connection with enactment of a Provisional Charter and election law.

B - Analysis of Standard Rightist Replies Regarding Government

(1) The Bill of Rights proposed by the standard rightist replies would guarantee all the freedoms traditional in the Anglo-Saxon political systems, subject, however, to whatever restrictions might be adjudged necessary to meet a national emergency. This qualification is

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of such force as to vitiate the entire provision: "Unless it is necessary to protect the national security, social order, and/or public interest, no law shall be enacted tending to restrict or deprive the people of their natural rights." Universal suffrage is favored, but the age requirement is not stipulated.

(2) The type of government proposed is a united, "Democratic Republican State," in which "No dictatorship and no executive power shall be permitted that has not been derived from the people." There is to be separation of powers.

(3) The provisional government shall be established initially by electing a President and Vice President by direct popular vote throughout Korea. These officials shall hold office until the permanent government is established. The President shall form a cabinet and "elect" members of the provisional assembly. The latter will ratify appointments to the State Affairs Commission. The function of the assembly will be to "ratify" the provisional charter and election law. These latter shall be determined by popular opinion as expressed through organizations consulted by the Joint Commission and placed in effect with the approval of the Four Powers.

(4) The legislature chosen by subsequent general election shall have full legislative powers. The initial provisional assembly named by the President shall apparently have only the functions mentioned in (c) above.

(5) The executive branch of the provisional government shall consist of the President, Vice President, and a State Affairs Commission similar to the British government. The President shall have plenary executive powers, including control of the armed forces, the right to present bills to the legislature, and to approve and promulgate laws, subject to the approval of the State Affairs Commission or of the appropriate cabinet member in the case of the laws or executive acts particularly of concern to an individual department. The State

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Affairs Commission shall be headed by a Secretary of State and be composed of from 10 to 20 State Commissioners. It shall have the power to "discuss and decide" ordinances and procedural instructions as permitted by law, to resolve interdepartmental disputes, and to act as general liaison among the several departments. All members are appointed by the President. From their number the President shall choose the heads of the various executive departments. Other State Commissioners shall be appointed, respectively, Chairman of the Legislative, Examination (civil service) and Investigation (discipline and audit) Committees, the Chief of the Board of Technique (scientific and industrial research) and the Chief of the Board of Economic Planning, each of whom shall advise the President in his respective sphere. The following executive departments shall be established in the provisional government: Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Mining and Industry, Labor, Education, Welfare, Transportation, Communications, and Propaganda. Since the chief officials named total 20, the State Affairs Commission could not be smaller than this number.

(6) The Legislature which is to be elected at some unspecified time to succeed the body appointed by the President shall be unicameral and chosen "by the people throughout the country by universal, impartial, direct, and secret vote, regardless of class, property, education, religion, or sex." The Legislature shall enjoy all the traditional powers, including passing of laws, approving the budget and reviewing final accounts, approving declaration of war and peace treaties, approving executive amnesties and pardons, and reprimanding executive officials for illegal acts. The term of office of members of the Legislature shall be two years, and they shall enjoy legislative immunity in connection with their official acts. A quorum shall consist of more than one-half the members of the Legislature, and a

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majority vote of the members present shall be required for action. The President shall have the right to veto a measure passed by the Legislature, but only once. A bill may be passed over the President's veto by a majority vote of the Legislature provided that the quorum in this case shall consist of two-thirds of the membership.

(7) Local administrative units (province, city, county, town, township and village) shall be constituted as at present. Heads of provinces and special cities shall be appointed by the Secretary of State on recommendation of the Minister of Home Affairs. Heads of cities, and counties shall be appointed by the Minister of Home Affairs on the recommendation of the head of the province. Heads of the towns and townships shall be appointed by the head of the province on the recommendation of the head of the county. Block masters shall be appointed by the township or ward head "from the two candidates directly elected by the respective people." Lower administrative units will be modeled in general after the pattern of the national government. The boundaries of administrative units shall remain temporarily unchanged, but will subsequently be fixed by law. Provinces, cities and townships shall each have a council chosen by direct election of the people. The functions and date of establishment of these councils are not, however, specified.

(8) The courts shall be established on three levels, headed by a Supreme Court. Their structure, organization and designation shall be determined by law, as well as the qualifications and security of station of the judges. Prosecutors' offices shall be established parallel with the courts, and qualifications for prosecutors shall be the sare as for judges. Judges shall try cases independently, while abiding by the consitution and the laws. The Supreme Court shall have the power of judicial review, as well as the right to prescribe regulations for the conduct of trials and to determine other procedural matters affecting the courts. Prosecutors likewise will be subject to

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regulations prescribed by the Supreme Court. Appointments to the Supreme Court shall be made by the President from among those persons qualified to hold such office, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Appointments to other courts shall be made by the President with the advice of the Chief Justice and the Minister of Justice. Justices of the Supreme Court shall hold office until the age of 65 years, while other judges shall be retired at the age of 60.

(9) Changes in the provisional charter shall be proposed either by the President with the concurrence of the State Affairs Commission, or by more than one-fourth of all the members of the Legislature. Changes shall be put into effect with the approval of more than two-thirds the members of the Legislature at a session in which a quorum shall consist of more than three-quarters of all the members.

(10) An appendix to the questionnaire provides that foreign relations are to be undertaken on an increasingly broader scale, including participation in the United Nations, and that eventually all men on reaching the age of 20 years will be required to serve in the armed forces. For the time being, however, the army, navy and air forces will be manned by volunteers.

C - Rightist Replies Regarding Economic Proposals Suggested for Inclusion in the Platform of the Provisional Government

The groups classified as "right" suggested largely identical proposals regarding the major economic principles, as follows:

(1) Nationalization of major industries and strategic medium industries, mines, railroads, and public utilities.

(2) Wholesale and retail sales shall be in private hands, with encouragement given to consumer cooperatives.

(3) Landlordism and the tenancy system shall be abolished. Private ownership of the land is recognized, but sale and mortgage rights shall be restricted by the State. Land distributed to farmers

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shall be paid for at the rate of 25 per cent of the crop per year for a period of 10 to 15 years. Land of Korean landlords shall be purchased by the State, with compensation paid to the landlords. Large scale irrigation projects should be nationalized.

(4) Labor legislation should provide a maximum of eight hours per day and forty-eight hours per week, with extra pay for overtime up to an absolute maximum of sixty hours per week; prohibition of labor of children under 14 years of age; encouragement of democratic labor unions, which should have the right of collective bargaining, and to strike; a system of social insurance should be developed, with financing to be accomplished through the cooperation of the State, employers, and employees; and a minimum wage law.

(5) The rationing of the necessities of life shall be continued.

5. ANALYSIS OF REPLIES OF MODERATE GROUPS TO JOINT COMMISSION QUESTIONNAIRES

Between the two extremes of left and right, there is a significant bloc of moderate organizations which pursue a more or less "middle-of-the road" course. The 81 moderate groups, with a claimed membership of approximately fifteen million, have been subdivided into the following classifications: moderate right, 35 groups with 6,530,500 claimed membership; moderate, 26 groups with a claimed membership of 2,990,700; and moderate left, 20 groups with a claimed membership of 5,434,600. These moderate groups comprise 18.7% of the total of 432 groups replying to the questionnaires, and include 23.1% of the total claimed membership of the 432 groups.

The core of the moderate bloc is a coalition of "middle-of-the-road" groups under the leadership of KIM, Kiu Sic, but the numerically strong moderate rightists and moderate leftists groups deviate significantly in some respects from the standard moderate replies to the questionnaires. The chief distinguishing characteristic of the moderates

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is their advocacy of a powerful legislature, selected by a Korean committee from the groups consulting with the Joint Commission. Representation in this legislature would be weighted, 25% left, 25% right, and 50% moderate(or neutral), to assure the moderates control. This legislature in turn appoints a Board of Presidents, the chief executives. With few minor exceptions, the moderate right and moderate left generally give the legislature a dominant role in the government, but they do not provide for the weighted representation as do those classified as "moderates." The moderate right is characterized by a preponderant majority of replies asking for either an immediate popular election of a president and a legislature, or a merger of existing North and South Korea legislatures (on the basis of the proportionate population in the two zones) until an election can be held "at the earliest possible date." The moderate leftist groups request that a legislature and/or cabinet be appointed by the Joint Commission from among the parties and social organizations consulted, but no specific request for weighted representation is made.

A - Summary and Analysis of Proposals of Moderate Groups

(1) The Bill of Rights proposed by the moderate groups guarantee all the traditional freedoms, without significant qualifications.

(2) There is a strong emphasis on centralized control, with appointment of executive government officials directly or indirectly from the top, which reflects the apparently widespread feeling among moderate groups that popular elections would put either the right or the left, but not themselves, into power. The major exceptions to this generalization are numerically strong moderate rightist groups, which advocate popular elections of both a president and a legislature, and a few moderate leftists groups, which advocate election of "People's Committees" in local governments. Most moderate groups provide for popular elections of legislative or advisory assemblies at the level of provincial and local governments.

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(3) A principal characteristic of the moderate groups is that political control is established by selecting a legislature (usually by a committee, apparently to be selected by the Joint Commission from among the parties consulted by it.) Political control by the moderate group is assured by the requirement that 25% of the legislature be rightists, 25% leftists and 50% moderate (neutral). This ratio appears variously as 30-30-40. (Note significant variation of moderate right and moderate left in (2) above.)

(4) The legislative organ (with weighted control) then elects a President (logically, a moderate party leader)and two vice presidents, the three executive together comprising a Board of Presidents. This legislature also elects State Affairs Committee (Cabinet), which is headed by a Prime Minister.

(5) A characteristic feature of the moderate replies is provision for a State Affairs Committee, a cabinet with broad powers, which appears under varying names in almost all replies. Normally it appears in addition to a legislature, but some replies designate this body as a legislative organ.

(6) To follow the plan of control from the appointed and weighted legislature to the selection of a chief executive and cabinet by this body, the chief executive holds appointive power, subject to recommendations of the State Affairs Committee, down through the provincial government, including not only the appointment of the provincial governor but even provincial department heads, and a provincial affairs committee (cabinet).

(7) Further progression of the control system is seen in the appointment of city, town, and township Affairs Committees by the Provincial Affairs Committee. Further strengthening of control is found in the clear provision that the Provincial Governor shall "direct and supervise every organ under his jurisdiction," and

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shall preside over the Provincial Affairs Committee.

(8) The moderate groups provide for presidential appointment of the chief justice, chier prosecutor, and other judges, from nominees selected by a Judicial Committee of the Legislature.

B - Rerlies of Moderate Groups Regarding Econoric Proposals Suggested for Inclusion in the Platform of the Provisional Government

Within the broad category of "moderate", there is a significant difference in the replies to econoric questions, with the moderate rightists tending to reflect the views of the right, and the moderate left showing the influence of the extreme left. Thus the groups classified as "moderate" reflect the full range of views between the two extremes, with KMT, Kiu Sic's moderate coalition probably best reflecting the middle position. This moderate coalition group proposes the following:

(1) Nationalization of mines, railroads, public utilities, banks, insurance companies, forests, and all large and some medium-scale industry. Other medium-scale industries and all small industries shall be privately owned.

(2) Establishment of sufficient cooperative associations to provide for distribution. Retail trade is to remain in private hands.

(3) Abolition of landlordism and the tenancy system on the farms. Distribution "free" to farmers of 80% of the former Japanese-owned land and land now held by Korean landlords; nationalization of the remaining 20% of this land for state use for experimental work, and for utilization on a collective basis by villages. Former Korean landlords are to be classified as large, medium and small landholders, and investigations will decide whether they shall be paid for their land in full, in part, or not at all. An agricultural production tax of 20% of the crop is to be paid to the government by all farmers receiving their farms

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"free." Continued private ownership of lands by farm owner-operators is dependent upon their "farming ability"; private ownership of farms by non-farmers is prohibited; and mortgage and free disposal rights of farmers who receive their land through government distribution is restricted.

(4) Labor legislation should include regulations for minimum wages, maximum hours (average 48 to 60), and prohibition of labor of children under 14. Laws safeguarding the rights of labor and institution collective bargaining shall be adopted, and a system of optional social security should be inaugurated.

(5) Government rationing shall be continued.

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US - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 5.

The Joint Commission established 20 March 1946 at Seoul, Korea, in accordance with Section III (Korea) of the Decision of the Communique of the Moscow Conference of the Three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, agreed upon the following points:

Questionnaire to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea regarding the Provisional Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Request your point of view concerning the structure and principles of the organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) to be given to the Joint Commission (...date...). It is desired that your reply state your views on the following subjects in sufficient detail that these replies can be used in compiling the Provisional Charter:

1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights. For example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others)

2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.

3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.

   (a) Is it necessary to give the Provisional Korean Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general elections?

   (b) Composition and structure of the organ or organs to perform these functions (For example: Organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of the chief executive or body to perform the chief executive functions; organization, designation and functions of any organ to perform the legislative functions).

   (c) Powers and duties of the various ministers and officials.

   (d) Election or appointment and replacement of ministers and other principal members of the organ or organs to perform the legislative and executive functions (For example: Terms of office, succession to office; removal from office).

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(e) Method of discharging executive and legislative functions.

4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.

(a) Method of selection of local authorities. (Should the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected? If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?)

(b) Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties, and rights of local authorities.

(c) Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages.)

5. Judicial Organs.

(a) Composition (For example: Type, size, and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations.)

(b) Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.

(c) Selection and replacement of judical personnel.

(For example: Election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office.)

6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

Subjects not listed above which appear appropriate for inclusion in the Provisional Charter may be included in your reply.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION No. 13*
(Revision of Joint Commission Decision No. 6)

LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE
KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES
AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS
REGARDING THE
POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

A. Political Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. Rights of citizens - What rights and duties of Korean citizens, male and female, must be proclaimed in the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government?

2. Elimination of Japanese influence.

a. What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea.

b. What measures should be taken by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to classify and punish those Koreans who collaborated with the Japanese to the detriment of Korea and Koreans?

3. How should excessive private concentration of economic or political power, and the activity of reactionary, anti-democratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Government, be prevented?

4. Law and Justice.

a. What policy should be followed in establishing a Korean code of law?

b. How shall the courts judiciary and legal procedures in the Korean language be established?

c. How is the democraticization of the judiciary to be exercised?

5. What should be the policy relative to minorities and non-citizens?

B. Economic Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

1. What measures should be taken with respect to the development of agriculture, industry and transportation, in order to increase production and to raise the living standards of the Korean people?

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*Approved 7 June 1947
(J.C. 32nd Mtg, Item 2)
Supersedes Joint Commission
Decision No. 6.

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2. Agricultural Land Tenure.

a. What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?

b. What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure?

(1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.

(2) Private ownership of land but, in the case of land obtained from the government, the right to sell or mortgage would be restricted by the State.

(3) Nationalization of land belonging to landlords and its transference to farmers for permanent and free use.

(4) Any other methods of solution of the question of land tenure you may suggest.

c. What special policies should be followed with respect to land formerly owned by the Japanese?

d. If land owned by Korean landlords is to be distributed to tenants, should these landlords be compensated for their land?

e. Should land distributed to tenant farmers be sold or distributed free?

f. What should be the policies with respect to irrigation facilities and their use?

3. Organization of Industry.

a. What should be the policy with respect to industrial production and distribution?

b. What kind of ownership (public, private or cooperative) should be adopted for each of the following:

Large industries (for example, steel and chemicals)
Medium industries (for example, textiles and shoes)
Small industries (for example, furniture and farm tools)
Banks
Wholesalers
Retailers
Mineral resources
Forests
Railroads
Shipping companies
Insurance
Fishing industries
Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications)
Household industries.

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4. Labor, Wages and Social Security.

   a. What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions?

   b. What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women?

   c. What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations?

   d. What should be the policy with respect to social insurance?

   e. What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor?

5. Trade and Prices.

   a. Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be continued while commodities are scarce? If so, how should this program be administered.

   b. What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs.

   c. What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken.

   d. What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding.

   e. What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea.

6. Finance.

   a. What should be the policy with respect to:

      (1) Income taxes
      (2) Taxes on real property
      (3) Sales taxes
      (4) Taxes on imports and exports
      (5) Receipts from government monopolies
      (6) Inheritance taxes
      (7) Any other taxes

   b. What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea.

   c. What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget.

   d. What measures should be taken to cope with excessively high interest charges (usury).

C. Educational and Cultural Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

   1. Education - What educational program should be adopted and developed in Korea in the following fields?

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(a) Elimination of illiteracy among adults.
(b) Compulsory lower school attendance.
(c) Middle school.
(d) Higher levels of education.

2. Training - What program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities.

3. National Culture - What measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science.

4. Public Health - How should health protection be organized.

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Suggestions Regarding Provisional Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5)

Serial No. 99001

Date Returned 7 July 1947

Translated by H.I.K.

Edited by R. C. Kim

Claimed Membership 652,077

North Korea Labor Party
Name of Party or Organization

PUK CHOSUN NO DONG DANG

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1. Rights of the People.

Freedom of speech, opinion, press, organization, assembly, mass meeting, demonstration and religion.

Impartial right to elect and to be elected for all citizens over twenty years of age, regardless of property, education, religion, length of residence, and sex, except lunatics, those who have been deprived of their rights by the courts, pro-Japanese, and national traitors.

Right of property ownership, choice of residence, and enterprise.

Inviolability of residence, and secrecy of correspondence.

No arrest, confinement, or punishment, without due process of law.

Right of trial, to work and to rest.

Equal wages for equal labor.

Right to be supported medically and materially by a social insurance system in case of disability caused by old age or labor connected sickness or injury.

Right to receive compulsory primary education at State expense, and the equal right to other forms of education.

Equality of sex in political, economic, and cultural life.

Pregnant women, mothers, and infants shall have the right to receive State care.

2. Type. CHOSUN MIN JU JUI IN MIN KONG HWA KUK (Korean Democratic People's Republic).

Character:

Democratic, people's government, wherein the people themselves shall determine the national policy.

Faithful to the Moscow Decision.

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Elimination of Japanese influence.

Rehabilitation and development toward a democratic, self-governing, independent State by political and economic unification.

Capable of enforcing various democratic tasks and of promoting the welfare of the Korean people.

3. (a) Yes, necessary.

(b) Designation of the Provisional Government.

The Provisional Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

Composition.

One Prime Minister.
Two Vice Prime Ministers.
One Chief Secretary.
15 Ministers for the following Departments:

Department of Home Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs
Department of Industry
Department of War
Department of Labor
Department of Justice
Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Marine Affairs
Department of Commerce
Department of Finance
Department of Transportation
Department of Communications
Department of Education
Department of Propaganda
Department of Health

6 Ministers without Portfolio.

If necessary, bureaus (or subcommittees) for planning, inspection, legislation, and others.

Functions.

Conclusion and ratification of treaties.

Monopolistic control of foreign trade.

Organization and control of the National defense organs.

Establishment of a single national budget, a national and a local tax system.

Establishment of policies concerning the ownership and management of land, forests, rivers, and underground resources.

Acceptance of foreign credits, and the issuance of national bonds.

Guidance in education, culture, science and arts, and health.

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Enactment and execution of labor laws.

Establishment of criminal and civil codes, and a judiciary system.

The granting of amnesty and pardons.

Organization and instruction of local executive organs.

Change and establish new districts of local jurisdiction: To, Si, Gun, Myon.

Organize and guide the executive departments (Haeng Jong Song).

Control of nationalized economic organs such as banks, the transportation organs, communications organs, industry, commerce, etc.

Execution of policies on maintenance of social order, and protection of the National interest and the people's rights.

Election of the Supreme Court.

Appointment and removal of the Attorney-General.

Appointment and removal of the highest military commander.

Draft the formal constitution, and prepare and execute the election of the Congress and the local organs of authority based upon it.

(c) The Chief of the Provisional Government shall be designated "Prime Minister" (Kuk Mu Chong Ri), who shall represent the State, convoke and preside over the Ministers' meetings, instruct or direct the organs and their members subordinate to the Provisional Government, and be responsible to the Provisional Government.

The Vice Prime Minister shall act for the Prime Minister in his absence.

<u>Ministers</u>.

Shall have equal voice in the Ministers' meetings; and be responsible for each portfolio where appropriate.

Department of Foreign Affairs shall be in charge of affairs concerning treaties, exchange of diplomatic missions, Korean residents abroad, and other national diplomatic activities.

Department of Home Affairs shall be in charge of affairs concerning domestic peace preservation, fire service, social work, highways, harbor installations, and other internal affairs.

Department of Industry shall be in charge of affairs concerning light and heavy industry, chemical industry, engineering, electricity, mining, and other general industrial affairs.

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Department of War shall be in charge of affairs concerning the organization and operation of the land, sea, air, and other military forces; and the organization of national defense.

Department of Labor shall be in charge of affairs concerning protection of labor, social insurance, and other labor matters.

Department of Justice shall be in charge of affairs concerning instruction and supervision of judicial organs and organization of judiciary, draft of laws and ordinances, and other judiciary matters.

Department of Agriculture and Forestry shall be in charge of affairs concerning agricultural production, forestry, stock farming, irrigation and other agricultural and forestry matters.

Department of Marine Affairs shall be in charge of affairs concerning fishery, aquatic products, and their processing; and other aquatic matters.

Department of Commerce shall be in charge of affairs concerning circulation of merchandise, prices, foreign trade, weights and measures, and other mercantile affairs.

Department of Finance shall be in charge of affairs concerning preparation of budget, national revenue and expenditures, financial institutions, and other financial matters.

Department of Transportation shall be in charge of land and sea transportation, railroads, wagons, vessels, highways, installation engineering, and other transportation matters.

Department of Communications shall be in charge of affairs concerning telegraph, telephone, postal, and other communication matters.

Department of Education shall be in charge of affairs concerning compulsory primary education, middle school education, higher education, special education, social education, physical education, and all other educational matters.

Department of Propaganda shall be in charge of affairs concerning intelligence, propaganda, mass culture, disemination of democratic ideas, and all other propaganda matters.

Department of Health shall be in charge of affairs concerning practice of medicine, industrial health, sanitation, drugs, and all other matters of health.

All ministers shall be responsible to the Provisional Government and to the Prime Minister.

The Chief Secretary shall be in charge of affairs concerning liaison within the Provisional Government, all important documents, and other secretarial matters according to the instructions of the Prime Minister and Vice Prime Ministers.

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In each Department there shall be a Vice Minister to assist and act for the Minister in his absence.

The Ministers shall have the power to issue procedural ordinances and regulations within their respective jurisdiction as permitted by the Provisional Government. Such ordinances and regulations may be cancelled by the Provisional Government and/or the Prime Minister.

Bureaus (or subcommittees) shall be established when necessary and shall be charged with appropriate research, inspection, and the drafting of ordinances and legislation.

Within each Bureau there shall be a Chief and other necessary officials.

(d) A general assembly of the Representatives of the democratic political parties and social organizations shall elect the Prime Minister, Vice Prime Ministers and other government members. The assembly shall be composed of a certain fixed number of representatives of democratic parties and social organizations selected on the basis of membership and influence, exclusive of pro-Japanese elements and national traitors.

Especially in the organization of the Provisional Government, it shall be publicly recognized that the North Korea People's Committee and its members are a legal and authoritative governmental organ as well as representatives of the people, elected by the will of all the North Korean people on the basis of a general, equal, direct, and secret ballot system (democratic election principle).

The elected Prime Minister shall prepare and submit proposals to the assembly for its approval, relating to the allocation of the elected governmental members to the administrative posts.

The term of office for the governmental members shall be until the people's Congress (National Congress) and the government are established based on the constitution of the Korean Democratic Government.

The Provisional Government shall decide the removal of governmental members when proposed by the Prime Minister. In case of absence among the governmental members because of death, removal, or any other reason, the Provisional Government shall decide the replacement by election upon the motion of the Prime Minister.

The Vice Ministers shall be appointed and removed by the Provisional Government.

Heads of executive departments shall be replaced with none but Ministers.

(e) The Provisional Government being the highest organ of authority both as to legislation and administration, there shall be no separate legislative organ. However, the formal legislative organ based on the future constitution shall be composed of representatives elected on the basis of democratic principles (general, equal, direct, and

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anonymous ballot), and shall be the supreme organ of the people's government charged with legislation.

Consideration of executive matters shall require a quorum of more than one-half of the governmental members; executive decisions shall have majority approval. However, enactment of laws shall require two-thirds majority approval.

The right to submit drafts of laws shall be vested respectively in the Prime Minister, Vice Prime Ministers, Ministers, and the local People's Committees.

Laws and decisions enacted by the Provisional Government shall be signed and promulgated by the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary.

4. (a) A People's Committee shall be the local organ of authority, and it shall be elected by a free, general, equal, direct, and secret ballot of all the people over 20 years of age regardless of property, length of residence, education, religion, and sex, excepting lunatics, those who are deprived of suffrage rights by court decision, pro-Japanese, and other national traitors. (Pro-Japanese and national traitors shall be determined by the respective Provincial People's Committee.)

Prior to such election the assembly of representatives of democratic political parties and social organizations shall select the members of the local People's Committees.

Already existing People's Committees organized on the above-mentioned principles shall remain as they are. The local governmental organs of only the remaining districts shall, first of all, be elected.

The term of office of the People's Committees so elected shall be three years in the case of To, Si, and Gun; and one year in the case of others.

(Translator's Note:
Lengthy explanation of desirability of the People's Committee form of government and procedure, not translated.)

(b) The local People's Committee shall be formed in proportion to the population of the respective constituency, as follows:

To - One representative per 20,000.

Si - In cities of less than 50,000 population, one representative per 2,000; above 50,000 and less than 100,000, one representative per 3,000; above 100,000 and below 200,000, one representative per 5,000; above 200,000 and less than 400,000, one representative per 8,000; above 400,000, one representative per 10,000.

Gun - One representative per 3,000.

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Ku - Under 10,000, one representative per 500; above 10,000 and less than 20,000, 1 representative per 700; above 20,000 and less than 30,000, 1 representative per 1,000; above 30,000 and less than 50,000, 1 representative per 2,000; above 50,000, 1 representative per 3,000.

Myon - Under 5,000, at the ratio of 1 representative per 300.

Ri and Dong - Under 1,000, 5 representatives; over 1,000, 7 representatives.

In the local People's Committees there shall be one Chairman, two (one in Gun, Ku, Myon, Ri, and Dong) Vice Chairmen, one Chief Secretary, and a Standing Committee composed of the following members:

To - 13 to ___	Si - 2 to 6
Gun - 7 to 12	Ku - 2 to 4

Their election shall require majority vote, and the quorum shall be two-thirds.

The Standing Committees shall be the guiding organ during the recess of the local People's Committee.

The Chairman of each local People's Committee shall guide it within its jurisdiction.

The Vice Chairman shall assist and act for the Chairman in case of his absence.

The Chief Secretary shall maintain liaison and coordination among the departments and divisions of the local organs, and be in charge of documents and other Secretarial affairs.

There shall be, the following departments in the Provincial People's Committee: Home Affairs, Industry, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Finance, Education, Health, Labor, and Justice, (in case of necessity, Marine).

Within the Si and Gun there shall be Sections as named above, except there shall be no Judicial Section.

Within the Ku and Myon there shall be such Subsections as may be required.

Within the Ri and Dong there shall be no division of offices.

(c) The Districts of jurisdiction of local organs of authority shall remain as they are, except Kang Won Do which shall be divided into Kang Won Pukto North of the 38th parallel, and Kang Won Nam Do South of 38.

Powers and Duties of To, Si, and Gun People's Committees shall be:

To guarantee the execution of laws, decisions and instructions of the Provisional Government; and the

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decisions and instructions of the respective superior organs.

Protection of national property, the rights of the local residents, and private property.

Rehabilitation and development of local industry, transportation, and communications.

Preparation of the local budget, and collection of the national and local taxes.

Investigation of land and arable land, and inspection of its use and possession.

Prevention of flood and the other natural calamities and epidemics.

Promotion of health of the local residents.

Powers and duties of the People's Committees of Myon, Ku, Ri, and Dong shall be:

To guarantee the execution of the policies, decisions, and instructions of the respective superior organs.

Census records and residential registration.

Basic registration of land.

5. (a) Influence of Japanese regime within the judicial organs and laws shall be abolished.

Judicial organs shall be organized along democratic lines for the benefit of the people.

The new Judiciary system shall have such character and form as will permit the people's participation.

Organization of the courts shall be based on election by the people.

Jurors and judges shall participate in trials in an equal capacity.

Trials shall be based on democratic laws of the Korean people.

The appeal system shall be abolished, and the two instance system adopted.

People's Courts and Prosecutors' Offices shall be established as follows:

In the Capital there shall be the highest Court and highest Prosecutors' Office.

In the To there shall be To Courts and Prosecutors' Offices.

Similarly, in each Si and Gun there shall be Si and Gun Courts and Prosecutors' Offices.

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Railway Courts and Prosecutors' Offices in strategic places.

Military Courts and Prosecutors' Offices in the Military forces.

Special courts may be necessary to handle special cases.

Prosecutors' Offices shall be organized on the principle of centralized authority.

(b) The Courts shall have the power and duty to try civil and criminal cases in order to protect the Korean Democratic Government; State property; and citizens' rights, interests, and private possessions.

They shall only be subject to the national laws and shall try cases in the name of the people.

Except with the approval of the Minister of Justice, judges shall not be arrested or confined.

The People's Courts in Si and Gun shall try only first instance cases; To Courts, and the Highest Court shall try first and second instance cases.

Railway Courts shall try only first instance cases concerning railway and transportation matters.

Military Courts shall try cases concerning military matters.

The Prosecutors' Offices shall execute civil and criminal suits in behalf of the State; and shall see that national laws, decisions of the Provisional Government, orders and regulations of the Ministries, and decisions of the local People's Committees are correctly and accurately executed among the governmental organs, social organizations, and the citizens.

They shall supervise the investigations and preliminary trial matters performed by the peace preservation organs; shall supervise penal institutions; and shall approve the arrests of the citizens.

Prosecutors' Offices shall be subject only to the Attorney-General, and not to the local organs of authority.

(c) Judges and jurors of the Highest Court shall be selected by the Provisional Government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

Their terms of office shall be until the legislative organ is established by general election.

The judges and jurors of To and Railway Courts shall be elected by the respective To People's Committees upon the recommendation of the Judicial Department Chief, for a term of 2 years.

The Judges and Jurors of Si and Gun People's Courts shall be elected by the respective Si and Gun People's Committee upon the recommendation of the To Judicial Department Chief, for a term of 2 years.

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The Judges and Jurors of the Military Courts shall be elected by the respective Military Organs.

All citizens with election rights shall be eligible to be judges or jurors regardless of property, education, sex, religion, etc. In Military Courts jurors shall necessarily be military personnel.

The Attorney-General shall be appointed by the Provisional Government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. All other prosecutors shall be appointed by the Attorney-General. Terms of office shall be 2 years.

Courts already organized according to the above-described democratic principles of election shall not need a new election.

Replacement and removal of judges and jurors shall be done by the same organ that elected them.

Prior to the initial election or appointment of the Attorney-General, they shall be selected by the Provisional Government from among the Korean people exclusive of pro-Japanese and national traitors.

Replacement and removal of prosecutors shall be done by the organs that appointed them.

6. Changes and amendments to the Provisional Charter shall be done by the Provisional Government with the presence of more than two-thirds of its members, approved by more than a two-thirds majority.

APPENDIX

1. Name of country.

Korean Democratic People's Republic.
"CHOSUN MIN JU JUI IN MIN KONG HWS KUK"

2. Duties of Citizens.

Faithful to promote and develop the democratic system of Korean Democratic people's republic.
Practice the national laws and ordinances accurately.
Observe the labor regulations honestly; protect state and social properties.
Serve in the people's army for the defense of fatherland.
Pay State taxes.

3. The general elections of the people's committees according to the provisional charter shall be fixed to be held within 3 months from the date of the establishment of the provisional government, exclusive of those existing committees, which were formed under the democratic election principle.

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Suggestions Regarding Political Platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 6)

Serial No. 99001

Date Returned 7 July

Translated by C. H. Lee

Edited by Capt. Kim

Puk Chosun No Dong Dang
Name of Party or Organization

(North Korea Labor Party)

A. 1. Rights.

Freedom of democratic speech, opinion, press, assembly, organization, religion, and demonstration.

Impartial right to elect, and to be elected, for all citizens over 20 years of age regardless of social status, property, education, religion, or length of residence, except collaborators.

Men and women shall be equal in political, economic, and cultural life.

Right of private ownership of property; compulsory primary education and medical care at State expense.

Inviolability of personal freedom, and security of homes.

Security of papers, and deposits of money.

Old people, and persons with labor connected disability, shall have State care.

Duties.

Obey the Constitution.

Protect national and social properties and enterprises.

Military service for each citizen in the protection of the country.

Pay taxes.

2. a. Abolish all Japanese laws and influence in the judicial system.

Establish new peace preservation and judicial systems based on democratic principles by democratic elections, exclusive of the remaining Japanese elements.

Isolationistic land ownership shall be abolished, and a land reform shall be instituted.

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All industrial organs formerly held by the Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, and national traitors, shall be confiscated and nationalized.

Democratic educational and cultural systems shall be adopted, and all of the imperialistic colonial Japanese influences shall be eliminated.

Pro-Japanese and traitors shall be banned from the economic, educational, and cultural organs, as well as from the executive, judicial, and legislative organs.

b. Classification.

Those who rendered meritorious service in the Korean Annexation.

Members of the House of Peers, and all Koreans who were elevated to the rank of Peerage according to the Korean Peerage Law.

Members and Advisors of the Central Council of the Government-General of Korea; those who were appointed as Provincial and Municipal Councillors; those who held responsible positions in the Government-General, Provincial, Municipal, and County Offices; those who held responsible positions in the Police, Gendarme, Procurature, and Judiciary; and spies and special investigators.

Those who actively collaborated in the Japanization movement as leaders of: Tae Ee Tan, Il Sim Hwe, Nok Ki Yun Maeng, Il Jin Hwe, Tae Wha Dong Maeng, Chong Tam Hwe, and others.

Those who voluntarily contributed large sums of money, munitions, resources, and airplanes to the Japanese.

Those who voluntarily served as commissioned officers in the Japanese Army.

Backsliders who first served in the Korean Independence Movement and who later cooperated with the Japanese authorities to check the movement.

Punishment.

Tried and punished severely by the People's Courts, in behalf of the people.

Punishment shall consist of denial of citizenship rights, confiscation of property, and denial of the right to participate in the political, economic, and cultural activities.

3. Confiscation of farm land of the Japanese, national traitors, and Korean landlords, and its free distribution to the farmers.

Nationalization of major industries, transportation organs, and banking.

Elimination of individual monopolies.

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Development of democratic election system based on a general, impartial, direct and secret ballot.

Progressive taxation of income.

Elimination of reactionary, anti-democratic, terroristic parties and organizations.

Dissemination of democratic ideas.

Democratic parties and social organizations shall have the right to criticize the reforms conducted by the government.

4. a. Abolish all laws enacted under the Japanese regime.

Korean customs and traditions shall be respected insofar as they do not contradict democratic principles.

The law systems of the advanced nations shall be studied and adopted.

b. The ordinary Korean language shall be used in court procedure.

c. The two instance system shall be adopted.

Trials shall be open to the public.

The accused shall have the full right to defend himself, select his counsel, and the right of appeal.

The same day sentence system shall be established.

Pre-trial system shall be adopted, but no protracted confinement shall be allowed.

The first trial court shall be composed of one chief judge, one judge, and two jurors. The second trial court shall have three judges.

Any citizen who has the right to elect, shall be eligible to be a judge or a prosecutor regardless of education, religion, and sex.

Jurors shall directly participate in the trials, and shall have the same powers as judges.

5. Non-citizens shall have suitable rights and duties on the basis of reciprocity.

Life and property shall be protected by law.

Non-citizens shall be subject to Korean law.

E. 1. Landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese shall be completely abolished, and the use of the land given to the farmers and the farm laborers free of charge.

Nationalization of industry, railroads, transportation, communications, and banking.

Encourage a creative spirit among the individual enterprises.

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Appendix "C-1"

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2. a. (Translator's note -
Lengthy explanation of desirability for land reform, not translated.)

The Provisional Government shall institute a land reform law based on the system employed in North Korea.

All land owned by the Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, pro-Japanese, national traitors, Korean landlords continuously renting their land, and land in excess of 5 chongpo in one estate, shall be confiscated without compensation and distributed to the farmers without charge.

b. (1) Land shall be distributed to the farmers free of charge for their permanent use, but mortgage and disposal rights shall be restricted.

(2) Sale and mortgage of the land distributed to the farmers shall be restricted by the State.

(3) Land belonging to landlords in excess of 5 chongpo, that belonging to national traitors and pro-Japanese, shall be confiscated and distributed free among the farmers and farm laborers for their free and permanent use.

(4) No comment.

c. No comment.

d. No comment.

e. No comment.

f. Irrigation facilities shall be nationalized, and used free by the farmers.

3. a. Production shall be according to a planned economy.

Industry shall be reorganized and the Japanese colonial influences eliminated.

All industries, mines, transportation, communications, and banks, that were owned by the Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, pro-Japanese, and national traitors shall be nationalized.

Private enterprises, business men, and private possessions that contribute to the development of the national economy shall be protected.

Activities of profiteers and middlemen shall be prohibited.

Ceiling prices shall be established.

A distribution system shall be organized consisting of a State commercial organ, a consumers' association, and private business.

Complete commercial freedom shall be realized.

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b. All large, medium, and small industries of the Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, Japanese organizations, pro-Japanese, and national traitors shall be nationalized. Some small enterprises may be entrusted or leased to private operation.

Banks, forests, railroads, vessels, insurance businesses, electric power, waterworks, and communications organs shall be nationalized.

Wholesale businesses for handling products of the nationalized industries shall be under State management.

Underground resources shall be nationalized.

Fisheries owned by the Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, pro-Japanese, and national traitors shall be nationalized. Some small fisheries may be entrusted to private management.

Small industries, retail enterprises, and companies may be nationalized, cooperatively owned, or privately owned.

4. a. Minimum wages shall be based on price indices.

Equal wages for equal work regardless of sex and age.

Eight-hour labor system; for hazardous and underground work, seven hours.

Regular pay for no work on national holidays.

Safety devices, health and welfare facilities in factories.

Apprenticeship, and adult education.

State guarantee of residence for laborers and office workers.

b. Children under 14 shall not be employed; between 14 and 16, they may be employed 6 hours daily, except they shall not perform hazardous labor.

There shall be no discrimination as to wages because of sex.

Female employees shall be given 35 and 42 days vacation with pay before and after parturition.

There shall be no night or heavy duty for pregnant women, or those with children under 1 year old.

Thirty-minute periods shall be allowed to mothers twice daily for the purpose of feeding babies under 1 year old.

c. Freedom of the labor movement, participation in labor unions, and collective bargaining.

Elimination of anti-democratic labor organizations, such as the Tae Han No Chong.

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d. A compulsory social insurance system shall be instituted among all workers.

The social insurance shall provide medical aid and cash payments to the insured and the beneficiaries in the event of any form of sickness, injury, disability, pregnancy, parturition, and death, involving the insured or any of his immediate family.

It shall provide cash benefits for unemployment and old age.

Overhead expenses of the social insurance system shall be borne by the State.

Premiums shall be paid by the employer.

To improve the cultural life and the health of the insured and their dependents, there shall be established facilities for the medical aid, recreation, and protection of mothers, children, infants, and old people.

e. Eight-hour labor system.

Social insurance system.

Protection of labor under the law.

Nationalize all industry, railroads, transportation, mines, communications, and banks.

Piece work system for certain industries.

Improvement of technique.

Rewards for ingenuity and excess production.

Competition in production.

5. a. Rationing of the necessities of life shall be continued.

b. A goods tax shall be levied on the total harvested crop. Surplus products may be disposed of freely by the farmers.

Collection system shall be abolished.

c. Increased production, and adjustment of currency.

Ceiling price policy.

Eliminate profiteers and middlemen.

d. A strong inspection operation.

Severe punishment for hoarding, with confiscation of the hoarded goods.

Enlarge State operated consumers' houses, and consumers' associations.

e. State control and monopolistic management of foreign trade.

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6. a. (1) Single progressive tax according to income from labor, from business, from agricultural products (25%, in kind), and others such as writers, free laborers, building rental, and dividends. Exemption shall be allowed for dependents, and social insurance benefits.

(2) Single progressive tax shall be levied on lots and buildings, excepting farmers' houses, national properties, farm lands, and forest used by farmers.

(3) Single progressive sales tax shall be levied on all goods sold.

(4) Import and export taxes shall be levied on the principle of a national self-sufficient economy.

(5) Governmental monopoly revenue shall be increased, except that the necessities of life such as salt shall be assessed at a low rate.

(6) High progressive tax rate shall be levied on inheritances for both Koreans and foreign residents excepting foreign diplomatic missions; without discrimination because of sex.

(7) No comment.

b. A new currency shall be issued by the national bank to be exchanged for the old currency within a certain limited amount and time.

The currency system shall be controlled and adjusted to prevent inflation and to stabilize prices and living costs.

c. The chief national revenue shall be from the national enterprises and taxes.

Economy shall be exercised in the governmental administration; with priority of expenditures for the restoration of industry, social education, advancement of culture and of the people's health and welfare.

d. Usury shall be prohibited by law.

All banks shall be nationalized and all small financial institutes shall be controlled by the State to prevent usury practice.

C. 1. a. All schools shall be nationalized.

Schools shall be widely established.

Establish a committee to prepare text books.

Establish elementary and middle schools for adults.

b. Compulsory attendance for all children of school age for five years in primary school.

Establish additional normal schools to conduct mass training of teachers.

Re-education of all teachers.

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(c) Middle schools shall be divided into a junior and a senior middle school, with a three-year course in each.

Technical middle schools shall be divided into a Junior (3 years) and a senior (3 or 4 years) school.

Scholarships shall be offered to students.

Night schools shall be conducted for laborers.

State examinations shall be provided for self-taught persons.

(d) Higher education shall be provided by colleges, universities, and post graduate schools; which shall be immediately established with enlarged facilities.

Scholarships shall be offered.

State examinations shall be provided for self-taught persons.

2. In every working place and factory, there shall be primary and higher technical schools, specialist training institutes, scientific laboratories, lecture halls, and training halls.

Special education organs for the deaf, mute, orphans, and beggars shall be set up.

Abolish Japanese influence.

3. Establish college of Fine Arts.

Establish art and science institutions, national theaters, movie houses, libraries, radio stations, farmers' clubs, laborers' halls, and other cultural facilities.

Students with scholarships shall be sent abroad for further study in order to advance culture, science, and technique.

4. Hospitals formerly owned by the Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, pro-Japanese, and national traitors, shall be nationalized and used by the people.

Clinics, sanitariums, and dispensaries for the prevention and control of all diseases shall be established.

Mobile medical teams to visit outlying districts shall be organized.

Development of sanitation shall be stressed.

Medical clinics and nurseries shall be established in all factories and farming villages.

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Suggestions Regarding Provisional Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5)

Claimed Membership 750,900

Serial No. 00045.

South Korea Labor Party
(Name of Party or Organization)

Date Returned 4 July 1947.

(NAM CHOSUN NO DONG DANG)

Translated by Y. K. Kim

Edited by Y. W. Kim

- -

1. Farmers shall have the right to have free distribution of land. The people shall have the standing to eliminate remaining Jap influence from political, economic and cultural fields and to carry on the democratic tasks.

   All citizens shall be equal in the eyes of the law regardless of property, education, occupation or religion, and women shall have equal rights with men.

   Freedom of democratic speech, opinion, press, organization, assembly, demonstration, religion, residence, change of residence and enterprise.

   Inviolability of personal freedom and security in homes and of papers against trespass unless otherwise decided by judges or prosecutors according to the law.

   Right of possession.

   Impartial right to elect or to be elected for all citizens over 20 years of age regardless of sex, property, education, religion, or length of residence, except pro-Japanese and traitors.

   Right of suits and trial.

   Right of free education (primary).

   Right of labor.

   Right to work under 8-hour-day system; to be secured in minimum wages based on fair living condition; to be protected by social insurance.

   Right of equal wages for equal labor regardless of sex or age.

   Right for the crippled and invalid caused by labor or army service to be supported by State.

2. Type: People's Democratic Republic

   Name: Korea People's Republic (CHOSUN IN MIN KONG HWA KOOK)

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Central Government: Provisional Democratic Government

Local Government: People's Committee (IN MIN WI WON HWE)

Character: Democratic and People's Government.

Capable of establishing a fully independent state based on the Moscow Decision -- by general election.

Capable of enforcing various democratic tasks (reformation) and of promoting the welfare of the Korean people.

3. (a) Yes, necessary.

(b) The highest governmental organ shall be the cabinet, which shall be a council and which decisions shall be carried in the form of democratic resolutions.

Cabinet function:

Establish and execute policies concerning industry, politics, economics, peace preservation, culture, etc.

Enact and proclaim necessary laws and regulations.

Instruct each Cabinet Department, and the local organs of authority.

Decide a national budget and settle accounts.

Establish foreign policies and conclude treaties and other diplomatic agreements.

Instruct military organs and affairs.

Organize and instruct the judicial organs.

Establish a central bank and the money system.

Decision on amnesty or pardon.

Define and purge pro-Japanese.

Organize the provincial organs of authority according to democratic methods of election.

Change or amend the Provisional Charter.

Draft constitution for the formal government, and elect the Parliament (People's Congress) according to it.

In the Provisional Government, the legislative organs shall not be formed, but the cabinet shall carry out legislative functions as well.

The Cabinet: Prime Minister
Two Vice Prime Ministers
Ministers and two Vice-Ministers for -

Department of Home Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs

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Department of Finance
Department of War
Department of Justice
Department of Education
Department of Economics
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Labor
Department of Transportation
Department of Health
Department of Communications
Department of Propaganda

Director for Board of Planning, and a Chief Secretary

(c) Prime Minister: The Head of the Government

Represent the government.
Control the cabinet.
Convoke and preside over cabinet meetings.
Consult with the Vice Prime Ministers in controlling the cabinet.
Responsible to the cabinet meetings.

Vice Prime Ministers:

Assist and act for the Prime Minister according to the order of precedence.
Vice-Chairmen at cabinet meetings.
Responsible to the cabinet meetings.

Ministers:

Have equal voice in the cabinet meetings.
Consult Vice-Ministers and organize, instruct and supervise each portfolio.
Responsible to the cabinet meetings.

Vice-Ministers:

Assist and act for the Prime Minister according to the order of precedency.
Responsible to the cabinet meetings.

Subsidiary Organs of the Cabinet:

Chief Secretary:

Maintain liaison with various departments, documents and secretarial affairs.

Director of Board of Planning:

Control and supervise planning, investigation and statistics.

(d) The Cabinet shall be formed by the US-USSR Joint Commission (not by General Election), based upon suggestions of political parties and social organizations, subject to the approval of the Four Powers.

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One of the two Vice Prime Ministers shall succeed to Prime Minister in the case of death or resignation for personal reasons of the Prime Minister according to the decision of the cabinet. When he resigns for political reasons, his successor shall be decided at the cabinet meeting.

Replacement of the Cabinet members shall be decided at the cabinet meeting.

Other high officials shall be decided at the cabinet meeting and their appointment given by the Prime Minister.

The Cabinet shall last until a formal government is established.

In the case of cabinet resignation en masse, assembly of representatives from democratic political parties and social organizations shall decide its successors, with the approval of the guarding nations.

(e) Executive and legislative functions shall be discharged by the Cabinet according to the principles of democracy.

Cabinet meetings shall only convene when two-thirds of its members are present. Action shall require majority approval.

Decisions of the Cabinet meeting shall be executed through the respective departments.

4. (a) In the form of In Min Wi Won Hwe (People's Committee) elected by the people by general, equal, direct, and secret ballot, and according to proportional representation.

Meanwhile (i.e., until election), the Central Government may appoint provincial officials; they, in turn, the county officials; who shall appoint the next lower; and other officials shall be correspondingly appointed down to include villages.

(b) Each local organ of authority (To, Si, Gun, Do, Up, Myon, Ri, Dong) shall be an autonomous In Min Wi Won Hwe (People's Committee).

Provincial People's Committee shall consist of People's Commissioners directly elected by the people. A chairman, two vice chairmen, and a secretary shall be elected by and from among the commissioners.

As executive organs there shall be the following departments: Home Affairs, Finance, Education, Economics, Culture, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Labor, Health. They shall each be headed by a Director, selected by the Committee.

The chairman of To (Provincial) People's Committee shall represent, convoke, and preside over the committee.

The vice chairmen shall assist and act for the chairman.

The Secretary shall maintain liaison with the various departments, and be in charge of secretarial affairs.

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Each director of Department shall execute and supervise functions under his jurisdiction.

Function of each department, of similar pattern to that of the Central Government departments.

All shall be responsible to the Committee.

City, County, Island; Town, Village People's Committees shall be of similar pattern, except that departments shall become sections headed by Chiefs of Sections.

The people may recall their commissioners in case of transgression.

The same shall be applicable to the inferior organs: Si, Gun, Up, Myon.

The lowest local organ of authority shall be Ri or Dong People's Committee, and composed of 5 to 7 members with a chairman and a vice chairman elected by and from among them. It shall be without departments or sections.

(c) Districts of jurisdiction of local organs shall not be altered, except that Kang Won Do shall be divided into two districts (North and South) as at present.

Inferior organs and committees shall be subject to instruction and supervision from their superior ones, but shall have autonomy within their respective jurisdiction. The cabinet shall have right to suspend or change decisions of 'To' People's Committee.

5. (a) Shall be In Min Chok (People-like; i.e., judicial organs shall be set up and operated in the interest of the people).

Trials shall be conducted by judges and juries in the name of the people, while prosecution shall be done by prosecutors in behalf of the state.

Courts (3 grades): Pu, Gun, Si, Do Courts
To (Provincial) Courts
Supreme Court.

Prosecutors' offices shall be established in the same manner as the Courts.

Two trial system.

Juries shall be selected among citizens and shall have equal voice at law-court.

Military and railway courts, together with prosecutors' offices shall be established in strategic places. Judges and juries of military courts shall be selected by military organizations, and the juries shall be military personnel. Railway courts shall be similarly organized.

(b) Courts shall try in the name of the people both civil and criminal cases according to the law, in order to protect

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the people and its sovereignty and to secure the observance of laws.

Offices of Prosecutors shall see that national laws are justly executed, shall superintend peace-preservation organs in their investigations and preliminary examinations of crimes, and shall institute suits in behalf of the state.

Offices of Prosecutors shall be subject only to instructions from the Attorney-General in the discharge of their proper function.

Courts and Prosecutors offices of Military and Railway shall deal with cases in concern with respective affairs.

(c) Officials during the Japanese regime, and pro-Japanese and traitors, shall be absolutely eliminated from judicial organs.

Judges and juries of the Highest Court shall be selected by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

Judges and juries of the provincial and lower courts shall be selected by the People's Committees.

The Attorney-General shall be appointed by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, and he shall appoint prosecutors by agreement of the Department of Justice.

Such measures of appointment shall be only a temporary one until they are elected or appointed according to the then established Constitution.

In case such personnel do not discharge their functions justly, they may be removed or replaced by the organs that appointed them.

6. At a Cabinet meeting convened for the specific purpose, which shall be notified five days before hand, and by a two-thirds majority vote of the cabinet members present.

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Suggestions Regarding Political Platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision 6)

Serial No. 00045

Date Returned 4 July 1947

Translated by Chang H. Lee

Edited by Y. W. Kim

Claimed Membership 750,900

South Korea Labor Party
Name of Party or Organization.

(NAM CHOSUN NODONG DANG)

- -

A. 1. Rights.

All citizens shall be equal before the law regardless of sex, property, social status, education, or religion.

Impartial right to elect and to be elected for all citizens over 20 years of age regardless of sex, property, education, religion, social status, or length of residence; except for pro-Japanese and traitors.

Freedom of democratic speech, opinion, press, assembly, organization, demonstration, religion, residence, change of residence, and enterprise.

Inviolability of personal freedom.

Right of free education (Primary).

Security of homes and of papers against trespass.

Right to appeal to, and to be tried impartially by, the court.

Farmers shall have the right of free distribution of land.

Laborers shall have the right to work 8 hours per day, to receive a minimum wage, to have protection by means of social security, and to have a decent standard of living.

Poverty stricken old and sick people, and persons with labor and/or military connected sickness and disability, shall have the right of state care.

Men and women shall be equal in social, political, economic, and cultural life; shall receive equal wages; and shall have equal rights as to marriage and divorce.

Duties:

Pay taxes.

Military service in protection of the country.

Respect and protect national properties and enterprises.

Work conscientiously in national and all other enterprises.

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2. a. All Japanese property in Korea and all property owned by pro-Japanese and traitors shall be confiscated and nationalized. However, the land shall be distributed to the farmers and farm laborers without charge.

All pro-Japanese and traitorous elements and organizations shall be eliminated. Particular attention shall be concentrated upon the judiciary and the police.

Pro-Japanese and traitors shall be banned from political, economic, and cultural activities.

Laws for punishment of pro-Japanese and traitors shall be promptly enacted and strictly enforced.

b. Classification of collaborators.

Members of the House of Peers.

All Koreans who were elevated to the rank of peerage according to Korean peerage law.

Members of the Korean Imperial Family who received the designation of His or Her Imperial Highness Prince or Princess.

Members and advisors of the Central Council of the Government General of Korea.

Provincial and Municipal Councillors appointed by the Government.

Korean officials who held responsible positions in the Government General, including provincial, municipal, and county offices.

Koreans who have vicious records in police, gendarme, prosecutor and court offices under the Japanese regime.

Those who even though in unimportant positions collaborated with the Japanese to the detriment of Korea and Koreans.

Koreans who voluntarily contributed money of more than one hundred thousand yen, munitions, and airplanes.

Those who actively collaborated in the Japanization movement.

Punishment.

Be deprived of property and citizenship, imprisonment, and capital punishment, according to the degree of the crime committed.

3. Confiscation and distribution of land.

Nationalization of major industries.

Reorganization of police system according to democratic principles.

No president or chief of state until one is selected by a general

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election. Democratic consulting system should be used, and important decisions acted upon by cabinet meeting.

Enactment of laws to eliminate reactionary and anti-democratic elements, political parties, social organizations, and to prevent terroristic activities.

4. a. Abolish all laws practiced under Japanese regime.

Enactment in easily understood words, of new civil law, criminal law, and legal procedure under democratic and racial principles, in easy words.

Speedy and accurate trial based on evidence.

Punishment and penal institutions shall aim to educate offenders for the betterment of society.

b. A committee for fixing legal terminology shall be established within the Justice Department.

c. Completely abolish judiciary system established under Japanese law.

Eliminate all officials who served under the Japanese, the pro-Japanese elements, and the national traitors.

Trials shall be based on scientific evidence.

Torture and forced confessions shall be prohibited.

Trials shall be open to the public.

The accused shall have the right to fully present his defense.

Judges and juries shall be elected.

5. Minority people or races who are citizens shall have full citizenship rights.

Minority people or races who are non-citizens shall enjoy the same rights accorded to foreign residents in other democratic countries, so long as they do not interfere with the interests of the Korean people or the Korean People's Republic.

Non-citizens shall be subject to Korean law, and may be punished or deported.

B. 1. All land owned by Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, pro-Japanese Koreans, national traitors, and Korean landlords continuously renting their land, shall be confiscated and distributed free to the farmers and farm hands who have little or no land.

All factories, mines, power plants, communications, all transportation organizations, and financial institutions that were owned by the Japanese Government, Japanese citizens, pro-Japanese Koreans, and national traitors, shall be confiscated and nationalized.

(Statistical materials in industry attached.)

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2. a. Landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese shall be completely abolished and the use of the land given to the farmers and farm laborers. Production of fertilizers should be increased.

Land owned by schools, scientific research institutions hospitals, Korean families that rendered conspicuous service in the cause of Korean liberation from Japanese imperialism, and other Koreans whose contributions toward the cultural promotion of Korea is well-known, shall be left intact.

Abolish Agricultural Association & Financial Assn; and develop cooperative associations.

b. (1) Private ownership of land shall be respected, but disposal shall be restricted.

(2) Private ownership of land shall be authorized, but sale and mortgage rights shall be prohibited by the state.

(3) Land belonging to landlords shall be confiscated and distributed free among the farmers and farm hands for their free and permanent use.

(4) None.

c. Land formerly owned by Japanese (individuals, corporations, and the Government) shall be unconditionally confiscated and distributed free to the farmers and farm hands according to their farming ability and size of family.

Orchards and dairy farms shall be nationalized.

Land in excess of 5 chongpo owned by temples and other religious organizations shall be confiscated and distributed free to the farmers and farm hands according to their farming ability and size of family.

Forest, except small forests utilized by farmers shall be confiscated and nationalized.

d. Land owned by pro-Japanese, national traitors, those who rent land successively, and that in excess of 5 chongpo owned by temples and other religious organizations shall be distributed to farmers and farm hands according to their ability and size of family without compensation to the owner.

e. Land shall be confiscated and distributed free among the farmers and farm laborers.

f. All irrigation facilities shall be nationalized, and their use extended to the farmers without charge.

(Agricultural statistics attached)

3. a. Industry shall be organized for production under Government ownership, cooperative associations, and private ownership.

The distribution system shall be organized in the form of a state commercial organ and cooperative associations, which shall protect and encourage individual trade.

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b. Large industries such as steel and chemicals shall be nationalized.

Medium industries such as textiles and shoes shall be owned and operated by the state, or by cooperative associations.

Small industries such as furniture and farm tools shall ordinarily be privately owned and operated but may be cooperative.

Banks shall be nationalized.

Wholesalers shall be nationalized, but some may be cooperative.

Retailers may be private.

Mineral resources shall be nationalized.

Forests shall be nationalized, except small forests used by farmers, or for cemeteries.

Railroads shall be nationalized.

Shipping companies shall be nationalized.

Insurance shall be nationalized.

Fishing industries of large size shall be nationalized; those of small size may be private or cooperative.

Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications) shall be nationalized.

Household industries shall be privately owned.

4. a. Minimum wages shall be fixed according to prices in order to permit a decent standard of living and social position. There shall be no discrimination in wages because of age or sex.

Maximum working hours shall be 8 hours per day, but in hazardous occupations the maximum shall be 7 hours.

Measures shall be taken to safeguard life and health of the laborers. Labor organizations shall inspect and recommend health and safety standards.

b. Maximum of 6 hours per day for children from 14 to 16 years of age. Children under 14 years of age may not be employed. Children under 16 years may not be employed in hazardous work. Children shall have over one month vacation per year.

There shall be no discrimination as to wages because of sex. Female employees shall be given 5 and 6 weeks vacation with pay before and after parturition.

There shall be no overtime work or night duty for pregnant women, or one with a child under 1 year old.

Suitable times shall be allowed for feeding babies under 1 year old.

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Women employees shall be given light work for 4 months prior to the birth of a child.

c. Freedom to organize and to participate in labor organizations shall be guaranteed.

Problems arising between employers and employees shall be adjusted by conference between the employer and the union.

d. Compulsory social insurance system shall be instituted among all workers. Contributions thereto shall be made properly with reference to employees' wages.

e. Provide social insurance.

Freedom of labor movement.

Improvement of working conditions.

Rewards for ingenuity, and enterprise.

Foster patriotism and discipline among the workers.

Special compulsory education.

Labor participation in management of the enterprise.

Piece work system in certain industries.

Overtime at 1½ time regular wage.

Regular rest days.

Annual vacations with pay.

Health, recreation, cultural, and welfare facilities; and living quarters for the laborers.

Public nursery, milking rooms, and wash rooms.

Suspension of production, lockouts, forced transfers, dismissals, and unemployment should be prohibited.

5. a. Rationing shall be continued, and profiteers eliminated.

b. A goods tax of 25% in kind, shall be levied on the total harvested crop.

No compulsory contribution shall be enforced.

When it is necessary, the State agency shall purchase foodstuffs from the market; or, by using industrial goods shall exchange through cooperative associations.

c. Increased Production.

Establishment of State operated stores, cooperative associations, and consumers' associations for distribution purposes.

Elimination of brokers and profiteers.

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Establishment of ceiling prices, and enforcement of price regulations by means of a people's inspection system.

To discourage their consumption, a high rate of tax shall be levied on all luxury goods.

Confiscation of hoarded goods for distribution to the people at a minimum price.

Severe punishment awarded to the violators of price control laws.

d. Confiscation of the hoarded goods, and punishment of the speculators.

In the case of productive materials, the State shall have the discretion of distributing them to State operated factories; but the necessities of life shall be rationed to the people at a minimum price.

A people's inspection squad shall be instituted to carry out these measures.

e. State control of foreign trade.

Avoid import excess.

Encourage importation of the necessary machinery, tools, and materials; and export materials not urgently needed by home industry.

Establish a national bank to handle foreign exchange.

6. a. (1) Exclusive of all national enterprises, students, soldiers, police, and agricultural products, the tax assessment shall be in the form of a single progressive tax.

(2) Exclusive of national enterprises and farmers' possessions, all houses, stores, warehouses, factories, buildings, and lots shall be taxed.

(3) Assessment of a direct, progressive tax on all goods sold.

(4) Import and export taxes shall be levied.

(5) Receipts from government monopolies shall be taken as a source of national income.

(6) Inheritances shall be subject to a high rate of progressive tax.

(7) Registration tax, amusement tax, vehicle tax, traffic tax, animal slaughter tax, compulsory education tax. As a local administration tax, vehicle tax shall be added. (In a list of taxes, 32 national taxes and 26 local taxes are attached.)

b. Nationalize all financial institutions.

Establish a central bank to issue new notes to replace the Bank of Korea notes. In the exchange of the notes,

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a maximum sum to be exchanged shall be fixed for each individual; a special term deposit shall be required on sums exceeding the limit.

Gold reserve shall be increased to back up foreign credit through the encouragement of foreign trade and of the gold mining industry.

c. A careful scrutiny shall be made of the total national revenue andof the proposed total expenditure.

Economy in the cost of administration.

Priority to restoration of industry, advancement of culture, and people's health and welfare.

Minimum allowance for military and peace preservation purposes.

Fiscal year shall be same as calendar year.

d. Usury practice shall be prohibited. All documents relative to it shall be declared void.

The national bank shall accomodate the people with low interest.

C. 1. (a) Illiteracy elimination work should be carried on jointly by the state and the democratic social organizations.

Schools should be established, texts prepared, and the training of teachers carried on in a nation-wide program.

Among the workers in the cities, the labor unions shall sponsor courses according to the industry. Democratic social organizations shall conduct courses on reading and writing, arithmetic, and agricultural economy in the rural districts.

(b) Compulsory free education for 5 years, starting at the age of 7.

Two shift system to meet the shortage of school facilities.

Establish additional normal schools to conduct mass training of teachers.

Let the students have autonomy system for their discipline as a program of their social training.

(c) Middle schools shall be divided into an academic middle school, and a vocational middle school, with a period of four years for each. Stress shall be placed on the vocational middle school, which will stress on administrative, economic, technical and cultural fields.

Teachers shall be those who specialize in their respective fields, and shall qualify by passing a State examination. In the technical courses, when necessary, a technician engaged elsewhere may be permitted to hold the concurrent position.

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(d) Higher levels of education shall be in the form of universities. They shall offer a 4 year course which shall be open to graduates of the academic and the vocational middle schools. But medical course will be 5 years.

Post graduate schools with two year terms open to college graduates and to other qualified students for research work shall be established.

Stress shall be placed on scientific education.

The present national university plan shall be abolished and reorganized into individual colleges according to the nature of the studies.

2. Training of specialists and technicians shall be according to a planned program.

Training shall be by apprenticeship in working places and lecture meetings in the various governmental and social organs.

A system shall be established for national examination of self-taught technicians and experts.

Students with special talents shall be sent abroad at government expense for research studies.

3. All Japanese influence shall be eliminated.

Research institutes for Korean language, history, and other phases of ancient culture, as well as for the advancement of modern culture shall be established.

Exchange of good will missions and students, translations, and publications shall provide for the absorption of the best of foreign culture.

National science halls, art galleries, and theaters, along with a reward system shall be established.

Radio broadcasting, mobile institute, lecture meetings, and exhibitions shall be emphasized.

4. There shall be three kinds of hospitals: National hospitals, cooperative association hospitals, and privately operated hospitals.

Concentration of private dispensaries in cities shall be prohibited, and measures shall be provided for even distribution among the outlying districts.

Tubercular sanitariums and isolation hospitals shall be established.

Additional medical schools for the mass training of medical doctors, and a national examination system for self-taught doctors to qualify and practice, shall be established.

Production of drugs and medical supplies shall be increased.

Stress shall be placed on popular physical culture movement rather than on championship.

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APPENDIX:

1. Foreign Policy

   Participation in the U.N.
   Welcome 4 Powers' sincere assistance.

2. National Defense

   Prepare National Defense forces.
   Establishment of such shall be subject, to Joint Commission's approval.

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Suggestions Regarding Provisional Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5)

Serial No. 00005

Date Returned 4 July 1947

Democratic Party of Korea (Han Kook Minjoo Dang)
Name of Party or Organization

Translated by YWK

Edited by FEM

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1. Rights of the people.

Personal freedom. (Security against illegal arrest, confinement, examination, and punishment.)

Inviolability of residence. (Security against unlawful trespass and search.)

Freedom of residence, and change of residence. (Freedom of residence, change of residence, and travel shall not be restricted unlawfully.)

Freedom of speech, opinion, writing, press, assembly, organization, secrecy of correspondence, religion, thought, studies, enterprise, labor, contract, and the other freedoms necessary to human development such as marriage, choice of occupation, and apparel.

Unless it is necessary to protect the national security, social order, and/or public interest, no law shall be enacted tending to restrict or deprive the people of their natural rights.

Possession. (Security against unlawful condemnation, confiscation, and taxation.)

Demand on the State. (Petition to Parliament, the President, and other governmental organs; appeal before the courts of administrative litigation for wrongs done by executive organs; trial and suits.)

Participation in the government. (Universal suffrage - the right to elect, and to be elected, according to the law; to sit for examinations, and to take up governmental posts, according to the law.)

Equality. (Equality before the law, with no special privileges because of sex, origin, social standing, or class; constitutional guarantee of equal right for an economic standard of life, and equal chance for social culture and welfare.)

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2. Name: Republic of Korea (Tae Han Min Kook).

Fundamental character of the State: Single (not union) Democratic Republican State.

Sovereignty: Lies in the people as a whole. No dictatorship and no executive power shall be permitted that has not been derived from the people.

Domain: Lands originally belonging to Korea.

People: Principally, the Korean race.

Governmental character: Segregation of the three functions - legislative, a Parliament; Executive, a President, a Vice President, and the Cabinet; and the Judiciary (Sa Pop Won).

Method for establishing the Provisional Government: By general election throughout North and South Korea, elect a President and a Vice President.

The President shall form the Cabinet, and shall elect the members of the Provisional Parliament.

The temporary Parliament shall convene and ratify the Provisional Charter, and the Provisional Election Law.

The Provisional Charter and the Election Law: Shall be decided by the general opinion of the people expressed through the parties and the organizations consulted by the US-USSR Joint Commission; and shall be put into effect with the common agreement of both Delegations of the Joint Commission, and with the approval of the Four Powers; namely, the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, China, and the United Kingdom.

3. (a) This question has been discussed above and further discussion, we hold, is not necessary.

(b) Executive Organs.

President.
Vice President.
State Affairs Commission.
Secretary of State.
Departments.
Legislative Committee.
Examination Committee.
Investigation Committee.
Board of Economic Planning.
Board of Technique.

Functions of Executive Organs.

The President shall represent the State, enforce laws faithfully, and discharge the following functions; Control all executive powers, the Army, Navy, and Air Forces; present bills; approve and promulgate laws; issue ordinances, and procedural instructions as permitted by law; receive foreign diplomatic missions; conclude treaties; declare war, and conclude the peace; appoint or commission governmental officials unless otherwise provided by law; present and

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promulgate bills on amensty, pardon, remission, and reinstatement; proclaim martial law according to the provisions of law. In discharging his functions, the President shall need the approving decision of the State Affairs Commission or the countersignature of the respective State Affairs Commissioner.

The Vice President shall act for and succeed the President.

The State Affairs Commission shall be composed of the Secretary of State (its Chairman) and ten (10) to twenty (20) State Commissioners. It shall have the power to discuss and decide ordinances and procedural instructions as permitted by law, bills to be presented to and received from the Parliament, disputes on the jurisdiction of the Departments, liaison affairs with the Departments, and other important policies and political affairs.

The Secretary of State shall control the Departments as directed by the President, and shall be responsible to the Parliament.

The Secretaries (Chong Jang) of the Departments (Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, Justice, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Mining and Industry, Labor, Education, Welfare, Transportation, Communications, and Propaganda) shall head and be responsible for the respective Department. They shall be appointed by the President from among the State Commissioners.

The Chairman of the Legislative Committee shall assist the President and the State Affairs Commission in drafting and reviewing proposed laws and ordinances.

The Chairman of the Examination Committee shall assist the President and the State Affairs Commission in examining and selecting governmental officials.

The Chairman of the Investigation Committee shall assist the President and the State Affairs Commission in disciplining and reprimanding governmental officials and in auditing governmental accounts.

The Chief of the Board of Economic Planning shall assist the President and the State Affairs Commission in collecting statistics, and establishing comprehensive programs, on national economic development.

The Chief of the Board of Technique shall assist the President and the State Affairs Commission in improving techniques and developing science.

Legislative Organs.

The Parliament (Kuk Hwe) shall be the sole legislative organ (Unicameral system), and shall be composed of representatives elected by the people throughout the country by universal, impartial, direct, and secret vote, regardless of class, property, education, religion, or sex. It shall be the highest organ of national power, and shall have the following functions: Pass all laws; approve the budget; review final accounts; approve the declaration of war, and

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the conclusion of peace; resolve the collection of national bonds, and contracts to be charged against the national treasury; approve amnesty, pardon, remission, and reinstatement; resolve reprimands of the illegal acts of executive organs; receive petitions and make proposals to the government; review qualifications of the Members of Parliament, and discipline them.

The term of office of the Members of Parliament shall be two (2) years.

The Members of Parliament shall not be responsible to the outside for their controversy and vote done inside (the sessions of Parliament).

The Members of Parliament shall not be subject to arrest during sessions of Parliament without its approval, except for cases of internal or external trouble or for flagrant offenses.

(c) Secretary of State.

Shall head the State Affairs Commission, and coordinate and control the departments as directed by the President.

Chief Secretary.

Directly subordinate to the Secretary of State and in charge of secret documents, personnel, statistics and other secretarial affairs.

Chief of Department of Home Affairs.

Shall be in charge of the election of local councillors, police affairs, fire service, civil engineering, and construction works; and instruct and supervise the heads of special cities and of provinces.

Chief of Department of Foreign Affairs.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning diplomacy, foreign trade, and Koreans residing abroad.

Chief of Department of War.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning the Army, Navy, and Air Forces.

Chief of Department of Finance.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning accounts, revenue, expenditures, national loans, taxation, currency, finance, insurance, and government monopoly; and shall supervise the financial affairs of local autonomous organs.

Chief of Department of Justice.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning administration of the judiciary.

Chief of Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning agriculture, forestry, horticulture, and food.

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Chief of Department of Commerce.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning commerce, foreign trade, fishery, and weights and measures.

Chief of Department of Mining and Industry.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning mining, industry, electricity, and chemistry.

Chief of Department of Labor.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning labor movement, labor disputes, and labor protecting facilities.

Chief of Department of Education.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning education, science, art, and books.

Chief of Department of Welfare.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning health, public welfare, and relief.

Chief of Department of Transportation.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning railways, sea transportation, aviation, and other nationalized transportation enterprises.

Chief of Department of Communications.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning mail, telegraph, and telephones.

Chief of Department of Propaganda.

Shall be in charge of affairs concerning collection of intelligence, study of public opinion, public statements, publications, broadcasting, and other propaganda.

Each Chief of Department shall be responsible for his affairs to the President, and to the Parliament.

(d) President and Vice President.

Shall be elected at a general election throughout the country by universal, impartial, direct, and secret vote.

The term of office shall be until the formal government is established.

Secretary of State and other State Affairs Commissioners.

Shall be appointed by the President, subject to ratification by Parliament.

Chairman of Legislative Commisttee, Examination Committee, and Investigation Committee; and Chiefs of the Board of Economic Planning and of Technique.

Shall be appointed by the President, subject to ratification by Parliament.

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All of the above named officials shall perform their duties until their respective terms of office have expired, or until their successor has succeeded to the office in case they resign.

Chairmen, Vice Chairmen, and other members of the committees of Parliament shall be decided by election among the Members of Parliament.

(e) The Executive functions shall be discharged under the President's control through the above stated executive organs.

Chiefs of Departments may delegate a share of their functions to their respective subordinate organs.

All of the executive organs shall set up a scale of authority for the purpose of maintaining an order of superiority.

The Legislative functions shall be discharged by Parliament.

The sessions of Parliament shall usually be open to the public

A quorum of more than half of all its membership shall be required for the conduct of proceedings within the Parliament. and the matter at hand shall be passed by a majority vote of the members present.

Bills passed by Parliament shall be promulgated by the President. He shall have the power of veto once, and only once. The vetoed bill shall be returned to the Parliament with a communication stating the reasons.

A vetoed bill shall be promulgated if Parliament passes it a second time by a majority vote of the members present at its session with a quorum of at least two-thirds (2/3) of all the membership.

4. (a) Method of establishing local organs of authority.

Single state system - not union.

To (Province), Pu or Si (City), Gun (County), Up (Town), Myon (Township), Ri (Village), shall be the districts of local jurisdiction, and the units of local autonomous organs.

Heads of To and Tuk Pyol Si (Special City) shall be appointed by the Secretary of State upon the recommendation of the Chief of the Department of Home Affairs.

Heads of Pu or Si and Gun shall be appointed by the Chief of the Department of Home Affairs upon the recommendation of the Head of the To.

Heads of Up and Myon shall be appointed by the Head of the To upon recommendation of the Head of the Gun.

Heads of Ri or Tong (Block) shall be appointed by the Head of Myon or Ku (Ward) from the two candidates directly elected by the respective people.

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(b) The highest responsible persons of To, Pu or Si, Gun, Up, Myon, Ri, executive authority shall be designated Head, as follows, respectively: To Jang, Pu Jang, Gun Jang, Up Jang, Myon Jang, Ri Jang.

In the To, there shall be Bureaus (Kuk) of Home Affairs, Public Peace, Industry, Labor, Finance, Education, and Welfare; each of which shall be headed by a Kuk Chang (Bureau Chief) who shall be appointed by the To Jang subject to ratification by the To Council.

In the Pu, Up, and Myon, there shall be sections (Kwa) headed by Kwa Jang (Section Chiefs), who shall be appointed by the Pu Jang, Up Jang, and Myon Jang, respectively, subject to ratification by the respective Council.

Officials directly subordinate to Ri Jang shall be appointed by the Myon Jang, upon the recommendation of the Ri Jang.

Officials directly subordinate to the Gun Jang shall be appointed by the To Jang, upon the recommendation of the Gun Jang.

The To Jang, Pu Jang, Gun Jang, Up Jang, Myong Jang, and Ri Jang shall each faithfully enforce laws, and obey the instructions of their immediately superior authorities.

(c) Districts of jurisdiction of the To, Si, Myon, and Ri shall be decided by law; for the time being, however, the former designations and areas shall be used.

The To, Si, and Myon shall be autonomous, and shall each have a Council the members of which shall be directly elected by the people.

Local autonomous organs shall manage their property, settle their affairs, and make regulations within the limits of laws.

5. (a) Judicial functions shall be discharged by courts composed of Judges (Pop Kwan).

The three-instance system shall be adopted, and the structure, designation, and organization of the courts shall be defined by law.

The qualifications and the security of station of the judges shall be defined by law.

Prosecutors' offices shall be established along with the courts, and the qualifications of the prosecutors shall be the same as for judges.

(b) All trials, civil, criminal, and administrative, shall be conducted in court.

Judges shall try cases independently, although they shall abide by the Constitution and the laws.

The Supreme Court, in applying a law, shall have the power to judge whether it does or does not contradict the Constitution.

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The Supreme Court shall have the power to formulate regulations for the procedure of trials, internal discipline, and other procedural matters concerning judicial activities.

Prosecutors shall have the duty to abide by such regulations as are formulated by the Supreme Court.

(c) The Chief and the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President from among those qualified to be a judge, subject to ratification by the Parliament.

Judges of courts other than the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President with the advice of the Chief Justice and the Chief of the Department of Justice.

Judges of the Supreme Court shall leave office at sixty-five (65) years of age; other judges at sixty (60).

6. Changes or amendments to the Provisional Charter shall be proposed by either the President (with the approval of the State Affairs Commission), or more than one-fourth (1/4) of all the Members of Parliament, and shall require the approval of more than two-thirds (2/3) of the Members present at its session with a quorum of more than three-fourths (3/4) of all the membership.

A P P E N D I X

A. Foreign Policy.

1. Adopt a friendly policy and exchange diplomatic missions with foreign countries, the Four Powers to begin with.

2. Begin foreign trade.

3. Participate in the United Nations.

4. Dispatch students and political, economic, and cultural missions to foreign countries.

B. National Defense.

1. All men upon becoming twenty (20) years of age shall usually be obligated to serve in the armed forces.

2. For the time being, however, the Army, Navy, and the Air Forces shall be organized with volunteers.

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Suggestions Regarding Political Platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 6)

Serial No. 00005 — Democratic Party of Korea (Name of Party or Organization)

Date Returned 4 July 1947 — (Han Kook Minjoo Dang)

Translated by PKL

Edited by RCK

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A. 1. Rights.

All Korean Nationals of legal age shall have equal citizenship rights before the law regardless of sex, social status, property, education, or religion.

Citizens shall have the right to elect and to be elected in both the national and district governmental organs in accordance with the law.

A candidate for the Parliament shall be 25 years of age.

A candidate for presidency and vice presidency shall be over 40 years of age.

Any one elected to any of the governmental organs shall be duty bound to take up the post.

2. a. A gradual elimination method shall be employed in all phases of national life - political, economic, industrial, labor, education, and welfare - as proposed in these answers.

A special court shall be established to try and punish the pro-Japanese elements as voiced by the people.

A strict, impartial policy shall be taken and the execution of this policy shall not be used for any reason whatsoever as a cause for class warfare or political strife.

b. A special court shall be established, which shall, in the true and correct spirit of the Korean people, carry out proper dispositions within one (1) year.

Punishments shall be imposed on those who, collaborating with the Japs, committed actions detrimental to the Koreans.

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Special committees shall be established in provinces and counties to conduct investigations.

The formation of a special court, special investigating committees, and the regulations governing pro-Japs and national traitors shall be determined by law.

In no case shall the court impose punishment without a fair trial supported by clear evidence.

3. The excessive private concentration of economic or political power can be prevented by instituting strong policies in economic, industrial, labor, and cultural fields.

The question dealing with reactionaries and anti-democratic elements will automatically be solved by a general election. The Provisional Government shall not hand out dictatorial judgments as punishment.

Activities of the reactionary and anti-democratic elements, attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Government shall be prevented through enlightened, cultural policies, augmented with an adequate maintenance of order by police and the military forces.

4. a. Establish a legal committee within the Government, which, after studying the legal systems practiced in the more advanced Allied Nations, shall draft democratic laws best suited to Korea.

A law must be passed by the parliament before it can be put into effect.

Existing laws shall immediately be examined and studied for amendment, or abrogation.

All laws shall guarantee the basic rights of the people and shall aim at promoting equal chances in economic and cultural life.

b. No separate legal terminology is necessary since "Han Keul" shall be used as the basis, but the usage of Japanese terminology and the traditional usage of Chinese characters shall be abolished.

c. The appointment of supreme court officials shall be approved by the Parliament at the will of the nationals.

Judiciary inspectors shall be attached to the courts, and an arrest shall always be made on a warrant issued by a competent official.

A lawyer shall be public certified, and a suspect or a plaintiff shall always have the right to employ a lawyer.

The people's court system shall not be adopted, nor the appeal system. Appeal system may be adopted after a full study has been made to determine its necessity.

5. Since the Koreans are homogenous, no question is present involving minorities and non-citizens.

Citizenship rights involving participation in State organs shall not be extended to resident aliens; but, otherwise,

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except in cases specifically provided by law, they shall enjoy fundamentally the same rights and obligations as enjoyed by Korean citizens.

B. 1. In order to guarantee the livelihood of nationals and to increase the productive power, the State shall formulate a plan and institute a control policy.

Under the principle of respecting self-tilling and self-farming, a land reform shall be carried out whereby the former Japanese-owned land, and the land that the State may purchase from large and medium landowners, shall be distributed among the farmers on a compensation basis which shall entitle the farmers to ownership rights.

Farmers shall organize cooperative associations, which shall help them to promote rural economy involving production, marketing, purchase, transportation, and finance.

By utilizing the benefit of agricultural science, the farmers' income should be increased.

The excessive agrarian population shall be transferred to industrial organs.

The state shall establish a general plan for all industries, as well as a control policy.

Capital, technique, and labor shall be mobilized for the development of industries. The operations shall be conducted by the State, public, private, and/or corporations, depending upon the nature of the individual industry.

In the management of industries, the fundamental spirit shall be that of respecting the individual's originality, and close cooperation between labor and capital.

In connection with the land reform to be instituted, the capital obtained from agrarian land shall be converted into industrial capital on a planned program.

Along with a positive exploitation of raw materials and motive power resources within the country, the technicians' front shall be strengthened, and when needed, aid and assistance from friendly nations may be considered.

In accordance with a far-reaching national economic plan in agriculture, industry, and commerce, there shall be established a large scale policy in the transportation system.

The production and repair works of transportation facilities shall be promoted and needy materials shall be imported in order to increase the transportation power.

By utilizing the sufficient hydro-electric power available in the country, the railways shall be electrified, and an urgent plan shall be instituted to develop marine and air transportation.

Highly skilled technician front shall be established in the transportation industry and its control.

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2. a. Abolish the landlordism and tenancy system, and recognize ownership by the farmers of arable land.

b. (1) Private ownership of land under 5 chongbo per household shall be respected, but disposal shall be restricted.

(2) Private ownership of land shall be recognized, but sale and mortgage rights shall be restricted by the State.

(3) Nationalization of land is not right in principle.

(4) In order to encourage agricultural production, the limit of area mentioned above shall not apply to dry land, reclaimed land, dairy farms, orchards, and other classes of land having peculiar characteristics necessary for the execution of a national plan.

c. The land shall be confiscated for the purpose of distribution to the farmers.

d. The land shall be purchased by the State for distribution, and the landlords shall be compensated at a progressively decreased rate.

e. The land distributed to tenant farmers shall be paid for within a fixed period, the rate of payment being one-fourth (1/4) of the total annual production.

f. Large scale irrigation projects shall be nationalized. The smaller ones shall be operated by the farmers' self-governing bodies under government planning and supervision; and the operating expenses shall be partly subsidized by the State.

3. a. A national plan for all industries, as well as a control policy, shall be established through the central government's economic board.

In order to participate in the plan of national economy, a national industrial council shall be organized, composed of the representatives of the respective industrial operative council and the national labor council.

The former industrial policy based on the interest of the owner shall be changed to bring about a more positive cooperation among capital, technique, and labor by means of giving a consultation opportunity in the formulation of operating policies to the representatives of labor and technicians.

In principle, free market shall be recognized; but in the case of necessities of life, consumers' associations shall be organized in working places and districts to make, if possible, direct distribution from the manufacturers to the consumers with the elimination of the profit-seeking middleman system.

b. Although, in principle, major industries shall be public or corporation owned, they shall all be State operated. In some cases they may be run under an entrusted operation system.

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Medium industries, in principle, shall be privately owned and operated, excepting cases essential to the national defense.

Small enterprises shall be left to private ownership and operation.

The central bank and the special bank shall be either public or corporation owned, but ordinary banks shall be privately owned and privately operated under State supervision.

In principle, wholesale enterprises shall be privately operated.

In principle, retail enterprises shall be privately operated.

Mineral resources shall be public owned.

In principle, forests of more than 10 chongbo may be public owned; but, as in the present situation, when reforestation is necessary, an exclusive operation right on the areas desired by the farmers shall be given for a fixed period under a permit system.

Railroads shall be public owned and operated by the State.

Shipping companies of international lines shall be corporation owned with private operation, all others being private ownership and operation.

Insurance shall be public or privately owned under State supervision.

Coastwise fishery shall be public owned with private operation under a permit system. Deep sea fishery shall be a State operation, or private operation shall be encouraged with State subsidy.

Public utilities shall be either public or State owned.

Household industries shall be left to private ownership and operation.

4. a. A minimum wage system shall be fixed to enable the worker and his family to maintain a proper standard of living.

The maximum working hours shall be 8 hours per day, or 48 hours per week; but, in accordance with the will of the employee, a maximum of 60 hours per week is permissible with a special allowance for the hours in excess of 48, and a continuous rest period of 24 hours per week.

In order to promote a sound spiritual and physical condition of the laborers, proper facilities shall be provided for rest, medical care, welfare, education, and recreation. All organization agreements relating to the method and protection of wage payments, discharge conditions, and working regulations shall be respected.

b. Employment of children under 14 years of age and those attending elementary school shall be prohibited.

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Night duty and hazardous, injurious occupations shall not be permitted for boys and girls under 18 years of age.

A female employee shall not be permitted to work for two months before and after parturition. She shall receive full pay for this period.

Educational facilities shall be established for child employees.

c. Labor union laws shall be promulgated to encourage development of democratic labor unions.

Labor unions shall have the right of collective bargaining and to strike.

Labor unions shall be permitted to participate in the national industrial council and to have their voice heard in the industrial plan for the State.

d. A social insurance law shall be enacted to guarantee the workers and their families a livelihood in case of death, senility, sickness, injury, and unemployment. The premium shall be paid at a suitable ratio by the State, the employer, and the employee.

e. Minimum wage system.

Bonus, consolation subscription, piece work method of wage payment, and profit sharing system.

Establish institutions for the training of technicians.

Establish medical, recreational, and educational facilities, and living quarters for the employees.

State commendation system for workers of par excellence.

Establish State or public operated employment offices for the purpose of registering technicians to adjust the labor supply.

5. a. The rationing of the necessities of life shall be continued.

b. The central government, after compiling accurate statistics through the local administrative organs, shall establish a collection program.

A suitable price for the grains collected shall be fixed after considering the cost of production and current prices of all other commodities.

Instead of enforcing compulsory contributions, the farmers shall be induced to submit voluntary contributions by fixing a suitable price and a fair, just allocation.

A system of rewards to the contributor in the form of fertilizer, clothing, and other necessities of life shall be put into practice.

A planned mobilization of transportation and storage facilities and a speedy distribution shall be carried out.

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c. A planned control policy shall be established on production, distribution, and consumption.

Increased production and distribution of important materials by a planned program, and importation of needy materials from abroad.

Rationing system of important items of the necessities of life shall be carried out at a fixed price based on the production cost.

A control policy on capital shall be enforced, giving priority to the more important industries engaged in the production of the necessities of life.

By establishing a sound currency system, inflation will be prevented and prices stabilized.

d. Severe punishment and economic inspection system.

e. Permit system under State control.

6. a. (1) Combined tax assessment based on progression shall be levied on an individual's income from assets, labor, and miscellaneous as reported by the tax payer, and which has been investigated and approved.

In the case of income from labor, a certain fixed allowance per capita for living expenses shall be exempted from tax assessment in addition to an exemption point.

(2) Real property tax on land, houses and buildings, and vessels shall be levied. To supplement the income tax, a proportional original tax assessment shall be made to the extent that it does not transgress the tax source.

(3) Sales tax shall be imposed on corporations and individual enterprises with a suitable exemption point, applying light rates on the necessities of life, and heavy rates on all luxury items.

(4) On export items, heavy taxes shall be imposed on the necessities of life and industrial raw materials. Comparatively light, or no, export taxes shall be imposed on curios and luxury items in accordance with the international reciprocal principle.

On import iters, comparatively light, or no, import taxes shall be imposed on the necessities of life and industrial raw materials. Heavy import taxes shall be levied on curios and luxury items in accordance with the international reciprocal principle.

(5) In the light of the present Korean financial economy, the extent of monopolies shall be enlarged. Those monopoly goods having the characteristics of highest consumption shall receive due consideration to coincide with the social policy in effect.

(6) Assessment on a progressive rate.

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(7) Of the forms of internal revenue there shall be three income tax, consumption tax, and circulation tax.

When necessary, discover suitable additional tax sources (i.e., interest, amusement, and acquirement of assets).

b. Issue new currency to exchange for the old currency with a simultaneous enforcement of a currency contraction policy.

Establish a monetary system under State control to be backed by a gold reserve at home and a loan from abroad.

Increase taxation, encourage deposits, and utilize other methods for currency contraction.

Encourage gold production for the repayment of foreign loans.

c. Thrift practice, especially by simplifying the governmental mechanism.

The chief sources of revenue shall be tax, and receipts from governmental enterprises. Another source shall be in the form of bonds, the issuance of which shall be limited to enterprises, if possible.

Expenditures shall be a minimum amount for the maintenance of the State, and facilities for the development of culture, education, social work, and insurance, and also for the economic reconstruction plan.

In order to put the national treasury on a sound basis, the method of disposing of the former Jap properties shall be rationalized, and issuance of public bonds shall be considered.

In order to prevent excessive disbursements, the national treasury shall hold a unified control of all special accounts.

d. Special financial institutions shall be established by the Government throughout the country.

A special law shall be enacted to control the loan business.

C. 1. a. Establishment of an adult education bureau in the national government to conduct an enlightening movement utilizing school buildings, village and community halls.

Assignment of officials to be in charge of adult educational program in provinces, cities, counties, islands, towns, and townships.

Lecture classes, traveling educational groups, public school and popular instruction courses.

Instructors, composed of public and private school teachers, in cooperation with cultural and religious organizations.

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Organization of adult education associations as civilian consultants to assist the movement materially, and spiritually.

b. Lower school shall have a 6 year course, open to children reaching the age of 6.

A 5 year educational plan for school age children, by accommodating an average of 700,000 children per year with the establishment of additional 5,500 classes per year.

Two-shift class system to accommodate over-age children (from 7 to 11) in approximately 11,540 total classes.

Train teachers at the expense of the national treasury, 70% being trained in the provincial normal schools and in temporary training places attached to other suitable schools.

c. Junior middle schools offering a special 1 year course in addition to the regular 3 year courses.

Academic middle schools for 6 years, offering an additional 1 year special course.

Vocational middle school for 6 years.

Normal school for 3 years.

The accommodation ratio shall be 70% for the ordinary middle school, and 30% for the vocational middle school.

The ratios of the courses offered in the vocational middle schools shall be 40% for agriculture, 30% for industry, 20% for commerce, and 10% for fishery.

Middle schools may be established either by State or private funds.

Middle schools operated on State funds shall be distributed at least one to each county.

Two-shift classes, day and night.

d. Development of national culture, science, and technique.

Equal opportunity to all.

A guarantee of research work and study, free from political interference.

Education of talented students at State expense.

University for 4 years (medical college 6 years), and post graduate school for 2 years.

Rating system to respect individuality and to guarantee freedom of research.

Confer academic degrees.

Co-education.

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Scholarship at State expense.

Courses open to special lecture students, special course students, and post graduate students.

Establish Board of Regents.

Establish at least one university for each province, the ratio of the courses offered being 30% for liberal arts, and 70% for science.

Scholarship students sent abroad at State expense.

Invite teachers from abroad.

Establish schools for the blind, deaf, and the disabled.

2. Establish training schools for government employees, for personnel in industrial and economic fields, and for special technicians.

Dispatch inspection missions to the more advanced countries.

3. Establish national cultural promotion associations.

Train leaders for the various enterprises.

Publications, rotation cultural movements, and movies.

Organized training for the youth.

Establish national gymnasiums, and other physical culture mediums.

Establish libraries, museums, and art galleries.

Establish research institutions for the advancement of the national culture at State expense.

Establish a national institute of arts, consisting of a fine arts hall, a literary hall, a music hall, and a theatrical hall.

Establish a national theater.

Nationalize the move industry.

Positive assistance to civilian art organs, or organizations.

Establish a prize offering system in art.

Establish a combined learning institute in Seoul University.

Establish various special experimental stations, and give financial assistance to civilian research organs.

Reform the scientific education in elementary and middle schools.

Increase higher education along scientific lines and training practice in working places.

Dispatch a large number of students to foreign countries.

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Speedy training and the proper disposition of technicians.

State protection of patent rights, and a State commendation system.

4. Establish independent administrative departments for public health in the central and local governments.

Provide measures to counteract acute and chronic contagious diseases; especially tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy, and mental diseases.

Establish health clinics, at least one to a Myon.

Compile health statistics.

Establish public sanitation facilities, with special reference to the water and the sewage systems.

Establish county hospitals under the jurisdiction of the present provincial hospitals, to be operated by government or medical cooperative societies organized by Gun units.

Enact health insurance law, and encourage charity medical organs.

Establish State or public operated orphanages, nurseries, and old folks' homes.

Introduce health and sanitation subjects to the primary and middle schools through the Department of Education.

Mass education and propaganda on health in the cities and rural districts.

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US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
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Suggestions regarding Provisional Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5)

Serial No. 00056 — Clained Membership 2,125,055

Date Returned 5 July 1947 — LISO KONGWI TAICHA IK KAKCHUNG DANG SAHOI DANCHE HYUBWI HOI
Name of party or organization

Translated by Translation Section

Edited by EEM, RCK, YPK — (Council of Political Parties and Social Organizations for studying the policy of the US-USSR Joint Commission), the standard moderate reply.

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1. Rights.

People shall be the supreme power of the state.

People shall have the right to elect or to be elected.

People shall have right of equal opportunity for education, economy, and culture.

Freedom of residence, change of residence, security of person, personal correspondence, religion, thought, speech, press, assembly and organization.

Inviolability of life, property and reputation.

Right of trial.

2. Type.

Democratic Republican Form.

Name of the country: Republic of Korea (Korea Kong Hwa Kook)

Character.

Shall be based on separation of powers into three categories; and the principle of centralization.

3. (a) Yes, necessary.

(b) Organization.

The highest executive organ (Board of Presidents) selected by the Provisional Legislative Organ (i.e. Provisional Parliament), and State Affairs Committee.

Designation.

The highest Executive Organ shall be named Board of Presidents, and consists of the President and two Vice-Presidents.

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The State Affairs Committee shall be named Kook Moo Wi Won Hwe, and consist of the Prime Minister and the several members.

Function.

Board of Presidents:

Appoint or remove the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Public Prosecutor-General according to the recommendation of the judicial committee.

Appoint judicial officers of special courts for elimination of Japanese influence.

Re-examine and sanction the decisions of the Legislative Organ and the State Affairs Committee.

Promulgation and execution of the various laws according to the Constitution.

Promulgation of the following ordinances, subject to the approval of the State Affairs Committee:

Amnesty, pardon, rehabilitation, martial law and urgent ordinances for public peace preservation.

Conclusion of foreign treaties as approved by the Legislative Organ.

Prime Minister:

Allocation and assignment to the various executive organs of the members of the State Affairs Committee who are selected and decided by the Legislative Organ (including four chambers of cabinet).

Control and supervise each executive organ.

Convoke the State Affairs Committee and be its chairman.

State Affairs Committee:

Draft of laws and prepare the budget.

Decide the fundamental policy toward important international problems.

Decide jurisdiction of each executive organ.

Examine and decide the disbursement in excess of budget.

Appoint and remove heads, department and bureau chiefs, and higher officials of local (or district) organs.

Examine the cabinet ordinances regarding the official system and the laws.

Examine the fundamental policy regarding police and military service.

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Examine important matters regarding local administration.

Select and appoint committee of military affairs.

Alter allocation and assignment of members of State Affairs Committee according to the decision of two-thirds of its members.

Central Executive Organs:

Department of Home Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs
Department of Finance
Department of Education
Department of Justice
Department of Industry
Department of Agriculture and Forestry
Department of Commerce
Department of Mining
Department of Fishery
Department of Communications
Department of Transportation
Department of Welfare
Department of War
Department of Labor
Department of Propaganda
Board of Cabinet Secretaries
Cabinet Legislative Board
Cabinet Planning Board
Art, Science and Technique Board
Board of Audits

Art, Science and Technique Board and Board of Audits are under immediate control of Board of Presidents.

(c) Authorities and duties of Ministers and other high officials.

Ministers shall supervise affairs of the respective Department, and Vice-Ministers shall act in the absence of the Ministers.

Chief Secretary of the Cabinet shall take charge of affairs of Board of Presidents and State Affairs Committee.

Chief of Cabinet Legislative Board shall be in charge of legislative affairs of the Board of Presidents, and the State Affairs Committee.

Chief of Planning Board shall take charge of planning in regard to the new economic construction and advancement of the country.

Chief of the Art, Science and Technique Board shall advance matters in those fields, and shall be responsible for appointment and removal of personnel in his jurisdiction.

Chief of the Board of Audits shall discharge his duties in respect governmental accounts.

(d) President and Vice Presidents shall be elected by the Legislative Organ, until formal government is established, but shall not serve in excess of one year.

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Legislative Organ shall replace them regardless of vacancy or expiration of the term, when their removal is directed by the decision of over two-thirds of its members.

The President shall represent the State and the Vice Presidents shall act for the President in his absence.

Decisions of the Board of Presidents shall be effective upon unanimous approval.

Members of State Affairs Committee shall be elected at the Provisional Legislative Organ, and appointed to the respective executive organ by the Prime Minister.

Term and succession shall be the same as for the Board of Presidents.

Their removal shall be upon the decision of three-fifths of the Provisional Legislative Organ (Provisional Parliament.)

Organization of Legislative Organ.

Members: 330, who shall be elected from political parties and social organizations, and as independent individuals.

Ratio shall be: Leftists, 25%; Rightist, 25%; Middle 50%.

Committee of Inquiry shall be composed of 30 members according to the said rate from among the representatives for consultation at the Joint Commission.

It shall examine the qualifications of the Legislative members who have been elected by their party members, and shall confirm them by majority votes.

Pro-Japanes, traitors, and profiteers shall have no right to qualify.

Designation: Provisional Parliament.

Function: Examine the proposals of laws and budget. Organize land, sea, and air forces and decide a budget for a standing army.

Accept and examine people's petitions.

Examine the proposals of international treaties.

Inspect administration of executive organs.

Elect President, Vice-Presidents, Prime Ministers, Members of State Affairs Committee, and members of the Judicial Committee.

(e) Method of discharging the executive functions shall be according to the following:

Transfer of executive power.
Toward legislative organ.
Toward local government.
Between each government office.

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The Method of discharging the legislative function.

All bills of law and rules, and budget shall be decided by a majority vote. International matters shall be decided by two-thirds (2/3) vote.

The Legislature shall have the duty to initially examine all governmental proposals.

When the Board of Presidents, the State Affairs Committee, or one-fifth of the members so demand the legislature shall convene with 10 days.

The quorum of the legislature shall be a majority of its members. All bills shall be made effective by the President's signature.

Regular sessions shall run for a period of three months.

Formulate the congressional procedures.

4. (a) The local organs shall be the same as the former system of Do, Gun or Pu, Yup or Myon, Ri; and the executive offices of each local organ shall be the same.

The public officials of these organs are:

The provincial executive and the heads of provincial departments and offices shall be appointed by the Board of Presidents from the recommendations of the State Affairs Committee.

The Provincial Affairs Committee shall be established, and composed of the above officials and local residents whose number may come up to three or four times of the above officials, and who are appointed as above.

The Provincial Affairs Committee shall recommend candidates for provincial Section Chiefs, Mayors, Gun Chiefs, Police Chief, Tax Bureau Chiefs (Appointment shall be made by the respective department head).

Officials other than those mentioned above shall be appointed by the highest responsible provincial official.

It shall decide important matters concerning the provincial administration until provincial congress is organized by a general election.

Until the formal To (Province) congress is established by election, the provincial affairs committee shall perform these functions.

The Pu Affairs Committee shall be appointed by the To Affairs Committee; and the Myon Affairs Committee shall be appointed by the Gun Affairs Committee. Each of these organs of executive jurisdiction shall have the appropriate authority. The membership of the affairs committees shall be more than three or four times the officials of the departments or offices of the Executive Organs.

(b) The Provincial Organs shall be the Bureaus of Home Affairs, Finance, Police, Education, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry, and Welfare.

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Gun, Pu organs shall be the sections of Home Affairs, Finance, Industry, Education and Welfare.

Up, Myon organs shall be the Offices of Administration, Finance, Industry and Census Registration.

Ri.

Designation of Local Officers:

To: Chief (Jang-Kwan) of Bureau (Kook Jang, Cha Jang)
Section (Kwa Jang, Cha Jang)
Office (Ju Im, Cha Suk)

Si: Chief (Jang)

Gun: Chief (Gun-Soo) of Section (Kwa Jang, Cha Jang)

Pu: Chief (Pu-Yun) of Office (Ju Im, Chu Suk)

Up: Chief (Up-Jang)

Myon: Chief (Myon Jang) of Office (Ju Im, Cha Suk)

Ri: Chief (Ri Jang)

Powers and Duties of Officials.

To Chief (Provincial Governor) shall direct and supervise every organ under his jurisdiction; and convene and preside over the Provincial Affairs Committee.

Authorities of counties, cities, townships, towns and villages shall have the same kind of powers and duties as the Provincial Governor within their respective jurisdictions.

(c) Jurisdiction shall be as before.

Affairs committees shall discuss and decide the highest executive policies of their respective localities; i.e. provinces, counties, cities, townships, and towns.

Other powers and duties of local organs shall be as before.

5. (a) Judicial system shall be as before with the jury system strengthened.

(b) Trials shall be carried out by judges on the consultation of juries selected by the affairs committee of the jurisdiction of the court.

(c) The highest judicial officials (the chief of the Supreme Court and the chief prosecutor) shall be appointed by the Board of Presidents on the recommendation of the Judicial Committee.

Term of office shall be until the establishment of a formal government.

Removal shall be conducted in the same way as appointment.

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(Judicial Committee

It shall be composed of 11 members selected by the Provisional Legislative organ.

It shall be the consultative organ for the Board of Presidents relating to judicial personnel affairs, and priority shall be given to its voice in matters of personnel.

It should not interfere with trials.

Term of office shall be until the formal government is established.)

6. Proposal for changing or amending Provisional Charter shall be made to the Provisional Legislative Organ only with the agreement of three-fifths of the State Affairs Committee or one-third of the Provisional Legislative Organ. It shall come into effect when passed by the Provisional Legislative Organ with two-thirds majority vote.

Appendix

Provisional Military Affairs Committee composed of 15 members selected by the State Affairs Committee shall be organized, and priority shall be given to its voice in the matters of military personnel.

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Suggestions Regarding Political Platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government (Reply to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 6)

Serial No.

Date Returned

Translated by

Edited by

Name of Party or Organization

- -

a. 1. Rights.

Civil rights in national politics for all citizens over 20 years of age regardless of sex. (Right to elect and to be elected. Right to be employed in all phases of Government and in public institutions.)

Civil rights in business in accordance with law.

Rights of cooperatively owning and right of use of the national and district financial and public facilities.

Duties.

Military service for men and women over 20 years of age.

Pay taxes.

To take responsibility and serve in the national and district organs.

2. (a) Abolish all laws practiced under Japanese regime. Abolish all Japanese influences from judiciary, police, education, culture and industry.

All pro-Japanese shall be deprived of property and citizenship in accordance with "pro-Japanese, traitors and profiteers regulation."

(b) Collaborators shall be deprived of property and citizenship, exiled and imprisoned in accordance with the "pro-Japanese, traitors and profiteers regulation."

3. Nationalization of major industries.

Land reform.

New financial policy.

Consultation and decision system for the State Affairs Committee.

President shall not have the veto power.

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Reactionary and anti-democratic elements shall not be consulted by the Joint Commission.

Enactment of laws to eliminate reactionary and anti-democratic elements.

4. (a) Enactment of new code under democratic principles.

(b) A special committee composed of lawyers and linguists shall prepare for establishing the necessary procedures.

The documentary language shall be the ordinary type; and the oral language shall be the respectable type.

(c) Judicial officials shall be elected.

Jury system in civil and criminal trials.

5. The naturalization of aliens shall be deferred for the time being.

Non-citizens shall not hold shares in state enterprises.

Non-citizens shall obey Korean laws.

B. 1. Land reform program shall be carried out immediately.

Encourage orchards in the mountain areas.

Mechanize and electrify farming and farming areas.

Encourage rehabilitation of arable lands.

Encourage fishery and mining.

Import necessary machinery and raw materials.

Plan and allocate capital, technique, and labor.

Train technicians.

Rebuild major industries.

Modernize and electrify railways; modernize highways.

Develop foreign trade.

2. (a) Abolish the landlordism and tenancy system.

(b) (1) The private ownership of farming land shall be allowed to farmers according to their farming ability.

(2) Free disposal rights shall be allowed for the private ownership as indicated in (1) above.

Mortgage and free disposal of land distributed by the government shall be prohibited.

Private ownership by non-farmers should not be allowed.

(3) From the point of view for increasing production, the land shall be distributed free to farmers and be privately owned rather than nationalized.

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(4) No comment.

(c) Entire land formerly owned by Japanese (Individuals, corporations, and the government), the entire land owned by temples and other religious organizations, the entire land owned by the government of Korea, the entire uncultivated land, the entire land owned by Korean landlord, and the entire land in excess of 2 chongpo owned by the middle class farmers shall be confiscated by the Government and 20 percent of the total area of those lands shall be nationalized; 80 percent shall be distributed free to farmers according to their farming ability and shall be privately owned.

(d) Confiscate the land owned by the Japanese and the Japanese Government without compensation.

Classify land owned by Koreans according to big size, middle size, and small size and degree of ownership. Investigate in order not to impose any living difficulty, and decide the non-recompense, the part-recompense, and the entire recompense for the land. Over a certain sum shall be paid by public bonds or restrained deposits.

(e) Collect the tax of produce in the amount of 20 percent of total production from the land which the government distributed. In the case of natural calamity the quota of crops shall be reinspected.

Special committees in Myons shall be set up for the purpose of distribution of land; its decisions shall be approved by the Central Committee of Gun or To.

The above-mentioned 20 percent of nationalized land shall be farmed collectively by the separate villages. On the one hand the 20 percent of land shall be used for the farm experimental training of state operated farming; on the other hand the land shall be used for the source of land distributing settlement in moving farmers to other villages. The crop taxes shall be according to the rate of the land distributed by the government. When the landlord wants the land for raising crops, the same right as farmers shall be given to the landlord.

The middle class (yeoman) farmers shall have right of possessing 2 chongpo of land, of sale, mortgage, and free disposal. But they shall not be allowed to sell the land to non-farmers. All land in excess of 2 chongpo owned by purchasing shall be confiscated and nationalized.

(f) Irrigation facilities shall be put under national control and be utilized by self-governing organs of farmers.

Expenses for management and repair shall be borne by those organs. All or a part of the expenses for new establishment or large scale repair work necessitated by national calamities shall be subsidized by the National Treasury.

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3. (a) The main function of production and distribution shall be exercised by the State and carried out according to planned economy. In the remaining part free private activities shall be allowed to encourage individual creativeness.

(b) Large industries shall be nationalized; medium industries may be national, public or privately owned; small industries shall be privately owned in principle.

Banks, railroads, shipping of large scale, insurance, public utilities, mineral resources, international fishing industries, ship building of large scale, forests and important chemical industries shall be nationalized.

Establish sufficient organs for distribution as cooperative associations.

Fishing industries other than above mentioned, water transportation, ship building on small scale, household industries and retailers shall be privately owned.

4. (a) Lowest daily wage shall be equal to the price of two doi of rice.

Maximum working hours of 48 to 60 hours per week, except underground and dangerous labor shall be 20% less; plus 2 weeks annual vacation with pay.

Establish labor organizations with collective bargaining, and safeguard laborers' rights.

(b) Children under 18 shall work three-fourths of the working hours of regular labor; children under 14 shall not be employed.

Pregnant women shall be relieved from work 30 days prior to child's birth and for 45 days after with full pay. During the period of one year, mother shall be allowed enough time to feed the child at meal time.

(c) Trade union laws and collective bargaining shall be instituted.

Proper rights of labor shall be guaranteed.

(d) According to the National treasury program employees may carry unemployment, accident, and sickness insurance policy for their health and life.

(e) Promotion of technique.

To encourage laborers, special awards shall be offered to those of excellent skill.

5. (a) Rationing shall be continued.

(b) The government shall collect 20% of the harvest from the farmers who farm government lands.

(c) Encourage manufacturing of various types of merchandise in the old and the new factories, and other industries.

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Accurate ceiling prices shall be established.

(d) Establish and sell all merchandise through chain system of cooperative associations.

Hoarders and speculators shall have illegal goods confiscated, and shall be punished.

(e) Dual policies on foreign trade shall be taken; e.g., State monopolization and protection.

Import of productive raw materials, State construction materials, and so forth, and export of necessities of life shall be put under State control.

Other foreign trade shall be under private management subject to strict state control and supervision.

High import taxes shall be levied for the purpose of encouraging home industry.

In case of necessity, private foreign trade shall be subsidized by the State to encourage exportation of Korean-made commodities in order to secure favorable trade balance.

6. (a) (1) Income tax - high progressive rate.

(2) Real property tax - all sorts of lands, houses, and real property.

(3) Sales tax - sales of luxuries only shall be taxed.

(4) Export tax shall be abolished.

High import taxes shall be levied to encourage home industry.

(5) Receipts from Government Monopolies - high rate of profits shall be obtained from special export items such as red jinseng, on sale of high class cigarettes; and, conversely, a low rate on daily necessities, including salt and low class cigarettes.

(6) Inheritance tax - high rate of progressive tax.

(7) Miscellaneous taxes - special income tax, consumers' tax, traffic tax, brewery tax, tax on interest of capital, amusement tax, registration tax, stamp tax, and others, shall properly be levied.

(8) Other incomes - incomes from industrial organs under state management, and those from state owned lands, shall be taken into consideration.

(b) Issue uniform currency based on proportional reserve method on the double standard of gold and gold exchange.

The exchange rate between the new and old notes shall be 1 yen for 100 yen, except that the financial situation at the time of exchange may set a different rate.

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Within a certain term, old bank notes shall be replaced by the new ones. Considering the stabilization of the value of the new bank notes as well as the national life and industry, a certain amount of new bank notes shall be paid and the rest of them shall be saved as a fixed deposit, common public loan, or patriotic public loan without interest. If any industry, educational organization, or other business enterprise needs a management fund, only the necessary amount of the new bank notes shall be paid through the authorized organization of inquiry.

When the public loans and deposits mentioned above are paid with cash, the payee's census and certificate of seal impression shall be registered. The cash paid to false names or paid twice to one man shall be confiscated.

The temporary income tax shall be in the form of the progressive tax of higher rate. To prevent one man's income being divided among several, assessment of income tax and investigation of the facts by tax officers shall be clearly enacted.

Policy for the prevention of inflation and of holding too much materials by the cash paid from deposits and public loans, shall be studied before hand, and if done, such actions strictly punished.

Fixed deposits shall be paid after national finance and prices are in a stable condition.

The issue of old bank notes shall be restrained as much as possible.

(c) Initially, the budget to finance the reformation of land, promotion of production, nationalization of industry, education, and communications, shall be balanced by foreign credits and public loans.

(d) Usury practice shall be prohibited.

Present "Financial Associations" shall be changed into "People's Financial Organizations".

Public Pawn shops shall be set up in the cities and the towns.

Interest laws shall be made to abolish usury.

C. 1. (a) Establish night lecture classes for two months; at least one lecture class in a community, and one public night school for a 3 months course in each myon (township).

All the mayors, town heads, Myon heads are responsible to carry out the adult education program.

(b) Compulsory lower schools shall have a 6 year course open to all children reaching school age.

More schools shall be established to accommodate all of the children.

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(c) Establish one academic middle school for four year, and 1 vocational middle school, in each county.

In the cities and factory zones, public vocational schools for 1 or 2 year courses shall be established in each factory, or 1 for 2 factories of the same category.

(d) One, or more than one, university shall be established in each province.

Classes shall be divided into three: class for a 3 year course, class for a 5 year course, and a class for a 2 year course.

Establish 2 national fishery colleges, and one merchant marine college.

Establishment of private middle schools and colleges shall be encouraged.

Talented students shall be educated at Government expenses.

2. Establish lecture classes for a 3 months course, a 6 months course, and a 1 year course; and the program shall be carried out at Government expense.

3. Establish a national science hall, libraries, national institutions of art, research institutions, and theaters.

Dispatch students to foreign countries at Government expense.

4. Institutions for free medical treatment shall be established in each myon; and 1 hospital in each province.

Free medical treatment shall be given to the laborers in the cities.

APPENDIX

Suggestions for the classification and punishment of pro-Japanese, national traitors, profiteers, and speculators has not been translated.

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Corrigendum to
AMD 2/6

Note by the Secretary

Holders of AMD 2/6 are requested to substitute the inclosed revised pages, 1, 32, 35, 36, 37 and 38, for the original pages, and to destroy the superseded pages by burning.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U.S. Secretary

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AMD-3 (Revised) to AMD-3/3

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SECRET
AMD 3 (Revised)
16 May 1947
Pages 1 to 5 Incl.

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Proposals to be made by
the American Delegation for
Amendment of Joint Commission Decisions

Reference: a. 103rd Meeting
b. 104th Meeting, Item 2
c. 106th Meeting, Item 4

Note by the Secretary

The inclosure contains proposals for the amendment of Joint Decisions Nos. 1 and 2 to be presented to the Soviet Delegation as agreed to by the United States Commissioners in the references.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
Secretary

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SECRET

INCLOSURE "1"

DRAFT
PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
JOINT COMMISSION DECISIONS

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 1

METHOD OF OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION

1. Operation of the Joint Commission.

a. The Joint Commission shall be composed of one Chief Commissioner and four Commissioners for each of the two allies.

b. The Chairmanship of the Commission will alternate weekly between the two Chief Commissioners but in exceptional cases alternations may take place more often by mutual agreement. As a rule, the nationality of the Chairman of such Committees and subcommittees as it may be necessary to establish will alternate at corresponding intervals and will correspond to the nationality of the Chairmen of the Commission. In the absence of the Chief Commissioner, he shall designate one of his Commissioners to act as his deputy.

c. The Commission will meet in formal session as frequently as the two Chief Commissioners may decide. In case of necessity, either of the two Commissioners may request a special meeting.

d. Attendance at meetings:

(1) All Commissioners, their advisors, and specialists;

(2) Others may be present at closed meetings by special invitation mutually agreed upon by heads of the delegations.

(3) Open meetings may be held with attendance limited to persons mutually agreed to by heads of the delegations.

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e. Every meeting shall be preceded by the preliminary dissemination of proposed Agenda, draft resolutions, and other essential documents which shall have been submitted to the Responsible Secretaries (see below) for distribution in appropriate form and language 2-3 days before the meeting. Agenda are subject to final approval of the Commission at the commencement of each meeting, but each Chief Commissioner has the right to include in the Agenda any matter he may consider to be within the competence of the Commission determined by paragraph 2 and 3, Section III, Korea, of the Moscow Conference.

f. The following will constitute the principal documents of the Commission: Minutes of meetings, Agenda, resolutions, and decisions of the Commission, proclamations and press communiques.

g. All meetings will be carried on in English and Russian languages, and all documents will be distributed in the Commission in both languages by the Responsible Secretaries.

2. Operation of the ~~Joint~~ Secretariat.

a. Joint Secretariat of the US - USSR Joint Commission shall consist of the Responsible Secretaries of the two delegations, their interpreters and translators, and such clerical assistants as may be required.

b. The two Chief Secretaries shall alternate as Secretary General of the Commission, so that the nationality of the Secretary General corresponds to that of the Chairman of the Commission.

c. It shall be the duty of the Responsible Secretaries:

(1) To prepare on the basis of instructions from the two Chief Commissioners, the Agenda of meetings, and to disseminate them 24 hours in advance of each meeting to each member of the Commission in the appropriate language.

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(2) To prepare and disseminate for amendment and correction draft minutes should include brief resumes of discussions, as well as all decisions and conclusions of the Commission. Minutes will not be considered final and official until they have been submitted for amendment to and approved by the Chief Commissioners or their designated deputies. (Ordinarily the approval of the minutes of the previous meeting will be the first point on the Agenda of each subsequent meeting.)

(3) To assemble, translate, and disseminate to members of the Commission all documents submitted to it for discussion by either delegation. Such documents should ordinarily be distributed not later than 24 hours before the meeting at which they are to be discussed, in order that they may be adequately studied before the meeting.

(4) To translate, distribute, and publish in Russian, English, and Korean all such decision, proclamations, Press Communiques, and announcements as the Commissioners may jointly authorize or direct.

(5) To notify all members of the Commission and all other persons, invited to attend jointly by the Commission, of the time and place of meetings.

(6) To perform all functions outlined in (1), (2), (3), and (5) for such committees and sub-committees of the Commission as it may be necessary to establish.

(Session 20 March 1946)

With reference to the decision on Agenda item number 3 of the Meeting of 20 Mar 46, the word "Joint" will be substituted for the word "Responsible" when referring to the principal secretaries

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of the Joint U.S. - Soviet Commission.

(Session 22 Mar 46)

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INCLOSURE "2"

DRAFT
PROPOSALS FOR THE AMENDMENT OF
JOINT COMMISSION DECISIONS

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 2

JOINT PRESS RELEASES

1. The attention of the world is focused on the proceedings of the US - USSR Joint Commission. The Korean people are vitally interested in the efforts of the Joint Commission to assist in the formation of a Korean Government. Recognizing these facts, the Commission resolves to issue joint bulletins after each session and to publish detailed joint communiques after the settlement of each major question or at other times decided by the Commission. A unilateral communique may be issued by either delegation after furnishing the other delegation a written copy of the proposed communique.

2. The proceedings of the closed sessions of the Joint Commission and of its committees, subcommittees and other subordinate agencies shall be considered secret, and any matter pertaining to them will be divulged only as specified in paragraph 1 above.

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JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 3 COPY NO 25

JOINT AGREEMENT ON PROGRAM OF WORK

There shall be two stages of the Commission's activities:

1 - The fulfillment of paragraph 2, Moscow Decision on Korea.
2 - The fulfillment of paragraph 3, Moscow Decision on Korea.

The first stage of the Commission's activities shall concern itself with the following matters:

1. Conditions for and order of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations.

2. Elaboration of recommendations for the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (provisional charter).

3. Study of existing governments North - South Korea with the view to the transfer to and assumption by the Provisional Government of the responsibilities exercised by these existing governments and recommendations for the method of procurement of personnel for the Provisional Government.

Addendum to AMD 3 (Revised)
22 May 1947

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RESTRICTED
19 May 1947

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American Delegation
U.S. - U.S.S.R. JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Decision Amending

AMD 3/1

Note by the Secretary

Joint Commission Decision No. 4

1. The U. S. Commissioners on 19 May 1947 approved AMD 3/1, as amended, as a proposal for presentation to the Joint Commission.

2. AMD 3/1, as finally approved has been circulated as AMD 3/1 (Revised).

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Colonel AGD
U.S. Secretary

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

Secret

SECRET
AMD 3/1 (Revised)
19 May 1947
Pages 1 to 5 Incl.

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 4

Report by Subcommission No. 1

CONDITIONS FOR AND ORDER OF CONSULTATION WITH DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

1. The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declarations:

"We_____ declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

'The reestablishment of Korea as an independent state,
The creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles,
and,
The earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.'

Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government;
Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in working out by it with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic

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Government, of proposals concerning measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision.

Signed_____

Representing the_____Party or Organization"

2. Central headquarters of all democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea shall be invited to submit applications for consultation with the Joint Commission providing they meet the following conditions:

(1) Have branches in two or more provinces.

(2) Have a present membership of over 1,000.

This announcement shall be publicized in the Korean press and over the radio not later than _____(date). Following this, applications shall be submitted by the parties and organizations on or before _____(date) in Seoul or Pyongyang. The applications of the parties and organizations shall contain the date of establishment, the estimated number of members as of May 20th, and the names of a proposed representative and an alternate. These names should include the surname and given name in Chinese characters and English or Russian transliteration, place and date of birth, and the position held by each person in the party or the social organization. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the declaration described in paragraph 1 above duly signed and sealed and countersigned by the designated representatives.

3. Upon receipt of these applications, Subcommission No. 1 shall review them in the light of the above criteria and prepare a composite list of democratic parties and social organizations and their representatives to present to the Joint Commission for final approval.

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4. Following the approval of the composite list of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall notify by official communication the central organs of these parties and social organizations that they are invited for consultation. The parties and social organizations shall provide their designated representative with appropriate credentials to be submitted to the Joint Commission by a designated date.

5. Following the verification by the Commission of the credentials of the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of South Korea, the Commission shall convene in Seoul a joint meeting to which it shall invite such representatives. The Chief of the Soviet Delegation shall act as chairman of this meeting. The Chief of the U.S. Delegation will present and explain the questionnaire (Appendix A).* At this meeting the representatives of the democratic parties and social organizations shall be instructed to prepare written answers to the questionnaire which shall be submitted to the Joint Commission over the signature of their representatives within fourteen days.

6. Following the meeting in Seoul, the Joint Commission shall meet at Pyongyang where it shall carry out with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea the same procedure as listed in paragraph 5. However, at the Pyongyang meeting the chief of the American Delegation shall act as chairman and the Chief of the Soviet Delegation shall present and explain the questionnaire (Appendix A).*

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* Joint Commission Decision No. 5.

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7. Upon the Commission's return from Pyongyang, each representative of the political parties and social organizations mentioned in paragraph 4 shall be asked to appear before the Sub-commission or appropriate sub-committees at a designated time to present answers to such questions which the subcommittee may deem it necessary to ask or to present any additional views on the formation of the Korean Provisional Government which their parties and organizations deem appropriate.

8. In the process of studying the proposals of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea, the Joint Commission and its sub-committees may, subject to mutual agreement, again invite to their meetings in Seoul the designated representatives of the parties and social organizations of North and South Korea with whom they may deem it necessary to consult.

9. The Joint Commission upon approval of the Chief Commissioner of each delegation may invite other persons as are mutually agreed upon to consult with the Joint Commission.

10. The Joint Commission shall transmit to the appropriate subcommissions the proposals and suggestions of the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea for study and preparation of coordinated proposals, for which purpose a necessary number of subcommittees shall be created by the subcommissions. The heads of the respective delegations shall appoint the advisors, experts, and technical personnel for the work in the subcommissions and subcommittees.

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11. The coordinated proposals worked out by the sub-commissions shall be submitted to the Joint Commission for its examination and approval.

12. Democratic parties and social organizations of both northern and southern Korea shall have equal rights and opportunities in consultation with the Joint Commission.

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AMD 3/2
23 June 1947

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Proposed Procedure for
Initial Oral Consultation

Note by the Secretary

The inclosure, prepared by the Analysis Committee, was approved by the U. S. Commissioners on 23 June 1947, for use as guidance by the U. S. Chairman of Joint Subcommission No. 1.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

1 Inclosure

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NND 760090
By NARS, Date

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Seoul, Korea

PROCEDURE FOR INITIAL ORAL CONSULTATION

Report by the Analysis Committee

1. Five consultation committees should be established in Seoul, with five members each from the American and Soviet Delegation as follows:

a. Chairman
b. Alternate
c. Russian (or English) Interpreter
d. Korean Interpreter
e. Recorder

2. Each committee should consult with five parties and social organizations daily at the following hours: 0900, 1030, 1330, 1500 and 1630. This would enable the five committees to consult 25 parties and social organizations daily, or 300 groups in 12 days.

3. In addition to the five committees set up in Seoul, one committee would probably be sufficient to conduct consultations in Pyongyang. Definite plans in this regard, however, cannot be made until the actual number of groups to be consulted in North Korea is ascertained.

4. A member of the American Delegation or an alternate should serve as chairman of each consultation committee. Each committee should also have an alternate chairman who would be able to act as chairman at any time the chairman so desired. Following are names suggested for these committees:

Chairman	Alternates	Russian Interpreters	Korean Interpreters
A. C. Bunce	Meacham	Pekarsky	Billings
Gen. Weckerling	Fraenkel	Antonaytis	Watts
Col. Lincoln	Capt. Jaffe	Brajnikoff	Brannan

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Chairman	Alternates	Russian Interpreters	Korean Interpreters
Owen Jones	Kinney	Mrs. Kogan	Underwood
Joseph Jacobs	Sturm	Mrs. Sadkovsky	Underwood Jr.
Clyde Sargent	Monagan	Miss Guichuhin	Paik (Geo)
		Murphy (G-2)	Lew (Hyunggi)
			Kim (Roy)
			Lee (P.K.)
			Scott

5. It is suggested that the respective American and Soviet chairman of committees serve as chairmen of the meetings on alternate days, with the Soviets serving as chairmen of the first day of consultations in Seoul, and an American serving as chairman the first day in Pyongyang.

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AMD 3/3
24 June 1947
Pages 1 to 3 Incl.

COPY NO. [redacted]

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Plan of Work in
Pyongyang During
the Period 30 June - 3 July 1947

Note by the Secretary

1. The inclosure, a proposal for a plan of work in Pyongyang during the period 30 June - 3 July prepared by the Soviet Delegation, was approved by the U. S. Delegation on 24 June 1947.

2. In a memorandum of 24 June 1947, the Soviet Delegation was informed of the acceptance of this proposal by the American Delegation. It was pointed out that every effort will be made by the U. S. members of Subcommission No. 1 to complete their work prior to departure for Pyongyang. In the event this cannot be accomplished final action cannot be taken on the matters indicated in paragraph 5 of the inclosure since neither the full U. S. membership of Subcommission No. 1 nor their records will be available.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

1 Inclosure

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

SOVIET PROPOSAL
23 June 1947

PLAN OF WORK IN PYONGYANG DURING THE PERIOD 30 JUNE - 3 JULY, 1947.

1. Arrival of American Delegation to Pyongyang, 10:00 o'clock, 30 June.

2. Solemn opening of the meeting, 1400 o'clock, 30 June.

AGENDA

(1) Welcome by the Soviet Commanding General in Northern Korea.

(2) Speech by the American Chief Commissioner, Major General Brown.

(3) Speech by the Soviet Chief Commissioner, Colonel - General Shtikov.

The following are present at the meeting:

(1) Members of the American and Soviet Delegations according to a previously approved list.

(2) Representatives of the Soviet Command.

(3) Representatives of the presidium of the People's Assembly and of the People's Committee of North Korea.

(4) Representatives of the Press.

3. Concert of the singing and dancing group of the Soviet Army, special program, 1930, 30 June.

4. Joint session of the Joint Commission with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of Northern Korea, 1400, 1 July.

AGENDA

(1) Session is opened by the performance of the three National Anthems: Korean, Soviet, American.

(2) General Brown opens the meeting and introduces General Shtikov.

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(3) General Shtikov's speech in Russian, Korean, English.

(4) General Brown invites the assembled group of representatives to meet the Chief Commissioners of the Soviet and American Delegations.

(5) During the process of introductions of representatives to the Chief Commissioners, soft music.

5. 2 July, Session of the Joint Commission.

AGENDA

(1) Approval of the list of parties and organizations with which the Commission will consult.

(2) Approval of the list of representatives for oral consultation.

(3) Approval of the order of performance of oral consultation.

A concert and exhibit of Korean art (Special Program), 1930, 2 July.

6. Delegation work according to their separate plans, 3 July.

7. The question of the return of Delegations to Seoul is agreed to between the Chief Commissioners in Pyongyang.

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AMD-4 + AMD-4//

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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AMD 4
SECRET
16 May 1947
Pages 1 to 2 Incl.

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Requirements of the
Plan for the Establishment
of the Provisional Korean Government

Reference: a. AMD 2

Note by the Secretary

1. The inclosure, an outline of the requirements of the plan for the establishment of a Provisional Korean Government, was approved of the U.S. Commissioner on 15 May 1947.

2. The missions described in Sections A and B have been assigned to U.S. Sub-sommission No. 2.

3. The mission described in Section C has been assigned to U.S. Sub-commission No. 3.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
Secretary

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INCLOSURE "1"

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REQUIREMENTS OF THE PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN GOVERNMENT

SECTION A

1. Type
2. Structure
   a. Branches, Executive-Legislative-Judicial, etc.
   b. Departments, Industry-Transport-Agriculture-Cultural-Finance.
3. Membership
   a. Branches
   b. Departments
4. Methods of obtaining personnel of government.
   a. Elective
   b. Appointive
   c. Combination

SECTION B

1. The duties and functions of the Provisional Government
   a. To reestablish Korea as an independent state.
   b. Creating conditions for developing the country under democratic conditions.
   c. Liquidate the result of Japanese occupancy.
   d. Taking all necessary steps for developing industry, transport, and culture of Korea and national culture of the people.
   e. Miscellaneous duties and functions essential to a working democratic government.
2. Preparation of a charter to include the above and a Bill of Rights.

SECTION C

Plan for Transfer of Authority to Provisional Government

1. Integration of the existing government North-South Korea.
   a. Study of government of North Korea.
   b. Study of government of South Korea.

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c. Determination of contribution of North-South Korea government to Provisional Government.

d. Method to be followed in combining appropriate elements of North-South Korean government into Provisional Government.

e. Time when new integrated element takes over responsibility of government.

f. Time when Provisional Government takes over responsibility of government.

g. Responsibility of each existing element of North-South Korea government for governing until corresponding element Provisional Government takes over.

h. Responsibility for supervision and control of:

(1) North Korean Government.

(2) South Korean Government.

(3) Provisional Government.

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AMD 4/1
10 June 1947
Pages 1 to 3 Incl.

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Requirements of the
Plan for the Establishment
of the Provisional Korean Government

Note by the Secretary

The inclosure, a list of principles for establishment of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, was approved by the U.S. Commissioners on 10 June 1947, for use as guidance by the American Delegation.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U.S. Secretary

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By NARS, Date

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AMD 4/1

PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

1. The government established must:
   a. Reflect the will of the Korean people.
   b. Be a democratic government with reasonable checks and balances as visualized under the United States concept.
   c. Permit a large measure of autonomy to governments of provinces and localities.
2. The following minimum requirements must be met:
   a. The business of government must continue without loss of efficiency.
   b. There must be no elimination of or material reduction in useful service now rendered by any agency of government.
   c. The efficiency of government should be increased to the maximum extent.

3. There must be but one government. The Government of North Korea and the Government of South Korea will disappear or be integrated into the provisional government.

4. The existing machinery of government North - South Korea should be utilized to the maximum extent as a framework upon which to organize the provisional government.

5. Personnel experienced in the operation of governmental activities should be retained at least until qualified replacement can be procured.

6. The principles under which government is now executed (laws, ordinances, etc.) North - South Korea should be continued in force. As amendments, revisions or repeal of existing laws,

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ordinances, etc., are required, they must be done through the prescribed processes of government.

7. The provisional government should be so constituted that its transition into the permanent government should be automatic and without dislocation of the orderly processes of government.

8. In the formation of the provisional government, the following methods will be considered:

a. Utilization of South Korean Government modified as a pattern.

b. A national legislature to be created:

(1) Based on proportional population North - South Korea.

(2) By combining the present legislatures of North and South Korea on proportional population basis.

c. Executive of the National Government as specified by the Joint Commission to be procured:

(1) By election by the national legislature.

(2) By nomination by the national legislature or other agency designated by the Joint Commission, and election by the people.

(3) By appointment by the Joint Commission or other agency designated by the Joint Commission.

(4) By a combination of the above methods.

d. Provincial and local governments, elective in nature (Form to be determined by the Joint Commission).

9. The Joint Commission or other designated agency will delegate specific powers to the provisional government in its charter.

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10. The Joint Commission or other designated agency will retain all powers not specifically delegated to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

AMD-5 to AMD-5/2 Incl.

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AMD 5
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18 May 1947

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Copy No. 1

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Political Parties and
Social Organizations

Report by Mr. Philip C. Rowe

1. I have analyzed basic lists of political parties and social organizations proposed by the American and Russian Delegations for consultation at the 1946 sessions of the Joint Commission. In my opinion, organizational changes and realignments since the spring of 1946 and the current needs of the American Delegation render such lists obsolete. Therefore, I have prepared the following lists which are attached:

a. Appendix I: Tentative List of South Korean "Democratic" Parties and Social Organizations to be consulted by the Joint Commission.

b. Appendix II: Tentative list of North Korean "Democratic" Parties and Social Organizations to be Consulted by the Joint Commission.

2. Reasons for including each organization are summarized in the appendices.

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APPENDIX I

TENTATIVE LIST OF SOUTH KOREAN "DEMOCRATIC" PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE CONSULTED BY THE JOINT COMMISSION

Name	Latest Available Membership Claim	Date of Claim	Political Category	Comment
1. National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence	7,000,000	Oct 46	R	A self-styled "national movement". The National Society is the largest, strongest, most influential organization in South Korea. Elimination of the Society from consultation would cause a storm of protest from all Rightist groups and might well cause them to denounce and boycott the Joint Commission.
2. Korean Independence Party	917,000	1 Jan 47	R	The largest political party in South Korea on paper. Elimination of the Party from consultation might result in a denunciation and boycott of the Joint Commission by all elements favorable to the Chungking Provisional Government.
3. Hankook Democratic Party	233,742	28 Jul 46	R	Best organized, most influential Rightist political party in Korea. Its large degree of control in all major Rightist "social" organizations and in the National Society virtually dictates that it be included in any consultative proceedings.
4. Independent Laborers' and Farmers' Party	709,000	1 Jan 47	R	A poor third in strength and influence among Rightist political parties, though some of the lieutenants of its chairman, YU, Rim, have great influence in Rightist labor ranks. YU is noted as a brainy, erratic independent, conceited, theoretical anarchist who occasionally wields great personal power. The Party might well be used as a bargaining device with the Russians and is the only Rightist political party in this list that could conceivably be eliminated.
5. Great Korean Independent Labor League	544,678	1 Jan 47	R	The only Rightist labor organization of any consequence. Must be included in any consultative proceedings to offset "CHUN PYUNG" (see 17, below.)

Appendix 1

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•	Korean Independent Farmers' Alliance	368,743	1 Jan 47	R	Only Rightist farmers' organization. Must be included in any consultative proceedings to offset the Leftist farmers' organization (see 18, below).
7.	Patriotic Women's League for Rapid Realization of Independence	3,305,170	30 Apr 46	R	Largest, strongest, and most influential women's organization in South Korea. Must be included in any consultative proceedings to offset the Leftist women's organization (see 19, below).
8.	Great Korean Youth League for Rapid Realization of Independence	2,960,820	30 Apr 46	R	Largest, strongest, and most infuluential youth organization in South Korea. Must be included in any consultative proceedings to offest the Leftist youth organization (see 20, below).
9.	United Cultural Association of Korea	2,407	20 Mar 47	R	Influential in Rightist academic, literary and scientific circles. Must be included in any consultative proceedings to offset the Leftist Cultural Association (see 22, below).
10.	Federation of Christian (Protestant) Churches.	250,000 (?)		R	Includes all Protestant Churches except the Church of England.
11.	Catholic Church	80,000 (?)		R	It is possible that all Christian churches regardless of denomination could mutually select representatives for consultation.
12.	Confucian Society	603,700	Jan 47	RR	Must be included on any American list if representation of religious groups is desired.
13.	Buddhist Church	4,210,000 (?)		R	
14.	Chundokyo	420,799 (?)		R	
15.	Daichongkyo	250,000 (?)		R	
16.	South Korea Labor Party	538,000	Jan 47	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless this Party were included.
17.	All Korea Council of Labor Unions	265,659	31 Jan 47	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless the "CHUN PYUNG" were included.

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APPENDIX I

TENTATIVE LIST OF SOUTH KOREAN "DEMOCRATIC" PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE CONSULTED BY THE JOINT COMMISSION

Name	Latest Available Membership Claim	Date of Claim	Political Category	Comment
1. National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence	7,000,000	Oct 46	R	A self-styled "national movement". The National Society is the largest, strongest, most influential organization in South Korea. Elimination of the Society from consultation would cause a storm of protest from all Rightist groups and might well cause them to denounce and boycott the Joint Commission.
2. Korean Independence Party	917,000	1 Jan 47	R	The largest political party in South Korea on paper. Elimination of the Party from consultation might result in a denunciation and boycott of the Joint Commission by all elements favorable to the Chungking Provisional Government.
3. Hankook Democratic Party	233,742	28 Jul 46	R	Best organized, most influential Rightist political party in Korea. Its large degree of control in all major Rightist "social" organizations and in the National Society virtually dictates that it be included in any consultative proceedings.
4. Independent Laborers' and Farmers' Party	709,000	1 Jan 47	R	A poor third in strength and influence among Rightist political parties, though some of the lieutenants of its chairman, YU, Rim, have great influence in Rightist labor ranks. YU is noted as a brainy, erratic independent, conceited, theoretical anarchist who occasionally wields great personal power. The Party might well be used as a bargaining device with the Russians and is the only Rightist political party in this list that could conceivably be eliminated.
5. Great Korean Independent Labor League	544,678	1 Jan 47	R	The only Rightist labor organization of any consequence. Must be included in any consultative proceedings to offset "CHUN PYUNG" (see 17, below.)

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18.	National League of Farmers	1,900,000	30 Apr 46	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless this organization were included.
19.	South Korea Women's Democratic Union	800,000	30 Apr 46	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless this organization were included.
20.	Korean Democratic Youth Alliance	656,269	29 Apr 46	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless this organization were included.
21.	Korean People's Revolutionary Party	34,321	13 Jan 47	L	In order to maintain a semblance of "diversity of types" in representation from the Left, the Russians may be expected to put up a stiff fight for this Party. However, it is possilbe that either Delegation could use it as a barganing device. Including it on an original American list might create a favorable psychological effect (in view of the American position regarding this Party at the last sessions of the Commission), and would permit American barganing regarding inclusion of moderate organizations which have little popular backing.
22.	League of Cultural Associations	18,000	30 Apr 46	L	Probably more influential than its Rightist counterpart and will be highly touted by the Russians. It is possible that American maneuvering could result in the League being represented by a non-partyline man or men.
23.	Laboring People's Party	?		M(?)	The new party of LYUH, Woon Hyung which has now registered its Preparatory Committee with DPI. It would seem to be an obvious "must".
24.	Socialist Democratic Party	86,670	1 Jan 47	M	Party of LYUH, Woon Hong. The largest moderate organization in Korea on paper. Might be supported on the grounds that it is larger and more influential than the People's Revolutionary Party (see 21, above).
25.	People's Alliance	8,000	Apr 47	M	Led by such people as WON, Sai Hoon and KIM, Yak Soo with KIM, Kyu Sik and AN, Chai Hong in the background. It might be difficult to defend on basis of popular support, but easy to support on basis of influence.

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26.	New Progressive Party	1,000	16 Sep 46	M	Party of such men as KIM, Boong Chun and KIM HQ. It might be difficult to defend on basis of popular support, but easy to support on basis of influence.
27.	Laboring Masses Party	2,000	19 Nov 46	M	Party of KANG, Soon. It might be difficult to defend on basis of popular support, but easy to support on basis of influence.

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APPENDIX II

TENTATIVE LIST OF NORTH KOREAN "DEMOCRATIC" PARTIES ANS SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO BE CONSULTED BY THE JOINT COMMISSION

Name	Latest Membership Claim Available	Date of Claim	Political Category	Comment
1. North Korean Labor Party	500,000 (?)		L	Russians would not agree to any list unless it were included.
2. Chundokyo Young Friends Party	100,000 (?)		L	Russians would insist that it be included on any list in order that some recognition would be given to their allowing more than one party to exist officially in North Korea.
3. Chosun Democratic Party	448,030	15 Feb 47	L	Russians would insist that it be included for reasons cited in 2, above. Moreover, it could be used as leverage by the American Delegation in attempts to include anti-Russian representation from North Korea.
4. Professional Union (Labor Unions)	245,700	Apr 46	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless it were included.
5. Farmer's Union	1,123,600	Apr 46	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless it were included.
6. Women's Democratic Union	600,000	Jun 46	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless it were included.
7. Democratic Youth Alliance	1,300,000	12 Nov 46	L	Russians would not agree to any list unless it were included.
8. Artists' Union	?			Comparable to League of Cultural Associations in South Korea. It will be highly touted by the Russians.
9. Buddhist Church	1,179,800 (?)		L	One of three religious groups affiliated with North Korean People's United Front. Russians will certainly back it.
10. Christian Democratic Alliance	300,000	10 Dec 46	L	One of three religious groups affiliated with North Korean People's United Front. It will be touted by Russians as evidence of "religious freedom". American knowledge of Christian

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Appendix II

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11.	Supporters' Association for the Anti-Japnaese Fighters	1,000,000	Oct 46	L	groups in North Korea might help in ensuring a moderate representative from the organization. The Russians will certainly include it on their list. It is believed that the organization draws most of its support from other major groups in North Korea. Consequently, it could be argued that it would be represented, in effect, through other listed organizations. However, the Russians could argue along the same line regarding the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence. Therefore, inclusion of the Supporters' Association on an American list might buttress the American position regarding the National Society.

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AMD 571
19 May 1947

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Copy No. 1

Political Parties and
Social Organizations

Report by Mr. Philip C. Rowe

1. The Russians will undoubtedly demand inclusion on the North Korean list of political parties and social organizations of some or all of the five member organizations of the North Korean Democratic People's United Front which I have eliminated. Those organizations and the reasons for eliminating them are as follows:

a. Korea-Russo Cultural Association (no membership claim available): It is believed that this organization is the counterpart of the Korea-Russo Cultural Association in South Korea, a small, inconsequential organization eliminated from the South Korean list. In addition, cultural groups are adequately represented in the Artists' Union which is included on my list.

b. Educational Culture Supporters' Association: It is believed that this organization is the same as the "Society for Encouraging the Development of Popular Culture of North Korea" which the Russians included on their list presented at the last sessions of the Commission. It was claimed that the Society had 99,000 members. It was eliminated from my list on the assumption that cultural groups would be adequately represented through the Artists' Union.

c. Public Health Union: (no membership claim available) Believed to be largely composed of doctors who have been "socialized" under the Soviet regime. Organization is probably "official", and, therefore, somewhat governmental in character. For this reason and because of the probable fact that it is representative of an extremely particularized minority, the Union was eliminated from my list.

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d. Architectural Union: Believed to be the same as the "Association of Engineering Technical Workers" which the Russians included on their list presented at the last sessions of the Commission. It was claimed that the Association had 4,100 members. If the Artists' Union is comparable to the League of Cultural Associations, its South Korean counterpart, then it would include scientific engineering elements. Therefore, the Architectural Union (or Association of Engineering Technical Workers) was eliminated.

e. Consumers' Association (claimed 2,341,218 members as of 15 Feb 47): Was included on Soviet list presented at last sessions of the Commission. The Russians claimed that the Association had 685,200 members in Apr 46. Available evidence in South Korea indicates that the Association is an official, governmental organization, charged, largely, with administration of rationing. It was eliminated from my list on the assumption that the American Delegation would not care to consult with the representatives of a governmental organ.

2. The Russians also included the "Association of Workers of Culture and Art" on their list presented at the last sessions of the Commission. It was claimed that the Association had 3,100 members. It is believed that the Association is the same as the Artists' Union which is included on my list.

3. In view of the lack of available information concerning North Korean organizations, it is believed that the American Delegation should not--if at all possible-- comment upon North Korean organizations until the Russians have submitted their list and comments pertinent thereto. In any case, the Russians should be requested to submit platforms, outlines of the activities, and membership claims of the North Korean organizations prior to final approval of a list of North Korean organizations to be consulted by the Commission.

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AMD 572
17 May 1947

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COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Political Parties and Social Organizations

Report by Mr. Philip C. Rowe

1. It will be noted that South Korean "branches" of the Chosun Democratic Party and the Chundokyo Young Friends Party were not included on my "Tentative List of South Korean 'Democratic' Parties and Social Organizations to be consulted by the Joint Commission".

2. I did not include the Chosun Democratic Party because its organization in South Korea is inconsequential and the viewpoints of its leaders will be adequately represented through the representatives of other Rightist organizations. In addition, there is reason to believe that the Party has been closely related to the Northwest Young Men's Association which is the most blatantly terroristic organization in South Korea today. Furthermore, the overwhelming majority of the Party is located in North Korea and I have included it on the North Korean list.

3. I did not include the Chundokyo Young Friends Party as its organization in South Korea is also inconsequential. Moreover, the bulk of its members are in North Korea and it is included on the North Korean list.

4. Mr. Prostov, in conversation with me, raised the question of the advisability of including the Chosun Democratic Party on the South Korean list in an attempt to permit it to name CHO, Man Sik - who certainly would not be allowed to represent the Northern "branch" - as its representative in any consultative proceedings.

5. It is my personal opinion that the Russians would never agree to consult with CHO, Man Sik. It is also my opinion that American attempts to include CHO in consultative proceedings might elicit demands from the Soviets that PAK, Hun Yung also

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be included. Unless the American Delegation is prepared to trade PAK for CHO, I believe it inadvisable to tout the case of CHO.

6. However, should the Russians demand that the Chundokyo Young Friends Party be included on a list of South Korean organizations, the American Delegation could agree - if the Russians were willing, in addition, to include the Chosun Democratic Party on the basis that the two parties are comparable in strength and influence and in that most of their supporters are in North Korea. If for unforeseen, political reasons it were desirable to bring up the case of CHO, Man Sik, this would be the time to do it. In any event, inclusion of the Chundokyo Young Friends' Party on the South Korean list would not necessarily be detrimental to the American position: the chairman of the South Korean "branch" recently denounced his organization' affiliation with the Democratic People's Front.

7. The Russians will certainly demand inclusion on the South Korean list of some or all of the 14 member organizations of the Democratic People's Front which I have eliminated. Those organizations and the reasons for eliminating them are as follows.

a. Central League of Cooperatives (claimed 555,463 members as of June 46): From available evidence (slim, indeed) it has been deduced that the League is virtually non-existent. In fact, it cannot effectively exist as the buying and selling of essential commodities is largely in the hands of M.G. agencies. Furthermore, what little activities of a consumer cooperative nature that have been carried on within the Leftist camp have been under the purveyance of the Farmers Union - not the League of Cooperatives.

b. Central People's Committee (claimed 35,000 national and local committeemen as of 30 Apr 46): People's Committees are largely underground or have been replaced by local branches of the Democratic People's Front. If the American Delegation were to

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consult with representatives of the Central People's Committee, it could be interpreted that, in effect, the Americans were recognizing governmental organs of the outlawed People's Republic.

c. League of Conscripted Workers (claimed 500,000 members as of 30 Apr 46): No longer in existence.

d. League of the Unemployed (claimed 95,000 members as of 30 Apr 46): No longer in existence.

e. Relief Society for the Anti-Japanese (claimed 100,000 members as of Oct 46): Virtually non-existent in South Korea.

f. Korean People's Relief Association (claimed 4,000 members as of Jan 47): Has engaged in some meretorious relief work. Russians might make a good case for it. If necessity of its inclusion-doubtful-should arise, American Delegation should insist on inclusion of the National Relief Society, the Rightist counterpart.

g. Joint Committee for Fighting Against Fascism (claimed 1,500 members as of 30 Apr 46): Virtually non-existent. Does not maintain an office- a requirement of Ordinance #55 under which it is registered.

h. Korean-Russo Cultural Association (claimed 150 members as of 30 Apr 46): Toosmall to be considered, and cultural groups are adequately represented in the League of Cultural Associations.

i. Korean Chinese Doctors Association (claimed 1,900 members as of 18 Feb 47): It is extremely doubtful that it would ever be raised by the Russians as an organization to be consulted: the organization does not consider itself a member organization of the People's Front. The Front, by virtue of the fact that two members of the Association are members of the Front's Public Health Committee, has attempted to lead the public to believe that the whole Association supports the Front.

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j. Korean Pharmacists' Society (claimed 400 members as of 18 Feb 47): It is extremely doubtful that the Russians would ever request that the Society be consulted. The People's Front claims it as a member organization-the Society says it is not a member organization of the Front.

k. Home Liaison Committee of the League of Korean Residents in Japan (Committee, composed of 34 individuals as of 16 March 46, claimed that it represented 1,200,000 Koreans in Japan): A number of complications might arise if Koreans in Japan were represented in consultative proceedings. If the Russians should insist that the League be represented, the Americans could reply that the Rightist counterpart in Japan should be represented. (The office of Foreign Affairs has been requested to submit information concerning Korean organizations in Japan).

l. Christian Democratic Alliance (claimed 200 members as of Feb 47): Forced into existence by the Left to lend an appearance of broad representation in the Democratic People's Front. The organization has been denounced by the Christian churches.

m. National Confucian's League (claimed 500 members as of Apr 47): Forced into existence by the Left to lend an appearance of broad representation in the Democratic People's Front. The organization has been denounced by the Confucian's Society, the "official" Confucian organization.

n. Chundokyo Young Friends Party: See paragraphs 1, 3, and 6.

8. If the American Delegation should find it necessary to include, or attempt to include, Rightist organizations other than those which appear on my South Korean list, the following organizations are suggested:

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a. Women's Nationalist Party (claimed 146,029 members as of 1 Jan 47): Personal organ of Louise Yim and a satellite of Dr. RHEE. Was not included on original list to avoid Russian claim of over representation to women.

b. National Patriotic Party of Chundokyo (claimed 10,494 members in South Korea and 20,300 members in North Korea as of 1 Jan 47): Rightist counterpart of the Chundokyo Young Friends Party. Has not been particularly active. Was not included on original list because of its inactivity and to avoid a Russian claim that too many groups allied with Chundokyo would be represented.

c. People's Democratic Party (claimed 292,556 members in South Korea and 56,055 members in North Korea as of 24 Aug 46): Arch-reactionary party of LEE, Chong Hyung ("Dirty Coat" Lee). Believed to have little influence except within the Dr. RHEE coterie. Was not included on the original list because it has practically disbanded.

d. Korea Youth Party (claimed 3,000,000 members as of Dec 46): Although AN, Chai Hong and KIM, Kyu Sik were supposedly behind-the scenes organizers of the Party, it is actually composed of terroristic youth organizations. Was not included on the original list to avoid a Soviet claim that Rightist Youth groups were receiving too much representation.

e. Patriotic Old Men's Society (claimed 12,542 members as of 1 Jan 47): Has influence in the Representative Democratic Council and National Congress circles. Was not included in the original list because it is believed that it lacks extensive organization and popular appeal.

f. Red Cross: No Comment.

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Measures Preparatory to an Early Elimination of the Boundary between North and South Korea

Report by U.S. Subcommission No. 3

THE PROBLEM

1. To determine the administrative problems involved in a sudden elimination of the line of demarcation at the 38th Degree, North Latitude, and, in particular, the preparatory steps that must be taken by the United States Army Military Government in Korea and the Interim Peoples' Committee in North Korea in order to render such a move practicable.

FACTS BEARING ON THE PROBLEM AND DISCUSSION

2. It is assumed that such action will not necessarily await completion of deliberations of the US - USSR Joint Commission leading to the establishment of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

a. Until such time as the Provisional Government is functioning, administrative responsibility in each zone must of necessity remain with the existing organs of government.

b. Elimination of the present boundary could have no more immediate significance than to establish a kind of temporary federal union roughly analogous to that existing among the several states of the United States.

c. The Joint Commission itself would have to assume the responsibilities and functions of a federal government pending the establishment of the Provisional Government.

3. The initial problems that should logically be confronted are those of an economic nature.

a. While these cannot be divested of political

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significance, it is possible to approach them from a technical aspect; and to solve them, even in part, cannot fail to have favorable repercussions upon the manner in which the broader political questions are dealt with, and upon the possibility of their eventual satisfactory solution.

b. The immediate problems involved in implementing the elimination of the present boundary have to do with transportation, postal service, telecommunications, commerce, and finance. While it is not indispensable that these functions in the respective zones be at once integrated in all respects, it is necessary that they be sufficiently coordinated to permit a gradually increasing, and eventually a quite free, commercial flow between the North and the South.

(1) The problems of transportation and of telecommunications are almost wholly technical and economic. The integration of the respective systems to the required degree should call for little intervention from the Joint Commission when it is agreed that integration should take place. It should be anticipated that even after political obstacles to a partial union have been removed, by the very nature of things a flow of goods and services will be restored slowly.

(2) Problems of commerce and of finance, on the other hand, are much more complex than those faced in communications.

(a) Commercial problems may prove to be even more thorny than financial questions, owing to divergent price levels as well as inequality of supply in the different zones. Although it may in the end be determined that a free exchange of goods should be permitted from the beginning, careful preliminary analysis should be

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made of the probable consequences throughout the country of permitting uncontrolled flow of foodstuffs from South to North, and of fuels and raw materials from North to South.

(b) From the outset, difficulties will appear that must be resolved before communication services are utilizable to any extent. It will be necessary in the first place to provide uniform, or at least parallel, currencies in the two zones. In the event parallel currencies are adopted as a temporary measure, it will be necessary to provide for their exchange at par. Banking facilities operating in each zone must be established as well. Before a uniform country-wide reform of financial institutions is undertaken, it may be advisable to set up on a temporary basis, a bi-zonal institution acting as a central bank, if a uniform currency is adopted in the early stages of fusion, or otherwise performing services more or less similar to those rendered by the Federal Reserve System in the United States.

CONCLUSIONS

4. By temporarily retaining the existing governments in each zone, it is possible to defer the most pressing political and ideological problems which must eventually be faced if any genuine fusion of the North and the South are to be effected.

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5. The physical impediments to an overnight transformation may have the beneficial effect of decreasing the rapidity with which administrative problems arise, and, hence, of permitting them to be dealt with more satisfactorily.

6. It will be necessary to provide uniform, or at least parallel, currencies in the two zones; and to settle problems relating to the exchange of goods and services.

7. Differences in the respective theories and practices of land tenure, justice, police, education, and labor need not intrude themselves at this point. The increased familiarity permitted by commercial exchange may ultimately make them easier of resolution.

8. While it may be argued that the procedures recommended are not sufficiently radical, it is, nevertheless, believed they offer a point of departure and should make it possible to avoid the certain pitfalls of unprepared removal of the present boundary. Moreover, they should permit real progress toward reuniting the country while postponing decisions involved in fusing the respective administrative units.

RECOMMENDATIONS

9. At the beginning, and until the Provisional Government is in operation, no attempt should be made to fuse the respective governmental departments.

10. The partial integration required in the initial stage should be effected by subcommittees of technical experts working under the general supervision of Joint Subcommission 3.

a. Financial problems should be resolved by a joint committee of financial experts, reporting their recommendations to Joint Subcommission 3.

b. A joint committee of economic experts should study all problems connected with commercial flow, reporting their recommendations to Joint Subcommission 3.

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Proposed Political Platform
Provisional Korean Democratic Government

Note by the Secretary

The inclosure, a Proposed Political Platform for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government prepared by U. S. Subcommission No. 2, is circulated for consideration by the U. S. Commissioners.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

1 Inclosure

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PROPOSED POLITICAL PLATFORM FOR THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

PREAMBLE

In order to implement more fully the outline of principles of government contained in the Provisional Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and to carry out the wishes of the people of Korea made known during the consultation with the Korean political parties and social organizations, a platform of the tasks to be accomplished and objectives to be attained by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is prepared by the establishing powers for the guidance of that government. This platform is an expression of policy designed to bring about a full realization of the ideals for which a legal framework has been provided in the Provisional Charter.

A. POLITICAL POLICIES OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

1. Rights of Citizens

The Provisional Charter establishes a government of separated powers and provides a system of checks and balances to preserve this separation lest one branch of government arrogate power to itself and thereby remove the guarantees of individual freedom, upon which national independence and democracy must be based. Speedy redress by impartial courts in matters affecting the freedom of individuals is the keystone of democracy.

The Provisional Korean Democratic Government will be bound by the bill of rights in the Provisional Charter, including universal suffrage by written secret ballot, freedom from detention without cause and unreasonable searches and seizures. Inherent in these rights, however, is the duty of each citizen to share the responsi-

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bilities of government, to obey the laws, and to accord to all his fellow-citizens the democratic treatment which he himself expects.

In order to preserve the separation of powers the Provisional Korean Democratic Government will maintain the independence of the judiciary and in the selection of judges provide for men of impartiality, learning and attainment. The judiciary must not become a tool of oppression through control by any political party in power. The courts must be free to pass on the legality of the acts both of the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

The Legislative branch, on the other hand, must have authority to impeach and remove those judges who have proved unworthy of the confidence vested in them but only upon public trial and for substantial cause.

The power of the executive branch to prepare the budget and other laws, to initiate the appointment of judges, and to veto legislative acts is a further guarantee that no single branch of the government will dominate the others.

2. Elimination of Evil Effects of Japanese Domination.

a. (1) The elimination of the effects of the protracted Japanese domination of Korea is vital to the future of the nation and a primary task of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. These influences remaining will be uprooted not only in the law and the government system but also in the economic structure and in the fields of education and culture.

(2) The Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall avoid the Japanese pattern of centralizing government functions in a bureaucratic oligarchy. It will establish autonomy of local governments insofar as it is compatible with a cohesive governmental structure. Of major importance is the decentralization of police

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authority and the operation of representative councils at lower levels of government.

b. Those individuals who played important roles in the oppression of their fellow Koreans in order to serve the purposes of Japan will be excluded from positions of trust and honor. Just retribution for those who collaborated with the Japanese to the detriment of Korea and Koreans will be meted out by lawful procedures in accordance with the standards to be established by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

3. The development of a free and democratic Korean nation was made impossible in the past not only by the police oppression by the Japanese Government but also by the activities of a few combines and trusts which controlled the economic life of Korea for the benefit of Japan. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government fully realizes that private economic monopolies are inconsistent with the development of a free and democratic nation. The government will enact an anti-trust law which will provide for the illegality of price conventions, cartels and trusts and which will authorize the courts to dissolve private business enterprises which are monopolistic in character. The government will vigorously enforce the law against all those elements which try to undermine the basis of the newly established democratic government by political or economic conspiracies.

4. <u>Law and Justice</u>.

a. Substantial uniformity of judicial decisions shall be achieved by the promulgation of a code of Korean law by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The code shall be prepared by a commission of persons learned in the law which shall consult with experts in economic and social fields of all groups of the population. The effects of laws introduced by the Japanese to promote the exploitation of Korean wealth and the monopoly of economic power in

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trusts and similar economic enterprises shall be eliminated. The Code of Criminal Procedure which was abused by the Japanese public prosecutors and police authorities to oppress the Korean nation will be subjected to basic reforms in conformity with the "Bill of Rights" in the Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, which shall be incorporated and implemented in the new Korean Code. The new Korean Code while giving attention to the traditional Korean family and inheritance customary law shall incorporate progressive concepts aiming at the full emancipation of Korean women and extinguishing the remnants of feudal restrictions on liberty.

b. The Korean legal code and all legal publications shall be in the Korean alphabet (IN MUN) so that all records and decisions of public nature may be read by the widest number of people and not be the monopoly of scholars or specialists.

c. Selection of judges shall be nonpolitical and shall be based on learning and attainment and no man shall hold judicial office who is a partisan of or subservient to any group or cause or who shows bias or prejudice in his judicial capacity. Judgments are to be based on law with equality to litigants regardless of station or economic power. Each citizen is guaranteed his day in open court and decisions can be made only after a full and impartial hearing in public.

5. Minorities and Non-Citizens.

Minorities of foreign nationals residing in Korea are entitled to equal treatment under the law in the same manner as the Provisional Korean Democratic Government expects that Korean nationals living aboard will be treated by the nations in which they reside. This does not mean that non-citizens shall assume all the privileges of citizens to hold office and to participate in elections, but that no person or group shall be oppressed, by reason of nationality, race, religion or color.

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B. ECONOMIC POLICIES OF PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

1. General.

The economy of a unified Korea must be quickly integrated after the removal of the 38th parallel barrier. Economic reforms must be planned and carried out vigorously as a means of increasing the production of the Korean economy and of raising the living standards of the Korean people. Korea must not only produce those goods which are required to satisfy the immediate needs of the population but in addition must produce a limited surplus for export in order to be able to buy in foreign markets fuels, fibers, machinery, etc. which are vital to the efficient functioning of the national economy. Without an economically sound trade balance the Korean economy will either collapse for lack of raw materials or Korea will endanger her independence and risk again becoming a satellite of foreign economic domination. As a primary requirement in this program Korean farmers must produce a surplus of rice which can be used for export purposes.

As an interrelated problem the government will give high priority to the enforcement of a comprehensive plan for increasing the production of chemical fertilizer and its equal distribution among farmers all over Korea. In view of the prevailing emergency situation the government will require that each individual farmer increase his production to the utmost and plant his fields in accordance with the production program of the government.

Transportation facilities must be raised to such a standard as will adequately take care of the expanding industrial and agricultural necessities of the new Korea.

2. Agricultural Land Tenure.

a. All remnants of the system of landlordism and tenancy which prevailed under the Japanese will be eliminated. The land reform program of the government is motivated largely by

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considerations of social justice but it will serve simultaneously as an instrument for the increase of agricultural production and will, therefore, benefit the entire Korean nation. The concentration of estates in the hands of absentee owners will be prohibited.

b. A modified system of private ownership with the former tenants acquiring title to the land they have tilled subject to the obligation to comply with the production requirements of the government, shall be the characteristic feature of agricultural land tenure.

c. The land reform program of the government covers not only all agricultural property formerly owned by Japanese nationals and corporations but also Korean estates which exceed a size to be determined by law. Land which is not cultivated or is in excess of the maximum farms which will be permissible by law will be appropriated. A reasonable compensation for such appropriated land will be paid over a long term by the government.

d. By paying a reasonable share of his crop to the government for an agreed period of time the individual will be enable to acquire free ownership of his land. No farmer shall own more land than he and his family are able to till. Agricultural land will not be treated as a commodity and the individual farmer will be protected by law from foreclosure and eviction, except in cases where he wilfully neglects the duties of a responsible member of his farming community. Each Korean village will represent a community of free and independent farmers closely cooperating in a spirit of true neighborliness. The government will encourage farmers' cooperatives designed to provide the individual farmers with seeds, fertilizer and machinery. Cooperative banks, closely supervised by the Government, will grant credits to farmers

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who are in need of capital for the improvement of their land or who have suffered from an emergency.

e. Irrigation facilities shall be owned and operated by associations of the farmers of the community. The Government will grant subsidies to community associations in emergency or disaster and in the case of large irrigation projects which require financial support beyond the capacity of the community association.

3. Organization of Industry.

a. The Korean economy revolves largely around the former Japanese owned industrial, financial and commercial property. Effective management and eventual disposition will enable the Government to adjust and improve the general Korean economy. The Government will plan for a long range program which aims at eliminating the basic deficiencies of the Korean economy, including the reforestration of Korea, and a nation-wide planting and erosion-control program.

The maximum domestic interchange of manufactured goods and agricultural products shall be effected. Credits will be granted to those industries which produce goods most urgently needed for the reconstruction of Korea. The Government will not, however, favor a policy of public subsidies for individual industries which necessarily leads to inefficiency and corruption and which is indicative of unsound public financial policy.

The Government will grant public credits to enable the fisheries industry not only to contribute substantially to the improvement of the food supply of the Korean population but in addition to export maritime goods to foreign countries and thus improve the trade balance of Korea.

During the period of shortage of the fundamental essentials of life, agencies concerned with food administration and the

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collection of crops shall be allocated essential manufactured goods for barter and distribution as incentive goods.

b. The future of the Korean economy depends largely on the conversion and assimilation of former Japanese industrial, financial and commercial property which represents the greater part of business enterprises in this country. Under the close supervision of the establishing powers the Government will sell small and medium business enterprises to independent merchants and craftsmen under conditions which guarantee not only fair prices but prohibit the reestablishment of monopoly like private enterprises. Questions of ownership in commercial, financial and industrial enterprises will be determined by the practical necessities of the Korean economy. The railroads will continue in the future to be owned and operated by the Government. Public utilities will be owned by and operated for the benefit of the people. Where feasible the activities of the local self-administrative units in the field of public utilities will be encouraged and financially supported. The mineral resources of Korea represent national property and will not be transferred to private owners. Wherever a private company is licensed in the field of insurance its activities will be subject to close supervision. However, the program of the Government to establish a system of social insurance to protect the farming and working population against the hazards of sickness, old age, accidents and unemployment will be carried out, as a matter of principle, by public institutions. The land reform program of the Government will provide for the ownership of forests by the Government. The provinces and the local self-administrative units will closely supervise all forests of Korea. The Government will not engaged in household and small and medium industries, including the fishery industry and will encourage private initiative of wholesalers and retailers. The vested banks and large industrial factories will not be sold to private owners. The control of the

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dominating financial, commercial and industrial enterprises will enable the Government to direct the general trends of the Korean economy. Without unduly interfering with the economic activities of the small and medium businessmen the Government will be in a position to lay down a general plan of production. A newly enacted anti-trust law and the revised income tax law will enable the Government to eliminate tendencies towards monopolization of trade and industry and to guarantee free competition in those sectors of the Korean economy which are not publicly owned.

4. Labor, Wages and Social Security

a. The wage policy of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government is to be characterized by a radical change from the methods which were in force under the Japanese domination. Labor conditions will no longer be arbitrarily dictated by the individual enterpreneurs; the wage of each worker will be determined by a free agreement between the union and the employer, subject, however, to minimum wages to be established by law. Maximum hours of labor shall be not more than eight hours a day for a person, with one day of rest in every seven. Conditions of work, especially in hazardous occupations, shall conform to the highest practicable standards. Safety devices, hygiene facilities, rest periods, and vacations, convenient food service, and nursing and medical care, healthy and comfortable dormitories, and retirement and pension plans shall form part of industrial employee welfare practice.

b. No person of less than 14 years of age or who is attending a public primary school shall be employed in industrial and commercial enterprises. The government will not only carefully observe the newly enacted labor laws but will supplement them by statutes which are designed to improve the labor conditions in mines and other dangerous enterprises and to protect women and particularly expectant mothers in industrial and commercial enterprises.

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Persons under the age of 18 years will not be permitted to work in hazardous enterprises.

c. The Government will prepare a trade-union and industrial relations act which will not only give legal status to trade unions but also encourage and regulate collective bargaining.

d. The establishment of a complete social security system can be accomplished only over a long period of time. Preparatory measures will be taken, however, at once. Priority will be given to a workman's compensation law which insures the working population against loss of earning power caused by accidents.

e. Child labor, long working hours, lack of safety devices and industrial hygiene are not only outrageous from a social and humanitarian point of view but are also wasteful economically, and harmful to technical and industrial progress. Sound industrial relations exist only when both the employers and unions realize that the efficiency of labor is directly related to the satisfaction of each individual worker with the conditions under which he works and that the payment of satisfactory wages depends on the performance of work of suitable standard. They must realize that only industrial enterprises which substitute a modern wage policy for the irrational wage policy of the past can employ workers who substantially contribute to its economic success.

5. Trade and Prices

a. A comprehensive, compulsory system of rationing the necessities of life shall be continued while commodities are scarce. Popular support of this program is essential. The food supply of the urban population cannot be sustained without a carefully planned and vigorously enforced over-all program of rationing; nor can the broad masses of the agricultural population expect to be provided with such vitally needed consumers' goods as textiles, shoes, salt, and household goods unless the control measures of the Government

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are universally respected. The scarcity of raw materials, the desperate conditions of all too many industrial plants, the fact that the Korean economy is not self-sufficient but depends largely on foreign trade, require a maximum of self discipline of all members of the Korean nation both in their capacity as producers and as consumers at least for the present.

b. Local administrative units shall be the agencies charged with collecting the local quota of food crops, under a national collection program. In turn these agencies shall distribute locally on an established ratio, food to non-producers. All of the food program shall be national in control but local in execution, except for the allotted national contribution by local agencies. This is to allow a sufficient supply for local needs but the use of the excess for deficit areas and for export. Rationing of essential goods shall be by national allocation from controlled industries to local administrative units on a basis of need and of crop contributions.

c. The limited resources of Korea require the initiation of strict foreign trade controls. Smuggling will be prevented by strict border control and by the activities of the National Coast Guard. Non-compliance with the foreign exchange and foreign trade regulations will be punished as a crime against the Korean nation. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government will see that the wealth of the Korean nation is not wasted for the import of luxury goods. In close cooperation with the national, provincial, and local police agencies the public prosecutors will promptly bring each violation of the rationing and price regulations before the courts.

d. Black marketeering, hoarding of and speculating in food and other commodities amounts to a sabotage of the reconstruction of the Korean economy, and endangers the birth of Korea as an

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independent nation. In its fight against all those who try to profiteer the Government must rely not only on its courts and police agencies but also on the cooperation of all law-abiding citizens. Severe punishments will be meted out against all those who are found guilty of profiteering through price and ration violations. The complete elimination of illegal traffic in commodities requires, however, that each farmer, small business man and particularly each housewife refuse to bargain with selfish and unscrupulous profiteers.

6. Finance

a. Korea cannot achieve effective independence or improve the social, economic, and cultural standards of her population or furnish any useful governmental service unless an adequate tax structure for the support of the government is established and public finance is placed on a sound basis. In order to increase the efficiency of tax collection and to insure the use of local taxes for local purposes the Provisional Korean Democratic Government will provide by law that only certain general taxes will be levied by the national government whereas taxes which are primarily local in character will be collected by local self-administrative agencies. It will be the policy of the government that in the future income taxes, excise taxes, taxes on imports and exports, receipts from government monopolies and inheritance taxes shall be collected by the national government. Taxes on real property, taxes on agricultural production, sales taxes collected through the vendor, license fees and taxes on personal property shall be collected by provincial or local governments. Only in exceptional cases will grants or subsidies be made by the national government to local governments. These grants will be either for the purpose of special projects of national importance or where the local government is unable to maintain facilities meeting minimum national standards.

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b. The Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall devise a plan for the retirement and redemption of currency in circulation. The Bank of Chosun shall be established as a bank of issue and shall carry on no commercial banking functions. The notes of the Bank of Chosun shall be the sole legal tender of Korea, and shall be based on the credit of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. It becomes the obligation, therefore, of every Korean to preserve this credit by carrying out to the full those acts and enterprises discussed in this platform which will create and enhance this credit by creating a stable economy as a currency base.

c. A Bureau of the Budget working directly under the Chief Executive shall be delegated the authority to lay down the broad lines of budget policy and to enforce strict controls over expenditures of all government departments and agencies. The Bureau of Budget shall have the power to issue directives to all branches of the Government indicating in detail how each individual budget is to be drawn up, justified and expended. In addition the Government will establish the Office of Comptroller General which will review and audit the accounts of all government agencies and report findings publicly.

The administrative reorganization of the Korean Government will be carried out with a view to reducing public expenses. In addition the Government will improve the methods of tax collection and stamp out tax evasion by strict enforcement of the taxation laws. The reduction of public expenses together with the achievement of a maximum collection of taxes will render less likely the imposition of additional taxes to make up deficiencies. Under no conditions, however, will the Government use its currency control for inflationary purposes.

d. The reorganization of the Korean tax system is closely inter-related with basic reforms in the field of private finance and the development of a sound credit structure. Laws governing maximum

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rates of interest shall be consistent with the necessary protection of small business men and consumers. The Government will enact a law which establishes reasonable maximum rates of interest and will subject laws concerning pledges and security for borrowing of capital to a detailed review. Usurious transactions will not be recognized by the civil courts and usury will be punished by criminal action.

C. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL POLICIES OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

1. Education

a. In the field of education the Provisional Korean Democratic Government shall initiate a program of adult education for the purpose of reducing illiteracy among those who have been denied the benefit of primary school education as a result of Japanese rule in Korea. This program shall be kept from political influences.

b. Under a taxation system which will provide for the use of local taxes for local purposes school taxes will be raised and spent within the school districts and administered by independent local school boards. Capable teachers must be paid adequate salaries, and teachers trained in sufficient numbers by the improvement of training programs and increasing the number of normal schools. Wherever local funds are insufficient to carry out a minimum program of education, national funds may be provided. Compulsory free education of all children in the primary schools is a fundamental requirement for a functioning democracy. The new primary school curriculum should give attention to the needs of Korea in matters of hygiene, health and manual training, along with cultural subjects.

c. Extension of middle school facilities is necessary to provide university preparation for a larger number of selected male

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and female students so that engineers, physicians, technicians, judges and administrators may be trained in increasing numbers to assume positions of responsibility in Korean society.

d. The National University will be the center of professional training and scholarly research in all fields. University attendance shall not be the monopoly of the wealthy. The Government will provide ample facilities for the greatest possible number of capable students and will allot special funds for scholarships. In close cooperation with the establishing powers the Provisional Korean Democratic Government will send to foreign universities selected students of intellectual promise and invite foreign scholars to lecture in Korea. As the highest cultural institution of the Korean nation the National University will not only strengthen among its students pride in the ancient Korean tradition but also make available the learning of Western civilization.

2. Training

The industrial production of Korea is severely handicapped by a lack of trained engineers and technicians and by a serious scarcity of skilled workers as a result of the policy of the Japanese Government in filling almost all managerial and higher posts of the Korean administration and industry with nationals of Japan and in excluding Koreans even from the jobs of skilled workers. The training of a competent staff of technicians and engineers, the schooling of skilled workers and the education of apprentices in industry and handicraft represents one of the most essential steps in the process of industrial reorganization. Korean mines, factories, transportation and communication facilities should be staffed with Korean-educated and Korean-trained managers, engineers, technicians and skilled workers. Until the present shortage has been overcome the Government will allot special funds which under regular conditions might have been used for general cultural and educational

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purposes to an agency which is exclusively responsible for the technical schooling program of the Government. The Government will encourage the most gifted high school and university students to select engineering, chemistry and science as their professions. The Government will assist the more modern enterprises in establishing model facilities for the training of apprentices.

3. National Culture

Emphasis on the material aspects of the Korean economy and needed administrative reform does not oblige the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to slight the development of the national culture. The teaching of national history in schools will form an essential part of the educational program of the Government, and funds will be allocated to the maintenance of national museums and the preservation of national monuments. The establishment of a national theater and public recognition of accomplishment in the fields of fine arts and music is compatible with a government program primarily concerned with emergency measures. The encouragement by the Government of the handicraft industry will not only restore the glorious tradition of Korean art forms and skills - temporarily submerged by the influence of a foreign nation - but will aid the export program and familiarize foreign nations with the accomplishments of Korean handicraft and industry.

4. Public Health and Welfare

The realization of the program developed in this platform depends not only on the voluntary cooperation of all groups of the Korean nation but also on their preparedness to bring sacrifices for the economic, social, and administrative reorganization of their country. The more efficient the public administration works, the more goods are produced in agriculture and industry, the more money can be set aside for the improvement of public health, the fight

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against epidemics and diseases, the care for the aged, orphans, cripples, and insane and the support of those indigent persons who are unable to earn their own living. The serious lack of hospitals and homes for the most unfortunate members of the Korean nation, the deplorable lack of hygiene and the high infant mortality rate are indicative of the fact that for more than 30 years this country was under a government which was not concerned with the welfare of its population but wasted the wealth of Korea in militaristic adventures and criminal aggression. Liberated from her oppressor, Korea will be an effective member of the community of nations and will concentrate all her efforts on the task of improving the health of her population, fighting against misery and poverty, reforming the education of the younger generation and promoting the welfare of all members of the united Korean nation.

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Inclusive

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Probable Position of the Soviet Delegation Regarding the Selection of Personnel for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government

Note by the Secretary

The enclosed study, prepared by Mr. Stewart Meacham, is circulated for consideration by the U. S. Commissioners.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U.S. Secretary

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PROBABLE POSITION OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION REGARDING THE SELECTION OF PERSONNEL FOR THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

INTRODUCTION

1. Answers submitted by North Korean political parties and social organizations have been examined along with certain exchanges of views between Commissioner Joyner and Commissioner Balasanov, as well as a translation of the North Korea Election Law. Significant excerpts from these source materials are attached (Appendix page 12). The following is a summary and analysis of the anticipated Soviet position on selection of personnel as indicated by these documents.

SUMMARY OF THE SOVIET POSITION

2. The Soviet Delegation would select personnel for the Provisional Government by appointment initially of a body of Ministers empowered to exercise full administrative and legislative authority. Local governmental bodies would also be appointed initially. Later, elections would be held for legislators and local administrators. The personnel of the courts and of the procurature would also be chosen by appointment.

IMPLEMENTATION OF POSITION

3. Government at National Level

a. The Soviet Delegation would first establish a General Assembly of "genuine democratic political parties and social organizations". Eligibility to participate in this General Assembly would be based upon:

(1) Membership and influence, and

(2) Exclusion of pro-Japanese elements and national traitors.

It would be of prime concern that in the organization of the Provisional Government public recognition be accorded the

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North Korea People's Committee and its members, both as a legal and authoritative governmental organ and as representatives of the people elected by the people of North Korea. There is some indication that the North Korea People's Committee would actually participate in the work of the Assembly of parties and organizations.

b. This Assembly would proceed to select personnel for the provisional government and the provincial and local governmental organs. The Provisional Government would be composed of the following, all selected by the Assembly:

(1) One Prime Minister
(2) Two Vice Prime Ministers
(3) One Chief Secretary
(4) Ministers for the following Departments:
  (a) Home Affairs
  (b) Foreign Affairs
  (c) Industry
  (d) War
  (e) Labor
  (f) Justice
  (g) Agriculture and Forestry
  (h) Marine Affairs
  (i) Commerce
  (j) Finance
  (k) Transportation
  (l) Communications
  (m) Education
  (n) Propaganda
  (o) Health
  (p) Foreign Trade
(5) Ministers without Portfolio

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c. The Provisional Government would have very broad powers including:

(1) Election of the Supreme Court.

(2) Appointment of the Attorney General.

(3) Appointment of the highest Military Commander.

(4) Drafting of the formal constitution and preparing and executing the election of the Congress and local organs of authority.

(5) Removal and replacement of governmental members when proposed by the Prime Minister.

4. Government at Local Levels

a. Government at the local levels would be started prior to the elections in pretty much the same way. The aforementioned Assembly of parties and organizations would select the members of the local People's Committees in South Korea. In North Korea where such conditions already exist, they would be left untouched. In the To and Si People's Committees, there would be a chairman, two vice chairmen, one chief secretary, and a standing committee elected by majority vote of the entire People's Committee, the quorum requirement being two-thirds. The Gun, Ku, Myon, Ri and Dong People's Committees would be organized in the same way except that these would have only one vice chairman. The standing committee so selected would conduct the affairs of their respective People's Committee during recesses of the People's Committee.

b. The Legislature

Initially no legislature would exist. Legislative as well as executive powers would be vested in the appointed Ministry which would have authority to draft a constitution and prepare and execute the election of the legislature and local organs of authority. Members of the Provisional Government would remain in power until such election.

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c. The Courts

(1) The courts would be organized according to what has become known as the People's Court System. The principal People's Court would be a Supreme Court at the national level. To, Si and Gun People's Courts would be established at their respective levels. Each Court would consist of judges and jurors who would participate in trials on an equal basis. Judges could not be arrested or confined except with the approval of the Minister of Justice.

(2) The judges and jurors of the Supreme Court would be selected by the Provisional Government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. The judges and jurors of the To, Si and Gun courts would be elected by their respective People's Committee at the recommendation of the appropriate judicial department chief. The personnel of the Supreme Court would remain in office until the establishment of a legislature by general election. The lower court personnel would be elected for a stated term. All would be subject to removal by their respective appointing authorities.

d. The Procuratrre

All prosecution of law violation would be directed by the Procurature, which would be organized on a national basis subject directly to the Attorney General and independent of local authority. The Attorney General would be appointed by the Provisional Government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice All other prosecutors would be appointed by the Attorney General for a stated term. Courts and prosecutors already organized according to this system, i.e. those in North Korea, would remain in office.

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e. Pro-Japanese Traitors

(1) Throughout the North Korea proposals regarding the Provisional Charter there are repeated references to elimination or exclusion of pro-Japanese traitors and the denial to them of the franchise and public office. They are not precisely defined. Neither is the manner of their elimination spelled out. However, these matters are more fully set forth in the suggestions regarding the political platform and are mirrored in the North Korea election law. Here pro-Japanese are defined as Koreans who:

(a) Rendered meritorious service in the Korean annexation.

(b) Were members of the House of Peers or were elevated to the rank of Peerage.

(c) Were councillors and advisors of the Privy Council of the Government General.

(d) Were provincial or city councillors under the Japanese.

(e) Held responsible positions in the Government General, provincial, municipal and county offices or in the police, gendarmery, procurature, or judiciary.

(f) Were leaders of: Tae Ee San, Il Sun Hwe, Nok Ki Yun Maeng, Il Jin Hwe, Tae Wha Dong Maeng, Chong Tam Hwe or similar organizations.

(g) Made large contributions voluntarily to the Japanese war effort.

(h) Voluntarily served as commissioned officers and interpreters in the Japanese Army.

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(i) First served in the Korean Independence Movement but later cooperated with the Japanese to check the movement.

(j) As literary leaders, praised Japanese aggressive war.

(2) Such persons would be tried and severely punished by the People's Courts. Their exclusion from the franchise would be determined by the appropriate People's Committees.

EFFECT OF ADOPTION OF SOVIET POSITION

5. What would this system of selection of personnel mean so far as government responsive to popular will as against government by a small clique is concerned?

6. On administrative matters the Provisional Government could take effective action if a majority were present and a majority of that quorum agreed. The Provisional Government would be composed of twenty designated Ministers and several Ministers Without Portfolio. Assuming that these totalled twenty-five, it would be possible for as few as seven Ministers to remove and replace any or all of the other Ministers; to remove and replace any or all of the Supreme Court Justices or Jurors; to remove and replace the Attorney General (Chief Prosecutor); to remove and replace the highest Military Commander. All that would be necessary for them to accomplish these objectives legally would be to create delays and confusion in the Provisional Government's affairs until the moment arrived when attendance at a Provisional Government business session dropped to the point where their minority became a majority. They would be assisted in this process by a campaign of vilification of character and assassination against their opponents carried on by their party organization and by promises of security and support addressed to those willing to make bargains.

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7. It is almost certain, even if the present problem of consultation could be resolved in a manner favorable to the American position, that any consultative body formed would be willing to allocate a third of the ministerial posts of North Koreans. This would be logical merely from a stand point of population division. If only two of the remaining posts went to persons controllable by the North Korea delegation it would mean that ten of the twenty-five ministers could be depended upon to function as a well disciplined bloc. Any time six of the remaining ministers were absent from a meeting the full power of the Government would be in the possession of this minority.

8. Once the North Korea group got control of the Ministry of Justice there would be no limit to what it could accomplish respecting governmental personnel. If hostile office holders refused to recant or resign there would be very little difficulty in instituting action before People's Courts against such persons on the ground that they were pro-Japanese traitors. The prosecutors at all levels would hold their positions at the whim of the Attorney General who in turn would be the Justice Minister's nominee. It is not without significance that the North Korea political platform proposals offer as one criterion of pro-Japaneseism, "Back sliders who first served in the Korean Independence Movement and who later cooperated with the Japanese authorities to check the movement." A base is thereby laid for legal prosecution of all dissenters, even those with outstanding records of past patriotism. And it is also significant that the judges before whom the controlled prosecutors would present their cases would enjoy an unusual immunity to arrest or confinement only so long as it pleased the Minister of Justice.

9. It is difficult to reach any conclusion other than that the Soviets are seeking to establish in Korea an apparatus of government admirably adaptable to all of the uses of terror and coercion.

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10. Where such processes are already in effect, i.e. north of the 38th parallel, they would be left untouched. Where they do not yet exist they would be quickly instituted.

11. The Soviet obduracy regarding consultation is but an insistence that at each crucial step nothing be done to compromise their later control of the Provisional Government.

12. The crucial steps from the Soviet point of view are probably the following:

a. Establishment of a list for oral consultation that will include no groups or parties potent and determined in opposing Soviet encroachment.

b. Establishment of a Consultative Body that will include as many pro-Soviet representatives as possible, with an implied obligation on the non-Communists representatives to so conduct themselves as not to evoke charges of pro-Japanese learnings nor Anti-Trusteeship associations.

c. Transformation of the Consultative Body into an Assembly of Parties and Organizations, empowered to appoint the top personnel of the government, which will allocate to North Korea parties at least a third of the portfolios and at least one of the following: Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Justice.

13. With the successful accomplishment of these preliminary steps the final outcome would be a foregone conclusion.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS POSITION TO SOVIETS

14. Advantages of this position to the Soviets are:

a. It opens the way for employment of techniques of effective control by that minority group capable of the most well disciplined and determined action within the Provisional Government.

b. The Soviet leaders and their agents are highly skilled in such techniques and have successfully employed them both at home

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and abroad.

c. Their structure and operations in North Korea would be confirmed and established as a pattern for all of Korea.

d. With North Korea as a base and model, the successful economic penetration and military utilization of all of Korea would be concluded quickly. Classical Marxist theory developed certain basic ideas of government. Principally these are the following: Government is exercised in behalf of the class that owns and controls the means of production and natural resources. History can be understood only in terms of the conflict of classes for control of these economic facilities. We are now in the last phase of such class conflict. The proletariat is in process of seizing control all over the world. When proletarian control is accomplished all economic facilities will be nationally utilized in behalf of the masses of people. The other classes will cease to exist. Government will become less and less necessary. It will finally wither away.

15. Adherents of this theory are capable of utter devotion to the tasks of its fulfillment. They feel themselves to be vital contributors to the ultimate and universal liberation of all mankind. Their works are marked by a fervor that is almost religious in its character.

16. In the application of this theory to the practical problem of seizing and retaining power certain modifications were introduced by Lenin. The number one problem arose from the fact that the working masses failed to achieve that degree of militancy and Marxist orthodoxy anticipated by the basic theory. This problem was met by devising the "Doctrine of the Elite". "Proletarian" came to mean not those who worked for a wage, but rather those workers and intellectuals who accepted the Marxist theory and devoted themselves to the disciplines of its authoritative interpreters. These were

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the class-conscious elite, the true proletarians. The full accomplishment of the classless society would not come about by any universal assertain of its power by the working class, but rather by strategic exercise of power by the elite in behalf of the uninstructed, undisciplined masses. Eventually the dictatorial character of this government by the elite would disappear as their beneficient efforts in behalf of the masses resulted in a universal extension of class consciousness and discipline.

17. The capacity of the elite to seize and maintain power depends upon a number of elements:

a. The existing government must become weak and defenseless.

b. The population must approach a state of hopelessness and despair.

c. The armed forces must become disaffected.

d. Opportunity to propagandize and conspire must be exploited.

e. Certain "hate symbols" must be established to provide a basis for discrediting opposition.

f. The masses of people must be convinced that the acceptance of stern disciplines and repressions now will surely result in a good life later on.

g. All dissenters must be "liquidated" without the slightest qualms.

h. Governmental power must be concentrated in the hands of a trusted few.

18. Already the situation in Korea is nearly perfect for the application of this process. There is no existing government in which the loyalty of the people can be firmly placed. The population has no notion what tomorrow may bring. Constant vigilance is required to maintain the reliability of the constabulary and the

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police. The epithet "pro-Japanese traitors and reactionary elements is the approved "hate symbol".

19. The imposition of the Soviet plan upon this state of affairs is but the final step. The pro-Soviet minority in the Provisional Government would not need to apologize for a cynical abuse of process if, by such, power could be seized; to them such seizure would but be a necessary step preliminary to the utopian fulfillment.

20. It is from this that the Soviet contempt for parliamentarianism flows. To them a parliament is a device to be used rather than an institution to be fulfilled.

EFFECT ON UNITED STATES POLICY

21. Substantial adoption of the Soviet plan for the Provisional Government would doom the effectuation of a free, independent and democratic Korea. Even if all key ministries in the Provisional Government were filled by non-Communists, their tenure would probably be short-lived, for we must assume that Soviet controlled appointees would occupy at least a third of the ministerial posts and that third would not be frustrated long in effecting a legal purge unless the most vigilant and unified care were exercised by the non-Communist majority. One characteristic of non-Communists in Korea is that they are not capable of maintaining strict unity over any considerable period of time.

22. The Soviets, in effect, are demanding a stacked deck.

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APPENDIX

Source materials revealing Soviet Position on Selection of Personnel.

1. The Appointive Body.

a. "For the Provisional Government, the Prime Ministery, Deputy Prime Ministers and other government personnel shall be elected at a joint conference of representatives of democratic Korean political parties and social organizations. Such representative shall be decided upon, after consideration of (their membership?) and their influence. In organizing the Provisional Government the North Korea People's Committee and personnel, who are members of a legitimate, elective government unanimously elected by the entire people of North Korea, shall be - - - - along with representatives of the people." Pyangyang Press summary of North Korea answers.

b. "A general assembly of the Representatives of the democratic political parties and social organizations shall elect the Prime Minister, Vice Prime Minister and other government members. The assembly shall be composed of a certain fixed number of representatives of democratic parties and social organizations selected on the basis of membership and influence, exclusive of pro-Japanese elements and national traitors.

c. Especially in the organization of the Provisional Government, it shall be publicly recognized that the North Korea People's Committee and its members are a legal and authoritative governmental organ as well as representative of the people, elected by the will of all the North Korean people on the basis of a general, equal, direct, and secret ballot system (democratic election principle)." Summary of Replies from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5.

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BALASANOV: First of all we have to appoint ministers. After this appointment has been done we will, together with the minister which have been elected here by us, work out recommendations as to the personnel of the government, but our main task here is to appoint ministers.

JOYNER: Would candidates selected by social organizations and political parties be subject to general local elections in both North and South Korea -- would we appoint these candidates, or would we subject these candidates to a vote of all Koreans?

BALASANOV: As much as we are informed on the work of the separate governments it has not occurred that members of government are anywhere elected; they are appointed. (Balasanov went on to argue that in both the Soviet Union and the United States ministers of government are appointed.) Ministers will be appointed, but these appointments will be done by the Subcommission, and the final appointment will be approved by the governments.

JOYNER: Then as I understand it, your proposal is that we determine the method by which social organizations and political parties will select candidates, from which the Commission would make further selections, and make then a recommendation to the Soviet Union and the American Government?

BALASANOV: My opinion is that political parties and social organizations would recommend candidates to name people whom they think to recommend to appoint to the government.

JOYNER: Would it be your plan that this same list (of political parties and social organizations agreed on for consultation by subcommission No. 1) would be the one from which we make recommendations (for authority to nominate candidates for ministries)?

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BALASANOV: On that list there will most probably be a broad number of parties. If we compose the government from such a broad circle of parties and social organizations it seems to me that such a government won't be quite satisfactory.

JOYNER: Would you ask each party to make a list of all candidates for each of the posts -- for example, would you ask each one of these parties to nominate, say 12 ministers, or would you ask them to nominate one for one specific post?

BALASANOV: If each organization nominates a whole body of ministry, then it will be too complicated for us.

JOYNER: It is your proposal to say to this party or that organization, "You will nominate the Minister of Agriculture", "You will nominate the Minister of Transportation", is that right?

BALASANOV: No, that is not my proposal.

JOYNER: It will be one minister, but not one specific minister, is that the idea?

BALASANOV: What the party has to do is just to make a general appointment of candidates into the composition of the Cabinet. Then we will arrive at a certain conclusion as to what post a person may be assigned to. We will receive here a list from parties and social organizations, discuss them here, and then make recommendations on these people by name and submit recommendations to the Joint Commission." Transcript of meeting of Joint Subcommission No. 3, May 27, 1947.

2. The Provisional Government.

a. The Ministry.

(1) Composition.

"One Prime Minister.

Two Vice Prime Ministers.

One Chief Secretary.

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Ministers for the following Departments:

Department of Home Affairs

Department of Foreign Affairs

Department of Industry

Department of War

Department of Labor

Department of Justice

Department of Agriculture and Forestry

Department of Marine Affairs

Department of Commerce

Department of Finance

Department of Transportation

Department of Communications

Department of Education

Department of Propaganda

Department of Health

Department of Foreign Trade

__ Ministers without Portfolio.

If necessary, bureaus (or subcommittees) for planning, inspection, legislation, and others."

Summary of Replies from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5.

"The Provisional Government shall consist of one Prime Minister, two Deputy Prime Ministers, and Ministers of the undermentioned Ministries, as well as a Secretary-General. However, there may be appointed Ministers-without-Portfolio, to bring Cabinet post up to twenty in number.

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs
3. Ministry of War

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4. Ministry of Industry
5. Ministry of Labor
6. Ministry of Justice
7. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
8. Ministry of Fishery
9. Ministry of Commerce
10. Ministry of Finance
11. Ministry of Transportation
12. Ministry of Communications
13. Ministry of Education
14. Ministry of Propaganda
15. Ministry of Public Health"

Pyongyang Press Summary of North Korea answers.

(2) Powers and Functions

Functions.

"Conclusion and ratification of treaties.

Monopolistic control of foreign trade.

Organizations and control of the National defense organs.

Establishment of a single national budget, a national and a local tax system.

Establishment of policies concerning the ownership and management of land, forests, rivers, and underground resources.

Acceptance of foreign credits, and the issuance of national bonds.

Guidance in education, culture, science and arts, and health.

Enactment and execution of labor laws.

Establishment of criminal and civil codes, and a judiciary system.

The granting of amnesty and pardons.

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Organization and instruction of local executive organs.
Change and establish new districts of local jurisdiction: To, Si, Gun, Myon.
Organize and guide the executive departments (Haeng Jong Song).
Control of nationalized economic organs such as banks, the transportation organs, communication organs, industry, commerce, etc.
Execution of policies on maintenance of social order, and protection of the national interest and the people's rights.
Election of the Supreme Court.
Appointment and removal of the Attorney-General.
Appointment and removal of the highest military commander.
Draft the formal constitution, and prepare and execute the election of the Congress and the local organs of authority based upon it."
Summary of Replies from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5.
"The Ministers shall have the power to issue procedural ordinances and regulations within their respective jurisdiction as permitted by the Provisional Government. Such ordinances and regulations may be cancelled by the Provisional Government and/or the Prime Minister."
Ibid.
"The Provisional Government being the highest organ of authority both as to legislation and administration, there shall be no separate legislative organ. However, the formal legislative organ based on the future con-

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stitution shall be composed of representatives elected on the basis of democratic principles (general, equal, direct, and anonymous ballot), and shall be the supreme organ of the people's government charged with legislation.

Consideration of executive matters shall require a quorum of more than one-half of the governmental members; executive decisions shall have majority approval. However, enactment of laws shall require two-thirds majority approval.

The right to submit drafts of laws shall be vested respectively in the Prime Minister, Vice Prime Ministers, Ministers, and the local People's Committees. Laws and decisions enacted by the Provisional Government shall be signed and promulgated by the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary."

Ibid.

"(A) Pending establishment of legislative organ in the form of a people's assembly, the Provisional Government must have the power of legislation."

Pyangyang Press Summary of North Korea answers.

"The Provisional Government shall: First - conclude treaties with foreign countries. Second - (control property, which forms the foundation of the State's?) Third - organize defense and ... Fourth - insure national security. Fifth - map out the people's economic program. Sixth to seventeenth will be eliminated for brevity. Eighteenth - participate in the Supreme Court. Nineteenth - appoint the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Twentieth - appoint Supreme Military Commanders."

Ibid

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(3) Tenure.

"The Tenure of the government personnel until such time as the people's assembly and regular government are established.

Dismissal of government personnel shall be prescribed by the Provisional Government in accordance with the unanimous will of the people."

Ibid.

"The term of office for the governmental members shall be until the people's Congress (National Congress) and the government are established based on the constitution of the Korean Democratic Government.

The Provisional Government shall decide the removal of governmental members when proposed by the Prime Minister. In case of absence among the governmental members because of death, removal, or any other reason, the Provisional Government shall decide the replacement by election upon the motion of the Prime Minister.

The Vice Ministers shall be appointed and removed by the Provisional Government.

Heads of Executive departments shall be replaced with none but Ministers."

Summary of Replies from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5.

(4) Procedure.

"Consideration of executive matters shall require a quorum of more than one-half of the governmental members; executive decisions shall have majority approval However, enactment of laws shall require two-thirds majority approval."

Ibid.

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"Voting of Administrative and Legislative Measures. As to administrative measures, more than half of the government personnel is required to be present and measures may be passed by (a simple majority vote of the members present?). As to legislative matters, more than two-thirds of the government personnel are required."

Pyangyang Press Summary of North Korea answers.

b. The Local Organs of Authority.

(1) Selection.

"Elective People's Committee elected by the people concerned shall become the local governments for provinces, cities, counties, sub-counties, wards, villages, blocks. Where People's Committees elected on democratic principles already exist, priority for ... shall be given. Pending first general elections, members of local People's Committees shall be elected at a joint conference of representatives of the (legitimate?) democratic parties."

Ibid.

"Where local People's Committees have not been elected, they must be elected within three months from date of establishment of the Provisional Government."

Ibid.

"A People's Committee shall be the local organ of authority, and it shall be elected by a free, general, equal, direct, and secret ballot of all the people over 20 years of age regardless of property, length of residence, education, religion, and sex, excepting lunatics, those who are deprived of suff-

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rage rights by court decision, pro-Japanese, and other national traitors. (Pro-Japanese and national traitors shall be determined by the respective Provincial People's Committee.)

Prior to such election the assembly of representative of democratic political parties and social organizations shall select the members of the local People's Committees.

Already existing People's Committees organized on the above-mentioned principles shall remain as they are. The local governmental organs of the remaining districts shall be elected, within 3 months of the establishment of the Provisional Government."

Summary of Replies from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Number 5.

(2) Composition

"In the local People's Committees there shall be one Chairman, two (one in Gun, Ku, Myon, Ri, and Dong) Vice Chairmen, one Chief Secretary, and a Standing Committee composed of the following members:

To - ___ to ___	Si - ___ to ___
Gun - ___ to ___	Ku - ___ to ___
Myon - ___ to ___	Ri - ___ to ___
Dong - ___ to ___	

Their election shall require majority vote, and the quorum shall be two-thirds."

Ibid.

"There shall be, the following departments in the Provincial People's Committee: Home Affairs, Industry Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Finance, Education, Health, Labor, and Justice, (in case of necessity, Marine).

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Within the Si and Gun there shall be Sections as named above, except there shall be no Judicial Section.

Within the Ku and Myon there shall be such Subsections as may be required.

Within the Ri and Dong there shall be no division of offices."

Ibid.

(3) Districts of Jurisdiction.

"The Districts of jurisdiction of local organs of authority shall remain as they are, except Kang Won Do which shall be divided into Kang Won Pukto North of the 38th parallel, and Kang Won Nam Do South of 38."

Ibid.

3. The Legislature.

See references under a, (2) above.

4. The Courts.

a. General Character and Form.

"Influence of Japanese regime within the judicial organs and laws shall be abolished.

Judicial organs shall be organized along democratic lines for the benefit of the people.

The new Judiciary system shall have such character and form as will permit the people's participation.

Organization of the courts shall be based on election by the people.

Jurors and judges shall participate in trials in an equal capacity.

Trials shall be based on democratic laws of the Korean people.

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The appeal system shall be abolished, and the two instance system adopted.

People's Courts and Prosecutors' Offices shall be established as follows:

In the Capital there shall be the highest Court and highest Prosecutors' Office.

In the To there shall be To Courts and Prosecutors' Offices.

Similarly, in each Si and Gun there shall be Si and Gun Courts and Prosecutors' Offices in strategic places.

Military Courts and Prosecutors' Offices in the Military forces."

Ibid.

"Jurors shall directly participate in these trials, and shall have the same powers as judges."

Summary of answers from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 6.

b. Duties and Authority.

"The Courts shall have the power and duty to try civil and criminal cases in order to protect the Korean Democratic Government; State property; and citizens' rights, interests, and private possessions.

They shall only be subject to the national laws and shall try cases in the name of the people."

Summary of Answers from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 5.

c. Selection of Personnel and Tenure.

"Judges and jurors of the Highest Court shall be selected by the Provisional Government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice.

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Their term of office shall be until the legislative organ is established by general election.

The judges and jurors of To and Railway Courts shall be elected by the respective To People's Committee upon the recommendation of the Judicial Department Chief, for a term of ____ years.

The judges and jurors of Si and Gun People's Courts shall be elected by the respective Si and Gun People's Committee upon the recommendation of the To Judicial Department Chief, for a term of ____ years.

The judges and jurors of the Military Courts shall be elected by the respective Military Organs.

All Citizens with election rights shall be eligible to be judges or jurors regardless of property, education, sex, religion, etc. In Military Courts jurors shall necessarily be military personnel."

Ibid.

"Courts already organized according to the above-described democratic principles of election shall not need a new election.

Replacement and removal of judges and jurors shall be done by the same organ that elected them.

Prior to the initial election or appointment of the Attorney-General, they shall be selected by the Provisional Government from among the Korean people exclusive of pro-Japanese and national traitors."

Ibid.

d. Immunity to Arrest.

"Except with the approval of the Minister of Justice, judges shall not be arrested or confined."

Ibid.

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5. The Procurature.

a. General Character.

"Prosecutors' Offices shall be organized on the principle of centralized authority". Ibid.

"Prosecutor's Offices shall be subject only to the Attorney-General and not to the local organs of authority." Ibid.

b. Selection of Personnel and Tenure.

"The Attorney-General shall be appointed by the Provisional Government upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice. All other prosecutors shall be appointed by the Attorney-General. Terms of office shall be ___ years." Ibid.

"Replacement and removal of prosecutors shall be done by the organs that appointed them." Ibid.

c. Organization and Functions.

See III, a. above

"The Prosecutor's Office shall execute civil and criminal suits in behalf of the State; and shall see that national laws, decisions of the Provisional Government, orders and regulations of the Ministries, and decisions of the local People's Committees are correctly and accurately executed among the governmental organs, social organizations, and the citizens.

They shall supervise the investigations and preliminary trial matters performed by the peace preservation organs; shall supervise penal institutions; and shall approve the arrests of the citizens."

Ibid.

6. Elimination of Pro-Japanese Influences.

"Abolish all Japanese laws and influence in the judicial system.

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Establish new peace preservation and judicial systems based on democratic principles by democratic elections, exclusive of the remaining Japanese elements.

Isolationistic land ownership shall be abolished, and a land reform shall be instituted.

All industrial organs formerly held by the Japanese Government, Japanese Citizens, and national traitors, shall be confiscated and nationalized. Democratic educational and cultural systems shall be adopted, and all of the imperialistic colonial Japanese influence shall be eliminated.

Pro-Japanese and traitors shall be banned from the economic, educational, and cultural organs, as well as from the executive, judicial, and legislative organs.

Classification.

Those who rendered meritorious service in the Korean Annexation.

Members of the House of Peers, and all Koreans who were elevated to the rank of Peerage according to the Korean Peerage Law.

Members and Advisors of the Central Council of the Government-General of Korea; those who were appointed as Provincial and Municipal Councillors; those who held responsible positions in the Government-General, Provincial, Municipal, and County offices; those who held responsible positions in the Police, Gendarme, Procurature, and Judiciary; and spies and special investigators.

Those who actively collaborated in the Japanization movement as leaders of: Tae Ee Tan, Il Sim Hwe, Nok Ki Yun Maeng, Il Jin Hwe, Tae Wha Dong Maeng, Chong Tam Hwe, and others.

Those who voluntarily contributed large sums of money, munitions, resources, and airplanes to the Japanese.

Those who voluntarily served as commissioned officers and as

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interpreters in the Japanese Army. Student soldiers and draftees shall not be classified as collaborators.

Backsliders who first served in the Korean Independence Movement and who later cooperated with the Japanese authorities to check the movement.

Those literary leaders who praised the Japanese aggressive war.

Punishment.

Tried and punished severaly by the People's Courts, in behalf of the people.

Punishment shall consist of denial of citizenship rights, confiscation of property, and the denial of the right to participate in the political, economic, and cultural activities.

Confiscation of farm land of the Japanese, national traitors, Korean landlords, and those who rent land successively, and land in excess of 5 chong po in one estate; and its free distribution to the farmers."

Summary of Answers from North Korea to Questionnaire in Joint Commission Decision Number 6.

"Abolish all laws enacted under the Japanese regime." Ibid.

"The Pro-Japanese shall be excluded from the franchise and eligibility for election.

The Pro-Japanese shall come under the following classification:

a. All of the councillors and advisors of the Privy Council of the Government-General of Korea.
b. All of the Korean provincial and city councillors.
c. All of the Korean conspicuous officials (responsible officials) of the Government General of Korea and the Provincial offices during the Japanese domination.
d. All of the Korean conspicuous policemen and public procurators and judges during the Japanese domination.
e. The men who spontaneously produced military supplies and offered economic resources to Japanese sovereignty

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with the purpose of aiding it.

f. The men who, as the leaders of the pro-Japanese organizations, took enthusiastic actions in supporting Japanese imperialism."

North Korean Election Law.

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SECRET
AMD 8
8 Sep 1947
Pages 1 to 26
Inclusive

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Draft Laws for Korean Provincial and Local Elections, and for Election of Delegates to the National Assembly of Korea

Note by the Secretary

1. The inclosures, prepared by U.S. Subcommission No. 2, are circulated for consideration by the U. S. Commissioners.

2. Inclosure 1 (page 1) contains a draft law for Korean Provincial and Local Elections.

3. Inclosure 2 (page 14) contains a draft law for Election of Delegates to the National Assembly of Korea.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col. AGD
U. S. Secretary

2 Inclosures
AMD 8

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Inclosure No. 1

DRAFT
LAW FOR KOREAN
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 secret written ballot and on the basis of multiple nominations. Full freedom of speech and the 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 for 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 provided 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 of either sex has the right to vote in the district of residence. Any Korean twenty-five years of age or more 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

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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:

(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 KIMPEI 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

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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.

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. Flection 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 into voting districts and sub-voting districts of any of the administrative units, in which elections are to be held, 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

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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 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 groups and 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.

All decisions shall be by majority vote.

Section 2. Central Election Committee.

For the purpose of conducting the election 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 selected by the powers composing the Election Control Board from among qualified Koreans after inquiry upon recommendation of the

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highest governmental authorities. This Committee shall be convened by the Election Control Board not later than 160 days prior to the date of the election 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 majority 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 pronvincial 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, PU, MYUN, LUP, and KU of the City of SEOUL, and such election subcommittees as are required for lower administrative districts.

Section 4. Selection of members of election committees.

Selection of members of the election committees on all levels of government shall be from among reputable members of that community with appropriate representation given to the various political parties and social organizations. No person who is a candidate for election under this law shall be appointed as a member of any election committee.

Section 5. Duties of local election committees.

Local election committees shall divide the administrative area for which they are appointed into voting districts for the purpose of providing polling places for the convenience of voters near their residences. Each polling place so established shall

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be furnished with suitable equipment for the conduct of the voting procedure, including suitable and separate rooms for the preparation of the ballot by the individual voter. Each local committee is authorized to employ such clerical assistants and attendants as are necessary.

CHAPTER IV

Registration of Voters

Section 1. Necessity for registration.

In addition to the qualifications previously stated for the eligibility of a person to vote it is required that each person otherwise qualified be registered as a voter with the election committee of the voting district in which he resides within a period of 30 days beginning not later than 120 days before the day of the election.

Section 2. Manner of Registration.

Each qualified voter who shall have resided in a voting district 60 days prior to the last day of registration of voters shall be registered by the election committee of the voting district upon his application. Registration shall be accomplished by signing or sealing the poll register or upon identification by making a mark upon the poll register before two witnesses who are literate. No person shall register in more than one voting district.

Section 3. Poll Register.

The poll register shall contain the signature, seal, or mark of each registered voter, the 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

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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 therefor. 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 the 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 wherein 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 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 60 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.

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Section 3. Certification of list of candidates.

Each electoral district committee shall subrit to the election committee of the next higher administrative unit 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 MYUN or EUP Councils the GUN Election Committee shall within 10 days pass upon all such petitions. The Provincial Election Committee and in case of elections to the MYUN or EUP Councils the GUN 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 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

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of his choice. The order of names of the candidates on each ballot shall be determined by a 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 than 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 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

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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 hours and shall continue until 1800 hours 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 candidates 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 Provincial Election Committee and the two candidates. Not later than five days after the elections the Provincial Election Committee shall

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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 receive 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.

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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.

The appeal to the Election Control Board has no suspensive 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 within the area of his electoral district, 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 interference with freedom of campaign

Any candidate whose interest has been affected by the deprivation of any of the rights set forth in the preceding section may complain directly to the Election Control Board which will take appropriate action.

CHAPTER X

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.

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CHAPTER XI

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 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 not more than ¥ 100,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both, and shall be ineligible to vote or hold office for a period of not less than 5 years.

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DRAFT LAW FOR ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KOREA

PREAMBLE

In order to bring into effect the Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government this election law is enacted and published by the establishing powers to provide for the choosing by the Korean people of delegates to the National Assembly. All elections under this law shall be by direct vote of the people and by written ballot on the basis of multiple nominations. Full freedom of speech and the 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 for 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 by the establishing powers will be carried out for the purpose of insuring the secrecy of the ballot, proper tabulation of election results and the prevention of intimidation or other interference with a fair and free election.

CHAPTER I

Qualifications of Voters and Candidates

Section 1

Qualifications of voters and candidates as to age

Any Korean twenty or more years of age, of either sex, has the right to vote for delegates to the National Assembly. 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.

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Section 2

Disqualification of voters and candidates

a. The following categories of persons are ineligible to vote or hold elective office:

(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 HANNINKAN 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

Electoral Districts and Representation

Section 1

National Assembly Electoral District

For the purpose of elections to the National Assembly each GUN,

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PU, and each KU of the City of SEOUL shall be constituted as an assembly electoral district provided, however, that where the population of any assembly electoral district is in excess of 100,000 persons an additional delegate shall be elected for each additional population group of 100,000 persons or major fraction thereof. For this purpose, population shall be determined as of the last official census.

Section 2

Voting District

The division of the assembly electoral districts into voting districts and voting sub-districts in conformity with the administrative sub-divisions of any assembly electoral district is authorized for facility in carrying out the voting procedure.

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 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 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 groups and 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. All decisions shall be by majority vote.

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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 selected by the powers composing the Election Control Board from among qualified Koreans after inquiry upon recommendation of the highest governmental authorities. This Committee shall be convened by the Election Control Board not later than 160 days prior to the date of the election 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 majority 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, PU, MYUN, EUP, KU of the City of SEOUL and such election sub-committees as are required for lower administration districts.

Section 4

Selection of members of election committees

Selection of members of the election committees on all levels

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of government shall be from among reputable members of that community with appropriate representation given to the various political parties and social organizations. No person who is a candidate for election under this law shall be appointed member of any election committee.

Section 5

Duties of local election committees

Local election committees shall divide the administration area for which they are appointed into voting districts for the purpose of providing polling places for the convenience of voters near their residences. Each polling place so established shall be furnished with suitable equipment for the conduct of the voting procedure, including suitable and separate rooms for the preparation of the ballot by the individual voter. Each local committee is authorized to employ such clerical assistants and attendants as are essential.

CHAPTER IV

Registration of Voters

Section 1

Necessity for registration

In addition to the qualifications previously stated for the eligibility of a person to vote it is required that each person otherwise qualified be registered as a voter with the election committee of the voting district in which he resides within a period of 30 days beginning not later than 120 days before the day of the election.

Section 2

Manner of Registration

Each qualified voter who shall have resided in a voting district 60 days prior to the last day of registration of voters shall be registered by the election committee of the voting district upon his application. Registration shall be accomplished by signing or

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sealing the poll register or upon identification by making a mark upon the poll register before two witnesses who are literate. No person shall register in more than one voting district.

Section 3

Poll Register

The poll register shall contain the signature, seal, or mark of each registered voter, the 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 therefor. 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 committees

Any person aggrieved by the acts of the election committee of the voting district may appeal to the 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

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Section 1

Nomination petition

Any person otherwise qualified under this law may file a petition for his nomination as a candidate for election to the National Assembly in the district where he resides. The signatures of not less than 500 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 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 60 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 by provincial election committees

The electoral district committee shall submit to the election committee of the province 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 Provincial Election Committee 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 shall certify to each electoral district committee an approved list of candidates with direction that the names of the certified candidates

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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 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.

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Section 3

Validity of ballots

The following ballots shall be invalid:

a) ballots other than 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 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 hours and shall continue until 1800 hours 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

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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 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 received 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

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number of valid votes. The Provincial Election Committee shall publicly announce the date of the run-off election 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. The appeal to the election control board has no suspensive 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 within the

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area of his electoral district, equal access to available radio facilities and public meeting halls and other public facilities, provided, however, that the expenses of all campaign activities shall be borne by the candidate. The Election Control Board furthur guarantees freedom of speech, assembly, press and peaceful demonstrations.

Section 2

Protection from interference 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.

CHAPTER X

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.

CHAPTER XI

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 of who bribes, attempts to bribe or receives bribes in connection with

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this election or who violates any regulation made pursuant to this law shall be fined not more than ¥ 100,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both, and shall be ineligible to vote or hold office for a period of not less than 5 years.

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AMD 8/1
9 Sept 47
Pages 1 to 36
inclusive

COPY NO. 25

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

PLAN FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN KOREA

Reference: a AMD 8

Note by the Secretary

1. The enclosed report (Inclosure 1), prepared by U.S. Subcommission No. 2, is circulated for consideration by the U.S. Commissioners.

2. Inclosure No. 2 (Page 36) is a proposed letter transmitting this plan to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

2 Inclosures

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Secret

PLAN FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN KOREA
Reference: a AMD 8
Report by U.S. Subcommission No. 2

GENERAL

1. Drafts of laws providing for the election of delegates to a National Assembly and for the election of provincial and local councils are contained in AMD 8.

2. Both drafts provide that an Election Control Board, appointed by the powers 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 Exhibit "A".) Other powers invited to assist in the supervision of elections, by United Nations or other international agreement, may also nominate representatives to sit on the Election Control Board.

UNITED NATIONS SUPERVISION

3. The plans proposed may be controlled entirely by United Nations or the Election Control Board consisting of representatives of the Four Powers may supervise the elections with the aid of United Nations observers.

4. The participation of United Nations observers or those representatives of such powers as may constitute the Election Control Board should include assignment as observers and supervisors to any of the subordinate election committees. In addition, selected and trained members of the occupation forces may perform the actual observation in the smaller administrative subdivisions and at polling places in accordance with whatever plans and regulations may be drawn by the Election Control Board to suit the local situation.

TIME FACTOR

5. Six months is considered the absolute minimum length of time required for conducting general elections in Korea, a backward Oriental country lacking a comprehensive transportation and

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communications network, and with a people who largely do not yet understand democratic processes. (See Exhibit B.) An election is mechanically possible in four months, but the result would probably be criticized by the world.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

6. Elections successively conducted in four areas of approximately equal population are recommended. These elections should be completed within two months. As an alternate solution, elections successively conducted in North and South Korea, to be completed within one month, are considered feasible provided the necessary supervisory personnel is available.

7. At least one, and preferably two, foreign observers should be stationed at each polling place.

8. Elections by the four area method shall be conducted as follows: (Population figures are latest available.)

Area A

Population: 8,421,000

Chejudo
Cholla-Namdo
Cholla-Pukto
Kyongsang-Namdo

Area B

Population: 7,340,000

Kyongsang-Pukto
Chungchong-Pukto
Chungchong-Namdo
City of Seoul

Area C

Population: 5,822,000

Kyonggido
Kangwan-do
Hwanghaedo

Area D

Population: 6,568,000

Pyongan-Namdo
City of Pyongyang
Pyongan-Pukto
Hamgyong-Namdo
Hamgyong-Pukto

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SUPERVISION

9. Four-Area Election Plan: (Non-Korean Requirements)

Area A, the largest in population, requires minimum supervision and observation personnel as shown below. The requirements for this team, therefore, will be the maximum number of personnel required for any and all elections under this plan.

a. Requirements Nation-wide elections conducted successively in 4 areas.

(1) Election Control Board: 4
composed of 4 members, one representative to be designated by each signatory power. Highest type expert for general supervision of elections and control of the commissioners, inspectors, and supervisors on lower levels. Advises, assists, and controls Korean staffed Central Election Committee.

(2) Circuit Election Commissioners: 25
attached to Election Control Board to assist Election Control Board in field inspections to determine compliance with election law and supplementary regulations enacted by Election Control Board and Central Election Committee. May be used as additional inspectors and supervisors in critical situations as determined by Election Control Board. Highly qualified personnel with administrative experience required.

(3) Provincial Election Inspectors (3 for each province) 48
advise, assist, and supervise Korean staffed Provincial Election Committee under Election Control Board. Are responsible for proper

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conduct of election campaign in their respective provinces. Provincial Election inspectors shall have responsibility for proper functioning of GUN (PU, KU) Election Supervisors. Personnel with administrative experience required.

(4) GUN (PU, KU) Election Supervisors (3 for each gun) 750

advise, assist and supervise Korean staffed GUN (PU, KU) election committees under Provincial Election Inspectors. GUN (PU, KU) Supervisors advise, assist, and supervise Korean staffed MYUN (EUP) election committees, and supervise preparation of election on local level.

Qualified foreign observers required. May be officers of the occupying forces or officers attached to the armed forces in Japan or otherwise qualified persons to be designated by Election Control Board.

(5) Polling Place Observers (2 for each polling place) 8000

for 4000 polling places. (Total polling places in all Korea will approximate 15,000; under the 4-area plan polling places in the largest area are estimated 4000.) 2 observers at each polling place are required. Specially briefed members of occupation troops may be used for this purpose.

Total required for 6 to 8 month period - 827

Grand total 8,827

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Note: Of the above personnel those listed in (1), (2), (3) and (4) will be required to be in Korea for a period of 6 - 8 months, i.e. from a date 6 months before an election is held in election area A until the election in election area D.

10. North (population: 9,346,000) and South (population: 19,369,300) Election Plan:

Below are shown requirements for personnel to supervise elections in South Korea, the larger area (qualifications of personnel and system of control same as shown in paragraph 9 above):

a. Requirements - Successive North and South Korea Elections

(1) Election Control Board	4
(2) Circuit Election Commissioners	40
(3) Provincial Election Inspectors (3 per province)	48
(4) Gun, Pu and Ku Election Supervisors (3 each per Gun, Pu and Ku)	750
(5) Polling Place Observers (2 each per polling place)	20,000
Total required for 6 to 8 month period	842
Grand total	20,842

11. Elections may also be held:

a. In each province successively,

b. Simultaneously in two provinces,

c. Simultaneously in all provinces of Korea

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The attached Exhibit "C" gives an estimate of the number of observers required for each plan.

12. a. Special comment is made concerning the election laws contained in AMD 8. 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 principal source in order to meet, insofar as is possible, anticipated Korean objections to an election 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 introducing 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. Inclosures 1 and 2 to AMD 8 are intended as election laws for all of Korea but can be used also for elections in South Korea only.

b. 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 "D".

13. There is attached as a comparative study brief summaries of the essential features of the Saar Plebescite conducted in 1935 and the Nicaragua elections of 1930. (Exhibit "E".)

14. Also attached as Exhibit "F" is a map showing the electoral districts of Korea and the latest available statistical information on population.

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ELECTION PLAN

Diagram of Control of National Elections in Korea

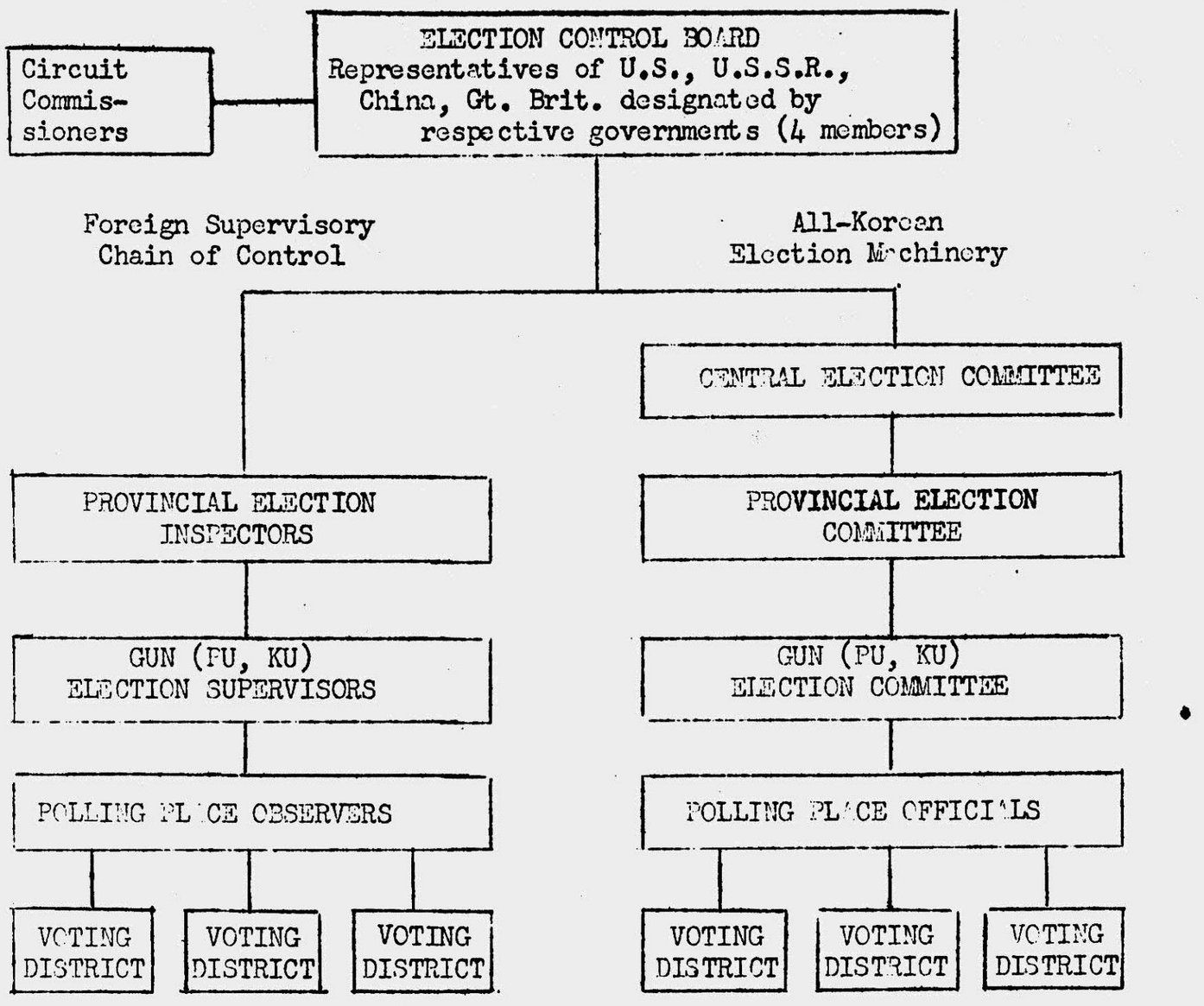

EXHIBIT "A"

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ELECTION TIME CHART

180 DAYS PLUS BEFORE ELECTION	ELECTION CONTROL BOARD CONVENED
160 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE CONVENED
150 DAYS---	MINIMUM RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT
120 - 90 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	REGISTRATION OF VOTERS
80 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION	LAST DAY OF APPEAL FROM NON-REGISTRATION
70 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION	DECISION OF APPEALS
90 - 80 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF POLL REGISTER AND CHALLENGE OF REGISTRATION
80-70 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	EXAMINATION AND DECISION OF CHALLENGE
60 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	LAST DAY OF FILING OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES
60 - 50 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	REVIEW OF NOMINATION BY ELECTORAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE
50 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES
50 - 40 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CHALLENGE OF NOMINATIONS
40 - 30 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	DECISION ON CHALLENGE BY PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
30 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CERTIFICATION OF LISTS OF CANDIDATES

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EXHIBIT C

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF OBSERVERS REQUIRED

1. General

The estimates which follow are based on a study of the distribution of population in the various administrative units to determine the appropriate number of actual voting places which must be provided to permit the widest participation of the Korean people in an election. Unless the population has easy access to voting places, the vote will tend to favor the adherents of the extremist parties which are well organized and well disciplined.

2. Population

The latest statistics of South Korea (1946) indicate a population of 19,369,270; the estimated population of North Korea is 9,346,000. 52.4% of the Korean population is over the age of twenty, the minimum age provided for in the drafts of election laws (Exhibits A and B). On the basis of a population of approximately 29,000,000 it may be assumed that approximately 15,000,000 Koreans are entitled to vote. The bulk of the Korean population lives in rural districts and (the magnitude of the problem is emphasized by the fact that the total number of RI and DONG (villages with average population 972) amounts to 28,307.

3. North Korean Polling Places:

Maximum voters are envisaged in the election law in force in North Korea as follows:

Districts of 3,000 - 5,000 population: a polling place of 300.
Districts of 5,000 - 10,000 population: a polling place of 500.
Districts of 10,000 - 20,000 population: a polling place of 700
Districts of over 20,000 population: a polling place of 1,000.

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The application of the standards set forth in the North Korean election law would require the establishment of more than 30,000 polling places since the North Korean election law is based on population rather than eligible voters. On the basis of such division an estimate as high as 50,000 polling places is not unreasonable.

4. Polling Places and Observers -- Korea.

a. The Saar plebiscite in 1935 (see Exhibit H) provided for a voting district of not more than 1,000 voters. The application of this standard in Korea would mean that a minimum of 15,000 polling places would have to be established and supervised in order to hold an election which would allow adequate political expression. Although, ideally each village should have one polling place the nature of distribution of rural population in South Korea would indicate the advisability of consolidation of villages for election purposes. However great illiteracy[1/] of the people and the scarcity of transportation facilities in the rural areas does not justify the establishment of polling places at which more than 1,000 voters cast ballots. Another factor which will retard the actual casting of ballots is the complete unfamiliarity of the population with election procedures.

b. Korea is divided at present into 14 provinces and two metropolitan zones ranking as provinces and each province will have about 1,000 polling places. If it is decided to conduct elections successively in each province in order to conserve personnel, at least 1,000 neutral observers would be required to insure minimum observation of polling places. Elections held successively, however, will delay the final determination of election results by at least one and possibly two months, depending on the exact method adopted. The transportation of the

1/ Estimates both from Japanese sources and from recent governmental studies in South Korea indicate illiteracy as high as an average of over 70% in rural areas and 85% in individual areas.

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observing personnel from one province to another province and the organization for election will require at least a week, possibly longer.

c. In addition to actual observers at the polls, observers of the activities of election committees in MYUN, GUN (FUP), PU,[1] provinces and on the national level will be needed. The latter are required to be in Korea during all the period in which preparations for the elections are being made -- probably 6 months.

d. The rural area of Korea is divided into 218 Guns with 2,211 Myuns and 114 Fups. The urban area includes 21 municipalities (PU) and two metropolitan areas. In addition, the city of Seoul is divided into 8 wards (KU). The city of Pyongyang during the Japanese occupation was generally similar to that of Seoul, but its present status is unknown. On the basis of one observer to each MYUN or EUP, three observers to each GUN or PU or KU and 5 observers to each province the following neutral personnel would be required:

2,325	MYUN and EUP	2,325 observers
250	GUN, PU and KU	750 observers
16	provinces and metropolitan areas	80 observers
		3,155 observers

In addition at least 50 to 100 expert advisors on the national level may be required. If the actual control of the voting districts were reduced to the minimum level of spot checks and the MYUN and EUP observers were eliminated the minimum requirement would still be 1,000 observers for the six months period of preparation of the elections.

1/ MYUN - Township; GUN - County; PU - Independent City.

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Exhibit "C"

5. Estimated Requirements for Observers in Korea Compared with that of the Saar Plebiscite.

	Polling Places	Villages & Towns	Voting Districts	Counties	Provinces	National TOTAL Level	
SAAR BASIN PLEBISCITE 1935 Population: 770,080 Eligible Voters: 528,000 Area: 726 square miles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Administrative Units	800	285	83	8	---	---	---
Foreign Observers	800	---	35	24	---	12, plus 100 neutral police force	approx. 1,000
SUBCOMMISSION II Plan for Korean Election Population: 29,000,000 Eligible Voters 15,000,000 Area: 85,246 square miles			(Myun, Eup Chung)	(Gun, Pu, Ku)			
Administrative Units	15,000	28,400	Rural: 2,325 Urban: approx. 100	250	16 (plus metro-politan areas)		---
Foreign Observers (max) (min)	15,000 3,000	---	max 2,325 min 775	max 750 min 250	max 90 min 30	max 10 min 10	max 18,195 min 4,065

(Above figures do not take into account necessity for interpreters and translators of the Korean language. If foreign observers other than English speaking nationals are used the difficulty will be increased.)

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6. CONCLUSIONS

a. Requirements - Simultaneous - National Election

		Extreme Minimum	Maximum
(1)	Central Control Board (highest type experts for general observation)	10	30
(2)	16 provinces and 14 (est.) metropolitan areas	30 (1 each, preferably UN or Four-Power observers)	90 (3 each)
(3)	250 guns, pu and ku	250 (1 each)	750 (3 each)
(4)	2,325 myun and eup	775 (1 per 3 myun and eup)	2,325 (1 per each myun and eup)
(5)	15,000 polling places	3,000 (1 per 5 polling places)	15,000 (1 per each polling place)
	GRAND TOTAL	4,065	18,195

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b. Requirements - Successive North and South Korea Elections
(Figures used apply to the larger area -- South Korea.)

		Extreme Minimum	Maximum
(1)	Central Control Board	10	15
(2)	9 Provinces and 8 Metropolitan Areas	17	51
(3)	154 Guns, Pu and Ku	154 (1 each)	462 (3 each)
(4)	1,529 Myun and Eup	510 (1 per 3 myun)	1,529 (1 each)
(5)	Polling Places	1,800 (1 per 5 polling places)	9,000 (1 each)
	GRAND TOTAL	2,491	11,057

c. Requirements - Simultaneous Elections in Two Provinces
(Figures used apply to average province - see annex)

		Extreme Minimum	Maximum
(1)	Central Control Board	5	10
(2)	2 Provinces	2	6
(3)	30 Guns, Pu and Ku	30 (1 each)	90 (3 each)
(4)	344 Myun and Eup	116 (1 per 3 Myun and Eup)	344 (1 each)
(5)	2,000 Polling Places	400 (1 per 5 polling place)	2,000 (1 per each polling place)
	GRAND TOTAL	553	2,450

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d. Requirements - Successive Elections by Single Provinces
(Figures used apply to average province - see annex)

		Extreme Minimum	Maximum
(1)	Central Control Board	5	10
(2)	1 Province	1	3
(3)	15 Gun, Pu and Ku	15 (1 each)	45 (3 each)
(4)	172 Myun and Eup	58 (1 per 3 Myun and Eup)	172 (1 each)
(5)	1,000 Polling Places	200 (1 per 5 polling places)	1,000 (1 per each polling place)
GRAND TOTAL		279	1,230

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ANNEX TO EXHIBIT "C"

Typical Province

CHUNGCHONG NAMDO population 1,909,405

PU (TAE JON City)	1	population	96,207
GUN	14	population	1,813,198
Biggest GUN	SU SAN GUN	population	192,651
Smallest GUN	YAN KI GUN	population	82,456
Average GUN		population	129,514
EUP	11	population	205,412
Biggest EUP	KA SAN EUP	population	23,523
Smallest EUP	HON SUNG EUP	population	15,718
Average EUP		population	18,672
MYUN	161	population	1,607,786
Biggest MYUN	SUNG HWAN MYUN	population	17,288
Smallest MYUN	BI PUK MYUN	population	5,431
Average MYUN		population	9,985

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EXHIBIT D

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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EXHIBIT D

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EXHIBIT G

25 August 1947

Comperative 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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Exhibit "G"

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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 B) 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 Sections (800 electoral sections)	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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ADDENDUM TO EXHIBIT E

Elections in NICARAGUA of 1930
Conducted under Supervision of
United States Armed Forces.

Nicaragua, a country of 60,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000 offers an example of an election conducted under the supervision of American armed forces. There is a similarity between Nicaragua and Korea in that both are undeveloped countries lacking adequate transportation and communications with a high rate of illiteracy among the people.

In the Nicaraguan election of 1930 it would appear that the American forces acted primarily as police forces. An American naval officer was made chairman of the National Board of Elections by vote of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua. A total of 54 American officers and 713 enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps comprised the "electoral personnel" used in Nicaragua.

Sources consulted were not complete. The figures herein above are obtained from diplomatic correspondence between the US minister in Nicaragua and the US State Department published in Foreign Relations of the United States 1930 Vol. III pp.636 ff.

Assuming an electorate of approximately 600,000 (a very high estimate) the observing personnel is approximately the same as was required in the SAAR Plebiscite in 1935.

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POPULATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS

EXHIBIT F

Table

1. Distribution of Korean Population by Provinces

2. Distribution of Population by Administrative Units in South Korea

3. Distribution of Population by Administrative Units in North Korea

4. Distribution of Urban Population

5. Distribution of Rural Population by Size of Administrative Subdivision, South Korea, September 1946

6. Distribution of Rural Population by Size of Administrative Subdivisions, North Korea, 1944

7. Distribution of Villages (Ri, Dong) by Provinces

8. Estimated Number of Population, with and without Franchise, Depending on Voting Age Adopted

9. Provinces Divided by 38° North Latitude

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EXHIBIT F

Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF KOREAN POPULATION BY PROVINCES
(figures in thousands)

South Korea 1/	Population	Percentage of Total
Kyonggi Do	2,486.4	
Seoul City	1,141.8	
Chungchong Pukto	1,112.9	
Chungchong Namdo	1,909.4	
Cholla Pukto	2,016.4	
Cholla Namdo	2,944.8	
Kyongsang Pukto	3,178.8	
Kyongsang Namdo	3,185.8	
Kangwon Do	1,116.8	
Cheju Do	276.1	
TOTAL	19,369.3	67.5
North Korea 2/		
Kyonggi Do*	129.9	
Whanghae Do*	1,631.7	
Kangwon Do*	839.1	
Pyongan Namdo (including city of Pyongang)	1,766.5	
Pyongan Pukto	1,825.6	
Hamgyong Namdo	1,938.7	
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039.5	
Estimated Increase, 1944-1946	175.0	
TOTAL	9,346.0	32.5
ALL KOREA TOTAL	28,715.3	100.0

1/ September 1946 Census (USAMGIK, Bureau of Vital Statistics)

2/ May 1944 (Emergency Census, exclusing the Japanese)

* Portion north of 38° only.

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EXHIBIT "F"

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN SOUTH KOREA 1/

Province	MUNICIPALITIES Pu		COUNTIES Gun		RURAL DISTRICTS Myun		RURAL TOWNSHIPS Eup		TOTAL
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	Population
Seoul	--	1,141,766		--		---		---	1,141,766
Kyonggi Do 2/	2	313,746	21	2,182,623	234	1,966,089	10	216,534	2,486,369
Chungchong Pukto	1	51,522	10	1,061,372	102	978,357	3	83,015	1,112,894
Chungchong Namdo	1	96,207	14	1,813,198	161	1,807,786	11	205,412	1,909,405
Cholla Pukto	2	150,048	14	1,866,380	168	1,697,674	7	168,706	2,016,428
Cholla Namdo	2	203,532	21	2,741,310	228	2,442,868	12	290,442	2,944,842
Kyongsang Pukto	1	269,113	22	2,736,393	241	2,482,214	10	304,179	3,178,750
Kyongsang Namdo	3	569,183	19	2,616,649	228	2,339,819	11	276,830	3,185,832
Kangwon Do	1	46,809	10	1,070,027	85	951,177	5	118,859	1,116,836
Cheju Do	--	--	2	276,148	12	218,575	1	57,573	276,148
TOTAL	13	2,841,926	133	16,414,100	1459	14,684,559	70	1,729,541	19,369,270

1/ September, 1946 census (USAMGIK)

2/ Includes portion of Changhae Do south of 38°

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EXHIBIT "F"

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN NORTH KOREA 1/

Province	MUNICIPALITIES Pu		COUNTIES Gun		RURAL DISTRICTS Myun		RURAL TOWNSHIPS Eup		TOTAL
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	Population
Ham Kyong Namdo	2	196,697	16	1,742,007	119	1,407,346	11	334,661	1,938,704
Ham Kyong Pukto	3	233,975	11	805,489	68	640,418	7	165,071	1,039,464
Whanghae Do	1	74,690	14	1,557,010	168	1,349,190	8	207,820	1,631,700
Pyongyang Pukto	1	97,561	19	1,728,048	162	1,569,025	8	159,023	1,825,609
Pyongyang Namdo	2	379,592	14	1,386,916	135	1,311,078	4	75,838	1,766,508
Sub Total	9	982,515	74	7,219,417	652	6,277,057	38	942,413	8,201,985
Kyonggi Do, Kangwon Do 2/	0	0	11	969,000	110		6		969,000
TOTAL	9	982,515	85	8,188,470	762		44		9,170,985

1/ May, 1944 (Emergency Census)

2/ Estimated population North of 38° parallel

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DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION

A. South Korea 1/ - Total	2,841,926
1. Seoul City	
(a) Choong Koo	141,563
(b) Chong No Koo	199,028
(c) Dong Dae Moon Koo	178,072
(d) Sung Dong Koo	117,287
(e) Su Dai Moon Koo	131,509
(f) Ma Po Koo	130,334
(g) Yong San Koo	125,291
(h) Yung Deung Po Koo	118,682
TOTAL.....	1,141,766
2. Municipalities (Pu) (Subordinated to their provinces)	
Inchon	215,784
Kaesong	87,962
Taejon	96,207
Kwangju	100,451
Mokpo	103,081
Taegu	269,113
Pusan	400,156
Chinju	86,852
Masan	82,175
Chonju	83,333
Kunsan	66,715
Chungju	51,522
Choonchon	46,809
TOTAL.....	1,700,160

1/ September 1946 Census (USAMGIK)

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Table 4 (Continued)

B. North Korea 1/ - Total	982,515
1. Pyongyang City 2/	306,533
2. Municipalities:	
Hamheung	99,432
Konsan	97,265
Chongjin	152,086
Najin	24,041
Sungjin	57,848
Haiju	74,690
Sinuiju	97,561
Chinnampo	73,059
ALL KOREA TOTAL	3,824,441

1/ May 1944 (Emergency Census)

2/ Current population said to be over 400,000

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Table 5

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SIZE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION, SOUTH KOREA, September 1946

Size of Group (in 1,000)	Kyonggi Do	Chungchong Pukto	Chungchong Namdo	Cholla Pukto	Cholla Namdo	Kyongsang Pukto	Kyongsang Namdo	Kangwon Do	Cheju Do	Total S. Korea	Total N. Korea	TOTAL ALL KOREA
A. Guns - Total Population: 16,414,100												
under 50	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2		
50 - 99	13	5	3	6	4	5	2	6	1	45		
100 - 149	2	4	7	3	11	10	11	3	--	51		
150 - 199	3	1	4	2	4	4	4	1	1	24		
200 - & over	2	--	--	3	2	2	2	--	--	11		
TOTAL	21	10	14	14	21	22	19	10	2	133	85	218
B. Eups - Total Population: 1,729,541												
10 - 19	5	--	7	3	5	2	4	1	--	27		
20 - 29	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	--	24		
30 - 39	1	1	--	1	1	2	4	1	--	11		
40 - 49	1	--	--	--	1	3	1	--	--	6		
50 & over	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2		
TOTAL	10	3	11	7	12	10	11	5	1	70	44	114
C. Myuns - Total Population: 14,684,559												
under 5	19	--	--	7	10	4	2	3	1	46		
5 - 9	164	64	90	83	96	111	130	32	1	771		
10 - 15	44	29	61	62	89	93	74	38	4	494		
15 - 19	4	9	10	13	31	27	16	8	2	120		
20 & over	3	--	--	3	2	6	6	4	4	28	752	2211
TOTAL	234	102	161	168	228	241	228	85	12	1459		

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Table 6

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SIZE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-DIVISION, NORTH KOREA, 1944*

Population Size Group (in 000)	Hamkyong Namdo	Hamkyong Pukto	Chhanghae Do 1/	Pyongan Pukto	Pyongan Namdo	TOTAL
A. Guns						
Under 50	2	3	--	3	1	9
50 - 99	7	5	7	11	6	36
100 - 149	4	3	7	--	5	19
150 - 199	1	--	2	4	2	9
200 & over	2	--	1	1	--	4
TOTAL	16	11	17	19	14	77
Total Population:	7,572,342					
B. Eups						
Under 10	--	1	--	--	--	1
10 - 19	5	2	3	4	3	17
20 - 29	4	2	5	4	1	16
30 - 39	1	2	--	--	--	3
40 - 49	--	--	2	--	--	2
50 & over	1	--	--	--	--	1
TOTAL	11	7	10	8	4	40
Total Population:	990,306					
C. Myuns						
Under 5	2	13	22	13	10	60
5 - 9	45	33	131	87	69	365
10 - 15	45	12	41	44	42	187
15 - 19	17	5	5	17	12	56
20 & over	7	5	1	1	2	16
TOTAL	119	68	200	162	135	684
Total Population:	6,582,036					

*Does not include portions of Kangwon Do and Kyonggi Do North of the 38°

1/ Includes part of Chhanghae-Do South of 38°

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Table 7

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES (RI, DONG) BY PROVINCE

Province	Included in Cities	Included in Myuns and Eups	TOTAL
Seoul	286	--	286
Kyonggi Do	128	2918	3046
Chungchung Pukto	23	1480	1503
Chungchung Namdo	35	2282	2317
Cholla Pukto	111	1813	1924
Cholla Namdo	102	2935	3037
Kyonsang Pukto	158	3264	3422
Kyongsang Namdo	267	2619	2886
Kangwon Do	24	1007	1031
Cheju Do	--	167	167
TOTAL, South Korea	1,134	18,485	19,619
Whanghae Do	29	1375	1404
Pyongan Pukto	72	1404	1476
Pyongan Namdo	185	1829	2014
Hamgyong Pukto	285	639	924
Hamgyong Namdo	77	2793	2870
TOTAL, North Korea	648	8,040	8,688
TOTAL, ALL KOREA	1,782	26,525	28,307

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Table 8

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF POPULATION, WITH AND WITHOUT FRANCHISE, DEPENDING ON VOTING AGE ADOPTED
(by voting age as of September 1946)

POPULATION:	South Korea 19,369,300		North Korea 9,346,000		TOTAL 28,715,300		TOTAL POPULATION	
Voting Age Adopted	Voters (in millions)	Non-Voters	Voters (in millions)	Non-Voters	Voters (in millions)	Non-Voters	Percentage of Voters	Non-Voters
18	9.87	9.49	4.77	4.58	14.64	14.07	51.0	49.0
19	9.55	9.82	4.61	4.74	14.16	14.56	49.3	50.7
20	9.22	10.15	4.45	4.90	13.67	15.05	47.6	52.4
21	8.91	10.46	4.30	5.05	13.21	15.51	46.0	54.0
25	7.78	11.58	3.76	5.59	11.54	17.17	40.2	59.8
30	6.49	12.88	3.13	6.22	9.62	19.10	33.5	66.5
35	5.27	14.09	2.54	6.80	7.81	20.89	27.2	72.8

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Table 9

PROVINCES DIVIDED BY 38° NORTH LATITUDE*

Province	South Korea		North Korea		TOTALS
	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands
Chanchae Do	353 1/	17.8	1,632	82.2	1,985
Kangwon Do	997	54.3	839	45.7	1,836
Kyonggi Do (including Seoul 2/)	2,757	95.5	130	4.5	2,887
Pop. 826,118 in 1944	4,007	60.6	2,601	39.4	6,608

* 1944 Census, Koreans only

1/ Currently under Kyonggi Do jurisdiction

2/ Population in 1944 was 826,118

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DRAFT Inclosure 2

Proposed Letter Transmitting Plan for Elections in Korea to: The Joint Chiefs of Staff Washington, D. C.

There are inclosed* a general plan for conducting general elections in Korea including 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."

*AMD 8 and AMD 8/1

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AMD 8/2
13 Sept 1947
Pages 1 to 3
inclusive

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

PLAN FOR NATIONAL
ELECTIONS IN KOREA

Reference. a AMD 8
b AMD 8/1

Note by the Secretary

The enclosed report, a revision of AMD 8/1, was tentatively approved by the U. S. Commissioners on 13 September 1947 for possible use in connection with the execution of elections in Korea.

1 Inclosure

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

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PLAN FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN KOREA
Reference: a AMD 8
b AMD 8/1

Report by U.S. Subcommission No. 2

GENERAL

1. Drafts of laws providing for the election of delegates to a National Assembly and for the election of provincial and local councils are contained in AMD 8.

2. Both drafts (Inclosures 1 and 2 to AMD 8) provide that an election Control Board, appointed by the powers 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 Exhibit "A"). Other powers invited to assist in the supervision of elections, depending on possible action by the United Nations or other international agreement, may also nominate representatives to sit on the Election Control Board.

UNITED NATIONS OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL SUPERVISION

3. The plan for general elections in Korea envisages supervision by: a. The United Nations, or,

b. Representatives of the Four Powers with the aid of United Nations observers.

4. In either case participation of United Nations observers or representatives of such powers as may constitute the Election Control Board should include assignment as observers and supervisors to any of the subordinate election committees. In addition, selected and trained members of the occupation forces may perform the actual observation in the smaller administrative subdivisions and at polling places in accordance with whatever plans and regulations may be drawn by the Election Control Board to suit the local situation.

TIME FACTOR

5. Six months is considered the absolute minimum length of time required for conducting general elections in Korea, a backward Oriental country lacking a comprehensive transportation and

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communications network, and with a people who largely do not yet understand democratic processes. (See Exhibit B.) An election is mechanically possible in four months, but the result would probably be criticized by the world.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

6. Elections successively conducted in four areas of approximately equal population are recommended. These elections should be completed within two months. As an alternate solution, elections successively conducted in North and South Korea, to be completed within one month, are considered feasible provided the necessary supervisory personnel is available.

7. At least one, and preferably two, foreign observers should be stationed at each polling place.

8. Elections by the four area method shall be conducted as follows: (Population figures are latest available.)

Area A

Population: 8,421,000

Chejudo	Cholla-Pukto
Cholla-Namdo	Kyongsang-Namdo

Area B

Population: 7,340,000

Kyongsang-Pukto	Chungchong-Namdo
Chungchong-Pukto	City of Seoul

Area C

Population: 5,822,000

Kyonggido	Hwanghaedo
Kangwan-do	

Area D

Population: 6,568,000

Pyongan-Namdo	Hamgyong-Namdo
City of Pyongyang Pyongan-Pukto	Hamgyong-Pukto

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SUPERVISION

9. Four-Area Election Plan: (Non-Korean Requirements)

Area A, the largest in population, requires minimum supervision and observation personnel as shown below. The requirements for this team, therefore, will be the maximum number of personnel required for any and all elections under this plan.

a. Requirements Nation-wide elections conducted successively in 4 areas.

(1) Election Control Board: 4
composed of 4 members, one representative to be designated by each signatory power. Highest type expert for general supervision of elections and control of the commissioners, inspectors, and supervisors on lower levels. Advises, assists, and controls Korean staffed Central Election Committee.

(2) Circuit Election Commissioners: 25
attached to Election Control Board to assist Election Control Board in field inspections to determine compliance with election law and supplementary regulations enacted by Election Control Board and Central Election Committee. May be used as additional inspectors and supervisors in critical situations as determined by Election Control Board. Highly qualified personnel with administrative experience required.

(3) Provincial Election Inspectors (3 for each province) 48
advise, assist, and supervise Korean staffed Provincial Election Committee under Election Control Board. Are responsible for proper

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conduct of election campaign in their respective provinces. Provincial Election inspectors shall have responsibility for proper functioning of GUN (PU, KU) Election Supervisors. Personnel with administrative experience required.

(4) GUN (PU, KU) Election Supervisors (3 for each gun) 750

advise, assist and supervise Korean staffed GUN (PU, KU) election committees under Provincial Election Inspectors. GUN (PU, KU) Supervisors advise, assist, and supervise Korean staffed MYUN (EUP) election committees, and supervise preparation of election on local level.

Qualified foreign observers required. May be officers of the occupying forces or officers attached to the armed forces in Japan or otherwise qualified persons to be designated by Election Control Board.

(5) Polling Place Observers (2 for each polling place) 8000

for 4000 polling places. (Total polling places in all Korea will approximate 15,000; under the 4-area plan polling places in the largest area are estimated 4000.) 2 observers at each polling place are required. Specially briefed members of occupation troops may be used for this purpose.

Total required for 6 to 8 month period - 827

Grand total 8,827

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Note: Of the above personnel those listed in (1), (2), (3) and (4) will be required to be in Korea for a period of 6 - 8 months, i.e. from a date 6 months before an election is held in election area A until the election in election area D.

10. North (population: 9,346,000) and South (population: 19,369,300) Election Plan:

Below are shown requirements for personnel to supervise elections in South Korea, the larger area (qualifications of personnel and system of control same as shown in paragraph 9 above):

a. Requirements - Successive North and South Korea Elections

(1)	Election Control Board	4
(2)	Circuit Election Commissioners	40
(3)	Provincial Election Inspectors (3 per province)	48
(4)	Gun, Pu and Ku Election Supervisors (3 each per Gun, Pu and Ku)	750
(5)	Polling Place Observers (2 each per polling place)	20,000
	Total required for 6 to 8 month period	842
	Grand total	20,842

11. Elections may also be held:

a. In each province successively,

b. Simultaneously in two provinces,

c. Simultaneously in all provinces of Korea

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The attached Exhibit "C" is a discussion of the number of observers required when number of polling places and population are considered.

12. a. Special comment is made concerning the election laws contained in AMD 8. 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 principal source in order to meet, insofar as is possible, anticipated Korean objections to an election 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 introducing 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. Inclosures 1 and 2 to AMD 8 are intended as election laws for all of Korea but can be used also for elections in South Korea only.

b. The main distinctions between the draft laws contained in AMD 8 and the election law passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly of the South Korean Interim Government are given in Exhibit "D".

13. There is attached as a comparative study brief summaries of the essential features of the Saar Plebescite conducted in 1935 and the Nicaragua elections of 1930. (Exhibit "E".)

14. Statistical data concerning population and administrative subdivisions is presented in Exhibit "F".

15. Also attached as Exhibit "G" is a map showing the electoral districts of Korea and the latest available statistical information on population.

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ELECTION PLAN

Diagram of Control of National Elections in Korea

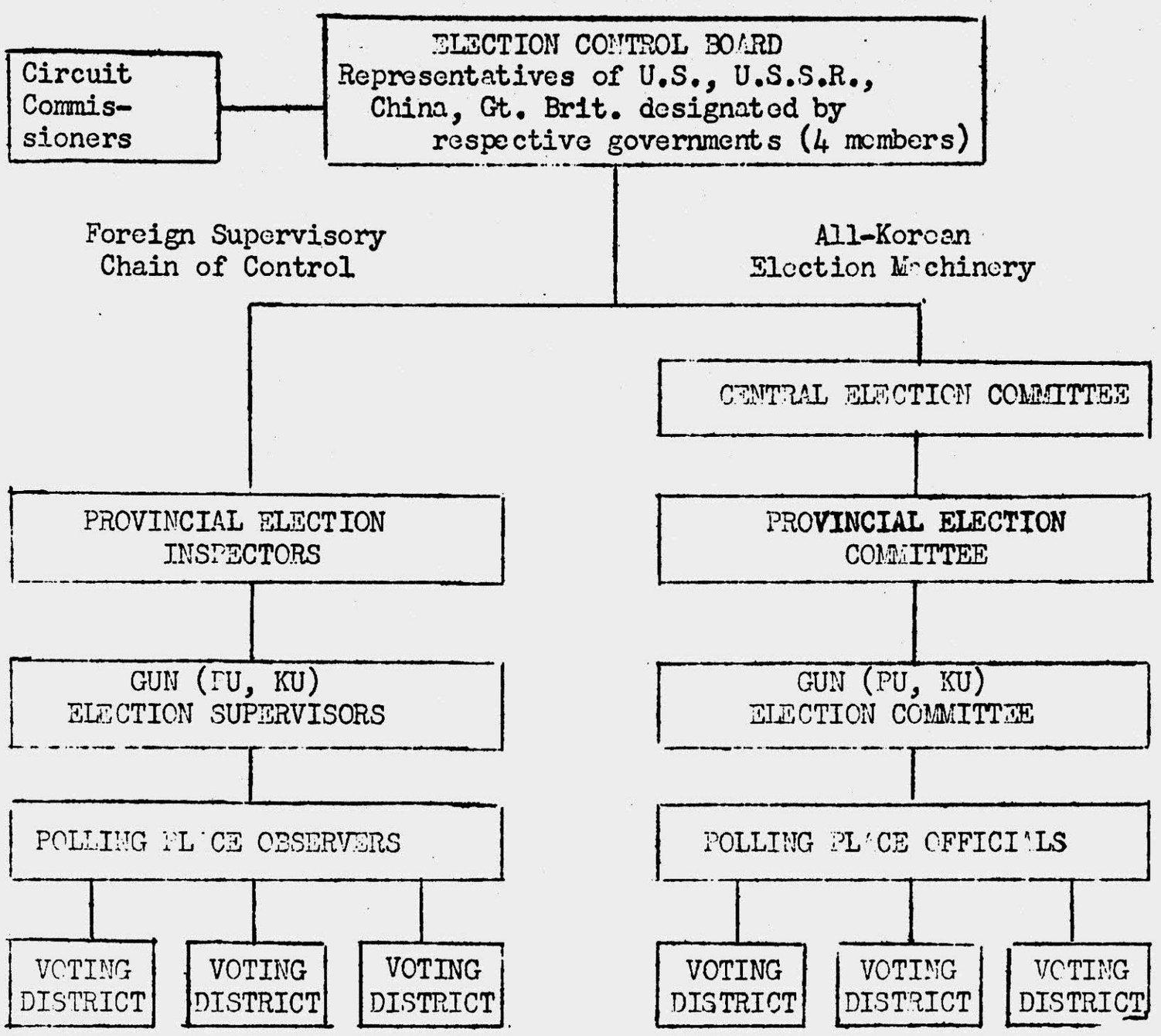

EXHIBIT "A"

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S E C R E T

ELECTION TIME CHART

On 6 and 4 Months Basis

180 120 DAYS 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. Underlined figures provide 6 months plan.

Note 2. See Exhibit D for discussion of time factor.

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EXHIBIT C

NUMBER OF OBSERVERS REQUIRED
CONSIDERING NUMBER OF POLLING PLACES
AND POPULATION

1. General

The estimates which follow are based on a study of the distribution of population in the various administrative units to determine the appropriate number of actual voting places which must be provided to permit the widest participation of the Korean people in an election. Unless the population has easy access to voting places, the vote will tend to favor the adherents of the extremist parties which are well organized and well disciplined.

2. Population

The latest statistics of South Korea (1946) indicate a population of 19,369,270; the estimated population of North Korea is 9,346,000. 52.4% of the Korean population is over the age of twenty, the minimum age provided for in the drafts of election laws (Exhibits A and B). On the basis of a population of approximately 29,000,000 it may be assumed that approximately 15,000,000 Koreans are entitled to vote. The bulk of the Korean population lives in rural districts and the magnitude of the problem is emphasized by the fact that the total number of RI and DONG (villages with average population 972) amounts to 28,307.

3. North Korean Polling Places:

Maximum voters are envisaged in the election law in force in North Korea as follows:

Districts of 3,000 - 5,000 population: a polling place of 300.
Districts of 5,000 - 10,000 population: a polling place of 500.
Districts of 10,000 - 20,000 population: a polling place of 700
Districts of over 20,000 population: a polling place of 1,000.

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The application of the standards set forth in the North Korean election law would require the establishment of more than 30,000 polling places since the North Korean election law is based on population rather than eligible voters. On the basis of such division an estimate as high as 50,000 polling places is not unreasonable.

4. Polling Places and Observers -- Korea.

a. The Saar plebiscite in 1935 (see Exhibit H) provided for a voting district of not more than 1,000 voters. The application of this standard in Korea would mean that a minimum of 15,000 polling places would have to be established and supervised in order to hold an election which would allow adequate political expression. Although, ideally each village should have one polling place the nature of distribution of rural population in South Korea would indicate the advisability of consolidation of villages for election purposes. However great illiteracy[1/] of the people and the scarcity of transportation facilities in the rural areas does not justify the establishment of polling places at which more than 1,000 voters cast ballots. Another factor which will retard the actual casting of ballots is the complete unfamiliarity of the population with election procedures.

b. Korea is divided at present into 14 provinces and two metropolitan zones ranking as provinces and each province will have about 1,000 polling places. If it is decided to conduct elections successively in each province in order to conserve personnel, at least 1,000 neutral observers would be required to insure minimum observation of polling places. Elections held successively, however, will delay the final determination of election results by at least one and possibly two months, depending on the exact method adopted. The transportation of the

1/ Estimates both from Japanese sources and from recent governmental studies in South Korea indicate illiteracy as high as an average of over 70% in rural areas and 85% in individual areas.

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observing personnel from one province to another province and the organization for election will require at least a week, possibly longer.

c. Observers of the activities of election committees in MYUN and EUP will not be required. Provincial election inspectors and GUN, PU and KU observers, together with Korean election machinery provided, are expected to be sufficient.

d. The rural area of Korea is divided into 218 GUNS with 2,211 MYUNS and 114 EUPS 1/. The urban area includes 21 municipalities (PU) and two metropolitan areas. In addition, the city of Seoul is divided into 8 wards (KU). The city of Pyongyang during the Japanese occupation was generally similar to that of Seoul, but its present status is unknown.

1/ MYUN or EUP - Township; GUN - County; PU - Independent City.

5. Estimated Requirements for observers in Korea Compared with that of the Saar Plebiscite.

	Polling Places	Villages & Towns	Voting Districts	Counties	Provinces	National Level	TOTAL
SAAR BASIN PLEBISCITE 1935 Population: 770,060 Eligible Voters: 528,000 Area: 726 square miles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Administrative Units	800	285	83	8	---	---	
Foreign Observers	800	---	35	24	---	12, plus 100 neutral police force	approx. 1,000
Requirements for Korean National Elections Population: 29,000,000 Eligible Voters: 15,000,000 Area: 85,246 square miles			(Myun, Eup Chung)	(Gun, Pu, Ku)			
Administrative Units	15,000	28,400	Rural: 2,325 Urban: approx 100	250	16(plus metro-politan areas)		---
(ALL KOREA) Foreign Observers		---					
a. Four Area Plan	8,000	---	---	a. 750	a. 48	a. 29	a. 8,827
b. North and South Korea (Successive Elections)	20,000	---	---	b. 750	b. 48	b. 44	b. 20,842

(Above figures do not take into account necessity for interpreters and translators of the Korean language. If foreign observers other than English speaking nationals are used the difficulty will be increased.)

EXHIBIT "C"

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AMD8/2

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25 August 1947

MAIN POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KILA LAW
AND AMERICAN DELEGATION DRAFTS (AMD 8)

	K.I.L.A.	American Delegation
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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EXHIBIT # D

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EXHIBIT D E

Comperative 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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Exhibit D E

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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 B) 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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Exhibit "F"

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6)	Electoral Sections (800 electoral sections)	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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ADDENDUM TO EXHIBIT VPE

Elections in NICARAGUA of 1930
Conducted under Supervision of
United States Armed Forces.

Nicaragua, a country of 60,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000 offers an example of an election conducted under the supervision of American armed forces. There is a similarity between Nicaragua and Korea in that both are undeveloped countries lacking adequate transportation and communications with a high rate of illiteracy among the people.

In the Nicaraguan election of 1930 it would appear that the American forces acted primarily as police forces. An American naval officer was made chairman of the National Board of Elections by vote of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua. A total of 54 American officers and 713 enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps comprised the "electoral personnel" used in Nicaragua.

Sources consulted were not complete. The figures herein above are obtained from diplomatic correspondence between the US minister in Nicaragua and the US State Department published in Foreign Relations of the United States 1930 Vol. III pp.636 ff.

Assuming an electorate of approximately 600,000 (a very high estimate) the observing personnel is approximately the same as was required in the SAAR Plebiscite in 1935.

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POPULATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS

EXHIBIT F

Table

1. Distribution of Korean Population by Provinces

2. Distribution of Population by Administrative Units in South Korea

3. Distribution of Population by Administrative Units in North Korea

4. Distribution of Urban Population

5. Distribution of Rural Population by Size of Administrative Subdivision, South Korea, September 1946

6. Distribution of Rural Population by Size of Administrative Subdivisions, North Korea, 1944

7. Distribution of Villages (Ri, Dong) by Provinces

8. Estimated Number of Population, with and without Franchise, Depending on Voting Age Adopted

9. Provinces Divided by 38° North Latitude

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EXHIBIT #F

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Table I

DISTRIBUTION OF KOREAN POPULATION BY PROVINCES
(figures in thousands)

South Korea[1]	Population	Percentage of Total
Kyonggi Do	2,486.4	
Seoul City	1,141.8	
Chungchong Pukto	1,112.9	
Chungchong Namdo	1,909.4	
Cholla Pukto	2,016.4	
Cholla Namdo	2,944.8	
Kyongsang Pukto	3,178.8	
Kyongsang Namdo	3,185.8	
Kangwon Do	1,116.8	
Cheju Do	276.1	
TOTAL	19,369.3	67.5
North Korea[2]		
Kyonggi Do*	129.9	
Whanghae Do*	1,631.7	
Kangwon Do*	839.1	
Pyongan Namdo (including city of Pyongang)	1,766.5	
Pyongan Pukto	1,825.6	
Hamgyong Namdo	1,938.7	
Hamgyong Pukto	1,039.5	
Estimated Increase, 1944-1946	175.0	
TOTAL	9,346.0	32.5
ALL KOREA TOTAL	28,715.3	100.0

1/ September 1946 Census (USAMGIK, Bureau of Vital Statistics)

2/ May 1944 (Emergency Census, exclusing the Japanese)

* Portion north of 38° only.

EXHIBIT 4

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN SOUTH KOREA 1/

Province	MUNICIPALITIES Pu		COUNTIES Gun		RURAL DISTRICTS Myun		RURAL TOWNSHIPS Eup		TOTAL
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	Population
Seoul	--	1,141,766		--		---		---	1,141,766
Kyonggi Do 2/	2	313,746	21	2,182,623	234	1,966,089	10	216,534	2,486,369
Chungchong Pukto	1	51,522	10	1,061,372	102	979,357	3	83,015	1,112,894
Chungchong Namdo	1	96,207	14	1,813,198	161	1,697,786	11	205,412	1,909,405
Cholla Pukto	2	150,048	14	1,866,380	168	1,697,674	7	168,706	2,016,428
Cholla Namdo	2	203,532	21	2,741,310	228	2,442,868	12	298,442	2,944,842
Kyongsang Pukto	1	269,113	22	2,786,393	241	2,482,214	10	304,179	3,178,750
Kyongsang Namdo	3	569,183	19	2,616,649	228	2,339,819	11	276,330	3,185,832
Kangwon Do	1	46,809	10	1,070,027	85	951,177	5	118,850	1,116,836
Cheju Do	--	--	2	276,140	12	218,575	1	57,573	276,148
TOTAL	13	2,841,926	133	16,414,100	1459	14,684,559	70	1,729,541	19,369,270

1/ September, 1946 census (USAMGIK)

2/ Includes portion of Whanghae Do south of 38°

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EXHIBIT "A"

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN NORTH KOREA 1/

Province	MUNICIPALITIES Pu		COUNTIES Gun		RURAL DISTRICTS Myun		RURAL TOWNSHIPS Eup		TOTAL
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	Population
Ham Kyong Namdo	2	196,697	16	1,742,007	119	1,407,346	11	334,661	1,938,704
Ham Kyong Pukto	3	233,975	11	805,489	68	640,418	7	165,071	1,039,464
Whanghae Do	1	74,690	14	1,557,010	168	1,349,190	8	207,820	1,631,700
Pyongyang Pukto	1	97,561	19	1,728,048	162	1,569,025	8	159,023	1,825,609
Pyongyang Namdo	2	379,592	14	1,386,916	135	1,311,078	4	75,838	1,766,508
Sub Total	9	982,515	74	7,219,417	652	6,277,057	38	942,413	8,201,985
Kyonggi Do Kangwon Do) 2/	0	0	11	969,000	110		6		969,000
TOTAL	9	982,515	85	8,188,470	762		44		9,170,985

1/ May, 1944 (Emergency Census)

2/ Estimated population North of 38° parallel

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Table 4

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION

A. South Korea 1/ - Total	2,841,926
1. Seoul City	
(a) Choong Koo	141,563
(b) Chong No Koo	199,028
(c) Dong Dae Moon Koo	178,072
(d) Sung Dong Koo	117,287
(e) Su Dai Moon Koo	131,509
(f) Ma Po Koo	130,334
(g) Yong San Koo	125,291
(h) Yung Deung Po Koo	118,682
TOTAL.....	1,141,766
2. Municipalities (Pu) (Subordinated to their provinces)	
Inchon	215,784
Kaesong	87,962
Taejon	96,207
Kwangju	100,451
Mokpo	103,081
Taegu	269,113
Pusan	400,156
Chinju	86,852
Masan	82,175
Chonju	83,333
Kunsan	66,715
Chungju	51,522
Choonchon	46,809
TOTAL.....	1,700,160

1/ September 1946 Census (USAMGIK)

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Table 4 (Continued)

B. North Korea 1/ - Total	982,515
1. Pyongyang City 2/	306,533
2: Municipalities:	
Hamheung	99,432
Wonsan	97,265
Chongjin	152,086
Najin	24,041
Sungjin	57,848
Haiju	74,690
Sinuiju	97,561
Chinnampo	73,059
ALL KOREA TOTAL	3,824,441

1/ May 1944 (Emergency Census)

2/ Current population said to be over 400,000

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Table 5

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SIZE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISION, SOUTH KOREA, September 1946

Size of Group (in 1,000)	Kyonggi Do	Chungchong Pukto	Chungchong Namdo	Cholla Pukto	Cholla Namdo	Kyongsang Pukto	Kyongsang Namdo	Kangwon Do	Cheju Do	Total S. Korea	Total N. Korea	TOTAL ALL KOREA
A. **Guns** - Total Population: 16,414,100												
under 50	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2		
50 - 99	13	5	3	6	4	5	2	6	1	45		
100 - 149	2	4	7	3	11	10	11	3	--	51		
150 - 199	3	1	4	2	4	4	4	1	1	24		
200 - & over	2	--	--	3	2	2	2	--	--	11		
TOTAL	21	10	14	14	21	22	19	10	2	133	85	218
B. **Eups** - Total Population: 1,729,541												
10 - 19	5	--	7	3	5	2	4	1	--	27		
20 - 29	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	--	24		
30 - 39	1	1	--	1	1	2	4	1	--	11		
40 - 49	1	--	--	--	1	3	1	--	--	6		
50 & over	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	2		
TOTAL	10	3	11	7	12	10	11	5	1	70	44	114
C. **Myuns** - Total Population: 14,684,559												
under 5	19	--	--	7	10	4	2	3	1	46		
5 - 9	164	64	90	83	96	111	130	32	1	771		
10 - 15	44	29	61	62	89	93	74	38	4	494		
15 - 19	4	9	10	13	31	27	16	8	2	120		
20 & over	3	--	--	3	2	6	6	4	4	28	752	2211
TOTAL	234	102	161	168	228	241	228	85	12	1459		

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Table 6

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL POPULATION BY SIZE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SUB-DIVISION, NORTH KOREA, 1944*

Population Size Group (in 000)	Hamkyong Namdo	Hamkyong Pukto	Whanghae Do 1/	Pyongan Pukto	Pyongan Namdo	TOTAL
A. Guns						
Under 50	2	3	--	3	1	9
50 - 99	7	5	7	11	6	36
100 - 149	4	3	7	--	5	19
150 - 199	1	--	2	4	2	9
200 & over	2	--	1	1	--	4
TOTAL	16	11	17	19	14	77
Total Population:	7,572,342					
B. Eups						
Under 10	--	1	--	--	--	1
10 - 19	5	2	3	4	3	17
20 - 29	4	2	5	4	1	16
30 - 39	1	2	--	--	--	3
40 - 49	--	--	2	--	--	2
50 & over	1	--	--	--	--	1
TOTAL	11	7	10	8	4	40
Total Population:	990,306					
C. Myuns						
Under 5	2	13	22	13	10	60
5 - 9	45	33	131	87	69	365
10 - 15	48	12	41	44	42	187
15 - 19	17	5	5	17	12	56
20 & over	7	5	1	1	2	16
TOTAL	119	68	200	162	135	684
Total Population:	6,582,036					

*Does not include portions of Kangwon Do and Kyonggi Do North of the 38°

1/ Includes part of Whanghae-Do South of 38°

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Table 7

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES (RI., DONG) BY PROVINCE

Province	Included in Cities	Included in Myuns and Eups	TOTAL
Seoul	286	--	286
Kyonggi Do	128	2918	3046
Chungchung Pukto	23	1480	1503
Chungchung Namdo	35	2282	2317
Cholla Pukto	111	1813	1924
Cholla Namdo	102	2935	3037
Kyonsang Pukto	158	3264	3422
Kyongsang Namdo	267	2619	2886
Kangwon Do	24	1007	1031
Cheju Do	--	167	167
TOTAL, South Korea	1,134	18,485	19,619
Whanghae Do	29	1375	1404
Pyongan Pukto	72	1404	1476
Pyongan Namdo	185	1829	2014
Hamgyong Pukto	285	639	924
Hamgyong Namdo	77	2793	2870
TOTAL, North Korea	648	8,040	8,688
TOTAL, ALL KOREA	1,782	26,525	28,307

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Table 8

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF POPULATION, WITH AND WITHOUT FRANCHISE, DEPENDING ON VOTING AGE ADOPTED
(by voting age as of September 1946)

POPULATION:	South Korea 19,369,300		North Korea 9,346,000		TOTAL 28,715,300		TOTAL POPULATION	
Voting Age Adopted	Voters (in millions)	Non-Voters (in millions)	Voters (in millions)	Non-Voters (in millions)	Voters (in millions)	Non-Voters (in millions)	Percentage of Voters	Non-Voters
18	9.87	9.49	4.77	4.58	14.64	14.07	51.0	49.0
19	9.55	9.82	4.61	4.74	14.16	14.56	49.3	50.7
20	9.22	10.15	4.45	4.90	13.67	15.05	47.6	52.4
21	8.91	10.46	4.30	5.05	13.21	15.51	46.0	54.0
25	7.78	11.58	3.76	5.59	11.54	17.17	40.2	59.8
30	6.49	12.88	3.13	6.22	9.62	19.10	33.5	66.5
35	5.27	14.09	2.54	6.80	7.81	20.89	27.2	72.8

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Table 9

PROVINCES DIVIDED BY 38° NORTH LATITUDE*

Province	South Korea		North Korea		TOTALS
	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands	Percentage	Thousands
Whanghae Do	353 1/	17.8	1,632	82.2	1,985
Kangwon Do	997	54.3	839	45.7	1,836
Kyonggi Do (including Seoul 2/)	2,757	95.5	130	4.5	2,887
Pop. 826,118 in 1944	4,007	60.6	2,601	39.4	6,608

* 1944 Census, Koreans only

1/ Currently under Kyonggi Do jurisdiction

2/ Population in 1944 was 826,118

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KOREA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

BOUNDARIES
- INTERNATIONAL
- PROVINCIAL
- KUN-GUN

CAPITALS
- NATIONAL
- PROVINCIAL
- KUN-GUN

OTHER POPULATION CENTERS
- PU-FU AREA
- PU-FU
- UP-YU

NOTES: A combination of symbols denotes combined administrative functions (ken for provinces, gun and fu 1944 system of 9/45 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	- shotō	archipelago
kkot	- saki	cape or point
do, -ti	- tō, - shima - yama	island
got	- misaki	point or point
hae	- kō - saki - zaki	point or cape
haehyŏp	- kaikyō	strait or channel
kun	- gun	country
kundo	- guntō	archipelago
man	- wan	bay or gulf
pu	- fu	municipality
sudo	- suidō	channel or strait
-ŭp	- machi	town
yŏndo	- rettō	island chain

RELIABILITY OF DATA

DATA	QUAN	QUAL	NUTC
BOUNDARIES		GIC	A
CAPITALS		RC	A
PU-FU-U AREAS		GRI	NE
PU-FU		RC	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 are an estimate of the reliability of the map's quantitative data, the data which are measurable, including statistical or population statistics, transportation data, the width of roads, gauges of railroads, etc.

QUALITATIVE DATA: The letters R, GR, and U are an est... ate of the reliability of the map's qualitative data which shows the types of road surfaces, classification of boundary, types of terrain, etc.

COVERAGE: The letters C and I in combination with R, GR, or U are an estimate of the degree of 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 roads and width of lines.

HA 093

SEA OF JAPAN

YELLOW SEA

EAST CHINA SEA

MANCHURIA

U. S. S. R.

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
SENRA-HOKUDŌ

CHŎLLA-NAMDO
SENRA-NANDŌ

KYŪSHŪ

TSUSHIMA

TSUSHIMA-KAIKYŌ

CHŌSEN-KAIKYŌ

CHEJU-HAEHYŎP
SAISHŪ-KAIKYŌ

QUELPART

MAEMUL-SUDO
(MAIKOTSU-SUIDŌ)

Tongjosŏn-man
(Higashi-Chōsen-wan)

Sŏjosŏn-man
(Nishi-Chōsen-wan)

To-dong (Ta-do)
TŎLLŎNG-DO (TAKESHIMA-TŌ)

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
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 KILOMETERS

PREPARED AND REPRODUCED BY 69TH ENGR TOPO CO - XXIV [illegible]

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28 Oct 1947
Pages 1 to 22
Inclusive

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

POSSIBLE SOUTH KOREA ELECTIONS

Note by the Secretary

The attached plan, prepared by the American Delegation, was submitted to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, on 17 October 1947.

William H. Edwards
WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Colonel, AGD
U. S. Secretary

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

17 October 1947

SUBJECT: Possible South Korea 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, SKIG, "Law for the Flection of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly," promulgated on 3 September 1947, contains certain deficiencies and vaguities which should be corrected prior to conducting any elections. Section 61 of Chapter X provides that the "head of the administration" (in this case the Commanding General or the Military Governor acting for him) "may prescribe such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out the law." Suggested "Executive order" embodying interpretations of the enacted law is attached as Inclosure No. 3.

3. The executive power (Commanding General or his Deputy, the Military Governor) may issue this decree. However, it would be advisable from the political viewpoint to have the "Executive Order" promulgated by the highest Korean in government - the Civil Administrator - and countersigned and approved by the Military Governor.

4. Attached also is a draft of a suggested announcement by the Commanding General and/or the Military Governor to be made if and when the South Korean elections are conducted. (Inclosure No. 4)

5. Attached also are the following:

a. Time schedule of election procedures under Public Act No. 5. (Inclosure No. 5.)

b. Interpretation of Public Act No. 5 by Chief Justice of the Korean Supreme Court, with parallel comments by the American

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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 Pergler, Adviser of the Justice Department, concurs in the study.

/s/ Albert E. Brown
ALBERT E. BROWN
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 - Comparative Analysis of Public Act No. 5 SKIG.
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 this committee:

Dr. Philip Jaisohn
Dean Charles Pergler
Brigadier General John Weckerling

(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) top 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, PU, 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 or Department of Army civilians of equivalent rank. GUN, PU, and KU observers should be company officers or civilians of

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equivalent rank. 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.

2. The appointment of fifteen (15) Koreans to the Central Election Committee required by Public Act Number 5 must be made by the Chief Fxecutive (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 moderate representatives is a suitable proportional basis.

c. Legislature to select 15 members for the Committee, or

d. Combination of above methods; viz: 5 representatives each representing the public, political parties and the Legislature.

Consideration of the factors involved leads to the conclusion that the preferable scheme of selection should be 2a above:

Agriculture:	2 landlords and 3 farmers (leaders of farmers associations)
Industry:	2 representatives: 1 labor leader, 1 employer
Commerce:	1 business executive
Women's Groups:	2 representatives
Professional:	1 doctor, 1 lawyer, 1 educator, 1 journalist, 1 engineer or architect.

In making the above selections, the political aspect could be handled by balancing representation among the above individuals fairly between moderates, 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.

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3. Widespread publicity should be given among Koreans to the provisions of the Election Law with special emphasis on the location of polling places 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 UN 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, USAMGIK, should be appointed as Provincial Observers.

c. For the purpose of observation in the GUN (county) and PU (independent city) three officers of Department of Army Civilians of officer grade should be assigned to each PU 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

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from each province shall be in attendance. The orientation course will consist of the following elements:

(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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TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

Observers

Field Grade 27

Company Grade 441
Grand Total 468

3 — Commanding General's Personal Representatives

7 — Executive Group attached to Central Election Committee

P	R	O	V	I	N	C	E	S
Seoul	Kangwon-do	Chunchon P.	Chunchon N.	Cholla P.	Cholla N.	Kyongsan P.	Kyongsan N.	Cheju-do
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
24	69	33	33	45	48	69	69	66	9
8 Ku	2 Pu 21 Gun	1 Pu 10 Gun	1 Pu 10 Gun	1 Pu 14 Gun	2 Pu 14 Gun	2 Pu 21 Gun	1 Pu 22 Gun	3 Pu 19 Gun	1 Eup 2 Gun
	Kyonggi-do								

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Appendix to Inclosure 2

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By NARS, Date

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 X 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 I Section 2a (1)

Exclusion of persons from the franchise on the ground of any incompetence, including mental derangement or addiction to drugs is limited to those persons who have been judicially declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent.

II

Chapter I Section 6

"Expenses" within the meaning of this provision does not include any expense incurred by any private person including candidates and persons and organizations acting in their behalf.

III

Chapter II Section 9

Electoral districts in the meaning of the first sentence of Chapter II Section 9 are GUN, PU, and KU of the City of Seoul. Representation of Provinces shall be by the assembly members elected in each of the PU and GUN constituting a province and by the assembly members elected in each of the KU constituting the City of Seoul.

IV

Chapter V Section 21

The words "registered candidates" in the meaning of Chapter 7 Section 21 includes any person or organization acting on behalf of any candidate.

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V

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 duplicate voting as may appear shall be reported immediately to public prosecutors for action under the penal provisions of the Franchise Law.

VI

Chapter VI Section 28

The names of candidates shall be indicated either in UNNUN or in Chinese characters, wherever the writing of names of candidates is required.

VII

Chapter VI, Section 29

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, PU, or KU 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 43 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 Districts. 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

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of the Central Flection Committee, the number of assembly seats for which candidates may be elected from the Special Electoral District. 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 Flectoral District and the names of the candidates for such seats, as promptly as this information becomes available to them.

XI

Chapter X Section 58 (g)

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 affected, 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 this 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 Pergler.

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, and I 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 3 September 1947.

1. E-Day minus 80 (at least) - Chief Executive organizes "Central Election Committee" and subordinate committees.
2. E-Day minus 80 - Chief Executive announces date of election.
3. E-Day minus 60 (or more) - Eligibility of voters by residence.
4. E-Day minus 60 - Electoral district election committees announce date, place and numbers of Assembly members to be elected.
5. E-Day minus 50/60 - Registration of voters.
6. E-Day minus 40 - Beginning of public display of register.
7. E-Day minus 25/60 - Registration of candidates (Election Committees publish candidates' registration within 3 days).
8. E-Day minus 10 - Poll registers become final.
9. E-Day minus 10 - Final expiration period for registration (period of grace permitted in case of withdrawal, death or insufficiency in numbers of candidates).
10. E-Day plus 6 hrs. after close of polls - (other arrangements provided in case of islands or where rapid communication impossible) Election Committees deliver ballot boxes and records to electoral district election committees.
11. E-Day plus ? - Dates of postponed elections shall be announced 5 days before such elections.
12. E-Day plus ? - Where number of elected candidates is less than Assembly seats or where elections declared void, second election shall be publicly announced at least 20 days before such election is held.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC ACT NO. 5 SKIG LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Analysis of KILA Election Law by Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Commentory 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 Kiryu (resident register) in Korea, and (2) Japanese or other foreigners who entered the Korean Hojuk by becoming wives of Koreans or adopted sons through son-in-law procedure, or Nyufu (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 cannot. This point should be adopted. (See suggested Executive Order attached Article I).

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b. 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.	b. 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.
c. 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.	c. 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 signed upon the operation of the Election Law.
3. 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 3).	3. As there is no Army, this suggestion is premature.
4. 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.	4. This not only means a change in the law, but is a civil matter having no bearing on the exercise of a franchise.
5. 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.	5. 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, i.e., 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 seems 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.	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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According to this section, each individual should go to the poll registration place within ten days beginning from the 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.

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 candidates mentioned in Section XV, para 3 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.

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. "Emergency Cases" in Section XVII should be illustrated. Otherwise, there will be danger of unjust disposal under the excuse of "emergency cases."

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. People other than those candidates who registered as mentioned in Section XXI, for instance, candidates' 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.

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. 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.

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. 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,

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 Eun Mun, the Korean phonetic script. (See Executive Order attached, Article VI).

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English, which is being used in Korea, should be valid, but other foreign writings such as Russian or Mongolian writings should be void.	
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 Bonjuk (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, 2, a, I, 3, a. XVII, Belgian Constitution 51, 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 <u>four</u> 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.

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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, 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.	20. Sufficient provision for declaring void an illegal election is contained in Section 53 of Chapter IX.

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KOREA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

BOUNDARIES
- INTERNATIONAL
- 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. Both 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
-chaedo	-shima	archipelago
-got	-saki	cape or point
-do	-tō, -shima, -jima	island
-gap	-kō, -seki, -zaki	cape or point
-got	-saki	point or cape
-haehyŏp	-kaikyō	strait or channel
-kun	-gun	county
-kundo	-guntō	archipelago
-man	-wan	bay or gulf
-si	-shi	municipality
-su'ro	-suidō	channel or strait
-ŭp	-machi	town
-yŏlto	-rettō	island chain

Tangjosŏn-man (Higashi-Chōsen-wan)

Sŏjosŏn-man (Nishi-Chōsen-wan)

RELIABILITY OF DATA

DATA	QUAN	QUAL	MATC
BOUNDARIES		GIC	A
CAPITALS		RC	A
PU(FU) AREAS		GR	RE
PU(FU)		RC	A
UP(YU)		GR	A

QUANTITATIVE DATA: The letters A, GR, and U are an estimate of the reliability of the map's quantitative data, the data which are measurable, including statements of absolute statistics, measurements of area, the width of roads, gauges of railroads, etc.

QUALITATIVE DATA: The letters A, GR, and U are an est... ude of the reliability of the map's qualitative data which shows the types of road surfaces, also order of fineness, types of barrier, etc.

CONVERSE: The letters C and I in combination with A, GR, or U are an estimate of the degree of completeness of quantitative and qualitative data.

LOCATIONAL DATA: The letters A, RE, and GR are estimates of the plotted accuracy of data within the limits of scale and width of line.

Quantitative & Qualitative Data
- R Reliable
- GR Generally Reliable
- U Unreliable

Coverage of Data
- C Complete
- I Incomplete

Location of Data
- A Accurate
- RE Not Entirely Accurate
- GR Only Approx. Accurate

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EXHIBIT G

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SECRET
AMD 9
8 Sep 1947
Pages 1 to 9
Inclusive

COPY NO. 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

PROCEDURE FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF POWERS BY THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Reference: a AMD 4
b AMD 4/1
c JCD No. 8

Note by the Secretary

The inclosed report, prepared by U. S. Subcommission No. 3, was tentatively approved by the U. S. Commissioners on 8 September 1947, for guidance in negotiations with the Soviet Delegation.

WILLIAM F. EDWARDS
Lt Colonel, AGD
U. S. Secretary

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Secret

Inclosure

PROCEDURE FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF POWERS BY THE
PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT
Report by U. S. Subcommission No. 3

1. A plan is set forth herein for the guidance of U. S. Subcommission No. 3 in its negotiations with the Soviet Delegation on the procedure for the assumption of powers by the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

2. This plan has been prepared under the following assumptions.

a. Certain preliminary steps toward integration must be taken prior to the date the Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over to avert utter chaos and confusion.

b. Only those preliminary steps should be taken which are essential to minimize the chaos and confusion attendant to the take-over. All other problems of integration should be left to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government to work out in collaboration with the Joint Commission.

c. The disposition of vested property will be covered in the Charter of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

d. That this phase (i.e., fulfillment of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision) of the Joint Commission's work calls only for an agreement on the "procedure for the assumption of powers". No steps shall be taken, therefore, during the current phase toward the implementation of this plan.

APPENDIX

PROCEDURE FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF POWERS BY THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
1. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCES		I. Name: Finance Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
a. Currency	(1) Establish Bank of Chosen notes as legal tender. (2) Agreement with Soviets on basis of conversion of Red Yen. (a) If before unification - future currency requirements of Soviet and American troops. (b) If after unification - agreement on Red Yen outstanding and probable rate of expansion prior to conversion.	
b. Central Banking	Establish Bank of Chosen as central bank.	
c. Commercial Banking	(1) Agreement on free clearance of bank drafts. (2) Establish a single clearing house. (3) Agreement on moratorium on all inter-bank balances existing as of 15 August 1945.	

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APPENDIX

PROCEDURE FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF POWERS BY THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
1. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCES		
a. Currency	(1) Establish Bank of Chosen notes as legal tender. (2) Agreement with Soviets on basis of conversion of Red Yen. (a) If before unification - future currency requirements of Soviet and American troops. (b) If after unification - agreement on Red Yen outstanding and probable rate of expansion prior to conversion.	I. Name: Finance Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
b. Central Banking	Establish Bank of Chosen as central bank.	
c. Commercial Banking	(1) Agreement on free clearance of bank drafts. (2) Establish a single clearing house. (3) Agreement on moratorium on all inter-bank balances existing as of 15 August 1945.	

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Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
d. Postal Savings	Agreement that inter-zone claims on deposit balances as of 15 August 1945 shall be honored; inter-zone claims on deposits since that date not to be honored until Korean Provisional Democratic Government has integrated Postal Savings system.	
e. National Budget	(1) The budgets of South Korea Interim Government and North Korea People's Committee shall be consolidated to make the budget of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The consolidated budget shall remain in effect for remainder of fiscal year. (2) South Korea Interim Government and North Korea People's Committee appropriations shall be provisionally assigned to Provisional Korean Democratic Government departments prior to unification. (3) Agreement on which of the national taxes in the two zones shall be continued and what rates shall apply.	
2. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE		
a. Price and Wage Controls	Establishment of temporary price and distribution controls on: Rice, other cereals, fertilizer, fuels and cotton textiles.	II. Name: Price Control and Rationing Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
b. Foreign Exchange Controls	(1) Agreement to exchange information on foreign exchange assets of South Korea Interim Government (Foreign Commercial Bank A/C Balances) and North Korea People's Committee.	III. Name: Foreign Trade and Exchange Controls Committee

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Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
	(2) Agreement on use of foreign exchange (see Foreign Trade Controls).	Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
c. Foreign Trade Controls	(1) Agreement on preliminary list of approved export-import items. (2) Agreement for continuous international inspection of all ports and border stations. (3) Preliminary unification of Customs Service.	
d. Foreign Loans	Agreement with Soviets concerning all types of economic aid. (a) Types and amounts needed. (b) Percent share of Soviets and Americans. (c) Method of financing aid.	IV. Name: Foreign Aid and Assistance Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
3. PUBLIC UTILITIES		
a. Rail Transportation	(1) Unification of railroad communications systems. (2) Preparation of operating schedules for unified system. (3) Regrouping of operating districts under a National Headquarters.	V. Name: Transportation Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean

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Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
b. Telephone and Telegraph	Reestablishment of Pusan - Seoul - Pyongyang - Woonsan subterranean cable.	VI. Name: Communications Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
c. Public Information	(1) Consolidation of radio broadcasting facilities under JODK with equal radio time to political parties. (2) Uniform licensing system for newspapers with no pre-censorship. (3) Uniform licensing system for movies.	VII. Name: Public Information Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
4. LAW AND ORDER		
a. Police	(1) Agreement on purpose, size, organization, and degree of decentralization under Provisional Korean Democratic Government. (2) Establish a Police Board to supervise South Korea Interim Government and North Korea People's Committee police systems pending their integration by Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Board to have following powers: (a) Integrate and reorganize police systems in compliance with basic policy agreements.	VIII. Name: Police Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean

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Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
	(b) Order mobilization. (c) Appoint, replace, and transfer personnel.	
b. Constabulary	(1) Agreement on purpose, size, organization, and degree of decentralization under Provisional Korean Democratic Government. (2) Establish a Constabulary Board to supervise South Korea Interim Government Constabulary and North Korea People's Committee Army pending their integration by Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Board to have following powers: (a) Integrate and reorganize constabularies in compliance with basic policy agreements. (b) Order mobilization. (c) Appoint, replace, and transfer personnel.	IX. Name: Constabulary Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
c. Coast Guard	(1) Agreement on purpose and reorganization under Provisional Korean Democratic Government. (2) Establish a Coast Guard Board to supervise South Korea Interim Government and North Korea People's Committee Coast Guard pending their integration by Provisional Korean Democratic Government. Board to have following powers:	X. Name: Coast Guard Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean

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Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
	(a) Integrate and reorganize Coast Guard in compliance with basic policy agreements. (b) Appoint, replace, and transfer personnel.	
5. ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT		
a. Governmental Organization at Operating Level	(1) Exchange information on South Korea Interim Government and North Korea People's Committee structures. (2) Establish a coordinating Committee which, upon establishment of Provisional Korean Democratic Government, shall become a Ministry of Coordination. (3) Allocate government functions to Executive Departments established by charter as provided for in Political Platform.	XI. Name: Committee on Organs of Authority Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean
b. Civil Service	(1) All Civil Service employees to remain in jobs for three months after unification. (2) Establish Civil Service Board of Review and Coordination (which shall become Civil Service Commission when Provisional Korean Democratic Government is established) with powers to: (a) Review all removals and transfer necessitated by government reorganization and consolidation. (b) Establish prior to unification, uniform pay scales for national headquarters employees.	XII. Name: Civil Service Review and Coordination Committee Membership: From North Korea: 1 Soviet, 1 Korean From South Korea: 1 American, 1 Korean

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Function	Minimum Preliminary Steps to be taken before Provisional Korean Democratic Government takes over	Committees to be created to effect Preliminary Agreements
c. Distribution of Russian and American Advisors	(1) Agreement that all Soviet and American Advisors to South Korean Interim Government and North Korea People's Committee shall be attached to Joint Commission when Provisional Korean Democratic Government is established. (2) Agreement on number and types of advisors to be retained and which are Soviet and which are American. (3) Agreement on nation-wide distribution of both Soviet and American Advisors.	XIII: Name: Soviet and American Personnel Committee Membership: 2 Soviets 2 Americans

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By NARS, Date

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 12

Target 2

Pyongyang Trip - American Delegation

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

US - USSR Joint Commission
(Pyongyang Trip - Amer. Deley.)

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By NARS, Date

39 A

SECRET

SECRET

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

F.C.

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

4 November 1947

TO: Col. Robinson
A/CofS, G-2
XXIV Corps

SUBJECT: Observations on trip to Pyongyang, 29 June-3 July 1947, Reports of Personnel.

1. Enclosed are duplicate copies of reports of observations of American personnel made on trip to Pyongyang, North Korea, 29 June-3 July 1947. These reports were submitted to the Political Advisory Group and were summarized in PAG Special Supplement #5 dated 24 July 1947.

2. A complete file of these reports is kept in the Administrative Section of the Joint Commission.

3. Although old and fairly well covered in the above PAG report, they are forwarded for your use or disposal.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chief

Incl.
Subject reports

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file

Movement of Joint Commission to North Korea.

1	6 June Sig O	Joint Comm.	1. This office desires to plan for the future move of the Joint Commission to North Korea and hence must have such information as is available at this time on the following points: a. Estimated date of move. b. Number of persons in party. c. Communication servis that is considered essential between Seoul and P'yongyang during this period. (Telephone, teletype, and radio are contemplated. Classified traffic can be handled over radio or teletype.) d. Local communication in P'yongyang. HLV
2	9 June 1947	Jt. Comm.	Sig O, XXIV Corps	1. The Joint Commission has sent to the Chief of Staff, XXIV Corps, a Routing Slip dated 9 June on which is stated estimated requirements for the trip to P'yongyang. A copy of that Routing Slip is attached.

L. J. Lincoln,
Colonel, CE.

Attachment:
R/S to C/S, XXIV Corps,
dtd 9 June.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

fiba

TFURC

Trip of Joint Commission to P'yongyang.

1	9 June 1947	Jt. Comm.	C/S, XXIV Corps	

1. It is now firm that the Joint Commission will travel to P'yongyang during the course of its deliberations. It is assumed that the Russian Delegation will provide their own means of travel and facilities, but that the American Delegation will receive no assistance from the Russians.

2. For the purpose of planning and arrangements, the following information is furnished (figures are tentative, dates are firm):

Time: 29 June;

Duration: Four (4) days;

Personnel: Jt. Commission - 16 (including 3 female),
Press - 15 (subject to approval by Russian authorities),
Guard, drivers, mess attendants, etc., for housekeeping and administration of the party, including an officer to command and coordinate this personnel.

Facilities Required: Transportation of party to and from P'yongyang. (It is suggested that a special train would be an appropriate method.)

Transportation (local) while in P'Yongyang (3 staff cars and 4 jeeps);

Accommodations: Office space, sleeping, mess and minor recreation facilities. (It is suggested that these might all be provided on a special train which will remain in P'yongyang with the party.)

(over)

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1 cont'd

Signal Communications: Telephone and teletype to Seoul and to Russian offices in P'yongyang plus some form of radio communications if feasible. Also telephone to US Liaison Officer.

Courier Service to Seoul: One each working day by air or otherwise.

Medical Service: (A first aid man probably would be sufficient.)

Security: A guard adequate to guard the special train or other accommodations provided.

3. As more definite information becomes available, it will be furnished promptly. Any questions as to details should be directed to Colonel L. J. Lincoln, WASHINGTON-407.

4. It is requested that XXIV Corps be prepared to furnish the facilities, services, etc., outlined in para. 2.

L. J. LINCOLN,
Colonel, CE.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

J.E 178

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
SEOUL DISTRICT OFFICE
APO 235

12 June 1947

SUBJECT: Joint US-USSR Commission work in Pyongyang, Preparation for

SYNOPSIS OF INFORMATION:

The following information was received from a special agent, 97th CIC Det, Seoul, on 8 June 1947.

1. Informant stated that indications point toward Soviet plans to hold part of the work of the Joint Commission in Pyongyang, area (6510-1030). An Army male chorus is learning the "Star Spangled Banner" and the U.S., "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," to sing in welcome to the American delegation when it comes to North Korea for the work of the U.S.-USSR Joint Commission.

2. Red Army soldiers talk of the coming Commission. One of them named Kim Sok Pom, who is a lot gt., has mentioned that houses are being built for the Americans. According to [illegible], the Russians are experiencing some difficulty [illegible] making bricks.

[illegible] information

1.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

HEADQUARTERS XXIV CORPS
Office of the Commanding General
APO 235

TFGCT 0[illegible] 16 June 1947

SUBJECT: Movement of US Joint Commission to P'yongyang

TO: Distribution "D" (Less 6th Inf Div, KBC, and 61st Ord Gp.)

1. Purpose:

a. The purpose of this plan is to provide facilities for the US Joint Commission scheduled to move to P'yongyang on 29 June 1947.

2. Responsibilities:

a. Commanding General, 7th Infantry Division, will furnish the following personnel with duties as indicated:

(1) One (1) field grade officer to command the detachment and to act as train commander.

(2) A detail to load vehicles at Seoul.

(3) One (1) officer, two (2) sergeants, two (2) corporals, and twenty (20) privates for guard duty from the Palace Guard. The privates of the guard will assist the drivers in loading and unloading vehicles in P'yongyang. After equipment is loaded these men will guard the train enroute and while in P'yongyang, and during return trip to Seoul.

b. Commanding Officer, Special Troops, XXIV Corps, will furnish the following personnel and equipment to operate telephone, teletype and radio communications.

(1) Two (2) linemen.

(2) Two (2) radio operators.

(3) Two (2) teletype operators.

(4) One (1) Signal Officer.

(5) One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) mile of W-110 wire.

(6) Four (4) field telephones.

(7) One (1) teletype machine.

(8) One (1) SCR 399 radio.

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e. Surgeon Section, XXIV Corps, will:

(1) Furnish one (1) Medical Officer and one (1) aid man.

(2) Furnish necessary medical supplies.

f. Quartermaster Section, XXIV Corps, will:

(1) Issue necessary rations to mess officer for US Detachment.

(2) Furnish necessary equipment for cooking, messing, and storing rations in railroad equipment.

(3) Issue gas and oil for vehicles.

g. Air Section, XXIV Corps, will:

(1) Be prepared to furnish one courier trip daily from 30 June to 3 July 1947, inclusive.

h. Engineer Section, XXIV Corps, will:

(1) Furnish one (1) portable generator to Detachment Commander, Major Warmbrod, upon request.

(2) Furnish one (1) enlisted man to operate generater while in P'yongyang.

i. Major C. J. Dougovito, G-2 Section, XXIV Corps, will make necessary arrangements with US Liaison Officer in P'yongyang to have Russian personnel lay two (2) wire lines from the MINSK switchboard to the railroad siding where American train will be located.

3. Immediate action will be taken to effect this plan.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGE:

CHARLES ENNIS
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Headquarters XXIV Corps

Inter-Staff Routing Slip

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

SUBJECT: Accommodations for US - USSR Delegation, Pyongyang

Memo. No.	Date	From	To	Memorandum
1	24 June	Dougovito	C/S	1. Lt. Col. McClish telephoned in the following information relative to housing of American Delegates at Pyongyang.
		INFO:	JC	a. General Shtikov's house is prepared to accommodate General Brown and two or three additional members.
			G-3	(1) The house is a 10-room, five bedroom structure which formerly was occupied by the UNRRA people and at one time by Mrs. Sargeant.
			G-2	(2) The first floor plan contains a reception room, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and sun porch. The second floor, five bedrooms and bath and sun-porch.
				b. A hotel, centrally located, is set aside to house the balance of the delegation, with a large area for a motor pool.
				(1) Lt. Col. McClish believes that a central mess can be set up at the hotel to feed the whole delegation.
				(2) A house located within the hotel grounds is also furnished and could accommodate all the enlisted men.
				2. If the above arrangement is accepted the following messes would have to operate:
				a. Mess at the train location.
				b. Hotel Mess
				c. E.M. Mess
				d. General Brown's Mess.
				3. Col. McClish believes that with the above arrangement, thirty (30) guards would be required instead of the 24 planned.

REPRODUCED BY 60TH ENGR TRUCK CO - XXIV CORPS

OVER

16-6-535
757
7773 18E

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

Hist.
to those listed
in par 2 plus
all sub-coms. & Supply.
Final (47)

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

26 June 1947

Memorandum for: The American Delegation

Subject : Movement of the American Delegation to Pyongyang, North Korea.

1. The following instructions supplement those contained in letter, Headquarters XXIV Corps, File TFGCT 091, dated 16 June 1947, copy attached.

2. The following named members of the American Delegation are scheduled to proceed to Pyongyang, North Korea, 1930, 29 June 1947. Dinner will not be served on the train. Each individual should make his own arrangements for transportation of himself and personal luggage to the Seoul station at such time as to insure no delay in the train's departure.

(1) Major General A. E. Brown
(2) Dr. A. C. Bunce
(3) Brigadier General John Weckerling
(4) Mr. Owen T. Jones
(5) Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln
(6) Colonel James A. Phillips (if arrived)
(7) Mr. Joseph Jacobs
(8) Mr. Clyde B. Sargent
(9) Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards
(10) Mr. E. V. Prostov
(11) Lt. K. G. Althaus
(12) Major Luke Kirillin (Departed with Russian Delegation)
(13) Miss Anna S. Anderson
(14) Miss Dorothy Cascioni
(15) Miss Helen K. Helser
(16) Mr. Vladimir Pekarsky
(17) Miss Tatiana Sciugam
(18) Mr. Hurh Hyun
(19) Lt. Leonard M. Bertsch

3. Clothing and Equipment.

a. Individual clothing and equipment should be carried as desired and necessary. Duration of stay in North Korea, approximately four (4) days. The uniform for officers of the Delegation in North Korea will be summer (coats prescribed for formal Joint Commission Open Meeting).

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

b. The Supply Secretary will provide the following supplies and equipment which will be placed aboard the train not later than 1500, 29 June 1947.

Mr. Vladimir Pekarsky will assume responsibility for this property.

1 Machine, paper fastener with staples
1 Ream, paper, bond, 8x13
1 Ream, paper, bond, 8x10½
2 Reams, paper, manifold, 8x13
2 Reams, paper, manifold, 8x10½
3 Typewriters
100 Sheets, paper, carbon, 8x13
100 Sheets, paper, carbon, 8x10½
200 Envelopes, white, letter-size
75 Envelopes, manila, medium-size
50 Envelopes, manila, large-size
4 Boxes paperclips
4 Stenographer notebooks
48 Pads 8x10½ ruled
48 Pencils No. 2
1 Dictionary, English
50 Folders, file, legal-size
1 Quire Stencils, mimeo
1 Flag, National, Post
1 Flag, Korean
Available DDT
Aerosol bombs
1 Field Safe

4. The taking of classified papers of any nature to North Korea is discouraged since facilities for proper safeguarding of such documents will not be available.

5. Breakfast will be served about 0800, 30 June 1947, on the train in Pyongyang. Following breakfast the American Delegation will move to billets provided by the Soviets. It is anticipated that about four of the delegation will stay with General Brown in his house and the remainder will live in the Hotel nearby. Messes will be operated in General Brown's house, in the Hotel, and also on the train.

6. Additional information will be furnished as available.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

~~COL. EDWARDS~~

TRAIN COMMANDER AND STAFF GOING TO NORTH KOREA, 28 JUNE 1947.

COLONEL EDWARDS: There are a few little points of information I wanted to check with you. Regarding this call ewe had from Colonel McLish about the refrigerator for General Brown?

MAJOR CORL: It will be on the train. The Headquarters Commandant is now getting it. The hot plates for the hotel--there is not one available.

COLONWL EDWARDS: How about this field range for hot water?

LT. OPLINGER: I will take a couple.

MAJOR CORL: We will get two of the field ranges.

COLONEL EDWARDS: That brought up the broad subject of equipment we are taking up there. The understanding, of course, is that we shall be there a few days only, but what happens if we stay two weeks or a month? I am speaking now in terms of equipment. Are we capable of sustaining ourselves up there?

MAJOR WARIBROD: With the plane service I think we should be.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Never mind the plane service.

LT. OPLINGER: I have food for five days.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Of course food is something we have to secure. I am worried about equipment, supplies, clothing.

LT. OPLINGER: Each man was instructed to bring five days' supply of clothing.

MAJOR CORL: A minimum of four cottons each man was taking.

LT. OPLINGER: I have soap and cleaning material for five days, two cases of soap, maybe seven days.

COLONEL EDWARDS: What type of mess equipment; standard?

LT. OPLINGER: The only thing I was instructed to take was food.

MAJOR CORL: Colonel McLish said there would be cooking equipment in the hotel and house. The other equipment will be in the car which is going up with the rest of the detail.

COLONEL EDWARDS: That was the point General Brown was raising. He wanted to make sure we had sufficient equipment so that we could be independent of the Russians. We have had so many experiences with them. Supposed to do things and they just seem to be forgotten. They never materialize. What kind of spot are we in if they don't have those things?

LT. OPLINGER: There will be enough equipment on the train, and the diner can seat 34 people. The train furnishes dishes, silverware, pots and pans; all the equipment needed on the train. That would be the only thing we would have.

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MAJOR WARMBROD: We would have to take additional dishes. We are not going to use the ones in the hotel?

COLONEL EDWARDS: I am not saying we are not going to use them. I am saying if they are not there.

LT. OPLINGER: The only people that have sufficient dishes are the railroad people. The quartermaster isn't too satisfied with the G.I. cups and plates. The G.I. silverware is very short.

MAJOR CORL: The railway has enough to take care of the Joint Commission and the civilians going.

COLONEL EDWARDS: How badly would we foul up our plans if we loaded a couple of field kits aboard, regulation field kits, officers mess kits.

MAJOR WARMBROD: I think those could be loaded.

MAJOR CORL: They wouldn't be fouled up at all.

COLONEL EDWARDS: I can appreciate General Brown's anxiety, since there will be three messes operated. There is nothing to worry about the train, but there are actually three others; the hotel is the officers' mess, the enlisted men's mess and the mess at General Brown's house. We will never come back from over the hill if General Brown's mess is not adequately provided for. This might be seeing ghosts and we may have to just leave that stuff aboard the train, but I strongly recommend it.

MAJOR CORL: We will need about three of those.

COLONEL EDWARDS: You have already said you are going to take field ranges.

LT. OPLINGER: Two.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Throw an extra one on there.

LT. OPLINGER: Two stove will take care of it--three messes, one on the train--the train has the stoves and one field range in each mess.

COLONEL EDWARDS: O.K.

MAJOR CORL: The majority of the detail will be at the train. The detail at the house is no good for the enlisted men.

COLONEL EDWARDS: The thing we wanted to put in there was facilities to come in and clean up. There is a minimum number of those people that will probably have to stay there. Facilities for your guards, you will have to have around there. We will have to take a look toward concrete planning. Anything else we are planning on the Russians giving us?

MAJOR CORL: No sir.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Does anybody else have any ideas along these lines? General Brown is most concerned.

MAJOR BLENCOE: Were arrangements made on the P.X. supplies, cigarettes and candy for the men. Are there any provisions where they can obtain them?

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By NARS, Date

LT. OPLINGER: I have a case of Red Cross cigarettes.

COLONEL EDWARDS: How about other things; the canteen status for these men?

LT. OPLINGER: As far as I know, no.

MAJOR CORL: Do not establish them for these short trips.

COLONEL EDWARDS: If we have to stay up there, is it feasible to set one up then?

MAJOR CORL: I think it would be, sir.

COLONEL EDWARDS: You are going to take care of the arrangements for the men, the details?

MAJOR CORL: There won't be much time for a short trip; the men going up there will be working.

MAJOR WARMBROD: The guard posts are necessary. The men will be on guard as far as the guards are concerned; otherwise, they will be sleeping probably; that is, the bulk of the enlisted men.

COLONEL EDWARDS: The Army has changed--no recreation for soldiers, no free time at all? How about from midnight to 0800; is that counted in too?

MAJOR CORL: It will be a 24-hour guard.

COLONEL EDWARDS: I understand. You will have other people?

MAJOR CORL: One switchboard person. If the radio is put in, two operators are going.

MAJOR WARMBROD: Eleven drivers for the vehicles. No relief drivers.

COLONEL EDWARDS: I'd say that is taking care of the recreation problem.

MAJOR CORL: There are two batteries, one hundred radio set available and will pick it up today.

MAJOR WARMBROD: I think it would be a good idea to take books and magazines along to have on the train.

COLONEL EDWARDS: You will take care of that?

MAJOR WARMBROD: Yes, sir.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Anything else? I want to be able to tell General Brown that all contingencies have been considered.

COLONEL MARMEN: It is tentative to evacuate any serious illness or surgery or anything else by air.

COLONEL EDWARDS: That is feasible on this liaison plane.

MAJOR CORL: Arrangements have been made for that plane to take off at ten o'clock on the 1st and 2nd. Two days on the field--any time they want it.

COLONEL EDWARDS: I think that is all I have on my mind, gentlemen.

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MAJOR CORL: I can't think of anything else. The train will be parked on Track Four, the same track that the Russian train was on day before yesterday. That is the north-bound track. They will not park it on Track Two--that is the south-bound.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Departure time is 2200.

MAJOR CORL: I will inspect the men at 2100 at the station.

MAJOR BLENCOE: This is also a change in hour and place, because originally we were going to be here at 1800.

MAJOR CORL: Get to the station any way you can.

MAJOR BLENCOE: That is the change I wanted to make clear.

COLONEL EDWARDS: I have drawn up a little memorandum for our people here. I will read it to you. Any comments or inconsistencies, I would like to know about it. (Colonel Edwards read the instructions for the American Delegation going to Pyongyang.) Any inconsistencies?

MAJOR WARMBROD: No, sir.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Anything else anybody has to offer?

COLONEL MARREN: Where do you want the Aid Station set up?

MAJOR CORL: On the train. I can't think of anything else hanging fire.

COLONEL EDWARDS: Has any supply man contacted you?

LT. OPLINGER: Captain Jones, about two days ago, yes sir.

COLONEL EDWARDS: This matter of insecticide.

LT. OPLINGER: I have them and a spray gun, a case of bombs, 24 to a case. On these flags they sent over, they are quite small. On the car they built standards this high, the car company, the flag is 8x10, the standards are three feet.

COLONEL EDWARDS: For the vehicles, jeeps, jeeps and passenger cars both?

MAJOR CORL: That is big enough.

MAJOR WARMBROD: The standards may have to be altered a little bit.

COLONEL EDWARDS: We are taking Korean and U.S. flags, post size, in case we have to fly them up there. They are the regular staffs; not for vehicles.

MAJOR CORL: Yes.

MAJOR WARMBROD: The M.P.s will be at the Seoul Station to direct the parties at the Seoul Station. Their luggage won't have to be carried at all. They will be met there by myself and the guards and directed to the car.

COLONEL EDWARDS: I think that is about all, gentlement. Thank you very much. See you tomorrow.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Corrected page one

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

28 June 1947

Memorandum for: The American Delegation

Subject : Movement of the American Delegation to Pyongyang, North Korea.

1. The following instructions supplement those contained in letter, Headquarters XXIV Corps, File TFGCT 091, dated 16 June 1947, copy attached.

2. The following named members of the American Delegation are scheduled to proceed to Pyongyang, North Korea, 2200, 29 June 1947. Dinner will not be served on the train. Each individual should make his own arrangments for transportation of himself and personal luggage to the Seoul station at such time as to insure no delay in the train's departure.

(1) Major General A. E. Brown
(2) Dr. A. C. Bunce
(3) Brigadier General John Weckerling
(4) Mr. Owen T. Jones
(5) Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln
(6) Colonel James A. Phillips (if arrived)
(7) Mr. Joseph Jacobs
(8) Mr. Clyde B. Sargent
(9) Lt. Colonel W. H. Edwards
(10) Mr. E. V. Prostov
(11) Lt. K. G. Althaus
(12) Major Luke Kirillin (Departed with Russian Delegation)
(13) Miss Anna S. Anderson
(14) Miss Dorothy Cascioni
(15) Miss Helen K. Helser
(16) Mr. Vladimir Pekarsky
(17) Miss Tatiana Sciugam
(18) Mr. Hurh Hyun
(19) Lt. Leonard M. Bertsch
(20) Capt. Charles J. Zondorak, U.S.N.
(21) Miss Virginia Quigley

3. Clothing and Equipment.

a. Individual clothing and equipment should be carried as desired and necessary. Duration of stay in North Korea, approximately four (4) days. The uniform for officers of the Delegation in North Korea will be summer (coats prescribed for formal Joint Commission Open Meeting).

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

b. The Supply Secretary will provide the following supplies and equipment which will be placed aboard the train not later than 1500, 29 June 1947. Mr. Vladimir Pekarsky will assume responsibility for this property.

1 Machine, paper fastener with staples
1 Ream, paper, bond, 8x13
1 Ream, paper, bond, 8x10½
2 Reams, paper, manifold, 8x13
2 Reams, paper, manifold, 8x10½
3 Typewriters
100 Sheets, paper, carbon, 8x13
100 Sheets, paper, carbon, 8x10½
200 Envelopes, white, letter-size
75 Envelopes, manila, medium-size
50 Envelopes, manila, large-size
4 Boxes paperclips
4 Stenographer notebooks
48 Pads 8x10½ ruled
48 Pencils No. 2
1 Dictionary, English
50 Folders, file, legal-size
1 Quire Stencils, mimeo
1 Flag, National, Post
1 Flag, Korean
Available DDT
Aerosol bombs
1 Field Safe

4. The taking of classified papers of any nature to North Korea is discouraged since facilities for proper safeguarding of such documents will not be available.

5. Breakfast will be served about 0800, 30 June 1947, on the train in Pyongyang. Following breakfast the American Delegation will move to billets provided by the Soviets. It is anticipated that about four of the delegation will stay with General Brown in his house and the remainder will live in the Hotel nearby. Messes will be operated in General Brown's house, in the Hotel, and also on the train.

6. Additional information will be furnished as available.

For the CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS
Lt Col, AGD
U. S. Secretary

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Gen. Romanov
Yelisseev
MD

PERSONNEL ROSTER

1. Personnel to depart for P'yongyang on 29 ~~July~~ JUNE 1947:

a. Joint Commission:

Major General Albert E. Brown
Dr. A. C. Bunce
Brigadier General John Weckerling
Mr. Owen T. Jones
Colonel L. J. Lincoln
Mr. Joseph Jacobs
Mr. Clyde B. Sargent
Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Edwards
Mr. E. V. Prostov
Lieutenant K. G. Althaus
Major Luke Kirillin
Miss Anna S. Anderson
Miss Dorothy Cascioni
Miss Helen K. Helser
Mr. Vladmir Perkarsky
Miss Tatiana Seiggam
Mr. Hurh Hyun

b. G-2 Section, XXIV Corps (Korean-English Interpretor):

Sgt. Choy, Young Bin (To assist Mr. Hurh Hyun)
Sgt. Lewe, Harry (To assist the train commander)
Mr. Lee, John Hoon (

c. 7th Infantry Division:

Major Warmbold	Train Commander	32d Inf Regt
1st Lt Ellsworth A. Bolles	Commander of Guard	Palace Guard
Sgt. Gordon A. Hewitt	Guard	"
Sgt. Roy L. Boothe	"	"
Cpl. Donald R. Underwood	"	"
Cpl. Maurice A. Zimmer	"	"
Pfc Stanley J. Russell	"	"
Pfc Harry E. Shepard	"	"
Pfc Alfred L. Giverli	"	"
Pfc Terry E. Barker	"	"
Pfc Clare C. Johnston	"	"
Pfc Richard A. Reid	"	"
Pfc Clarence C. Yeates	"	"
Pfc Donald J. Klemke	"	"
Pfc John F. McNamara	"	"
Pfc James A. Baugh	"	"
Pfc Esea C. Laser	"	"
Pfc John M. Keeble	"	"
Pfc Richard D. Norsikian	"	"

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c. 7th Infantry Division (continued):

Pfc Charles D. Benson	Guard	Palace Guard
Pfc Robert B. Sharpshire	"	"
Pfc Leonard L. Janiszewski	"	"
Pfc Richard E. Householder	"	"
Pfc Alfred E. Kritter	"	"
Pfc Nicholas Chanaka	"	"
Pvt Robert B. Blankenship	"	"

d. Signal Section, XXIV Corps:

Major S. G. Blencoe	Signal Section, XXIV Corps (In charge of the following radio and teletype operators)
Tec 4 Louis G. Jesterson	52d Signal Battalion
Tec 4 John T. Faulhaber	52d Signal Battalion
Tec 4 Austin A. Merriam	76th Signal Service Battalion
Tec 4 John F. Armstrong	76th Signal Service Battalion
Tec 4 A. Ackerman	76th Signal Service Battalion
Tec 5 Billy Reeves	76th Signal Service Battalion
Major B. Buerkle	Signal Section, XXIV Corps (Chief photographer)
Tec 4 James R. McDonald	123rd Photo Detachment (Assistant photographer)

e. Headquarters Commandant, XXIV Corps:

(1) Mess Personnel:

Lt. J. G. Oplinger	Mess Officer	Hq Co, XXIV Corps
S/Sgt Jack Hammock	Mess Sergeant	Hq Co, XXIV Corps
Tec 5 H. L. Smith	Cook	Hq Co, XXIV Corps
[illegible]	"	
CHIN AI CHANG	"	
CHOO TAI MING	"	
[illegible]	Waiter	
[illegible]	"	
KO SHIN TUI	"	
[illegible]	Kitchen Police	
CHIN TAI BAY	"	
[illegible]	"	
[illegible]	"	

(2) Drivers:

Pfc Henry F. Browder	Amer. Delegation (Gen. Brown's Driver)
Pfc Claire M Rodgers	Hq Co, USAMGIK (Dr. Bunce's Driver)
Tec 5 Frank A Gossert	3040 TC Car Co (Gen Hodgeling's Driver)
Cpl Billy S. Fulton	Hq Co XXIV Corps
Pfc Harley F. Penrose	Hq Co XXIV Corps
Pfc George McGhirter	Hq Co XXIV Corps
Pfc Harold D Drake	Hq Co XXIV Corps
Cpl Geo. W. Gering, Jr.	Hq Co XXIV Corps
Pvt Don M. Beck	Hq Co XXIV Corps

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Personnel Roster Continued.

f. Surgeon Section, XXIV Corps:

Lt. Col. John J. Marren	34th Gen Hosp	Medical Officer
S/Sgt William T. Moffitt	XXIV Corps Med Det	Aid man

g. Engineer Section:

Pfc Milford E. Layser	1092nd Engr Sv Det	Portable Generator operator.

Col James A. Phillips to be added if live.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File
MSE

PERSONNEL ROSTER

1. Personnel to depart for P'yongyang on 29 June 1947:

a. Commission:

Major General Albert E. Brown ✓
Mr. A. C. Bunce ✓
Brigadier General John Weckerling ✓
Mr. Owen T. Jones ✓
Colonel L. J. Lincoln ✓
Mr. Joseph Jacobs ✓
Mr. Clyde D. Sargent ✓
Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] ✓
Mr. [illegible] Rostov ✓
✓ Lieutenant [illegible] ✓
✓ Lieutenant Leonard Bertsch ✓
✓ Miss Anne [illegible] Anderson ✓
✓ Miss Dorothy Cascioni ✓
✓ Miss [illegible] Welser ✓
Mr. [illegible] Berkarsky ✓
Miss [illegible] Kenigan ✓
X Mr. [illegible] Hyun ✓
Miss [illegible] Wigley ✓
Capt. Charles [illegible] ✓
[illegible] ✓
[illegible] ✓
Mr. Robert Kinney ✓
✓ [illegible] ✓
✓ [illegible] ✓

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c. Technicians:

Lieutenant Colonel John J. Warren	Medical
Major S. C. Blencoe	Signal
Major B. Buerkle	Signal
S/Sgt William T. Moffitt	Aid man
T/4 Louis G. Jesterson	Signal
T/4 John T. Faulhaber	"
T/4 Austin A. Merriam	"
T/4 John F. Armstrong	"
T/4 A. Ackerman	"
T/5 Billy Lee Vess	"
[illegible]	"
Pfc Milford L. Myser	Engineer
[illegible] Pine	

d. [illegible] Personnel:

[illegible]	Supply and Mess Officer
[illegible]	Mess Sergeant
[illegible]	Cook
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"

e. [illegible]:

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

1 July 1947

SUBJECT: Tentative Plan for Return Trip to Seoul 3 July 1947

The following plan is based upon the assumption that a meeting of some nature will be held during the morning of 3 July 1947.

1. Estimated time of departure, 1300 hours.
2. All personnel will have baggage assembled for transfer to the train not later than 0900 hours.
3. Immediately upon conclusion of the meeting, all personnel will proceed to the train where lunch will be served.
4. Non-perishable rations, messing and other equipment located in General Brown's quarters will be turned over to Lt. Col. McLish. This property will be required for use by the Subcommittee designated to conduct consultation in Pyongyang.
5. Two (2) quarter-ton vehicles and POL will also be turned over to Col. McLish, the Liaison Officer, for subsequent use by the Subcommittee designated to conduct consultation.
6. Typewriters and other equipment and supplies used in the Joint Commission offices and billets will be transferred to the train not later than noon, 3 July 1947.
7. The Train Commander will arrange to pick up personal baggage at billets. Guards at billets will be relieved when baggage has been picked up.
8. All vehicles except the two 1/4 ton vehicles to be left behind and two general's cars will be boarded not later than 1200. The latter vehicles will be loaded not later than 1300.

Hour of departure changed to 1800 hrs

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leader, and encouraged patrictism, pursuit of education, independence and loyalty. Some ofthe lager pictures of Stalin carried such phrases as "Long live our great leader, Stalin." Several groups made effort to goose step when passing the reviewing stand. The group included such organizations as shoe makers' guild, the silk filature guild, the breweries, tool makers, coal miners, various peasant delegations fromthe farms, students from the University of Pyongyang and from middle and lower schools, one or two youth groups, etc. The student groups and youth groups were predominately more outstanding in leadership, organization and discipline. There was no American flag carried by any organization. In this connection there was an American flag hanging inthe hall with the usian and Korean flags where the 10 o'clock meeting was held. Other than the small flags flown onthe hoods of American motor vehicles, this is the only American flag yet seen in Pyongyang.

The crowd was harangued from the balcony by probably ten labor leaders, including of course Kim, Il Sung who presided. Their addresses were received with loud acclamations by the massed crowd. Many speakers nominated Kim, Il Sung as the future president of Korea. Such nominations were always acclaimed boisterously. Several speakers stated that the pro-Japanese and reactionaries - Syngman Rhee, Kim, Koo, Kim, Sung Soo, Chang, Duk Soo and Ahn, Chai Yong should be barred from consultation. Several speakers advocated thePeoples' Committee fom of government. If any kind word was spoken concerning the Americans, it was not translated to me.

Following the speech making, the mass opened up in columns of eight and paraded by the reviewing stand. A massed band which ineffect apparently included several bands played from position in front of the reviewing stand. Numerous smaller groups of instrument players were interspersed through the marching columns. Each group in each column was accompanied by leaders with megaphones who led the shouting of anzis as the group passed the reviewing stand. There was much shouting and hurrahing through the entire parade which lasted somewhat in excess of two hours.

Probably 70 percent (estimated 50% under 20 years ofage and 20% between 20 and 30 years of ago)of all of those marching could be classified as youths - males predominating. There was a reasonable number of older individuals - male and female - and several old persons - male and female. A number of women carried babies on their backs. The crowd seemed to be a spontaneous group. The impression was that they were parading voluntarily, certainly the enthusiasm and pleasure displayed

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went beyond what could be normally expected from those required to participate inany such activity. The impression which I had was that it was in factthe proleteriat in control and on the march. I asked Shtikov how the Russians succeeded ingetting so many persons out. He replied that it was the Democratic Peoples' Front who wanted to come out. I think he probably is correct.

The crowd was well organized, well led and the parade in general well conducted. About 30 North Koreans soldiers armed with tommy guns and Japanese rifles were evident in front ofthe reviewing stand keeping the crowd back. No disorder was evident, nor was there any display of force. As far as I know, no single individual was in any way molested or injured.

5. At 2030 last night the American Delegation andthose accompanying the Delegation were entertaind in the opera house by a chorus of Russian soldiers. This chorus, quite large, was composed almost entirely of non-commissioned officers, apparently professional soldiers - most, if not all, veterans of the last war, many with many decorations and, I am informed, several had been wounded in action many times, one ten times. They were led by a major, also a veteran of the war.. They were accompanied by their own musicians. They sang approximately 20 songs and performed Ukranian and Russian dances. The performance lasted approximately 2½ hours. It was extremely well done and in my opinion all Americans would join me in stating that it was an excellent performance. During intermission ice cream was served.

6. I am informed by General Shtikov that Pyongyang is a town of approximately 400,000 inhabitants. A greater number of permanent type buildings are inevidence than in most Korean cities. The portionofthe town which I have traversed thus far is extremely clean and well policed (based on normal standards, it is considerably over-policed), and presents every evidence of an orderly, well organized, well conducted city. I am informed that the Russians spent approximately two weeks cleaning the town preparatory to our arrival. Korean police are in evidence throughout the town, both onthe streets and with what appearto be small reserves concentrated at police boxes. The appearance ofthe police box is one of orderand discipline rather than of disorder and lack of discipline as is apparent of most South Korean police boxes. The soldiers are well uniformed and apparently well trained. They are armed, as previously stated, with tommy guns (I judge about 1 in 8) and Japanese rifles.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SUBJ: Activities of American Delegation in Pyongyang, 30 June 1947.

(NOTE: Jacobs observes that the parades were similar to those that were had all throughout the Balkans of various groups of students, peasants and unions, but not so well organized nor so enthusiastic. He also noted the absence of shouting Stalin's name along with Kim, Il Sung, where in the Balkans it was theuniversal practice almost to shout the names of Tito, Stalin and Hoxha in constant repetition.)

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

files

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Pyongyang, Korea.

2 July 1947.

Lt. General G. P. Korotkov,
Commanding General,
Soviet Forces in North Korea,
Pyongyang, Korea.

Dear General Korotkov:

On behalf of the American Delegation of the Joint Commission, I desire to express their appreciation for the wonderful dinner at which you entertained them the night of July 1, 1947. Your dinner was beautifully appointed and served and was thoroughly enjoyed by all of us.

The American Delegation joins me in sending to you our best regards.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

file

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Pyongyang, Korea.

2 July 1947

Manager,
Officers Club of the Garrison
of the Soviet Army,
City of Pyongyang.

My dear Colon l:

On behalf of the American Delegation of the Joint Commission and the American personnel working with the Joint Commission, I desire to express to you and thr ugh you to all personnel who assisted in the entertainment furnished the evening of 30 June 1947, our sincere appreciation for a most enjoyable evening.

Not only was the entertainment well organized and well performed, but it covered a field new to the Americans and one which we envey you Russians in your ability to organize and present.

The American Delegation joins with me in wishing you best regards.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Pyongyang, Korea.

1 July 1947.

Memorandum to: Commanding General, XXIV Corps.

SUBJECT: Activkties of American Delgation in Pyongyang, June 30, 1947.

1. Arrived 0800. Met atstation by General Shtikov, band and escort of honor. Conducted to lage western type house arranged with much labor forGeneral Brown, also rairly good hotel accommodations arranged with much labor for other members of the Delegationand accompanying personnel.

2. General Brown was conducted to meet Genral Korotkov at 1000. The interview was without incident and lasted about 30 minutes. General Korotkov told General Brown that he could go wherever he wished and see whomever he pleased. General Brown requested that Cho, Man Sik be brought to his quarters at 1600. General Korotkov replied that theKoreans would be involved in a welcoming ceremony to the Joint Commission at 1630. General Brown then requested that Cho, Man Sik be brought to his quarters at 1000, July 1. Genral Korotkov agreed.

3 The Joint Commission metat 1400 with General Korotkov presiding. The meeting was similar in very respect to the opening meeting at Seoul with General Hodge presiding. A great many Rusian and Korean newspaper reporters were present. Many photographs were taken. Copies of the speeches delivered by General Korotkov and Genral Shtikov are attached. The meeting was without incident.

4. At 1630 the American Delegation was conducted to the balcony of a building overlooking a square, and we met Kim, Il Sung, Kim, Doo Bong and other Korean notables. The Russian Delegation was also present. In the square below the balcony were massed representatives of organi ations (mostly representatives of the Democratic People's Front). The crowd was estimated at approximately 50,000. The or anizations were formed in columns of 8's and were massed in line. Each organization was broken down, ingeneral, into groups ofapproximately 50 - 60, each group under 3 - 4 male leaders. Each group carried streamers of different colors, all bearing legends. The Russian and Korean and probably organizations flags were carried by practically all organizations. The majority of organizations carried pictures painted of Stalin and Kim, Il Sung. The slogans were mostly all uniform and proclaimed long life for Kim, Il Sung, their reat

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American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Pyongyang, Korea

3 July 1947

Lt. General G. P. Korotkov,
Commanding General,
Soviet Forces in North Korea,
Pyongyang, Korea.

Dear General Korotkov:

I appreciate greatly the gift of vodka, cavier, liquor and cigarettes which you recently sent me. I appreciate this gift as coming from a fellow soldier and one who is associated with us in our effort to successfully work out a united Korea under an independent government.

As Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, I wish to express my appreciation to you, and request that you convey to those under your command who have assisted you in showing a most cordial and hospitable welcome and my appreciation for the treatment of the American Delegation and those associated with the American Delegation during their stay in Pyongyang.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

NOTE: Russian translation only was given to General Korotkov.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

File
1113

Г. Пхеньян, Корея

3 июля, 1947 г.

Генерал Лейтенанту Г.П.КОРОТКОВУ
Командующему Советскими Войсками
в Северной Корее

Дорогой Генерал КОРОТКОВ:

Я весьма тронут присланным Вами подарком водки, икры, ликера и папирос. Я ценю этот подарок еще и потому, что он сделан собратом солдатом, связанным с нами в нашем усилии успешного осуществления об'единенной Кореи под независимым правительством.

Как Глава Американской Делегации, я выражаю Вам мою признательность и прошу Вас передать благодарность всем тем, находящимся под Вашим командованием и содействовавшим Вам в оказании нам наисердечного и гостеприимного приема и отношения к Американской Делегации, и всех тех связанных с нею за время их пребывания в Пхеньяне.

С наилучшими пожеланиями,

Уважающий Вас

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Pyongyang, Korea

3 July 1947.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD.

SUBJECT: Observation of Conditions in Pyongyang - July 2, 1947.

Mr. Jacobs, Lt. Althaus and General Brown, accompanied by a Korean interpreter, Mr. Hur Hyun, and followed by a Russian patrol of one officer and two enlisted men (apparently detailed to assure the security of General Brown and party) walked through one of the main streets of Pyongyang. The stock carried by stores and the appearance of people and the method of conducting business were particularly interesting.

The following incidents of particular note occurred:

(1) Prior to leaving the automobile, the car was pulled to the curb and Mr. Hur Hyun, sitting in the front seat, accosted a Korean civilian and inquired how he could find the Kim Il Sung University. After some discussion the Korean civilian offered to enter the car and conduct General Brown and party to the university. As the Korean entered the car, General Brown directed that he get out. Before he could get out, a Korean policeman came to the car, ordered him from the car and directed that he produce his identification. The Korean civilian produced his identification folder, which apparently carried his photograph and descriptive information. The policeman scrutinized this document and entered into rather forceful conversation with the civilian. Mr. Hur Hyun proceeded to explain that the civilian was perfectly innocent and that he had merely requested his assistance in finding the Kim Il Sung University. General Brown and Mr. Jacobs refrained from interference from their seat in the rear of the car. The Korean policeman eventually seemed satisfied and permitted the civilian to proceed on his way.

(2) While walking through a small park, General Brown stopped and said good morning to a Korean. This Korean man could not speak English so General Brown left him without further conversation. Mrs Jacobs later informed that one of the Russians, who was following the party, stopped this civilian, entered into conversation with him and had the civilian walk along with him for some distance. After several blocks, Mr. Jacobs observed that the civilian had disappeared.

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SUBJ: Observation of Conditions in Pyongyang,
July 2, 1947.

(3) Mr. Jacobs, General Brown and Mr. Hur Hyun entered a book store. At Mr. Jacobs' request, Mr. Hur Hyun purchased several pamphlets written in Korean which were obviously of a Communist propaganda nature. While in the book store we were watched by the Russian soldier and Korean police.

(4) The party finally entered the car to proceed to the billet, Mr. Hur Hyun getting in the front seat with the driver. Before the car could start a Korean policeman came to the car and demanded Mr. Hur Hyun's identification. Two other Korean policemen approached. Mr. Hur Hyun explained that he was with General Brown and had no idenfification. The three Korean policemen then demanded that Mr. Hur Hyun leave the car. They gave every indication of an intent to take him in custody. He again explained that he was with General Brown and the Americans and had no identification. Korean policemen again insisted that he leave the car. A Russian officer who had been following General Brown then came up and ordered the Korean policemen to leave. This they appeared to do with real reluctance.

General Brown's personal observation indicates that the Korean policemen are extremely arbitrary in scrutinizing civilians, in stopping them for identification, in ordering them from place to place. General Brown observed personally the following instances:

A Korean proceeding to enter what appeared to be his private car was stopped by a policeman just as he was entering the car. He apparently protested. From exchange of words that took place the policeman apparently demanded his identification. Three Korean girl students standing on the street apparently doing nothing were accosted by a policeman and apparently ordered to proceed with him. They objected but he succeeded in persuading them to follow him up an alley. There were several instances of shoving civilians to get them out of the way of almost nothing.

The city appears well policed, the people seem subservient to police discipline. The general observation indicates about one policeman or two every two to three blocks and frequent roving patrols of three policemen. These policeman are all armed with the Japanese rifle. No ammunition is apparent in the belts; however, the right breast pocket of each policeman showed bulges and it is assumed from this that some ammunition is carried there. In addition, frequent Korean soldiers are observed apparently on duty throughout the city. They are armed with a carbine or sub-machine gun - apparently about one sub-machine gun in eight. They

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SUBJ: Observation of Conditions in Pyongyang,
July 2, 1947.

do not appear to molest the people but seem to be reserves. In addition, many unarmed Russian officers and soldiers are observed walking around apparently with definite missions. From one or two instances observed, it is my opinion that they are obviously checking on the performance of duty by policemen and soldiers. The entire picture presented to me an organized effort through a definite chain of command control.

ALBERT E. BROWN,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Chief Commissioner.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Lt. Cols W. H. H. Edwards.

Confidential

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 July 1947

Memorandum for: All American Personnel who Accompanied the American Delegation to Pyongyang, 29 June - 3 July 1947.

It is requested that all persons who accompanied the American Delegation to Pyongyang, 29 June - 3 July 1947, prepare and transmit to the American Delegation (Attn: Mr. Sargent) the following:

(a) A written report of noteworthy observations and observed incidents, particularly such as relate to political conditions, police, restriction of individual freedom (Koreans and Americans) and popular reaction to presence in Pyongyang of the American Delegation.

(b) Prints (2 copies each) of all photographs taken during the period of reference.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

W. H. EDWARDS
Lt. Col. AGD
U.S. Secretary

P.A.C. has requested these reports be submitted to them by 1200, Friday, 11 July 1947.

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea.

9 July 1947.

Memorandum for: Mr. Sargent,
Political Advisory Group.

Subject : Observations in Pyongyang.

1. The following were my impressions and observations of the Pyongyang trip:

a. On our arrival there were remarkably few Koreans seen on the streets. Obvious Deduction: Koreans were ordered to stay off streets.

b. My impression of the overall attitude of North Koreans toward Americans was one of repressed enthusiasm. Many surreptitious "hellos", "OKs" and "Hubba hubbas" were heard. The faces of most Koreans reflected not only a lively curiousity but friendliness toward the Americans.

c. A tremendous effort was made to impress the Americans with the progress, cleanliness and ordliness of Pyongyang. This effort succeeded only in impressing me with the severe police methods in effect.

d. The clearest impression I got was the growing Communist pattern, reflected in the usual Soviet-like demonstration, consisting largely of labor and youth fronts; police harshness; and the restrictions on personal liberty.

e. On our way to the Pyongyang station before departure, I personally observed assemblages of Koreans (possibly 2,000 - 3,000), who were obviously trying to witness our departure, being broken up by the North Korean police.

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

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NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

Restricted
American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 July 1947

[illegible] Brown

[illegible] : [illegible] Korea - Contacts with Communists.

[illegible] interviews with the "informal and spontaneous" [illegible] to present their views [illegible] project. It may be assumed that these people [illegible] at least in their prepared speeches, the official [illegible] inspired by the Soviet Command.

[illegible] even more so in the United States [illegible].

[illegible] virtually certain [illegible] may be [illegible] tour. It was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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who had been unfortunate enough to own more than enough land before the redistribution. He said that, speaking for himself, he felt that these people should also have been allowed enough land, but that they had not been allowed to retain it.

8. This farmer believed that the politicians of Southern Korea were all evil people; this had also been learned by rote; he expressed it in the following syllogism: "The Moscow Decision is the road to Korean independence. Those who oppose it are opposing independence, therefore, they hate independence, and this proves that they hate their country". I asked this farmer whether he had ever read the arguments advanced by these Southern politicians and he said he had not. I then asked if he thought that a person who opposed trusteeship because he preferred immediate independence could be said to be an evil man who hated his own country.

9. [illegible] the haste with which the official sponsors called up a young woman to deliver an impassioned Kim Il Sung address, it was evident that they were anxious to divert the discussion from the question of trusteeship and Koreans' ability to govern themselves. At the end of her address, I asked her whether she believed that Koreans were capable of self-government. The sponsors answered this question for her, saying that the Moscow Decision was the road to self-government.

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[illegible] this point out to the [illegible] Korea now than [illegible], but that per capita yield is poor because of [illegible] to receive fertilizer from the North. This startled [illegible], who had been told that the fertilizer supply [illegible] for food.

[illegible] views on the [illegible] of food [illegible] United States has sent into Korea, and pointed out that [illegible] rice in South Korea than at any [illegible] two generations.

10. [illegible] farmer, who also expressed his approval of the tax system, said that he owned very large farm indeed, having 2,500 tyeon of rice land. He explained that it was because he had a large family, having seven of his father's children to support in addition to his own. He stated that he had a yield of one thousand of rice last year and that of it he had been obliged to pay 3½ kamani in taxes and had retained 11½ for himself. [illegible] questioned to ascertain that 11½ kamani was a large total for a family of his size to eat, but said that he had not actually eaten it all, that he had in fact only retained 5 kamani for food and seed and had sold all the rest to the Cooperative Association. I asked what price he received for the grain he sold and whether it was the same price as he would have received had he been set it freely. He said that he believed that the price he had received was about 20 percent of what he might have obtained elsewhere. Nevertheless, he assured me that there was no compulsion to sell rice to the Cooperative, but that each man did so because he preferred this to any other system of sale.

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11. Mr. Kinney at this point injected the information that more land is under cultivation in South Korea now than before liberation, but that per capita yield is poor because of our inability to receive fertilizer from the North. This startled some of the farmers, who had been told that the fertilizer supply normally came from the South.

12. Mr. Kinney went on to inform them of the amount of food that the United States has sent into Korea, and pointed out that Koreans today are eating more rice in South Korea than at any time in two generations.

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14. This suggests comment upon an interesting fact. Each of these obviously prepared delegations carefully claimed to be a spontaneous and unplanned group of private citizens who had met purely by chance, despite the fact that they had come from all over the country. Thus, the farmers all stated that they came representing no organization, but speaking purely for the farmers of Korea. They insisted that neither the party nor the Farmers' Guild had chosen them, but that they had come spontaneously on their own account.

15. (It is interesting to observe how this regime, which has nothing of spontaneity in it, still pays these unconscious tributes to a superior way of living.)

16. The farmers in general say that the prices now paid through the cooperatives amount to roughly four times the prices paid last year. It seems probable that the regime has been obliged to yield to popular pressure in order to collect the grains.

17. A number of the farmers have had their land extended because of having larger families; we asked whether they expected to have this land taken away if the family size were later diminished; all agreed that this was anticipated.

18. There was considerable discussion over the question of how the local authorities determined the individual farm yield upon which to assess the 25 percent collection figure. The discussion was terminated by one of the official spokesmen, who stated authoritatively that this was based upon a five year crop average. On being questioned, he conceded that this had meant the acceptance of Japanese figures; and on further questioning he conceded the probability that some of the Japanese figures had been lowered by the disadvantage of the farmer.

19. [illegible] information given by the farmers [illegible] that time, Music was a notorious pro-Japanese [illegible] people in Korea during the years of [illegible] occupation.

20. [illegible] point of the official attitude was conveyed [illegible] remarks of one of the official conductors, [illegible] must establish a democratic provisional government [illegible] there is a general election".

21. The delegation of labor union workers shared the same [illegible] in their speeches, with the addition of the fact that they [illegible] the familiar Communist formulae; thus each worker [illegible] boast of the fact that in his or her factory or mine, they had exceeded the quota set for the first quarter of [illegible] on such a percentage figure. It was observed that [illegible] of the workers knew what the sum total production was, or what the quota set was, or whether the production now bore any relationship to pre-liberation figures of production. All of the self-congratulatory orations tendered to these workers are limited to percentage figures which they do not understand. A woman, who worked in carrying coal in a mine in Kangwondo, said that she had to work for eighteen hours of work from 5 to 5. She said that there is no democracy in South Korea, because women have no equality in the suti, whereas in the north they have the same rights of men in all fields.

22. [illegible] not heard of the fact that women are in the Interim Legislature and have been the beneficiaries of legislation equalizing their status.

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23. Another woman added that prostitution still exists in the South but has been abolished in the North, which fact she believed constituted further proof that women were not equal in the South.

24. I questioned a number of people about their views on the powers and responsibilities of labor in the new government to be established. Though they represented organized labor, they all agreed that there should be no recognition of any right to strike. They said that labor had only three legitimate aspirations, all of which had been recognized, and consequently there was no need for any further maintenance of a strike right. These aspirations were: the 8 hour day; social security; and the right to participate in politics. I pointed out to the delegation that these rights had also been given in South Korea but that despite this fact, the South Korea Labor Party and its predecessor, the Communist Party, had called many strikes, and I asked if the delegation thought that these parties should be censured for so doing. No one would tender an answer, either pro or con.

25. An exceedingly vociferous young man saved the conversation at this point by a prepared speech against Rhee, Syngman; Kim, Kiusic; Cho Man Sik; Kim, Sung Soo; Chang, Duk Soo and others. All of these he described as hostile to the people and as having pro-Japanese records. He said that Kim, Sung Soo and Chang, Duk Soo particularly were enemies of the people because they had made speeches aiding the Japanese army recruiting drive. Observing that his son appeared to be in the 20's, I asked him what he had done during the war; he said that he had served in the Japanese Army.

[illegible] I then asked [illegible] regarded [illegible] enemies of the people, he asserted that he was of course [illegible] anti-Japanese, but that he had entered the army because it was necessary to do so in order to protect his family from persecution. I [illegible] asked whether it was [illegible] for people who had spoken for the Japanese [illegible] to say that their families from [illegible].

27. A man representing himself as [illegible] Chongjin entered the conversation at this time, saying that there was [illegible] among [illegible] who had been forced by the Japanese [illegible] Korean soldiers [illegible].

28. [illegible] this was the definition of pro-Japanese which was [illegible] generally [illegible] of the present time. I asked the man if the people who formerly lived in Chongjin had moved to Hamhung [illegible] replied in the affirmative. The conversation turned to the question of exactly what constituted a pro-Japanese; this was [illegible] pro-Japanese was one who had cooperated with the Japanese of his own will, more than [illegible] under pressure himself. I asked him to estimate how many people in Chongjin would come under this definition, and he said, after careful thought, 'Perhaps 20%'. I asked him if the conclusion was not justified that for thousands of people [illegible] South free [illegible] all evil people; he said [illegible] that [illegible].

29. Despite the fact that all of the official people questioned [illegible] their desire to see [illegible] control all of Korea, some of them [illegible] the question of whether

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he would be appointed or elected, or how he would achieve such a position. All expressed certainty that Kim Il Sung was the only candidate who could be considered. I pointed out to them that democracy meant a choice by the majority, and that there were many more voters in the South than in the North, and that the possibility existed that many Southern voters might prefer another candidate. In further developing this theme, I mentioned my personal acquaintance with many members of the South Korea Labor Party, and added that those whom I know have, in general, expressed preference for Pak, Heun Young rather than for Kim Il Sung.

30. To summarize the discussions with students, teachers, laborers, peasants and small officials, it is significant that the regime does not teach them more than a few stock answers, and that at every point where questioning is carried beyond the first responses, the Korean tends to leave the party line and to start thinking for himself. It is probable that the new Korean converts to Communism cause their teachers a great amount of concern. The thought is suggested that an active campaign of counter-propaganda, designed to bring a few simple truths to the attention of the people in the North, might be expected to produce valuable results, if it could possibly be implemented.

31. Most significant of all impressions in the progression of Communist responses is the fact that these people have been given any opportunity to hear the facilities of free union between the two areas. [illegible] one of scores of people what they [illegible] to the question of how the separated zones could be integrated into one nation, there was no stock answer. [illegible] not considered as a result of the question at all. [illegible] to the fact that the Communist Party is not expecting the integration of the two zones into one. If such an event were anticipated, the party line would indicate that it would be the result of [illegible] elections for the entire country.

[illegible] that no such preparations [illegible] to the theory that there is a latent [illegible] in the South to the extent of [illegible].

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002.3 Topic to Page 1

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 July 1947

REPORT TO GENERAL BROWN:

SUBJECT: Conversation with Northern Refugee

1. The following is the digest of the report made by PAK, Chang Jun, a native of Pyong An Pukto, who arrived in the American zone on 8 July, a refugee from the town of Uiju on the Yalu River.

2. Mr. Pak was a teacher by profession, and a graduate of Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has his post graduate degree from the University of Minnesota in 1934. A native of the town of Syon Chon, north of Pyongyang, he has lived for the past thirteen years in Uiju, which is located a few miles distance from the Yalu Valley metropolis of Sinuiju.

3. Since before the arrival of the Russians, and until this present month, Mr. Pak has been the principal of the high school of Uiju. This is a school having about 400 pupils and 12 teachers.

4. He states that his decision to leave came as the result of many months of slow maturing of the conviction that it would not be possible to live with decency in the North. His wife and two sons, ages 13 and 11, have remained behind temporarily and intend to follow him this month. He states that they believed they could travel more easily separated. The third child, age 7, died last year as the result of summer colic for which no medical supplies were available in their area.

5. Mr. Pak states that for the first three months after liberation, their orders from the government were for all public utterances to pay tribute to "the Allied powers" for freeing Korea; late in 1945 the phrase was changed to "the Red Army and the Allied powers", and since early 1946, all credit for the liberation of Korea has had to be restricted to the Red Army alone.

6. Mr. Pak confirms as of his personal knowledge the story of the large scale student demonstrations against the regime in Sinuiju in November 1945. He states that virtually all the student organizations participated, that some hundreds of young people were arrested, and that 60 odd of the leaders arrested have never been seen nor heard of since the arrests, twenty months ago. Their families believe that they have been removed to Siberia.

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7. Mr. Pak states that there is no one point at which the gradual evolution of anti-American official teaching can be said to have begun. Since about March of 1946, the instructions to the teachers have been emphasizing the theme that American fascists aim at the establishment of a colonial empire in Asia. In discussing the history of the last phase of the of the war, the schools are required to teach that the American landing in Korea was deliberately delayed for the purpose of allowing the Japanese to kill more Korean patriots.

8. Every school is required to have pictures of Stalin and Kim, Il Sung, to be placed in that order of importance, that is, with the picture of Stalin on the left if the two are hung together. In addition, the school at Uiju was directed by the local officials to have pictures of Lenin, Marx, and the late President Kalinin. The five pictures were purchased by the principal at a cost of ¥800 each. No funds were provided for the purpose, and he was obliged to use teachers' salary funds, which had already been depleted by the necessity of buying posters for each room, praising Soviet democracy and damning American fascist imperialism.

9. The Christian churches of the region of Uiju refused to join officially in the government-sponsored demonstrations of March 1, 1946, which were carefully labeled as being entirely spontaneous in character. For the offense of abstaining from the spontaneous demonstrations, more than half of the churches of the region were broken into by mobs--books were burned, windows smashed, pulpits and altar furniture chopped up, etc. Mr. Pak said that to his knowledge no one was killed at this time, but many people were severely beaten.

10. In the spring of 1946, demonstrations against the military Government of Southern Korea were first started. At this time the teachers were told to instruct the students that North Korea only had been liberated while South Korea had merely been conquered by a worse tyrant than the Japanese.

11. Mr. Pak was careful to say that in most cases he acquired personal knowledge of any situations outside of his own gun of Uiju but that he assumed that conditions throughout Korea conformed very well to the same pattern.

12. Mr. Pak estimates the present population of the town of Uiju to be 40,000 and of the entire gun to be 160,000. He says that the North Korea Labor Party officially claims 80,000 members in the gun.

13. Party members of high standing are allowed to carry arms. No one else other than party officials or secret police may do so. The party passes on all appointments, even on those of so little importance as janitors and messenger boys in the

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school. This is a very important power, since unemployment is widespread.

14. The officials keep a constant and careful check on teaching in the schools. This is done principally by local Korean party officials but occasionally by Russians. The official line changes from time to time, and the principals are held responsible for the teachers being properly instructed in each shift of official instruction, both as to method and content.

15. At the present time pupils are told that the Soviet Union is the greatest and best governed nation on earth and that North Korea is the second next best governed and will in time come up to the high standard of the Motherland. South Korea, on the other hand, is regarded as being the worse oppressed and most badly governed place on the earth.

16. No teacher is permitted to mention religion except in the specific course set up for this teaching. In this the text used is that religion is the opiate of the people, and the lectures are all variants upon the same theme. One lecture now current points out the many similarities between religion and opium, how in each case the initial effect is still but probably pleasant, how one gradually becomes used to it, how the total effect is completely evil and inevitably cruel to the spirit.

17. Mr. Oak states that the shift in the emphasis upon military training has been gradual. He believes that the shift dates chiefly from the summer of 1946. At the present time, all emphasis is upon the training of the People's Army. In school references, this is sometimes officially referred to as the Kyung Pi Tai (Nation-Guarding Corps), and of late it is increasingly referred to as the Kim Il Sung Corps. The official releases now claim that it has a membership over a million, and the students have been promised that the selected units will be given the honor of being led in maneuvers in the late summer of 1947 by General Kim Il Sung in person. The boys of Kiju are a little bit disappointed because they have been told that the proposed area of the maneuvers will be the Yellow Sea coast near their own homes, and they would have preferred to have taken a more extensive trip.

18. They are also told that there is a considerable possibility that this all-Korean army will be entrusted with the important task of guarding the 38th parallel against the Americans, some time before the end of 1947.

19. There is free transit of soldiers and party officials, back and forth across the line. Army units move back

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and forth as units and make no effort to conceal their official character. Free reference to this fact is made in speeches which take the theme that "We, the people of free Asia, are one and united".

20. It is also said that the Soviets have weapons for destruction better and more deadly than atomic bombs, but that there is no need to fear the atomic bomb any way because the American peasants and proletarians will never fight for their capitalist masters against the Red Army.

21. During the recent sessions of the Joint Commission in Pyongyang, no groups of people more than three in number were allowed to congregate on the street, and special permission had to be received for any meetings of any character.

22. Mr. Lek said that the story of [redacted], Un Kyung was well known in Hiju as a typical story of the new order. [redacted], Un Kyung, a minor Communist official of Hiju, is the son of a man in late sixties, who was a prominent landholder. All the old man's land and property was confiscated early in 1946. He was later put on trial on a political enemy of the regime, and his son refused to give him any assistance. He wrote to General Hodge saying, "It is not possible for us to find a way to live. Cannot the American Army help us?" He mailed the letter in the regular mails. It was intercepted, and the old man was jailed in March of 1946 and has disappeared since. [redacted], Un Kyung has become a functionary of some sort in the national government and has now moved to Pyongyang.

23. It is generally believed that skilled laborers are being lured to the Soviet Union. Mr. Lek has seen posters advertising opportunities. He says that he has heard the rumor that some 1,000 technicians or skilled laborers have gone into the Soviet on a two year contract. He emphasizes that he does not have dependable information on this point.

24. Mr. Lek does not believe that the jail population of North Korea is particularly high. Political dissenters are most frequently brought into line by beatings which are administered anonymously but semi-officially. If they remain persistent, they are more likely to be jailed and then to disappear, and when inquired for, the answer is that the officials do not know what happened to them.

25. The food situation is bad, but there is no famine in Pyongyang or Wonsan, so far as Mr. Lek knows. However, many people are again eating pine bark, as they had to during the starving season (summer) under the Japanese.

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26. Mr. Pak states that he came through the town of Sariwon in Hwang Hai Do and that there he spoke to people who claimed that the railroad workers had been ordered to chop down all peeled pine trees immediately adjacent to the railroad right-of-way, prior to the visit of the American Delegation.

27. On the subject of the use of food by the Soviet Army, the people in Sinuiju say that much food is transported over the river to their community, principally at night. There is no bridge at Uiju, and Mr. Pak has no personal knowledge of the food situation, beyond the fact that rice, summer grains, bullocks, pigs and poultry are requisitioned by the Red Army. In Uiju, a monthly assessment is levied on each house to provide funds whereby the local Red Army units can pay the farmers for the requisitioned food. This is known as the Red Army "treating fee". The amounts vary from time to time.

28. This is only one of many forms of taxation. There are many house-to-house collections made by the government, party or semi-official groups, and the people are never certain whether a given collector is an official or not, but are afraid to inquire too closely.

29. High taxation is generally explained on the ground that [illegible] one-third of the governmental revenue of the North comes in South Korea, to be used here for party organization, education and relief work.

30. During the time of the general strike of October 1946, the school was required to make collections from the students for a relief fund for the suffering strikers, and statements by General Kim, Il Sung were read to the students.

31. Mr. Pak states that the UNTCOK food was the subject of a special conference of teachers and officials in which he participated. The question was as to the proper line to take in explaining the origin of the food. The decision was reached to say that the food came from Russia. Recognizing that the city people would not be easily fooled, it was decided to send the local collection (after deductions for officials) exclusively to the country districts where it was less needed. But there too would be less danger of the people knowing that the food had come from America.

32. Mr. Pak says that the students who are being trained for the Army are told that the Soviet Union will not attack the Americans, but that their own Korean Army will some day have the opportunity to restore Korea to the Koreans.

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In closing, Mr. Pak said, "We want you Americans to remember that in spite of all the lies that are told, even the ignorant people have faith in America. They know it will take time, but they believe that America will secure their freedom".

LEONARD M. BERTSCH
1st Lieutenant, CMP

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Gen Hodge

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

12 July 1947

Restricted

FROM TO: General Brown

SUBJECT : Report on North Korea - Contacts with Communists.

1. The various interviews with the "informal and spontaneous" delegations which came to present their views is discussed under the heading of this report. It may be assumed that these people represented, at least in their prepared speeches, the official North Korean attitude as inspired by the Soviet Command.

2. Inferences of some value may be read in the comments that they made, and possibly **even** more so in the things that were not said.

3. The delegation of farmers was obviously shepherded by three people who knew virtually nothing about farming, who were city types, and who may be presumed to have been the official guardians of the tour. It was noticeable that they were careful to intervene whenever the conversation appeared to be getting out of hand, which it did frequently because of our refusal to accept the prepared addresses as a complete program.

4. The first farmer interviewed was a young man who said he lived near Chinnampo, and who stated that his present farm comprises 3,000 pyong of water field and 2,000 pyong of dry land. He gave the standard opening remarks, which had, it was evident, been carefully learned. He desired to pay tribute to the glorious achievements of Kim Il Sung, who must be the leader of the united Korea. He and all Koreans were for Kim Il Sung for two reasons; first, because he is a great warrior, and second, because he has created a democratic government for North Korea.

5. On the subject of this reputation as a warrior, it was significant that neither this individual nor any of the others knew where the reputation had been acquired. When asked what was really the establishment of a democratic government, he said "it is a government in which the people rule". When asked whether this meant all the people, in both North and South, he and the others were careful to say that they meant only the "democratic" people.

6. This farmer expressed himself as being happy over the new tax structure, saying that he was obliged to pay only 25 percent of his crop and that he regarded this as a fair situation. I asked him whether he knew what happened to the tax revenues thus collected; he said that this was a matter for wiser heads than he. He expressed the view that the black market was very extensive and said that it was conducted by evil elements, chiefly by profiteers. To this I expressed surprise, saying that we had been led to understand that the profiteers had been eliminated from Northern Korea.

7. The next farmer who said he was from Sariwong expressed the view that every farmer was entitled to own enough land to sustain his family. I assured him that he would have difficulty in finding any person to disagree with this viewpoint, and I asked if the same general principle should not apply to farmers

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who had been unfortunate enough to own more than enough land before the redistribution. He said that, speaking for himself, he felt that these people should also have been allowed enough land, but that they had not been allowed to retain it.

8. This farmer believed that the politicians of Southern Korea were all evil people; this had also been learned by rote; he expressed it in the following syllogism: "The Moscow Decision is the road to Korean independence. Those who oppose it are opposing independence, therefore, they hate independence, and this proves that they hate their country". I asked this farmer whether he had ever read the arguments advanced by these Southern politicians and he said he had not. I then asked if he thought that a person who opposed trusteeship because he preferred immediate independence could be said to be an evil man who hated his own country.

9. From the haste with which the official sponsors called up a young woman to deliver an impassioned Kim Il Sung address, it was evident that they were anxious to divert the discussion from the question of trusteeship and Koreans' ability to govern themselves. At the end of her address, I asked her whether she believed that Koreans were capable of self-government. The sponsors answered this question for her, saying that the Moscow Decision was the road to self-government.

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11. Mr. Kinney at this point interjected the information that more land is under cultivation in South Korea now than before liberation, but that per capita yield is poor because of our inability to receive fertilizer from the North. This startled some of the farmers, who had been told that the fertilizer supply normally came from the South.

12. Mr. Kinney went on to inform them of the amount of food that the United States has sent into Korea, and pointed out that Koreans today are eating more rice in South Korea than at any time in two generations.

13. The next farmer, who also expressed his approval of the tax system, said that he ran a very large farm indeed, having 7,200 tyong of rice land. He explained that this was because he had a large family, having some of his father's children to support in addition to his own. He stated that he had a yield of 195 hamani of rice last year and that of this he had been obliged to pay 34 hamani in taxes and had retained 116 for himself. On being questioned he admitted that 116 hamani was a large total for a family of his size to eat, but said that he had not actually eaten it all, that he had in fact only retained 75 hamani for food and seed and had sold all the rest to the Cooperative Association. I asked what price he received for the amount he sold and whether it was the same price as he would have received had he sold it freely. He said that he believed that the price he had received was about 20 percent of what he might have obtained elsewhere. Nonetheless, he assumed that there was no compulsion to sell through the Cooperative, but that each man did so because it preferred this to any other system of sale.

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14. This suggests comment upon an interesting fact. Each of these obviously prepared delegations carefully claimed to be a spontaneous and unplanned group of private citizens who had met purely by chance, despite the fact that they had come from all over the country. Thus, the farmers all stated that they came representing no organization, but speaking purely for the farmers of Korea. They insisted that neither the party nor the Farmers' Guild had chosen them, but that they had come spontaneously on their own account.

15. (It is interesting to observe how this regime, which has nothing of spontaneity in it, still pays these unconscious tributes to a superior way of living.)

16. The farmers in general say that the prices now paid through the cooperatives amount to roughly four times the prices paid last year. It seems probable that the regime has been obliged to yield to popular pressure in order to collect the grains.

17. A number of the farmers have had their land extended because of having larger families; we asked whether they expected to have this land taken away if the family size were later diminished; all agreed that this was anticipated.

18. There is considerable discussion over the question of how the local authorities determined the individual farm yield upon which to assess the 25 percent collection figure. The discussion was terminated by one of the official spokesmen, who stated rather bitterly that this was based upon a five year crop average. On being questioned, he conceded that this had meant the acceptance of Japanese figures; and on further questioning conceded the probability that one of the Japanese figures had been related to the productivity of the farmer.

19. [illegible] the interesting information given by the farmers [illegible] stated that Kim, Ryusic was a notorious pro-Japanese who had profited from the people in Korea during the years of the Japanese occupation.

20. [illegible] possible hint of the official attitude was conveyed [illegible] remark of one of the official conductors, who said "[illegible] establish a democratic national government [illegible] through a general election".

21. [illegible] delegation of labor [illegible] about six of the men [illegible] their speeches, with the addition of the first [illegible] ousting of the factory owners, [illegible] to be the first step [illegible] to pro-Japanese figures of [illegible]. All of [illegible] statistical arguments [illegible] to prove [illegible] figures [illegible] coal in [illegible] tons, [illegible] for getting her tons of coal from 10 to [illegible] that there is a scarcity in South Korea, because [illegible] of new activity in the North, whereas in the North [illegible] equals of men in all fields.

22. [illegible] had not heard of the fact that persons in the [illegible] structure had been the beneficiaries of legislation [illegible] their status.

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23. Another woman added that prostitution still exists in the South but has been abolished in the North, which fact she believed constituted further proof that women were not equal in the South.

24. I questioned a number of people about their views on the powers and responsibilities of labor in the new government to be established. Though they represented organized labor, they all agreed that there should be no recognition of any right to strike. They said that labor had only three legitimate aspirations, all of which had been recognized, and consequently there was no need for any further maintenance of a strike right. These aspirations were: the 8 hour day; social security; and the right to participate in politics. I pointed out to the delegation that these rights had also been given in South Korea but that despite this fact, the South Korea Labor Party and its predecessor, the Communist Party, had called many strikes, and I asked if the delegation thought that these parties should be censured for so doing. No one would tender an answer, either pro or con.

25. An exceedingly vociferous young man saved the conversation at this point by a prepared speech against Rhee, Syngman; Kim, Music; Cho Man Sik; Lin, Sung Soo; Chang, Duk Soo and others. All of these he described as hostile to the people and as having pro-Japanese records. He said that Lin, Sung Soo and Chang, Duk Soo particularly were enemies of the people because they had made speeches aiding the Japanese army recruiting drive. Observing that his own age appeared to be in the 20's, I asked him what he had done during the war; he said that he had served in the Japanese army.

26. I then asked why he had done so and if he had not regarded the Japanese as the enemies of his people. He answered that he had of course been anti-Japanese, but that he had entered the army because it was necessary to do so in order to protect his family from persecution. He had no response when I asked whether it was not possible that people who had made speeches for the Japanese also had done so in order to save their families from persecution.

27. A man representing the Merchant Seamens' Union from Chongjin entered the conversation at this time, saying that there were many people, himself included, who had worked for the Japanese only because they were forced to. He, himself, had worked on a Japanese ship in the South Seas, and he knew that none of the Korean sailors had wanted to work on it.

28. I asked this man that the population of his city was; he said it would probably be about 100,000 at the present time. I asked how many of the people who formerly lived in Chongjin had moved to South Korea, and he said "perhaps 20,000." The conversation then turned to the question of exactly what constituted a pro-Japanese; this sailor volunteered the view that a pro-Japanese was one who had cooperated with the Japanese of his own will, and more than he had to in order to protect himself. I asked him to estimate how many people in Chongjin would come under this definition, and he said, after careful thought, "perhaps 20". I asked him if the conclusion was not justified that the thousands of people who had come South from his city were not all evil people; he said he was sure that they had not been.

29. Despite the fact that all of the official people mentioned stated their desire to see Lin Sung Soo control all of Korea, none of them had given any thought to the question of whether

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he would be appointed or elected, or how he would achieve such a position. All expressed certainty that Kim Il Sung was the only candidate who could be considered. I pointed out to them that democracy meant a choice by the majority, and that there were many more voters in the South than in the North, and that the possibility existed that many Southern voters might prefer another candidate. In further developing this theme, I mentioned my personal acquaintance with many members of the South Korea Labor Party, and added that those whom I know have, in general, expressed preference for Pak, Houn Young rather than for Kim Il Sung.

30. To summarize the discussions with students, teachers, laborers, peasants and small officials, it is significant that the regime does not teach them more than a few stock answers, and that at every point where questioning is carried beyond the first responses, the Korean tends to leave the party line and to start thinking for himself. It is probable that the new Kor an converts to Communism cause their teachers a great amount of concern. The thought is suggested that an active campaign of counter-propaganda, designed to bring a few simple truths to the attention of the people in the North, might be expected to produce valuable results, if it could possibly be implemented.

31. Most significant of all the omissions from the prepared line of Communist responses is the fact that these people have not been given any orientation in the difficulties of implementing union between the two zones. When I asked any one of scores of people that thought they had given to the question of how the separated zones could be integrated into one system, there was no stock answer. These people patently had not considered this angle of the question at all. This leads to the thought that the Communist Party is not expecting the integration of the two zones into one. If such an event were anticipated, the past history of the party indicates that it would by now have started the task of preparing its followers for the changes implicit in such a shift.

32. The fact that no such preparations are evident appears to lend further weight to the theory that there is no intention in the North to move in good faith toward the creation of a united provisional government.

Leonard M. Bartlett
L. M. BARTLETT
1st Lt. CIP

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092.3
Trip to Pyongyang

See Nodyl

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

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14 July 1947

REPORT TO GENERAL BROWN:

SUBJECT: Protestant Leaders in North Korea

During the visit to Pyongyang, I made contact with some twenty of the Protestant leaders of the resistance movement.

It can safely be stated that the Presbyterian Church organization has not only been outstanding in the resistance to the Communists, but it is the only organization now existing in the North which could serve as a framework upon which to build a democratic political movement.

The political organizations now permitted to exist are, without exception, appendages of the Communist Party.

I found that contrary to our previous belief, the Chosun Democratic Party has not ceased to exist in the North. Despite official announcements of its merger into the North Korea Labor Party, offices designated as those of the Chosun Democratic Party are in existence. There are, however, no flags; the emblems within the party are those who have been carefully [illegible] into some form of the Communist position.

[illegible]

[illegible]

During the period between June 1st and the arrival of the American Delegation, the nine sixty [illegible] stand in [illegible] Of these, approximately two-thirds are [illegible] Christian Socialist. The other spiritual leader [illegible] Church in the [illegible] to [illegible], the [illegible] operation of the [illegible] Church, [illegible] other hand, [illegible] generally believed to be [illegible].

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Reference is made to the petition sent to General Brown on 26 June by local representatives of the northern Christian groups. (This is attached and designated Exhibit "F".) I made inquiry from a number of sources, concerning the names listed as influential democratic leaders in the North and verified the fact that all the people listed had been imprisoned, with four exceptions. These were KIM, Jung Lok, who had been placed under house arrest; CHANG, Soo Un, about whom I was unable to learn anything; KIM, Duck Young, who had been ordered arrested but who was said to be in hiding; and KIM, Chi Sung, who was also under house arrest.

A distinction should be made of the indication that a part of the Communist strategy appears to be the effort to drive a wedge between the various religious groups. Specifically, the effort appears to be to separate the religious community into four distinct categories for different treatment. While the Communist ideology is anti-religious and attacks upon religion as an institution are encouraged in the schools, there is complete freedom given to the non-Christian community to continue its customary religious activities. The Buddhists and Churchboys groups appear not to have been greatly molested. The Catholic Church, with some 60,000 adherents in the northern zone, has had its activities circumscribed, its schools interfered with, and its youth groups in some cases suppressed, but for the main its leaders have not been imprisoned and there prevails an uneasy truce between organized Catholicism and the northern state.

A different degree of oppression appears to have been directed against the protestant organizations, which claim 300,000 members. Virtually all the remaining ordained leaders of both the Presbyterian and Methodist communities were placed under arrest in June. However, currently in the effort to create opposition sentiment, the approximately twenty Methodist leaders were released and, thus far, there is the Presbyterians are kept in prison.

On July I went to the Yu San Tai Taibeburg (South Gate) area, one of the leading Methodist churches in the northern part of the city. When I visited KIM, Chung Hun, the pastor, invited him to leave before, after ten days under house arrest. He was in bed, sick from the effects of enforced fasting, and his body bore much visible evidence of his mistreatment. He hoped that he had given verbal recognizance to the organizers of the Pyongyang Provincial Party, and stated that no other cause for his arrest existed in fact or even was stated by his jailers. He did not wish to have his picture taken, for understandable reasons. When I left the house, which is in the church compound, I observed that a number of armed security police had gathered outside the gate. Mr. Chung asked that I write down for future reference the name of KIM, Chi Sun, a member of the board of his community who is doing great work in maintaining the people's belief in Democracy, and who has as yet escaped the attention of the Russians.

Mr. Chung said that his father could probably be released which cause I had called, but that he knew that his arrest had been worth it. Just before this, Mr. Chung had asked me whether I, myself, could be interrogated by the police during the house, and I assured him that I would not. He then asked that I do something for

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him to say when the police came to inquire as to what we had discussed. I suggested that he say I had brought him greetings from mutual Methodist friends in Seoul, and he concurred. He added that it is universally customary in the North now for friends who have had a conversation to agree before separating as to what the contents of the conversation have been, so that there will be no danger of them giving a different story to the police subsequently.

It should be added that it was easily possible to confirm the universal belief that all the houses of the Christian leaders were under police guard. This was observable throughout the community.

In visiting the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, I spoke at length with LEE, Song Ho and KIM, Tai Pok, two of the teachers, and also with KIM, Chang Jun, the secretary. LEE, Song Ho has assumed the actual responsibility for the maintenance of the institution since the arrest of the two previous leaders. He prefers not to be known as an executive, because of the fact that he would be more likely to be arrested. It was he who gave me the letter of further data, which I have hereto attached marked Exhibit "2".

It appears that the signature of KIM, Do Young affixed to the letter to General Brown (Exhibit "B") was probably the act of an agent rather than of Mr. Kim in person. As nearly as I was able to determine, KIM, Do Young had not been out of the northern zone, at least before approximately 25 June. On or about that date, he learned that his arrest had been ordered and he went into hiding.

In addition to the leaders individually named herein there is a large number of others who have been arrested. Among these, some of the more promising appear to be KIM, Gil Soo of the Shin Kam Church, CHI, Jung Gun of the Kirin Church, and KIM, Yun Chan of the Hyun Ha Dong Church of South Pyongyang.

This report would be incomplete without the addition of some comment on the attitude of the Catholic leaders, which appears to be at variance with the general policy of the Church, and also not in consonance with the best ultimate interests of the Church or the people. The bone appears to have been badly set by fishermen, who is most concerned with preserving the comparatively favorite position of his group. I did not speak to the Bishop, although I took letters of introduction from local Catholic officials. Bishop Yong had gone out of town over the visit of the Commission and had stated to his chancellor, Father Louis Kim Soo Hwan, that he preferred not to speak to the Americans.

From the comment of the Bishop's chancellor and other priests to whom I spoke, I have no hesitation in saying that the Bishop's general attitude is naturally anti-Communist. However, he conceals it carefully in the interests of what he regards as the welfare of his organization.

Father Louis Kim said the Bishop is "what you Americans would call a real conservative.....We got bricks from the Russians when nobody else would let them".

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Father Marcus Kim of the town of Pihyon (near Sinuiju) confirmed the customary stories of the persecution of religious activities. In this district he said the Communist Party has, since last November, required all the school children, including those who attended his church school, to go to school for party indoctrination, etc. on Sunday mornings. This is stated frankly as a device to wean them away from the religious habit.

Father Kim's school was given limited freedom for about a year after the occupation. There then began an increasing campaign of interference, including the elimination of religious teaching and the coerced teaching of anti-religious propaganda. Eventually, several months ago, Father Kim felt that he could no longer continue his school, and he closed it in March. For this, he was arrested and sentenced to prison, but he was freed through the intercession of the Bishop after serving only a few weeks. He says that he and other priests are perfectly aware of the fact that spies are planted in the churches to listen and report on every sermon.

The town of Pihyon, which is his principal charge, is located on the railroad line to Manchuria. Through this town the trains [illegible] into exile. His parish in Pihyon had about 1,000 members; he says that the best people in his community, as in others, have now gone South. This past winter, ten of his leading parishioners called a meeting to discuss the impossibility of living longer under the Communist system. As a result of this meeting, 120 of his people left Pihyon for the South on the next day.

[illegible] the people in general unnatural [illegible] their home; they [illegible] the ruin the regime [illegible] by officials [illegible] a number of [illegible] the persecution. Recently people going South [illegible] this [illegible] in order to [illegible] the number remaining; [illegible] the [illegible] with [illegible] in order to [illegible].

[illegible] Manchuria [illegible] and also [illegible] to [illegible] Christians by [illegible] to [illegible] the Soviet [illegible] Christian [illegible], and [illegible] by [illegible].

[illegible] in the districts [illegible], solidly less than one-fourth of [illegible] the region, and the great majority are nominally in line. Father Kim [illegible] the spiritual [illegible] the entire terror, can be said that [illegible] the [illegible] enough to insure obedience.

[illegible] that there is an increasing [illegible] to lie [illegible] and pro-Soviet, but many of the boys [illegible] went to military school, [illegible] to the worship of Mao Chung, that all, so far as it is [illegible] over with the Russians, although still maintained as

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an intellectual symbol, and that most of the people who claim to be in the inner political circles anticipate that the Joint Commission will fail in July.

Father Rhee also confirmed of his personal knowledge the rumor I have heard elsewhere of the penalizing of the Sukpo Convent last fall. This convent of the Sisters of St. Paul is located in a town near Pyongyang. The Mother Superior, Sister Anita, is a sister of CHANG, Myun of Seoul. The sisters were on the ration rolls until the fall elections, after which their rations were cut off. There are twenty-two sisters living in the convent; they were informed that there had been twenty-two votes cast against the official slate and that it was assumed that they were the only group who would have done so, for which reason the ration action was taken.

Leonard Bertsch

LEONARD H. BERTSCH
1st Lieutenant, CMP

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American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

Exhibit A

5 June 1947

SUBJECT: Report About Christian Endeavor Society in North Korea

To: General Brown

1. From Feb. 23rd to 25th, 1946, a Christian Endeavor Convention was held at the West Gate Presbyterian Church in Pyeng Yang. In the next morning since the meeting was started, 15 Pyang Yang Presbytery members, advisors and speakers of the convention were arrested by the police as anti-Soviets and anti-Communists. They were all released after nine days because there was no such a reason.

2. On March 1st, 1946, we intended to hold a united church service for the anniversary of independent movement at Central Presbyterian Church in Pyeng Yang. Two days before the 27th of Feb., they imprisoned many church ministers of all denominations. As it was right after the imprisonement of C.E. Society, all Church members were strenuous and proceeded to hold the anniversary of the Independent movement by six ministers as Rev.s Whang Un Kyun, Kim Kil Soo, Kim Chil Soon, and Song Jung Kun.

While the service was proceeding, about 70 policemen and constabularies stormed in and ordered to stop the procedure of the meeting. Then they arrested and took off five ministers with them. All the Christians cried out, "Let us follow!", and marched on with surrounding of the ministers by holding of a cross on the front. The Soviet soldiers, policemen, and constabularies surrounded us twice and three times. Then they were ordered to fire at us. But the believers were not afraid at all but proceeded toward the office of People's Committee in Northern Korea. The Soviet M. G. authority finally promised to communicate that they were going to release the fifteen officers of C.E. Society and all ministers. Therefore the crowd came back to the Central Church. Yet the ministers were not released. After having three days of a hunger strike and prayer in the same church, the object was finally achieved.

3. From Aug. 20nd-Oct. 11, 1946, Mr. Kim Dae Young, the Chairman of the C.E. in Pyeng Yang Presbytery and the United C.E. Society in the N.K. Korea, and the head officer of the Presbyterian Church in the North Western territory of Korea (Moffett Memorial Hall, 85 Kyung Chung) was imprisoned. He was in jail for 51 days at People's police department in Southern Pyongan province. He was in a small dirty room of 1.4 sq. feet. He was tortured for 139 hours in 37 times by the Soviet military police officer. Particularly from 12:15 A.M. to 6:00 A.M. on Sept. 5th, he was questioned as follows: "Whom did you send to South Korea? What did you tell him to do? Who has been here from S. Korea? What kind of relationship have you with Syngman Rhee and Kim Koo? Tell me what kind of relation you have with the American soldiers. Otherwise, you will be treated like a dog." He beat Mr. Kim's head

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and back with a leather belt about one hundred times. Then he took Mr. Kim to the basement and lay him down on a board with bound feet and arms. The military officer stepped down on the chest and poured water into the nose and mouth for four hours. After the man became like a dead man, he poured cold water on and so Mr. Kim was awakened. Then the Russian took him to the 3rd floor and forced him to sign on what he wrote. Kim refused to do so. Then they beat him again. Later on Mr. Kim signed without knowingly and so he was returned to the jail room about 6 o'clock.

Later on, a Soviet Maj. Drobbin (?) with two of his soldiers continually tortured for three long periods in 27, 23, and 17 hours from the 19th of Sept. During the period of torture, they never let Mr. Kim to have sleep at all. However they couldn't find out anything wrong, and Mr. Kim was released after 51 days.

4. On July 17, 1946, the deputy commanding officer and head of political Dept. of Soviet Russia ordered Mr. Kim Doo Young and Rev. Kim Whet Sik, the advisor to dissolve the C.E. Association but we continued our movement.

On Feb. 11, 1947, Maj. Galarirock (?) the chief of the constabulary in South Pyengan Province ordered Mr. Kim Doo Young to register for the C.E. Society. Otherwise, Col. Ignatiev (?) would not designate the C.E. Society. But Mr. Kim said as follows. It is impossible. You better imprison me right now. This is not the 1st time I hear about the registration. Also, without discussing with the members, we cannot make decision. I am going to find out about the case at the Commanding office of five provinces."

At 6:50 P.M. Feb. 13th, Mr. Kim took Rev. Kim Chai Soo, the Moderator of the Synod of P.N. Korea, and Rev. Kim Who Sik to see Col. Ignatiev. From the beginning, the Governor threatened us and said, "In Northern Korea, Christian League is the only Christian organization to be registered but we do not know about C. E. Society. If there is such an organization, we will turn it to the interrogating section to investigate. Then we will discuss about the matter." Then he went out immediately and so we couldn't express our idea. Again we went to the Provincial commanding office, and reported that we were not going to register. The provincial commanding officer pronounced that there will be no more C.E. Society. But we said, we could not dissolve the organization because it is not a political organization.

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We told Maj. Galarirock that we were going to open an assembly for three days rrom April. But he wal little hesitating to answer for a while and said, "You can open the meeting after the registration is done. But without it, the members will be dissolved and the officers will be imprisoned."

5. From Feb. 22nd to March 1st, 1947, we had organized an evangelistic C. E. group to spread out the Gospel for eleven days. When Mr. Kim Doo Young and his group were in Kang Dong county, they were all imprisoned by the police. Then they were transfered to the provincial police and then released.

6. Later on, the C.E. officers were questioned for five times by the provincial police for registration. On April 3rd, the chief of the provincial police said to Mr. Kim Doo Young, "cancel the C.E. Convention which you have been planning to open from April 8th. This is the order of Soviet military Commander-in-chief. You are going to be responsible otherwise. If you will still hold the meeting, it will mean that you disobey but to fight. Then we can send out about 200 constabularies to stop it." We rebutted him and said, "Is there any such an example in the world to force a religious service? Such a thing cannot exist in a Democratic nation. No matter how you treat us, we cannot stop it."

At 7.00 P.M. April the 8th, the C. E. Convention was opened with a great crowd at the West Gate Presbyterian Church. As soon as the worship was finished, the chairman, vice chairman, Rev. Kim Chin Soo, the advisor the Rev. Kim Wha Sik were arrested. In the early morning of April 9th, the C. E. convention was ordered to close. Therefore the schedule was changed to a Bible Class and finished.

7. On April 9th, 1947, the four former prisoners and Mr. Kim Doo Young went to Col. Ignatiev (?) and proposed about registration. Finally we agreed to register even though there was no political significance in the organization. He said he would answer about it on the 19th of April. On the 19th, the vice chairman and the general secretary of the C.E. Society went to Maj. Kichinov (?) Maj. Kichinov said, he had a long discussion with the deputy military Governor and since the C.E. Association is under control of North Western United Presbytery, it connot be registered as long as the latter does not register.

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8. On April 23rd, 1947, the dept. of Provincial home affairs ordered Mr. Kim Doo Young to be present at the office. Mr. Park Hak Sung, the Director of the Reporting Dept. said as follows: "I called you in the name of a Director. This is the order of the People's party to Mr. Kim Doo Young, the sponsor of the organization of C.E. association. You have been telling us that C.E. Society is a pure religious organization, but the people's Party in Northern Korea does not believe it. Therefore, I order you to dissolve the organization today. Are you going to obey?"

Mr. Kim answered, "Your statement is clear. But but such an important order should be written instead of an oral statement." "But you can take the message to your officers, can't you?" he said again. "I can tell to some individuals privately but not to the public because it is not a formal written order. Even I cannot open a committee meeting. C.E. is an international organization on the basis of God's will for a movement of faith. Such a religious organization cannot be dissolved by any kind of oppression from outside. As I am a representative by an election, I have a duty to achieve the object but have no right to dissolve." I answered to him. Then Mr. Park said, "I made a mistake. It does not mean to separate the organization but to dissolve. Since you are ordered, your position as the chairman of C.E. in the United North Western Presytery, and general secretary of the N.W. territory is ceased, as far as the law is concerned. Also you have to take down your sign board of C.E. Society."

The general secretary answered, "I cannot be ordered or neither the organization could be recognized by the People's Party. I have been elected by the members. As long as the members exist, the position of chairmanship exists also. The law has nothing to do for the movement of faith. You have no right to tell us to take off the sign board of the society. Do you think it will be possible for you to take off my name from my house?" Park said, he would send us a formal message.

9. Since then, a written order of dissolution has been sent out to all different branch organizations from the police. Mr. Lee Kwan June, the chairman of united C.E. in Anchu Prebbytery was arrested: all branch C.E. Societies in territories were prohibited to have gatherings: waves of persecution were spreading out all over North Western Korea: and the sad reports were coming to the central office one by another.

Bong Sur Kim
The Vice-Chairman

Doo Young Kim
The General Secretary and
Representative of the C.E.
United Society in Northern Korea.

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

28 June 1947

SUBJECT: Petition

TO : Gen. Brown, Chief American Commissioner to the Joint Commission of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Representing three hundred thous and Christians in Northern Korea, we send you our sincere wishes and express our gratitude for your great effort for Korea.

We have already informed you how the Soviet regime in Norther n Korea continually persecutes Christian Churches. And now recently the Soviet authority began a great oppression towards Christians in order to close up their free opinion to the Joint Commission. Having heard that you are going to Pyongyang in order to consult with political parties and social organizations in Northern Korea, we frankly present you the recent fact hoping that you may be able to ascertain true condition there.

The Christians in north have been doing their best for evangelization of the people in spite of mounting oppression since February 1946. When the Communique No. 11 from the Joint Commiss ion was out on 11 June 1947, the Christians began to organize a political party, called Christian Free Party, in order that it might be an object of consultation with the Joint Commission. It was hoped to be effected on 19 June, for which they also had formal interview with the Soviet Authority. At the same time four other Christian bodies wanted to pa rticipate in the Joint Commission , that the representatives of the said organizations went to the office of the Joint Commission, located on 18 Tosanli, Pyongyang, and asked for the printed paper of Declaration a nd that of Questionnaire from the 13 June in four days in succession, but the officers would not give the papers to them. Instead, the Soviet authority and North Korea People's Committee together began to arrest in wholesale the Christian leaders in every walk, including ministers , evangelists, Gospel women elders, and deacons, and in many cities and towns beginning from P yongyang. It was from the evening of 17 June on. Consequently, the plan to organize the Christian Free Party on 19 June resulted into abortion.

Besides, the four organizations--the North-western Union of Youn g Peoples's Christian Endeavor Societies, Union of Women's Missionary Societies, Y.M.C.A., and Independence Missionary Society--could not ask for the participation, for they were denied the right of application.

It is plain that the action of the Soviet Regime contradicts with the princip le of freedom of speech and fair and just dealing with all social organizations. Please keep this real situation of Northern Korea in mind. And we dare as k you to

Exhibit "B"

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release these imprisen ed Christian leaders and give them an oppertun ity to express their idea in regard to the previsional government, when you go down to Pyongyang to consult with political parties and social organiza tions. We name the fol-lowing Christian leade rs.

Rev. Kim In Cheon, the president of Presby. Theo. Seminary (imprisoned)

Rev. Kim Chin Soo, the Moderator of the Union of North Presbyterian churches (imprisoned)

Rev. Kim Kwan Choo, the Pastor of West Gate Church (imprisoned)

Rev. Kim Kal Soo, (imprisoned)

Elder Ko Han Kyu, East Pyongyang Presbyterian Church

Elder Kim Eung Lok, Kangsu Kochang Church

Cho Sang Il, Representative of the Union of Y.P.C.E.S., Sinuiju Madun Church

Kim Pyung Sup, Sinuiju Madun Church (imprisoned)

Chang Soo Un, the representative of Women.

Kim Duck Young, the representative of Women.

Kim Chi Sung, the represen tative of Y.M.C.A.

Most repectfully,

/s/Hahn Kyung Chik
President of the Union of Northern Christians in Southern Korea

/s/Kim Pong Suh
&
/s/Kim Doo Young,
the Representatives of the Union of North-western Christian Endeavor Society

Exhibit "B"

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

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HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES
IN KOREA
Office of the A.C. of S.,
G-2
Language and Document Section
APO 235

Date of Translation: 7 July 1947

Source and description of document:

PETITION

This document was given to Lt. Bertsch by a Korean school teacher, when he visited a school. I, Tec 3 Choy, got this off Lt. Bertsch, so I could have this translated for our office. Lt. Bertsch requested that the document be returned to his office.

Full translation

Translator: 315th Hq. Intell. Det.

TRANSLATION

The [illegible] Army Headquarters and the People's Committee in North KOREA said that they guaranteed the freedom of religion, but they have persecuted the churches severly. Some of the persecutions are written here. We hope you will help us.

1. Oppression of churches.
   a. Pastors of churches were arrested and are imprisoned.

   Rev. [illegible] Chon, Director of the Pyongyang Theological School, was arrested in Nov. 1946, and disappeared.

   Rev. [illegible], at [illegible], arrested in 1946. On 29 Jan., 1947, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for 5 years.

   Rev. [illegible], at [illegible], was arrested in 1946, and on 29 Jan. 1947, was sentenced to be imprisoned for 5 years.

   Rev. [illegible], at [illegible], was arrested in 1946 and in April, he was ordered to be imprisoned, for 15 years.

   [illegible], there are many pastors in the country who are arrested.

Exhibit "C"

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B. Prohibition of church meetings.

A joint meeting for young men in 1946 was interdicted.
Prayer meetings were interdicted in PYONGYANG in June 1947. Some attendance were arrested.
Even on Sundays policemen with weapons guarded the churches.
Schoolboys and girls are not permitted to go to church.
If they go to church, they must leave school.
Schoolboys and girls who were present at church were forced to go back home.

C. Hindrance of open-air meeting.

A propaganda meeting along the street was interdicted by the authorities on the ground that this meeting was hindering the passage of peoples.

D. Oppression of meetings encouraging young men.

These meeting were directed to be dissolved. The members of these meetings are arrested. Some pastors such as Rev. KIM Ik Doo are confined. The joint encouraging meeting of young men is ordered to be dissolved. Rev. KIM Chin Soo, lecturer of this meeting, is confined.

E. Oppression of Sunday school.

Children are forced not to go to Sunday schools.
Some Sunday schools are threatened to be dissolved.
The Sunday school teachers are oppressed severely.
Youth's meetings are also to be dissolved.
Christians are driven away from working places.

F. Infringement upon people's rights.

On Nov. 3, 1946 election, some church members could not get the chance to vote, and they were beaten or confined including Rev. KIM Yong Yun

G. Restriction of speech, assembly, and organization.

On June 15, 1947, the Christian Liberal Party was attempted to be organized, but it was prohibited. The members of this party, Rev. KIM Ha Sik, Rev. KIM Kwi Chul, Rev. KO Yong Yoon, etc. were beaten and confined. It was prohibited when the Christian Association in North KOREA wanted to join the U. S. SOVIET Joint Comm.

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4. Hindrance of theological education.

Rev. KIM In Choon, director of the school, is confined without any reason.

Rev. KIM Hwa Sik, acting director of the school, is confined without any reason.

Rev. KIM Chin Soo, professor, is confined.

All schools in PYONGYANG receive rations, but the Pyongyang Theological School receives no ration.
Policemen with weapons guard this school.
Some buildings attached to this school are used by the Russian soldiers.

-----END----------

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

XXIV CORPS LIAISON SECTION
Pyongyang, Korea

15 July 1947

Subject: Information on North Korea.

To: Commanding General
Headquarters XXIV Corps
Seoul, Korea.

1. On 5 July Sgt. Burchenkov made a social call at the American Liaison house. He spent some time discussing the good time he had had while in Seoul recently. In passing he made a remark that, "The Russians have the reputation for being a suspicious people but ... they, are being outdone in that department by the Americans". Burchenkov mentioned that on practically every meeting between the Soviets and the Americans, whether it be pertaining to the border survey or anything else, the American personnel always has included therein G-2 and CIC personnel. Burchenkov particularly mentioned Major Hubbard, Major Reed, Lt. Colonel Farrell and Captain Londarack. Burchenkov also stated that following the "Border Survey" the 7th Division published an intelligence bulletin in which they "Printed a lot of junk about the Russians". The indication or impression that Sgt. Burchenkov gave was that he himself had seen and read the said Intelligence Bulletin. He gave no indication as to the source of his information.

2. Since 7 July there has been no indication of further movement of troops or vehicles from the Pyongyang Railroad station, though the station has been visited nearly every day. A visit to the [illegible]-MI installation revealed that the former abundance of motor vehicles has been diminished considerably, however, there has not been any change in the number of tanks at the tank park.

3. The count of a/c at the Pyongyang airfield remains approximately the same as given in our last report, or about 33. Activity at the field has decreased considerably but this is due no doubt to the poor flying weather.

4. On 10 July Colonel [illegible] and Major Gibbs made a trip to the North Korean Army Training School, in east Pyongyang. Our arrival hit the North Korean Army's recess or dinner period for we observed a group of about 30 North Korean Army officers leaving the school area. We passed these Koreans on the road and met another group of officers, eight (8) in number who were Russians. The Russian officers had brief cases and we concluded that they were the instructors. Continuing up the road we saw a group of North Korean soldiers, numbering about 400.

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5. On 7 July we met Father Kim and he suggested that Bishop Hong wanted to see us on the following day. We called at the Bishops house on 8 July at three P.M. according to his request. While sitting in the Bishop's waiting room and conversing with him we noticed a North Korean Policeman come to the door. The American Officers were a bit apprehensive at this policeman's appearance and suggested that it would be best to depart. The Bishop allayed our fears by stating that this same policeman called at his house quite frequently, making requests for census of Catholics in his diocese, listings of property etc. Some one in the Bishop's household took care of the policeman and he departed. About five minutes after his departure the policeman returned with two assistants. They demanded to see the Bishop. The Bishop excused himself and went to talk with these men. After an absence of about three minutes the Bishop returned to the waiting room and asked if we would mind if the police came in. We stated that we had no objection. When the police entered the room we asked the Bishop what the police were after. He replied that the police had asked him if there were a third American living in the house. We asked the police if we could talk with them in any way. The reply was in the negative. The police sat down opposite from us and just continued to sit there without any conversation whatsoever. Feeling that we were not welcome we decided to depart shortly after the police arrived. We informed the police that we would go to the house immediately and that we would return shortly after that. The servant volunteered to go with us to see if he could be of assistance. Upon arriving at the Bishops house we found that the police had left. We expressed to the Bishop that we would call on either the next day to see if there were any further developments. Lt. Burcharov arrived at our house shortly thereafter and the story was related to him. Lieutenant Burcharov decided that he should go to the house immediately and find out. The servant volunteered to go with us to see if he could be of assistance. Upon arriving at the Bishops house we found that the police had left. We expressed to the Bishop that we would call on either the next day to see if there were any further developments. Lt. Burcharov

[illegible] July [illegible] unable to [illegible] the following story. It [illegible] 7 July [illegible] house [illegible]

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regulations are not permitted on the streets after that hour, with the exception of official cars). About twenty minutes later, six young men, all about the same age, all dressed in short knee length trousers and with handkerchiefs tied on their heads arrived at the Bishops house. They stated that they had heard the cry for help and arrived to assist in chasing the burglars away. It was apparent to the Bishop that the new arrivals as well as the burglars were members of the police. The six heroes on being assured that they could not now be of any assistance insisted that the Bishop send a messenger to the police and report the burglary. (At this point it should be mentioned that under the new Communist laws in North Korea, the police cannot enter a private dwelling without the owners specific invitation). These last mentioned six were so insistent that the police be notified that the Bishop consented and sent two of his Korean workers to perform the duty. One hour later, police, in several cars arrived at the house to conduct an investigation. The chief of police of Yongnam was in the party. They went into the waiting room and questioned the entire household. [illegible] the police chief's chair was an empty or unoccupied bench. [illegible] conversation a young priest noticed a pistol on the bench. Thinking it belonged [illegible] to the police party in the room he called attention to it. Immediately, the chief rose and triumphantly picked up the pistol. He accused the Bishop of being the owner of the pistol. He announced that the pistol was an American make gun and a souvenir of the Bishop or else the burglars. The other remained [illegible] secretary was dead or killed on the street by gunfire. A barrel of rice and the chief wanted to see the gun but stuck with the one round in the body of the secretary. [illegible] could not find the [illegible] killed the secretary. [illegible] also stole the [illegible] the Americans [illegible] the Bishop [illegible] pistol. The police then proceeded to search the house, but [illegible] found. [illegible] search [illegible] two or three [illegible] then [illegible] the Bishop [illegible] to write [illegible] pistol, found [illegible] to [illegible] waste paper [illegible] pistol. [illegible] letter state that [illegible] Bishop, [illegible] to write [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the letter [illegible] [illegible]. The letter also contained a request for more statues [illegible] attempt [illegible] [illegible]. The police [illegible] at once. [illegible] Bishop was told [illegible] requested to stay [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the following day the chief of police Yabon personally [illegible] the Bishop [illegible] station. [illegible] the three hours [illegible] the interview [illegible] the Bishop. Later [illegible] that it was purely [illegible] the image [illegible] custom will believe. [illegible] the pistol [illegible] to be no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] letter.

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8. This whole matter was reported to Sgt. Burchenkov on the morning of 10 July and the Sergeant was asked if he thought the Soviet Command had any objections to the Americans going to Church on Sundays or calling on the Priests socially and on spiritual matters. Burchenkov advised in no uncertain terms that there was absolutely no objection. He further assured the American officers that the Koreans had acted without the knowledge of the Soviet Command. He then told us that he would make an immediate report to his superior officers.

9. Bishop Hong sent word to the American liaison house to have a jeep with call on him on 10 July and to bring Sergeant Burchenkov along if possible. When the call was made, with Sgt. Burchenkov, the Bishop told the following story. The Bishop was acquainted with a Lieut. Colonel Konishevski who had visited the mass here in Pusan. Through this Soviet officer the Bishop asked for an audience to see either General Chain or General Romanoff. Both Generals have been out of Pyongyang for the past week. Accordingly the Bishop was given an interview with a Colonel Dronoff, General Chistoff's Chief of Staff. Burchenkov advised the Bishop that he had also reported the matter to the area officer. Colonel Dronoff assured the Bishop that he would [illegible] from the Korean police and assured that he would not be disturbed in the future. The Bishop had asked Colonel Dronoff if there were any objection to his seeing the American officers, of Catholic faith, on spiritual matters, and the Colonel went into a long detail about the freedom of worship in Russia and assured that there was no objection whatever in having the American soldiers go to worship in his church. Colonel Dronoff advised that the matter would be reported to General Romanoff when he returned and if the Bishop wanted an appointment with General Romanoff, it would be arranged.

P/F

10. Lieut. Colonel Konishevski was accorded honorary membership in the Catholic Church and was able to converse fluently with the Bishop. The Bishop had suggested to the Colonel that if the Joint Commission is not successful in its mission that the Catholics should be prepared to receive further persecution at the hands of the Korean police. Lieut. Colonel Konishevski agreed to the Bishop's conclusion and added, confidentially, that there would be no agreement reached by the Joint Commission and the Bishop should take steps accordingly. The Bishop advised that he plans to go into hiding with all the Catholic priests as soon as the Joint Commission announces it's inability to reach an agreement. The Bishop requested that as soon as the Liaison Officer was aware of the above to advise him.

11. It was suggested to the Catholics, many times in the past that the officers of the Liaison section stop calling on Father Kim at the Bishop Hong and stop going to the Church. This suggestion was repeated again when the incidents mentioned above occurred. The Bishop and Father Kim repeated the answer given

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previously. The Catholics do not want the American officers to s top their visits. They point out that all the Protestant ministers have been persecuted and arrested by the score but Catholics have been left alone. It is pointed out that the reason is the presence and contact with the Americans. The Bishop feels that the Korean police would start arresting the Catholics if we severed relations. At this time especially the Catholics feel that a discontinuance of our relations would cause both Koreans and Soviets to become suppicious of our past relations. The Liaison Officers are well aware of the truth of these statements and we have attempted to be as discreet as possible in our contacts with these good people.

12. It was previously reported that the police increased their surveillance on all Christians in yongyang several days before the arrival of the American J.C. delegation in this city. During the stay of the American delegation in this city every member was "shadowed" by detectives. This attention was given even our enlisted men. By the same token, four policemen were on guard at the little roadway which is the entrance to the American liaison ouse. One auto at all times was parked near the American liaison ouse alerted to follow our party at any hour of the day or night. In addition there were two detectives on police duty on top the bank overlooking the liaison house. It was thought that this special attention would cease when the American delegation left for Seoul but we were mistaken. We were virtual prisoners here for over a week. Finally it became so annoying that we brought it to the attention of the Russian guard, that was on the 4th of July. Since that time we have not been bothered with these "shadows". Due to the strict precautions we encounter at the Russian liaison [illegible] we have been unable to make our contacts.

[illegible]
[illegible] Int. G-2/32

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092.3

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY SECOND INFANTRY
APO 7, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

19 July 1947

SUBJECT: Administrative Details During Joint Commission Train Trip to Pyongyang, Korea.

TO : U.S. Joint Commission
ATTENTION: Capt Hojus

1. Personnel

a. Commission -- twenty-three (23)

b. Accompaning Personnel -- six (6) officers
seventy four (74) EM

Train Commander -- one (1) field grade officer.

Guard -- One (1) officer, guard commander and assistant train commander. Thirty six (36) NCO's and privates of the guard.

Technical Personnel -- One (1) field grade medical officer, and NCO assistant. One field grade signal officer, and eight (8) signal enlisted men. One (1) field grade officer Photographer. One (1) Engineer enlisted man.

Mess Personnel -- One (1) Lt Supply and Mess Officer. One (1) mess Sgt and one (1) 1st Cook.. Eleven (11) Korean cooks.

Drivers -- Eleven (11)

Mechanic -- One (1)

Orderly -- One (1)

Interpreters -- Three (3)

Train Crew -- Twenty-eight (28)

2. Equipment and Supplies taken on trip.

a. Vehicles -- eight (8) ¼ ton vehicles. Three (3) sedans, one (1) 2½ ton truck, with radio mounted, one ¼ ton trailer, with generator mounted. All vehicles with normal tools.

b. Fuel -- Six hundred (600) gal gasoline, fifty (50) gal motor oil.

c. Cooking equipment and utensils -- equipment to operate two separate messes, besides diner on train operated and furnished by train personnel.

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c. Cooking equipment and utensils -- equipment to operate two separate messes, besides diner on train operated and furnished by train personnel.

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d. Rations -- Five (5) days supply.

e. Other supplies -- Soap, DDT, aerosol bombs, water cans, one 125 ft reefer, ice, drinking cups, toilet paper, and cleaning material.

3. Train makeup for trip: Total Cars twelve (12) -- Three (3) flat cars for vehicles and equipment. One (1) flat thirty-three (33) ft. Two (2) flats sixty-five (65) ft. One (1) baggage car (with two (2) generators and small reefer mounted in car furnished by 30th Traffic Control Group). One (1) Diner. Two (2) second class sleepers accommodating 28 personnel each.. One (1) first class sleeper 24 persons. Two (2) observation sleepers, 16 personnel, and car #8 for General Brown.

4. Loading of Vehicles and equipment --

a. Practical work in vehicle loading was given NCO's of guard detail prior to scheduled loading. Loading and unloading at Pyongyang was accomplished by these men and drivers. Actual loading of vehicles began 0800 29 June at medical loading siding Seoul Station.

b. Loading Plan -- Initial loading time three and one half hours. Only side ramp is available at medical siding. On 33 ft flat 125 ft reefer and 2½ ton truck (with radio mounted). Reefer should be loaded first as it remained on car and does not interfere with loading and unloading of vehicles.. There is ample space to open reefer door for ice and supplies during trip.. On first 65 ft flat, three (3) sedans and ¼ ton trailer, on the other 65 ft flat, eight (8) ¼ ton vehicles, gas and oil drums. The ¼ ton vehicles, were loaded cross ways. A detail of ten (10) prisoners supervised by motor officer 32d Inf was used for initial loading.

c. Blocking material -- Secured from Post Engineers, Camp Sobinggo. Equipment was used as specified in TM- except in blocking of ¼ ton vehicles. Specified chocks are too large for space available and 4x4's were nailed on one side of flat. This works fine and need not be removed until completion of trip.

5. Loading of Personnel --

a. Loading plan for detail personnel was prepared and officers briefed at Seoul station at 1000 hours 29 June. Actual loading of detail personnel 2100 hours 29 June.

b. Name plates were prepared and placed on compartments for commission personnel. Commission personnel were met at station by train commander, assistant commander, and baggage detail, and escorted to cars and compartments.

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6. Lights --

a. The entire train was wired prior to leaving . To facilitate closing of doors wire was strung on outside of cars and entrance made through the windows. Generators in baggage car were used for power. At Pyongyang arrangements were made to connect with Korean power.

7. Guards Prior to Leaving --

a. The 31st Field Artillery was used to guard flat cars and train after loading until relieved by detailed guard for trip at 2100 hours. South half of Seoul station and lower platform was also cleared by 31st Field Artillery Guards.

8. Unloading and loading at Pyongyang--Time one (1) hour.

a. Side ramp is available and vehicles can readily be driven on or off. However flat cars should be cut from train and spotted at siding upon arrival instead of waiting for entire train to be turned around. This mistake was made, although I was assured by the Russians it would take only thirty minutes to turn the train around. It actually took two and one half hours. The same material for blocking vehicles was used on return trip, however extra wire must be taken for lasing.

9. Stay at Pyongyang --

a. The train was spotted on siding with open shed. All personnel except the commission lived on the train during the stay at Pyongyang. Two messes were operated. One at General Brown's quarters and the diner on train for rest of personnel. Russian equipment and water supply was found to be unsatisfactory.

b. Telephone lines had been installed at the open shed of RR siding at Pyongyang. Orderly room was set up on train and phone provided by Russians installed. Motor park was established at siding and dispatched by mechanic. All guard details were posted from the train.

10. Area Police at Pyongyang --

This proved a difficult problem, as poorly constructed wooden boxes were provided by Russians for garbage and latrines containers. A detail was provided by the Russians to empty these receptacles, but was unsatisfactory as they would only empty them once each day. The boxes were very unsanitary as waste ran through and onto the ground.

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11. Water at Pyongyang --

a. All water cans were filled before leaving Seoul as well as kitchen tanks and cars. Water for kitchens of diners was delivered twice daily by engine. Drinking and washing water was supplied from tap at siding shed, and treated.

12. Inspections of Personnel and Equipment prior to trip --

a. Two inspections of personnel were held prior to leaving to assure proper clothing, equipment and haircuts. Vehicles were inspected by Ordnance and deadlined on 26 June to insure perfect condition. All other equipment was inspected and assembled prior to loading.

13. Recreation for EM At pyongyang --

a. Magazines and games of all types were secured from special service and dayroom established on train for use of men during off duty. Baseball equipment such as gloves and balls proved the popular recreation.

14. Suggestions for future trips --

a. Take more than sufficient cleaning material of all kinds.

b. Stands should be made for water cans for drinking purposes in each car.

c. Mosquito bars should be taken during malaria season.

d. One five (5) gal can of DDT and one (1) case of Aerosol bombs were taken and proved insufficient.

e. Russian interpreter should be provided for train commander as difficulty was encountered in arranging details for train with Russian personnel.

f. Detailed personnel proved sufficient to perform all jobs in an excellent manner.

15. Unloading at Seoul Station --

a. Arrangements were made for vehicle and supply unloading detail to meet train prior to leaving Pyongyang. Unloading was accomplished in one hour.

KARLTON WARMBROD
Major, 32d Infantry
Train Commander

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By ____ NARS, Date

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY SECOND INFANTRY
APO 7, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

19 July 1947

SUBJECT: Administrative Details During Joint Commission Train Trip to Pyongyang, Korea.

TO : U.S. Joint Commission
ATTENTION: Capt Bojus

1. Personnel

a. Commission -- twenty-three (23)

b. Accompanying personnel -- six (6) officers
seventy four (74) EM.

Train Commander -- one (1) field grade officer.

Guard -- one (1) officer, guard commander and assistant train commander. Thirty six (36) NCO's and privates of the guard.

Technical personnel -- one (1) field grade medical officer, and one assistant. One field grade signal officer, and eight (8) signal enlisted men. One (1) field grade officer photographer. One (1) engineer enlisted man.

Mess personnel -- one (1) Lt Supply and Mess officer. One (1) mess sgt and one (1) 1st cook. Eleven (11) KP's and waiters.

Drivers -- Eleven (11)

Mechanic -- one (1)

Orderly -- one (1)

Interpreters -- three ( )

Train crew -- twenty-eight (28)

2. Equipment and supplies for comfort.

a. Vehicles -- eight (8) 1/4 ton vehicles. Three (3) sedans, one (1) 2½ ton truck, with radio mounted, one ¼ ton trailer, with generator mounted. All vehicles with normal tools.

b. Fuel -- six hundred (600) gal gasoline, fifty (50) gal motor oil.

c. Cooking equipment and utensils -- equipment to cook for one hundred men, besides that on train operated and furnished by train personnel.

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[illegible] -- Five (5) days supply.

[illegible] -- Soap, DDT, aerosol bombs, water cans, one 125 ft reefer, ice, drinking cups, toilet paper, and electric [illegible].

3. Train makeup for trip: Total cars twelve (12) -- three (3) flat cars for vehicles and equipment. One (1) flat thirty-three (33) ft. [illegible] (2) flats sixty-five (65) ft. One (1) baggage car (with two (2) generators and small reefer mounted in car furnished by [illegible] control group). One (1) Diner. Two (2) second class sleeping cars accommodating 28 personnel each. One (1) first class sleeping car accommodating 16 personnel. Two (2) observation lounge cars, one car for [illegible].

4. [illegible] of vehicles and equipment --

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

5. [illegible] --

[illegible]

[illegible]

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c. Lights --

a. The entire train was wired prior to leaving . [illegible] of cord wire was strung on outside of cars [illegible] through the windows. Generators in baggage cars were used for power. At [illegible] wire was made to connect with foreign power.

7. [illegible] was prior to leaving --

a. [illegible] 21st Field Artillery was used to guard all cars [illegible] train after loading, until relieved by detailed guards for trip at [illegible] hours. South half of Seoul station and lower [illegible] were also cleared by 21st Field Artillery guards.

b. [illegible] loading, [illegible] -- one (1) hour.

c. [illegible] were available to withdraw cars readily [illegible]. However [illegible] cars [illegible] to [illegible] loading were arrived [illegible] for [illegible] ground. [illegible] cars, [illegible] by the [illegible] only thirty [illegible] minutes [illegible].

8. [illegible] --

[illegible]

9. [illegible] --

[illegible]

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11. Water at Pyongyang --

a. All water cans were filled before leaving Seoul as well as kitchen tanks and cars. Water for kitchens of diners was delivered twice daily by engine. Drinking and washing water was supplied from tap at eating shed, and treated.

12. Inspections of Personnel and Equipment prior to trip --

a. Two inspections of personnel were held prior to leaving to ensure proper clothing, equipment and haircuts. Vehicles were inspected by Ordnance and deadlined on 26 June to insure perfect condition. All other equipment was inspected and assembled prior to loading.

13. Recreation for [illegible] at Pyongyang --

a. Magazines and guides of all types were secured from [illegible] and distributed on [illegible] for use of [illegible] duty. Baseball equipment [illegible] and basketball [illegible] recreation.

14. Suggestions for future trips --

a. [illegible] equipment [illegible] of all [illegible].

b. [illegible] for training [illegible].

c. [illegible] (1) [illegible].

e. [illegible] Interpreter should be provided for train [illegible] personnel.

f. [illegible] for [illegible].

15. Loading at Seoul Station --

a. [illegible] supply [illegible].

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By _____ NARS, Date _____

SECRET

67 *

9 C.

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, KOREA
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS
SEOUL DISTRICT OFFICE
APO 235

File No.
25 July 1947

SUBJECT: General BROWN, Attempted assassination of in Pyong Yang.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION:

The following information was obtained by this office through an interview with Colonel Voss, Advisor for the Korean National Youth Association (MG Youth Group), on 22 July 1947.

1. A conversation was overheard by a confidential informant of Colonel Voss to the effect that the North West Young Men's Association had planned to assassinate General Brown when he was in Pyong Yang for the Joint-Commission Conferences that were held there. They had originally planned to assassinate General Brown in South Korea, but they, the North West Young Men's Association, decided that it would be better to assassinate General Brown in North Korea where there would be more of a chance for an international crisis. The object in this was to participate a war between Russia and the United States, wherein the United States would beat Russia and then Korea would be truly free.

Evaluation
Of Source Of Information
A 4

Previous distribution:
None
Distribution:
G-2, USAFIK, 4
File, CIC-K, 2

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

24 June 1947

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov
Chief Commissioner, Soviet Delegation
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Shtikov:

With regard to our conference of 23 June 1947, the American Delegation agrees to your proposals for the "Plan of Work in Pyongyang During the Period 30 June - 3 July 1947."

In connection with the proposed agenda for the meeting of 2 July 1947, the American members of Subcommission No. 1 will make every effort to complete their work in order that final action on the lists can be taken in Pyongyang. However, in the event this work is not completed, it is doubtful whether this matter can be agreed to at Pyongyang as the full American membership of Subcommission No. 1 and their records will not be available.

ALBERT E. BROWN
Major General U.S. Army
Chief Commissioner

DECLASSIFIED
NND 760090
By _____ NARS, Date _____

American Delegation
US - USSR JOINT COMMISSION
APO 235

7 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: A/C of S G-3, XXIV Corps.

SUBJECT : Trip of American Delegation to North Korea.

1. It is recommended that each responsible officer who went to Pyongyang with the Joint Commission submit a report through the Chief Commissioner, American Delegation on the activity for which he was responsible. Report to include:

a. Statement of his task.

b. Personnel utilized.

c. Equipment utilized.

d. Brief statement of the organization and procedure followed and unexpected obstacles or difficulties encountered.

e. Brief statement as to whether his organization, equipment and personnel were adequate to accomplish his task. If not give particulars.

f. Any suggestions for effecting improvement in the standard of accomplishment or economy in use of men and equipment.

2. Major Wormbrod should prepare an overall report along the above lines in addition to making any pertinent comments on the reports of the others under his command.

3. For the record, the Joint Commission and G-2, XXIV Corps should then add such comments as seem appropriate.

4. The object of this exercise would be to facilitate any such trip in the future. Copies of the report should be filed with the Joint Commission and with G-3, XXIV Corps.

5. It is recommended this report be accomplished promptly before details are forgotten.

L. J. LINCOLN
Lt. Col. CE

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CONFIDENTIAL

POLITICAL ADVISORY GROUP
AMERICAN DELEGATION
US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION
SEOUL, KOREA

24 July 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS

SUBJECT: SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT NO. 5; Observations of American Personnel during sojourn at Pyongyang of US-USSR Joint Commission, 29 June to 3 July 1947.

RESUME OF OBSERVATIONS:

The following information is drawn from reports submitted by all persons who accompanied the American Delegation to Pyongyang and is categorized according to subject matter. This is an attempt to prepare a composite of all reports of observations submitted upon request of the Chief Commissioner, American Delegation. It is not presumed that this compilation reports significant new intelligence. Reported observations, however, do corroborate previously reported information and greatly substantiate prior impressions of general conditions, particularly of efficient and effective police control of the masses. Frequently a reference number appears at the conclusion of an observation. Complete details concerning individual reports may be had by requesting the indicated P.M. (Pyongyang Memorandum) number from PAG.

RUSSIAN SECURITY MEASURES:

The provisions for the security of American personnel and materiol by the Soviets ranged in degree from normally desirable precautions to abridgement and actual repression of American movement and expression. For this reason, the following data are designated according to the degree of security accorded by the Russian occupational forces:

A. Security and surveillance of American personnel:

(It is often difficult to distinguish between honest concern for security of American personnel and materiel, and deliberate surveillance. However, as Russians freely traveled without bodyguards or escorts in an atmosphere without evidence of genuine cordiality toward them, and with considerable evidence of genuine hostility, it is reasonable to presume that ostensible Soviet concern for body security of American personnel was merely an alibi for directed surveillance. Whatever the motive may have been, all movements of American personnel were accompanied by a planned endeavor to pursue. Typically American prankishness frequently frustrated ful-

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fillment of duty assigned to "tails", but the endeavor to "tail" all Americans was constantly and unquestionably present, as conceded by most reports.)

1. Along the route to Pyongyang, railroad stations and tunnels were well-guarded by North Korean Constabulary and Russian soldiers. (One member of the American Delegation who has traveled this route 3 times reports this to be a continuing and routine activity previously observed.)

2. As the American train left the "Russian outpost," a handcar, with Korean armed guards and an armed Russian soldier, closely followed the train all the way to Pyongyang. (P.M.10)

3. The Korean-Russian guards placed around the American train in the Pyongyang station and the billets, and the armed escorts provided for American staff cars and jeeps, were ostensibly for reasons of personal safety and and proper military courtesy.

4. Even traffic on the streets of Pyongyang forcibly was kept at an absolute minimum during the first and last days of the visit.

(P.M. 14)

5. Every report, without exception, mentions the close, suspicious watch that was continually exercised by Russian and Korean security patrols and agents. Although specific authorization for use of cameras in non-restricted zones was issued by the Soviet command, police action often impeded exercise of this permission.

6. Wherever Americans walked, plainclothesmen were continually present, watching the shops visited by Americans, questioning shopkeepers, and examining carefully any goods touched by Americans.

7. The "domestics" of the Hotel where Americans were billeted were obviously well-trained informers. Physically their hands and faces bore no signs of their obviously assumed "profession" as "domestics." Several evidenced knowledge of the American zone of South Korea (P.M. 17). It was obvious to nearly every observer (through ingenious tests by his particular devices) that the "domestics" had a thorough command of English and Russian. (P.M. 17 and 22).

8. Further degrees of security are demonstrated in several reports of American observers who discovered Russians in their rooms attempting to remove film from American cameras, and another observer who found a Russian searching through the message forms of the Signal Detach-

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ment (P.M. 13, Inclosures 1 and 2).

9. "There was a man in a shop window, diagonally across from our hotel, who innocently picked up a telephone every time a vehicle arrived or left our hotel". (P.M. 22).

10. "Looking across the street through a telescopic viewfinder I observed Russians watching our hotel with binoculars". (P.M. 22). Korean in a house next to that occupied by General Brown and the American Commissioners also were observed watching the house with binoculars.

11. American cars and jeeps were as a rule tailed by officers of Soviet Army, wearing tank-corps insignia, but usually without decoration These tank-corps officers (lieutenants and captains) were driven about in sidecars by tank-corps enlisted personnel. (A tank-corps Major was in charge of the office building assigned to the Joint Commission's use). A group of such side cars was constantly lying in wait near the entrance to the house assigned to General Brown. During two visits to the "International Book Company" store on the main street, a tank-corps officer entered the store, and asked to see the books which had been bought by Eugene V. Prostov. The officer was particularly intrigued by some sheet music, and held it up against the light, apparently to see if it contained some secret message. Immediately following the second visit to the shop in the morning of 2 July, the shop was padlocked, and remained so until the departure of the U. S. group.

12. It was evident that Soviet enlisted personnel had been carefully instructed not to converse with the Americans. The only answer elicited in the course of repeated attempts to engage soldiers in conversation was "I don't know". Extreme tightening of security was probably due in part to new and very stringent security regulations which were given a prominent place in all Soviet newspapers dated 10 June which were on sale in the Soviet book store on 1 July The exceptions to taciturnity were obvious and unmistakeable: they included the hotel managers, Sgt. Burchenkov, and some other Soviets such as the Major managing the Joint Commission offices.

13. The sidewalk crowds during the demonstration were controlled not by the police, but by members of the Kim Il Sung constabulary, patrolling the route of the march in groups of 3 - 4, armed with submachine guns and walking Indian-file along the edge of side-walks.

14. It was observed that several of the obviously special agents (or secret, civilian police) had exposed in the right, rear trousers pocket a white handkerchief. (See appendix of photographs). It is conjectured that this may be

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a sign of identification among the secret police. An ordinary cap (see photographs) also seemed to be general paraphernalia for secret police.

15. It was observed (note photographs) that each delegation calling upon the American Delegation had in its groups one many carrying a brief case -- always at the left end of the first rank, presumably the ring-leader.

B. Abridgements and repressions of American and Korean Movement and Expression:

1. In many cases Americans were forced to leave an area, were denied entrance, and were forcefully restrained from using cameras (although permission had been granted). Also in several instances Korean interpreters, accompanying American personnel, would have been abducted by police except for intervention by Americans.

2. In asking the way to Kim Il Song University, General Brown's party encountered difficulty in stopping a Korean policeman from arresting the obliging Korean who intended to direct the group to the school. (P. M. 1).

3. General Brown's interpreter was ordered from General Brown's car by several Korean police in violation of courtesy as well as immunity that normally would be accorded a general's car on an international mission.

4. A G-2 interpreter was dragged almost bodily from a jeep while waiting for a companion. (P.M. 4)

5. Several observers report witnessing forcible dispersal of crowds gathering to witness the American departure from Pyongyang from the main streets and station by Korean police.

6. When people responded to American's presence with enthusiasm, Korean police broke in, sending the enthusiasts on their way or whisking them off to unknown spots.

7. A Korean is reported to have remarked "Russians are dogs! One cannot speak too freely here in the North. It is getting so that you cannot trust your neighbors." (P.M. 21)

8. A Christian in Pyongyang reported to an observer that he and his associates were encarserated and tortured because the Russians had heard of their plans to greet the American delegation. (P.M. 21)

9. Secret police were reported everywhere. Apparently their major objective was to arrest every Korean seen speaking to or being photographed by an American.

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10. Many of the police and soldiers were physically forceful in attempting to carry out orders to restrict American activities. Instances of roughness and threats by weapons were reported by several observers.

(K-Par 21 P.M. 19.)

PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES OF RUSSIANS IN NORTH KOREA:

A. The observations of American personnel in North Korea definitely corroborate previous rumors and assertions about the omnipresence of the Politburo's program. Every pore of Korean life is controlled and molded by the Soviet machine. Its complete thoroughness may be inferred from the following:

1. Indigenous culture is encouraged in every manner. "Korean ideographs instead of (the customary) Chinese characters were used almost exclusively on signs, billboards, etc." (P.M. 15).

2. Everywhere are constant reminders of the alliance of Kim Il Song and the Soviet hierarchy. Monuments and billboards, pictures, paintings, statues, constantly display the theme on public buildings, in the squares, along the streets. (See appendix of photographs).

3. A further witness to the emphasis of a Russianized Korea is seen in the photograph which shows the flags of the three nations mounted in the conference room where the delegates convened. Oddly enough, the Korean flag is nailed over onto the Russian side, symbolizing the irrevocable union of the two nations. (See appendix of photographs).

4. Although numerous reports testify to the presence among the Russians of American-manufactured vehicles and weapons of all types, the Koreans have been made to believe that all machines are of Russian origin. One Korean, observing staff cars and jeeps that the American Delegation had taken from Seoul for their use, expressed surprise at the number of 'Russian vehicles" that were used by the Americans and further wondered how the Americans had secured them. (P.M. 22).

5. It has been communicated through radio intercepts that the People's Committee attributes the victory over Japan solely through the might of the Red Army. The effectivenss of this propaganda is borne out in several observations which record Korean acceptance of this fantastic lie. (P.M. 9, 17, 22, etc.)

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6. The presence of a task force TASS photographers (reportedly some 40 photographers and assistants) indicates that the meeting in Pyongyang is going to be presented in an overwhelmingly predetermined bias to its readers in the USSR. Since no impressive coverage of the Seoul Commissions has been made by the Russians, it is clear that the Kremlin will describe the work of the Joint Commission in terms of Pyongyang, and Pyongyang only.

7. Throughout the city appeared signs and posters encouraging production by farmers, workers, and even students. (See appendix for photographs).

8. During the demonstration of 30 June, North Korean speakers reflected the official attitude when they bitterly denounced the "reactionaries" of the South: Rhee, Syngman; Kim, Koo; Seung Soo; Chang, Duk Soo; and Ahn, Chai Hong. (P.M. 14). (Other groups visiting the American Delegation added Kimm Kyusik to these in denunciation).

9. The city of Pyongyang repeatedly was reported to be much cleaner than Seoul. Some observers tell of Koreans who related that this resulted from an intensive clean-up campaign the week prior to arrival of the American Delegation, using conscripted forced labor. (P.M. 15).

10. A coercive subtlity successfully employed in Fascist Europe prior to World War II was the constant display of marching and singing troops. This obvious technique is also an integral part of the Soviet program in North Korea. (P.M. 7, 9, 15, etc.).

11. One observer (P.M. 8) reported that he did not see any naked pine trees, as many stories have claimed. However, another informant (P.M. 19) tells of people who told him that "the railroad workers had been ordered to chop down all peeled pine trees immediately adjacent to the railroad right-of-way, prior to the visit of the American Delegation.

12. Many observers relate that prices in North Korea are much lower than those in South Korea. However, one report (P.M. 15) states that the markets had been flooded with goods including much polished rice, just before the Americans arrived in order to lower the normal level of the market.

13. From many indications the Russians are following the pattern which has long been suspected:

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gradual withdrawal of all Russian forces (police, army, and party) leaving the mold surfacely Korean. (P.M. 6, 21, 19 etc.).

14. An interesting feature of the Russian propaganda effort was observed (P.M. 8 and 9) by several persons who saw a play entitled Kwang San (Mining). The theme of the play was that, although work in the mine is very difficult, the burden now is lighter and is noble because the mine which was formerly operated for the fascistic Japanese has now become a mine of the People. The drama took place in a relatively crowded theatre and was of two hours duration. Throughout the proceedings, the audience was able to see the portraits of Stalin and Kim Il Song on the stage proper. Above the stage, and softly spotlighted, was a huge picture of the Communist puppet, Kim Il Song.

15. "International Book Company" store was apparently oriented to the Korean public. There were displayed many standard works of specialized scholarship (plant geography, genetics, byzantine studies, engineering) which could have hardly attracted Soviet Military personnel or dependents. English-language editions of "New Times", and of Grossman's "Years of War" were also prominently featured. Many Korean students were in evidence, buying both the Russian and English-language books and magazines. There were no books in Korean. Prices were extremely low, especially for books on Communism, including the works of Stalin and Lenin. The standard history of the Communist Party, in cloth binding, 1946 edition, sold for 20 yen. Phonograph records of Russian classical and popular music were sold at 50 yen each.

DEMONSTRATIONS

A. "At 1630 hours 30 June...the American party...was conducted onto a decorated balcony above the front entrance of the building (The People's Committee central Headquarters)...Mass demonstrators were formed below the balcony...After (many) speeches.. the various groups of organized demonstrators passed in review...." (P.M. 14).

1. The consistent observation regarding the above incident was that the crowds of "spontaneous" spokesmen of the people lacked enthusiasm and genuine inspiration. The form was compact, well-organizaed; the content was negligible.

2. Reliable estimates placed the number of participants anywhere from 25 to 75 thousands. General Shtikov later alleged that some 200,000 participated.

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3. In addition to the lack of enthusiasm, there was a report that the Koreans "generally responded in a friendly manner" to Americans following the parade. Those too enthusiastic were discouraged by police intervention. (P.M. 15).

4. Trucks at road intersection, decorated as floats, served as "cheer-leader box" from which directions for mob cheering were shouted through megaphones.

5. It was reported that many participants in the demonstrations were conscripted specifically for the demonstration.

ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENT

A. Contrary to the repeated claims from the official organs of the Russian occupation, all is not well-ordered in North Korea. There was much evidence to attest the converse of Russian popularity. Instances supporting such a thesis appear below:

1. Farmers outside of Pyongyang complained of "heavy taxes of an uncertain amount in excess of twenty-five percent". (P.M. 15). They bitterly objected to the arbitrary rule of the Soviets and expressed lethargic memories of their former Japanese over-lords.

2. Other farmers showed ignorance concerning the Land Reform policy of the Russians. More showed that absentee landlordism still prevailed. All remarked of the shortages and the poor quality of their products. (P.M. 22)

3. A Korean family stated that "we cannot live here in these conditions at North Korea." Others reported of religious persecution. Still another expressed the hope that America would unleash "1000 atom bombs in Russia and have all those animals perish." (P.M. 21).

4. Chinese Nationalist flag was observed in front of a headquarters for Overseas Chinese.

PRO-SOVIET SENTIMENT

A. During the entire visit no outward appearance of wide-spread Soviet popularity was reported. Although scattered manifestations of enthusiastic party support were seen, the general attitude toward the Soviet regime was one of repressed hostility.

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT

A. Among the general populace there were many instance of friendly reception toward the Americans. However, among the Soviets proper several observations were made which were obviously anti-American.

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1. The absence of American flags and banners precluded the idea that the North Korean regime is genuinely friendly towards the United States.

2. One reporter observed that a Korean policeman refused to ride in a "damned American jeep." (If such is also the attitude of the Russian Army, then a completely honest application of this feeling would create the largest ambulatory army in the history of warfare).

3. etc.; etc.

PRO-AMERICAN SENTIMENT

A. There were many covert expressions indicating a decidedly favorable attitude toward Americans. In addition to the anti-Russian remarks that always were followed by an expression of a desire to have Americans replace Soviet rule, there were numerous occasions of open pro-American sentiment.

1. During the parade, from side alleys, small shops, and upstairs windows from where a sign unobserved by roving secret police could be given, many Koreans gave various signs of enthusiastic greeting. (P.M. 7, 10, 15, 17, 21, etc.).

2. "Another experience was the large number of people who gave the old Korean sign meaning number one...." (P.M. 3).

3. An old woman asked, "Why don't the Americans occupy all of Korea?" (P.M. 21).

DESCRIPTIONS OF PHYSICAL CONDITIONS IN AND AROUND PYONGYANG

A. The following sources report in detail aspects of the city of Pyongyang:

1. An excellent detailed report of a Russian hospital and its substandard condition is found in P.M. 16.

2. Description of the railroad yard where the American train was stationed is given in P.M. 10. Also, this report gives account of movements of shipping during the course of several days.

3. General references to the condition of the city are mentioned constantly throughout all memoranda.

CONCLUSIONS:

From the above compilation, and from individual reports, both written and verbal, a few general conclusions are inescapable.

1. Every move of the American Delegation was watched

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with the utmost suspicion during the entire visit.

2. Koreans in North Korea live in a state of fear and hatred of their Russian and Korean Communist masters ten times worse than they suffered under the Japanese.

3. The whole plan for receiving the American delegation in Pyongyang was based on deceit, misrepresentation, distortion and suspicion. In such an atmosphere nothing of constructive value could possibly have been accomplished.

4. The whole purpose of the North Korean government, aided and abetted by the Soviets, seems to create, in the minds of the Americans and democratic Koreans, an impression that democracy prevails in the North, that the people are happy and satisfied and that progress toward economic and cultural development is being made.

5. There were numerous incidents to show that there are many Koreans in the North who are very friendly to America. In spite of the obvious purpose of the authorities to prevent any such word reaching the Americans, the unmistakable impression given by the people (except the police and government officials) was that they look to America for help in the unbearable condition in which they are.

CLYDE B. SARGENT
Chief,
Political Advisory Group

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NOTE:

Photographic appendix is being circulated separately.

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[redacted]

Roll 12

Target 3

Who's Who in South Korea Interim Government
Jan. 1948

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Who's Who In South Korea

Interim Government (January 1948)

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WHO'S WHO

IN

SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Biographic data reports
on prominent national and
provincial government of-
ficials in southern Korea

VOLUME ONE
AN-CHU

Compiled by

Political Advisory Group
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

January 1948

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INTRODUCTION

The present collection of factual biographic data reports is the first of a planned approximate ten volumes of similar reports on about 1,000 principal SKIG officials in the national and provincial government organizations, down to and including deputy bureau chiefs and kunsu (county chiefs). Volumes will be issued periodically as each is completed.

The arrangement of these reports is alphabetical. The present volume includes A-C. The next volume will include H-K. (According to the McCune-Reischauer System of romanization used by PAG, there are no Korean names beginning with D-G). Names that should be included in these volumes but are omitted because of inadequate information at the time of compilation will be included alphabetically in one supplementary volume to complete this project.

These reports are based primarily upon information provided by the individuals concerned in response to a basic form prepared by PAG. This information has been checked so far as possible and supplemented by information from other sources, as indicated in all reports where supplementary or corroborative information has been received from these sources. Sources are indicated by arabic numerals in the right-hand margin, and are as follows:

1. PAG Questionnaire
2. G-2 "Who's Who in Korea," 3rd edition (15 October 1947)
3. State Department "Prominent Korean Officials in the USAMGIK"
4. Joint Commission Card File
5. PAG Card File
6. Korean Civil Service
7. Joint Commission 201 Files
8. G-2 201 Files
9. CIC Files
X. PAG

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All sources possessing any item of information used in these reports are indicated. Where no source reference is given, the information exists only in PAG files. (The only exception where source is not shown is with Japanese names, all of which come from source #6).

Romanization throughout is intended to follow the official McCune-Reischauer system adopted and used by the Department of the Army, the State Department and other United States government agencies. Chinese characters are included for all personal names and, when thought necessary, for names of places, organizations and institutions. All characters can be provided on request.

Compilation of these reports unavoidably has included omissions and errors. As use of these reports reveals additions or corrections that should be made, it will be appreciated if these are reported to PAG, either by telephoning Washington 52, or by writing to Clyde B. Sargent, Chief, Political Advisory Group, Headquarters, XXIV Corps, APO 235.

These factual data reports are to be followed by criticial commentaries that will be published separately from this series. Prior to publication, preliminary comments, or factual data on officials not yet reported, may be had by requesting such from PAG either by telephone or memorandum.

The basic factual material for these reports was collected in October-November 1947. Changes in government personnel since then sometimes have not been reported and consequently have not been taken into account in these reports. It is hoped that all readers noting changes that have occurred, as well as other information that should be included or altered, will report these to the Political Advisory Group so that they may be included in a final volume of addenda and errata.

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C O N T E N T S

AN CHAE-HONG	安在鴻	CHO PYONG-OK	趙炳玉	CHOE CHAE-HO	崔在鎬
AN CH'ANG-HWAN	安昌煥	CHO PYONG-UK	趙炳旭	CHOE CHAE-HYOK	崔在赫
AN CH'ANG-SU	安昌洙	CHO PYONG-SOL	趙炳契	CHOE CHAE-JIN	崔載振
AN CH'OL-YONG	安哲容	CHO SANG-MAN	趙尙滿	CHOE CHAE-MYONG	崔載明
AN CHONG-GUN	安貞根	CHO UNG-CH'ON	曺應天	CHOE CH'ANG-YONG	崔昌榮
AN CHONG-SUK	安禧璿	CHO YONG-CH'AN	趙永燦	CHOE CHE-CH'ANG	崔濟昌
AN HI-JON	安熙濬	CHO YONG-HAE	趙龍海	CHOE CHONG-MUK	崔宗默
AN KYONG-HWAN	安炅煥	CHOE CHAE-HO	崔在鎬	CHOE CH'UNG-HYON	崔忠賢
AN SANG-SON	安尙善	CHOE CHAE-HYOK	崔在赫	CHOE HI-SONG	崔熙松
AN SUNG-HAN	安漢	CHOE CHAE-JIN	崔載振	CHOE HWA-SU	崔華秀
AN TAE-PYOK	安闓燁	CHOE CHAE-MYONG	崔載明	CHOE HYO-KYONG	崔孝卿
CH'A KYUN-CH'AN	車均燦	CHOE CH'ANG-YONG	崔昌榮	CHOE HYON-PAE	崔培淳
CHANG AM-KWON	張嚴權	CHOE CHE-CH'ANG	崔濟昌	CHOE KI-SUN	崔基淳
CHANG CHAE-KAP	張載甲	CHOE CHONG-MUK	崔宗默	CHOE KI-UK	崔基郁
CHANG CHI-YONG	張志暎	CHOE CH'UNG-HYON	崔忠賢	CHOE KYONG-JIN	崔景進
CHANG HAK-YOP	張學燁	CHOE HI-SONG	崔熙松	CHOE KYONG-YOL	崔景烈
CHANG PYONG-IN	張炳寅	CHOE HWA-SU	崔華秀	CHOE KYU-HAE	崔奎夏
CHANG SANG-HWA	張尙華	CHOE HYO-KYONG	崔孝卿		
CHANG YONG-POK	張永福	CHOE HYON-PAE	崔培淳	CHOE PYONG-I	崔炳爲
CHI CH'OL-GUN	池鐵根	CHOE KI-SUN	崔基淳	CHOE PYONG-SOK	崔炳錫
CHI HAN-SUNG	池漢昇	CHOE KI-UK	崔基郁	CHOE SIK	崔植
CHI YONG-UN	池容筠	CHOE KYONG-JIN	崔景進		
CHO CH'OL-HWAN	趙哲煥	CHOE KYONG-YOL	崔景烈		
CHO CHONG-HWAN	曺正煥	CHOE KYU-HAE	崔奎夏		
CHO CHU-YONG	趙柱濬				
CHO CHUN-SOK	趙濬敬				
CHO-KYONG-KYO	趙炳教				
CHO PYONG-KUK	趙炳玉				

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CH'OE SUN-KYO	崔	舜 敎
CH'OE SUNG-MAN	崔	承 萬
CH'OE T'AE-KUN	崔	恭 根
CH'OE T'AE-UK	崔	恭 旭
CH'OE TO-HUN	崔	道 壎
CH'OE YE-TOK	崔	禮 德
CH'OE YONG-HO	崔	暎 浩
CH'ON HAK-SU	田	學 秀
CHON IN-HONG	全	仁 洪
CHON PONG-TOK	田	鳳 德
CHON SAM-JO	全	三 祚
CHONG CHAE-CHONG	鄭	在 琮
CHONG CHIN-YONG	鄭	進 永
CHONG CH'OL-SOP	鄭	喆 燮
CHONG CHUNG-MO	鄭	駿 謨
CHONG HAN-POM	鄭	桓 範
CHONG HI-T'AEK	鄭	喜 澤
CHONG HI-T'AEK	鄭	喜 澤
CHONG HWA-SONG	鄭	華 聲
CHONG MUN-KI	鄭	文 基
CHONG MYONG-SUL	鄭	明 述
CHONG SUN-PANG	鄭	淳 邦
CHONG UI-T'AEK	鄭	義 澤
CHONG UN-KAP	鄭	雲 申
CHONG UNG-NOK	鄭	應 祿
CHU KI-YONG	朱	基 瑢
CHU PYONG-HWAN	朱	東 煥
CHU P'YONG-NO	朱	秤 魯

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Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN CHAE-HONG 安在鴻

Aliases and alternates:

Permanent Address: Taung-ni, Kopak-myon, Penpaek County

Present Address: 11-152 Tonam-dong San, Seoul 1

Personal Data: *Born November 30, 1891, P'yŏngt'aek, Kyŏnggi-do 13
wife's name, KIM Pu-re 金富禮
two sons, one daughter 1
Christian 1

Education: Studied Chinese Classics in Korea; 1
graduated Wanggang Christian Church School (YMCA Middle School), Seoul; 1
and Political Economy Department, Waseda University, Japan 1234

Languages: English: speaks a little, reads and writes 1
Chinese: reads and writes 1
Japanese: speaks, reads and writes 1

Publications: Sin-minjok chuŭi kŭp sin-minju chuŭi (New nationalism and new democracy), published in 1945 1
Chosŏn kodae-sa (History of ancient Korea), published in 1947 1
Paektu San (Accounts of travel to Mt. Paektu), published 1931 1

Organizations:

1.	Nameless Association 無名會	1925-	1
2.	Relief Association for Manchurian Refugees	1927-	1
3.	National Preparatory Committee	Aug.-Nov., 1945-	12345
4.	Korean-Chinese Association	1946-	1
5.	Coalition Council	July 1946-	12345
6.	Nationalists Party	Nov.1945-	2345
7.	Emergency National Assembly	Feb.1946	234
8.	Korean Representatives' Democratic Council of South Korea	Feb.1946-	23
9.	Korean Independence Party	March 1946-June 1947	23
10.	New Korean Nationalists Party	June, 1947-	23
11.	Counter Measures Council for Studying Present Situation 對[illegible]策委員會	July 1947-	2
12.	Democratic Independence Party	Oct. 1947	12
13.	Korean Red Cross	1947-	13

*Personal: Mr. An gives this date for his birth although sources (2) and (3) give 1895, while source (8) gives 1892 as date of birth.

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AN CHAE-HONG (cont'd)

Organizations: (cont'd)	14. Korean Olympic Committee	1947-	1
	15. Research Institute for Politics	1947	1
	16. Sea and Ocean Establishment	June 1947-	7
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student most of 1910-1914		1234
	Made a trip to South China in 1913		1
Hobbies:	Hiking, reading, astronomy		1
Career:			
1891	Born November 30, P'yŏngt'aek, Kyŏnggi-do		1
1898-1906	Studied Chinese Classics in Korea.		
1906-1910	Attended YMCA School, Seoul, and graduated.		
1910-1914	Studied political economy, Waseda University, Japan, and was graduated		1234
	In 1913 made a trip to China and joined the Tong Chae Su in Shanghai.		8
1915-1917	Superintendent of a secondary school.		1
1917-1921	Director, Department of Education, YMCA School.		1
	Sometime during this period Mr. An was imprisoned by the Japanese under suspicion of scheming to send delegates to the Paris Peace Conference.		8
1921-1925	Editor, Sidae Ilbo.		
1925-1932	Editor, Sidae Ilbo and Chosŏn Ilbo.		1234
1932-1942	Was active in the Nameless Association and chairman of the Relief Association for Manchurian Refugees. He was very active in this organization's political movement.		8
1942-1943	Imprisoned by the Japanese for participation in the Korean Language Association.		12348
1944-1945	Unaccounted for, 1944-July 1945		
1945	Taken into custody by Japanese Army Headquarters, July-September;		38
	co-founder with Yŏ Un-hyŏng (Lyuh Woon Hyung) of the Preparatory Committee for Korea (Kŏnguk junbi wiwŏnhoe), August;		1234
	served on People's Republic, September;		3
	withdrew from Preparatory Committee for Korea to form Nationalists Party (Kungmin-dang), November.		234
1946	Executive member, and concurrently chairman, Training Dept., Korean Independence Party;		23
	Independence Party representative on the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea, February;		23
	President and Publisher, Hansŏng Ilbo, February;		1234
	Vice-Chairman, Diplomatic Association to study international conditions and to introduce Korean culture to foreign countries, February;		13

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AN CHAE-HONG (cont'd)

Career: (cont'd)

1946 (cont'd)	Chairman, Political Committee, Emergency National Assembly, February;	23
	Member, Coalition Council, July;	1234
	Adviser, Taehan tongnip nodong ch'ong-yonmaeng (Great Korean Independent Labor League).	3
1946-1947	Member, Korean Independence Party, March 1946-June 1947	234
	Appointed member, Interim Legislative Assembly, concurrently chairman, Industry, Labor and Agriculture Committee; member, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee, and Chairman, Nominating Committee, January-February;	1234
	Resigned from legislature when appointed Civil Administrator;	234
	Civil Administrator, Military Government, February 5;	1234
	Member, New Nationalist Party, June;	23
	Vice-President, Korean Red Cross, July.	123

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN CH'ANG-HWAN 安昌煥

Aliases and Alternates: Japanese name 安川 Yasukawa

Present Address: No. 101, T'ongin-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born June 8, 1892, Seoul; wife's name, SON, Yŏng-bae 孫英培; six sons, four daughters

Education: Graduated Ŏidong Public Primary School, Tongdaemun-gu, Seoul; Hansŏng Foreign Language School, Kyŏngundong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; Teacher's Training School, Susong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul

Languages: English: speaks a little, reads a little, and writes a little
Japanese: speaks, reads, writes well

Publications: Kungmun ch'opo 국문초보 (First Steps in Korean Language), Adult Education Association, April 1946

Organizations: District Agricultural Association of Yŏju-gun and Insŏng-gun, director, December 28, 1931 to September 29, 1940
Adult Education Association, director and Chief of Finance, May 12, 1946-

Travel:

Hobbies: Study

Career:

1892 Born June 8 in Seoul

1905-1909 Attended and was graduated from Ŏidong Public Primary School, Tongdaemun-gu, Seoul. April 1, 1905-March 20, 1909

1909-1911 Attended and was graduated from Hansŏng Foreign Language School, Kyŏngundong, Chongno-gu, Seoul. April 1, 1909-October 18, 1911

1911-1912 Attended and was graduated from Teacher's Training School, Susongdong, Chongno-ku, Seoul. November 1, 1911-November 10, 1912

1912-1915 Teacher, Seoul Ŏidong Public Primary School, and Industrial School. December 17, 1912-April 16, 1915

1915-1920 Teacher, Seoul Normal School. April 17, 1915-November 24, 1920

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AN CH'ANG-HWAN (Cont'd)

1920-1924	School Inspector, Education Section, Kyŏng-sang Pukto Provincial Government, JGGIK. November 25, 1920-July 6, 1924
1924-1931	School Inspector, Education Section, Kyŏng-gi-do Provincial Government, JGGIK. July 7, 1924-December 27, 1931
1931-1940	Kunsu (County Chief), Yŏju and Ansŏng-gun, JGGIK. December 28, 1931-September 29, 1940.
1940-1945	District Superintendent, Local Section and Education Section, Kyŏnggi-do Provincial Government, JGGIK. September 30, 1940-September 30, 1945
1946	Chief, Enlightenment Section, Adult Education Bureau, Education Department, SKIG. January 18, 1946-

Ref. Note--Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN CH'ANG-SU 安 昌 洙

Aliases and alternates:

Present Address:	2-78 P'il-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 23, 1913, Miryang-gun, Kyongsang Namdo; wife's name, PAK Han-i 朴 漢 伊 four children
Education:	Graduated Miryang Primary School, Miryang, Taegu Middle School, Taegu, and Suwon Agriculture College (A.B.), Suwon.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan during July 1934. Made several trips to Manchoria between 1934-45, spending a total of about three months.
Hobbies:	Football, basketball, and gardening

Career:

1913	Born October 23, Miryang-gun, Kyongsang Namdo.
1920-1927	Attended and was graduated from Miryang Primary School, Miryang, Kyongsang Namdo, April 1920-March 1927
1927-1932	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Middle School, Taegu, April 1927-March 1932.
1932-1935	Attended and was graduated from Suwon Agriculture College (A.B.), Suwon. April 1932-March 1935
1935-1937	Unaccounted for, March 1935-July 1937
1937-1939	Engineer, Experimental Farm, Taejon, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo. July 1937-April 1939
1939-1945	Engineer, Section of Processing, JCCR. April 1939-August 1945
1945-1946	Statistician, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, USAMGIK. August 1945-May 1946
1946-	Chief, Section of Planning, National Food Administration, USAMGIK. May 1946-

Note: Information above compiled from sources cited. No information was held on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN CH'ŎL-YŎNG 安哲永

Aliases and Alternates:	
Present Address:	177-28 Sŏngpuk-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born August 20, 1910, Seoul; wife's name, KIM 金 ; two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Kwangsŏng Primary School, P'yŏngyang; and Paejae Middle School, Seoul
Languages:	English: speaks a little, reads, writes Japanese: speaks, reads, writes well German: speaks, reads, writes well
Publications:	
Organizations:	Seoul Motion Picture Company, member, January 1947 Movie Technicians' Association, committee member, 1946
Travel:	Traveled in Japan, 1931 Lived in Germany as a student, 1931-1936
Hobbies:	

Career:

1910	Born August 20 in Seoul
ca. 1917-1923	Attended and was graduated from Kwangsŏng Primary School, P'yŏngyang. 1923
ca. 1923-1929	Attended and was graduated from Paejae Middle School, Seoul. 1929
1929-1931	Unaccounted for. [Subject states he was in Germany from January 1927.
1932-1936	Attended and was graduated from Berlin Industrial University (Chemistry Department), Berlin, Germany. January 1932-January 1936. Member, Leiman Talking Movies Institute, Berlin, Germany. February 1936
1936-1937	Unaccounted for, February 1936-April 1937
1937-1939	Kukkwang Motion Picture Company, Seoul. April 1937-September 1939
1939-1944	Interpreter, German Consulate, Yokohama, Japan. 1939-1944

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1944-1945 ~~Employee, Russian Consulate, Seoul~~

1945- Chief of Art's Section, Enlightenment (culture) Bureau, Education Department. November 1945-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN CHŎNG-GŬN 安定根

Aliases and alternates:

Present Address: 2-56 Sindang-dong, Seoul

Personal Data: Born July 28, 1907; Seoul
wife's name, PYON Ong-nyong 卞王龍
one daughter

Education: Graduated Inhyŏn Primary School, Seoul;
Seoul Second Public High School, and
Seoul Law School.

Languages: English: speaks a little, reads and writes
Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes

Publications:

Organizations:
1. Seoul Finance Committee 京城財務協議会
April 1, 1944, to April 15, 1945
2. Seoul Administration Investigation Association 京城市政調査会
June 30, 1943, to August 15, 1945
3. Seoul Tax Association 京城市税政研究会
April 1, 1947

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in Japan between February 14, and March 7, 1930.

Hobbies: Sports

Career:

1907	Born July 28, Seoul
1915-1921	Attended and was graduated from Inhyŏn Primary School, Seoul. April 1, 1915-March 21, 1921
1921-1926	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Second Public High School, Seoul. April 1, 1921-March 21, 1926
1926-1927	Unaccounted for, March 1926-April 1927
1927-1930	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Law School (A.B.) April 1, 1927-March 21, 1930
1930	Trip to Japan (February 14-March 7)
1930-1931	Unaccounted for, March 1930-January 1931
1931-1934	Assistant Clerk, Tax Section, Seoul City Government. January 16, 1931-April 25,1934
1934-1945	Clerk, Tax Section, Seoul City Government. April 26, 1934-January 24, 1945. Also held the following organizational offices: Finance Secretary, Seoul Administrative Investigation Association, June 30, 1943-

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AN CHŎNG-GŬN (cont'd)

	August 15, 1945; member of Board of Trustees, Seoul Finance Committee, April 1, 1944-April 15, 1945.
1945	Table Master, Management Section, Tax Section, Seoul City Government. January 25-August 1, 1945
	Table Master, Collection Section, Tax Section, Seoul City Government. August 2-September 16, 1945
1945-1947	Head, Accounting Section, Seoul City Government. September 17, 1945-March 6, 1947
1947-	Chief Assistant, Tax Section, and Head of Accounting Section, Seoul City Government.

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN CHŎNG-SUK 安貞淑

Aliases and alternates:	
Present Address:	75 Sagan-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born March 29, 1903, Kangsŏ-gun. Husband's name, KIM Sam-hong 金三洪 ; Three children
Education:	Graduated Tok'ung-ni Primary School, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo; P'yŏng-yang Public Middle School, P'yŏngyang; and graduated Ewha Women's College, Seoul.
Languages:	English: speaks a little, reads and writes. Japanese: speaks, reads and writes.
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1903	Born March 29, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo
1910-1914	Attended and was graduated from Tŏk'ung-ni Primary School
1914-1918	Attended and was graduated from P'yŏngyang Public Middle School, P'yŏngyang
1918-1925	Attended and was graduated from Ewha Women's College, Seoul
1925-1930	Teacher, P'yŏngyang Chŏngmi High School, P'yŏngyang
1930-1946	Unaccounted for, 1930-1946
1947	Captain, Assistant Chief, Women's Division, National Police, August 28, 1947

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN HI-WON 安 禧 源

Aliases and alternates:

Present Address: Kwangju, Cholla Namdo

Personal Data: Born December 8, 1912, Yonggang-gun, P'yongan Namdo;
wife's name, PAK Yon-sun 朴 蓮 順
two daughters

Education: Graduated from Samwa Primary School, Yonggang-gun, P'yongan Namdo; Chinnamp'o Middle School, Chinnamp'o; and Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in Japan as a student, 1937-1940.
Lived in Manchukuo in business, 1943-1945.

Hobbies: Athletics

Career:

1912	Born December 8, Yonggang-gun, P'yongan Namdo.
1926-1932	Attended and was graduated from Samwa Primary School, Yonggang-gun, P'yongan Namdo, April 1926-March 1932
1932-1937	Attended and was graduated from Chinnamp'o Middle School, Chinnamp'o. April 1932-March 1937
1937-1940	Studied Business Administration, Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan, and graduated. April 1937-March 1940
1940-1943	Employee, Choson Metal Co., Chinnamp'o, P'yongan Namdo. April 1940-July 1943
1943-1945	Employee, Nagai Industrial Co., Pong-ch'on, Manchukuo. September 1943-May 1945
1945-1947	Unaccounted for, May 1945-October 1947
1947	Chief, Cholla Namdo Price Inspection Station. October 1947

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN KYŎNG-HWAN 安瓊煥

Aliases and alternates:	
Present Address:	Andong-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born December 19, 1905
Education:	Graduated Yŏngyang Primary School, Yŏngyang, Kyŏngsang Pukto; Attended Taegu Middle School, Taegu
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1905	Born December 19
1917-1921	Attended and was graduated from Yŏngyang Primary School, Yŏngyang, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1917-March 20, 1921
1921-1922	Attended Taegu Middle School but was not graduated. April 10, 1921-September 20, 1922
1922-1933	Unaccounted for, September 1922-April 1933.
1933-1944	Gun (county) and City official, Koryŏng and Taegu. April 30, 1933-December 2, 1944
1944-1945	Chief, Agriculture and General Affairs Sections, Koryŏng-gun. December 2, 1944-December 7, 1945
1945-1946	Chief, General Affairs Classification Section, Civil Service, December 7, 1945-July 5, 1946
1946-1947	Chief, Local Section, Bureau of Home Affairs. July 5, 1946-June 1, 1947
1947	Kunsu (Chief of Gun), Andong-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto, June 1, 1947

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN SANG-SŎN 安尙善

Aliases and alternates:	Ch'un-sa 春史 (honorific); prefers AAN Sang-sun
Present Address:	Ch'adong, Chinwŏl-myŏn, Kwangyang-gun, Chŏlla Pukto
Personal Data:	Born August 16, 1904, Ch'adong, Chinwŏl-myŏn, Kwangyang-gun, Chŏlla Pukto; wife's name, KIM Sun-ae 金順愛 one son, four daughters
Education:	Graduated Chungdong Primary School, and Chungdong Middle School, Seoul; attended Nippon University, Tokyo, Japan, but was not graduated.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes a small amount Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	Fishing Association 漁業組合 (Inspector); May 20, 1942, to May 1, 1945
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1925-1927, and probably lived there in 1927-1943.
Hobbies:	Tennis, hunting, writing, and painting.
Career:	
1904	Born August 16, Ch'adong Chinwŏl-myŏn, Kwangyang-gun, Chŏlla Pukto
1920-1922	Attended and was graduated from Chungdong Primary School, Seoul. April 1920 - March 1922
1922-1925	Attended and was graduated from Chungdong Middle School, Seoul. March 1922-March 1925
1925-1927	Attended Nippon University 日本大学, Tokyo, Japan, but was not graduated. April 1925-November 1927
1927-1943	Unaccounted for, except that he traveled (probably in Japan), April 15, 1925-December 1943.
1944-1946 (?)	Chief, Kwangyang Financial Union April 1944-April 1946
1945-1946 (?)	Officer, Civilian Service Section, Seoul October 1945-February 1946

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AN SANG-SŎN (cont'd)

1946-1947	Chief, General Section, Civil Service Section, Seoul. February 1946-July 1946
	Chief, Civil Service Section, Chŏlla Namdo, July 1946-May 1947
1947	Chief, Commerce Bureau, Chŏlla Pukto

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN SUNG-HAN 安承漢

Aliases and alternates: To-ŭn 島隱 (honorific);
prefers AHN, Seung-han

Present Address: 110 Naesu-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born March 10, 1896; Kaesŏng;
wife's name, KIM Sun-ha 金順河
one son, four daughters

Education: Attended Kaesŏng Paeŭi Primary School, and Kaesŏng Hanyŏng School, Kaesŏng; Roanoke College, Virginia; Tokyo Seisoku School, Tokyo; Tokyo Technical College, Tokyo, and Private French Language School, France.

Languages: English: speaks, reads, and writes
Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Chinese: reads
French: reads

Publications:

Organizations: 1. YMCA in Korea. 朝鮮基督青年会
2. Returned Students' Club. 同友學生会
3. Young Men's Comrade Association. 青年同志会
4. Industrial Association of Kyonggi-do.
京畿道工業協会

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived one year in China, ca. 1915-1916.
Lived in Japan as a student, ca. 1916-1919.
Lived in France as a student, 1919-1920.
Lived in the United States as a student, 1922-1926, and in business, 1927-1930.

Hobbies: Athletics

Career:

1896 — Born March 10, Kaesŏng

1906-1910 — Attended Kaesŏng Paeŭi School, Kaesŏng. April 1906-March 1910

1910-1914 — Attended Kaesŏng Hanyŏng School, Kaesŏng. April 1910-March 1914

1915-1916 (?) — Worked for Independence Movement in Shanghai. April 1915-January 1919

1916-1919 (?) — Attended Tokyo Seisoku School, Tokyo, and Tokyo Technical College, Tokyo. March 1916-April 1919

1919-1920 — Attended Private French Language School, France. August 1919-September 1920

1920 — In Paris, working voluntarily for Korean Information Bureau.

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AN SŬNG-HAN (cont'd)

1922-1926	Attended Roanoke College, Virginia. September 1922-June 1926
1927-1930	Had a business in New York.
1930-1936	Manager of Dental Supply Company - Severance, Seoul. August 1930-September 1936
1937-1941	In Seoul, importing dental supplies.
1941-1945	Manager of Kŭmgang Drug Manufacturing Company, Seoul. August 1941-August 1945
1945-1946	Field Investigator of National Labor Mediation Board, Department of Labor, USAMGIK. September 1945-March 1946
1947	Chief, Bureau of Commerce, Kyŏnggi-do

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AN TAF-PYŎK 安大闢

Aliases and alternates: Prefers David AN, or AHN Tai-pyuck

Present Address: 101, 2nd St. P'il-dong, Seoul

Personal Data: Born January 16, 1895; Changyŏn-gun, Hwanghae-do;
wife's name, YI Sun-do 李順道
one son

Education: Graduated Christian Primary School, and Brook Hill Farm School, Wonsan: tutored by Rev. M. C. Fenwick

Languages: English: speaks, reads, and writes fluently
Japanese: reads, speaks, and writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and
Foreign Residence:

Hobbies:

Career:

1895	Born January 16, Changyŏn-gun, Hwanghae-do. Attended and was graduated from Christian Primary School, Wonsan. April 1, 1907-April 1, 1911
1911-1922	Attended and was graduated from Brook Hill Farm Middle School. He remained at the school and was tutored in horticulture by Rev. M. C. Fenwick. April 1, 1911-April 1, 1922
1922-1945	Owner of a fruit orchard and dairy farm, Wŏnsan. April 1, 1922-September 1945
1945-1947	Unaccounted for, September 1945-April 1947
1947	Special Adviser, New Korea Co. April 1-July 28, 1947; Head of Agriculture Department, New Korea Co. July 28, 1947-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'A KYUN-CH'AN 車均燦

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHAR Kyun-chan
Present Address:	1-1 Second Street, Sŏdaemun (West Gate), Seoul.
Personal Data:	Born May 8, 1904, Suchŏng-myŏn, Sŏnch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto; wife's name, YU Mo-to 劉慕陶 three sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Sungsin Primary School, Sŏnch'ŏn, P'yŏngan Pukto; attended Sinsŏng Middle School, Sŏnch'ŏn, P'yŏngan Pukto; was graduated from Hsinmin Middle School, Shanghai, China; and University of Shanghai, Shanghai, China. (All graduations with honor)
Languages:	Chinese: speaks, reads, and writes fluently English: speaks, reads, and writes fluently French: reads a little Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	English Debating Club (Secretary and Vice-Chairman), University of Shanghai
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in China 1920-1943 Traveled in Japan 1943
Hobbies:	Football, baseball, tennis, hunting, and collection of masterpieces

Career:

1904	Born May 8, Sŏnch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto
1910-1915	Attended and was graduated from Sungsin Primary School, Sŏnch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. March 1910-March 1915
1915-1918	Attended Sinsong Middle School, Sŏnch'ŏn, P'yŏngan Pukto (was not graduated). April 1915-March 1918
1918-1920	Unaccounted for, March 1918-1920
1920-1923	Unaccounted for, except that he was living in China.
1923-1928	Attended and was graduated from Hsinmin Middle School, Shanghai, China. September 1923-July 1928

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CH'A KYUN-CH'AN (cont'd)

1928-1934	Attended and was graduated from University of Shanghai, Shanghai, China (A.B., with honor), (September 1938-July 1934); and concurrently, Clerk, Meifong Bank, Shanghai (July 1932-June 1933)
1934-1935	Instructor and assistant librarian, University of Shanghai, Shanghai, China. September 1934-January 1935
1935-1938	Business Manager and Acting Superintendent, Nanchang General Hospital, Nan-ch'ang, China. January 1935-July 1938
1938-1940	Unaccounted for, July 1938-August 1940, except that he was living in China.
1940-1941	Business Manager, John L. Hendy & Co. (Heng-te-li Jewelers?), August 1940-October 1941
1942-1943	Property Custodian Methodist Church South, Shanghai, China. February 1942-June 1943. (During 1943 he made a short trip to Japan.)
1943-1946	Unaccounted for, June 1943-1946
1946	Director, Bureau of Banking & Taxation, Provincial Government of Kyonggi-do
Other positions held:	Director, Chung-hsin Trust Company, Shanghai, China Was in private business (foreign trade), T'ien-chung Hang, at Shanghai, China

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG AM-KWŎN 張巖權

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name: 松岡 Matsuoka
Present Address:	Ponghwa-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born December 14, 1903
Education:	Graduated from Taegu Primary School, Taegu; attended Taegu Agriculture School, but did not graduate.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, May 1938
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1903	Born December 14
1914-1920	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Primary School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1914-March 25, 1920
1920-1921	Attended Taegu Agriculture School, Taegu (not graduated). April 20, 1920-October 1921
1921-1926	Unaccounted for, October 1921-November 1926
1926-1934	Employee, JGGIK, Kyongsang Pukto. November 27, 1926-September 13, 1934
1934-1946	County official, JGGIK, Kyŏngsang Pukto. September 14, 1934-January 27, 1946
1946	Chief, Commerce Section, Yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. January 28-June 29, 1946
1946-1947	Chief, General Affairs Section, Yŏngil-gun, Kyongsang Pukto. June 30, 1946-June 30, 1947
1947-	Kunsu (county chief), Ponghwa-gun. July 1, 1947-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG CHAE-KAP 張載甲

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name 矢永 Yanaga
Present Address:	57, Sŏsomun-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born February 9, 1911, 506 Saak-dong, Tongsang-myŏn, Yongch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto
Education:	Passed Japanese Higher Civil Service Examination, October 1941
Languages:	
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1911	Born February 9, Yongch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto.
1911-1943	Unaccounted for, 1911-December 1943, except that in 1941 he passed the Japanese Civil Service Examination
1943-1945	Prosecutor, Kwangju Court, December 1943-December 1945
1946	Employee, Office of Administration, Penal Bureau, January-September 1946
1946	Vice-Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Justice, September 1946-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG CHAE-KAP 張載甲

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name 矢島 Yanaga
Present Address:	57, Sŏsomun-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born February 9, 1911, 506 Saak-dong, Tongsang-myŏn, Yongch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto
Education:	Passed Japanese Higher Civil Service Examination, October 1941
Languages:	
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1911	Born February 9, Yongch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto.
1911-1943	Unaccounted for, 1911-December 1943, except that in 1941 he passed the Japanese Civil Service Examination
1943-1945	Prosecutor, Kwangju Court, December 1943-December 1945
1946	Employee, Office of Administration, Penal Bureau, January-September 1946
1946	Vice-Director, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Justice, September 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG CHI-YÖNG 張志暎

Aliases and alternates:	
Present Address:	1/480 Puk-ahyŏn-dong, Sŏdaemun-ku (West Gate), Seoul
Personal Data:	Born May 14, 1887, Seoul; wife's name, CHI Myŏng-hi 池明喜 four sons, two daughters
Education:	Private studies in Chinese. Attended Public Foreign Language School, Seoul; Chongni Private School, Seoul.
Languages:	Chinese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	China-ŏ hoehwa chŏnsŏ 支那語會話全書 (Chinese conversation book), Kuno-dong Kukŏ immun 國語入門(Beginning Korean language), Chŏngŭm-sa, June 15, 1946 Yet-kul 吠書 (Ancient literature), Chongum-sa, August 30, 1947
Organizations:	Sin Kan Society 新幹會(political) 1927-1928, Standing Secretary Korean Language Society (literary and art), 1921 until present director
Travels:	None
Hobbies:	Gardening and photography
Career:	
1887	Born May 14 in Seoul
1893-1902	Private studies in Chinese, April 1893-March 1902
1902-1905	Attended foreign language school for officials, Seoul (studying Chinese), January 1902-August 1905
1905-1908	Unaccounted for, August 1905-September 1908
1908-1911	Attended and was graduated from Chŏngni Private School, Seoul, September 7, 1908-March 30, 1911
1911-1912	Teacher, Osan Middle School, Chŏngju, P'yŏngan Pukto. July 5, 1911-May 4, 1912
1912-1914	Unaccounted for, May 1912-November 1914
1914-1926	Teacher, Kyŏngsin Middle School, Seoul, November 13, 1914-April 9, 1926

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CHANG CHI-YŎNG (cont'd)

1926-1942	Reporter, Chosen Ilbo (Chosŏn Daily News), and chief of Local and Culture Section, Seoul (October 15, 1926-July 30, 1931); and concurrently teacher, Yangchŏng Middle School, Seoul, May 28, 1928-July 20, 1942. Mr. Chang was arrested by the Japanese police on May 24, 1942, and held until June 20, 1942, on suspicion of having incited his students. On his release, he was dismissed from his teaching post.
1942-1944	In prison, October 10, 1942, until October 4, 1944. (Three and a half months later, Mr. Chang again was arrested on October 10, 1942, on suspicion of having participated in Independence activities. On September 14, 1942, he was sent to the Hamhŭng Prison, Hamhŭng. He was released on October 4, 1944.)
1944-1945	Unaccounted for, October 1944-October 1945
1945-	Executive officer, Bureau of Textbooks, Department of Education, SKIG. October 1, 1945-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG HAK-YŎP 張 學 燁

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHANG Hak-yeup Japanese name [illegible] Yooki
Permanent Address:	
Present Address:	No. 3-15, 3rd St., Ch'ungchŏng Street, Sŏdaemun-Ku (West Gate), Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 16, 1915; Ch'angin-ni, Sungin-myŏn, Sŏngch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo. wife's name, KIM Su-kil 金 秀 吉 one son, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Sŏngch'ŏn Primary School, Sŏngch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo; from Kure Middle School, Kure-si, Japan; and Kōsyu College, Tokyo, Japan.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes Chinese: speaks and reads English: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student from 1927-1935; traveled in Manchukuo, 1937; traveled in North China (Tientsin), 1939
Hobbies:	art and engineering
Career:	
1915	Born January 16, 1915; Ch'angin-ni, Sungin-myŏn, Sŏngch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo.
1921-1927	Attended and was graduated from Primary School, Sŏngch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo. April 1921-March 1927
1927-1932	Attended and was graduated from Kure Middle School, Kure-si, Japan. April 1927-March 1932
1932-1935	Attended and was graduated from Industrial College, Tokyo, Japan. April 1932-March 1935
1935-1938	Employee, Mining and Joint Stock Co., Sŏngch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Nam , June 1935-October 1938, during which time he traveled in Manchukuo (January-June, 1937)

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CHANG HAK-YOP (cont'd)

1938-1941	Engineer, Katakura Industry Co., Kangwŏn-do. October 1938-November 1941, during which time he traveled in China (April-November 1939)
1941-1945	Manager, Sŏsŏng Industry Co., Seoul. December 1941-August 1945
1946	Chief, Art and Poster Section, Department of Public Information, USAMGIK and SKIG. June 1946-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG PYŎNG-IN 張 炳 麟

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHANG Byong-in
Permanent address:	
Present Address:	87, Mukyo-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul
Personal Data;	Born November 4, 1910
Education:	Graduated from Taegu Middle School; Fifth Higher School, Kumamoto, Japan; and Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan (Bachelor of Laws)
Languages:	(Undoubtedly speaks, reads, and writes Japanese)
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1931-1934 and 1937-1940 (and possibly 1934-1937)
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1910	Born November 4
1925-1930	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Middle School. April 1925-March 1930
1930-1931	Unaccounted for, March 1930-April 1931
1931-1934	Attended and was graduated from Fifth Middle School, Kumamoto, Japan. April 1931-March 1934
1934-1937	Unaccounted for, March 1934-April 1937. Possibly lived in Japan where he was studying prior and subsequent to this period.
1937-1940	Attended and was graduated from Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan (LL.B.) April 1937-March 1940
1940-1943	Employee, Local Section, Interior Department, JGGIK. April 1940-September 1943
1943-1944	Provincial official, Local Section, Interior Department, JGGIK, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo. September 1943- April 1944
1944-1945	Official, Provincial Labor Section, Mining and Industry Department, JGGIK, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo. April 1944- March 1945

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CHANG PYŎNG-IN (cont'd)

1945	Chief, General Affairs Section and Mobilization Section, JGGIK, Taedŏk-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo. April-November 1945
1945-1946	Administrative Inspector, Inspection Section, Civil Administration Office. December 1945-April 1946
1946	Chief, Organization and Planning Section, Uniformed Police Bureau, National Police, SKIG. October 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG SANG-HWA 張相華

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHANG Sang-wha Japanese name: 北山 Kitayama
Permanent Address:	
Present Address:	Chungri-dong, Ŭisong-ŭp, Ŭisŏng-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born July 3, 1901; Kunwi-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Education:	Graduated from Kunwi Primary School, Kunwi-gun
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1901	Born July 3, Kunwi-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
1919-1928	County employee, JGGIK, Kunwi-gun, Ŭisŏng-gun and Kimch'ŏn-gun. December 5, 1919-October 4, 1928
1928	Clerk, Tax Office, JGGIK, Kimch'ŏn-gun, JGGIK. October 4, 1928-November 30, 1928
1928-1934	County official, JGGIK, Kimch'ŏn-gun and Ponghwa-gun. November 30, 1928-May 1, 1934
1934-1946	Clerk, county office, JGGIK, Naesŏng-gun, Kyŏngju-gun, Ulsan-gun, and Andong-gun. May 1, 1934-February 7, 1946
1946	Chief, Taxation Office, Ŭisŏng-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. February 7, 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHANG YŎNG-POK 張永福

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHANG Yung-bok
Permanent Address:	
Present Address:	85, Chŏksŏn-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born May 27, 1905, in P'yŏngyang. wife's name, KIM Yu-hyŏn 金有賢 five sons, two daughters
Education:	Graduated from Second Primary School in P'yongyang; and from P'yŏngyang Public Commercial School.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, writes, reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Mountain climbing
Career:	
1905	Born May 27, 1905, in P'yŏngyang.
1915-1919	Attended and was graduated from Second Primary School, Pyongyang, April 1915-March 1919.
1919-1922	Attended and was graduated from P'yŏngyang Public Commercial School, P'yongyang, April 1919-April 1922.
1922-1925	Unaccounted for, April 1922-September 1925.
1925-1933	Employed as Policeman, P'yŏngan Namdo, September 1925-May 1933
1933-1936	Sergeant, Police Department, P'yŏngan Namdo. May 1933-March 1936. Passed Japanese police examination for lieutenant and captain, February 1935.
1936-1941	Lieutenant, Police Department, P'yŏngan Namdo. March 1936-September 1941
1941-1945	Captain, Police Department, P'yŏngan Namdo. September 1941-August 1945

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CHANG YONG-POK (cont'd)

1945-1946	Unaccounted for, August 1945-February 1946
1946	Chief, Uniformed Police Section, Bureau of Uniformed Police, National Police, USAMGIK, February-September 1946
1946-1947	Assistant Chief, Bureau of Uniformed Police, National Police, SKIG. September 1946-April 1947.
1947	Assistant Chief, Detective Bureau, National Police. April 1947-
	(Passed preliminary bar examination, September 1947)

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHI CH'ŎL-GŬN 池鉄根

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHI Choul-koun
Permanent Address:	
Present Address:	62 Tongbon-dong, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born April 1, 1913, Oech'o-ri, Pongnae-myŏn, Kohŭng-gun, Chŏlla Namdo; wife's name, YI Tae-ŏp 李大業 three sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Kohŭng Primary School, Kohŭng, Chŏlla Namdo; Posŏng Middle School, Seoul; and Hakotate Advanced Fisheries School, Hakotate, Japan.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1934-1937
Hobbies:	Sports and reading
Career:	
1913	Born April 1, Oech'o-ri, Pongnae-myŏn, Kohŭng-gun, Chŏlla Namdo.
ca. 1923-ca. 1929	Attended and was graduated from Kohŭng Primary School, Kohŭng, Chŏlla Namdo.
1929-1934	Attended Posŏng Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1929-March 1934
1934-1937	Attended and was graduated from Hakotate Advanced Fisheries School, Hakotate, Japan. April 1, 1934-March 8, 1937
1937-1940	Industrial Technician, 10th grade, Kangwŏn-do, May 1, 1937-March 31, 1940
1940-1941	Industrial Technician, 7th grade, P'yŏngan Pukto, April 1, 1940-May 31, 1941
1941-1943	Industrial Technician, 6th grade, P'yŏngan Pukto, June 1, 1941-June 30, 1943
1943	Government Technician, JGGIK, 5th grade, P'yŏngan Pukto, July 1, 1943-October 31,1943
1943-1945	Provincial Official, JGGIK, 4th grade, P'yŏngan Pukto, November 1, 1943-August 31, 1945

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CHI-CH'ŎL-GŬN (cont'd)

1945 — Chief, Fishery Section, Provincial Government of Kyŏngsang Pukto.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CHI HAN-SŬNG 池漢承

Aliases and Alternates:	
Present Address:	25, Yaksa-ri, Ch'unch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do.
Personal Data:	Born July 15, 1908; 363 Nŭngp'o-ri, Changsŭngp'o-ŭp, Kyŏngsang Namdo; wife's name, CHŎNG Pong-hae 鄭鳳姬; two sons, three daughters
Education:	Graduated from Iun Public Primary School, Iun-myŏn, T'ongyŏng-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; from T'ongyŏng Fishery School, T'ongyŏng-ŭp, Kyŏngsang Namdo; and from Miekeng Fishery School, Wagu-ri, Shima-gori, Miekeng, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1930-1932
Hobbies:	Athletics
Career:	
1908	Born July 15, 1908; 363 Nŭngp'o-ri, Changsŭngp'o-ŭp, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1921-1925	Attended and was graduated from Iun Primary School, Iun-myŏn, T'ongyŏng-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1920-March 1925
1925-1927	Unaccounted for, March 1926-April 1927
1927-1930	Attended and was graduated from T'ongyŏng Fishery School, Tongyŏng-ŭp, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1927-March 1930
1930-1932	Attended and was graduated from Mie-kong Fishery School, Wagu-ri, Shima-gori, Miekong, Japan. April 1930-March 1932
1932-1935	Assistant, Fishery Experimental Station, JGGIK, Kangwŏn-do. May 15, 1932-July 31, 1935
1935-1938	Employee, Fishery Section, JGGIK, July 31, 1935-March 12, 1938
1938-1944	Industrial Engineer Jr. (5th grade), JGGIK, Kangwŏn-do. March 12, 1938-February 19, 1944

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CHI HAN-SŬNG (Cont'd)

1944-1945	Director, Fishing Guild, Kangwŏn-do. February 20, 1944-November 30, 1945
1945-1946	Chief, General Affairs Section, Fisheries Experimental Station, USAMGIK. December 1, 1945-December 31, 1946
1946-	Chief, Fishery Section, Provincial Government of Kangwŏn-do. December 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHI YONG-UN 池 鎔 殷

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHEE Yong-eun
Present Address:	98-8 Ch'ŏngŭn-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born April 5, 1896, P'yŏngyang; Wife's name, CHI Cho-hyŏng 池 兆 亨 Five children.
Education:	Graduated from Kwangsŏng Primary School, P'yŏngyang; Paechae Middle School, Seoul; and Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois (B.S. Degree). Attended Graduate School, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. (M.A. not completed).
Languages:	English: speaks, reads and writes well German: speaks a little, reads and writes poorly French: speaks, reads and writes poorly Japanese: speaks, reads and writes well Chinese: reads and writes well
Publications:	
Organizations:	Industrial Club 1925-1940. Chairman for four years. U.S. University Club Seoul; 1928 to present, vice-chairman YMCA in P'yŏngyang 1928-1941, vice-chairman
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in United States as a student, 1916-1922 Traveled in Japan, 1938 Traveled in Manchuria 1928; and Manchukuo, 1932 and 1935.
Hobbies:	

Career:

1896	Born April 5, P'yŏngyang
1907-1912	Attended and was graduated from Kwangsŏng Primary School, P'yŏngyang
1913-1916	Attended and was graduated from Paechae Middle School, Seoul.

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CHI YONG-IN (Cont'd)

1917-1921	Attended and was graduated from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois (B.S.)
1921-1922	Attended Graduate School, Northwester University, Evanston, Illinois (M.A. incomplete), September 1921-February 1922
1923-1936	Teacher, English, Kwangsŏng Middle School, P'yŏngyang
1936-1941	Principal, Kwangsŏng Middle School, P'yŏngyang
1941-1945	Owned and operated Wu Ch'ang Clothes Factory, P'yŏngyang
1945-1946	Deputy Director, Office of Provincial Affairs, USAMGIK, October 1945-April 1946.
1946-1947	Director, National Food Administration, SKIG, April 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO CH'OL-HWAN 趙 喆 煥

Aliases and alternates: Japanese name 松木哲寛 Matsu Mura Yoshi Hiro

Present Address: Taejon, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo

Personal Data: Born June 5, 1915; Kalsan-ni, Tongso-myon, Yongi-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo
wife's name, CHI Kwang-un 池光雲
no children

Education: Graduated Department of Economics, Litsumeikang University, Kyoto, Japan (Bachelor of Economics)

Publications:

Organizations: Ch'ungch'ong Namdo Province Men's Association

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in Japan 1936-1939 as a student, and later as an accountant

Languages: (Probably spoke, read, and wrote Japanese as a student and accountant in Japan.)

Hobbies:

Career:

1915 Born June 5, Yongi-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo

1936-1939 Attended and was graduated from Department of Economics, Litsumeikang University, Kyoto, Japan, April 1936-March 1939

1939-1945 Public Accountant, Kyoto, Japan, and P'yong-yang, Korea, July 1939-August 1945

1945-1946 Chief Clerk, Legal Section, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo, November 1945-February 1946

1946 Chief, Legal Section, Bureau of Home Affairs, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ong Namdo, February 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO CHÖNG-HWAN 曹正煥

Aliases and Alternates: Japanese name 宇佐 Usai

Present Address: 1/39 2nd Road, Sŏdaemun (West Gate), Seoul

Personal Data: Born December 10, 1891 at [illegible]gun, Chŏlla Namdo; wife's name KANG Show-soon ; three children

Education: Graduated from Sin[illegible] Public Primary School, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo; Park Academy, Parkville, Montana; Berea College, Berea, Kentucky (A.B.); and University of Michigan (M.A.)

Languages: English: speaks, reads, writes
Chinese: reads, writes
Japanese: speaks a little, reads and writes

Publications:

Organizations: Student Y.M.C.A., September 1910-June 1911, President
Phi Delta Theta, Berea College
Hungop Club ; April 1924-June 1928 member

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in China, 1914-1915
Lived in Manchukuo, in business, 1932-1934
Lived in United States as a student, 1915-1924
Traveled in Russia, 1928-1929
Lived in Japan as USAMGIK liaison officer, 1946-1947

Hobbies:

Career:

1891 Born December 10 in [illegible], Chŏlla Namdo

? Graduated from [illegible] Public Primary School, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo

1914-1915 Trip to China

1915-1917 Attended and was graduated from Park Academy, Parkville, Montana. March 1915-June 1917

1917-1922 Attended and was graduated from Berea College, Berea, Kentucky (A.B.). September 1917-June 1922

1922-1923 Attended and was graduated from University of Michigan (M.A.). September 1922-June 1923

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CHO CHONG-HWI (Cont'd)

1923-1924	Principal, Hwasan School, Chŏlla Namdo. September 1923-March 1924
1924-1929	Professor and Dean, Ewha College, Seoul. April 1924-June 1929
1928-1929	In Russia
1932-1934	Editor, Manchurian Korean Daily, Ch'ang-ch'un, Manchukuo. September 1932-June 1934
1934-1943	Manager, South Korea Trading Company, Chŏlla Namdo. July 1934-December 1943
1945-1946	Chief, Planning Section, SKIG, Seoul. September 1945-June 1946
1946-1947	Chief of Liaison Office, Tokyo, Japan, SKIG. (Liaison Officer, Grade A). May 1946-August 1947. Sick in hospital, Tokyo, Japan. August-October 1947
1947	Chief, Displaced Persons Bureau, Office of Foreign Affairs, SKIG. October 1947-

Ref. Note--Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO CHU-YÖNG 趙柱泳

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHO Choo-young
Present Address:	138 Kongpyong St., Chongno, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born March 11, 1896; in Namhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; wife's name, CHŎNG Chŏng-hi鄭貞椎; six sons, four daughters
Education:	Graduated from Namhae Primary School andNamhae Middle School, Kyŏngsang Namdo; and Meiji University, Tokyo (Bachelor of Laws).
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	Seoul Lawyers' Association, member from 1924
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1921-1924, and as a practicing attorney, 1927-1936
Hobbies:	Golf
Career:	
1896	Born March 11; at Namhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1902-1910	Attended and was graduated from Namhae Primary School, Namhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo. 1902-1910
1911-1912	Unaccounted for
1913-1918	Attended and was graduated from Namhae Middle School, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1919-1920	Unaccounted for
1921-1924	Attended and was graduated from Meiji University (Bachelor of Law). Passed Japanese Bar Examination
1924-1927	Thought to be an attorney in Seoul
1927-1936	Attorney, Tokyo Provincial Court, Tokyo, Japan, June 1927-October 1936
1936-1942	Thought to be an attorney in Seoul

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CHO CHU-YŎNG (Cont'd)

1942-1945	President, Wŏndong Trading Company February 1942-September 1945 6
1945-	Inspector, Chohŭng Bank and concurrently Chief of Administration Bureau, National Police. 1945- 6

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO CHUN-SŎK 趙淳錫

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHO Jun Sok
Present Address:	91, 2nd Street, Chongno, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 5, 1915; at Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto; wife's name, PAK Ŭn-ju 朴恩珠 (b. 1920, physician); one son (1943), one daughter (1947)
Education:	Graduated from Ch'ŏngchŏng Primary School, Chŏngju, P'yŏngan Pukto; Ohsan Middle School and Severance Medical College, Seoul (M.D.)
Languages:	English: speaks, reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads and writes Chinese: speaks and reads a little German: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	Christian Endeavor United Society of Northwestern Korea , Welfare Chief from September 1945 to present time Chosen Democratic Party , member from December 1946
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as intern and student, 1939-1944
Hobbies:	Ping-pong, oratory (Has received awards in both).
Career:	
1915	Born October 5; in Chŏngju, P'yŏngan Pukto
1922-1928	Attended and was graduated from Ch'ŏngchŏng Primary School, Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. April 1922-March 1928
1928-1933	Attended and was graduated from Ohsan Middle School, Chŏngju -gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. April 1928-March 1933
1933-1937	Attended and was graduated from Severance Medical College, Seoul, (M.D.). April 1933-March 1937
1937-1939	Intern, Severance Hospital, Seoul. April 1937-February 1939
1939-1941	Intern, Amako Sanitarium, Kobe, Japan. April 1939-December 1941
1942-1944	Research student, Nagoya Imperial University, Nagoya, Japan. April 1942-February 1944

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CHO CHUN-SŎK (Cont'd)

1944-1947	President and doctor, CHO Hospital, Chaeryŏng, Hwaghae-do. March 1944-June 1947
1947	Chief, Industrial Health and Safety Section, Bureau of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, SKIG. August 1947-

Ref. Note--Information above compiled from Source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO-KYŎNG-KYO 趙慶敎

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name 長岡 Nagaoka
Present Addr ss:	46, Kwanhun-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 21, 1911, 279 Chŏngdong-ri, Puyŏ-myŏn, Puyŏ-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo; wife's name, CHŎNG Ok-sun 鄭玉順 three sons
Education:	Graduated Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo Provincial Normal School; and School of Law, Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan. (Passed Japanese higher civil service examination July 1942.)
Languages:	(Probably spoke, read, and wrote Japanese as a student in Japan.)
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student (1936?)-1942
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1911	Born January 21, 1911, 279 Chŏngdong-ri, Puyŏ-myŏn, Puyŏ-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo.
(1925)-1931	Attended and was graduated from Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo Provincial Middle School, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo. March 1931
1931-1936	Teacher, Hongsan and Ch'ŏngyang Primary Schools, July 1931-March 1936
(1936?)-1942	Attended and was graduated from School of Law, Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan. Graduated, September 1942. Passed higher Japanese civil service examination, July 1942.
1942-1944	Unaccounted for, September 1942-June 1944.
1944-1945	Court clerk, JGGIK, June 1944-June 1945
1945-1946	Unaccounted for, June 1945-April 1946
1946	Judicial officer, Department of Justice, USAMGIK, April-May 1946
1946-	Inspector and prosecutor, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Justice, SKIG, May 1946-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO PYŎNG-KUK 趙炳國

Aliases and alternates: Japanese name 綾川 Ayakawa

Present Address: No. 7 Sunhwa-dong, Seoul

Personal Data: Born August 12, 1898, Sang-un-ni, Onjŏng-myŏn, Yŏnbaek-gun, Hwangha-do;
wife's name: CH'OE Pu-dŏk 崔富德
three sons, one daughter

Education: Graduated Seoul Advanced Industrial College 1,6

Languages: English: simple conversation, reads, and writes well
Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes well

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in Japan, September 1939

Hobbies: Tennis, ping-pong, and hunting

Career:

1898 — Born August 12, 1898, Sang-un-ni, Onjŏng-myŏn, Yŏnbaek-gun, Hwanghae-do 1,6

1920-1923 — Attended Seoul Advanced Industrial College, Tongsung-dong, Seoul.
April 15, 1920-March 17, 1923 1,6

1923-1925 — Employee, Civil Engineering, JGGIK.
May 1, 1923-March 25, 1925

1925-1931 — Vice-engineer, Civil Engineering, Sariwŏn Public Works Office, Bureau of Internal Affairs, JGGIK, Hwanghae-do.
March 26, 1925-May 31, 1931 1,6

1931-1939 — Vice-engineer, and Engineer, Civil Engineering, P'yŏngan River Improvement Office, P'yŏngan Namdo. June 1931-September 20,1939.
Traveled in Japan, September 5-25 1,6

1939-1942 — Chief, Section of Civil Engineering, Korean Riken Mineral Company.
October 1, 1939-December 20, 1942 1,6

1943-1945 — Chief, Suwŏn Branch Office, Korean Agricultural Cultivation Company, Suwŏn, Kyŏnggi-do.
January 10, 1943-September 30, 1945 1,6

194?-1947 — Chief, Bureau of Highways, Department of Public Works, SKIG. 1,6

Note: There is a slight difference between source 1 and source 6 of dates given above.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO PYŎNG-OK 趙炳玉

Aliases and Alternates: Prefers CHOUGH Byong Ok

Present Address: 89-7 Tonam-dong Tongdaemun-ku (East Gate), Seoul

Personal Data: Born August 15, 1894, at 327 Rongclu-ri Tongmyŏn, Chunan-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo 1-2-3-6
wife's name, NO 盧 ; 16
five children

Education: Graduated from Department of Economics, Columbia University, New York City (A.B., M.A. and PH.D.)

Languages: English: speaks, reads, writes well
Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
German: speaks, reads, writes

Publications:

Organizations: Hankook Democratic Party
member of staff, August 1945
Emergency National Assembly
Special Committee Member

Travel:

Hobbies:

Career:

1894	Born August 15, Ch'ungch'óng Namdo
/ca. 1904-ca.1918/7	Preparatory schools 6
1918-1925	Attended and was graduated from Columbia University, Economics, A.B. (1922), M.A.V. (1923) and Ph.D.(1925)
1925-1933	Professor, Choson Christian College, Seoul, June 1925-June 1933. (Active in 1929 student movement and imprisoned by the Japanese).
1933-1937	Director, Chosun Ilbo (Chosen Daily News), Seoul, July 1933-June 1937
1937-1945	Manager, Poin Mining Company, Seoul, July 1937-August 1945
1945-1946	Chief of Police, Seoul, October 20, 1945-March 26, 1946
1946-	Director, National Police Department, Seoul, March 26, 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO PYŎNG-UK 趙炳旭

Aliases and alternates:

Present address:	194 1st St., Hachyŏn-dong, Seoul
Personal data:	Born January 9, 1906, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo; wife's name, PAK Hi-sŏ 朴喜緖 three sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Tŏksan Public Primary School, Tŏksan-myŏn, Yesan-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo; Seoul First Middle School, Seoul; Hiroshima Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, writes, and reads English: speaks, writes, and reads
Publications:	Chŭngdŭng Ilban Kwahak (General Science for Middle School Students), Korean Publishing Company, June 20, 1946
Organizations:	Korean Science Education Club, joined January 20, 1946, member
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1925-1929
Hobbies:	Photography
1906	Born January 9, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo
1914-1920	Attended and was graduated from Tŏksan Public Primary School, Tŏksan-myŏn, Yesan-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo. April 1, 1914-March 20, 1920
1920-1925	Attended and was graduated from Seoul First Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1920-March 3, 1925
1925-1929	Attended and was graduated from Hiroshima Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, Japan. April 10, 1925-March 10, 1929
1929-1935	Teacher, P'yŏngyang Normal School, P'yŏngyang. May 20, 1929-October 30, 1935
1935-1938	Unaccounted for, October 1935-April 1938
1938-1940	Teacher, Yangchŏng Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1938-October 15, 1940
1940-1942	Teacher, Seoul Public Industrial School, Seoul. October 16, 1940-December 31, 1942

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CHO PYŎNG-UK (cont'd)

1943-1945	Unaccounted for, January 1943-October 1945
1945	Chief, Editorial Section, Bureau of Textbooks, Department of Education, SKIG, October 1, 1945-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO PYŎNG-SŎL 趙炳卨

Aliases and alternates:

Present Address:	96 Kwanhun-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born September 21, 1912; Hongsŏng-ŭp, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo; five children
Education:	Graduated Hongsŏng Primary School, Hongsŏng, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo; First Middle School, Seoul; and Keijo Imperial University, Seoul. (Received LL.B. degree)
Languages:	Inglish: speaks German: speaks (Probably spoke, read, and wrote Japanese as a student in the Imperial University)
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	hiding

Career:

1912	Born September 21; Hongsŏng-ŭp, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo.
1920-1926	Attended and was graduated from Hongsŏng Primary School, Hongsŏng-ŭp. April 1920-March 1926
1926-1931	Attended and was graduated from the First Middle School, Seoul. April 1926-March 1931
1931-1936	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul (LL.B degree). April 1931-March 1936
1936-1939	Unaccounted for, March 1936-March 1939
1939-1942	Police Captain, Provincial Section, JGGIK, Chŏlla Namdo. March 1939-March 1942
1942-1944	Kunsu (Chief of County), JGGIK, Hongch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do. March 1942-October 1944
1944-1945	Kunsu (Chief of County), JGGIK, Kimwha-gun, Kangwŏn-do. October 1944-August 1945

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CHO PYŎNG-SOI (cont'd)

1945-1946	Unaccounted for, August 1945-February 1946
1946	Chief of Police, Kangwŏn-do. February-September 1946
1946	Chief of Division "F," National Police, Chŏlla Pukto. September-November 1946
1946	General Inspector, National Police, SKIG. November 1946

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO SANG-MAN 趙尚滿

Aliases and alternates:

Present Address: 6 Namch'ang-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born August 8, 1888; Oksang-myŏn, Ŭiju-gun, P'yŏngan-Pukto;
wife's name, KIM, Sun-ho 金順鎬,
one child

Education: Studied Chinese Classics at private school, Ŭiju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto; and was graduated from Ŭiju Kusi Middle School, Ŭiju, P'yŏngan Pukto.

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes well

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in Japan, April-May 1920, April-May 1925 and October 1942 (approximately five months in all);
Traveled in China, December 1943-January 1944.

Hobbies: Gardening, collecting pictures and calligraphy.

Career:

1888 Born August 8, Oksang-myŏn, Ŭiju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto.

1895-1904 Studied Chinese Classics at private school, Ŭiju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. March 10, 1895-March 31, 1904

1904-1907 Attended and was graduated from Ŭiju Kusi Middle School. April 1, 1904-March 25, 1907.

1907 Unaccounted for, March-December 1907

1908-1909 Manager, Office of Finance, Kanghe, Royal Government of Korea. January 1, 1908-January 4, 1909.

1909-1910 Director, Office of Finance, Royal Government of Korea, Wŏnsan. January 4, 1909-September 30, 1910.

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CHO SANG-MAN (cont'd)

Carecr: (cont'd)

1910-1911	Clerk, Wŏnsan County Government, JGGIK. October 1, 1910-November 30, 1911
1912-1919	Unaccounted for, November 1911-June 1919
1919-1923	Clerk, Chindo-gun, Chŏlla Namdo, JGGIK. June 14, 1919-March 31, 1923
1923-1924	Chief, Section of General Affairs and Agriculture, Yŏng-am-gun, Chŏlla Namdo, JGGIK.
1924-1943	Kunsu (Chief of County), successively, Hamp'yŏng-gun, Yŏngkwang-gun, Sunch'ŏn-gun, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan-gun and Taedong-gun, JGGIK. December 24, 1924-March 29, 1943.
1943	Unaccounted for, March-December 1943.
1943-1944	Traveled in China. December 1943-January 1944.
1944-1946	Unaccounted for, January 1944-October 1946.
1946-1947	Deputy Administrator, National Food Administration, SKIG, October 10, 1946-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CHO ŬNG-CHŎN 趙庸天

Aliases and Alternates: Prefers CHO Eung Tynn

Present Address: 6 Chuja-dong, Seoul

Personal Data: Born May 13, 1895; 394 Panil-li, Pansŏk-myŏn, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo; wife's name, CHŎNG He-sun 鄭喜順; three children

Education: Graduated Sungdok Primary School, Middle School, and Sungsil College, Pyŏngyang; Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana, (B.S. in Civil Engineering); Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana (M.S. in physics and mathematics); Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana (Ph.D. in physics); attended YMCA Graduate School, Tennessee (specialized in radio)

Languages: Japanese: reads, writes and speaks
English: speaks, reads and writes

Publications: Spoken English, published by Indiana University, June 1928
Published a Christian Endeavor magazine between 1934-1937 until the Japanese suspended publication
Edited and published a farm magazine between 1934-1942, with the help of an American missionary named Mr. Dexter Lutz.

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in the United States as a student, 1922-1933

Hobbies: Reading

Career:

1895 *Born May 13; Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo

1908-1916 Attended and was graduated from Sungdŏk Primary School; Sungsil Middle School; and Sungsil College, P'yŏngyang. March 1908-March 1916

1916-1917 Unaccounted for. March 1916-April 1917

1917-1922 Teacher, Sungsil Middle School, P'yŏngyang. April 1917-March 1922

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* Subject gives 1895 as the date of his birth but source #8 lists [illegible] 1900 and place of birth as Keijo (Pyongyang), Pyongan Namdo.

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CHO ŬNG-CH'ŎN (Cont'd)

1923-1924	Attended and was graduated from Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana (B.S., Civil Engineering). January 1923-December 1924
1924-1926	Attended and was graduated from Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana (M.S. in physics and mathematics). December 1924-June 1926
1926-1931	Attended and was graduated from Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana (Ph. D. in physics). June 1926-June 1931
1931-1933	Attended YMCA Graduate School, Tennessee (specialized in radio). June 1931-August 1933
1934-1935	General Secretary, YMCA, Pyŏngyang. April 1934-May 1935
1935-1936	Unaccounted for, May 1935-May 1936
1936-1944	Editor-in-chief, Nongmin Saenghwal-sa (Farmer's Life Magazine). May 1936-July 1944
1944-1945	Unaccounted for. July 1944-October 1945
1945-	Chief of Communications, National Police, SKIG. October 1945-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO Yŏng-ch'an 趙永燦

Aliases and alternates: Japanese name, 白川 Shira-kawa

Present Address: #110-1 Naesu-dong, Seoul

Personal Data: Born March 18, 1908, Changyŏn-ŭp, Changyŏn-gun, Hwanghae-do
wife's name, O Sun-yong 吳純鏞
three children

Education: Graduated Chongno Primary School, Pyŏngyang; Pyŏngyang Middle School; and Keijo Imperial University (LL.B.).

Publications:

Organizations:

Travels:

Hobbies:

Career:

1908	Born March 18, Changyŏn-ŭp, Changyŏn-gun, Hwanghae-do.
1917-1922	Attended and was graduated from Chongno Public Primary School, Pyŏngyang, April 1, 1917-March 31, 1922
1922-1927	Attended and was graduated from Pyŏngyang Public Middle School, Pyŏngyang, April 1, 1922-March 31, 1927
1927-1929	Attended Keijo Imperial University, Preparatory Section, Seoul, April 1927-March 1929
1929-1932	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University (LL.B.), April 1, 1929-March 25, 1932
1932-1939	County Administrative Officer, Provincial Government of Hwanghae-do, JGCIK. May 15, 1932-January 29, 1939
1939-1940	Provincial Administrative Officer, Hwanghae-do Provincial Government, JGCIK. January 30, 1939-November 28, 1940
1940-1945	Kunsu (County Chief), Hwanghae-do Provincial Government, JGCIK. November 29, 1940-August 15, 1945
1946	Chief, Audit Section, Civil Service Relief Bureau, Office of Korean Civil Service, CKIG, 1946.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHO Yong-hae 趙龍海

Aliases and alternates:

Present Address:	326 Tongin-dong, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born December 7, 1900; wife's name, YI Chin-kyŏng 李珍暻 two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Yŏngyang Public Primary School, Yŏng-yang-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto; and Seoul Medical College
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, 1936 and 1938; traveled in Manchukio, July 1939 and September 1942
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes English: reads German: reads
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1900	Born December 7
1909-1915	Attended and was graduated from Yŏngyang Primary School, Yŏngyang -gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1909-March 21, 1915
1915-1919	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Middle School. April 1, 1915-March 23, 1919
1919-1923	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Medical College. April 1, 1919-March 23, 1923
1923-1927	Unaccounted for, March 1923-June 1927
1927-1936	Assistant technician, Sanitation Section, JGGIK, Kyŏngsang Pukto. June 6, 1927-December 20, 1936
1936-1939	Non-career, non-official employee (Shokutaku), Sanitation Section, Police Department, Seoul Government, JGGIK. December 21, 1936-May 26, 1939
1939-1940	Unaccounted for, May 1939-January 1940
1940-1943	Chief, Sanitation Section, JGGIK, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. January 29, 1940-March 30, 1943
1943-1945	Chief, Sanitation Section, JGGIK, Chŏlla Pukto. March 31, 1943-July24, 1945

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CHO Yong-hae (cont'd)

1945	Chief, Section of Sanitation, JGGIK, Kyŏngsang Pukto. July 25-October 12, 1945
1945-1947	Chief, Bureau of Public Health and Welfare, Provincial Government of Kyŏngsang Pukto. October 13, 1945-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE CHAE-HO 崔在皓

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOI Jai-ho
Present Address:	No. 39-10, 3rd St., P'il-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born September 16, 1913: Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto; wife's name, KIM P'il-lan 金弼蘭 three children
Education:	Graduated Such'ang Primary School, and Kyŏngpuk Provincial Middle School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto; Law College, Seoul (LL.B.). Attended Yamaoka Institution, Nippon University, Japan, and passed Japanese higher civil service examination for justice and administration. 1,6
Languages:	English: speaks some, reads, and writes Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	Yamaoka Institution, Nippon University, member from October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1942 Member of Peoples Party 7
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1940-1943
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1913	Born September 16, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
1923-1929	Attended and was graduated from Such'ang Primary School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto, April 1, 1923-March 20, 1929
1929-1934	Attended and was graduated from Kyŏngpuk Provincial Middle School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto, April 1, 1929-March 9, 1934
1934-1937	Attended and was graduated from Law College, Seoul (Bachelor of Law), April 11, 1934-March 14, 1937
1937-1938	Unaccounted for, March 14, 1937-June 30,1938
1938-1940	Apprentice to Court Clerk, Taegu Local Court, JGGIK, Taegu, June 30, 1938-April 17, 1940 1,6
1940	Unaccounted for, April-September, 1940, except that he went to Japan in April. 1,6

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CH'OE CHAE-HO (cont'd)

1940-1942	Studied at Yamaoka Institution, Nippon University, Japan, October 1, 1940-September 30, 1942, and passed the Japanese Higher Civil Service Examination (Justice), in Japan, July 30, 1942	1,6
1942-1943	Unaccounted for, October 1942-September 1943, during which time he lived in Japan and passed the Japanese Higher Civil Service Examination (Administration), July 7, 1943. Returned to Korea from Japan, September.	
1943-1945	Communications Clerk, Seoul Communications, JGGIK, September 27, 1943-September 30, 1945	1,6
1945-1946	Chief, General Affairs Section, Seoul Local Communications Bureau, October 1, 1945-March 12, 1946	1,6
1946-1947	Postmaster, Seoul Central Post Office, March 13, 1946-February 7, 1947	1,6
1947-	Director, Seoul Communications Bureau, SKIG, February 8, 1947-	1,6

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CH'OE CHAE-IK 崔在益

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name 海秉勳 KAIDO ISAO
Present Address:	78 Yŏng-jŏng, Ch'ŏngju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
Personal Data:	Born October 20, 1887, at Yongin-gun, Kyŏnggi-do; wife's name, HONG Ki-ch'ŏl 洪己鐵 one son and one daughter
Education:	Attended Suwŏn Primary School for 3 months and Himun Middle School at Seoul (but was not graduated).
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Manchuria, 1910 Traveled in Japan, 1941
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1887	Born October 20, Yongin-gun, Kyŏnggi-do.
1905	Attended Suwŏn Japanese Primary School at Suwŏn, Kyŏnggi-do for 3 months, March-June, 1905
1905-1907	Unaccounted for, June 1905-April 1907
1907-1909	Attended Himun Middle School, Seoul (not graduate). April 1, 1907-March 20, 1909
1909-1910	Technical Official, Bureau of Natural Resources Investigation and Research, Dept. of Finance, Royal Government of Korea. June 30, 1909-October 1, 1910
1910-1916	Technical Official, Bureau of Agricultural Land Investigation, JGGIK. October 1, 1910-September 17, 1916
1916-1927	Clerk, Ŭmsŏng-gun and Kŭmsan-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, JGGIK. September 18, 1916-March 30, 1927
1927-1930	Chief Clerk, Finance Section, Puŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, JGGIK. March 31, 1927-April 15, 1930

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CH'OE CHAE-IK (cont'd)

1930-1938	Kunsu (County Chief), Tanyang-gun, Poŭn-gun and Chech'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, JGGIK. April 16, 1930-August 6, 1938
1938-1946	Non-career employee (shokutaku), Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, JGGIK; and currently, non-career employee, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto Branch, Korean Cooperative Association, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, August 6, 1938-January 30, 1946
1946	Chief, Department of Finance, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. January 31-November 30, 1946
1946-	Director, Bureau of Finance, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. December 1, 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE CHAE-JUN 崔載俊

Aliases and alternates: Prefers CHOI Chai-choon

Japanese name Yamashiro Doshio

Present Address:	115 P'alp'an-tong Chonguo-ku, Seoul, Official Residence, B5
Personal Data:	Born July 26, 1908, at Kwangju-gun, Kyunggi-do; wife's name U To-re one son
Education:	Graduated from Kwangju Public Primary School, Kwangju. Passed examinations for civil official and admission to college.
Languages:	English: reads Chinese: reads Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1908	Born July 26, 1908
1918-1922	Attended and was graduated from Kwangju Public Primary School, Kwangju-gun, Kyonggi-do. April 1, 1918-March 23, 1922
1922-1926	Unaccounted for, March 1922-December 1926
1926-1943	Clerk, Accounts Section, JGGIK, December 31, 1926-July 27, 1943
1943-1944	Non-official staff, Accounts Section, JGGIK. July 28, 1943-July 19, 1944
1944-1945	Commissioner, Accounts Section, JGGIK. July 20, 1944-September 30, 1945
1945-1946	Chief of Supply Room, Accounting Section, USAMGIK, October 1, 1945-February 28, 1946
1946	Chief, Supply Section, Office of Accounts, USAMGIK, March 1, 1946-July 31, 1946
1946-1947	Chief, Division of Buildings and Grounds. August 1, 1946-August 31, 1947
1947	Chief, Bureau of Property and Accounts, Office of Administration, SKIG. September 1947-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE CHAE-MYŎNG 崔載明

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHWE Zae-myong
Present Address:	Kyŏngju-ŭp, Kyŏngju-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto.
Personal Data:	Born March 10, 1903 at 692 Sŏngoe-dong, Chŏngju-ŭp, Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto.
Education:	Attended and was graduated from Hwimun Middle School, Seoul
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes English: reads elementary English
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1903	Born March 10 at Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto
1920-1924	Attended and was graduated from Hwimun Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1920-March 23, 1924
1924-1925	Unaccounted for, March 1924-March 1925
1925-1934	Clerk, County Office, JGGIK, Yŏngju and Kyŏngju. March 1925-December 1934
1934-1945	Clerk, Tax Office, JGGIK, Milyang-gun and Kŭnch'ŏn-gun. December 3, 1934-October 12, 1945
1945-1947	Chief, Tax Office, Andong-gun and Kyŏngju-gun. October 13, 1945-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OI CH'ANG-YŎNG 崔昌榮

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name 高山 Takayama
Present Address:	26-10 Tongsahŏn-dong (Gold Coast), Chung-ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born July 29, 1902, Yŏngbyŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto; wife's name, KIM Yŏng-ja 金英子 no children
Education:	Passed JGGIK final examinations for primary school and middle school; studied Department of Law, Nippon University, Tokyo, Japan. Passed Japanese bar examination.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, writes, and reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1927-1929
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1902	Born July 29, Yŏngbyŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto
1914?-1926	Attended and was graduated from primary and middle school
1927-1929	Student, Department of Law, Nippon University, Tokyo, Japan. April 4, 1927-March 1929 (did not graduate).
1929-1945	County official, Pyŏktong-gun, T'aech'ŏn-gun, Yongch'ŏn-gun, Yŏngbyŏn-gun and Pakch'ŏn-gun, all in P'yŏngan Pukto. December 24, 1929-August 15, 1945. Passed Japanese bar examination July 28, 1941.
1945-1947	Unaccounted for, August 15, 1945-1947
1947	Fiscal Officer, Department of Education, SKIG.

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE CHE-CH'ANG 崔濟昌

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOI Chai-chang
Present Address:	496-10 Tonam-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 12, 1906; Kaesŏng, Kyŏnggi-do; wife's name KIM Sun-hak 金順鶴 two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Wŏnchŏng Primary School, Kaesŏng; Songdo High School, Kaesŏng; Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.; Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia (M.D.); and Johns Hopkins University (M.P.H.)
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes Chinese: reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes French: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	Korean Medical Association Director, March 1947 Korean Public Health Association Vice-President, 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in USA as medical student and intern, 1927-1936; and as student 1945-1946. Has made two trips to Japan and two trips to China.
Hobbies:	Golf, reading
Career:	
1906	Born January 12, at Kaesŏng, Kyŏnggi-do
1916-1920	Attended and was graduated from Wŏnchŏng Primary School, Kaesong. March 1916-March 1920
1920-1925	Attended and was graduated from Songdo High School, Kaesŏng. March 1920-March 1925
1925-1927	Unaccounted for, March 1925-September 1927
1927-1931	Attended and was graduated from Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. September 1927-April 1931
1931-1935	Attended and was graduated from Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia (M.D.). September 1931-May 1935

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CHOI CHE-CH'ANG (cont'd)

1935-1936	Intern, U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La. July 1935-August 1936
1936-1938	Medical Officer, Severance Medical College Hospital, Seoul. November 1936-March 1938
1938-1940	Chief, Medical Department, Ivey Hospital, Songdo, Kyonggi-do. March 1938-March 1940
1940-1945	Unaccounted for, March 1940-November 1945
1945-1946	Student, Johns Hopkins University (degree of Master of Public Health). November 1945-October 1946
1946-	Deputy Director, Department of Public Health and Welfare, SKIG.

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE CHONG-MUK 崔宗默

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers CHOY Chong-muk Japanese name 高山 Takayama
Present Address:	10 Changch'ung-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 2, 1898, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏng-an Namdo; wife's name, CHANG Ro-bi 張蘆非; two sons, two daughters
Education:	Graduated Roehwa Primary School, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo; Kwangsŏng Middle School, P'yŏngyang; Chosen Christian College, Seoul; Mount Union College, Mt. Union, Ohio (A.B.); Drew University, New Jersey (B.D. and Th.M.); Columbia, New York City (M.A.)
Languages:	English: speaks, reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads and writes Chinese: speaks, reads and writes French: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in United States as student, 1932-1930 Lived in Manchukuo as a Methodist pastor, 1939-1945
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1898	Born October 2, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo
1910-1914	Attended and was graduated from Roehwa Primary School, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo
1914-1917	Attended and was graduated from Kwangsŏng Middle School, P'yŏngang
1917-1922	Attended and was graduated from Chosen Christian College, Seoul
1923-1925	Attended and was graduated from Mount Union College, Mt. Union, Ohio (A.B.)
1925-1929	Attended and was graduated from Drew University, New Jersey (B.D. and Th.M.)
1929-1930	Attended and was graduated from Columbia University, New York City (M.A.)
1930-1939	Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, Korea
1939-1945	Pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, Korean Christian Church in Manchukuo
1945-	Administrator, New Life, Bureau of Culture Section, Department of Education, SKIG

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CH'OI CH'UNG-HYŎN 崔忠賢

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOI Choong-hyun Japanese name 鉄原忠賢 Detsu Hara Choo Ken
Present Address:	120 Sŏsomun, Sŏdaemun-gu (West Gate), Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 11, 1913; Hwanghae-do
Education:	Graduated from Susong Public Primary School, Susong-dong, Seoul; and from Sŏnrin Middle School, Ch'ŏngp'a-dong, Seoul; and from Dōshisha Higher Commercial School, Kyoto, Japan.
Languages:	(Japanese)
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1933-1936, and as an accountant, 1936-1938
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1913	Born October 11, Hwanghae-do
1922-1928	Attended and was graduated from Susong Public Primary School, Susong-dong, Seoul
1928-1933	Attended and was graduated from Sŏnrin Middle School, Ch'ŏngp'a-dong, Seoul. March 1928-March 1933
1933-1936	Attended and was graduated from Dōshisha Higher Commercial School, Kyoto, Japan. March 1933-March 1936
1936-1938	Accountant, Accounting Sub-section, City Library, 15 Okajaki-chō, Kyoto, Japan. May 1, 1936-December 4, 1938
1939-1943	Clerk, Marine Insurance Company of Chosŏn. March 11, 1939-June 30, 1943
1943-1944	Unaccounted for, June 1943-July 1944.
1944-1945	Clerk, Taehŭp Iron Works Company. July 1, 1944-October 14, 1945

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CH'OE CH'UNG-HYŎN (cont'd)

1945	Chief Secretary, Preparing Committee of Korea National Army. October 17, 1945-December 31, 1945
1946	Employee, Pusan Samwa Rubber Company. March 15-July 15
1946-	Official, Bureau of Administration, Department of Public Information, SKIG

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BIOCRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE HI-SONG 崔 熙 松

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOY Hisong Japanese name 白山 Sira-Yama
Present Address:	Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born May 10, 1894; at Anju, P'yŏngan Namdo; wife's name, YI Kŏng-su 李 敬 秀 two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Upland Grammar School, Upland, California. Attended Chafee Union High School, Ontario, California, and English High School, Cambridge, Mass. Graduated from Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Massachusetts.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes Chinese: reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	Young Korean Academy, Hŭngsa-tan 興 士 團 (Los Angeles, California), General Secretary, 1917 to present time
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in the USA as student, YMCA secretary and farmer, 1916-1935; Lived in Harbin, Manchukuo, 1935-1937, and Shanghai, China, 1938-1945
Hobbies:	Travel
Career:	
1894	Born May 10 at Anju, P'yŏngan Namdo
1917-1921	Attended and was graduated from Upland Grammar School, Upland, California
1921-1923	Attended Chafee Union High School, Ontario, California
1923-1924	Attended English High School, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
1924-1927	Attended and was graduated from Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Massachusetts.
1928-1930	General Secretary, Young Korean Academy, Los Angeles, California.
1931-1934	Truck farming, Los Angeles, California

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CH'OE HI-SONG (cont'd)

1935-1937	Rice Milling, Harbin, Manchukuo
1938-1945	Auto Repair Shop and Rice Milling & Produce Company, Shanghai, China. (Returned to Korea, April 1945)
1945-	Governor, Kyŏngsang Pukto

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE HWA-SU 崔華秀

Aliases and alternates:	Hŏ-myŏng 虎明 (honorific) Japanese name 香山 Kayama
Present Address:	15 Chŏn-dong, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born November 9, 1902; at 672 Namsan-dong, Taegu; wife's name, SŎ Myŏng-nam 徐明南 six children
Education:	Graduated from Taegu Primary School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto; Taegu Kosŏng Middle School, Taegu; Tokyo Meikyo Middle School, Tokyo; and Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes English: speaks, reads, and writes a little
Publications:	
Organizations:	Choyang Hoekwan. 朝陽會館 December 1925-October 1927 Writer's organization 文藝 January 1928-September 1932 Kyŏngsang Pukto Culture League October 1945-February 1947 (on committee)
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Tokyo, Japan, as student, 1919-1923. Traveled to Shanghai, 1939
Hobbies:	Reading, art
Career:	
1902	Born November 9, 672 Namsan-dong, Taegu
(1909?)-1915	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Primary School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. March 1915
1915-1919	Attended Taegu Kesŏng Middle School at Taegu until March 1919
1919-1920	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Meikyo Middle School, Tokyo, Japan. March 1920
1920-1923	Attended and was graduated from Meiji University (Literature Department), Tokyo, Japan. September 1923
1923-1925	Teacher, Kŭnch'ŏn Kwangmyŏng School, Kŭnch'ŏn, Kyŏngsang Pukto. October 1923-January 1925

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CH'OI HWA-SU (cont'd)	
1925-1933	Unaccounted for, January 1925-March 1933
1933-1938	Director, Taegu, Sonkwang Industrial Association, Taegu. March 1933-June 1938
1938-1942	Executive Manager, Taegu Sonkwang Industrial Association, Taegu. July 1938-September 1942. Traveled to Shanghai, 1939
1942-1945	Branch Manager, Tongsan Industrial Co., Taegu. December 1942-August 1945
1946	Kunsu (Chief of County), Talsong-gun, Kyong-sang Pukto. September 1946-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OI HYO-KYŎNG 崔孝卿

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHE Hyo-kyung Japanese name 大山 Ou-yama
Present Address:	Yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born September 3, 1903
Education:	Graduated Yŏngch'ŏn Primary School, Yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes well
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1903	Born September 3
1912-1918	Attended and was graduated from Yŏngch'ŏn Primary School, Yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto April 1, 1912-March 25, 1918
1918-1922	Unaccounted for, March 1918-March 1922
1922-1928	County employee, JGGIK, Yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. March 31, 1922-September 4, 1928
1928-1945	County official, JGGIK, Kyŏngsang Pukto. September 1928-September 8, 1945
1945-1946	Chief, General Affairs and Industrial Section, Andong-gun and Yŏngch'ŏn-gun September 8, 1945-December 9, 1946
1946-1947	Kunsu (Chief of County), Ch'ŏngsong-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. September 10, 1946-April 27, 1947
1947-	Kunsu, Yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1947-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE HYŎN-PAE 崔鉉培

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOI Hyon Pai
Present Address:	62 3rd St., P'il-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 19, 1894, at Ulsan-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo wife's name, YI Chang-nyŏn 李長蓮 four sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Il-sin Private School (Primary), Ulsan-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; Second Middle School, Seoul; Hiroshima Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, Japan; Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan (A.B.); and attended Kyoto Graduate School, Kyoto, Japan.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes German: reads Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	Uri mal-bon (Korean language), Chosen Christian College, 1937 Hankŭl kal (Study of the Korean alphabet), Chŏngŭm Sa, 1942 Chungdŭng Chosŏn-mal-bon (Korean grammar for middle schools), Chŏngŭm Sa, 1937 Hangŭl-e palŭn kil (Guide to the Korean language), Chŏngŭm Sa, 1938 Kŭlja-e hyŏngnyŏng (Revolution in Korean Characters), Chongum Sa, 1947
Organizations:	Korean Language Society member, 1926-present, director of society Research Society for Writing Korean Letters in Horizontal Way member from 1946 to present, secretary of society Korean Dialect Society member, 1947-present, secretary of society Korean YMCA, member, 1926-present International Association (culture) member, 1937-present
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1915-1919, and 1922-1926.
Hobbies:	Hiking
1894	Born October 19, Ulsan-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1907-1910	Attended and was graduated from Il-sin Private School, Ulsan-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1910-1915	Attended and was graduated from Second Middle School, Seoul

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CH'OE HYŎN-PAE (cont'd)

1915-1919	Attended and was graduated from Hiroshima Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, Japan
1920-1921	Teacher, Tongnae Private Middle School, Tongnae, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1922-1925	Attended Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan (A.B.)
1925-1926	Attended Graduate School, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan
1926-1931	Professor, Ewha College, Seoul, and Chosen Christian College, Seoul
1931-1938	Professor, Chosen Christian College, Seoul
1938-1941	Unaccounted for, except for the fact that in 1938 he was arrested and tortured in connection with the Hŭngŏp Club
1941-1942	Chief, Business Section, Chosen Christian College, Seoul
1942-1945	In prison in Hamhŭng Prison, Hamhŭng, because of Korean Language Society membership. Held for three years and released by Korea's liberation on August 17, 1945.
1945-	Chief, Bureau of Textbooks, Department of Education, SKIG

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was available on this person through other sources.

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CH'OE KE-SUN 崔季洋

Aliases and alternates: Japanese name 山津 Yamatsu

Present Address:	Cheju-ŭp, Cheju-gun, Cheju-do
Personal Data:	Born November 29, 1894, Samdo-ri, Cheju-ŭp, Cheju-do; wife's name, KIM To-sun 金道順 seven daughters
Education:	Graduated Cheju primary school; and middle school, Nagasaki, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes well
Publications:	
Organizations:	New Korean Nationalist Party, member
Travel:	Lived in Nagasaka, Japan, as student, 1914-1917
Hobbies:	Hunting
Career:	
1894	Born 29 November at Cheju-do
1908-1911	Attended and was graduated from Cheju primary school. April 1, 1908-March 21, 1911
1911-1914	Unaccounted for, March 21, 1911-May 4, 1914
1914-1917	Attended and was graduated from Nagasaki, Japan middle school. May 4, 1914-March 20, 1917
1917-1919	Unaccounted for, March 1917-April 10, 1919
1919-	Teacher, Cheju Public Agricultural School. April 10, 1919-December 1919
1920	Unaccounted for, January-October 1920
1920-1934	Teacher in Cheju Public Agricultural School. October 31, 1920-January 31, 1934
1934-1936	Headman, Cheju-ŭp, Cheju-do. February 2, 1934-September 10, 1936
1936-1941	Unaccounted for, September 1936-March 1941
1941-1945	Teacher, Cheju Public Agricultural School. March 31, 1941-December 15, 1945
1945-1946	Principal, Cheju Public Agricultural School. October 20, 1945-November 15, 1946
1946	Chief, Agricultural Section, Bureau of Production, Cheju Provincial Government. December 1, 1946-

Ref. Note--Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE KI-UK 崔基郁

Aliases and alternates:	Ŭnpo 雲浦 Prefers CHOI Kee-ook
Present Address:	9 Tong-jŏng, Ch'ŏngju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
Personal Data:	Born March 28, 1898; 34 Sŏlam-ni, P'yŏngyang, P'yŏngan Namdo; wife's name, CH'OE Ŭn-cha 崔恩子 one son, two daughters
Education:	Graduated from P'yŏngyang Sangsu Primary School, P'yŏngyang; P'yŏngyang Public Middle School, P'yŏngyang; and Tokyo Commercial College, Tokyo, Japan.
Languages:	English: reads, writes, and speaks Japanese: reads, writes, and speaks
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Tokyo, Japan, as student 1920-1928; traveled to Shanghai (two months) 1919; traveled in North China and Manchukuo, 1937
Hobbies:	"Go" (Japanese chess)
Career:	
1898	Born March 28, in P'yŏngyang, P'yŏngan Namdo
1910-1916	Attended and was graduated from P'yŏngyang Sangsu Public Primary School, P'yongyang April 1, 1910-March 25, 1916
1916-1920	Attended and was graduated from P'yŏngyang Middle School, P'yŏngyang April 1, 1916-March 25, 1920
1920-1928	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Commerce University, Tokyo, Japan. April 1, 1920-March 31, 1928
1928-1936	Teacher, P'yŏngyang Second Middle School. November 1928-March 1936
1936-1939	Unaccounted for, March 1936-March 1939
1939-1946	President, Suan Wine Company, March 1939-July 1946 Director, Tongbang Industrial Company, March 1939-March 1944 Director, Taedong Land Company, Ltd., June 1939-July 1946

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CH'OI KI-UK (cont'd)

1946- Chief, Commerce Bureau, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. July 1946-

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

CH'OE KYŎNG-JIN 崔慶進

Present Address:	247-6 Huam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born December 11, 1908, 117-112 Sŏngch'ŏn-chŏng, Hamhŭng, Hamgyŏng Namdo; wife's name, YI Kŭm-nyŏ 李金女 six children
Education:	Graduated from Kyushu Imperial University, Japan (A.B.). Passed Japanese higher civil service examination in October 1934 and Japanese bar examination in February 1946
Languages:	English: speaks well, reads, and writes Japanese: speaks well, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student 1923-1929 (and was there in 1934 and 1946 for examinations listed under "Education")
Hobbies:	Reading

Career:

1908	Born December 11, 117-112 Sŏngch'ŏn-jŏng, Hamhŭng, Hamgyŏng Namdo
1923-1929	Attended College of Arts, Kyushu Imperial University, Japan (A.B.), March 1923-April 1929
1929-1931	Unaccounted for, April 1929-April 1931
1931-1939	Police inspector, JGGIK, Hamgyŏng Namdo, April 1931-1939
1939-1941	Kunsu (Chief of County) Kangtong-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo, JGGIK, June 1929-May 1941
1941-1943	Police Superintendent, Chief of Safety Section, P'yŏngyang, P'yŏngan Namdo, JGGIK, May 1941-September 1943
1943-1944	Permanent Officer, Education Bureau, JGGIK, Seoul, September 1943-November 1944
1944-1945	Police Bureau, Department of Police, JGGIK, Seoul, November 1944-August 1945
1946	Deputy Director, National Police, SKIG, Seoul, January 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHOE KYŎNG-YŎL 崔 景 烈.

Aliases and Alternates:	Japanese name 斉 山 Isayama Akira
Present Address:	35-7 First Street, Changch'ung-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born April 7, 1905; P'ungdŏk, Chasan-myŏn, Sŭnch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo
Education:	Graduated P'yŏngan Namdo Chasan Primary School; P'yŏngyang Middle School, P'yŏngyang; Saga College, Saga Prefecture, Japan; Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan 16
Languages:	English: speaks, reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1923-1929
Hobbies:	Hunting
Career:	
1905	Born April 7, P'yungdŏk, Chasan-myŏn, Sŭnch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo
1912-1918	Attended and was graduated from P'yŏngan Namdo, Chasan Public Primary School, Sŭnch'ŏn, P'yŏngan Namdo. April 1, 1912-March 31, 1918
1918-1923	Attended and was graduated from P'yongyang Public Middle School, P'yŏngyang. April 1, 1918-March 31, 1923 16
1923-1926	Attended and was graduated from Saga College, Saga Prefecture, Japan. April 1 1923-March 31, 1926 16
1926-1929	Attended and was graduated from Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. April 1, 1926-March 31, 1929 16
1929-1932	Engineer, Section of Public Works, JGGIK. April 1, 1929-May 30, 1932 16
1932-1943	Engineer, Section of Public Works, JGGIK. June 1, 1932-December 31, 1943 16
1944-1945	Engineer, Bureau of Transportation, JGGIK. January 1, 1944-July 20, 1945 16

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CH'OE KYŎNG-YŬI. (Cont'd)

1945-1946	Chief Engineer, Public Works Section, Bureau of Mining and Industry, Department of Commerce, USAMGIK. September 1945-July 1946	16
1946-1947	Director, Department of Public Works, USAMGIK and SKIG. July 1946-	

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE KYU-HA 崔圭夏

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOI Kyu-hah Japanese name 梅原 Ume-hara
Present Address:	No. 33 of 54, Hoegi-dong, Tongdaemun-ku (East Gate), Seoul.
Personal Data:	Born July 16, 1917; Wŏnju, Kangwŏn-do; wife's name, HONG Pok-ok 洪福玉 one son
Education:	Graduated from Wŏnju Primary School, Wŏnju, Kangwŏn-do; Kyŏnggi Public School, Seoul; and Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo, Japan (major in English); Ta-t'ung University, Ch'ang-ch'un, Manchukuo (B.A.); passed Japanese higher civil service examination in administration.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes well Chinese: speaks, reads, and writes well Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes well French: speaks and writes a little German: speaks and writes a little, reads well Latin: reads a little Greek: reads a little
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1937-1941. Lived in Manchukuo as student, 1942-1943, and as official of the government of Manchukuo, 1943-1945, and traveled in North China.
Hobbies:	Horseback riding and volley-ball
Career:	
1917	Born July 16, Wŏnju, Kangwŏn-do
1926-1932	Attended and was graduated from Wŏnju Primary School, Wŏnju, Kangwŏn-do. April 1, 1926-May 15, 1932
1932-1937	Attended and was graduated from Kyŏnggi Public Middle School, Seoul, Kyŏnggi-do. April 6, 1932-May 5, 1937
1937-1941	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo, Japan (major in English). April 15, 1937-March 15, 1941

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE KYU-HA 崔圭夏

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOI Kyu-hah Japanese name 梅原 Ume-hara
Present Address:	No. 33 of 54, Hoegi-dong, Tongdaemun-ku (East Gate), Seoul.
Personal Data:	Born July 16, 1917; Wŏnju, Kangwŏn-do; wife's name, HONG Pok-ok 洪福玉 one son
Education:	Graduated from Wŏnju Primary School, Wŏnju, Kangwŏn-do; Kyŏnggi Public School, Seoul; and Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo, Japan (major in English); Ta-t'ung University, Ch'ang-ch'un, Manchukuo (B.A.); passed Japanese higher civil service examination in administration.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes well Chinese: speaks, reads, and writes well Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes well French: speaks and writes a little German: speaks and writes a little, reads well Latin: reads a little Greek: reads a little
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1937-1941. Lived in Manchukuo as student, 1942-1943, and as official of the government of Manchukuo, 1943-1945, and traveled in North China.
Hobbies:	Horseback riding and volley-ball
Career:	
1917	Born July 16, Wŏnju, Kangwŏn-do
1926-1932	Attended and was graduated from Wŏnju Primary School, Wonju, Kangwŏn-do. April 1, 1926-May 15, 1932
1932-1937	Attended and was graduated from Kyŏnggi Public Middle School, Seoul, Kyŏnggi-do. April 6, 1932-May 5, 1937
1937-1941	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo, Japan (major in English). April 15, 1937-March 15, 1941

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CH'OF KYU-HA (cont'd)

1941-1942	Teacher of Fnglish, Taegu Public Middle School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 14, 1941-October 1, 1942. Passed Japanese higher civil service examination (in administration), July 1942
1942-1943	Attended and was graduated (B.A.) from Ta-t'ung University, Ch'ang-ch'un, Manchukuo, October 1, 1942-July 5, 1943
1943-1945	Probational Administrative Officer, T'ung-yang Hsien Prefectural Government, Government of Manchukuo, July 6, 1943-August 1945
1945-1946	Professor, Seoul Normal School, Seoul. November 14, 1945-September 5, 1946
1946-1947	Field Fiscal Officer, National Food Administration, SKIG. October 15, 1946-September 14, 1947
1947	Administrative Officer, Chief of Administration Section, National Food Administration, SKIG. September 15, 1947-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE Pyong-I 崔炳爲

Aliases and alternates:

Present Address: Kangnung, Kangwon-do

Personal Data: Born May 15, 1904

Education: Attended primary school and was graduated from middle school, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto; and Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan (B.A. in business)

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads, writes.
English: speaks, reads, writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in Japan as a student, 1929-1932.

Hobbies:

Career:

1904	Born 15 May
?	Attended primary school in Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto
1921-1927	Attended and was graduated from middle school, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto. 1 April 1921 - 10 March 1927
1929-1932	Attended and was graduated from Meijo University, Tokyo, Japan (B.A. in business; received teacher's certificate for middle school). April 1, 1929 - March 30, 1932
1932-1933	Unaccounted for, March 1932 - June 1933
1933-1942	County official, JGGIK, Ch'olwon-gun, Kosong-gun and Wonju-gun, Kangwon-do, June 19, 1933-June 12, 1942
1942-1943	Chief, Interior and Agriculture Sections, JGGIK, Yongwol-gun, Kangwon-do, March 31, 1942 - December 31, 1943
1944-1945	Vice-Chief of UP (village), JGGIK, Ch'unch'on-up, Kangwon-do. January 20, 1944 - August 15, 1945
1945-1946	Unaccounted for, August 1945 - February 1946
1946	Chief, Accounting Section, Bureau of Interior, Provincial Government of Kangwon-do. February 28 - March 31, 1946
1946-	Kunsu (County Chief), Kangnung-gun, Kangwon-do. July 5, 1946

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE PYONG-SOK 崔 秉 錫

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOI Byung-suk
Present Address:	28-1 Wonnam-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 1, 1896, in Seoul. wife's name, KIM Chong-ae two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Agricultural School, Chinju, and Keijo College of Law, Seoul. Passed Japanese bar examinations to Bar of Korea, September 1930.
Languages:	(Probably spoke, read, and wrote Japanese while a student in the Imperial University and as a lawyer.)
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1896	Born January 1, Seoul
ca. 1910-1914	Was graduated from Agricultural School, Chinju, March 1914.
1914- ca. 1922	Unaccounted for
ca. 1922-1926	Was graduated from Keijo College of Law, Seoul. March 1926
1926-1930	Unaccounted for, March 1926-December 1930
1930-1945	Private lawyer, District Court of Seoul, December 1930-August 1945
1945-	Chief, Penal Bureau, Department of Justice, SKIG, September 1945-

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CH'OE SIK 崔 栻

Aliases and alternates:	
Present Address:	126 Taebong-dong, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born September 3, 1908, in Kyŏngju, Kyŏngsang Pukto; wife's name, YUN Chŏng-han 尹貞漢 four sons, two daughters
Education:	Graduated from middle school in Seoul and from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul, with law degree
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes well English: speaks, reads, and writes well German: speaks, reads, writes well
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Fishing
Career:	
1908	Born September 3
1923-1928	Attended and was graduated from middle school, Seoul. April 1, 1923-March 25, 1928
1928-1933	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University (Law), Seoul. April 1, 1928-March 25, 1933
1933-1940	Unaccounted for, March 1933-April 1940
1940-1944	Official, Seoul Communication Office, JGGIK. April 1, 1940-August 14, 1944
1944-1946	Provincial Officer, JGGIK, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. August 19, 1944-January 15, 1946
1946	Provincial Officer, Kyŏngju, Kyŏngsang Pukto. January 15-May 17, 1946 Kunsu (County Chief) Sŏnsan-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. May 21-December 10, 1946
1946-	Chief, Legal Section, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto Provincial Government. December 1946-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE SUN-KYO 崔淳敎

Aliases and alternates: Prefers CHE Sun-kyo
Japanese name 大島淳雪(Ou-Sima) Tsnei Hide

Present Address: Kyŏngsan-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto

Personal Data: Born July 5, 1905

Education: Graduated from Taegu Public Agriculture School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes well

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence:

Hobbies:

Career:

1905	Born July 5, 1905
1924-1929	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Public Agriculture School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1924-March 16, 1929
1929-1932	Employee, Agriculture Section, Bureau of Home Affairs, JGGIK, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 16, 1929-September 5, 1932
1932-1943	County official, Munkyŏng-gun and provincial official, Education Section, JGGIK, Kyŏngsang Pukto. September 5, 1932-March 8, 1943
1943-1946	Head, Agriculture and Industry Section, Home Affairs Section and Forestry Section, JGGIK, Maengdŏk-gun and Yŏngil-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. March 8, 1943-May 12, 1946
1946-1947	Kunsu (Chief of County), Ponghwa-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. May 13, 1946-June 30, 1947
1947	Kunsu (Chief of County), Kyŏngsan-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. July 1, 1947-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE SŬNG-MAN 崔承萬

Aliases and alternates:	Honorific: Kŭng-nŭng 熊熊 (Polar Bear)
Present Address:	311-17 Sachik-dong Chongno-ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born November 6, 1897, Seoul; wife's name, PAK Sŭng-ho 朴承浩 four daughters
Education:	Graduated Changhun Primary School, Seoul; Posŏng Middle School, Seoul; Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan; and Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts (B.S. degree)
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes German: poor knowledge Russian: speaks, reads and writes a little Japanese: reads, writes and speaks Chinese: reads, speaks and writes a little
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan (1916-1919) and lived in Japan as student (1919-1923) and as YMCA Secretary (1923-1929 and 1930-1934). Lived in Manchukuo, 1937-1939, as businessman.
Hobbies:	Sports, reading and music
Career:	
1897	Born November 6, Seoul
1907-1911	Attended and was graduated from Changhun Primary School, Seoul. March 1907-March 1911
1911-1915	Attended and was graduated from Posŏng Middle School, Seoul. March 1911-March 1915
1915-1919	Unaccounted for, March 1915-October 1919, except that he was in Japan from October 1916 on to the end of this period.
1919-1923	Attended and was graduated from Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan, October 1919-March 1923.
1923-1929	General Secretary of Korean Y.M.C.A., Tokyo, Japan, May 1923-1929 (and again 1930-1934).
1929-1930	Attended Springfield College (Y.M.C.A.), Springfield, Massachusetts, September 1929-June 1930

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CH'OE SŬNG-MAN (cont'd)

Career: (cont'd)

1930-1934	General Secretary, Korean Y.M.C.A., Tokyo, Japan, 1930-March 1934
1934-1936	Chief, Magazine Department, Tong-A Ilbo
1937-1939	Manager, Sam-ch'ang Rubber Company, Moukden, Manchukuo, September 1937-February 1939
1939-1941	Unaccounted for, February 1939-November 1941
1941-1944	Factory Manager, Chungang Industrial Company, Seoul, November 1941-May 1944
1944-1945	Chief, General Affairs Section, Seoul Spinning Company, Seoul, October 1944-September 1945
1945-1947	Unaccounted for, September 1945-1947
1947	Chief, Bureau of Culture, Department of Education, SKIG

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGR[illegible]PHIC INFORM[illegible]TION

CH'OE T'AE-KŬN 崔泰根

liases and Alternates:

Present Address:	13 Chang-dong, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo
Personal Data:	Born March 15, 1901 at 13 Chang-dong, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo; wife's name NAM Il-sun 南一順 ; eight children
Education:	Attended Sŏsŏk Primary School, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo, and Chung-ang (Central) Middle School, Seoul, but did not graduate. Was graduated from Seisoku Middle School, Tokyo, and from Tokyo Commercial College, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes a little Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel:	Lived in Japan as student 1921-1926 Traveled in the Peking-Tientsin area, China, for three months in 1922
Hobbies:	Art and reading
Career:	
1901	Born March 15 at 13 Chang-dong, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo
1912-1914	Attended Sŏsŏk Primary School, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo. May 1912-February 1914 (Was not graduated).
1914-1916	Unaccounted for, February 1914-April 1916
1916-1918	Attended Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul. April 1916-October 1918 (Was not graduated).
1918-1921	Unaccounted for, October 1918-May 1921
1921-1923	Attended and was graduated from Seisoku Middle School, Tokyo, Japan. May 1921-March 1923
1923-1926	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Commercial College, Tokyo, Japan. April 1923-March 1926
1926-1936	Bank clerk, Honam Bank Company, Chŏlla Namdo. April 1, 1926-February 5, 1936

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CH'OE T'AE-KŬN (Cont'd)

1936-1940	Deputy Manager, Kŏch'ang Branch, Honam Bank Company, Chŏlla Namdo. February 5, 1936-October 5, 1940
1940-1942	Deputy Manager, Mokp'o Branch, Honam Bank Inc., Chŏlla Namdo. October 5, 1940-May 1, 1942
1942-1943	Manager, Ansŏng Branch Tong-il Bank Inc., October 10, 1942-October 1, 1943
1943-1945	Unaccounted for, December 1943-October 1945
1945	Manager, Kaesŏng Branch of Chohŭng Bank, Inc. October 8, 1945-November 30, 1945
1945-	Chief, Bureau of Finance, Provincial Government of Chŏlla Namdo, December 6, 1945-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHOE TAE-UK 崔泰旭

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers CHOI Tai Wook
Present Address:	Tonam-dong, Tongdaemun-ku (East Gate), Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 17, 1892 at Ch'ŏngdo-myŏn, Ch'ŏngdo-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto; Wife's name, K'WŎN Mu-hi 權武熙; four sons
Education:	Studied Chinese classics. Was graduated from primary school in Ch'ŏngdo-gun; Taegu Middle School; Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan (economics)
Languages:	English: speaks little, reads, and writes simple English Japanese: speaks well, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	Affiliated with 1) Young Men's Association 2) "Pal Chung" Friendly Association 3) Lyung Woo Society 4
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan, 1911-1917 as student and business man Traveled in China for 14 months in 1942 as tourist
Hobbies:	Reading, travel, and "Go" (Japanese chess)
Career:	
1892	Born January 17, Ch'ŏngdo-myŏn, Ch'ŏngdo-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
1899-1905	Attended and was graduated from primary school in Ch'ŏngdo-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. May 1899-March 1905
1905-1911	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Middle School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1905-March 1911
1911-1914	Attended and was graduated from Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan (Department of Economics). April 1911-March 1914 16
1914-1915	Unaccounted for, March 1914-February 1915
1915-1917	Manager, trading company, Osaka, Japan. February 1915-August 1917
1917-1918	Unaccounted for, August 1917-March 1918
1918-1921	Director, Paeksan Trading Company, Pusan (March 1918-May 1921) and concurrently Director, Kyŏngsang Namdo Bank, Pusan (January 1919-December 1921) 16

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CH'OE T'AE-UK (Cont'd)

1922-1924	President, Chuil Company, Pusan. April 1922-September 1924
1924-1926	Unaccounted for, September 1924-April 1926
1926-1940	Chief, Business Bureau, Chung-oe Ilbo 中外日報 Seoul. April 1926-October 1940
1940-1941	Unaccounted for, October 1940-March 1941
1941-1942	Traveled in China. March 1941-May 1942
1942-1946	Unaccounted for, May 1942-1946
1946-	National Price Administrator, SKIG

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OE TO-HUN 崔 道 熏

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHF To-hun Japanese name 平 山 Hirayama
Present Address:	Yŏng-il-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born October 14, 1900
Education:	Graduated P'yŏngyang Middle School Normal Course, P'yŏngyang, P'yŏngan Namdo
Languages:	Japanese, speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	

Career:

1900	Born October 14
1915-1919	Attended P'yŏngyang Middle School. April 1, 1915-March 20, 1919
1919-1920	Attended and was graduated from P'yŏngyang Middle School Normal Course, P'yŏngyang. April 1, 1919-March 25, 1920
1920-1936	Teacher and principal, primary schools in Keryong-gun, Ŭnjin-gun, Ch'ŏnan-gun, Kyŏngju-gun, Kamch'ŏn-gun, Sŏngju-gun, Kaŭn-gun and Putong-gun. April 1, 1920-August 16, 1936
1936-1944	School Superviser, Education Section, Bureau of Home Affairs, JGGIK. August 16, 1936-March 8, 1944
1944-1945	Chief, General Affairs and Agriculture and Industry Section, JGGIK, Yŏngdŏk-gun and Sŏnsan-gun. March 8, 1944-October 13, 1945
1945-1947	Kunsu (Chief of County), Ponghwa and Yŏngju-gun. October 13, 1945-March 15, 1947
1947-	Kunsu (Chief of County), Yŏngil-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. March 15, 1947-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

CH'OE YE-TŎK 崔禮德

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHEY Ie-dock
Present Address:	Samch'ŏk-ŭp, Samch'ŏk-gun, Kangwŏn-do
Personal Data:	Born October 16, 1906
Education:	Graduated from Ch'unch'ŏn Agriculture School, Ch'unch'ŏn, Kangwŏn-do
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1906	Born October 16
1924-1927	Attended and was graduated from Ch'unch'ŏn Agriculture School, Ch'unch'ŏn-gun, Kangwŏn-do. April 1, 1924-March 23, 1927
1927-1940	Unaccounted for, March 1927-February 1940
1940-1943	Production technician, JGGIK, Inje-gun February 1940-June 1943
1943-1945	County technician, JGGIK, Inje and Yanggu-gun. June 1943-February 1945
1945	Unaccounted for, February-October 1945
1945-1946	Technician, Agricultural Production Section, Bureau of Agriculture, Kangwŏn-do Provincial Government. October 1945-March 1946
1946	Kunsu (County Chief) Shamch'ŏk-gun, Kangwŏn-do. May 1946-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CH'OF YŎNG-HO 崔 瑛 浩

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name 高山 Takayama
Present Address:	Waekwan-myŏn, Ch'ilkok-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born January 16, 1908; 88, Hwajŏn-ni, Noksan-myŏn, Kimhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
Education:	Attended Nagoya Higher Commercial School, Nagoya, Japan (completed half the course).
Languages:	English: speaks none, reads elementary English Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1928
Hobbies:	Collecting curios

Career:

1908	Born January 16; 88 Hwajŏn-ni, Noksan-myŏn, Kimhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1928	Attended Nagoya Higher Commercial School, Nagoya, Japan (did not graduate), April 10-August 10, 1928
1928-1930	Employee, JGGIK, Kimhae-gun (county). September 20, 1928-September 17, 1930
1930-1934	County official, JGGIK, Hyŏpch'ŏn-gun. September 17, 1930-May 1, 1934
1934-1946	Clerk, Tax Office, JGGIK, Andong-gun, Hyŏpch'ŏn-gun, Chinju-gun, Masan, Ullŭngdo-gun and Naesŏng-gun. May 1, 1934-June 30, 1946
1946-1947	Officer, Tax Office, Andong-gun. June 30, 1946-March 25, 1947
1947	Chief, Tax Office, Wackwan-myŏn, Ch'ilkok-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. March 1947-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎN HAK-SU 田學秀

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers JUN Hak-soo Japanese name 松田 Matsuda
Present Address:	Tong-in-dong, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born April 9, 1901; 204, 1st St.Pon-jŏng, Andong-ŭp, Andong-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto; wife's name KWŎN 權氏 four children
Education:	Graduated Andong Primary School, Kyŏngsang Pukto; School of Japanese Language (advanced course), Andong, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Checkers
Career:	
1901	Born April 9; Andong-gŭn, Kyŏngsang Pukto
1915	Attended and was graduated from Andong Primary School, Kyŏngsang Pukto (graduated March 23, 1915).
1915-1917	Attended and was graduated from School of Japanese Language (advanced course), Andong, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1915-March 23,1917
1917-1918	Unaccounted for, March 1917-May 1918
1918-1926	Government employee, JGGIK, Andong-gun, Taegu-gun, Ŭisŏng-gun and Kŭmch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. May 9, 1918-April 23, 1926
1926-1934	County Officer, JGGIK, Sŏnsan-gun and Yech'ŏn-gun. April 23, 1926-May 1, 1934
1934-1945	Clerk, Tax Office, JGGIK, Sangju-gun, Taegu-gun, Kŏch'ang-gun, Hadong-gun and Andong-gun. May 1, 1934-October 11, 1945
1945	Chief, Tax Office, P'ohang-gun, Taegu-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. October 11, 1945-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎN IN-HONG 全仁洪

Aliases and Alternates:	Japanese name 岩島 Iwasima
Present Address:	Ildo-ri, Cheju-ŭp, Cheju-do
Personal Data:	Born February 5, 1901 in Kujwa-myŏn, Cheju-do; wife's name, YUN Chŏng-un 尹淨雲; one child
Education:	Graduated Kujwa Private Primary School, Kujwa-myŏn, Cheju-do; attended Tsushima Middle School, Nagasaki, Japan; and Law College, Nippon University, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes well
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1916-1918, 1922-1924
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1901	Born February 5 at North Cheju-gun, Cheju-do
1911-1915	Graduated Kujwa Private Primary School, Kujwa-myŏn, Cheju Do. April 1, 1911-March 25, 1915
1915-1916	Unaccounted for, March 1915-April 1916
1916-1918	Attended Tsushima Middle School, Nagasaki, Japan. April 1, 1916-January 8, 1918
1918-1922	Unaccounted for, January 1918-April 1922
1922-1924	Attended Law College, Nippon University, Tokyo, Japan. April 5, 1922-February 10, 1924
1924-1926	Unaccounted for, February 1924-December 1926
1926-1931	Employee, Cheju-do Provincial Government, JGGIK. December 31, 1926-February 9, 1931
1931-1937	Clerk, Hallim-myŏn Office, JGGIK, Cheju-do. April 30, 1931-January 26, 1937

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CHON IN-HONG (Con't)

1937-1945	Chief of myŏn, (Myŏn Jang), JGGIK, Kujwa-myŏn Office, Cheju-do. January 20, 1937-November 30, 1945. Concurrently, established the Private Chung-ang Primary School, Hade Primary School and Yŏnp'yŏng Primary School and financed them, in order to spread and promote the elementary education.
1946-1947	Head, Chŏlla Namdo Branch Office, Korea Chemistry Company. April 14, 1946-March 21, 1947
1947	Chief, General Affairs Section, Cheju-do Provincial Government. March 31, 1947-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎN PONG-TŎK 田鳳德

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers CHUN Pong Tuck
Present Address:	25 Namhak-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born February 5, 1910, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏng-an Namdo; wife's name, KIM Sun-hae 金珣海; six children
Education:	Graduated from P'yŏngyang Public Primary School, P'yŏngyang; Seoul Normal School, Seoul; and Keijo Imperial University, Seoul (Bachelor of Law)
Languages:	English, speaks, reads and writes German, reads and writes /Probably spoke, read and wrote Japanese as a student in Japan./
Publications:	Pŏphak T'ongnon (Treatise of Jurisprudence , published by T'aebaek Book Company, October 1947.
Organizations:	
Travels:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1910	Born February 5, Kangsŏ-gun, P'yŏngan Namdo
1920-1926	Attended and was graduated from P'yŏngyang Public Primary School, P'yŏngyang. April 10, 1920-March 20, 1926
1926-1932	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Normal School, Seoul. April 1, 1926-March 25, 1932
1932-1934	Unaccounted for, March 25, 1932-April 10, 1934
1934-1940	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul (Bachelor of Law). April 10, 1934-March 25, 1940
1940-1941	An official of hannin rank (a minor official), Local Section, Interior Department, JGGIK. April 5, 1940-January 23, 1941
1941-1943	Chief, Bureau of Public Security, Police Department, P'yŏngan Pukto, JGGIK. January 24, 1941-September 29, 1943

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CHŎN PONG-TŎK (Cont'd)

1943-1945	Chief, Bureau of Public Security, Police Department, Kyŏnggi-do, JGGIK. September 30, 1943-August 15, 1945
1945-1946	Chief, Bureau of Public Security, Police Department, Kyŏnggi-do Provincial Government. August 25, 1945-March 6, 1946
1947-	Chief, Public Security Section, Bureau of Public Security, Department of National Police, SKIG. April 15, 1947-

Ref. Note--Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎN SAM-JO 全三祚

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHYUN Sam-cho
Present Address:	No. 2-52 Hankang-no, Yongsan-ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born February 12, 1915; No. 656 Naedong-ni Kimhae-ŭp, Kyŏngsang Namdo; wife's name, SIN Suk-chae 申淑才 one son, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Kimhae Public Primary School, Kimhae, Kyŏngsang Namdo; middle school, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto; university, Tokyo, Japan; and Ta-t'ung College, Hsin-ching, Manchukuo.
Languages:	English: speaks a little, reads and writes some Chinese: speaks a little, reads and writes some Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1936-1941 Lived in Manchukuo as student, 1941-1942, and as police official in Government of Manchukuo, 1942-1945
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1915	Born February 15; No. 656 Naedong-ni, Kimhae-ŭp, Kyŏngsang Namdo.
1924-1930	Attended and was graduated from Kimhae Public Primary School, Kimhae, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1, 1924-March 20, 1930
1930-1935	Attended and was graduated from Taegu middle school, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1930-March 20, 1935
1935-1936	Teacher, Samch'ónp'o Public Primary School, Sach'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1, 1935-March 20, 1936
1936-1941	Attended and was graduated from college, Tokyo, and studied 2 years in university, Tokyo, Japan. April 1936-March 1941
1941-1942	Attended and was graduated from Ta-t'ung College, Manchukuo, April 1, 1941-November 29, 1942

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CHŎN SAM-JO (cont'd)

1942-1943	Probational official and Police Lieutenant, Police Bureau, Antung, Manchukuo. November 29, 1942-September 30, 1943
1943-1945	Police Captain, Zone Police, Antung, Government of Manchukuo. October 1, 1943-August 15, 1945
1945-1946	Unaccounted for, August 1945-May 1946
1946	Police Captain, National Police College. May 7, 1946-October 14, 1946
1946	Chief, Training Section, Bureau of Police Education, National Police, SKIG. October 15, 1946-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG CHAE-CHONG 鄭在琮

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHYUNG Chai-chong Japanese name: 澤田 Sawata
Present Address:	195 Kwanhu-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 20, 1904, in Namhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; wife's name CHANG Mun-kyŏng 張文卿 one son
Education:	Graduated Namhae Primary School, Namhae; attended and graduated First Middle School, Seoul; Primary Course, Meiji University, Tokyo; and Law Department, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes English: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1925-1931
Hobbies:	Skating, horseback riding, fishing
Career:	
1904	Born January 20, Namhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1915-1919	Attended and was graduated from Namhae Primary School, Namhae-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1915-March 1919
1919-1920	Unaccounted for, March 1919-April 1920
1920-1924	Attended First Middle School, Seoul. April 1920-March 1924
1924-1925	Unaccounted for, March 1924-April 1925
1925-1928	Completed pre-law course, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan. April 1925-March 1928
1928-1931	Graduated Law Department, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan. April 1928-March 1931
1931	Clerk, Account Section, JGGIK, Kyŏngsang Namdo. June-November 1931

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CHŎNG CHAE-CHONG (cont'd)

1931-1933	Clerk, Taxation Section, Finance Department, JGGIK, Kyŏnggi-do. November 1931-May 1933
1933-1945	Clerk, Taxation Section, JGGIK, Kyŏnggi-do. May 1933-February 1945
1945	Chief, Administrative Section, Changdan-gun, Kyŏnggi-do. February-October 1945
1945-1946	Kunsu (Chief of County), Puch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏnggi-do. October 1945-August 1946
1946-	Chief, Finance Bureau, Kyŏnggi-do Provincial Government

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG CHIN-YŎNG 鄭進永

Aliases and alternates: Prefers CHUNG Chin-yung
Japanese name 松川 Matsu Kawa

Present Address: 133 Hasuil-dong, Map'o-ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born October 30, 1913; Okch'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto;
wife's name, YUN Hi-chung 尹熙重
four sons, three daughters

Education: Attended and finished fifth-year class at Okch'ŏn Primary School, Okch'ŏn, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto; graduated from Kyŏngsŏng Second Middle School, Seoul; Nippon University, Tokyo, Japan (college class); and Nippon University (university class), B.A. degree. Passed Japanese Civil Service Examination in Administration and Jurisprudence.

Languages: English: speaks, reads, and writes well
Chinese: reads well, and writes a little
German: speaks a little, reads and writes well
Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes well

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in Japan as student 1933-1939, and also 1939-1942
Traveled in China 1940

Hobbies:

Career:

1913 — Born October 30; Okch'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto

1920-1925 — Attended and finished 5th year class Okch'ŏn Primary School, Okch'ŏn, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. April 1920-March 1925

1925-1930 — Attended and was graduated from Kyŏngsŏng Second Middle School, Seoul. April 1925-March 1930

1930-1933 — Unaccounted for, March 1930-April 1933

1933-1936 — Attended and was graduated from Nippon University (college class), Tokyo, Japan. April 1933-March 1936

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CHŎNG CHIN-YONG

1936-1939	Attended and was graduated (B.A. degree) from Nippon University (university class), April 1936-March 1939
1939-1942	Unaccounted for, March 1939-May 1942. During these years he lived in Japan, except for a trip to China in October-November 1940.
1942-1943	Provincial employee, Local Section, Interior Department, JGGIK, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. May 1, 1942-October 15, 1943. During this period, he apparently made two trips to Japan where he took the Japanese civil service examinations in Jurisprudence in August 1942 and in administration in August 1943. (The record is contradictory; it is possible that residence in Japan continued beyond this period.)
1943-1945	Kun employee (clerk), JGGIK, Okch'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. October 16, 1943-January 20, 1945
1945-1946	Provincial official, Local Section, Interior Department, Provincial government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. January 21, 1945-February 28, 1946
1946	Chief, Food Section, Bureau of Agriculture, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. February-May 1946
1946-1947	Chief, Agricultural Economy Section, Bureau of Agriculture, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. June 1, 1946-October 14, 1947
1947	Chief, Operations Section, National Food Administration, SKIG, October 15, 1947-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG CH'ŎL-SŎP 鄭 哲 燮

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHUNG Chul-sup
Present Address:	No. 1-423 Puk-ahyŏn-dong, Sŏtaemun-ku (West Gate), Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 31, 1909; No. 491, Ch'ŏndŏng-ni, Songsan-myŏn, Suwŏn-gun, Kyŏnggi-do; wife's name, HONG Sŏng-ok 洪 性 玉 four children
Education:	Graduated from Suwon Public Primary School, Suwŏn, Kyŏnggi-do; middle school, Seoul; Tokyo Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan (Bachelor of Economics)
Languages:	English: speaks a little and reads German: speaks a little and reads Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Tokyo, Japan, as a student, 1931-1937. Traveled in Manchukuo, 1940.
Hobbies:	Hunting
Career:	
1909	Born January 31; Suwŏn-gun, Kyŏnggi-do
1923-1925	Attended and was graduated from Suwŏn Public Primary School, Suwŏn-gun, Kyŏnggi-do. April 1, 1923-March 30, 1925
1925-1930	Attended and was graduated from Hwimun Middle School, Seoul. April 1925-March 1930
1930-1931	Unaccounted for, March 1930-April 1931
1931-1936	Attended and was graduated from Preparatory Section, Hōsei College of Law and Government, Tokyo, Japan, April 1931-March 1933, and from Department of Economics, April 1933-March 1936
1936-1938	Managing Director, Choyang Spinning Joint Stock Co., Kanghwa, Kyŏnggi-do. June 1936-November 1938
1938-1943	Unaccounted for, November 1938-December 1943

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CHONG CH'ŎL-SŎP (cont'd)

1943-1945	Chief, Materials Section, Chosŏn Sanŏi Development Joint Stock Co. December 1943-August 1945
1946	Asst. Chief, Division of Census, Office of Administration, USAMGIK, January 15-May 29, 1946
1946	Chief, Division of Census, Office of Administration, SKIG, May 30, 1946-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG CHUN-MO 鄭駿謨

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHUNG Chun-mo Japanese name 東村 Azumamura
Present Address:	48 2nd St.,Chŏ-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born December 3, 1905, at Puan, Chŏlla Pukto; wife's name, KIM Chŏng-hoe 金貞会 three sons, four daughters
Education:	Graduated from Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoŭl; and Keijo Imperial University, Seoul (A.B.)
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes German: speaks very little, reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, November 1937, and October 1939
Hobbies:	Football, baseball, basketball
Career:	
1905	Born December 3 at Puan, Chŏlla Pukto
1920-1925	Attended and was graduated from Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1920-March 31, 1925
1925-1930	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul (A.B.). April 1, 1925-March 31, 1930.
1930-1943	Professor, Hehwa College 惠化專門 (not Ewha), Seoul. April 1930-April 1943. Also, Dean of Students, April 1937-August 1938. Also, Chief Librarian, April 1941-April 1943.
1943-1945	Unaccounted for, April 1943-October 1945.
1945-1947	Chief, Bureau of Higher Schools, Department of Education, USAMGIK, October 1945-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG HAN-PŎM 鄭 漢 範

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHUNG Han-pum
Present Address:	New Korea Co. Ltd., Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 9, 1902, Ch'ŏngju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
Education:	Graduated from Yŏngmyŏng Primary School, Kongju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo; attended Namyang Middle School, Shanghai, China, Graduated Queen's College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England (M.S.); University of Fribourg, Switzerland (D.Sc). 18 18 18
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, and writes fluently French: speaks, reads and writes Chinese: Speaks, reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	Communications and economic development of China, London 1930, Routledge Problems of marketing, London 1939 Commercial statistics, Shanghai, 1933
Organizations:	Students' Union, Carbridge, Life Member International Students Assn., London, President, 1926-1927 Korean Rehabilitation Group Advisor 8 Korea National Athletic Assn., Korea, Vice-President, 1947 Korea National Track and Field Assn., President, 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in China as a student 1913-1920 and as professor and Korean Provisional Government, 1940-1945; Lived in France, 1920-1921; Lived in Switzerland as student, 1928-1931; Lived in England as a student and in business, 1921-1928 and 1931-1939
Hobbies:	Baseball, basketball, football, track, horseback riding, etc.
Career:	
1902	Born October 9 at Ch'ŏngju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto

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CHŎNG HAN-PŎM (Cont'd)

1909-1913	Attended and was graduated from Yŏngmyŏng Primary School, Kongju-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo
1913-1915	Unaccounted for, except that he was living in China
1915-1919	Attended (but was not graduated) Nanyang Middle School, Shanghai, China
1919-1920	Unaccounted for
1920-1921	Unaccounted for except that he was living in France
1921-1923	Unaccounted for, except that he was living in England
1923-1928	Attended and was graduated from Queen's College, Cambridge University, England (Master of Science)
1928-1931	Attended and was graduated from University of Fribourg, Switzerland (Doctor of Science)
1931-1937	Senior Representative for Far East, Cadbury Bros., Ltd., England
1937-1940	Unaccounted for, except that he was living in England, 1937-1939
1940-1943	Professor of Economics, University of Shanghai; Lecturer in Commerce, Aurora University; Lecturer in Banking, Hangchow University, Shanghai, China
1943-1945	Lived in Chungking, worked with Korean Provisional Government
1947-	President, New Korea Company, Ltd.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CHŎNG HI-T'AEK 鄭 喜 澤

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHUNG Heaitaik
Present Address:	#404-7 Su-jŏng, Ch'ŏngju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto.
Personal Data:	Born November 26, 1911; Chinch'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto wife's name CH'OE Pyŏng-ch'an 崔 秉 瓚 two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Chinch'ŏn Public Primary School, Chinch'ŏn, and Ch'ŏngju Boys' Middle School, Ch'ŏngju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
Languages:	(Probably spoke Japanese as a Japanese government official.)
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	

Career:

1911	Born November 26, at Chinch'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
1921-1927	Attended and was graduated from Chinch'ŏn Public Primary School, Chinch'ŏn, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, April 1, 1921-March 20, 1927
1927-1932	Attended and was graduated from Ch'ŏngju Boys' Middle School, Ch'ŏngju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. April 1, 1927-March 5, 1932
1932-1938	Employee, JGGIK, Chinch'ŏn-gun and Okch'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. May 1932-August 1938
1938-1941	District Official, JGGIK, Ch'ŏngju-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. August 1938-November 1941
1941-1947	Official, Education Section, Provincial Government, JGGIK, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, November 1941-February 1947
1947-	Chief, Administrative Section, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. February 1947-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CHŎNG HI-T'AEK 鄭 喜 澤

Aliases and Alternates:	Japanese name 川 本 Kawamoto
Present Address:	Seoul
Personal Data:	Born April 8, 1919; 591 Yŏnso-dong, Koryŏng-myŏn, Koryŏng-gun, Kyŏngseng Pukto
Education:	Graduated from Taegu Public Middle School; Faculty of Law, Chyuou (Central) University, Tokyo, Japan. Passed Japanese Higher Civil Service Examination
Languages:	/Undoubtedly spoke, read and wrotes Japanese as student in Japan/
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1940-1942
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1919	Born April 8 at Koryŏng-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
1932-1937	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Middle School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1932-March 1937
1937-1940	Unaccounted for, March 1937-April 1940
1940-1942	Attended and was graduated from Faculty of Law, Chyuou (Central) University, Tokyo, Japan. April 1940-September 1942 (L.L.B.); passed Japanese Higher Civil Service Examination, 1942
1942-1945	Unaccounted for, September 1942-September 1945
1945-1946	Teacher, Kyŏngsang Pukto and Taeryun Middle Schools. September 1945-August 1946
1946-	Chief, Section of Fiscal Inspection, Bureau of Inspection, Department of Justice, SKIG, September 1946-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CHŎNG HWA-SŎNG 鄭華聲

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers JUNG Hwa Sung Japanese name 花村 Hanamura
Present Address:	No. 32-3 Toha-dong, Ch'ŏn[illegible],Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
Personal Data:	Born September 27, 1912, Chŏnju, Chŏlla Pukto; wife's name, HYŎN Mo-ran 玄慕蘭; two sons
Education:	Graduated from Chŏnju First Public Primary School, Chŏnj[illegible]; Seoul Chungdong, Seoul; and Central University, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	English: speaks some, reads Chinese: speaks and reads Japanese: probably spoke, read and wrote as a student in Japan.
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student 1932-1934 Lived in Manchukuo as government employee, 1935-1945
Hobbies:	Baseball, tennis
Honors Received:	Kyŏng-[illegible] Medal

Career:

1912	Born September 27, at Chŏnju, Chŏlla Pukto
1920-1926	Attended and was graduated from Chŏnju First Primary School, Chŏnju, Chŏlla Pukto. April 1, 1920-March 20, 1926
1926-1931	Attended and was graduated from Kyŏngsŏng Chungdong (Middle School), Seoul. April 1, 1926-March 15, 1931
1931-1932	Unaccounted for, March 1931-April 1932
1932-1934	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Central University, Tokyo, Japan. April 10, 1932-September 5, 1934
1934-1935	Teacher, Paeksan Primary School, Chŏnju, Chŏlla Pukto. November 3, 1934-March 5, 1935
1935-1939	Employee, Bureau of Materials, State Department, Government of Manchukuo. April 10, 1935-March 15, 1938, and concurrently, employee, Public Works, Kirin Province, Government of Manchukuo. April 1, 1935-December 1, 1939

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CHŎNG HWA-SŎNG (Cont'd)

1939-1945	Official, Bureau of Public Works, Kirin Province, Government of Manchukuo. December 28, 1939-August 15, 1945
1945-1946	Unaccounted for, August 15, 1945-June 25, 1946
1946	Chief, Bureau of Public Works, Provincial Government of Ch'ungchŏng Pukto. June 25, 1946-?
1947-	Chief, General Affairs Section, Bureau of Public Works, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. February 1, 1947 -

Ref. Note--Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG MUN-KI 鄭文基

Aliases and alternates:	Tosŏn 島汕
Present Address:	68, 2nd St., Hoehyon-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born September 19, 1898; 263 Changch'ŏn-ni, Sunch'ŏn-ŭp, Chŏlla Namdo; Wife's name, HAN T'ae-bok, 韓泰福 Four sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Seoul Chungang(Central) Middle School; and Tokyo Imperial University (Fisheries course), Tokyo, Japan.
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes Japanese: speaks, reads, writes German: reads, writes
Publications:	Chosŏn Ŏryŏng-bo 朝鮮魚名譜 (List of Korean Fishes) Amnok Kang (Yalu R.) O-bo 鴨綠江魚譜 (Fishes in River Amnok(Yalu River). Chosŏn Chungyo Susan-mul 朝鮮重要水產物 (Korean Important Aquatic Products). Chosŏn Ŏbo Hesŏk 慈山魚譜解釋 (Fishes about Chasan Districts). Chosŏn Hae'tae 朝鮮海苔(Korean laver) Chosŏn Puk-sŏn Myŏngt'ae-ŏ 朝鮮北鮮明太魚 (North Korean Allash Pollack and others).
Organizations:	Democratic Representative Council, Economic Committee, member Korean Fisheries Industry Association, Advisor Pusan Collegiate Fishery Supproters Association, President
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1923-1929
Hobbies:	Athletics (baseball, rugby, mountaineering)

Career:

1898	Born September 19
ca/1912/7-1918	Graduated Seoul Chungang(Central) Middle School. March 1918
ca/1923/7-1926	Attended and was graduated from Matsuyama Higher School, Japan, March 1929

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CHŎNG MUN-KI (Cont'd.)

ca/1926/7-1929	Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan, March 1929
1930-1939	Aquatic Engineer, (Fisheries), JGGIK, Seoul, March 1930-July 1939
1939-1943	Chief, P'yŏngan Pukto Fisheries Experimental Station, P'yŏngan Pukto, JGGIK. August 1939-March 1943
1943	Chief, Kyŏnggi-do Fisheries Experimental Station, Kyŏnggi-do, JGGIK. April 1943-/May 1944/
1944	Chief, Mokp'o Branch, Experimental Station, JGGIK. May 1944-
1946	Chief, Central Experimental Station, USAMGIK. September 1946-October 1946
1947	President, Pusan Fisheries College, March 1947, and concurrently, Chief, Fisheries Bureau, Department of Agriculture, SKIG, August 4, 1947

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CHŎNG MYŎNG-SUL 鄭 明 述

Aliases and alternates:	Japanese name 松浦 Matsuura
Present Address:	541 Ch'ilsŏng-dong, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born May 26, 1913; Taekwang-dong, Kaenyŏng-myŏn, Kumch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto; wife's name KIM Ŭm-chŏn 金音金 one son, three daughters
Education:	Graduated Kaenyŏng Primary School, Kaenyŏng-myŏn, Kŭmch'ŏn-gun; Taegu Normal School. and Azabu Veterinary Academy, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Tokyo, Japan, as student, 1932-1935
Hobbies:	Athletics
Career:	
1913	Born May 26; Kŭmch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
1921-1927	Attended and was graduated from Kaenyŏng Primary School, Kaenyŏng-myŏn, Kŭmch'ŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1921-March 25,1927
1927-1929	Unaccounted for, March 1927-April 1929
1929-1932	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Normal School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto. April 1, 1929-September 1, 1932
1932-1935	Attended and was graduated from Azabu Veterinary Academy, Tokyo, Japan. September 10, 1932-March 24, 1935
1935-1938	Unaccounted for, March 1935-November 1938
1938-1941	Non-official employee, Veterinarian Affairs, Sanitations Section, Police Department, JGGIK. November 16, 1938-April 30, 1941
1941-1945	Technician, Sanitations Section, Police Department, JGGIK. April 30, 1941-September 30, 1945

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CHŎNG MYŎNG-SUL (cont'd)

1945	Kŭmch'ŏn-gun Farmers' Association, April 26-November 15, 1945
1945	Technician, Sanitations Section, Police Department, Kyŏngsang Pukto. September-November 1945
1945-	Chief, Veterinary Section, Bureau of Public Health and Welfare, Provincial Government of Kyŏngsang Pukto. December 1, 1945-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG SUN-PANG 鄭 淳 邦

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers JOUNG Soon-pang
Present Address:	#281 Kŭm-jŏng, Ch'ŏngju-pu (city), Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
Personal Data:	Born November 13, 1883
Education:	Privately studied Chinese; attended Tŏngmyŏng Primary School, Yŏngdong, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto; and attended Pokwang Middle School, Seoul (did not graduate)
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes (Undoubtedly knows, at least, Chinese classics.)
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan for 21 days, May 1920.
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1883	Born November 13
1891-1901	Studied Chinese classics at private school, Seoul. March 11, 1891-April 30, 1901
1901	Attended Tŏngmyŏng Primary School, Yŏngdong, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. May 1-December 1, 1901
1902	Attended Pokwang Middle School, Seoul (did not graduate). January 8-June 5, 1902
1902-1907	Unaccounted for, June 1902-October 1907.
1907-1909	Official, Finance Department, Royal Korean Government. October 31, 1907-September 30, 1909.
1909-1915	County official, JGGIK, Chungch'ŏng Pukto. October 1, 1909-December 31, 1915
1916-1921	Kunsu (County Chief), Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto, January 12, 1916-September 10, 1921, during which time he made a trip to Japan (May, 1920)
1921-1924	Unaccounted for, September 1921-April 1924

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CHŎNG SUN-PANG (cont'd)

1924	Chairman, Shinkan Association Ch'ŏng'ju, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. April 1-November 30, 1924
1924-1945	Unaccounted for, November 1924-November 1945
1945-1946	Chief Adviser to Military Government, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. November 15, 1945- April 25, 1946
1946-	Chief, Control Section, Civil Service Office, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. June 15, 1946-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

CHŎNG ŬI-T'AEK 鄭 毅 澤

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHUNG Ui taik
Present Address:	36 Sŏnhwa-dong, Taejŏn, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo
Personal Data:	Born January 10, 1907. Mojŏng-ni, Och'ang-myŏn, Ch'ŏngwŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. Wife's name, SONG In-ho 宋仁鎬 seven children
Education:	Graduated from the Ch'ŏngwŏn Public Primary School, Ch'ŏngwŏn-gun, Ch'ung-ch'ŏng Pukto; Seoul Second Public Middle School; and Hiroshima Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, Japan.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes. English: reads and writes.
Publications:	SIN-KYOYUK CHUNGDŬNG SUHAK KYOKWA-SŎ (The New Educational Mathematics for Middle Schools) published October 1, 1947
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, 1926-1930
Hobbies:	Athletics

Career:

1907	Born January 10
1915-1921	Attended and was graduated from the Ch'ŏngwŏn Public Primary School, Ch'ŏngwŏn-gun, Ch'ung-chŏng Pukto. April 1, 1915-March 20, 1921
1921-1926	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Second Public Middle School. April 1, 1921-March 7, 1926
1926-1930	Attended and was graduated from the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, Hiroshima, Japan. April 1, 1926-March 7, 1930
1930-1933	Teacher, Shingishu Public Middle School (P'yŏngan Pukto). March 26, 1930-June 21, 1933
1933-1938	Teacher, Seoul Second Public Middle School, Seoul, June 30, 1933-April 19, 1938
1938-1945	Teacher, Kongju Girls Normal School, JGGIK, Kongju-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo. April 20, 1938-September 30, 1945
1945-1947	Principal, Kong-ju Girls Normal School, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo, October 1, 1945-April 1, 1947
1947-	Chief, Bureau of Education, Provincial Government of Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo, May 10, 1947-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHŎNG UN-KAP 鄭雲甲

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHUNG Un-kap Japanese name 木公川 Matsukawa
Present Address:	7, Sunhwa-dong, Sŏdaemun-ku (West Gate), Seoul
Personal Data:	Born May 31, 1913; Chinch'ŏn, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto; wife's name, PAK Tŭk-ki 朴得基 two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Chinch'ŏn Primary School, Chinch'ŏn, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto; Kyŏnggi Middle School, Seoul; and Keijo Imperial University, Seoul
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, July 1943
Hobbies:	Athletics
Career:	
1913	Born May 31; Chinch'ŏn, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto
1921-1927	Attended and was graduated from Chinch'ŏn Primary School, Chinch'ŏn-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Pukto. April 1, 1921-March 27, 1927
1927-1932	Attended and was graduated from Kyŏnggi Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1927-March 5, 1932
1932-1933	Unaccounted for, March 1932-April 1933
1933-1938	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul. April 1, 1933-March 31, 1938
1938-1941	Official, JGGIK, Nonsan-gun, Ch'ungch'ŏng Namdo. April 20, 1938-April 20, 1941
1941-1943	Unaccounted for, April 1941-September 1943, except for a trip to Japan in July 1943.
1943-1945	Clerk, Provincial Office, JGGIK, Kyŏnggi-do. September 27, 1943-September 30, 1945

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CHŎNG UN-KAP (Cont'd)

1945-1946	Section Chief, Local Section, Provincial Government of Kyŏnggi-do: October 1, 1945-August 1, 1946
1946-	Chief, Civil Service Office, Provincial Government of Kyŏnggi-do. August 2, 1946-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

CHŎNG ŬNG-NOK 鄭應祿

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHUNG Nung-ruk Japanese name 河東 Kato
Present Address:	133 Samdŏk-dong, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born June 20, 1900, Ŭiju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto; wife's name, CH'OE Hyŏn-nang 崔賢娘 five sons, four daughters
Education:	Graduated from Ŭiju Primary School and Ŭiju Middle School, Ŭiju-gun, P'yongan Pukto
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Stock-breeding
Career:	
1900	Born June 20, Ŭiju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto
1906-1911	Attended and was graduated from Ŭiju Primary School, Ŭiju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto, April 5, 1906-March 2, 1911
1911-1914	Unaccounted for, March 1911-April 1914
1914-1916	Attended and was graduated from Ŭiju Middle School, Ŭiju-gun. April 5, 1914-March 21,1916
1916-1918	Unaccounted for, March 1916-June 1918
1918-1922	Employee, Chŏngju-gun and Government of P'yŏngan Pukto, JGGIK. June 15, 1918-September 29, 1922
1922-1933	Official, JGGIK, Yŏngch'ŏn-gun, Chŏngju-gun and Pakch'ŏn-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. September 30, 1922-October 12, 1933
1933-1934	Chief, Finance Section, JGGIK, Chasŏng-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. October 13, 1933-April 30, 1934
1934-1945	Chief, Tax Office, JGGIK, Ch'osan-gun, Kusŏng-gun, Yongbyŏn-gun (in P'yŏngan Pukto) and Kyŏngju (in Kyŏngsang Pukto). May 1, 1934-October 1, 1945

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CHŎNG ŬNG-NOK (cont'd)

1945- Chief, Indirect Gun Tax Section, Finance Bureau, Provisional Government of Kyŏngsang Pukto. October 13, 1945-

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHU KI-YONG 朱基瑢

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOO Ki-yong Japanese name: 新川 Alra Kawa
Present Address:	1-16, 5th Street, Namdeemun-no (South Gate), Chung-gu, Seoul.
Personal Data:	Born March 12, 1897; at Pukpu-ri, Nŭngch'ŏn-myŏn, Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; Wife's name, YI Suk-kyŏng 李淑鏡 ; three sons, five daughters
Education:	Graduated from Kaet'ong Primary School, Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; Osan Middle School, Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto; Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	The Public Peace Maintenance Association, , P'yŏngan Pukto, North Korea, Assistant Director, August 1945-October 1945 Chosŏn Democratic Party Chairman of P'yŏngan Pukto Branch, North Korea, November 1945-January 1946; Vice-chairman, Seoul Branch, December 1946-April 1947 Kwansŏ Student Supporting Association from War Calamity, Seoul, Vice-Director, December 1946-April 1947 Chosŏn International United Association, member, October 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan in April 1922; and lived in Japan as student, 1923-1927
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1897	Born March 12, at Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1904-1913	Attended and was graduated from Kaet'ong Primary School, Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1, 1904-March 31, 1913
1913-1916	Attended and was graduated from Osan Middle School, Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. September 1, 1913-March 31,1916

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHU KI-YONG 朱 基瑢

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHOO Ki-yong Japanese name: 新川 Alra Kawa
Present Address:	1-16, 5th Street, Namdeemun-no (South Gate), Chung-gu, Seoul.
Personal Data:	Born March 12, 1897; at Pukpu-ri, Nŭngch'ŏn-myŏn, Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; Wife's name, YI Suk-kyŏng 李 淑 鏡 ; three sons, five daughters
Education:	Graduated from Kaet'ong Primary School, Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo; Osan Middle School, Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto; Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	The Public Peace Maintenance Association, , P'yŏngan Pukto, North Korea, Assistant Director, August 1945-October 1945 Chosŏn Democratic Party Chairman of P'yŏngan Pukto Branch, North Korea, November 1945-January 1946; Vice-chairman, Seoul Branch, December 1946-April 1947 Kwansŏ Student Supporting Association from War Calamity, Seoul, Vice-Director, December 1946-April 1947 Chosŏn International United Association, member, October 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan in April 1922; and lived in Japan as student, 1923-1927
Hobbies:	Reading

Career:

1897	Born March 12, at Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo
1904-1913	Attended and was graduated from Kaet'ong Primary School, Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1, 1904-March 31, 1913
1913-1916	Attended and was graduated from Osan Middle School, Chŏngju-gun, P'yŏngan Pukto. September 1, 1913-March 31,1916

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CHU KI-YONG (Cont'd)

1916-1922	Superintendent and te cher, Kaet'ong Primary School, and concur ently at Kekwang Primary School, Ch'angwŏn-gun, Kyŏngsang Namdo. April 1, 1916-March 1922
1922-1923	Unaccounted for, March 1922-April 1923
1923-1927	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Higher Normal School, Tokyo, Japan. April 1, 1923-March 15, 1927
1927-1928	Superintendent and teacher, Osan Middle School, Osan, P'yŏngan Pukto. April 1, 1927-March 31, 1928
1928-1933	Teacher, Paehwa Girls Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1928-July 31, 1933
1933-1942	Principal, Osan Middle School, Osan, P'yŏngan Pukto. September 1, 1933-March 31, 1942
1942-1946	Director and Dean, Osan Middle School, November 1942-March 1946; and Principal, Osan Middle School, October 1945-March 1946. Also, Chairman, Association for Establishing Osan College in P'yŏngan Pukto. October 1945-March 1946
1946-1947	Unaccounted for, March 1946-1947
1947	Director, Bureau of Common Schools, Department of Education, SKIG

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHU PYŎNG-HWAN 朱秉煥

Aliases and Alternates:	Japanese name 清浦 Kiyoura Sŏng-am(honorifics) 星庵
Present Address:	890-27 Ha-wangsimni-dong, Sŏngdong-gu, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born August 5, 1904; Sŏngju-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto; wife's name, SŌ Tal-su 徐達壽; one son, one daughter
Education:	Graduated Sŏngju Public Primary School; Taegu Public Middle School (received five honors); [illegible] Preparatory Course of Keijo Imperial University; Keijo Imperial University (Faculty of Jurisprudence), Seoul, (Bachelor of Law).
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes well English: speaks, reads, writes German: speaks a little, reads, writes Chinese: speaks a little, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	Catholic Association, Director, 1930- Welfare Work Association, Chief Director, 1947-
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan six months in 1926, for about eighteen months in 1929-1930, and 1942 Traveled in North China and Manchukuo, May 1940
Hobbies:	Chinese poetry and literature, tennis, art

Career:

1904	Born August 5, Sŏngju-gun, Kyŏngsang Pukto
1912-1916	Attended and was graduated from Sŏngju-gun Public Primary School, Sŏngju, Kyŏng-sang Pukto. April 1, 1919-March 25, 1916
1916-1919	Unaccounted for, March 1916-April 1919
1919-1924	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Public Middle School, Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto (received 5 honors). April 1, 1919-March 1924
1924-1926	Attended and completed Preparatory Course, Keijo Imperial University, Seoul. April 1, 1924-March 1926
1926	Lived in Japan for about six months. Spring-Autumn, 1926. Otherwise, unaccounted for.

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CHU PYŎNG-HWAN (Cont'd)

1926-1929	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul, (Bachelor of Law). April 1, 1926-March 1929
1929-1930	Lived in Japan for 18 months, Spring 1929-Autumn 1930. Otherwise, unaccounted for.
1930-1933	Unaccounted for. Autumn 1930-1933
1933-1945	Agricultural farm industry (on own farm) (1933-1935) and member of City Assembly (elected by citizens), Taegu, Kyŏngsang Pukto (1935-1945). Traveled in North China and Manchukuo, May 1940, and in Japan for six months in 1942.
1945-1946	Chief, Welfare Section, Provincial Government of Kyŏngsang Pukto. October 1945-June 1946
1946-	Deputy Director, Department of Public Welfare, SKIG. July 1946-

Ref. Note--Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

CHU P'YŎNG-NO 朱平老

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers CHU Pyung-ro
Present Address:	34 Kŭm-dong, Kwangju, Chŏlla Namdo
Personal Data:	Born July 11, 1906, in Namchŏng-ni, Nŭngju-myŏn, Hwasun-gun, Chŏlla Namdo; Wife's name, SON Myŏng-hi 孫明喜 One son
Education:	Graduated from Nŭngju Primary School, Nŭngju, Hwasun-gun; Seoul Chungdong Middle School; Keijo Imperial University preparatory course; and Keijo Imperial University, Seoul, (Bachelor of Law)
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes Chinese: speaks and reads German: reads Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as government official 1933-1935 Lived in Manchukuo as government official 1935-1945.
Hobbies:	Sports
Career:	
1906	Born July 11, Namchŏng-ni, Nŭngju-myŏn, Hwasun-gun, Chŏlla Namdo
1915-1920	Attended and was graduated from Nŭngju Primary School, Nŭngju, Hwasun-gun, Chŏlla Namdo. April 1915-March 1920
1920-1922	Unaccounted for, March 1920-April 1922
1922-1925	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Chungdong Middle School, Seoul. April 1922-March 1925
1925-1927	Attended and completed Keijo Imperial University preparatory course, Seoul April 1925-March 1927
1927-1930	Attended and was graduated with Bachelor of Law degree from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul. April 1927-March 1930.

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CHU P'YŎNG-NO (Cont'd)

1930	Officer, JGCTK. April-November 1930
1930-1933	Unaccounted for, November 1930-May 1933
1933-1935	Staff Member, Tokyo Municipal Government (non-official staff status). May 1933-October 1935
1935-1938	Administrative official, Government of Manchukuo. November 1935-December 1938
1938-1941	Chief, Nationalism Unit, Manchukuo Cooperative Society. December 1938-January 1941
1941-1945	Secretary, Manchukuo Central Agricultural Improvement Cooperative Association. January 1941-August 1945
1945-1946	Unaccounted for, August 1945-July 1946
1946-1947	Director, Bureau of Commerce and Industry, and concurrently, Director Bureau of Public Works and Labor, Provincial Government of Chŏlla Namdo. July 1946-June 1947
1947	Director, Bureau of Home Affairs, and concurrently, Director, Bureau of Public Works and Labor, Provincial Government of Chŏlla Namdo Province, June 1947

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WHO'S WHO
IN
SOUTH KOREA INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Biographic data reports on prominent national and provincial government officials in southern Korea

VOLUME TWO

HA-IN

Compiled by

Political Advisory Group
Headquarters, XXIV Corps
APO 235

April 1948

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INTRODUCTION

The present collection of factual biographic data reports is Volume Two of the originally-planned ten volumes of similar reports on about 1,000 principal SKIG officials in the national and provincial government organizations, down to and including deputy bureau chiefs and kunsu (county chiefs). Due to unavailability of necessary personnel, publication of this and succeeding volumes has been unexpectedly delayed. Due to the early dissolution of the Political Advisory Group, this Volume II will be the last volume of SKIG biographies to be published. All basic factual data, however, on approximately 1,000 SKIG officials will continue to be available for reference in XXIV Corps files. In addition to these for reference, there also are available similar factual biographic data collected by the Political Advisory Group on approximately 5,000 leading individuals in various aspects of Korean society, including banking, commerce, business, industry, education, religion and politics.

As in the case of Volume I of SKIG biographies, the arrangement in this volume is alphabetical according to the McCune-Reischauer System of romanization used by the Political Advisory Group in accord with the accepted practice of the Department of the Army, the State Department and other United States Government agencies.

Most of the information contained in these reports was collected by the Political Advisory Group and exists only in Political Advisory Group files. All information, however, has been checked against other existing biographic files from which pertinent information has been selected and added to these reports when appropriate. The use of information from other sources is indicated by Arabic numerals in the right-hand margin which are

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ymbols for the sources cited, as follows:

1. PAG Questionnaire
2. G-2 ""Who's Who in Korea," 3rd edition (15 October 1947)
3. State Department "Prominent Korean Officials in the USAMGIK"
4. Joint Commission Card File
5. PAG Card File
6. Korean Civil Service
7. Joint Commission 201 Files
8. G-2 201 Files
9. CIC Files
X. PAG

The bulk of the material included in this volume was collected in October and November 1947. Changes in government personnel since then sometimes have not been reported, and consequently have not been taken into account in these reports. It will be appreciated if any errors or additions thought appropriate by any readers are reported to the Political Advisory Group either by telephoning Washington 52 or by writing Clyde B. Sargent, Chief, Political Advisory Group, Headquarters XXIV Corps, APO 235, prior to May 15, 1948.

Appreciation hereby is expressed for assistance given by many persons who assisted in collecting and compiling the information in these volumes and files.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HA KUK-WON 河 國 源

Aliases and alternates:	Kamoto Mitsuhira (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	41, 1st Street, T'osong-dong, Pusan, Kyon sang Namdo
Personal Data:	Born January 18, 1900 in Tongsan-ni Koje-myon, T'ongyong-gun, Kyongsang Namdo. Wife's name: HO Mu-in 許武寅 Two sons, 1 daughter
Education:	Graduated from Koje primary school and middle school in T'ongyong
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan for one month, 1936
Hobbies:	Fishing, reading

Career:

19 0	Born January 18 at Pusan
1910-1914	Attended and was graduated from Koje primary school, koje-myon, Tongyong-gun, Kyongsang Namdo. April 1, 1910-March 25, 1914
1916-1917	Attended and was graduated from middle school, T'ongyong, Kyongsang Namdo, May 4, 1916-March 20, 1917
1917-1921	Employed, Tongyong-gun, JGGIK, July 20, 1917-October 20, 1921
1921-1934	County official, JGGIK, Kimhae-gun October 20, 1921-May 1, 1934
1934-1941	Official in Tax office, JGGIK, Pusan, and Andong. May 1, 1934-October 31, 1941
1941-1944	Assistant Tax-collector, Naesong Tax Office, JGGIK. October 31, 1941-May 3, 1944
1944-1945	Tax-collector, Kimhae Tax Office, JGGIK. May 3, 1944-October 19,1945

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HA KUK-WON (Cont'd)
河國源

1945-1 47	Chief, Indirect Tax Section, Finance Bureau, USAMGIK, Kyongsang Namdo. October 19, 1945-February, 1, 1947
1947	Chief, Baning and Taxation Bureau, SKIG, Kyongsang Namdo Provincial Government, February 1, 1947

Ref. Note; Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HA KYONG-DOK 河敬德

Aliases and Alternates: T'ae-song (honorific)

Present Address: 11-29 Kahoe-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born June 26, 1897; 188 Hwasan-jong, Chonju, Cholla Pukto; wife's name, YU Un-pong 柳銀奉 ; one son

Education: Graduated Chonju Primary School, Chonju; Sungsil Middle School, P'yongyang; attended Thirtieth Street High School (California) and Berkeley High School, Berkeley, California; Harvard University, Boston (B.S., M.A. and Ph.D.) 12458

Languages: English: speaks, reads and writes
Japanese: speaks, reads and writes

Publications: Social Laws, published by North Carolina University Press, 1931

Organizations: Korean Newspaper Association
, President 8
Korea Football Association
, President, December 1941

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in the United States as student, 1916-1929
Traveled in Japan various times from 1929 to 1947
Traveled in China, April 1916 and March-April 1947
Traveled in India, March-April 1947 238

Hobbies:

Career:

1897 Born June 26 at 188 Hwasan-jong, Chonju, Cholla Pukto.

1908-1911 Attended and was graduated from Chonju Primary School. 1908-March 1911

1913-1915 Attended and was graduated from Sungsil Middle School, P'yongyang. April 1913-March 1915

1915-1917 Unaccounted for, March 1915-September 1917

1917-1918 Attended Thirtieth Street High School, Southern California. September 1917-April 1918

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1918-1919	Attended Berkeley High School, Berkeley, California. September 1918-June 1919
1919-1921	Unaccounted for, June 1919-September 1921
1921-1927	Attended and was graduated from Harvard University, Boston, Massachusetts. September 1921-February 1927. Received M.A. and Ph.D. and a "Robert Treat Paine Fellowship" 1925-1928 1238
1928-1930	Traveling
1930	Director, Korean YMCA Survey, Seoul, February-July 1930 1245
1930-1932	Unaccounted for, July 1930-April 1932
1932-1937	Professor, Sociology and Psychology, Chosen Christian College, Seoul, 12458 April 1932-September 1937
1938-1944	Head of the Literature Department, Chosen Christian College, Seoul. June 1938-December 1944 1245
1941-1945	Editor, Korean Times, Seoul. August 1941-November 1945 18
1945	Editor, Seoul Sinmun. November 20, 1945- 1245
1946	Member, KILA (appointed). December 1946 128
1947	Appointed member of Education and Welfare Committee, member of Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws Committee, member of Liaison Committee, January 1947. Custodian of Seoul Shinmun 8245 Korean delegate to Pan-Asiatic Conference, New Delhi, March 1947 25

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HA HAN-POK 河 萬 樸

Aliases and Alternates:

Present Address:	Ch'ongjin-dong, Seoul
Permanent Address:	471 Okbong Jung, Chinju-bu
Personal Data:	Born January 30, 1913, Tanmok-in, Taegok-myon, Ch'inyang-gun, Kyongsang Namdo 1238
Education:	Attended Chinese Classic School, Tanmok-ni Chinyang-gun
Languages:	
Publications:	
Organizations:	Hankook Democratic Party, member until May, 1946 234 National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, Member. 2348
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	
Career:	
*1913	*Born January 30, Kyongsang Namdo
1919-1931	Attended Chinese Classic School, Tanmok-ni, Chinyang-gun, 1919-1931
1931-1934	Whereabouts unaccounted for.
1934-1937	President, Hasin Trading Co., Inc., April 1934-December 1937
1938-1945	Between 1938-1941 subject was the manager of the Sasang Rubber Factory 2348 Engaged in the farming of 200 suk of land Ca 1941-1945
194 -1947	Unaccounted for, thought to be a farmer 2 3

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HA MAN-P K (Cont'd)
河萬濮
1947

Member, KILA Elected from Kyongsang Namdo. Member of Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Price Control Measures Committees. One of the sponsors of the anti-trusteeship resolution passed by the assembly on January 20, 1947 12348

* Source 1 gives date of birth as shown in text. Source 2 gives date as being 1911 while source 3 gives date as 1912.

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OGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HA SANG-HUN 河 相 薰

Aliases and Alternates:

Present Address:	75-3 P'yong-dong, Sodaemun-gu, Seoul (Permanent address: 5 Tap-dong, Inchon 7
Personal Data:	Born July 22, 1893, Inch'on; wife's name, KIM Kyong-ja 金慶子 ; three sons, two daughters
Education:	Attended Yonghwa Primary School, Inch'on; *graduated Yunghi Middle School, Seoul; attended Paejae Middle School, Seoul
Languages:	English: speaks, reads and writes /Japanese/
Organizations:	Hankuk Democratic Party 韓國民主黨 ;1234578 Chairman, Inch'on Branch, October 1, 1945 Inch'on Chamber of Commerce 仁川商工會議所 ; head, April 1946 13478 Kyonggi-do Association 京畿道會 ; Adviser, November 1945 Inch'on Home and Abroad Training Company, Ltd. 仁川內外貿易株式會社 ; 123458 President, October 1946 Inch'on City Association 仁川府會 ; Chief, Advisory Group, October 1945 14 Chairman of group to collect funds for YI Sung-man, December 1, 1946. 7
Publications:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Japan and Manchukuo for one year
Hobbies:	Athletics
Career:	
1893	Born July 22 at Inch'on
1907-1908	Attended Yonghwa Primary School, Inch'on
1910-1912	Attended Paejae Middle School, studying English only; also attended and was graduated from Yunghi Middle School, Seoul 18
1912-1914	Teacher at P'ungdok-kun Primary School 18
1914-1922	Unaccounted for. Thought to have been in the rice business. Believed to have lived in Inch'on, 1914-1916, and known to have had residence in Inch'on, 1916-1948.
1922-1927	President, Inch'on Branch, Tong-a Ilbo, Inch'on, and concurrently (1925-1927), teacher, Inch'on Public Primary School, Inch'on

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HA SANG-HUN (Cont'd)

1927-1941	Unaccounted for, except for residence in Inch'on
1941-1947	President, Inch'on Rice Company, Ltd., Inch'on 123458
1947	Member, KILA (elected from Kyonggi-do). Member of Legislative and Judicial, Internal Affairs and Police Committees 12348

*Source (1) lists date of birth given above. Sources 23 give July 21, 1890 as date of birth. Source (7) lists date of birth as 1890.

*Source (1) lists middle schools given above. Source (3) gives the Chungang Middle School of Seoul as the one from which subject was graduated.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAM CH'O-SIK 咸、處植

Aliases and alternates:	Azuma Hara Kazu O (Japanese Name) 東原一植
Present Address:	290-61 Sindan-dong, Songdong-ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 18, 1910, Taep'yong, P'yongan Namdo. Wife's name: YI Ha-sik 李夏植 2 sons, 3 daughters
Education:	Attended and was graduated from Kwangsong Primary School, P'yongyang; attended but was not graduated from Kwangsong Middle School, P'yongyang; and Pierson Higher Bible School, Seoul.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations	Pusan chongpo-sa (Pusan Intelligence and Information Society) Editor, March 1946-August 1946 Choson Ch'ongnyon Munhk-ka hyopp'oe (Korean Young Writers' Association Member, March 1946-October 1947 P'yongae-won(P'yongae Social Work Institution) Director, October 1946 - October 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Manchukuo, August 1932
Hobbies:	Reading, writing
Career: 1910	Born January 18, P'yongan Namdo
1918-1924	Attended and was graduated from Kwangsong Primary School, P'yongyang, April 1918 March 1924
1924-1929	Attended Kwangsong Middle School, P'yongyang, but did not graduate. April 1924-March 1929
1929-1930	Attended Pierson Higher Bible School, Seoul, and was not graduated, April 1929-March 1930
1930-1932	Vice-chairman of farm village Educational Program, Taep'yong, P'yongyang, P'yongan Namdo. April 1930-July 1932
1932-1936	Head-teacher, Uiyong School, Sunch'on-up P'yongan Namdo, September, 1932-March 1936
1936-1940	Head-teacher, Chomjin School, Tongjin-myon, Kangso-gun, P'yongan Namdo. August 1936-February 1940

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HAN CH'O-SIK (Cont'd)

1940-1945	Manager, P'yongyang Aerin-won (Social Work Institution), P'yongyang. March 1940-August 1945
1945-1946	Founder and Principle, Kop'yong Middle School, Taep'yong, P'yongan Namdo. September 1945-March 1946
1946	Chief Education Section, Bureau of Public Information, Department of Public Information SKIG
	Research Children Nursey Methods for fifteen years. Managed kindergarden and a nursery, Taep'yong, Managed Nursery, (Orphanage), P'yongyang.

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAM TAE-HUN 咸大勳

Aliases and alternates:	Il-bo
Present address:	355-5 Huam-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 16
Personal data:	*Born August 21, 1907 in P'ungch'on myon, Songhwa-gun, Hwanghae-do 16 Wife's name: Ko Yong-pok 高映福 Three sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from P'ungch'on Primary School, P'ungch'on-myon, Hwanghae-do Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul; Tokyo Foreign Language College, Tokyo, Japan 16
Languages:	Russian: speaks, reads and writes English: reads, and writes Japanese: reads, writes and speaks
Publications:	Novels: 1) Sunjong haeyop (Strait of pure heart) 2) P'okp'un jonya (Day before the storms) 3) Mup'ung jidae (Safety zone 4) Ch'ongch'un-bo (Memory of young days
Organizations:	Dramatic Arts Studying Association, Staff, 演劇研究會 July 1931-August 1938 Chosen Democratic Party 朝鮮民主黨 Chief, Administration Bureau October 1945-February 1946
Travels:	Lived in Japan as student, 1927-1931 Traveled in Manchuria, May 1935 for ten days.
Hobbies:	Football, chess.
Career:	
1907	Born August 21, Hwanghae-do
1914-1918	Attended and was graduated from P'ungch'on Primary School, P'ungch'on-myon, Hwanghae-do. April 1914-March 1918
1918-1920	Unaccounted for, March 1918-April 1920
1920-1926	Attended and was graduated from Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul. April 1920-March 1926
1926-1927	Unaccounted for, March 1926-April 1927
1927-1931	Attended and was graduated from Russian language course, Tokyo Foreign Language College, Tokyo, Japan April 1927-March 1931

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HAM TAE-HUH (CONT'D

1931-1940	Journalist, Editing Bureau, Choson Ilbo, Seoul. September 1931-August 1940
1940-1943	Unaccounted for, August 1940 - December 1943
1944-1945	Manager, Haeju Industrial Col.Ltd., Haeju, Hwanghae-do. January 1944-August 1945
1945-1946	Unaccounted for, August 1945-August 1946
1946	Chief, Editor, Hansong Ilbo Seoul. August - December 1946 Chief, Bureau of Public Information Department of Public Information, SKIB, December 1946

*Source 1 gives date of birth shown above, source 6 gives date of birth as August 21, 1905

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN CHONG-GON 韓鍾根

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers HAN Chong-Kun
Present Address:	Residence #2, 6-1, Yojang-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born December 18, 1902, 931 Pongsong-dong Haman-myon, Haman-gun, Kyongsang Namdo 16
Education:	Graduated from Haman Primary School, Haman-gun; Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul; Fourth Middle School, Kanazawa, Japan; Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan (Bachelor of Law). 16 Passed civil service examination in Administration, October 1932; and in Jurisprudence, October 1933.
Languages:	English: reads and writes; speaks a little /Probably spoke, read and wrote Japanese as a student in Japan./
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, circa 1921 (?) - 1929.
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1902	Born December 18, Kyongsang Namdo 16
/1909?-19 ?/	Attended and was graduated from Primary School, Haman-gun, Kyongsang Namdo
/1915?-1921?/	Attended and was graduated from Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul
/1921?-1925/	Attended and was graduated from Fourth Middle School, Kanazawa, Japan
/1925?/-1929	Attended and was graduated from Kyoto Imperial University, (Bachelor of Law)
1930-1934	Provincial official, JGGIK. April 1930-/November 1934?/
1934-1943	Police Inspector, Cholla Pukto, JGGIK. November 1934-/December 1943?/
1943-1945	Chief, Bureau of Finance, Provincial Government of P'yongan Pukto, JGGIK. December 1943-August 1945. 16
1946	Chief, Police Department, Provisional Government of Cholla Pukto. Chief of Police, Division "F", April-/September/ 1946. Chief, Uniform Police, Department of National Police. September 1946

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

HAN CH'UNG-GU 韓忠求

Aliases and alternates:	Uebara Tadaich (Japanese name) 上原忠一
Present Address:	288-5 1st Street, Sujong, Ch'ongju City, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto
Personal Data:	Born April 15, 1908 in Ch'ongwon-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto Wife's name: PAK Ch'un-som 朴春心 Five sons, 3 daughters
Education:	Graduated from primary school in Ch'ongju; Agriculture School, Ch'ongju; Ch'ongju Agricultural Experiment School, Ch'ongju, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto
Languages:	Japanese: reads, writes, speaks
Publications:	
Organizations:	Ch'ungch'ong Pukto Nong-hoe, (Agricultural Association) Acting Manager, February 5, 1947-present. Choson Masn-hoe, Ch'ungpuk-j'un (Korean Horse Affairs Association, Ch'ungpuk Branch), Acting Manager, February 6, 1946.
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, August 30-September 20, 1938 and July 30-August 30, 1941
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1908	Born April 15, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto
1916-1921	Attended and was graduated from Primary school in Ch'ongju. April 1, 1916-March 20, 1921
1921-1924	Attended and was graduated from Ch'ongju Agriculture School. April 1, 1921-March 20, 1924
1924-1925	Attended and was graduated from Ch'ongju Agriculture Experiment School. April 1, 1924-March 24, 1925
1925-1927	Assistant Agricultural Engineer, Yiwol-myon, Chinh'on-gun. March 24, 1925-August 29, 1927

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HAN CH'UNG-GU (Cont'd)

1927-1934	Assistant Agriculture Engineer, Agriculture Association, Umsong, Chech'on, and Ch'ongwon-guns, August 30, 1927-July 10, 1934
1934-1945	Assistant Agriculture Engineer, Poun-gun, Yong-il-gun, Ch'ongju-guns, July 10, 1934-March 30,1945
1945	County official, JGGIK, Ch'ungju-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto. March 31, 1945-August 4, 1945
1945-1946	County official, USAMGIK, Ch'ongju-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto. August 5, 1945-February 5, 1946
1946	Chief, Agricultural Production Section, Bureau of Agriculture, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto, Provincial Government. February 5,1946.

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN IN-SON 韓仁卲

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers HAHN In Seun
Present Address:	98-11 Chonyon-dong, Sodaemun-gu (West Gate), Seoul.
Personal Data:	Born January 1897 at Puchon-gun Kyonggi-do. Wife's name: Ko Kum-nam 高今男 Three sons, three daughters
Education:	Graduated from Sihung Public Primary School, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi-d Hwimun Middle School, Seoul; Special Industrial School, Seoul.
Languages:	English: reads /Japanese/
Publications:	
Organizations:	Chosun Civil Engineering Associati Manager, October, 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Hiking

Career:

1897	Born January, in Kyonggi-do.
1907-1911	Attended and was graduated from Sihung Primary School, Sihung, Kyonggi-do. April 1, 1907-March 25, 1911
1911-1915	Attended and was graduated from Hwimun Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1911-March 29, 1915
1915-1917	Unaccounted for, March 1915-April 1917
1917-1920	Attended and was graduated from Industrial College, Seoul. April 1, 1917-March 27, 1920
1920-1923	Unaccounted for, March 1920-August 1923
1923-1941	Official, JGGIK, P'yongang, Pukto, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo and Kyonggi-do. August 15, 1923-November 18, 1941
1941-1943	Official, Bureau of Judicial Administration, JGGIK. November 19, 1941-November 30, 1943.

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HAN IN-SON (Cont'd)

1943-1945	Official, Section of Public Works, Provincial Government of Kyonggi-do, JGGIK. December 1, 1943-September 30, 1945
1945- 1946	Chief, Section of Public Works, Kyonggi-do provincial government, USAMGIK. October 1, 1945-November 1, 1946
1946	Acting Chief, Bureau of Public Works, Kyonggi-do provincial government, (November 2-30, 1946) and Chief, Bureau of Public Works, Provincial Government of Kyonggi-do, 1946

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

HAN KI-MAN 韓奇滿

Aliases and alternates: Shi Mizu (Japanese name) 清水

Present Address: No. 17, Tohwa-dong, Seoul

Personal data: Born February 21, 1911, 110 Sinsong-ni, Tadae-myon, Naju-gun, Cholla Namdo.
Wife's name: SUNG Pil-yo 昇畢女
Five sons

Education: Graduated Naju Public Agricultural School Naju.

Languages:

Publications:

Organizations: South Friends' Society, Chairman 8

Travel and Foreign Residence:

Hobbies: Reading

Career:

1911	Born February 21, Cholla Namdo
? - 1929	Attended and was graduated Naju Public Agricultural School, ? - March 1929
1929-1932	Unaccounted for, March 1929-August 1932
1932-1938	Warden, JGGIK, August 1932-March 1938
1938-1941	Warden Division Chief, JGGIK, March 1938-August 1941
1941-1946	Warden Chief, JGGIK, August 1941-May 194
194	Warden Chief, Department of Justice, USAMGIK, June 1946-November 1946
1946	Chief, General Affairs Section, Penal Bureau, Department of Justice, November 1946

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN KUN-CHO 韓根祖

Aliases and alternates:	Kuni Mura (Japanese Name) 国村
Present Address:	17 1st Street, Wonhyo-ro, Seoul 16
Personal Data:	Born July 19, 1895, 1479 Ponghwang-ni, Hamchong-myon, Kangso-gun, P'yongan 168 Namdo. Wife's name: KIM Won-po 金元輔 Three sons, two daughters
Education:	Graduated Suwon Agricultural School, 168 Suwon, and Meiji University Law School.16 Passes Japanese bar examination (1922)
Languages:	/Japanese/
Publications	
Organizations:	Member, People's Political Committee of P'yongyang, August 1945-October 1945 Member, Wednesday Association January 1945 Member, YMCA, January 1945
Travels and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1919-1922 Traveled in China for two months in 1928
Hobbies:	Reading

Career:

1895	Born July 19, Ponghwang-ni, Hamchong-myo Kangso-gun, P'yongan Namdo 16
1914-1917	Attended and was graduated from Suwon Agricultural School, Suwon. April 1914-March 1917 168
1917-1919	Unaccounted for, March 1917-April 1919
1919-1922	Attended and was graduated from Law School, Meiji University, Japan. April 1919-March 1922 168 Passed Japanese bar examination (September 1922)
1923-1935	Private lawyer, District Court of P'yongyang. February 1923-August 1935 16
1935-1939	Private lawyer and prefectural councillor P'yongyang City. May 1935-April 1939 168

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HAN KUN-CHO (Cont'd)

1939-1945	Private law practice, P'yongyang, 1939-1945
945	Mayor, P'yongyang City, August 15-October 1945. 168 Came to Seoul, November 13, 1945 8
1945-1946	Justice, Supreme Court, USAMGIK, December 1945- May 1946 16
1946	Deputy Director, Department of Justice SKIG. May 1946 168

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN P'IL-CHI 韓弼濟

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers Hahn Pill Chei Kiyo Kawa 清川 (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	188-26 4th Street Myongnyun-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born June 29, 1901, P'yongyang, P'yongan Namdo, Wife's name: KIM, Myong-hwa 金明華 Three sons, two daughters
Education:	Graduated Sung-dong Primary School, Seoul; Meiji Academy Middle School, Tokyo Japan; Matsuyama Higher School, Ehime-keng, Japan; and Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
Languages:	English: speaks, reads and writes a little. German: reads Chinese: speaks and reads a little Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1914-1926. Lives in China as a business man 1943-1946
Hobbies:	Tennis, football

Career:

1901	Born June 29, P'yongyang, P'yongan Namdo.
1910-1913	Attended and was graduated from Sung-dong Primary School, Seoul. April 1, 1910-March 1913
1913-1914	Unaccounted for, March 1913-September 1914
1914-1919	Attended and was graduated from Meiji Academy, Tokyo, Japan. September, 1914 March 1919.
1919-1920	Unaccounted for, March 1919-September 1920

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HAN P'IL-CHE (Cont'd)

1920-1923	Attended and was graduated from Matsuyama Higher School, Ehime-keng, Japan. September 1920-March 1923
1923-1926	Attended and was graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. April 1923-March 1926
1926-1940	Acting branch chief, Chosen Industrial Bank, Assistant Chief Chosen Trust Industry Bank, April 1926-April 1940
1940-1943	Unaccounted for, April 1940-September 1943
1943-1946	Manager of Ch'ing-tao, Chunyung Paper Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ch'ing-tao (Tsingtao,) Shangtung, China. Inspector, Ch'ing-tao Enterprise Co., Ch'ing-tao, China. September 1943-January 1946
1947	Chief, Bureau of Administration, Office of Foreign Affairs, SKIG

Ref.Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN PO-YONG 韓普泳

Aliases and alternates: Wol-song 月城 (Moony Castle)

Present Address: 74 Samdok-dong, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto,

Personal Data: Born October 12, 1901, Chongp'yong-gun, Hamgyong Namdo
Wife's name: YUK Su-yong 陸修英
Five children

Education: Graduated from Chongp'yong Primary School Chongp'yong; attended Hamhung Middle School, Hamhung, Hamgyong Namdo (did not graduate); graduated Posong College, Seoul; also, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan; Emporia College, Emporia, Kansas (B.A. degree), and New York University, New York City (M.A. degree).

Languages: Japanese: reads, speaks, and writes
English: reads, speaks, and writes
Chinese: reads, speaks and writes

Publications:

Organizations: Member of Songwu Association 崇友會 from 1923
Member of Penmen Club 筆耕俱樂部 from 1940

Travel: Lived in Japan as a student, 1923-1926
Lived in the United States as a student 1926-1932
Lived in Tientsin, China, as journalist and business man, 1937-1946

Hobbies; Athletics

Career:

1901 Born October 12, Chongp'yong-gun, Hamgyong Namdo

1912-1916 Attended and was graduated from Chongp'yong Primary School, Chongp'yong, Hamgyong Namdo

1916-1919 Attended Hamhung High School, Hamhung, Hamgyong Namdo (did not graduate), March, 1916-1919

1919-1920 Unaccounted for, March 1919-April 1930

1920-1923 Attended and was graduated from Posong College, Seoul. April 1920-March 1923

1923-1925 Attended and was graduated from Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan, April 1923-March 1925

1925-1930 Unaccounted for, March 1925-September 1930

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HAN PO-YONG (CONT'D)

1930-1931	Attended and was graduated from Emporia College, Emporia, Kansas (B.A.) September, 1930-June 1931
1931-1932	Attended and was graduated from New York University, New York (M.A.) September 1931 June 1932
1932-1938	Head, Political Department, Chosen Ilbo (Korea Daily News), Seoul
1939-1940	Unaccounted for
1941-1945	President, Peking-Tientsin Industrial Co. Tientsin, China, 1941-1945
1945-1946	President, Hangyo Minbo-sa (Overseas Koreans' Daily News), Tientsin, China, September, 1945-May 1946
1946-1947	Chief Editor, Seoul Minju Daily News Seoul, August 1946-May 1947
1947	Mayor, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was secured on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN PU 韓 富

Aliases and Alternates: Prefers HAN BU Nisihara Akio (Japanese 西原亀三 Name)

Present Address: 2nd Street Soyang-no, Ch'unch'on, Kangwon-do

Personal Data: Born April 24, 1901; 67-26 Sungin-dong Seoul.
Wife's name: CH'OE Won-suk 崔元淑
5 sons, 2 daughters

Education: Graduated from Hanyong Primary School, Kaesong; Hanyong Middle School, Kaesong, Kyonggi-do

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads and writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel:

Hobbies: Reading

Career:

1901 Born April 24, Seoul

1908-1911 Attended and was graduated from Hanyong Primary School, Kaesong, Kyonggi-do. April 1, 1908 - March 20, 1911

1911-1916 Attended and was graduated from Hanyong Middle School, Kaesong, Kyonggi-do April 1, 1911 - March 20, 1916

1916-1921 Unaccounted for, March 1916 - September 1921

1921-1926 Truck driver for Seoul Naeson Trucking Co., Seoul, September 1, 1921-October 30, 1926

1926-1931 Manager of drivers, Sakai Transportation Co., Seoul, November 1, 1926 - February 30, 1931

1931-1935 Unaccounted for, February 1931-April, 1935

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HAN PU (cont'd)

1935-1945	Manager Hongch'on and Ch'unch'on Branches, Kyongch'un Railroad Co. Bus Department, Kangwon-do. April 1, 1935 - December 15, 1945
1946	Clerk, Kangwon-do Provincial Government, USAMGIK. March 26 - April 26, 1946
1946-1947	Chief, Transportation Section, Kangwon-do Provincial Government, SKIG, July 15,1946

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN SANG-U 韓相于

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers HAN Sang-oo Toyo Hara Minoru (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	35, 3rd Street Pongnae-dong Sodaemun-ku (West Gate) Seoul
Personal Data:	Born August 10, 1913; P'yongt'aek-kun Kyonggi-do. Wife's name, YI Ul-u 李乙雨 Five children
Education:	Graduated from Sollin Commercial School Seoul. Passed Japanese Civil Service examination in August 1933; preparatory examination for Korean Bar Examination, 1935; Manchukuo Higher Civil Service Examination, 1941
Languages:	English: reads a little Chinese: reads, speaks, writes /Japanese/
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Manchukuo as Manchukuo government official, 1940-1945
Hobbies:	
Career:	
1913	Born August 10, P'yongt'aek-kun Kyonggi-do
1926-1931	Attended and was graduated from Sollin Commercial School, Seoul. November 1926-March 1931
1931-1932	Unaccounted for, March 1931-May 1932
1932-1937	Employee, Forestry Department, JGGIK, May 1932-May 1937
1937-1940	County official, JGGIK, Kwangju-gun Office, Kyonggi-do. May 1937-April 1940
1940-1941	Head, Planning Section, Kando Area, Manchukuo. April 1940-June 1941
1941-1945	Administrative officer, Welfare Department of Pin-chiang Province, government of Manchukuo. June 1941-March 1945

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HAN SANG-U (Cont'd)

1945	Chief, Information Section, Anti-Opium Bureau, Welfare Department, Government of Manchukuo. April - August 1945
1946	Chief, Labor Survey Section, Department of Labor, SKIG

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN SUN-YONG 韓焞鎔

Aliases and Alternates:

Present Address:	333 Sindang-dong, Songdong-gu, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 13, 1900 in Seoul Wife's name: KON Chung-ok 高中玉 Six children
Education:	Graduated from Maedong Public Primary School in Seoul.
Languages:	
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence	
Hobbies:	Tennis and pingpong

Career:

1900	Born January 13 in Seoul
1907-1912	Attended and was graduated from Maedong Public Primary School, Seoul. April 1, 1907 - March 21, 1912
1912-1917	Unaccounted for March 1912-October 1917
1917-1938	Clerk, Oriental Development Co., JGGIK. October 1, 1917 - October 23, 1938
1938-1945	Chief, General Affairs Section, Oriental Development Company, JGGIK, October 24, 1938 - August 15, 1945.
1945-1946	Manager, Seoul Branch, Custody Commission, Oriental Development Company, September 6, 1945 - April 7, 1946
1946-1947	Director of Board and concurrently, Chief of Finance Department, New Korea Company. April 8, 1946 - September 9, 1947
1947	Director, Finance Department, New Korea Company, September 10, 1947 -

Ref. No. - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN TONG-SUK 韓東錫

Aliases and alternates: Asa Kawa 朝川 (Japanese Name)

Present Address: 22-13 Hehwa-dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born April 30, 1910, in Myongch'on, Hangyong Pukto;
Wife's name: KIM Yon-ja 金演子
4 children

Education: Graduated from Myongch'on Primary School, Myongch'on Hangyong Pukto; Wonsan Middle School, Wonsan, Hangyong Namdo; Preparator College of Keijo Imperial University, Seou and Keijo Imperial University, (Bachelor of Law)

Languages: English: speaks, reads, writes
German: speaks, reads
Japanese: speaks, reads, writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in Japan, 1933
Traveled in China, 1940

Hobbies: Athletics, reading

Career:

1910 Born April 30, in Myongch'on, Hangyong Puk

1917-1923 Attended and was graduated from Myongch'on Primary School, Myongch'on Hangyong Pukto, April 1, 1917-March 31, 1923

1923-1928 Attended and was graduated from Wonsan Middle School, Wonsan, Hangyong Namdo, April 5, 1923-March 25, 1928.

1928-1930 Attended and was graduated from Preparator College, of Keijo Imperial University. April 5, 1928-March 25, 1930.

1930-1933 Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul (Bachelor of La April 5, 1930-March 25, 1933

1933 Traveled in Japan, July 1 - August 25

1933-1935 Clerk, Electric Section, JGGIK, Seoul. April 10, 1933 - October 15, 1935

1935-1937 County official, Ch'olwon-gun, Kangwon-do October 16, 1935-July 15, 1937

1937-1940 Chief, Peace Preservation Section, Hamgyon Namdo, JGGIK, July 6, 1937-July 30, 1940
Traveled in China, February 26-March 20

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HAN TONG-SOK (Cont'd)

1940-1943	Secretary, Industrial Bureau, JGGIK, August 1, 1940-September 30, 1943	18
1943-1945	Director, Monoply Bureau, Chonju, Cholla Pukto, JGGIK, October 1, 1943-April 25, 1945	
1945	Director, Agriculture Bureau, Haeju, Hwang hae-do, JGGIK, April 26, 1945-August 15, 1945	
1945-1947	Unaccounted for, 1945-1947	
1947	Staff, National Economic Board, SKIG	

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HAN YANG-SOP 韓養燮

Aliases and alternates:	Kuni Mura 国村 (Japanese name)
Present Address:	17-30 1st Street Wonhyo-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 16
Personal Data:	Born April 17, 1918 at 479 Ponghwang-ni, Hamjong-myon, Kangso-gun P'yongan Namdo. Wife's name: U Son-ok 禹善玉 Two Children 16
Education:	Graduated from Mansu Primary School, P'yongyang; P'yongyang Second Middle School, P'yongyang; Matsuyama Higher School, Matsuyama, Japan and Kyoto Imperial University, Law Course (LL.B.) Kyoto, Japan 16
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes German: reads and writes a little Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1936-1943 16
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1918	Born 17 April, 479 Ponghwang-ni, Hamjong-myon, Kangso-gun, P'yongan Namdo. 16
1925-1931	Attended and was graduated from Mansu Primary School, P'yongyang. April 1, 1925-March 1931
1931-1936	Attended and was graduated from P'yongyang Second Middle School. April 1, 1931-March 1936. 16
1936-1939	Attended and was graduated from Matsuyama Higher School, Matsuyama, Japan. April 1936-March 1939 16
1939-1940	Unaccounted for, March 1939-April 1940
1940-1943	Attended and was graduated from Kyoto Imperial University (Bachelor of Law), April 1940-September 1943 16
1943-1945	Clerk, Mitsubishi Steel Company, P'yongyang. November 1943-August 15, 1945 16
1945-1946	Clerk, Planning Section, USAMGIK. December 4, 1945-January 22, 1946

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YANG-SOP (Cont'd)

6	Chief, Labor Section, Provincial Government of Kyonggi-do, January 23, 1946-November 31, 1946	
6-1947	Chief, Labor Bureau, Kyonggi-do. December 1, 1946-March 9, 1947	168
7	Chief, Labor Relations Bureau, Department of Labor, SKIG, March 10, 1947	16

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HO HUB

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers HEN HUEB Isiwada Yosinori (Japanese name)
Present Address:	Sonsan-gun, Kyongsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born September 4, 1904
Education:	Passed Japanese Civil Service Examinatio (Panyim Rank), Kyongsang Pukto, 1932.
Language:	Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	

Career:

1904	Born September 4
1922	Passed Japanese Civil Service examinatio for official of Pannim Rank, February 23
1922-1928	Unaccounted for, February 1922-June 1928
1928-1942	County official, JGGIK, Yong-il-gun, Chongdo-gun and Kumch'on-gun, JGGIK, June 16, 1928-February 23, 1942
1942	Employee, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo Food Company, February-August 1942
1942-1943	Unaccounted for, August 1942-April 1943
1943-1947	Chief, Kyongsang Pukto Agriculture and Industry Section and Life Section, April, 20, 1943-April 16, 1947
1947	Kunsu, (County Chief) Sonsan-gun, Kyong-sang,Pukto, April 17, 1947

REF. NOTE: Information above compiled from Source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HO KAN-YONG 許侃鎔

Aliases and Alternates: Paekam (honorific)
Hae-song (alias)

Present Address: 4-5 Towon-dong, Yongsan-Ku, Seoul

Personal Data: *Born September 3, 1901, Songhwa-kun, Hwanghaedo; 123
Wife's name: KIM Kan-ae 金侃愛
O-e daughter

Education: Attended Ta-t'ang College (Laws and Economics Course), Manchuria, May 1923

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Chinese: speaks and reads

Publications:

Organizations: Democratic Independence Party
Member, Central Operations Committee, October 20, 1947
Hankuk Independence Party
(Hwanghae-do Branch) Chairman, December 1946-May 1947 1234
Hankuk Independence Party
Central Executive Committeeman, June 1946-May 1947
Manchuria New Party
Committeeman, Education and Propaganda Sections, December 1924-March 1930

Travel and Foreign Residence: Siberia and Manchuria (May 1923-March 1930) 1234

Hobbies: Reading, hiking

Career:

1901 Born September 3, Songhwa-kun, Hwanghaedo

1923 Attended Ta-t'ung College, (Laws and Economics Course), Manchuria 13

1923-1947 Unaccounted for, although it is given in source 1 that subject resided in Manchuria until 1930. It is believed from information given in sources, 2,3,4 that subject was in business there until about 1943. 8

1947 Member, KILA (appointed) drafting of Laws dealing with collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers; Petition and Diciplinc. One of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by the Assembly on January 20, 1947

* Source 1 gives date of birth as above. Source 2 gives c.a. 1892 as date of birth while source 3 lists date as 1889. It is believed that source 2 is the most accurate date.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HO KON 許 錕

Aliases and Alternates:	Stukigata Kiyosi (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	17 Soya-dong, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born July 6, 1918 at Sobu-dong, Kaenyong-myon, Kimch'on-gun, Kyongsang pukto
Education:	Graduated from Such'ang Primary School, Taegu; Kyongpuk Middle School, Taegu; and Law College, Meiji University, Tokyo Japan (LL.B.).
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: speaks, reads, writes German: reads and writes
Organizations:	Sinsaeng-hoe (New Life Society) Education and Art Department Chief, September 1945-February 1946
Publications:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1937-1942
Hobbies:	Baseball, Pingpong, Hiking
Career:	
1918	Born June 6 Kyongsang Pukto
1927-1932	Attended and was graduated from Such'ang Primary School, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto April 1927-March 1932.
1932-1936	Attended and was graduated from Kyongpuk Middle School, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto, April 1932-March 1936
1936-1937	Unaccounted for, March 1936-April 1937
1937-1939	Attended and was graduated from Meiji University Primary Course, April 1937-March 1939.
1939-1941	Attended and was graduated from Law College, Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan (LL.B.)
1941-1945	Unaccounted for, March (?) 1941 - October 1945

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HO KON (Cont'd)

1945-1946	Interpreter, USAMGIK, Taegu City Government, October 1, 1945 - March 16, 1946
1946-1947	Investigator, Civil Service Office, USAMGIK Provincial Government of Kyongsang Pukto, 1946-March 31, 1947
1947	Administrative Officer, Bureau of Home Affairs, Kyongsang Pukto (April 1, 1947 May 11, 1947) and Chief, Public Information Section, Bureau of Home Affairs, Kyongsang Pukto, Provincial Government, May 12, 1947 -

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HO KYU 許 珪

Aliases and Alternates: IL-hon (honorific)

Present Address: 7 Nukyo-tong, Seoul

Personal Data: * Born May 21, 1884; Sangju-gun, Kyongsang Namdo.
Wife's name: CHANG U-ak; 張又岳 ;23
Two sons, one daughter

Education: Graduated French Language School, Seoul

Languages: French: reads ;2345
/Chinese/
/Japanese/

Publications: Hansi Kumum-ko (Collection of Chinese Poetry) 1917

Organizations: Social Democratic Party, General Affairs Organizer, May 1946 123458

Travel and Foreign Residence:

Hobbies: Chinese poetry

Career:

1884 Born May 21, Kyongsang Namdo

*1901-1903 Attended and was graduated from French Language School, Seoul, March 1901-July 1903 12345

1903-1905 Unaccounted for, July 1903-1905

1905-1915 In prison for anti-Japanese activities Took part in Independence movement

1915-1946 Unaccounted for except that he participated in the independence movement of 1919.

1947 Member KILA (appointed); Member of Fiscal & Economic Committees, and is working on the drafting of the laws dealing with collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers. 123458

*Source (1) gives date of birth given above. Source (2,4) gives date as 1885 while source (3) lists date as 1883. It is believed that source (1) is the correct date

*Sources 2,3,5 give date of graduation from French Language School as 1908, although it is believed that date shown above is correct.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HO NAM-SU 許南壽

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers HUR Nahm Soo Ho Su Oka (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	89-16 Tonam-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 6, 1910, Chinyang-gun, 16 Kyongsang Namdo. Wife's name: PAK Won-hi 朴源姬 Seven children
Education:	Graduated Chisu Primary School, Chinyang-gun, Kyongsang Namdo, Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul 16 Waseda First Higher School; and 16 Waseda University Law Course (LL.B.)
Languages:	English: speaks a little, reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1930-1939
Hobbies:	Reading
Career:	
1910	Born October 6, Chinyang-gun, Kyongsang Namdo 16
1919-1923	Attended and was graduated from Chisu Primary School, Chinyang-gun, Kyongsang Namdo. April 1919-March 1923.
1923-1925	Unaccounted for, March 1923-April 1925
1925-1929	Attended and was graduated from Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul. April 1925-March 1929 16
1929-1930	Unaccounted for, March 1929-April 1930
1930-1939	Attended Waseda First Higher School and Waseda University Law Course, Tokyo, Japan. April 1930-March 1939 16
1939-1942	Unaccounted for, March 1939-April 1942
1942-1945	President, Chiyoda Wood Production Company, Seoul, April 1942-June 1945 16
1945-1946	Inspector, Inspection Bureau, Department of Commerce, USAMGIK. December 1945-March 1946 16

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HO NAM SU (Cont'd)

1946	Chief, Investigation Division, Office of Korean Civil Service. April-July 1946
1946-1947	Chief, General Affairs Division, Office of Korean Civil Service, SKIG. July 1946

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HO NAM SU (Cont'd)

1946	Chief, Investigation Division, Office of Korean Civil Service. April-July 1946
1946-1947	Chief, General Affairs Division, Office of Korean Civil Service, SKIG. July 1946 16

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OGRAPHIC INFORMATION

OK 許億

iases and alternates:	Prefers HUR Owk Akasi Sizuyosi
esent address:	Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto
rsonal Data:	Born June 1, 1889, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto Wife's name: YI Iju 李二珠 Six sons, four daughters
ucation:	Graduated primary school and middle school at Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto
nguages:	Japanese: writes, speaks and reads
blications:	
avel and oreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan as a tourist
bbies:	Reading
reer:	
89	Born June 1, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto
03	Studied Chinese Classics
04-1906	Attended and was graduated from primary school at Taegu, April 1, 1904-March 31, 1906.
06-1908	Attended and was graduated from middle school at Taegu. April 1, 1906-March 31, 1908
08-1919	Unaccounted for, March 1908-August 1919
19-1924	Branch Manager, Andong Branch, Taegu Bank Company. August 13,1919-March 17, 1924
24-1927	Manager, Choyang Co, May 10, 1924-April 30, 1927
27-1929	Chief, Business Section, Kyongsang Union Bank. April 30, 1927-July 31, 1929
29-1945	Branch Manager, Hansong Bank. August 1, 1929-November 20, 1945
45-1946	Chief, Finance Bureau, Provincial Government of Kyongsang Pukto. November 2, 1945-December 26, 1946.
47	Chief Home Affairs Bureau, Provincial Government of Kyongsang Pukto, SKIG. 1947

e was appointed a special member of Chinju Chamber of Commerce, uly 16, 1940

Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this personby other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HO YU 許 楢

Aliases and Alternates: Mototo (Kyoda) Nobutsuku (Japanese Name 許田信次)

Present Address: Kongju-gun, Kyongsang Pukto

Personal Data: Born December 8, 1910

Education: Graduated from Taegu Middle School, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto, and from Seijo Middle School, Tokyo, Japan

Language: Japanese: speaks, reads and writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in Japan as a student, 1926-1929

Hobbies:

Career:

1910	Born December 8, 1910
1924-1926	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Kosong Middle School, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto. April 1, 1924-March 30, 1926
1926-1929	Attended and was graduated from Seijo School, Tokyo. April 1, 1926-March 7, 1929
1932-1937	County official, JGGIK, Yongdok-kun and Kyongju-gun. March 1, 1932 - December 22 1937
1937-1941	County official, JGGIK, School Expense Section, Kyongju, Kyongsang Pukto. December 22, 1937-February 27, 1941.
1941-1944	County official, JGGIK, Kunwi-gun, Yongch'on-gun and Kunch'on-gun. February 28, 1941-December 20, 1944
1944-1946	Chief, Agriculture, Industry and General Affairs Section, JGGIK and ISAMGIK, Kunwi-gun, Yong-il-gun. December 21, 1944-May 17, 1946

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HO YU (Cont'd)

1946-1947	Chief, Local Section, Interior Bureau, USAMGIK, Kyongsang Pukto, June 6, 1946 Kunsu (county chief) Kunwi-gun and Kyongju-gun. December 10, 1946 - October 20, 1947

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG CHONG-MAN 洪鐘萬

Aliases and alternates:	Hirohara Masao (Japanese Name) 弘原正雄
Present Address:	Kimch'on-up, Kimch'on-gun, Kyongsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born August 5, 1900 at Kumsan-gun, Kyongsang Pukto
Education:	Graduated from Taegu Middle School
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, and writes English: reads elementary English
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence	
Hobbies:	

Career:

1900	Born August 5, 1900 at Kimch'on-up, Kimch'on-gun, Kyongsang Pukto
1918-1922	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Middle School, April 1, 1918-March 20, 1922.
1922-1924	Unaccounted for, March 1922-September 1924
1924-1928	Employee, JGGIK, Taisong-gun. September 1, 1924-January 31, 1928
1928-1933	County official, JGGIK, Ch'ilkok-gun, Songju-gun. January 31, 1928-January 25. 1933
1933-1934	Provincial official, JGGIK, Kyongsang Pukto. January 25, 1933-May 1, 1934
1934-1945	Clerk, Tax Office, JGGIK, Taegu. May 1, 1934-October 13, 1945
1945-	Chief, Tax Office, USAMGIK, Kimch'on-gun, Kyongsang Pukto, October 13, 1945-

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG CHUNG-SIK 洪鍾植

Aliases and Alternates: Nan-Kiyou (Japanese Name)

Present Address: 11-103 Kahoe-dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born February 22, 1903 in Yangdok-kun, P'yongan Namdo
Wife's name: KIM Kyong-min 金景敏
Two sons, one daughter

Education: Graduated from Yangdok Primary School, Yangdok-kun, P'yongan Namdo; P'yongang Middle School; Preparatory College, Keijo Imperial University; and College of Law and Literature, Keijo Imperial University (B.A.)

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
English: speaks, reads, writes
German: reads and writes

Organizations:

Publications:

Travel and Foreign Residence:

Hobbies:

Career:

1903	Born February 22, P'yongan Namdo
1913-1917	Attended and was graduated from Yangdok Primary School, Yangdok-kun, P'yongan Namdo. April 1, 1913-March 25, 1917
1918-1923	Attended and was graduated from P'yongyang Middle School, P'yongyang. April 1, 1918-March 25, 1923
1924-1926	Attended and was graduated from Preparatory College, Keijo Imperial University, Seoul. May 9, 1924-March 31, 1926
1926-1927	Teacher at Yongsaeng Girls High School, Hamhung. April 1, 1926-March 31, 1927
1927-1930	Teacher, Osan Middle School, Chongju. April 1, 1927-March 31, 1930
1930-1932	Attended and was graduated from College of Law & Literature, Keijo Imperial University, Seoul. April 1, 1930-March 31, 1933 (B.A.)

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HONG CHUNG-SIK (Cont'd)

1932-1933	Teacher, Paehwa Girls High School, Seoul. April 1, 1932-March 31, 1933.
1933-1942	Teacher, Osan Middle School, Chongju. April 1, 1933-March 31, 1942
1942-1945	Teacher, Chungang (Central) Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1942-October 20, 1945
1947	Chief, Research and Planning Section Department of Education, SKIG

Ref.Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG HON-P'YO 洪憲杓

Aliases and alternates:	Haeng-dang (honorific) Toku Yama Ka Ichi (Japanese Name) 德山佳一
Present Address:	194 Hyoehyon-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	* Born August 25, 1906 in Seoul;16 Wife's name: YI Pok-nam 李福南 Seven children
Education:	Graduated Seoul Public Primary School; Seoul Middle School, Third Higher School, Kyoto, Japan;16 and the Kyoto Imperial University (degree in Economics) 16 Passed Japanese higher civil service examination (Administratio 16
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Organizations:	
Publications:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1927 1933. Traveled in China 16
Hobbies:	Hiking and reading
Career:	
1906	*Born August 25 in Seoul
1916-1923	Attended and was graduated from the primary school attached to Seoul Normal School. April 1916-March 1923
1923-1927	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Middle School. April 1923-March 1927
1927-1930	Attended and was graduated from the Third Higher School, Kyoto, Japan. April 1927-March 1930 16
1930-1933	Attended and was graduated from Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto Japan. April 1930-March 1933. (degree in Economics). 16
1934	Passed the Japanese higher civil service examination (Administration) October 15, 1934
1934-1936	Unaccounted for, 1934-1936 1

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG HON-P'YO 洪憲杓

Aliases and alternates:	Haeng-dang (honorific) Toku Yama Ka Ichi (Japanese Name) 德山佳一
Present Address:	194 Hyoehyon-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	* Born August 25, 1906 in Seoul;16 Wife's name: YI Pok-nam 李福南 Seven children
Education:	Graduated Seoul Public Primary School; Seoul Middle School, Third Higher School, Kyoto, Japan; and the Kyoto Imperial University (degree in Economics) 1(Passed Japanese higher civil service examination (Administratio 16
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Organizations:	
Publications:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1927 1933. Traveled in China 16
Hobbies:	Hiking and reading
Career:	
1906	*Born August 25 in Seoul
1916-1923	Attended and was graduated from the primary school attached to Seoul Normal School. April 1916-March 1923
1923-1927	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Middle School. April 1923-March 1927
1927-1930	Attended and was graduated from the Third Higher School, Kyoto, Japan. April 1927-March 1930 16
1930-1933	Attended and was graduated from Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto Japan. April 1930-March 1933. (degree in Economics). 16
1934	Passed the Japanese higher civil service examination (Administration) October 15, 1934
1934-1936	Unaccounted for, 1934-1936 1

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HONG HON-P'YO (Cont'd)

1936-1940	Kunsu (County Chief), JGGIK, Kangso-gun, Ransoo-gun, P'yongan Namdo. June 1936-January 1940
1940-1942	Chief, Industry Section, P'yongan Namdo Provincial Government, JGGIK February 1940-November 1942 16
1942-1944	Chief, Mining and Industry Section, P'yongan Namdo Provincial Government, JGGIK, December 1942-October 1944
1944-1945	Chief, Finance Department, Hamgyong Pukto Provincial Government, JGGIK, November 1944-March 1945 16
1945	Chief, Department of Agriculture a Commerce, Hamgyong Pukto, Provincia Government, JGGIK, April-August 1945. 16 Chief, Budget Bureau, Department of Finance, SKIG, October 1945 16

*Source (1) gives birth date above. Source (6) gives date of birth as August 25 1905.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

HONG PYONG-HUN 洪秉勳

Aliases and alternates:	Hwa-dong (honorific Tokuyama, Takasige (Japanese Name) 德山 孝茂
Present Address:	17, 1st Street, Namsang-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 20, 1903 in Seoul Wife's name: CH'OI KAE-dong 崔開童 1 son, 4 daughters
Education:	Graduated Suhadong Primary School, Seoul Ordinary Course of Telegraphic Officials' Training Institute; Higher Course of the same institute, Seoul. 16
Languages:	English: speaks, reads, writes Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence	Traveled in Japan, September 1933 and September 1941
Hobbies:	Calligraphy, fishing and athletics
Career:	
1903	Born January 20, Seoul
1914-1918	Attended and was graduated from Suha-dong Primary School, Seoul, April 1914-March 20, 1918 16
191 -1922	Office Man, Seoul Post Office, December 1918-October 1922 6
1922-1923	Attended and was graduated from Higher course of Seoul Telegraphic Officials' Training Institute, Seoul, October 1922-December 19, 1933 16
1923-1933	Assistant Clerk, Telegrph Section, Seoul Post Office, JGGIK, December 31 1923-October 19, 1933 16
1933-1944	Clerk, Seoul Central Telegraph Bureau, Seoul Post Office, October 17, 1933 February 1, 1944. Received Governmental Honors - Championship of All Korean Telegraph Competition - 1926 and 3rd class at Korea & Japan Tele. comp. 1943.
1944	Officer, Seoul Local Communication Bureau JGGIK, February 7,-February 8, 1944
1944-1945	Postmaster, Yangdokwon Post Office, JGGIK, February 8, 1944 - October 8,1945
1945-1946	Chief, Pusan Communications Bureau

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	USAMGIK. October 9, 1945-February 24, 1946	16
1946-1947	Chief Seoul Communication Bureau, USAMGIK. February 25, 1946-February 5, 1947	16
1947	Chief, Supply Bureau, Department of Communications, SKIG, February 6, 1947	16

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IOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

ONG SONG-HA 洪性夏

liases and Alternates:

resent Address: 290-66 Sindang-dong, Songdong-gu, Seoul

ersonal Data: Born January 15, 1898, Kwangsan-gun, Cholla Namdo 1245

ducation: Graduated Central University (Economics), Tokyo, Japan 12458

anguages: [Japanese: reads, writes, speaks]

ublications:

rganizations: Representative Democratic Council , member, Economics Committee, May 25, 1946 12458
General Headquarters for Korean National Unification , Chief, Department of Propaganda, June 1946 1245
Hankuk Democratic Party , Head, Labor Department, September 1945; Head, Department of Youth, October 1945; Director, Agricultural Department, October 15, 1946; Director, Production Department, October 14, 1947 12458 5 8

ravel and
oreign Residence: Tokyo, Japan, student, ca. 1918-1922

obbies:

areer:

898 Born January 15, Kwangsan-gun, Cholla Namdo 1245

898-1922 Unaccounted for, except that he attended Central University, Tokyo (see below)

922 Graduated from Central University (Economics), Tokyo, Japan 12458

922-1938 Professor, Posong College, Seoul. April 1922-September 1938 1245

938-1944 Managed First Printing Company, Seoul. October 1938-October 1944 12458

944-1946 Unaccounted for, October 1944-February 1946

946 Elected as Representative to the Provisional National Assembly from Kyongsang Namdo. February 1946; member, KILA (elected from Cholla Namdo), October 1946 1245 1245
(one of seventeen members of Hankuk

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HONG-SONG-HA (Cont'd)

Democratic Party who refused to attend initial meeting of KILA as a protest against the voiding of Seoul and Kangwon-do; Member, Fiscal and Economic Committee; Member, Industry, Labor and Agriculture Committee of KILA, January 1947. (One of the sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by Assembly on January 20, 1947). He changed his political views from left to right since Liberation. 245

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG SUN-CH'OL 洪淳徹

Aliases and Alternates:	Paengnong (Honorific)
Present Address:	Chokson-dong Chongno-Ku, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born July 26, 1894, #67 Su-jong Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto 1238 Wife's name, CHU Myong-son 朱命先
Education:	Graduated Such'ang Primary School, Taegu Teacher's Training Institute of Kyongsor Middle School 13
Languages:	Japanese: reads, speaks, and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence 独促国民会 member of staff, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo 1234 Branch, March 1946 Chamber of Commerce of Ch'ungch'ong Namdo Director, October 1946 12 Judicial Protecting Committee Committeeman, May 1934
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan many times from 1910
Hobbies:	Athletics

Career:

1894	Born July 26, #67 Su-jong Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto 123
1912	Graduated Such'ang Primary School, Taegu March 1912
1916	Attended Teacher's Training Institute of Kyongsong Middle School 13
1916-1922	Unaccounted for, except that he terminated a period as teacher, Kyo-nam Privat Primary School, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto in May, 1922 13
1922-1925	Unaccounted for, May 1922-April 1925
1925-[1927?]	Principal, Taegu Private Girls Middle School, Taegu. April 1925 and 123 Principal, Pongmyong Girls High School, Taegu. December 1925-?
1927-[1943?]	Principal, Kyo-nam School, Taegu, June 1927 - ?
1943-[1947?]	Manager, Oryang Oven Factory, Onyang. December 1943-? 123
1947	Member, KILA. Elected from Ch'ungch'ong Namdo. Member of the Legislative and

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HONG SUN-CH'OL (Cont'd)

Judicial, Fiscal and Economic committees. One of the sponsors of the anti-trusteeship resolution passed by KILA 12348

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

HONG SUN-PONG 洪淳鳳

Aliases and Alternates: Tae-song (honorific)
Wel-p'a (honorific)

Present Address: 188, 2nd Street, Changch'ung-dong, Seoul

Personal Data: Born April 14, 1898 at Taedong-gun, P'yongan Namdo;
Wife's name: KIM Son-pu 金仙婦
6 sons, 3 daughters

Education: Graduated Kong-u Primary School, P'yongyang P'yongyang Middle School; Waseda College (Law, Political Economics Course), Tokyo, Japan; and Police Academy, Seoul

Languages: Chinese: speaks, reads and writes a litt
Japanese, speaks, reads and writes

Publications: KYONGCH'AL-POP TAEUI (Outline of police law) Tong-a Publisher, October 15, 1947
KYONGCH'AL HAENGJONG-POP (Police administrative law) In press, 1947

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in Shinghai, China, April-May, 1940; Lived in Japan as a student, 1921-1923; and traveled in Japan, 1925, 1930, and 1935

Hobbies: Gardening, Horticulture, ping-pong, Go (Japanese Chess)

Career:

1898	Born April 14, Taedong-gun, P'yongan Namdo
1909-1911	Attended and was graduated from Kong-u Primary School, P'yongyang, February 1, 1909-March 25, 1911
1911-1913	Unaccounted for
1913-1916	Attended and was graduated from P'yongyang Middle School. April 5, 1913-March 22, 19
1916-1921	Unaccounted for
1921-1923	Attended and was graduated from Waseda College (Law, Political Economics Course) Tokyo, Japan. March 25, 1921-March 25, 1923
1923-1925	Unaccounted for
1925	Attended and was graduated from Police Academy, Seoul. March 1,-December 25,1925
1925-1932	Police Lieutenant, Police Department, P'yongan Namdo and P'yongan Pukto.

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HONG SUN-PONG (Cont'd)

	March 1, 1925-January 30, 1932
1932-1935	Police Captain, Police Department, P'yongan Pukto, January 31, 1932-January 30, 1935
1935-1937	Unaccounted for, January 1935-Jun. 1937 except for travel in Japan, 1935
1937-1941	Official, Police Department Chien-tao, Government of Manchukuo, July 1, 1937-June 30, 1941
1941-1943	Director, Police Department, Ssu-p'ing, Government of Manchukuo, July 1, 1941-November 1, 1943
1943-1945	Training Official, Police Department, Hsin-ching (Ch'ang-ch'un), Manchukuo, November 1, 1943-August 14, 1945
1945-1947	Unaccounted for
1947	Acting Chief, Education Bureau, Department of National Police, and Acting President of National Police College

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG SUN-WON 洪淳元

Aliases and Alternates:	Haveno (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	1004 T'aip-ni, Cheju-up, Cheju-do
Personal Data:	Born December 24, 1907, P'yongyang. P'yongan Namdo; Wife's name, YUN Chong-sil 尹貞實 Two sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from the First Primary School, P'yongyang; and Sungsil Middle School, P'yongyang; attended Sungsil College, but did not graduate.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes Chinese: speaks, reads, writes English: does not speak, reads a little does not write.
Publications:	
Organizations:	Member of the Chosen Democratic Party. December 5, 1945 [illegible]
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Manchukuo as a business man, 1937-1945. Traveled in Japan.
Hobbies:	Athletics, hunting
Career:	
1907	Born December 24, 1907, P'yongyang, P'yongan Namdo
1916-1922	Attended and was graduated from First Primary School, P'yongyang. April 5, 1916-March 15, 1922
1922-1927	Attended and was graduated from Sungsil Middle School, P'yongyang. April 1, 1922-April 15, 1927
1927-1928	Attended but did not graduate from the Sungsil College, P'yongyang. April 20, 1927-October 1928
1928-193[illegible]	Unaccounted for, October 1928-May 1930
1930-1937	Chief, Labor and General Affairs Department, Cholla Mining Co., Incorporated, Pyoktong-gun, Pyongan Pukto. May 1930-July 1937.

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HONG SUN-WON (Cont'd)

1937-1945	Standing Manager, Taean Automobile Company, Incorporated, Antung City Manchukuo. July 1937-August 1945
1945	Chief, Information Department, North Korea People's Committee, Chinnamp'o City, P'yongan Namdo. August 25-December 31, 1945
1946	Chief Secretary, P'yongan Pukto People's Committee (January 5-June 30, 1946), and Acting Chief, Bureau of Transportation, P'yongan Pukto (July 1-September 5, 1946).
1946 (?)	Chief, Personel Section, Cheju-do

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG YANG-MYONG 洪陽明

Aliases and alternates: Hong Sun-Ki (another name)

Present Address: 94 Ankuk-tong, Seoul

Personal Data: Born January 11, 1905 at Cheju Island
Wife's name: KIM Kyong-son 金慶璇
2 sons, 2 daughters

Education: Graduated from Cheju Primary School, Cheju-do and First Higher Commerce School Seoul, also attended Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Languages: English: speaks, writes a little, read
Japanese: speaks, writes, reads
Chinese: speaks, writes, reads
Russian; speaks, writes, reads

Organizations:

Publications:

Travel and Foreign residence: Lived in Japan as a student, 1926-1930
Lived in China as a correspondent, 1931-1932
Lived in Manchukuo as newspaper editor, 1938-1945

Hobbies:

Career:

1905	Born January 11 on Cheju Island
1914-1918	Attended and was graduated from Cheju Primary School, Cheju Island, March 1918
1918-1923	Attended and was graduated from First Higher Common School, Seoul
1923-1929	Attended Waseda University, (Normal Course), Tokyo, Japan
1930-1931	Reporter, Choson Ilbo (Korea Daily News) /Japan?/
1931-1932	China Correspondent, Choson Ilbo, Shanghai, China
1932-1937	Chief, Foreign News Department, Choson Ilbo. /Seoul/
1938-1943	Chief Editor, Manson Ilbo (Manchukuo - Korea News), /Hsin-ching?/ Manchukuo
1943-1946	Unaccounted for
1946-1947	Chief, Political Analysis Section, Department of Public Information USAMGIK. 1946-October 9, 1947

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HONG YONG-P'YO 洪永杓

Aliases and alternates:	Toku Yama 德山 (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	No. 71-18 Hehwa-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.
Personal Data:	Born December 3, 1910 at Wonsan, Hamgyong Namdo. Wife's name: YUN Chong-hi 尹貞姬 One son, two daughters
Education:	Graduated Tokwon Public Primary School, Tokwon-gun; Wonsan Public Middle School and Keijo Imperial University, Graduate School, Keijo Imperial University, (LL.B.), Seoul
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: speaks, reads, writes German: speaks, reads, writes French: reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, March-September, 1940
Hobbies:	Tennis, hunting, riding, collecting curios

Career:

1910	Born December 3, at Wonsan
1921-1926	Attended and was graduated from Tokwon Public Primary School with honors. April 1921-March 1926
1926-1931	Attended and was graduated with bonus from Wonsan Public Middle School, Wonsan. March 1926-March 1931.
1931-1936	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Imperial University, Seoul (LL.B.) April 1931-March 1936
1936-1943	Was graduated from post graduate course, Keijo Imperial University, April 1936-February 1943
1943-1945	Chief, Investigation Section and Inspection Section, Hwasin Construction Company. March 1943-August 1945.

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HONG YONG-P'YO (Cont'd)

1945-1946	Information Specialists, Labor Section, Mining and Industry Bureau USAMGIK, October 1945-March 1946 Made trip to home in North Korea, May-August 1946	X
1946-1947	Information Specialists, Information Bureau, Department of Labor SKIG. August 1, 1946-January 1, 1947. Staff Representation, National Labor Mediation Board, SKIG, January 1, 1947-July 30, 1947	X
1947	Chief Employment Section, Labor Relations Bureau, Department of Labor, SKIG. July 31, 1947-	X

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IOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

WANG CHIN-NAM 黃鎭南

liases and Alternates:	"Shorty"
resent Address:	36,6th Street, Ulchi-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul
ersonal Data:	*Born 1894 in Hamhung, Hamgyong Pukto X Wife's name: HWANG Simong (French) One son 黃 시 몽
ducation:	Graduated from grammar school and Emills Middle School, Hawaii; attended University of California, University of Paris, University of Berlin. Also studied in England
anguages:	English: Speaks, reads, writes well German: Speaks, reads, writes French: Speaks, reads, writes Chinese: Speaks a little, reads, writes Japanese: Speaks a little, reads and writes
ublications:	
rganizations:	Shanghai Provisional Government (Korean) Chairman Department of Foreign Affairs, 1919-1921 1234 Laboring People's Party - Member Central Committee, 1945-October 1947 123458 Coalition Committee Secretary, Committee, 1946-January 1948 1238 Socialist Labor Party - ex-member, December 12, 1946 24 National Independence Federation; member 5
avel and eign Residence:	Lived in the United States as student, 1915-1919 Lived in Shanghai, China, 1919-1921 Traveled and studied in England, France, Germany, Japan and the U.S. - 1921-1943
bbies:	
reer:	
94	Born in Hamhung, Hamgyong Pukto X
94-1915	Subject attended grammer school and Emills Middle School, Hawaii during the latter part of this period. 13
15-1919	Studied mathematics, University of California. Left at end of Junior year to travel to Shanghai 12345
19-1921	Worked for the Shanghai Provisional Korean Government as interpreter to the Late An Ch'ang-ho, Shanghai, China. Became close friend of YO Un-hyong (Lyuh Woon Hyung) 234
21-1924	Studies mathematics and political economy. University of Berlin. 12345

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HWANG CHIN-NAM (CON'T)

1924-1938	At some time during this period subject studied mathematics and political economy at University of Paris and in England (school unknown) 12345, date 1
1938-1943	Resided in Europe, exact whereabouts unknown 1234
1943-1945	Returned to Korea and acquired land holdings near Hamhung, Hamgyong Pukto. Became professor of German at the Hambung Medical College. 234X
1945	Moved to Seoul in August 2345
1946-1947	Declined position in Representative Democratic Council. February 1946 2348 Severely beaten by thugs near Seoul, June, 1946 234 Member KILA (appointed) December 1946. Appointed member of Foreign Affairs and National Defense, and Petitions & Discipline Committees, January 1947. Appointed chairman Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee, April, 1947 234X

* Date and place of birth as given above taken from Source X; source 2 gives same date but place of birth as the United States. Source 3 gives date of birth as 1895, place of birth as either Hamhung or the United States. Source 4 gives date of birth as 1899 and place of birth, the United States. It is believed that source X is the most accurate.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HWANG CH'OL-SUNG 黃 哲 性

Aliases and Alternates: So-Sok (honorific)

Present Address: 44 Kungjong-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul

Personal Data: Born May 4, 1895, Chech'on-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto; 1248
Wife's name, CHONG Un-song 鄭雲性.
Ten Children

Education: Graduated Pang-myong Primary School, Chech'on-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto; attended Chungdong Middle School, 1245 Seoul

Languages:

Publications:

Organizations: Chech'on Public Peace Committee, President 5
National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; [illegible] & chairman, Chech'on-gun Branch, 1945 1245
National People's Assembly, Chief, Chech'on 245
Korean Racial Unification, Chairman of General Affairs Section, Chech'on-gun 45

Travel and Foreign Residence:

Hobbies: Forestry, supporting educational institutions
Chess

Career:

1895 Born May 4, Chech'on-kun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto

1915-1919 Attended and was graduated from Pangmyong Primary School, Chech'on-kun, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto, April 1915-March 1919

*1919-1922 Attended Chungdong Middle School, Seoul (not graduated)

1922-1927 Unaccounted for

1927-1930 Clerk, Ch'ungpuk Paper Company, 1927-1930

1930-1946 Unaccounted for. It is thought that subject was a clerk in the Seoul City Government, JGGIK 5 8

1946 Member, KILA (Elected from Ch'ungch'ong Pukto) October 1946

1947 Member, Petitions and Disciplines Qualifications Committee of KILA, January 1947 2
(One of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by KILA, January 20,1947 2

* Source 8 differs in dates all through his career but it is thought that above are more correct.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HWANG CHONG-CH'OL 黃 程 哲

Aliases and alternates:	Ara No 荒野 (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	12 Official residence, 2nd St. Changch'ung dong Chung-gu, Seoul 16
Personal Data:	Born January 10, 1904 at Myongch'on-gun Hamgyong Pukto. 16 Wife's name: T'AI Suk-in 太 淑 仁 Two sons, two daughters
Education:	Graduated from Posong Middle School, 16 Seoul, and Seoul Industrial College, 16 Seoul.
Languages:	English: speaks a little, reads and writes. /Japanese/
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Baseball
Career:	
1905	Born January 10, Hamgyong Pukto 16
1919-1924	Attended and was graduated from Posong Middle School, Seoul. April 1919- 16 March 1924
1925-1928	Attended and was graduated from Seoul 16 Industrial College. April 1925-March 1924
1928-/1931?/	Employee, Bureau of Home Affairs, JGGIK, March 1928-/May 1931?/
1931-/1936?/	Assistant Civil Engineer, JGGIK, May 1931 /July 1936?/
1936-/1939?/	Assistant Civil Engineer, JGGIK, Ch'ung-ch'ong Namdo. July 1936-/July 1939?/
1939-/1940?/	Assistant Civic Engineer, JGGIK, Kyonggi-do. July, 1939-/April 1940?/
1940-1945	Chief, Department of Civil Engineering, and Managing Director of East Manchuria Industrial Co., LTD. Manchukuo, April 16 1940-May 1945

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HWANG CHONG-CH'OL (Cont'd)

1945	Chief, Public Works Section Samhwa Mining Co., Ltd., Seoul. June-September 1945
1945-1946	Chief, Rivers sub-section, Public Works Section, Bureau of Mines and Industry, USAMGIK. October 1945-February 11, 1946
1946	Chief, River Sub-section, Public Works Section, Bureau of Commerce, USAMGIK February 11, 1946-March 28, 1946. Chief River Section, Bureau of Public Works, Department of Commerce, SKIG, March 28-August 7, 1946. Chief, Bureau of Water Resources, Department of Public Works, SKIG. August 7, 1946 -

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

HWANG KAP-SONG 黃甲性

Aliases and alternates:	Kosigawa 越川 (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	28, Third Street, P'ildong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born October 14, 1911 at Ch'onan-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo. Wife's name: SONG Yong-suk 宋榮淑 Three sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Susong Primary School (with honor), Seoul; First Middle School (with honor), Seoul; Fukuoka Higher School, Japan; Kyushu Imperial University, Japan (degree in electrical engineering)
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: speaks, reads, writes. German: reads
Organizations:	Korean Telephone & Telegraph Institute, Vice-Chief, November, 1946 Korean Electric Engineer Association, August 1947 - Special Committee Member Korean Fire and Water Central Committee, July 1946, member Korean Boiler Association, June, 1946, Councilor Japanese Telephone & Telegraph Institute, October 1934-August, 1945, member Japanese Electrical Engineer Association, November 1934-August 1945, member
Publications:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1931-1937.
Hobbies	Sports
Career; 1911	Born October 14, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo
1920-1926	Attended and was graduated from Susong Primary School, Seoul. April 1920-March 1926
1926-1931	Attended and was graduated from First Middle School, Seoul. April 1926-March 1931

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HWANG KAP-SONG (Cont'd)

1931-1934	Attended and was graduated from Fukuoka Higher School, Fukuoka, Japan. April 1931-March 1934.
1934-1937	Attended and was graduated from Kyusku Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan, (degree in electrical engineering) April 1934-March 1937.
1937-1944	Engineer in Communication Bureau, JGGIK, April 1, 1937-October 1944.
1944-1945	Unaccounted for, October 1944, December 1945
1945-1946	Chief, Engineering Section, Department of Communication, USAMGIK. December 1945-April 1946
1946	Assistant Chief, (April 1946-October 1946) and then Chief, Communication Bureau, Department of Communications, SKIG, November, 1946.

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HWANG PO-IK 黃保翼

Aliases and Alternates:	Chi-hak (honorific)
Present Address:	180-8 anam-dong, Tongdaemun-ku (East Gate), Seoul
Personal Data:	*Born February 11, 1895; Posong-gun, 1238 Cholla Namdo. Wife's name: O Myong-sim 吳明心 One son, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Yosu-gun Primary School, Yosu-gun, Cholla Namdo; Yonghung Middle School, Mokp'o, Cholla Namdo; P'yong-yang Seminary, P'yongyang; studied at Japanese Theological Seminary
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	Hananim-e chonsul (The Tactics of the Christ), Chonpuk Youth Association, March 5, 1935
Organizations:	National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence 朝鮮獨立促成會 chairman of Posong Branch, 1945 12458
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, March 1937-October 1945
Hobbies:	Charity work
Career:	
*1895	Born February 11, Posong-gun, Cholla Namdo
1901-1909	Studied Chinese Literature. Attended and was graduated from primary school, Yosu-gun, Cholla Namdo ?- March, 1909 125
[1909]-1913	Attended and was graduated from Yonghung Middle School, Mokp'o, Cholla Namdo, ? - March 1913 125
1913-?	Teacher, Yongsin School, Kohung-gun 125 ? - April 1913

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HWANG PO-IK (Cont'd)

1916	Preacher, Area of Posong-gun, Cholla Namdo. April 1916 ?	128
1925	Attended and was graduated from P'yongyang Seminary, P'yongyang. ? - March 1925	1245
1927	Pastor, Posong-up Christian Church. August 1927 ?	18
1937-1939	Studied at Japanese Theological Seminary. January 1937 - 1939	12458
1946	Member, KILA (Elected), October 1946 (Cholla Namdo)	1245
1947	Elected chairman of Education and Welfare Committee, member of Legislature and Judicial Committee, January 1947 Attempted to resign from KILA. Resignation not accepted, 4 June 1947.	2458

Subject gives date of birth above while source 7 gives 1897 as date of birth. It is believed that source (1) is the most accurate.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HWANG SIN-DOK (MISS) 黃信德

Aliases and Alternates: Esther Hwang

Present Address: 3-75, Third Street, Chungjong-no, Seoul

Personal Data: * Born November 6, 1898, Seoul

Education: Graduated Private Chongjin Grammar School P'yongyang; Private Sungui Middle School, girls, P'yongyang; Private Chiyoda Girl's Middle School, Tokyo; Social Work Course at Nippon Women's College, Tokyo, Japan.

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads, writes

Publications:

Organizations: Patriotic Women's Association for Acceleration of Korean Independence; member, head of Political Section, April 1946 123 45

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in Tokyo, Japan, as student, March 1920-March 1925

Hobbies:

Career:

1898 Born November 6, at Seoul

/1905?/-1910 Graduated Chonjin Private Grammar School, P'yongyang

/1910?/-1915 Graduated Sungui Private Girls School, P'yongyang 12345
Principal, Namsanhyon Kinder-garten-P'yongyang - April 1915-December 1918

/1915?/-1920 Graduated Chiyoda Private Girls Middle School, Tokyo

/1920?/-1925 Graduated Social Work Course, Nippon Women's College, Japan 12345

1925 Reportor Sidae Ilbo (Newspaper Press) April - November 1925

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HWANG SIN-DOK (Cont'd)

1925-1926	Reportor, Chung-oe Ilbo (Newspaper Press) December 1925 - August 1926
1926-1929	Teacher, Silch'on Girls School, Seoul, September 1926 - July 1929
1929-1934	Unaccounted for, July 1929-September 1934
1934-1939	Reportor, Tonga Ilbo (Press), Seoul September 1934-July 1939 13
1939-1947	Founder, Chungang Girls' Middle School, September 1939 12358
1947-	Member, KILA (appointed); number of Legislative and Judicial; Education Welfare Committees. 12358

*Miss Hwang gives the date of her birth as 1898. Sources 2&4 give 1896 as date of birth while source 3 gives 1895 as date of birth. It is believed that source (1) gives the correct date.

Sources 2,4 state that subject worked as a staff member of the Dong-a Ilbo (Oriental Daily News.)

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HWANG T'AE-YON 黃台淵

Aliases and alternates: Hiroshwa 廣澤 (Japanese Name)

Present Address: Yech'on-gun, Kyongsang Pukto

Personal Data: Born December 28, 1909

Education: Graduated from the Hamch'ang Primary School, Sangju-gun, Kyongsang Pukto and Yech'on Agriculture Supply School, Yech'on-gun, Kyongsang Pukto

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads, writes

Organizations:

Publications:

Travel and
Foreign Residence:

Hobbies:

Career:

1909	Born December 28
1921-1927	Attended and was graduated from Hamch'ang Primary School, Sangju, Kyongsang Pukto, April 1921-March 1927
1928-1930	Attended and was graduated from Yech'on Agriculture Supply School, Yech'on-gun, Kyongsang Pukto. April 1928-March 1940
1931-1936	Employee JGGIK, Yech'on-gun. April 1931-April 1936
1936-1937	Clerk, JGGIK, Kyongsang Pukto, April 1936-December 1937
1937-1946	County official, JGGIK, Kyongsang Pukto, December 1937-January 1946
1946-1947	Chief Home Affairs Section USAFGIK, Kyongmun-gun, Kyongsang Pukto, January, 25, 1946-May 31, 1947
1947	Kunsu, (Chief of County) Yech'on-gun Kyongsang Pukto, June 1947

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HWANG YONG-U 黃龍雨

Aliases and Alternates:	(Honorific) Ko-Ke Ebara 檜原 (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	732-6 Namsan-dong, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto
Personal Data:	Born May 3, 1908 in Seoul Wife's name, KIM Pok-sang 金福祥 Three sons, two daughters
Education:	Graduated from Haeju Primary School, Hwanghae-do; Yangsin Primary School, Seoul; Taegu Kosong Middle School, Taegu; and Y.M.C.A. Middle School, Seoul. Passed Japanese civil service examination for Hannin rank, February 1, 1929. Passed Japanese ordinary civil service examination, August 7, 1930. Passed preparatory bar examination August 6, 1934
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads and writes English: speaks, reads and writes (a little)
Organizations:	Ch'ongsong Provisional Self-governing Association President and Chief of organization Department. August 18 - 30, 1945
Publications:	Seke-sa-e donghyang-kwa choson-e chinno (Tendency of World & Korean Future), 1946 Silop taech'aek-kwa kyongje konsol (Counter plan for unemployment and establishment of economy, 1946 Choguk chaekon-e wolli-wa kisul (Principle and technique to reestablish our nation, 1946 Kongsan chui tae chayu chui-e seke chaenge'i chon (World struggle, Communism versus against Freedom), 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	
Hobbies:	Sports

Career:

1908	Born May 3 in Seoul
1914-1920	Attended and was graduated from Haeju Primary and Yongsin Primary School, Seoul April 1, 1914—March 23, 1920
1920-1925	Attended and was graduated from Taegu Kosong Middle School, Taegu, and Seoul Y.M.C.A. April 1, 1920-March 20, 1925

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HWANG YONG-U (Cont'd)

1925-1934	Unaccounted for, March 1925-September 1934
1934-1940	Non-official employee of county office, JGGIK, Ch'ilkok-kun. September 5, 1934-May 6, 1940
1940-1943	Non-official employee of county office, JGGIK, Talsong-gun. May 7, 1940-May 4, 1943
1943-1945	Non-official employee of county office, JGGIK, Kyongsang-gun. May 5, 1943-May 6, 1945
1945	Chief, Forestry Section, USAMGIK, Ch'ongsong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto. May 7-September 6, 1945
1945-1946	Provincial official, Welfare Section, USAMGIK, Provincial Government of Kyongsang Pukto. September 7, 1945-April 30, 1946
1946	Director, Welfare Section, Kyongsang Pukto (April 30-May 5, 1946), Chief, Records Section, Office of the Property Custodian (May 6-July 5, 1946) and Chief, Welfare Section, Kyongsang Pukto, (July 6, 1946)

Ref.Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

YON IN-KONG 玄仁洪

Aliases and Alternates:

Present Address: 3416 Kwapuk-ni, North Cheju-gun, Cheju-do

Personal Data: Born April 28, 1914, Hwapuk-ni, Cheju-do
Wife's name: KIM Kun-ch'un 金根春
2 daughters

Education: Graduated from Cheju Public Primary School Cheju; Konohana Commercial Middle School, Osaka, Japan; Kansai University, Osaka, Japan; Ritsumeikang University, Kyoto, Japan (LL.B)

Languages: English: reads
Japanese: speaks, reads, writes

Publications:

Organizations: National Society for the Acceleration of Korean Independence, Chief, Economic and Industry Department, Cheju-do Branch, July 24, 1946 - June 15, 1947

Youth's League for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, head of the Investigation Department Cheju-do, September 1, 1946 - June 15, 1947.

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in Manchukuo, December 1938 - January 1939. Lived in Japan as a student, teacher and government official, April 1930-August 1945.

Hobbies: Reading

Career:

1914 Born April 28, 1914, Hwapuk-ni Cheju-up Cheju-do

1923-1929 Attended and was graduated from Cheju Public Primary School, Cheju-do, April 1923-March 1929

1929-1930 Unaccounted for, March 1929-April 1930

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HYON IN-HONG (Cont'.)

1930-1936	Attended and was graduated from Konohana Commercial School, Osaka, Japan. April 1930-March 1936
1936-1939	Attended and was graduated from Kansai University, Osaka, Japan, April 1936-March 1939
1939-1940	Teacher, Fukusima Girl's Commercial School, Osaka, Japan. April 1939-March 1940
1940-1942	Attended and was graduated from Ritsumeikang University, Kyoto, Japan (L. L. B.). April 1940-March 1942
1942-1944	Clerk, City Hall, Osaka, Japan, October 1942 - March 1944
1944-1945	Chief, General Affairs Section, Sankyo Heavy Industrial Company, Ltd. April 1944-August 1945
1945-1946	Clerk, Cheju District Court. October 1945-May 1946
1947-	Budget committee member, Cheju-do Provincial Government, June 1947-

Ref. Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

HYON KE-SIN 玄 [illegible] 信

Aliases and alternates: Ka Yama 加山 (Japanese Name)

Present Address: 82, 2nd Street, P'il-dong, Seoul 16

Personal Data: Born January 7, 1906, in Yongbyon-gun, P'yongan Pukto 16
Wife's name: O Sun-hi 吳順熙
4 children

Education: Graduated from Pukchin Primary School, Unsan-gun, P'yongan Pukto; and Kawngsong Middle School, P'yongyang, P'yongan Namdo; 16
attended Posong College, Seoul 16

Languages: English: reads
Chinese: speaks, reads, writes
Japanese: speaks, reads, writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Traveled in Japan, 1932
Lived in China as a business man, 1939-1943

Hobbies: Hunting, athletics, reading, movies

Career:

1906	Born January 7, P'yongan Pukto
1914-1920	Attended and was graduated from Pukchin Primary School, Unsan-gun, P'yongan Pukto. April 1, 1914-March 4, 1920
1920-1925	Attended and was graduated from Kawngsang Middle School, P'yongyang, P'yongan Namdo. April 1, 1920-March 25, 1925 16
1925-1927	Attended Posong College, (law), Seoul, April 1, 1925-July 30, 1927 16
1927-1929	Unaccounted for, July 1927-September 1929
1929-1934	Employee, Oriental Union Mining Co., P'yongan Pukto, September 1, 1929-April 20, 1934. Traveled in Japan, April - July 1932.
1934-1939	Manager, Gold mine, P'yongan Pukto, May 1, 1934-October 30, 1939 16
1939-1943	Director, motor car business, Shansi province, China, December 5,1939-May 15,1943 16
1943-1945	Manager Puk Chin Moving Picture Theater, P'yongan Pukto, October 10,1943-September 10, 1945 16
1945	Division Chief, Office of Korean Civil Service, SKIG, November 15, 1945 16

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

HYON KUN 玄 檍

Aliases and alternates:	Prefers Hyun, Kun Toyo Hara 豊原 (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	89-11 First Street, Ch'ongp'a-dong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born January 25, 1907, in Yangp'-yong-gun Kyonggi-do. Wife's name: Yun, Myong-suk 尹明淑 Three children
Education:	Attended Susong Primary School, Seoul, graduated from Seoul Normal School, Seoul, and Berea College, Berea, Kentucky (B.S. in Agriculture)
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, writes, reads English: speaks, writes, reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	Department of Commerce of SKIG, member of price study committee Department of Education, member of technical training board; Korean Agricultural Scientific Association, General secretary YMCA, member Korean-American Society, member FAOZUNO-Korean delegate to rice study group.
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in the United States as student, 1933-1938. Attended Asiatic Rice Conference, India, May-July 1947. Lived in China from April, 1930-August 1930.
Hobbies:	Stamp collecting, athletics, hunting

Career:

1907	Born January 25, Kyonggi-do
1915-1920	Attended Susong Primary School (did not graduate)
1920-1925	Attended and was graduated from First Public High School, Seoul, (two years) and Seoul Normal School. Received teacher's certificate for primary school.

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HYON KUN (Cont'd)

1927-1932	Teacher, Government Primary School
1933-1938	Attended and was graduated from Berea College, Berea, Kentucky. (B.S. In Agriculture)
1938-1940	Manager Chosun Agriculture and Live Stock Company.
1940-1945	Unaccounted for, 1940-1945
1945	Chief, Bureau of Production, Department of Agriculture, SKIG, 1945-1947 18
1948	Co-ordinator-Agricultural Improvement, SKIG. 1948

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

KIM CH'AE-HO 任 喆鎬

Aliases and Alternates:	Doyokawa Hiromitsu (Japanese Name) 堂ノ川博光
Present Address:	Il Tongin-dong, Chonju, Cholla Pukto
Personal Data:	Born January 12, 1897; 234 Kyonghung-dong, Kyonghung-myon, Kyonghung-gun, Hamgyong Pukto Wife's name, KIM Ch'ae-pong 金彩鳳 Four sons, one daughter
Education:	Graduated from Kyonghung Public Primary School, Kyonghung, Hamgyong Pukto.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Japan, February 1 - 14, 1925
Hobbies:	Tennis
Career:	
1897	Born January 12, Hamgyong Pukto
1906-1910	Attended and was graduated from Kyonghung Public Primary School, Kyonghung, Hamyong Pukto. April 1, 1906-March 31, 1910
1910-1915	Unaccounted for, March 1910-February 1915
1915-1920	Employee Finance Section, JGGIK, Kyonghung-gun. February 11, 1915-June 30, 1920
1920-1923	County official, Kyonghung-gun Office, JGGIK, Finance Section, July 1, 1920-June 6, 1923
1923-1924	County official, Puhung-gun Office, Finance Section, JGGIK. June 7, 1923-December 27, 1924
1924-1929	County official, Kilju-gun Office, Finance Section, JGGIK, December 28, 1924-June 4, 1929
1929-1933	County official, Hoeryong-gun, Finance Section, JGGIK. June 5, 1929-June 26, 1933
1933-1934	City official, Ch'ongjin City Office, Finance Section, JGGIK. June 27, 1933, April 30, 1934
1934-1938	Official, Tax Office, Ch'ongjin, JGGIK, May 1, 1934-February 3, 1938

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IM CH'OL-HO (Cont'd)

1938-1941	Chief, Tax Office, Yongbung, JGGIK, February 4, 1938-October 31, 1941.
1941-1943	Chief, Tax Office, JGGIK, Unggi. November 1, 1941-January 23, 1943
1943-1945	Chief, Tax Office, JGGIK, Chongup. January 24, 1943-December 22, 1945
1945-1946	Chief, Finance Section, Provincial Government of Cholla Pukto, USAMGIK. December 23, 1945-November 30, 1946
1946	Chief, Bureau of Finance, Provincial Government of Cholla Pukto, SKIG. December 1, 1946

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

IM HON-KUK 林憲國

Aliases and Alternates: Prefers RIM Hun Kuk. Hayasida Kuniichi (Japanese Name) 林田國一

Present Address: 15 Pongui-dong, Ch'unch'on City, Kangwon-do

Personal Data: Born October 3, 1903, Nansan-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo;
Wife's name: PAK Yong-ok 朴永玉

Education: Graduated Kanggyong Primary School, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo; Kanggyong Commercial School, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo

Languages: English: speaks, reads and writes a little

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence:

Hobbies: Reading, athletics

Career:

1903	Born October 3, Nansan-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo
1912-1918	Attended and was graduated from Kanggyong Primary School, Kanggyong-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo. April 1, 1912-March 24, 1918
1918-1923	Attended and was graduated from Kanggyong Commercial School, Kanggyong, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo. April 1, 1918-March 17, 1923
1923-1930	Unaccounted for, March 1923-December 1930
1930-1934	Official of County, Taejon-gun and Poryong-gun, JGGIK, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo. December 4, 1930-April 30, 1934
1934-1940	Official, Hongsong-gun and Taejon-gun, Tax Offices, JGGIK, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo. May 1, 1934-November 29, 1940
1940-1945	Chief, Indirect Tax Section, Hongch'on and P'yongch'ang Tax Offices, JGGIK, Kangwon-do, November 30, 1940-October 8, 1945.

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IM HON-KUK (Cont'd)

1945-1947	Chief, P'yongch'ang and Wonju Tax Offices, USAMGIK Provincial Government of Kangwon-do. October 9, 1945-August 18, 1947
1947	Chief, Indirect Tax Section, Finance Bureau, SKIG Provincial Government of Kangwon-do. August 19, 1947

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

IM HONG-JAE 任鴻宰

Aliases and alternates:	Chuk-hon (honorific) Toyo Kawa 澤川
Present Address:	No. 14, Chon-dong, Inch'on, Kyonggi-do
Personal Data:	Born April 1, 1901, Yong-in-gun, Kyonggi-do. Wife's name: HAN Chon-hak 韓占鶴 Six sons, three daughters
Education:	Graduated from Yangji Public Primary School, Yong-in-gun, Kyonggi-do Seoul. Chungdong Middle School, Attended law course of Nippon University (College course) Tokyo, Japan (and was not graduated). Passed ordinary civil service examination of Korea.
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: reads
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Hobbies:	Reading
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, January - October 1923.

Career:

1901	Born April 1, Kyonggi-do
1913-1917	Attended and was graduated from Yangji Public Primary School, Yong-in-gun, Kyonggi-do. April 1, 1913 - March 30, 1917.
1917-1920	Attended and was graduated from Chungdong Middle School, Seoul. April 5, 1917-March 15, 1920
1920-1922	Teacher, Map'o Public Primary School, and Yongdangp'o Primary School. March 16, 1920-December, 1922.
1923	Attended law school at Nippon University, Tokyo. January - October, 1923
1924-1928	Teacher, Map'o Public Primary School and Yongdungp'o Primary School, October 1923-March 22, 1928. Passed Civil Service Examination in Seoul August 18, 1927

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IM HONG-JAE (Cont'd)

1928-1945	County official, Ich'on, Puch'on-gun, P'yongt'aek-gun, Inch'on-gun and Yonch'un-gun, JGGIK. March 22, 1928-September 4, 1945
1945	Chief Social Section, Inch'on City Government, JGGIK, September 16, 1945; Chief Agricultural Section, Inch'on City Government, JGGIK, September 17-October 23, 1945.
1945-1946	Major, Inch'on City, October 24, 1945-January 17, 1946
1946	Unaccounted for
1947	Chief, General Affairs Division, Office of Administration, SKIG. February 24, 1947

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

IM K'AN-HO 任瑄鎬

Aliases and alternates	Doyogawa 堂川 (Japanese name)
Present Address:	1298 Ildoki, Cheju-up Puk-chyo, Cheju-do
Personal Data:	Born May 29, 1900, Cheju-do; Wife's name: O Tal-sun 吳達順 Seven sons, one daughter
Education	Graduated Cheju Primary School; Chungdong Middle School, Seoul; Posong College, Seoul
Languages:	English: reads some, writes some Japanese: speaks, reads and writes
Publications:	
Organizations:	Hankuk Doklip Dang (Hankuk Independence Party) [illegible] Member, June 1947-September 1947 Sin Han Kuk-Min Dang (New Korean Nationalist Party) Member, September 1947-
Travel and Foreign Residence:	One week in Manchukuo, March 1940
Hobbies:	Reading, chess, fishing

Career:

1900	Born May 29, Cheju-do
1911-1915	Attended and was graduated from Cheju Primary School. April 1911-March 1915
1915-1917	Unaccounted for, March 1915-April 1917
1917-1920	Attended and was graduated from Chungdong Middle School, Seoul, April 1917-March 1920
1920-1923	Attended and was graduated from Posong College (Business course) Seoul, April 1920-March 1923
1923-1926	Unaccounted for, March 1923-March 1926
1926-1927	Provincial official, JGGIK, Mokpo, Cholla Namdo. March 25, 1926-September 10, 1927
1927-1931	Official, JGGIK, Cheju, Cholla Namdo. September 10, 1927-December 28, 1931
1931-1934	County official, JGGIK, Kanju-gun, Cholla Namdo. December 28, 1931-May 1, 1934
1934-1938	Chief, General Affairs Section, JGGIK, Posong-gun, Cholla Namdo. May 1, 1934-July 10, 1938

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

IM MYONG-CHAE 任明宰

Present Address:	Prefers YIM Myung Chai Doyo Kawa [illegible] (Japanese Name)
Present address:	163 Ankuk-tong, Seoul
Personal Data:	Born November 26, 1896, Seoul; Wife's name: KIM Sun-ja 金順子 Six children
Education:	Graduated from Changhun Primary School, Seoul; Hansong Middle School Seoul; Keiso Medical College, Seoul, received Doctor of Medicine degree from Hokkaido Imperial University, Hokkaido, Japan
Languages:	Japanese: speaks, reads, writes English: speaks, reads, writes German: speaks, reads, writes
Publications:	Medical treatises (12 reports) 1920-1930
Organizations:	President of Hansong Physicians' Association, April 5, 1940-October 31, 1941; Vice-President, Kyunggi-do Physicians' Association, November 26, 1941-August 1945; Vice President, Korean Physicians' Association, December 20, 1944-August 1945; Member of a committee of medical education and hospitals, Korean Medical Society, October 5, 1947
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Traveled in Tokyo and Sendu, Japan, April-May 1925
Honors received:	Received Academic Honor of Korean Medical Institution, September 23, 1927
Hobbies:	Tennis
Career:	
1896	Born November 26, Seoul
1905-1911	Attended and was graduated from Changhun Primary School, Seoul. April 1, 1905-March 31, 1911.

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IM MYONG-CHAE (Cont'd)

1911-1915	Attended and was graduated from Hansong Middle School, Seoul. April 6, 1911-March 23, 1915
1915-1919	Attended and was graduated from Keijo Medical College, Seoul, April 1, 1915-March 31, 1919
1919-1920	Assistant, Korean Government General Hospital. June 13, 1919-March 30, 1920.
1920-1928	Medical officer, Korean Government General Hospital. March 31, 1920-May 31, 1928. Received Doctor of Medicine degree from Hokkaido Imperial University, Japan. February 26, 1926
1928-1931	Assistant Professor, Keijo Medical College, Seoul. June 1, 1928-August 31, 1931.
1931-1946	Director of private hospital, An-dong Hospital, Ankuk-tong, Seoul. September 1, 1931-1946
1946	Same as above (1931-1946) and, concurrently, Director, Sunhwa Hospital of Seoul City. June 5, 1946

Ref.Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

IM PYANG-CHIN 林炳欽

Aliases and Alternates:	Prefers RIM Pyung Chin
Present Address:	Taegu, Kyongsang-Pukto
Personal data:	Born September 23, 1900. Andong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto, Wife's name: CHOI, Rang-rim 崔琅琳 Four sons
Education:	Graduated from Andong Primary School, Kyongsnag, Pukto; Tonghung High School, Taegu; attended Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan, (was not graduated)
Languages:	Japanese: reads, writes, speaks
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as student, April, 1923-December 1925
Hobbies:	Sports

Career:

1900	Born September 23, Kyongsang Pukto
1913-1919	Attended and was graduated from Andong Primary School, Andong, Kyongsang Pukto, April 6, 1913-March 26, 1919
1919-1923	Attended and was graduated from Tonghung High School, Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto. April 3, 1919-March 21, 1923
1923-1925	Attended Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan (and was not graduated.) April 5, 1923 - December 15, 1925
1925-1932	Unaccounted for, December 1925-August, 1932
1932-1936	Employee, Provincial Government of Kyongsang Pukto, JGGIK. August 31, 1932-February 11, 1926
1936-1942	Provincial official, Provincial Government of Kyongsang Pukto, JGGIK. January 12, 1936-May 20, 1942
1942	Official, Taegu City Government, JGGIK, May 21, 1942-October 6, 1942
1942-1943	Provincial official, Provincial Government of Kyongsi-do, JGGIK. October 7, 1942 - October 11, 1943.

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IM PYANG-CHIN (Cont'd)

1943-1945	City official, Seoul City Hall, JGGH October 12, 1943-November 11, 1945
194[illegible]	Chief, Kyongsang Pukto Price Inspection Station, USAMGIK and SKIB, Taegu. 1945

Ref. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

LIM SON-BONG 林先鳳

Aliases and Alternates: Hayasi 林 (Japanese Name)

Present Address: 40 Okch'on-dong, Ch'unch'on City, Kangwon-do

Personal Data: Born April 16, 1904, Anak-kun, Hwanghae-do
Wife's name: CHANG Yun-il 張允逸
Two sons, three daughters

Education: Attended Hwimun Middle School, Seoul
Graduated Doshisha Middle School, Kyoto, Japan; attended Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan

Languages: Japanese: speaks, reads and writes

Publications:

Organizations:

Travel and Foreign Residence: Lived in Japan as student, March 1924 - October, 1927; and as official, 1929-1930
Lived in Manchukuo, August 1940-April 1946

Hobbies:

Career:

1904	Born April 16, Anak-kun, Hwanghae-do
1920-1923	Attended Hwimun Middle School, Seoul and was not graduated, March 1920-September 1923
1924-1925	Attended and was graduated from Doshisha Middle School, Kyoto, Japan, March 1924-March 1925
1925-1927	Attended Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan and was not graduated - April 1925-October 1927.
1927-1929	Unaccounted for, October 1927-September 1929
1929-1930	Deputy Chief of Branch Office, All Japan Labor Union, Kobe Branch, Kobe, Japan. September 1929-February 1930.
1930-1935	Unaccounted for, February 1930-December 1935

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IM SON-BONG (Cont'd)

1935-1936	Founder and principal, Private Sinhung Primary School, Sinch'on-gun, Hwanghae-do December 1935-May 1936
1936-1938	Unaccounted for, May 1936-February 1938
1938-1940	Founder and principal, Labor School, Sinch'on, Hwanghae-do. February 1938-July 1940
1940-1945	Special Correspondent, Manson Ilbo (Manchukuo-Korea Newspaper Press Company), Kirin, Manchukuo, August 1940-August 1945
1945-1946	Chief, Public Welfare Department, Korean Association in Kirin City, Manchukuo. August 1945-1946. Returned to Korea in April 1946
1946	Chief, Labor Bureau, Provincial Government of Kangwon-do

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information has had on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

IM YONG - YON 任用璉

Aliases and Alternates:	Uses GILBERT P. YIM
Present Address:	60 2nd Street, P'il-dong, Seoul
Personal Data.	Born April 16, 1901, Yonggang-gun P'yongan Namdo Wife's Name: PARK Nam-sun 白南順 Seven children
Education:	Graduated Pungchung Primary School, Chinnamp'o; Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Illinois; Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; School of Fine Arts, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut (B.F.A.; Winchester Fellowship to travel in Europe.)
Languages:	English: speaks, reads and writes Japanese: speaks, reads and writes Chinese: speaks, reads and writes French: speaks a little Italian: speaks a little German: speaks a little
Publications:	
Organizations:	Korean Artist Association- Chief Member, 1945-
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in USA as student, 1922-1929 Traveled (on Fellowship from Yale) through England; France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, 1929-1930
Hobbies:	Athletics
Career:	
1901	Born April 16, Yonggang-gun, P'yongan Namdo
191[illegible]-1918	Attended and graduated Pungchung Primary School, Chinnamp'o, 1916-1918
1918-1921	Unaccounted for, 1918-1921

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IM YONG-NYON (cont'd)

1921-1922	Clerk, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Korean Provisional Government, Shanghai, 1921-1922
1922-1925	Attended and was graduated from Hyde Park School, Chicago, Illinois, 1922-1925
1925-1927	Attended and was graduated from Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois, 1925-1927
1927-1929	Attended and was graduated (B.F.A.) from School of Fine Arts, Yale University, (awarded Winchester Fellowship to travel in Europe), 1927- 1929
1929-1930	Traveled throughout Europe
1930-1945	Teacher, Osan Middle School, Chongju P'yongan Pukto, 1930-1945
1945-1946	Interpreter, 7th Division HQ., Provost Court in Chongno, Seoul, 1945-1946
1946-1947	Assessor, 97 M.G. Provost Court, Chongno, Seoul, 1946-1947

Ref.Note - Information above compiled from source #1. No information was obtained on this person through other sources.

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IN MUN-HWAN (Cont'd)

1937-1940	Kunsu (County chief), Yongin-gun, JGGIK, Kyonggi-do. November 1937-September 1940
1940-1945	Officer, Mine Bureau, JGGIK. September 1940-August 1945
1945	Acting Chief, Mining and Industry Bureau, Department of Commerce, USAMGIK. August-December 1945
1946-	Director, Tongyang (Oriental) Spinning Company. January-October 1946. Staff member, National Economic Board. November 1946.

N. Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was secured on this person by other sources.

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BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

IN TAI-SIK 印泰植

Aliases and Alternates:	Dakagi 高大 (Japanese Name)
Present Address:	Ch'unch'on City, Kangwon-do
Personal Data:	Born February 17, 1902, Tongjin-gun, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo
Education:	Graduated Seoul Middle School; Yamaguchi Higher School, Yamaguchi, Japan; Tohoku Imperial University (law school), Sendai Japan.
Languages:	/Undoubtedly knew Japanese as a student in Japan./
Publications:	
Organizations:	
Travel and Foreign Residence:	Lived in Japan as a student, 1924-1930
Hobbies:	

Career:

1902	Born February 17 at Ch'ungch'ong Namdo
1917-1923	Attended and was graduated from Seoul Middle School, Seoul. April 1, 1917-March 15, 1923.
1924-1927	Attended Yamaguchi Higher School, Yamaguchi, Japan. January 4, 1924-October 3, 1927
1927-1930	Attended and was graduated from Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai, Japan (LL.B. January 4, 1927-March 10, 1930
1930-1934	Official, Tax section Finance Bureau, JGGIK, April 4, 1930-July 20, 1934
1934-1936	Official, Tax office of Seoul, JGGIK, September 21, 1934-December 1, 1936
1936-1938	Offical, Tax office, Kongkyong, Ch'ungch'ong Namdo, JGGIK, December 2, 1936-July 28, 1938
1938-1940	Chief, Tax Office, Hongch'on, Kangwon-do July 29, 1938-September 17, 1940.
1940-1945	Chief, Tax Office, Ch'ongju, Ch'ungch'ong Pukto, September 18, 1940-August 17, 1945
1945	Chief, Indirect Tax Section, Kangwon-do, and Administrator, Finance Bureau, Kangwon-do Provincial Government. April 18, 1945

Ref.Note: Information above compiled from source #1. No information was had on this person by other sources.

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Who's Who in Korea
Third Revision, Oct. 15, 1947

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Who's Who In Korea
(Third Revision) 15 October 1947

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
APO 235

15 October 1947

WHO'S WHO IN KOREA
Third Revision

The following is a revision of the REVISED WHO'S WHO IN KOREA, dated 01 October 46, published as Inclosure #1 to XXIV Corps G-2 Weekly Summary No 56.

The Third Revision is compiled in straight alphalbetical order. Names marked with an asterisk are those of persons residing in North Korea, at last report. Spellings of names follow the standard set up by this office and, for the purpose of clarity and uniformity, should be employed by all subordinate agencies when referring to these persons.

The list has been classified "Restricted", and it is desired that it receive the widest possible distribution among agencies in Korea. Additional copies are available at XXIV Corps G-2 office upon request. All persons or agencies obtaining additional pertinent data on the Koreans listed hereon, or on any other prominent leader not listed, are requested to report such information without delay so as to facilitate correction and supplementation of this list in the future.

安 在 鴻
AN, Chai Hong - B. 1895; G. Political Science Dept, Waseda University Japan; Editor, Sidai Il Bo and Chosun Il Bo, 1921-32; Imprisoned by Japs 1942-43; founded (along with Lyuh, Woon Hyung) Natl Founding Pre Committee, 16 Aug 45; left Prep Committee and formed Nationalist Party, Nov 1945; chairman, Political Committee, Emerg Natl Assembly; member Rep Dem Council of S Korea Feb 1946; Ed of New Han Sung Ilbo, Feb 46-to date; with Nationalist Party joined Kim, Koo's Korean Independence Party, March 1946; one of nine executive members, head of Training Department, and member of Central Committee, Korean Independence Party, 1946; one of five right wing members on Coalition Committee, July 1946; Joint Korean-American Conference, October-November 1946; appointed to Interim Legislative Assembly (ILA), December 1946; Chairman, Foreign Affairs and National Defense Committee, ILA, January 1947; member, Internal Affairs and Police and Industry, Labor and Agriculture Committees, ILA, January 1947; at 20 January 1947 session of ILA, cast lone vote of opposition to anti-trusteeship resolution adopted by ILA; appointed civil administrator of MG, February 1947; resigned from ILA, 17 February 1947; withdrew from Korean Independence Party, reformed his Nationalist party into New Korean Nationalist Party, June 1947; named as representative of New Korean Nationalist Party to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947; member of Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947; forming Democratic Independence Party, October 1947.

安 基 成
AN, Ki Sung - B. 1897 at Andong, Kyongsang Pukto; participated in SAM Il Movement, 1919; active in Korean and Manchurian Communist Partie took refuge in Russia, 1926; imprisoned by Japanese, about 1930-35; active since August 1945 in theCentral People's Committee, People's Party, Communist Party and Democratic People's Front; arrested for

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Continued

AN, Ki Sung (cont) agitation against MG and violation of Proclamation #2, April 1946; sentenced to six months in prison and released 7 September 1946; Chief, Financial Section, Democratic People's Front, 1946; attended 1st anniversary meeting of All Korea Women's Union, December 1946; Secretary of Organization, Standing Committee, reorganized Democratic People's Front, 1947; arrested by police as one of leaders connected with strikes of 21 and 22 March 1947; sentenced to five years in prison, April 1947.

安東源

AN, Tong Won - B. about 1889; G. Missionary Middle School, Pyongyang; studied in U.S., 1920; connected with Seventh Day Adventist Church in Korea; member of Central Standing Committee, Hankook Democratic Party; joined Interim Legislative Assembly as appointed member, May 1947.

徽雨龍

AWM, Oo Ryong - B. about 1904 in South Hamgyong Province; G. Chosun Christian College, about 1935; was in Manchuria about 5 years; member of Nationalist Party which merged with Independence Party in March 1946; head of Propaganda Section, Korean Independence Party, 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Legislative and Judicial, Petitions and Punishment; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolutions passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; elected chairman, committee of Land Policy, Korean Independence Party, 20 May 1947; new member of Coalition Committee, June 1947; member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947; member of the Propaganda Department and Policy Committee, New Democratic Independence Party.

B - see also P

裵恩希

BAI, Un Hi - B. about 1877, Chonju; G. Pyongyang Seminary; a minister; member, Dr. Rhee, Syng Man's Central Council; member, Korean Independence Promoting Association, 1946; member, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; chairman, Chonju Branch of the Anti-Trusteeship Committee; opposed plan to establish Chungking Provisional Government, March 1947; an influential advisor to Dr. Rhee.

白南琡

BAIK, Nam Chae - B. 1886; G. Union College, Peiping, 1915; Chairman of Temporary Supporting Committee of Public Peace, Taegu, 1945; Director of General Affairs, Military Government, Kyongsang Pukto, 1946-47; Secretary-General, Taegu Branch, Hankook Democratic Party; joined Interim Legislative Assembly as elected member from Kyongsang Pukto, April 1947; has been accused of being "pro-American".

白南薰

BAIK, Nam Hoon (do not confuse with PAIK, Nam Un, below) - B. about 1884; G. Political Science Department, Waseda University, Japan; imprisoned after 1919 rebellion; at one time President of Il Sin Girls Highschool; Chief of Communications, Hankook Democratic Party, 1945-46; member, Representative Democratic Council of South Korea, 1946; Vice Chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, elected April 1947.

白樂濬 崔以權

BAIK, Nak Chun (Mrs.) (Tch'ei, I Kwon) - B. about 1905, Hwanghai Do; father was prominent in revolutionary movement against Japanese; G. Holston Institute, Songdo, and Ewha Women's College; married

B - [illegible]; wrote articles for [illegible]; 2nd [illegible] National [illegible]

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BAIK, Nak Chun (cont) Dr. Baik (see below) wrote articles for newspaper and magazines; affiliated with YWCA; Chairman, National Young Women's Association for Acceleration of Korean Independence, elected May 1947.

白樂濬

BAIK, Nak Chun (PAIK, Lak Geun) - B. about 1894; G. Park College, Princeton Seminary, and Ph.D. Yale; Professor and Dean of the Liberal Arts Department, Chosen Christian College; in United States as representative of church group, 1937-39; wrote newspaper articles derogatory to U.S. during war; member, Educational Committee for MG; member, Editorial Staff, Korea Times, 1945; President, Chosen Christian College; representative to Pan-Asian Conference, New Delhi, March 1947.

白象圭

BAIK, Sang Kyoo - B. about 1885, Seoul; family wealthy and socially prominent; G. Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, about 1910; married, two wives; taught at Chosun Christian College, 1914-23; taught at Posung College; President and General Manager of largest Korean-owned bank under Japanese, Seoul; member of People's Party, 1945; withdrew from People's Party and joined Representative Democratic Council, 1946; considered one of farther left members of RDC; speaks excellent English.

朴烈

BAK, Yawl - B. about 1894, Kyongsang Pukto; studied at Nihon University Tokyo until 1922; was closely associated with Japanese and Korean anarchists and Communists in Japan; leader, Black Current Association (Herkdo Hway), 1923; failed in plot to assassinate Japanese Emperor, and sentenced to life imprisonment, 1924; released October 1945; strongest Korean leader in Japan; anarchist, but opposed to Communists; established liaison with right wing leaders in Seoul, 1946; head of New Korea Establishment League in Japan, 1946-47; still in Japan; re-election of executives of National Congress named him as a member of the National Affairs Committee, September 1947.

方壽永

*BANG, Soo Yawng - B. 1918; G. Middle School, Pyongyang and political-economic course, Waseda University, Tokyo, 1941; went to Manchuria 1942-44; worked in Meteorological Observation section, Pyongyang, 1944-45; chairman, Democratic Youth Alliance, 1946; member, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; apparently no longer member of People's Committee.

邊成玉

BYAWN, Sawng Ok - B. 18 July 1892, Pyongyang; G. Middle School, 1909, Soong-Sil University, 1913; school teacher, 1913-15; Northwestern University Theology Department, 1920; G. Religious Department of Chicago University Summer School, 1928; pastor of American church in Korea, 1922; appointed professor, Hyp-sung Theology School, 1922-28; representative of Korean Church to America; member, Christian Youth Association, December 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Legislative and Judicial, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws; head of YMCA, 1946-47; member, Advisory committee, Korean Red Cross, 1947; appointed by Kim, Kyu Sik to investigate living conditions of Koreans in Manchuria, Peiping and Shanghai, May 1947; elected temporary speaker of ILA, June 1947.

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CHANG, Cha Yil - B. 11 January 1899, Pyongan Pukto; attended Department of English Literature, Peiping University, 1918-23; teacher Osan Middle School, Pyongan Pukto, 1925-26; teacher, Kyongsin Middle School in Seoul, 1926-44; sentenced to one year imprisonment for violating public peace under Japanese law (made sympathetic remarks concerning Americans), 1944; released upon liberation, 16 August 1945; translator for G-2, XXIV Corps, 1946-to date; member Emergency National Assembly until dropped in December 1946 for joining ILA; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; belonged to no party until joined newly formed People's Alliance, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Measures for dealing with Enemy Property; now member of the Coalition Committee, June 1947; member of the Count Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947; member, Liaison Department and Policy Committee, new Democratic Independe Party, September 1947.

張德秀

CHANG, Duk Soo - B. 1892; G. Economics and English, Columbia University New York; professor, Sociology and Political Science, Bo Sawng College; leader, Korea Young Men's Party; vice-chairman, Diplomatic Officials, Hankook Democratic Party, 1945-46; elected member of ILA from Seoul, October 1946; when election nullified defeated in re-election; president, Hwanghai Young Men's Association, 1946; with Kim, Seung Soo worked behind scenes to push through anti-trusteeship resolution in ILA, January 1947; named as representative of the Hwanghai Association to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

張建相

CHANG, Kun Sang - B. about 1882, in Pusan; attended Indiana University; went from U.S. to China, 1916; served as customs official at Hankow until joined Korean Provisional Government, 1919; member of Revolutionary Party and linked with Kim, Won Bong; State Councillor, Provisional Government; chairman of traffic committee, Emergency National Assembly, 1946; joined Democratic People's Front; vice-chairman, executive committee, Democratic People's Front; vice-chairman, People's Party, 1946; backed Lyuh, Woon Hyung in his efforts in Coalition Committee, summer 1946; became Chief of Propaganda Bureau, People's Party, September 1946; in addition to vice chairmanship; member, Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; quit Party in December 1946; appointed member of ILA December 1946, but declined appointment; vice-chairman, Laboring People's Party, 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

張勉

CHANG, Myawn - B. 28 August 1899, Seoul; G. Suwon Agricultural School, 1917, Literature School of Manhattan University, N.Y., 1921-25, with B.A.; worked for Catholic Church, Pyongyang, 1925-31; considered leading Catholic layman in Korea; School teacher, 1931-36; president, Dong Sung Commercial School, 1936 to date; chairman, Federal Christian Young Men's Association, 1938 to date; member, Education Inspection Committee; member, Representative Democratic Council, 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member, committee on Measures for Dealing with Enemy Property; member, of the United Council (Counter-Measure Council for the Establishment of a Provisional Government), September 1947.

張澤相

CHANG, Taik Sang - B. about 1896, Taegu; G. in Politics and Economics, Edinburgh University; head of Foreign Affairs Department, Preparatory Society for National Congress; member, Special Committee

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CHANG, Taik Sang (cont) Emergency National Assembly; Chief of Kyonggi Provincial Police Department, 1945; member of the Hankook Democratic Party; Chief of Metropolitan Police, Seoul, appointed 12 January 1946; Assistant Director of National Police, appointed 18 September 1946; Standing Committeeman, Supporting Society for Dai Dong Youth Corps, August 1947.

張 連松

CHANG, Yewn Song - B. about 1898, Hamgyong Pukto; attended Japan Univ in Tokyo, about 1930; brother-in-law of Chang, Duk Soo; has no political affiliations; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of the following ILA committees - Chairman of Transportati and Communications, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; Chairman, Korean Culture Association.

CHAWN, Chin Chul - B. 9 April 1890; G. Political Science and Economics Department, Waseda University, Tokyo; head of Chun Bok Silk Factory, 1939; vice-chairman, Mokpo Branch of National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, 1946; Chief of Mokpo Commerce and Industry Association, 1945; member, Hankook Democratic Party; elected to ILA from Cholla Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

鄭 相

CHAWNG, Baik - B. about 1896; G. Seoul Middle School and Meiji Universi Japan; active in Communist Party since 1919; arrested by Japanese as a Russian spy and sent to Korea in 1941; was a prominent member of Lee, Yung's Chang Anp'a, and a secretary of the Korean People's Republic, 1945; politically inactive, 1946; anti-Pak, Heun Yung Communist, attended Communist meeting in Seoul, 28 September 1946, presided over by Yoon, Il; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947; Central Committeeman, Laboring People's Party.

鄭 [illegible]

CHAWNG, [illegible] - B. 1903; student of Chinese literature; head of Organization Section, Cholla Pukto Branch of Hankook Democratic Party; some people feel that he was a Japanese collaborator; elected to ILA from Cholla Pukto, October 1946; member, Fiscal and Economic Committee, ILA; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

鄭 書敎

CHAWNG, Choo Kyo - B. 2 November 1918; attended Kangnung Primary School after liberation was Chief of General Affairs, Communist Party Branch in Kangnung; later quit Communism and joined National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; manager of Kangnung Branch of Minju Ilbo (Democratic Daily); wealthy, has a fine reputation for honesty and fairness; elected to ILA from Kangwon Do in December 1946 re-election; member of Fiscal and Economic Committee, ILA.

鄭 伊衡

CHAWNG, I Hyawng - B. 16 September 1897; G. Ke-Sam Middle School, 1911; studied Chinese classics; member of Saw Book Hak Hai before independence movement of 1 March 1919; Secretary, Tong Yi Pu (Department of Internal Security) in Manchuria, 1921; CO of 1st Platoon,

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CHAWNG, I Hwawng - (cont) Chung Ti Pu in Manchuria, 1924; Staff Officer, Korean Revolutionary Army, 1925; captured by Japanese in 1926 and imprisoned until 15 August 1945; organized Association of Released Political Prisoners; Central Executive Committee, Alliance of Fighters for Independence, 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Chairman, Committee on Drafting Laws dealing with collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers, Food and Price Control Measures, Internal Affairs and Police; member of the Coalition Committee, 1947; Liaison committee member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

鄭寅普

CHAWNG, In Bo - B. about 1890; studied Chinese and Chinese Literature in Nanking, 1912-13; taught Chinese and Korean Literature at Chosun Christian College, Seoul; considered an outstanding classical scholar; minor staff member, Emergency National Assembly 1946; member, Representative Democratic Council, and worked on drafting constitution; closely linked to Dr.Rhee, Syng Man and opposed to Dr.Kim, Kyu Sik; appointed vice-chairman of re-formed National Association for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, September 1946; President, Kook Hak University, 1946; vice-chairman, Chinese-Korean Culture Association, 1946.

鄭仁果

CHAWNG, In Kwa - B. about 1895, North Korea; G. Korean Eastern College, Pyongyang, and Princeton Theological Seminary; Executive Secretary, Sunday School Association of Korea; later Secretary of the Korean Presbyterian Church for many years; arrested and imprisoned by Japanese, 1936; member, Korean People's Civil Mobilization Union (Renaissance Political Party or University Club); co-vice-chairman Special Diplomatic Committee, Federation of All Political and Social Organizations for US-USSR Joint Commission, 1947.

鄭廣朝

CHAWNG, Kwang Cho - B. more than 65 years ago, Seoul; educated in Japan son-in-law of Son, Byung Hi, one of 33 signers of 1919 independence declaration; no political affiliation, but considered moderate leftist; head of Tchawn Do Kyo (religious group); appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Educat and Welfare, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations; member, Advisory Committee, Korean Red Cross, 1947.

鄭魯湜

CHAWNG, No Sik - B. Cholla Namdo; G. Waseda University, Japan, Participated in Sam Il movement, 1919; was linked to An, Chai Hong, Chang Duk Soo and Kim, Sawng Soo in Japan; jailed by Japanese about 1936 staff member of Hankook Democratic Party, 1945; left party and became chairman of Finance Department, Democratic People's Front, February 1946; vice-chairman of South Korea New Democratic Party (Yenan Independence Alliance), 1946; was an alternate for Paik, Nam Un on Coalition Committee, resigned August 1946; Central Executive Committeeman, South Korea Labor Party, December 1946; elected vice-chairman, Democratic People's Front at reorganization meeting, January 1947.

曹奉岩

CHO, Bong Am - G. Moscow University; active in Communist underground and arrested twice by Japanese; prominent in Inch'on Communist Party and Democratic People's Front, 1945-46; letter criticising policy of Pak, Heun Yung published in press, May 1946; expelled from Party, June 1946; attended meetings of Coalition Committee

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CHO, Bong Am - (cont) for short time, September 1946; reportedly dropped due to former Japanese connections; co-vice-chairman, Special Political Committee, Council of All Political Parties and Social Organizations for US-USSR Joint Commission, appointed May 1947; named as representative of the Korean Independence Front to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947; member of the Counter Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

趙 炳玉

CHO (CHOUGH), Byung Ok - B. about 1894; Ph.D., Economics, Columbia University; active in 1929 student movements and imprisoned by Japanese; assistant professor at Chosun Christian College, about 1934; imprisoned again; prominent member of Hankook Democratic Party; Director of National Police, MG, 1945-to date.

趙 珍九

CHO, Chin Koo - B. 26 June 1896; G. Songdo Middle School, 1919, Chosun Christian College, 1923; taught school until 1925; manager of Tong Il rice cleaning mill in Wonju Erp, 1936 to date; member, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; elected to ILA from Kangwon Do, October 1946; when election nullified, won seat in re-election, December 1946.

趙 漢用

CHO, Han Young - B. unknown, Cholla Namdo; G. Peiping University; member, special diplomatic committee, People's Front, to negotiate with US-USSR Joint Conference, 1946; member, Counter-Measure Committee, People's Party, 1946; tendered resignation as Assistant Secretary, People's Party, August 1946; rejoined People's Party as Chief of Organization Bureau; Secretary, Foreign Affairs Department, Democratic People's Front.

趙 禧英

CHO, Hi Yawng - B. about 1916; G. Posung College, Seoul, about 1940; staff member, Democratic People's Front; chairman, Chosun Democratic Youth Alliance, 1946; one of thirteen vice-chairmen, Democratic People's Front, 1947; member, Standing Committee, Democrati People's Front, 1947.

曹 晩植

*CHO, Man Sik - B. about 1880; G. Law School, Meiji University, Japan; resides in Pyongyang; member, Board of Trustees, YMCA, and active in Presbyterian Church; in business as a merchant; famous for refusal to cooperate with Japanese and known as the "Korean Ghandi chairman and founder, Chosun Democratic Party (North Korea), 1945; placed under Russian protective custody for refusing to support trusteeship, 5 January 1946; "voted out" of Chosun Democratic Party, 5 February 1946; still in custody in Pyongyang; named as representative of Chosun Democratic Party to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission by South Korea branch of party, June 1947.

趙 素昂

CHO, So Ang - B. 1886; G. Waseda University, Japan; joined Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai, 1919; membership in Korean Congress; minister, Foreign Affairs, Provisional Government; appointed delegate to UNO meeting in San Francisco but did not attend; chairman, Diplomatic Association; chief of Financial Administration, Korean Independence Party; member Representative Democratic Council of South Korea; one of nine executive members, vice-chairman of Central Executive Committee and chairman of Foreign Policy Committee, Korean Independence Party, 1946; lecture

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CHO, So Ang (cont) tour of provinces, May-June 1946; active in Association for Aiding Korean Representative's Diplomacy, which supported Dr. Rhee's mission to U.S., December 1946; elected to ILA from Seoul, declined position, December 1946; one of the leaders in anti-trusteeship movement, named vice chairman, Anti-Trusteeship Committee, January 1947; elected chairman Emergency National Assembly (National Congress), February 1947; implicated in 1 March attempt to establish a provisional government, 1947; elected vice-chairman and member of the Central Stnading Committee Korean Independence Party, May 1947.

曹成煥

CHO, Sung Hwan - B. 1875, Seoul; G. Korean Army Academy; formed Shin Min Hoi (New People's Association), a secret independence movement in 1910; founded Kimyon School in Pyongyang, 1911; elected councillor, Provisional Government, Shanghai and appointed Chairman, Military Affairs Committee, 1919; went to Siberia, 1920; returned to China, 1922; held post of War Minister several times in Provisional Government; formed Kwang Bok Army in Chungking with Lee, Bum Suk and Lyoo, Dong Yul; one of 12 secretaries of state, Provisional Government; consultant, Dr. Rhee's GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, September 1946; active in Association for Aiding Korean Representative's Diplomacy which supported Dr. Rhee's mission to U.S., December 1946; refused vice-chairmanship of Anti-Trusteeship Committee formed by Kim Koo, January 1947; listed as a member of council set up by National Congress for formation of the New Korean National Provisional Government, March 1947; elected advisor to NSAKI, May 1947; elected Chairman of the Supporting Society for the Dai Dong Youth Corps, August 1947; Chief of General Affairs Department, Preparatory Committee of the All Korea Revolutionary Representatives, appointed 29 August 1947.

趙琬九

CHO, Wan Ku - B. 1880; G. Law College, Seoul; went to Vladivostok in 1910 where he became director of a newspaper; later went to Shanghai and joined Korean Provisional Government; head, Financial Affairs, Provisional Government; committee member, Kwang Bok Military Committee; chairman, Commerce and Industry, Hankook Democratic Party; one of twelve Secretaries of State, Provisional Government; committee member, Representative Democratic Council; one of nine executive members, and head of "Secret Service Dept", Korean Independence Party, 1946; appointed to ILA, declined seat, December 1946; elected chairman, Emergency National Assembly, December 1946; prominent in anti-trusteeship movement, December 1946-January 1947; replaced as chairman, Emergency National Assembly by Cho, So Ang, February 1947; elected member of the Central Standing Committee, Korean Independence Party, May 1947; one of responsible persons for the 23 June Anti-Trusteeship Demonstration 1947.

CHOI - see TCH'EI

朱寧河

*CHOO, Yawng Ha - B. 1911; occupation, clerk; Chairman, Department of General Affairs, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; Second vice-chairman, member Political and Executive Committees, North Korean Labor Party, 1946; chairman, Central Election Committee, Democratic People's Joint Front, North Korea, 1946; vice-chairman, North Korean Labor Party and representative at North Korean People's Conference, 1947.

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河 敬德

HA (HAR), Kyoung Duck - B. 1895; G. Harvard University, B. S. 1925, M.A. 1927, Ph.D. 1928; underground leader during war; director, Korean YMCA's survey in Seoul, 1930; taught Sociology and Psycholo at Chosun Christian College from 1932 on; editor, Korean Times, 1945; editor, Seoul Shinmun, since 1945; moderate leftist, appoint member of ILA December 1946; appointed member of following committees of ILA, Education and Welfare, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws, Liaison, January 1947; one of four Korean delegates to Pan-Asian Conference, New Delhi, March 1947.

河 萬福

HA, Man Bok - B. 1911, Chinyang Gun; studied Chinese literature for 10 years, is master of Chinese language; engaged in trade for ten years but failed; opened Sasang Rubber Factory which lasted three years; has been farming since; member Hankook Democratic Party until May 1946; now member of National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees-Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Food and Price Control Measures; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 Janua 1947.

河 弼源

HA, Pil Won - B. 1898; G. Waseda University, Japan; old time leader in Communist Party circles; imprisoned by Japanese 1927-33; prominent in Lee, Yung's Chang Anp'a; active in Korean People's Republic, Central People's Committee, Communist Party, and Democratic People Front since August 1945; attended anti-Pak Communists meeting, 28 September 1946, presided over by Yoon, Il; Central Executive Committeeman, Socialist Labor Party, 1946; ousted from Socialist Labor Party, December 1946.

河 相勳

HA, Sang Hoon - B. 21 July 1890, Inch'on; G. Middle School, Seoul; taught at same school for two years; started rice business in Inch'on; leader of four underground organizations during Japanese occupation; one of organizers of Hankook Democratic Party, Inch'on vice-chairman, same party, Inch'on, 1946; elected to ILA from Kyonggi Do, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Legislative and Judicial, Internal Affairs and Police; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

咸 尙勳

HAM, Sang Hoon - B. about 1896, Hwanghai Do; G. Waseda University; connected with Dong-A Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo for a number of years; reported to have been a member of the Central Committee, Association for Expediting National Mobilization, a councilor of the Patriotic Assembly of Speech and Press and a councilor of the Corps for Patriotism During War, under the Japanese; one of the founders of All Korea Literary Men's Association, 1946; vice-president, Emergency National Assembly, 1946; Director of Information Section, Representative Democratic Council; chairman Propaganda Section, Hankook Democratic Party, 1947.

咸 台永

HAM, Te Yong - (Tai Yung) - B. 1873; G. Law Academy, Seoul; acting director, Bureau of Judicial Affairs, Nationalist Party; advisor of the National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; member, Korean Representative Democratic Council, 1946.

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韓斌

*HAN, Bin - B. about 1902, Vladivostok; G. Philosophy, Vladivostok Far Eastern College; student, Lenin University, Moscow; law studen First National University, Moscow; took part in Korean Independenc Movement, 1919; helped establish Manchuria Youth League and Manchurian Farmers' League, 1923; returned to Korea, 1925; jailed by Japanese for political activity, 1925-31; escaped to China, 1931; went to Yenan, 1941; joined Korean Independence Alliance, 1942; vice chairman of Alliance, 1943; arrived in Seoul, 28 January 1946; member, Judging Committee and Executive Committee, Democratic People's Front; returned to Pyongyang, March 1946; member, Executive Committee, New Democratic Party (former Yenan Independence Alliance); reported successor to Tch'ei, Yong Kern as head of Police Bureau, Interim People's Committee, November 1946; not mentioned in re-organization of North Korea People's Committee, February 1947.

韓哲

HAN, Chul (Tch'awl) - G. Japanese University; active in labor movement and jailed by Japanese; chairman, Transportation Worker's Union, 1945; Secretary, All-Korea Labor Union (Chawn Pyawng), 1945-46; committee member, Democratic People's Front, 1946; in contact with National Labor Bureau but with little success since Bureau believes him responsible with Haw, Sawng Taik for starting RR strik in September 1946.

韓昭彬

*HAN, Hi Chin - B. 1900; G. Seoul Law College, 1925; Pyongyang Railroad Bureau, 1925; head, Public Health Department, Ch'ongjin Railroad Bureau, 1941; head, Industrial Department, 1943; Hamhung RR Bureau early 1945; director, Transportation, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1945-46; dismissed as Director, Transportation Bureau by Kim, Il Sung for alleged inefficiency, August 1946.

韓吉洙

HAN, Kil Soo - B. 1900, Chong Do; family went to Hawaii, 1905; G. Salvation Army Training College, San Francisco, 1920; resigned from Salvation Army, 1926; entered real estate business in Hawaii; license was revoked because of fraud; worked for Japanese Consulat General Honolulu; member, Korean Revolutionary Party; representat of KoreanFederation and Sino-Korean People's League, Washington, 1942-46; now living in California.

韓雪野

*HAN, Sawl Ya - B. about 1900; G. Hamhung Higher Common School, university course in Japan; worked on a newspaper in Seoul; Editor, People's Daily News, Hamhung, 1946; Chairman, North Korean Artist' League, 1946; President, North Korea News Agency; Chief, Cultural Department, North Korean Labor Party; Chief, Bureau of Education, North Korean People's Committee; named as representative, North Korean Writers' and Pressmen's Union to consult with Joint Commission, July 1947; left North Korea on observation trip to Russi September 1947.

韓始大

HAN, Si Dai (Dae) - B. about 1886 in Hwanghai Do; came to US about 1904; lived in Los Angeles and owned a farm; member of Korean National Association, 1944; chairman of United Korean Committee, Los Angeles, 1945; came to Korea about December 1945, as ranking member of a group of representatives of United Korean Committee in America; closely linked to the late Jacob Dunn; wealthy; financial backer of New Progressive Party; left Korea for US abou November 1946; sent message from Los Angeles expressing moral support of ILA, December 1946.

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HAW, Kan Yang - B. about 1892, Hwanghai Do; had been in Manchuria for more than 20 years; engaged in independence movement; member, Korean Independence Party; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Petitions and Discipline, Drafting of Laws dealing with collaborators, traitors, war crimina and profiteers; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

許 珪

HAW, Kyo - B. about 1885, Kyongsang Namdo; attended Korean Foreign Language School, studied French, about 1908; head, General Affair Socialist Democratic Party, 1946; moderate leftist; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Drafting of Laws Dealing with collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers.

許 成澤

HAW, Sawng Taik - B. about 1895; G. middle school; jailed by Japanese for labor movement activity; chairman, Council of Seoul Labor Union and Council of All-Korea Labor Union (Chawn Pyawng), 1945-46 active Communist collaborator; head of Strike Fighting Committee during September-October 1946 RR strike; Central Executive Committeeman, South Korean Labor Party; one of 13 vice-chairmen of reorganized Democratic People's Front, elected January 1947; sentenced to one year in prison, March 1947; named as representati of the Council of All-Korea Labor Union to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

洪 增 植

HONG, Cherng (Jeung) Sik - B. about 1896; was active on Dong-A Ilbo; jailed by Japanese for 5 years; president Chosun Inmin Po, 1945-46; head of Seoul Political Law School, closed in April 1946; member, Judging Committee, Democratic People's Front, 1946; given suspended sentence for agitation against MG rice program early in 1946; arrested again, September 1946 for violation of Proclamation #2; freed after serving three months in prison, November 1946; General Secretary, Democratic People's Front, 1947; arrested for violation of Proclamation #2, August 1947; tried, found not guilty re-arrested, September 1947.

洪 悳 裕

HONG, Dawk Yoo - B. about 1888; Chinese scholar; old-time member of Communist Party; arrested by Japanese several times; labor union leader; chairman, Organization Department, Democratic People's Front, 1946; Central Inspection Committeeman, South Korean Labor Party, elected December 1946; Standing Committeeman of Democratic People's Front, reorganized January 1947.

洪 箕 疇

*HONG, Ki Choo - B. 1898; G. Pyongyang Theological Seminary; worked as a teacher; chairman, Pyongan Namdo People's Committee, 1945-46; prominent in North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; member Pyongan Namdo People's Committee, 1947; vice-chairman, North Korea People's Committee, 1947.

洪 命 熹

HONG, Myung Hi - B. about 1889; G. Taese Middle School, Tokyo; wrote Declaration of Independence for Sam Il Movement, 1919; lecturer at Chosun Christian College; was managing editor, Oriental Daily News; was president, Shi Dai Daily News; renown Korean Scholar, versed in Chinese classics; respected, with reputation for persona integrity; chairman of Relief Society, 1945; named by leftists

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HONG, Myung Hi (cont) - without his consent to positions in the Chosun Literati League and Anti-Fascistic Cooperative Fighting Committee, 1946; residing in Seoul; appointed to ILA but declined seat on grounds that he had not been consulted beforehand., December 1946; reported organizing the Democratic UnificationnParty, December 194 president, Democratic Unification Party, 1947; member Korean Liter Men's League; named as representative of Korean Literary Men's League to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 19

洪南杓

HONG, Nam Pyo - B. 1888; was reporter, Manchuria Daily News; afterwards staff member, Contemporary Daily News; joined Communist Party abou 1921; fled to China; returned to Korea and served a long prison term; member, Judging Committee, Democratic People's Front; one of the vice-chairman, Ant-Fascistic Cooperative Fighting Committee; member, Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, 1945-46; member, Central Committee, South Korean Labor Party, elected December 1946; one of 13 vice-chairmen of reorganized Democratic People's Front, 1947; chairman, Central Inspection Committee, Soutl Korea Labor Party, 1947.

洪淳徹

HONG Soon Chul (Tch'awl) - B. 26 July 1894, Taegu; principal, Taegu City Bok Myung Girls' High School; manager, Onyang Oven Factory; Director of Economics, Chamber of Commerce of Chungchong Namdo; chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence Chungchong Namdo Branch; elected to ILA from Chungchong Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Legislative and Judicial; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA, 20 January 1947.

洪性夏

HONG, Sung Ha - B. 15 January 1898; G. Economics Department, Joong Wang University, Tokyo; Professor of Economics, Posung College, Seoul, 1922-September 1938; opened printing shop in Seoul, 1938, continued until 1944; head of Labor Department, Hankook Democratic Party, September 1945; representative to Provisional National Assembly from Kyongsang Namdo, February 1946; Economics Committee, Representative Democratic Council, 1946; named by Dr. Rhee to Propaganda Section, GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; Head of Youth Section, Hankook Democratic Party, 1946; changed his political views from left to right since emancipation; elected to ILA from Cholla Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Industry, Labor and Agriculture; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

許憲

HUH, Hun - B. about 1885, Hamgyong Namdo; G. Meiji University Law Schoo Japan; served as defense attorney in Sam Il Case, 1919; former director, Bo Sawng College; imprisoned for Student Revolt, 1929; freed but barred from practicing law; travelled through Europe and America; arrested twice by Japanese upon return; Secretary of Justice, Korean People's Republic, 1945; member Judging Committee and one of four chairmen, Executive Committee, Democratic People's Front, 1946; one of five leftist members of Coalition Council, July 1946; defense attorney at Communist counterfeit trial, September 1946; took charge of Communist Party when Communi leaders, Pak Heun Yung and Lee, Kang Kook went underground to escape arrest, September 1946; maneuvered Communist element of New Democratic Party into Labor Party, November 1946; re-elected one of six chairmen, Democratic People's Front, January 1946;

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HUH, Hun (cont) - re-elected, one of six chairmen, Democratic People's Front, January 1947; chairman, South Korea Labor Party; advisor to Anti-Japanese Campaign Society, 1947; named as representative of South Korea Labor Party to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

黃 保 益

HWANG, Bo Ik - B. 11 February 1895; student of Chinese literature, 1901-07; G. Primary School, Yosu, 1909, Yung Heung Middle School, Mokpo, 1913; teacher, Yung Shin School, 1913; Christian pastor in Posong area, 1916; G. Pyongyang Seminary, 1925; studied theology in Tokyo for two years at Japanese Theological Seminary; chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence in Posong; elected to ILA from Cholla Namdo, October 1946; elected chairman of Education and Social Welfare Committee, member of Legislative and Judicial Committee; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

黃 鎭 南

HWANG (WHANG), Chin Nam - B. about 1894 in U.S.; G. University of California, attended universities of Paris and Berlin; wife is French born; came to Shanghai as English interpreter for noted An, Chang Ho, 1919 where first met Lyuh, Woon Hyung; returned to U.S. about 1922; travelled to France, Germany; worked in Korean Provisional Government, Shanghai; taught, Hamnam Medical College; returned to Korea about 1943 and acquired land holdings near Hamhung; fled to Seoul upon Russian entry, August 1945; staff member, People's Party; close advisor and Secretary to Lyuh, Woon Hyung one of 28 originally appointed to Representive Democratic Council; declined position in RDC, 15 February 1946; member, Investigation Committee of Joint Korean-American conference, October 1946; member, Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; appointed to ILA December 1946; expelled from Socialist Labor Party for joining ILA, December 1946; appointed member of following ILA committees - Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Petitions and Discipline, January 1947; principal leader behind movement to resurrect former People's Party, January 1947; elected chairman, Committee for Foreign Affairs and National Defense, ILA, April 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

黃 喆 性

HWANG, Chul Sung - B. 4 May 1895; G. Chung Tong Middle School, Seoul; chief of National People's Assembly (Kuk Min Hway) in Chechon; considered to be Chechon's most respectable man; officially has no political affiliations, but believed to belong to National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; elected to ILA from Chungchong Pukto, October 1946; member of the following ILA committees - Qualifications, Petitions and Discipline; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA 20 January 1947.

黃 賢 淑

HWANG, Hyown Sook (Mrs.) - B. 1898; G. Yokohama Theological School; head, General Affairs, Women's Nationalist Party; member, Representative Democratic Council of South Korea; vice-director, National Women's Association.

黃 信 德

HWANG, Sin Dawk (Esther) - B. 1896; G. Sungie Girls' School, Pyongyang; G. from Social Work Course in Nippon Girls University in Tokyo; correspondent, Dong-A Ilbo; schoolmaster, Chunang Girls' School member, Patriotic Women's Association for Acceleration of

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HWANG, Sin Dawk (cont) - Korean Independence; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; one of four women members of ILA; member of the following ILA committees - Legislative and Judicial, Education and Welfare; one of sponsors for anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

*HYAWN, Tch'ang Hyawng - B. 1905; G. Primary School, Sunch'on Gun; Headed Farmer's Union, Manchuria, 1924; entered Chinese Communist Party, 1930; returned to Korea, 1934; was arrested by Japanese, then released, joined Korean Communist Party, 1945; organized and headed Pyongyang Laborer's Association, October 1945; chairman North Korea General Bureau of all Korea Labor Union; member, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; apparently no longer a member of the North Korea People's Committee, 1947.

姜 進

KANG, Chir (Jin) - B. about 1904 in Russia; G. Russian middle school and Chinese University; active in Communist underground, Manchuria 1930, jailed by Japanese, 1930-45; active in Central People's Committee, Democratic People's Front, and Communist Party, 1945-46; joined with five other prominent Communists in anti-Pak, Heun Yung press statement, August 1946; suspended from party; attended anti-Pak Communist meeting on 29 September 1946; led anti-Pak Communists into Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; quit Socialist Labor Party, December 1946, since Party did not carry out merger with South Korean Labor Party; member, Standing Committee, reorganized Democratic People's Front; elected January 1947; member of Public Relations Section Committee, Democratic People's Front, 1947.

姜 鎭 乾

*KANG, Chin Kawn - B. 1885; founded Hyawb Sawng Middle School in Seoul, 1908; went to Manchuria, 1910; participated in Korean Independence movement, 1919; arrested and imprisoned by Japanese 1919-37; prominent in farmers' movement in Ch'ongjin; chairman, Farmers' Association of North Korea, 1946-to date; member North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; chairman of the committee for the establishment of the North Korea Farmer's Bank, April 1946; elected one of the Standing Chairmen, First People's Assembly, North Ko February 1947; named as representative of the North Korea Farmer's Association to consult with the Joint Commission, June 1947.

姜 益 亨

KANG, Ik Hyung - B. 1889; served 3 years in Pyongyang prison because of activities in Korean independence movement, 1921-24; resumed activities upon release; Christian minister in Kumchan and member of Hankook Independence Party; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Pukto October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Qualifications, Industry, Labor and Agriculture; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

姜 錄

KANG, Soon - B. 1895; sentenced three years imprisonment by Japanese, 1920; joined Korean Communist Party, 1925; went to China in 1933 - there served the Korean Independence Movement; member Shanghai Communist Party (Korean); believed to be a nationalist with Communism as secondary belief; returned to Korea, September 1946; joined Coalition Committee, September 1946; chairman, Industrious Mass (Labor Masses) Party; appointed to ILA, December 1946; appoin

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KANG, Soon (cont) - member of the following ILA committees - Internal Affairs and Police, Industry, Labor and Agriculture, January 1947; named as representative of Industrious Mass Party to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

康良煜

*KANG, Yang Ook - B. 1893; Pastor; G. Presbyterian Theological Seminary Pyongyang; connected with Japanese Church, 1942-45; General Secret North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; temporary head, ther vice-chairman, Chosun Democratic Party, 1946; Kim, Il Sung's secretary; vice-chairman, North Korean Christian League, November 1946; elected Secretary-General, First People's Assembly, North Korea, February 1947. [illegible]; November 1948; elected Secret ry-General

金朋濬

KIM, Boong Choon - B. about 1886; in China, 1919-1945; a prominent member, New Korea Democratic Party (Chungking); a secretary of state, Provisional Government; principal, Shanghai Insung School; member, Representative Democratic Council of South Korea; one of 5 right wing members of Coalition Committee, 1946; one of three vice-chairmen, newly formed Progressive Party, September 1946; signed coalition agreement of seven principles, October 1946; member of Joint Korean-American Conference, October 1946; appointe to ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Intern Affairs and Police, Liaison, chairman of committee on Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws; chief of Planning Department of Coalition Committee, 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

金昌根

KIM, Chang Kun - B. 27 January 1907; G. Middle School, Tokyo; Seoul Theology School; vice-chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, Taejon Branch; elected to ILA from Chungchong Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees Qualifications, Fiscal and Economic; Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

金志侃

KIM, Chi Kan - B. 1880; G. in agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University; worked for Korean independence in China; chief of Pyongwon-gun Committee, Chosun Democratic Party; chief of Chinnamp'o Committee, Chosun Democratic Party; appointed to Interim Legislative Assembly December 1946; lone member of ILA from Chosun Democratic Party; member of following ILA committees - Industry, Labor and Agricultu Measures for dealing with enemy property.

金轍洙

KIM, Chul (Tch'awl) Soo - B. 4 May 1896, Sangbook Myun, Kyongsang Namdo studied Chinese literature until 12 years of age; attended Pusan Commercial School, 1908-11; studied at Tokyo English Language School and Keiyo University until 1917; spent 14 months in prison on charge of working for Korean independence during his stay in Japan, grew up as a rich man's son; upon return to Korea from Japan, engaged in several business endeavors; member of Central Committee, Seoul Young Men's Federal Association of Korea, 1922-24; moved to Pusan in 1945; present positions, Editor of Liberal Press, Director of Pusan Brewing Company; owns farm and tile shop in Yongsan; chairman, Hankook Democratic Party, Kyongsang Namdo Branch; named by Dr. Rhee to Youth Section of GHQ for Korean Natic Unification, June 1946; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Namdo, Octot 1946; member, Committee for Dealing with Enemy Property; resigned from ILA and accepted position of Governor of Kyongsang Namdo, February 1947.

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金轍洙 Restricted

KIM, Chul (Tch'awl) Soo - B. about 1891; old-time leader of Communist Party; imprisoned by Japanese; brother of Kim, Kwang Soo, member Central Executive Committee, Communist Party; member, Executive Committee, Democratic People's Front, 1946; joined with five other prominent Communists in an anti-Pak, Heun Yung press statement, 5 August 1946; suspended from Party; attended anti-Pak Communist mee meeting in Seoul, 28 September 1946; member, Socialist Labor Party October 1946; unsuccessful leftist candidate to ILA from Cholla Pukto, October 1946; insisted on dissolution of Socialist Labor Party and withdrew from that Party, January 1947.

金天海

KIM, Chun Hai - B. 1900, Kyongsang-Namdo; due to poverty went to Japan to work; organized the Korean Labor Union of Japan; participated i Japanese Communist movement; imprisoned, released on 15 August 194 after 18 years of imprisonment; important staff member of Japanese Communist Party.

金圍治

KIM, Dan Ya (Tan Ya, Tai Yun) - B. 1899; G. Taegu Middle School; participated in Sam Il Movement, 1919; imprisoned by Japanese, 1920-22; active Communist Party Underground, 1925; fled to Russia; G. Lenin University, Moscow, 1928; committee member, Far Eastern Department Komintern.

金墩

KIM, Den (Ten) - B. 1886; attended Posung College, Seoul; formerly member of Korean Revolutionary Party, director in charge of Diplomatic Affairs; spent 30 years in Manchuria engaged in Korean independence; new member, New Progressive Party; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Petiti and Discipline, Fiscal and Economic.

金道鉉

KIM, Do Hyun - B. 1879; Secretary of Internal Affairs Department, Chungchong Namdo; chief of Aweol Myun; principal of Kongjin Primar School (a private school), Cheju-do; chief of a "monetary guild"; elected to ILA in second elections in Cheju-do, February 1947; chairman, Korean Independence Party, Cheju-do, March 1947.

金度演

KIM, Do Yawn - B. 1892; G. Political Economy Course, Keio University Tokyo; received Ph.D. in Economics from Washington University; held position in Yun-Hi College as lecturer; manager, Korean Industrial Enterprises Company; chairman, Hankook Trading Society; served Central Labor Question Intervention Committee of MG; member Representative Democratic Council, February 1946; chief of Plannin Board, Hankook Democratic Party, February 1946; elected to ILA from Seoul, October 1946; when election nullified, won again in reelection, December 1946; chairman, Fiscal and Economic Committee member, Industry, Labor and Agriculture Committee, Liaison Committ one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; President, Korean-American Trading Association, 1947; appointed member of Standing Committee, Korean People's Representatives, August 1947.

金科奉

* KIM, Doo Bong - B. March 1889; G. Choongang Middle School, Seoul; serve as part time teacher, Seoul Bosawng and Himoon Middle Schools, 191 executive member, Dai Han Independence Political Party, 1923-28; chief clerk, Society for Study of Revolutionary Theory of Various Parties, 1928-32; a noted Korean scholar; organized Chosun People'

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KIM, Doo Bong (cont) - Revolutionary Party, 1935-37; principal, Yenan Political School, 1940; first president Yenan Independence Allianc 1942-46; vice-chairman, N. Korea Interim People's Committee, February 1946; chairman, Korean-Soviet Culture Association, April 1946; chairman, New Democratic Party (former Yenan Independence Alliance), February-August 1946; party merged with North Korea Communist Party as North Korea Labor Party, August 1946; chairman North Korea Labor Party 1946-to date.

金鶴培

KIM, Hak Bai - B. 1904 in Hamgyong Namdo; G. Law and Political, Universi in Tokyo; member of Socialist Labor Party, expelled when he joined ILA, December 1946; appointed member of ILA; member of Laboring Masses Party; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Measures for dealing with Enemy Property; member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 19-

金學孝

KIM, Hak Kyoo - B. unknown; "General"; relative of Kim, Koo; commander, Third Detachment, Kwang Bok Army, Hq. Chungking; member, Provisio Government; head of the Korean police, Shanghai, late 1945; transferred to Shantung Province, January 1946; head of Manchurian Br Branch of Korean Independence Party with headquarters in Mukden, 1946; reported to be managing a military training school in Manchu sponsored by Kim, Koo, June 1947.

金活蘭

KIM, Helen (Kim, Hwal Lan) - B. about 1900; G. Ewha College, did gradu study in America, took Dr. Degree in Education, and returned to Korea; Dean of Ewha College for number of years, now President; attended meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Jerusale World Conference of Religion, General Conference of Methodist Chu and other important national and international meetings; member of the Executive Committee of the YWCA; speaks fluent English and Japanese; has written and published a book on present day problems of Korean women.

金乎

KIM, Ho (Charles) - B. 1883; G. Public Middle School; taught for eight years; was in China, 1912; went to U.S. and remained there 32 years member, Korean National association, 1942; chairman, United Korea Committee in America, 1943; member, Korean Nationalist Association 1944; returned to Korea after Liberation; one of directors of Diplomatic Association, February 1946; vice-chairman, New Progres Party, 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; chairman of ILA Committee on Measures for Dealing with Enemy Property; member of following ILA committees - Industry, Labor and Agriculture, Drafting of Laws dealing with collaborators, traitors, war crimin and profiteers; named head of the New Progressive Party, April 19- member of the Coalition Committee, June 1947; member of the Counte Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947; resigned from New Progressive Party and joined new Democratic Independence Party, September 1947.

金日成

*KIM, Il Sung - B. 1913; G. Japanese Military Academy, Seoul; original name was Kim, Sung Chu (Ke); "General"; guerilla leader on Manchu border; decorated by Soviets; General Secretary, North Korea Bran Communist Party; chairman, North Korea Interim People's Committee 1946; party merged North Korea New Democratic Party (Yenan Independence Alliance), August 1946; vice-chairman, North Korea Lab Party, 1946; elected to Interim People's Committee, November 1946 reportedly would be displaced by Kim, Doo Bong were it not for Soviet support; reported to have become a Christian, December 19- chairman, reorganized North Korean People's Committee, February

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KIM, Il Sung -(cont) - 1947; representative of North Korea Labor Party for US-USSR Joint Commission meeting in Pyongyang, July 1947.

金益東

KIM, Ik Dong - B. 1893; President, Samsung Industrial Company, Ltd; Managing Director , Oriental Bill Company, Ltd.; chief of Business Bureau of Sidae Ilbo Company (press company); appointed member of Interim Legislative Assembly, February 1947, to replace one of five initial appointees who refused to serve; member, Korean Independence Party; lawyer for the royal family; appointed member of a five man committee to revise the Pro-Japanese and National Traitor bill, May 1947; elected chairman, Finance Committee, Korea Independence Party, May 1947.

金俊淵

KIM, Jun Yun (Chun Young) - B. 1895; G. Seoul Higher Common School, Okayama High School, 1917, Law Department of Tokyo University, 192 specialized in law and economics at Berlin University, 1923; returned to Korea, 1927; chief of editorial bureau of Dong-A Ilbo, 1927; arrested and imprisoned in connection with Communist Case, 1928; released, 1935; became chief editor of Dong-A Ilbo, 1935, resigned two years later; became president and manager of Hi Tong Hoong Oop farm; elected vice-chairman, Preparatory Committee for the National Congress, 1946; member of the committee set up by the Emergency National Assembly for the drafting of the new constit member of the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea; committee member for drafting the constitution of the Korean Representative Democratic Council; one of nine elected as General Secretary of the Hankook Democratic Party, 1946; member of special committee for the study of economic problems set up by the Representative Democratic Council, 1946; member, Central Standing Committee, Hankook Democratic Party, 1947.

金樸

KIM, Kern - B. about 1899; educated in Russia and China; active in Manchuria Communist movement; jailed by Japanese, 1930-45; member Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, 1946; joined with five other prominent Communists in anti-Pak, Heun Yung press statement, 5 August 1946; suspended from Party; attended anti-Pak Communist meeting on 28 September 1946 in Seoul; member, Socialist Labor Party; with Kim, Chul Soo insisted on dissolution of Socialist Labor Party and withdrew from that party, January 1947; member of South Korea Labor Party; reportedly called to Pyongyang by North Korean authorities, March 1947.

金起瀅

KIM, Ki Yong - B. 1906; G. Agriculture Department, Hokaido Imperial University, Japan; engaged in agricultural and mining enterprises; member, Laborers' and Farmers' Department, People's Party, 1945; Chief Secretary, All-Korea Farmer's Alliance, since December 1945; arrested for obstructing MG grain collection, July 1946; named as representative of the All-Korea Farmer's Alliance to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

金九

KIM, Koo - B. 1876; leader, Korean Provisional Government; replaced Dr. Rhee as president, Provisional Government, 1943; came to Korea, November 1945; prominent leader, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; vice-chairman, Representative Democratic Council; chairman, Central Executive Committee, Korean Independenc Party, 1946; leading figure in anti-trusteeship movement from December 1946; chairman Anti-Trusteeship Committee, January 1947;

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KIM, Koo (cont)- implicated in 1 March attempt to establish Provisional Government, 1947; re-elected chairman, Central Executive Committee Korean Independence Party, May 1947; resigned as Chairman, General Labor League for Korean Independence (No Chong) and member, Centra Committee, Laborers' and Farmers' Party for Korean Independence, May 1947; one of responsible persons, Anti-Trusteeship Demonstrati 23 June 1947; leader, with Rhee, Syng Man, of Korean People's Representatives, July-August 1947.

金局泰

KIM, Kuk Tai - B. 1884, Pusan; G. Tokyo Higher Commercial School, 1908 taught Commerce at Posung College; chairman of organization for promoting independence in Korea, 1921; chief of Kyongsang Namdo Police Department, October 1945-March 1946; editor of Korean Daily News in Pusan, 1946; elected to ILA from Kyongsang, October 1946; has no political affiliations but considered rightist; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Transportation and Communication.

金光鉉

KIM, Kwang Hyun - B. 1912; G. Middle School, Taegu, 1931, Soong Sil University, Pyongyang, 1936, Kobe Juo Seminary, Japan, 1941; was pastor in several churches; chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, Andong Branch, 1946; chairman, GHQ for Korean National Unification, Andong Branch; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Pukto, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Qualifications, Education and Welfare; one of sponsor of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

金光洙

KIM, Kwang Soo - B. about 1899; brother of Kim, Chul Soo; educated in Japan; journalist; jailed by Japanese; prominent in Communist Party and Democratic People's Front, 1945-46; Editor of Communist Weekly "Kun Kuk" (National Construction), 1946; Central Executive Committeeman, South Korean Labor Party, 1946; member Standing Committee, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; member, Committee of Diplomatic Section, Democratic People's Front 1947; arrested by police as one of leaders connected with strikes of 21-22 March 1947; arrested again in August on charge of violati Ordinance #2.

金奎植

KIM, Kyu Sik - B. 29 January 1881; G. with honors, Roanoke College, U.S 1903; won scholarship for M.A. study, Princeton University; returned to Korea, 1904; engaged in religious and educational work; went to China to work for Korean Independence, 1913; naturalized as Chinese citizen, January 1916; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Education and Minister of Publicity consecutively of Korean Provisional Government; elected vice-chairman, Korean Provisional Government, 1944; attended Paris Peace Conference, 191 organized Korean Commission to Europe and American, Washington, 1920; represented Korea at Far Eastern Revolutionary Congress, Moscow, 1922; in Siberia, 1923-24; returned to China and engaged i educational work; held professorships at Futan University, Chungsh University, Peiyang University (Tientsin), Szechuan University (Chengtu); was president, Williams College (Shanghai); speaks eigh languages fluently; returned to Korea, November 1945 from China; resigned presidency, Korean Revolutionary Party, January 1946; vic chairman, Representative Democratic Council, 1946; leader of right wing members of Coalition Committee from July 1946; appointed to ILA, December 1946; elected chairman of Korean Interim Legislativ Assembly, December 11, 1946; elected Co-Chairman, with Lyuh, Woon Hyung, of the Counter-Measure Committee for the Present Situation, J

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KIM, Kyu Sik (cont) - 3 July 1947; named as representative to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission by seven organizations, June 1947; on leave from the Legislative Assembly because of ill health, July-August 1947; forming National Independence Federation, October 1947.

金武亭

*KIM, Moo Chung (Tch'ei, Moo Chung) - B. 1905; "General"; gave up Seoul Choongan High School, 1919; G. Artillery Department, Northern Army Academy, China, 1926; joined Chinese Communist Party, 1925; commissioned Artillery Lt. Colonel, 1927; appointed Regimental Commander, Chinese Communist Army, 1930; entered Military Staff Colle Eighth Army Headquarters, 1936; first Commander-in-Chief, South Korea Volunteer Army, Chindoong, 1941; prominent in Yenan Independ Alliance, 1942; commanded Korean Volunteer Army under Yenan Communist forces, 1943-45; prominent leader of North Korean Communist Party; member, North Korea Interim People's Committee, February 1946; reportedly fell out with Kim, Il Sung and Kim, Doo Bong, November 1946; however, reported chairman of Military Affairs Committee, Interim People's Committee, December 1946; head of Leaders Department, North Korea Branch of Korean Communist Party, 1947; chief of all Security Forces, North Korea, 1947.

金午星

KIM, O Sawng - B. about 1903; G. Imperial University, Seoul; head Propaganda Section, People's Party; chairman, Propaganda Departmen Democratic People's Front, 1946-to date; publisher, Chosun Inmin Po (Korean People's Times); member, Central Committee, South Korea Labor Party, December 1946; Standing Committeeman, reorganized Democratic People's Front, February 1947.

金法麟

KIM, Pup In (Bub Rin) - B. 23 August 1899; G. Middle School, 1919, Philosophy Department of Parisi University, 1926, Buddhism Departme of Koniazawa University, Tokyo, 1932; Professor, Central Buddhism College, Seoul, 1928-30; head of Korean Buddhists' Central General Affairs Society, 1945-46; member of Emergency National Assembly and Representative Democratic Council, 1946; member, Central Executive Committee, Hankook Democratic Party, resigned November 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Education and Welfare, Qualifications, January 1947; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; member, Advisory Committee, Korean Red Cross, 1947.

金炳魯

KIM, Pyung No (Ho, Pho) - B. 1895; educated in Law School in Japan; one time head of Posung College, Seoul; former chief of Justice Department, Hankook Democratic Party, resigned from Party, 1946; chairman, Legislative Committee, Emergency National Assembly, 1946; endorsed 7 principles of coalition, October 1946; Director of Department of Justice, SKIG, 1946-to date; member of six men committee to reorganize Military Government, April 1947.

金麗植

KIM, Ryu Sik - B. 1888; Ph.D., Iowa State University and American University, Washington, D.C.; former editor, New Korean Daily News founded Kwang-Shin Commercial School; councillor, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; member Representative Democratic Council of South Korea; one of vice-chairmen of New Nationalist Party; Party merged (in part,) with Korean Independence Party, April 1946; member, Central Executive Committee, Korean

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KIM, Ryu Sik (cont) - Independence Party; expelled from Independence Party, August 1946; joined New Progressive Party; became chief of Foreign Affairs of this Party, January 1947; in split of New Progressive Party remained with Party, July 1947.

金三龍

KIM, Sam Yong - B. 1908; active in Communist Party and jailed by Japane member, Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, 1945-46; clo supporter of Pak, Heun Yung; member, Central Committee, South Kore Labor Party, December 1946.

金尚德

KIM, Sang Dawk - B. 1892; G. in political economy, Waseda University, Tokyo; escaped to China, 1919; taught in Korean Revolutionary School; Director of Department of Culture, Korean Provisional Government; member, Central Standing Committee, Korean National Revolutionary Party, 1945; returned to Korea with Kim, Koo on 23 November 1945; Principal of Kyongsin Middle School, Seoul; withdrew from Korean National Revolutionary Party with Dr. Kim, Kyu Sik, February 1946; member, Central Executive Committee and vice-chairman, Seoul Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, 1946; member of Political Economy Section GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; unsuccessful candidate to ILA from Seoul in reelection runoff, December 1946; one of seven presidents, People's Alliance, 1947; appointed member of ILA to replace one of five initial appointees who declined to serve, February 1947.

金世鎔

KIM, Sei Yong - B. about 1894; attended Seoul Medical College; arrested by Japanese; fled to Vladivostok; entered University in Moscow; moved to Shanghai, then Korea; member, Korean Rehabilitation [illegible]ce, 1942; active in the Korean People's Republic and Central [illegible]'s Committee 1945; head, Political Department, People's [illegible] 1946; staff member, Democratic People's Front, 1946; wanted by police for illegal possession of arms, August 1946.

金性洙

KIM, Seng Soo - B. about 1889; G. Law School, Waseda University, Japan founder of Dong-A Ilbo, 1919; wealthy; was president of Bo Sewng College, Seoul, 1936-1946; Councillor, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; chairman, Hankook Democratic Party; consultant of Dr. Rhee's GHQ for Korean National Unification July 1946; reported against coalition with left, July 1946; elected to ILA from Seoul, October 1946; when Seoul election nullified, defeated in re-election by Cho, So Ang; prominent in anti- trusteeship movement of December 1946-January 1947; vice-chairman, Anti-Trusteeship Committee, January 1947; named as representative of the Hankook Democratic Party to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

金錫璜

KIM, Suk Hwang (Sawk Whang) - B. about 1895; was in Shanghai with Kim, Koo in 1919; returned to Korea before the war; vice-chairman of the Committee for Acceleration of the Great Korean Provisional Government; treasurer, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, 1947; leader of terroristic group called the Kim Suk Hwang Group; head of the Special Action Group of the Provisional Government; arrested in connection with 23 June 1947 anti-trusteeship demonstration, released pending investigation; vice-chairman, Preparatory Committee of All-Korea Revolutionary Representati elected August 1947.

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金星淑 Restricted

KIM, Sung Sook - B. 1890; one of twelve secretaries of State, Korean Provisional Government; vice-president, Association for Unificatio of Political Parties; member, Korean National Emancipation League; was chairman, Production and Economic Committee, Emergency Nationa Assembly; withdrew from Emergency National Assembly and joined Democratic People's Front; one of eight vice-chairmen, Executive Committee, Democratic People's Front; toured Cholla Pukto with An, Ki Sawng, March 1946; arrested for agitation against MG and violation of Proclamation #2, April 1946; sentenced to 6 months in prison and released 7 September 1946; vice-chairman, reorganize Democratic People's Front, January 1947; member, Laboring People's Party; 1947; chief, Planning Department, Council of All Political and Social Organizations for US-USSR Joint Commission, May 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 19

金台俊

KIM, Tai Choon - One of four chairmen, All Korea Literary Union, February 1946; a Communist fellow traveller; member of the New Democratic Party, 1946; Central Executive Committeeman, South Korean Labor Party, 1946; one of 13 vice-chairmen, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; member, Supporting Society for Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movement, January, 1947; elected one of 11 chairmen, General League of All Korean Cultural Groups, February 1947; arrested by police in connection with 21-22 March strikes, 1947.

金達鉉

*KIM, Tal Hyun - B. 1885, Ham Nam Ko Won; G. Suwon Agricultural Higher School; teacher of Yang Zung Middle School; imprisoned for six years for participation in Sam Il Movement; vice-chief of North Korea Tchawndo Kyo Political Friends Party, 1946; chairman, North Korea Tchawndo Kyo Political Friends Party, 1947; vice - chairman of the First People's Assembly, North Korea, 1947; named as representative of the Political Friends Party to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, Pyongyang, July 1947.

金策

*KIM, Tchaik (Chak) - B. unknown; chairman of the Pyongyang Military School; holds rank of colonel in the Russian Army; vice-chairman of North Korean People's Committee, 1947; one of the Standing Chairmen, First People's Assembly, North Korea, 1947; named as representative of the North Korea Society of People's Air Fleet to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, Pyongyang, July 1947.

金昌淑

KIM, Tch'ang Sook - B. about 1875; imprisoned seven years by Japanese; advisor, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; member, Representative Democratic Council of South Korea; resigned from Representative Democratic Council and from Emergency National Assembly because of political disagreement, October 1946.

金元鳳

KIM, Won Bong (KIM, Yak San) - B. 1894; G. Hwangpao Military Academy; founder of "Dare to Die Society", 1926; "General"; State Councillo Korean Provisional Government; founder of Korean Volunteer corps, 1937; leader First Detachment, Kwang Bok Army, China; Chief Military Affairs, Provisional Government; a prominent leader, Korean Revolutionary Party, 1944-46; was a member of Emergency National Assembly but joined Democratic People's Front; one of five left wing members of Coalition Committee under Lyuh, Woon Hyung, July 1946; quit Coalition Committee after it suffered

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Patriotic

KIM, Won Bong (cont)- temporary setback, July 1946; named honorary chairman of Chosun Democratic Youth Alliance, December 1946; re-elected to one of six chairmanships, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1946; chairman, Counter-Strike Committee, Democratic People's Front, March 1947; arrested for connection with March strikes, acquitted, 10 April 1947; reportedly connected with organization of Korean Democratic Patriotic Youth Alliance, successor to disbanded Chosun Democratic Youth Alliance, June 1947.

金元鳳

KIM, Won Bong - B. 1909; G. Kyonggi Middle School, 1932; Chairman, Taejon Branch, Korean Independence Party; joined Interim Legislati Assembly as elected member from Chunchong Namdo, April 1947.

金若水

KIM, Yak Soo - B. 1892; member of Korean Communist Party, 1925; member constitution drafting committee, Emergency National Assembly; vice chairman, Military Affairs, Hankook Democratic Party; quit Hankook Democratic Party, October 1946; appointed to ILA, December 1946; member of the following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Food and Price Control Measures; joined in formation of People's Alliance; expelled from People's Alliance, May 1947; member, Korean Republican Party; member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

金龍中

KIM, Yong Choong - B. about 1895; attended a university in U.S.; chairman, Korean Affairs Society in Washington, D.C., 1946-to date; president of the Washington Association for Introduction of Korean Affairs; publishes "Voice of Korea"; made six weeks visit to Korea, June-July 1947.

金容穆

KIM, Yong Mo - B. 1869; Christian minister; has no political affiliations but linked with Korean Independence Party; imprisoned by Japanese on suspicion of aiding Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Pukto, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Education and Welfare, Petitions and Discipline; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

金用茂

KIM, Yong Moo - B. 1890; Muan Gun, Cholla Namdo; G. judicial course, Chuo University, Tokyo, 1921; manager of the Oriental News, 1930; president of Posung College, Seoul, 1935; member of committee set up by the Emergency National Assembly for the drafting of the new constitution; Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, SKIG, 1946-to date; political affiliation, Hankook Democratic Party.

金永奎

KIM, Young Kyoo - B. 10 November 1890; student of Chinese classic literature; spent nine months in Japanese prison for breaking Peace Preservation Law; Chief of Police, Chungchong Pukto after 15 August 1945; resigned in 1946; man of considerable personal wealth; Chairman, Koesan Branch, GHQ for Korean Unification; elected to ILA from Chungchong Pukto, October 1946; member of the following ILA committees - Internal Affairs and Police, Measure for Dealing with Enemy Property; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947, member NSAKI.

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高鳳京 Portfolio

KO, Hwang Kyung (Evelyn) - B. 1907; G. Doshisha University, Japan, won a Barber Scholarship at University of Michigan, majored in sociology, took Ph.D.; returned to Korea, taught social science at Ewha College; head of home economics department; with sister, conducted small orphanage for Korean children in Seoul; has written articles for newspapers and magazines; head of the Women's Bureau, SKIG; attended the Pan-Asian Conference, New Delhi, March 1947; speaks fluent English and Japanese.

高光表

KO, Kwang Pyo - B. 25 July 1908; G. Choong Wan Middle School, Seoul, 1926, Rikkyo University Preparatoy School, Tokyo, 1929-32, studied economics at Rikkyo University, April-September 1932; obtained control of Kwangju Mu Teung Stocking Company in September 1939; still operates it; advisor to Kwangju City Government, March 1946; vice-chairman, Kwangju Branch, Hankook Democratic Party; wealthies man in Kwangju; elected to ILA fom Cholla Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Petitions and Discipline, Industry, Labor and Agriculture; reprimanded for long absence from ILA, April 1947; chairman, Cholla Namdo Branch of Hankook Democratic Party, July 1947.

高昌一

KO, Tch'ang Il - B. 1893; G. Far Eastern University, Vladivostok, 1916; vice-president, Korean National Congress in Russia, 1918; representative of same congress to Paris Peace Conference, 1919; speaks Russian language fluently; member, Emergency National Assembly, February 1946; one of seven men selected to represent Democratic Council at US-Soviet Joint Commission; named by Dr. Rhee to Labor and Agriculture Section of GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees-Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Drafting of Laws dealing with collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers; considered a moderate rightist, not affiliated with any party.

具滋玉

KOO, Cha Ok (Jah) - B. about 1900; training at YMCA Training College, Springfield, Mass.; Secretary, YMCA, in Korea, 1936; Governor of Kyonggi Do; member of the International Friendly Society; elected one of Standing Directors of the Supporting Society for the Dai Dong Youth Corps, August 1947.

權五稷

KWAN, O Chik - B. 1905; G. University, Russia; arrested by Japanese for Communist activities, imprisoned 1928-36, 1938-45; president and publisher, Hai Bang Ilbo, 1945-46; member, Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, 1945-46; wanted by civil police for implication in currency counterfeit ring.

權泰錫

KWAN, Tai Suk - B. about 1885; jailed by Japanese but accused of collaboration; commuted between Peking and Seoul on business, 1942-45; linked with Lyuh, Woon Hyung in early days of National Foundin Preparatory Committee; vice-chairman and party financer, New Nationalist Party, 1946; with some elements of party joined Korean Independence Party, April 1946, and appointed head of Investigatio Department; resigned from Korean Independence Party and formed Democratic Korean Independence Party, May 1947; named as representative of Democratic Korean Independence Party to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

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LEE, Bong Koo - B. 1894, Seoul; G. Waseda University, Japan; lawyer in Tokyo, 1931-38; lawyer in Korea, 1938-to date; head of Department of Diet Laws of the committee for the constitution and election laws which was formed by Emergency National Assembly, February 1946; vice-director, Dai Dong News Company, 1946; appointed membe of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Legislative and Judicial, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws.

李鳳洙

*LEE, Bong Soo - B. 1892; G. Commercial Department, Meiji University Tokyo; participated in Sam Il Movement, 1919; imprisoned several times by Japanese; connected with Dong-A Ilbo and banking enterprises; appointed director of Finance Bureau, North Korea, Novembe 1945; Director of Finance, North Korea Interim People's Committee and North Korea People's Committee, 1946-to date.

李範奭

LEE, Bum Suk - B. 1899; "General"; member, Korean Provisional Governmen noted guerilla fighter, commander, Second Detachment, Korean Restoration Army with Headquarters in Sian, China, 1944; came to Shanghai, 1945; arrived in Korea, 5 June 1946; consultant, Dr. Rhee's GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; appointed an advisor to Korean Constabulary, July 1946; quit Constabulary because he claimed it was "pinkish", November 1946; organized and heads the Korean National Youth Corps, sponsored by MG.

LEE, Chang Tch'awl (Chul) - B. 1900; G. Law College of Seoul, 1926; held office under Japanese, 1926-44; no party affiliation; joined Interim Legislative Assembly as elected member from Chungchong Namdo, April 1947.

李青天

LEE, Chawng Chun - B. about 1893; "Marshall"; attended Japanese Militar Academy, Tokyo; fought against Japanese in Manchuria, 1921-22; Chief of Special Korean Section, Loyang Military Academy, commander, Kwang Bok Army; theoretically, commander-in-chief, Korean Army and Navy; moved from Chungking to Nanking, April 1946; unconfirmed reports mention him leading Chinese Nationalist unit in Manchuria along Korean border, September 1946; listed as member Reinforced Council established by National Congress, March 1947; returned to Korea with Dr. Rhee, Syng Man, April 1947; elected member of Central Standing Committee, Korean Independence Party, May 1947; currently attempting to unite all right wing youth groups under his control; organized Dai Dong Youth Corps (combining 19 youth groups), 7 August 1947.

李廷允

LEE, Chawng Yoon - B.1905; educated in Russia; participated in Sam Il Movement, 1919; active as youth leader under Japanese; imprisoned 1930-32; active in Communist underground; prominent member Chang Anp'a and Communist Party, 1945-46; joined with five other prominent Communists in Anti-Pak, Heun Yung press statement, 5 August 1946; expelled from Party.

李宗鉉

LEE, Chong Hyawn - B. about 1905; G. Christian College, Pyongyang; General Secretary, Chosun Democratic Party; member Emergency National Assembly; arrived in Seoul from Pyongyang, December 1945; prominent in Seoul Hq.-in- Exile of Chosun Democratic Party of North Korea, 1946 - to date; appointed chairman of the committee t

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LEE, Chong Hyawn (cont) - investigate North Korea and elected one of 33 members of the Standing Committee, as representative of Pyongyang, of Korean People's Representatives, July 1947.

李鍾榮

LEE, Chong Hyawng - B. about 1885; arrested by Japanese in Manchuria; editor, Dai Dong Press; not invited to Emergency National Assembly; president, Popular Party; Dai Dong Press suspended for 3 weeks by order of General Hodge, for inciting to terrorism, May 1946; appointed propaganda chief for National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, June 1946; arrested and jailed for bribery, September 1946; no longer editor of Dai Dong Shinmun; investigated by police in connection with 23 June anti-trusteeship demonstration, 1947; member of the Korean People's Representatives, July 1947.

李珽根

LEE, Chong Kun - B. 1894; G. Tokyo Oriental College, Philosophy Course; member, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; elected to ILA from Kyonggi Do, October 1946; at time of election was serving as advisor to Governor of Kyonggi Do; member of following ILA committees - Internal Affairs and Police, Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Qualifications.

李舟河

LEE, Choo Ha - B. 1905; G. grammar school; jailed twice by Japanese for Communist agitiation; vice-chairman, People's Committee, Wonsan, 1945; moved to Seoul and assumed active role in South Korea Communist Party, 1946; member, Central Executive Committee Communist Party; jailed for illegal activities, October 1946; elected to membership of Central Executive Committee, South Korean Labor Party, in absentia, December 1946.

李周衡

LEE, Choo Hyawng (Hyung) - B. 6 January 1906 in Miryang Gun, Kyongsang Namdo; G. Seoul University, 1932; studied law, literature and majored in Korean history; was advisor to Kyongsang Namdo Military Government 1945; chairman, Kyongsang Namdo Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, to August 1946; wealthy man; at present member of Hankook Democratic Party; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Transportation and Communication, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws, January 1947; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; on plea of ill-health, resigned from ILA, July 1947.

李應辰

LEE, Erng Chin (Eung Jin) - B. about 1900, Kyonggi Do; considered moderate leftist; head of Tch'awndo Kyo Political Friends Party; appointed to ILA December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Legislative and Judicial, new member of Coalition Committee, June 1947; Liaison Committee member, Counter-Measure Council for the present Situation, July 1947.

李沽

LEE, Hwal (Whal) - B. 1897; G. Economics course, Waseda University, Tokyo, and Oxford University, England; wealthy landowner; member, General Affairs Section, Hankook Democratic Party; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Pukto, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Food and Price Control Measures; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

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李鉉相

LEE, Hyawn Sang - B. 1904; G. middle school; in Shanghai, 1927; imprisoned by Japanese for Communist activities, 1928-32, 1934-39, 1941-44; joined Communist Party, 1945, and became member of Central Committee; active in Communist Party and Anti-Fascistic Cooperative Fighting Committee, 1945-46; arrested in September 1946; escaped when released to hospital for alleged illness, October 1946; according to Lyuh, Woon Hyung, responsible for inciting riots in South Korea; elected member, Central Executive Committee, South Korean Labor Party, in absentia, December 1946.

李一雨

LEE, Il Woo - B. 1885; studied law at Meiji University, Tokyo, 1908-10; chairman, Young Men's Association, Yongil Gun, 1919; chairman, Yongil Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, April 1946; occupation, fish merchant; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Pukto, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Industry, Labor and Agriculture, Food and Price Control Measures, Qualifications; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

李仁同

LEE, In Dong - B. 1909, Seoul; began work as press worker, 1925; member Standing Committee, Printing Workers' Labor Union, 1928; imprisoned 1930-34; again involved in labor movement; imprisoned, 1939-45; chairman, Printing Workers' Labor Union, 1945; member, Executive Committee, All-Korea Labor Union (Chawn Pyawng), 1946; member, Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, 1946; vice-chairman All Korea Labor Union, elected February 1947; representative to the general meeting of the World Labor Federation, Prague; returned after post-convention tour in Russia and North Korea, July 1947; arrested by police, 18 September 1947.

李康國

*LEE, Kang Kook - B. about 1904; G. Seoul Imperial University; old time Communist Party member; visited and studied in Germany; Secretary, People's Republic, 1945; chief secretary, Central People's Committee, 1945; chairman, Democratic People's Front convention (15-16 February 1946); member of Communist Party Central Executive Committee; was one of five left wing members of Coalition Committee, July 1946; quit Coalition Committee, August 1946; wanted by the police for illegal activities, September 1946; fled to North Korea; appointed chief, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, North Korea People's Committee, February 1947; member, North Korea Labor Party.

李甲洙

LEE, Kap Soo - B. March 1895; G. Okayama Medical College, 1917; studied at medical department, Kyoto Imperial University; eminent neurologist and surgeon; served in medical department of Seoul Imperial University; lecturer, Seoul Imperial University, 1931-43; also lecturer, Ehwa College for Girls and Seoul Dental College; at present, professor; joined Interim Legislative Assembly, February 1947; to replace one of five initial appointees who declined to serve.

李甲成

LEE, Kap Sung - B. 1888; G. mission school, Taegu; business manager for Severence Drug Company; signer of Korean Declaration of Independence 1919; one of the organizers of the New Nationalist Party, December 1945; resigned party, 1946; as a rightist, active in unification movements; reported at odds with most influential rightists, April 1946; head of Society for Promotion of Korean Industry, August 19 writer; Director, Central YMCA; Director, Central Office of New

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LEE, Kap Sung (cont)- Korea Company; elected to ILA from Seoul to replace Cho Sb Ang; February 1947; named as representative of Yung Woo Association to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

李傑笑

LEE, Kawl So - B. unknown; vice-chairman, General Affairs, People's Party, 1946; representative, Democratic People's Front.

李基錫

LEE, Ki Suk - B. about 1901; was engaged in underground activities, Communist agitiation and labor agitation for which he served a six year prison term; member, Central People's Committee, 1945; staff member, People's Party, 1946; reported staff member, Korean Communist Party; vice-chairman, South Korean Labor Party, Decembe 1946; chief of Finance Department, Democratic People's Front, 1946-47.

李龜壎

LEE, Koo Hoon (Hwon) - B. 1919; G. Tokyo Agricultural College; arreste twice by Japanese; member of Central Executive Committee of Communist Party, 1946; vice-chairman, All Korean Farmer's Union, 1945-46.

李覺求

LEE, Kwan Koo - B. unknown; G. Japanese University; an outstanding writer; spent 20 years in prison; was editor of Chosun Ilbo at time of arrest by Japanese; cooperated with An, Chai Hong, Seoul Shinmun, 1946; considered moderate leftist; at one time belonged to Hankook Democratic Party; appointed member of ILA, February 1947; to replace one of five initial appointees who declined to serve.

李觀述

LEE, Kwan Sool - B. about 1904; G. Tokyo Higher Normal School and Kwangto Higher Normal School; also Seoul University; one time teacher, Tong Duk Girls Higher Common School; jailed, 1941; member, Central Executive Committee, Communist Party; member, Central People's Committee; head, Communist Party Finance Department; wanted by civil police for implication in counterfeitin ring since May 1946; arrested 6 July 1946; tried and sentenced to life imprisonment for counterfeiting activities.

李奎甲

LEE, Kyu Kap - B. unknown; Christian minister; leader, Christian organization, Valadivostok; chairman, Executive Committee, New Korean Nationalist Party; elected one of 33 members, representing Seoul of Standing Committee of Korean Peoples Representatives, July 1947; elected an Inspector, Supporting Society for the Dai Dong Youth Corps, August 1947.

李萬珪

LEE, Man Kyu - B. unknown; medical man turned educator ; teachor in a Methodist Mission School; member of Judging Committee, Democrat People's Front; vice-chief, Inspection Committee, Korean People's Party; member of Preparatory Committee of Socialist Labor Party, November 1946; chief of the Culture Department of the Democratic People's Front, 1947; member of the governing group of the Labori People's Party, elected May 1947.

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李文煥

LEE, Moon Hwan - B. about 1902; G. Port Arthur Technical University, Kan To Shu, Japan; chief of General Nam Hai Engineering School Electrical Bureau of Seoul until August 1946; chairman, Bureau of Industry, Interim People's Committee, North Korea, 1946; economic advisor to the Planning Department and the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party, 1947; chief, Industrial Bureau, North Korean People's Committee, 1947.

李南圭

LEE, Nam Kyoo - B. 29 February 1901; studied Chinese literature, 1908-18; attended Seung Il Private School in Kwangju, 1918-20; attended Choong Tong Middle School, Seoul, 1920-22; Pyongyang Seminary, 1922-24; Christian pastor, 1925-42; took up duties of pastor again in October 1945; vice-chairman, General Youth's League for Accelration of Korean Independence, 1946; elected to ILA from Cholla Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees-Fiscal and Economic, Qualifiactions; leading sponsor of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA, 20 January 1947; suspended from ILA, returned May 1947; elected one of 33 members of Standing Committee, as representative of Cholla Namdo, of the Korean People's Representatives, July 1947.

李雲

LEE, Oon - B. about 1889, Haeju, Hwanghae Do; G. Japanese Imperial University, specializing in agriculture; imprisoned because of his following of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and participating in the 1919 Korean Independence Movement; chairman, Department of General Affairs of National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; central figure of the Institute for Northwestern Korea; member of the Standing Committee and chairman, Department of Welfare, Hankook Democratic Party, 1947.

李始榮

LEE, Si Yung - B. 1867; one of three charter members, Provisional Government; executive treasurer and a secretary of state, Provisional Government; well known backer of Kim, Koo; returned to Korea 23 November 1945; chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, 1945-46; prominent in Korean Independence Party, 1946; announced resignation from all public positions due to his age, August 1946; elected chairman, Chinese-Korean Culture Association, November 1946; elected advisor to NSAKI, May 1947; issued second statement resigning from all positions, July 1947; elected a member of the National Affairs Committee, National Congress, September 1947, but declined to serve.

李壇根

LEE, Sawn Kern - B. about 1902, Kawsong; G. Waseda University, Japan; newspaperman, editor of the Chosun Ilbo under An, Chai Hong; in business in Manchuria during the war; chairman, Central Executive Committee, of the All Korean Young Men's Association for the Acceleration of Independence, 1946; chief editor, Han Sung Ilbo, 1947; member of the Coalition Committee, 1947; named as representative of the Korean Youth Party to consult with the Joint Commission, June 1947; Director of the Planning Department of the Dai Dong Youth Corps.

李海根

*LEE, Soon Kern (Keun) - B. 1900; G. Economics, Waseda University, 1932; arrested and jailed for six years by Japanese; worked in Taegu underground, 1938; arrested again, 1939; member, Central People's Committee, Korean People's Republic, 1945; moved to Pyongyang, November 1945; Director of Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry,

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*LEE, Soon Kern (cont) - North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; prominent member, North Korea Farmer's Alliance, 1945-46; member North Korea Labor Party, 1947; chief, Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, North Korea People's Committee, 1947.

李順今

LEE, Soon Kern - B.about 1898; G. Politics and Economics, Waseda University, Japan; wife of Pak, Heun Yung and sister of Lee, Kwan Sool; was active in Communist underground; imprisoned five years by Japanese; member, Executive Committee, All-Korea Women's Union 1945-46; member, Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, 1945-46.

李順鐸

LEE, Soon Tak - B. unknown; G . Kyoto Imperial University, economics; member, Central Executive, Committee, Honkook Democratic Party, withdrew October 1946; president of Commercial School of Yawnhi College; delegate to committee on Investigating Living Conditions Represent tive Democratic Council, May 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic; Industry, Labor and Agriculture, Liaison; member, People's Alliance; professor, Chosun Christian College, 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947; member of the Propaganda Committee, Preparatory Committee of Democratic Independence Party, September 1947.

李源生

LEE, Won Saing - B. 7 February 1873, Sosan Gun; G. Posung College, Law, Seoul; clerk, Seoul City Office; manager, Seoul Shinmun; member, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; elected to ILA from Chungchong Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Legislative and Judicial, Drafting of Laws Dealing with collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

李元淳

LEE, Won Soon - B. about 1892; high school education, in Hawaii; successful business man; member of Korean Committee for Morale Section of Civilian Defense, organized January 1942; a leading official of the Korean National Association under the Korean Provisional Government, October 1942; chairman of the United Korean Committee in Hawaii, December 1942; went to U.S. from Hawaii, 1942; treasurer of the Korean Commission in Washington, 1945; now in business in New York; represented Korea at the Stockholm Olympic Committee meeting; returned to Korea on a visit, September 1947.

李容稷

LEE, Yong Chik - B. about 1894; studied in America; member of the Korea Mission to America and Europe in 1919; superintendent of Korean Mission in Hawaii, 1931; chairman of the University Club or the Korean People's Civil Mobilization Union which gathered secret information on the Japanese military from 1931 until liberation; chairman of the Political Friends Association, April 1947; chief, Diplomatic Department and co-vice-chairman of the Special Politic Committee, Council of All Political Parties and Social Organizati for US-USSR Joint Commission, May 1947.

李允栄

LEE, Yoon Yawng(Yun Yong) - B. about 1881; Presbyterian Minister; was vice chairman, Chosun Democratic Party; chairman, Pyongyang [illegible] Christian Association; arrived in Seoul, from Pyongyang, January

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LEE, Yoon Yawng (cont) - 1946; active head, Seoul "headquarters-in-exile", of Chosun Democratic Party; chairmen, Philantrophic Association, 1946; elected chairman, Inspection Committee, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, 17 May 1947; member, Standing Committee, Korean People's Representatives, August 1947.

李如星

LEE, Yuh Sung - B. about 1899; attended Waseda University, Japan. G. Political Science and Economics Department, Rikkyo University, Japan; joined Communist Party, 1922; reported, Chosun Ilbo; staff member, Dong-A Ilbo; member, Rehabilitation Alliance, June 1945; director, Propaganda Bureau, Rehabilitation Commission, August 1945; member, Election Committee, People's Party; chairman, Magnified Committee and head, General Affairs, People's Party; chairman, General Affairs, Democratic People's Front; member, Socialist Labor Party, October 1945; quit December 1946; elected one of 13 vice chairmen as independent member, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; leading member of the Laborin People's Party, 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

李英

LEE, Yung - B. 1888; G. Seoul Private Osawng School, Kangyawng Technic School, Nanking, China; imprisoned 1928-33 for Communist activities leader, Old Communist Party (Chang Anp'a); joined with Pak, Heun Yung's Reconstruction Party (Chai Kern Pa) to form Korean Communist Party; prominent member, Korean Communist Party; vice-chairman, anti-Facistic Cooperative Fighting Committee; attended anti-Pak Communist meeting in Seoul on 28 September 1946; member Socialist Labor Party, October 1946, quit December 1946; member Standing Committee, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; elected a member of the governing group, Laboring People's Party, May 1947.

林和

LIM, Hwa - B. about 1908; Seoul; has had no regular education; novelist and writer for the Hyun Dai Ilbo, 1946; member of the General League of All Korean Culture Groups, 1946; named as representative of the All Korean Labor Union (Chawng Pyawng) and General League of All Korean Culture Groups to consult with the Joint Commission, June 1947.

林秉稷

LIMB, Ben C. (Lim, Byung Chik) - B. unknown; "Colonel"; Dr. Rhee's representative, American-Korean Commission, Washington, D.C.; chairman, Korean Residents' Committee, Washington, D.C.; arrived in London as Dr. Rhee's envoy, February 1947 and now back in U.S., acting as Rhee's appointed delegate to United Nations, not officially accepted in either role.

柳炯浩

LYOO, Chung Ho - B. 10 February 1895, Yesan Gun; education, Primary School; chairman, Sosan Gun Miho Young Men's Association; vice-chairman,, Yesan Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; elected to ILA from Chungchong Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic Food and Price Control Measures; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

柳東悅

LYOO, Dong Yul (Yu, Tong Yul) - B. about 1875, Pakchon, Pyongan Bukto; dispatched by Korean Government to Tokyo and G. Japanese Military A

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柳東悅

LYOO, Dong Yul (cont)- Academy; Battalion Commander in Korean Army previous to annexation by Japan; fled to China and joined Provisional Government group; Minister of Communication for Provisional Government, 1944; Chief of Staff for Provisional Government, 1945; active staff member of Chungking New Democratic Party, formed 7 February 1945; closely associated in China with Kim, Kyu Sik, Hong Chin, Kim, Boong Chook and Kim Hak Kyoo; returned to Seoul with Kim Koo, 23 November 1945; appointed Director of Korean Constabulary for MG, June 1946; chairman of New Progressive Party, formed September 1946, resigned, December 1946.

柳來琬

LYOO, Lai Wan - B. 12 May 1888; studied in Commerce and Industrial School, Kobe, Japan; no political affiliation, but considered rightist; elected to ILA from Kyonggi Do, October ; member of following ILA committees - Transportation and Communications, Industry, Labor and Agriculture; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

柳林

LYOO, Rim - B. about 1885; leader of Korean Anarchist Party; a Secretary of State, Korean Provisional Government; chairman, Agriculture and Labor Committee, Emergency National Assembly; formed and headed Independent Farmer Labor Party, May 1946; active in anti-trusteeship movement, December 1946-January 1947; made statement that from beginning he denounced entirely Moscow Decision and ILA, 16 January 1947; elected vice-chairman, Emergency National Assembly, February 1947.

柳英根

LYOO, Young Keun - B. 2 March 1881, Nonsan; self-tutored; farmer; pastor of Christian church; no political affiliations, but considered rightist; elected to ILA from Kyonggi Do, October 1946; member of following ILA committees-Transportation and Communications, Industry, Labor and Agriculture; [illegible].

尹運弘

LYUH, Woon Hong - B. 1889; educated in Korea and U.S.; attended University of Southern California, Los Angeles; former manager, Singer Sewing Machine Company, Seoul; teacher of English, Posung College, Seoul; brother of Lyuh, Woon Hyung; close advisor to his brother, until he left party; staff member, People's Party, 1945; member, diplomatic committee, Democratic People's Front, 1946; resigned from People's Party, 9 May 1946, charging Communist domination; organized and headed "neutral" Social Democratic Party June 1946; backed Coalition Committee, summer 1946; appointed to ILA, December 1946; appointed member of following ILA committees - Internal Affairs and Police, Qualifications, January 1947; presided Dai Han Dok Lip Shinmun, January 1947; named as representative of Social Democratic Party to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947; member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

武亨

MOO, Chung - See KIM, Moo Chung

文珍校

MOON, Chin Kyo - B. 1911; G. Chenam Tong Moon School, Literature, China Chenam Political Training School; chairman, Pochon Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; chief Pochon Branch, Dong-A Ilbo; elected to ILA from Kyonggi Do, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Transportation and Communications, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

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文殷鍾
MOON, Ern Chong - B. 4 June 1910; G. Grammar School, 1924, attended Middle School, Seoul, 1924-28; active in anti-Japanese students society; jailed, 1931-39 and 1943; active in labor unions, 1943-45; head of Industrial Department, All-Korean Labor Union (Chawn Pyawng), 1945-46; head of Investigation Department, Council of All-Korea Labor Union, November 1946; Chawn Pyawng's contact with MG Labor Bureau while Union remained underground following Septem 1946 RR strike, October 1946-January 1947; arrested twice in March 1947, released on probation.

文甲松
MOON, Kap Song - B. about 1906, Hamgyong Namdo; educated in Japan; active in North Manchurian Communist underground; arrested and jailed by Japanese, 1930-45; joined with five other prominent Communists in anti-Pak, Heun Yung press statement, 5 August 1946; suspended from party; member, Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; resigned, February 1947; member of Laboring People's Party, June 1947.

文武術
MOON, Moo Sool - B. 1884; G. Hong Tae School in Wonsan, attended Tai Sung Middle School; engaged in independence movement in Manchuria and Russia; considered moderate rightist but has no political affiliations; collaborated with Kang, Woo Ku who threw bomb at Governor Sato in Seoul Station, jailed eight years by Japanese; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Qualifications, Transportation and Communications.

明濟世
MYAWNG, Chai Sai - B. about 1885, Yongbyong, Pyongan Pukto; imprisoned for five years after 1919 rebellion; at one time chairman, Korean Products Encouraging Society; leader of People's Republic Party, 1945; upon merger of People's Republic Party with the National Party, became vice-president, September 1945; as representative of National Party, cancelled signature on Joint Proclamation #5, January 1947; vice-chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; member, Central Standing Committee, Korean Independence Party, resigned May 1947; member, Standing Committee, and chairman of the Committee to plan Anti-Trusteeship Movement, Korean People's Representatives, August 1947.

吳夏英
O, Hah Yung (Oh) - B. 1878, Seoul; studied in U.S.; participated, Sam Il Movement, 1919; sentenced to six years imprisonment by Japanese associated with Dr. Rhee, Syng Man, 1919; committee member, Association for Unification of All Political Parties; a director, Diplomatic Association; advisor, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence and vice-chairman of Seoul Branch; 1946; chairman of 12 May 1946 anti-trusteeship rally in Seoul; charged with responsibility for 12 May disorders, arrested and fined, 13 May 1946; consultant, Dr. Rhee's GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; appointed to Interim Legislative Assembly, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Internal Affai and Police, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations; appointed member of committee to investigate living and working conditions of Koreans in Japan, May 1947; new member of the Coalition Committee, June 1947; member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

吳仁昌
O, I Sang (Oh) - B. 1904; G. Fishery School, Pusan, 1923; chairman, Pusan Branch, Hankook Democratic Party; joined Interim Legislative Assembly as elected member from Kyongsang Namdo, April 1947.

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O, Ja Il (Oh, Cha Il) - B. 1908; G. Law Course at Chue University, Tokyo; editor of the Dong-A Ilbo; landowner; chief director of the Tonghae Girls School; chairman, Tonghae Branch of the People's Party, June 1946; chief of the plannings section of the Kyonsang Namdo Provincial People's Committee; vice-chairman of the People's Party and Chief of Kyongsang Namdo Branch of the Popal, Futury Society for Establishment of Democratic People's Front, but Pusan; at one time affiliated with South Korean Labor Party, but resigned; prominent member of Laboring People's Party, Pusan, 1947.

吳琪燮

*O, Ki Sawh (Oh) - B. about 1900; G. Nippon University; Journalist and author; prominent in the North Korea Communist Party and North Korea Farmer's Union, 1945-46; chief of Propaganda Section, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; Central Executive Committeeman, North Korean Labor Party, 1946; head of newly formed Labor Bureau, Interim People's Committee, September 1946; representative at North Korean People's Conference, February 1947; member, Political Committee, North Korean Labor Party, and chief of Bureau of Labor, North Korea People's Committee, 1947.

吳光鮮

O, Kwang Sawn (Oh) - B. 1895; G. Lo-lang Military Academy, China; served thirty years in Korean Army in China; Commander-in-Chief, Korean National Army Preparatory Corps, an organization of about one thousand officers and EM, became the home-land division of the Kwang Bok Army, Korea; disbanded, 1946; chairman of the Hankook Rehabilitation Young Men's Association (Kwang Bok), 1946; elected chairman of the Committee of National Defense, Korean Independence Party, 1947. [illegible] 1947.

吳世昌

O, Soi Chang (Oh) - B. 1863; associated with Dr. Rhee, Sam Il Movement, 1919; vice-chairman, New Korean Nationalist Party; chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, February 1946; member, Representative Democratic Council of South Korea; chairman of MG sponsored 15 August Celebration, Seoul, 1946 and 1947.

吳龍國

O, Yong Kook (Oh) - B. about 1907; educated in Japan; is a rightist, but no party affiliation; previous political posts were unimportant, highest having been that of myun head; of moderate means, caters to the wealthy in the extreme right; elected to ILA from Cheju-do in February 1947.

P - See also B

白寬洙

Paik, Kwan Soo - B. 1886, Pusan; Professor of Law, Posun College, Seoul during the war; former president of Eastern Daily News; one of 28 members appointed to Representative Democratic Council, February 1946; Traffic Committee, Emergency National Assembly, February 1946; Commerce and Industry Section, Hankook Democratic Party, February 1946; General Affairs Department, Hankook Democratic Party, October 1946; elected to ILA from Cholla Pukto, October 1946; elected member of following ILA committees - chairman, Legislative and Judicial Committee, Transportation and Communications, Qualifications; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; appointed member of six-man committee to reorganize Military Government, April 1947; appointed to represent ILA at meeting with MG to discuss Election Law, July 1947.

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白南雲 Restricted

PAIK, Nam Un - B. about 1900; G. Tokyo Imperial University, Japan; former professor, Yawn Hi College; professor, Economics, Chosun Christian College, 1925-40; arrested by Japanese for study of Marxism, about 1940; president, Korean Academy; became chairman of Special Assembly Committee, Yenan Independence Alliance in Seoul, 6 February 1946; head, Law Department, Seoul University until resignation, June 1946; a director, Diplomatic Association; one of eight vice-chairmen, Executive Committee, Democratic People's Front; made brief trip to Pyongyang for consultations with old friend Kim, Doo Bong, June 1946; one of five leftist members of Coalition Committee, July 1946; withdrew from Coalition Committee when it suffered temporary set-back, August 1946; tendered and then withdrew resignation as head of South Korean New Democratic Party (Yenan Independence Alliance), 5-10 September 1946; merged his New Democratic Party into Lyuh, Woon Hyung's Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; made trip to North Korea to confer with Kim, Doo Bong, October 1946; reportedly dismissed from vice-chairmanship, Democratic People's Front, November 1946; retired from politics, December 1946; reported elected to Standing Committee, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; vice-chairman, Laboring People's Party, 1947.

白南鎮

PAIK, Nam Young - B. 1896; Department of Sociology, Nippon University Tokyo; member, Hankook Democratic Party; President, Christian Religious Society; landowner; elected to ILA from Cholla Pukto, October 1946; member of the following ILA committees - Education and Welfare, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

白庸熙

PAIK, Yong Hi -B. 1874, Wanju Gun, Cholla Pukto; educated in Chinese classics; served as an official under Korean Government prior to Japanese entry; landowner and farmer; chairman, All Korea Farmers Alliance, 1945-46; one of vice-chairmen, Executive Committee, Democratic People's Front; prominent in Diplomatic Association; vice-chairman, along with Kim, Kwang Soo, Seoul People's Committee, 1946; unsuccessful leftist candidate to ILA from Cholla Pukto, October 1946; one of 13 vice-chairmen reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947.

朴貞愛(女)

*PAK, Chawng Ai - B. about 1905; G. Soviet Normal School; teacher in Russia; wife of Kim, Yong Bawm; jailed with husband by Japanese for two years for Communist activity; chairman, North Korea Women's Union, 1945-to date; head, Women's Department, North Korea Communist Party, 1945-46; prominent member, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; member, Executive Committee, North Korean Labor Party, 1946; elected one of Standing Chairman, First People's Assembly, North Korea, February 1947; representative to International Women's Assembly, Prague, May 1947; named as representative of the North Korean Women's Union (Democratic Women's League), to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, Pyongyang, July 1947.

朴憲永

PAK, Heun Yung - B. 1889; G. Lenin University, Moscow; went to Shanghai joined Chinese Youngmen's Communist Party, 1920 and became director of organization, 1925; imprisoned in Shanghai by Japanese police for Communist activities, 1925-27; was in Russia, 1927-30; returned to Shanghai, 1930 and again jailed by Japanese police, 1931-36; came to Korea and organized Communist underground movement, 1936; General Secretary, Korean Communist Party, August 1945;

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PAK, Heun Yung (cont) - one of 4 chairmen, Executive Committee, Democratic People's Front, February 1946; made brief visit to Pyongyang, July 1946; wanted for violation of Proclamation #2, September 1946; elected vice-chairman of South Korea Labor Party in absentia, December 1946; one of six chairmen (in absentia), reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; whereabouts unknown, believed to travel at will between North and South Korea.

朴健雄

PAK, Kun Oong - B. 1903 in Manchuria; G. Hwangpo Military Academy, China; active in Chinese Communist Party and Korean Volunteer Army; returned to Korea from Chungking, March 1946; staff member, Communist Party; anti-Pak, Heun Yung; joined Coalition Committee and became chief of Propaganda Section, September 1946; signed 7 principles of coalition, October 1946; member, Joint Korean-American Conference, October 1946; appointed to ILA December 1946 member of following ILA committees - Chairman, Industry Labor and Agriculture, Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Drafting of Laws dealing with Japanese collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers.

朴洛鍾

PAK, Lak Chong - B. 1898; G. Seoul Middle School and Waseda University Japan, 1926; leader, Communist "January Association", 1924; organized Communist "M.L. Party"; in charge, Japanese branch, Korean Communist Party; ran a Communist printing shop for the Japanese Communist Party; returned to Korea, 1928; imprisoned by Japanese, 1928-33; member, Central People's Committee, 1945; bonded manager of Chikazawa Press, 1945-46; member, Central Executive Committee, Communist Party, 1945-46; implicated in counterfeit ring and arrested, May 1946; sentenced to life imprisonment for counterfeiting, November 1946.

朴文圭

PAK, Moon Kyoo - B. about 1905; G. and became assistant professor, Seoul Imperial University; versed in farmers' problems; member Central People's Committee, Korean People's Republic, 1945; member, Research Committee for land problems, Democratic People's Front; prominent member, Pak, Heun Yung's Communist "Reconstruction" faction; reported member, Executive Committee, Korean Communist Party, 1946-46; member, Central Executive Committee, South Korean Labor Party, December 1946; member, Standing Committee, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947 arrested as one of leaders connected with strikes of 21-22 March 1947 and sentenced to three years in prison, April 1947.

朴承浩

PAK, Sung Ho - B. 7 January 1897, Kyonggi Do; G. Ri Hwa Middle School 1916, Tsuda Women's English School, 1920-24, in Tokyo; member, Dong-A Ilbo, 1935-41; vice-president, Seoul Family Women's School 1941-45; chairman, Patriotic Women's Association for Acceleration of Korean Independence, 1946 ; staff member, Women's Section, Dr. Rhee's GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; appointed member to ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Industry, Labor and Agriculture, Food and Price Control Measures, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by Assembly on 20 January 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for Establishment of Provisional Government (United Council), June 1947.

朴容熙

PAK, Yong Hi - B. 1885; G. from Bible School; after returning from aboard, studied theology; Presbyterian pastor; contributed to Nationalist movement; political prisoner of Japanese to July 1945; has a good knowledge of modern law and economics; one of

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PAK, Yong Hi (cont) - 28 appointed members of Representative Democratic Council, February 1946; chairman, Cultural Committee, Korean Independence Party, 1946; appointed member of ILA, February 1947, to replace one of five initial appointees who declined to serve; appointed member, Advisory Committee, Korean Red Cross, February 1947; in split in ranks of Korean Independence Party, sided with An, Chai Hong and younger group; elected member of the Central Standing Committee of the Korean Independence Party, May 1947, resigned from Party and became member of New Korean National Party; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

朴賢淑

PARK, Myun Suk (Pak, Myawn Sook) B. 1896, Pusan; G. Chung Chin School in Pyongyang, 1906-10, Soong-I Girls School, 1910-15; was only feminan leader in Pyongyang during Sam Il Demonstration, 1 March 1919; on account of her leadership was imprisoned by Japanese; after release, participated in YWCA work and Young Women's National League; designated one of important officers of Korean Rehabilitation Committee, headed by Cho, Man Sik, 16 October 1945; member of South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; disapproved trusteeship, came to South Korea, March 1946; General Director, National Women's Association, September 1946; appointed to ILA, December 1946; took part in anti-trusteeship movement of December 1946-January 1947; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Qualifications.

李承晩

RHEE, Syng Man - B. about 1875; G. M.A., Harvard University, Ph.D., Princeton University under Woodrow Wilson; published Korea's first daily newspaper, 1897-1904; prominent in revolution, 1 March 1919; first president, Korean Provisional Government, April 1919-1942; in U.S., 1919-1945; peace delegate, Philadelphi 5 April 1919; Washington representative, Korean Provisional Government, Chungking, 28 October 1942; chairman, Korean Commission in Washington, March 1944; appointed high advisor, San Francisco Conference, March 1945; returned to Korea, November 1945; leader with Kim, Koo, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; chairman, Representative Democratic Council of Korea; toured provinces, April-May 1946; formed GHQ of National Unification, July 1946; chairman, General Labor League for Korean Independence (No Chong), 1946; left Korea for U.S., 4 December 1946; power behind anti-trusteeship movement in South Korea from December 1946; carrying on international lobby for separate South Korea government, January 1947; returned to Korea from U.S. via China, April 1947; announced full non-cooperation stand on Joint Commission, 10 June 1947; leader of Korean People's Representatives, organizing for a general election, July-August 1947.

許商俊

SAW, Sang Choon - B. 2 April 1906; G. Seoul University Law College, 1933; Lt. in charge of Police Affairs Section, Kangwon Do Police, 1934; vice-chief, Agriculture Section, Kangwon Provincial Government, 1938; chief of Chunchon Police Station, 1945; resigned February 1946; chairman, Kangwon Provincial Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, February 1946; chairman, Kangwon Provincial Branch General Youth's League for Acceleration of Korean Independence; elected to ILA from Kangwon Do, October 1946; when election nullified, won in reelection run off, December 1946; not appointed to any ILA committees; publisher of revived Hyun Dai Ilbo (Modern Daily News), January 1947; resigned from ILA, 16 July 1947.

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徐相日 Pastaitek

SAW, Sang Il - B. 1887; G. Posung College, Seoul, 1910; travelled in China while engaged in Korean independence movement; imprisoned by Japanese in 1919; chairman, Kwang Bok Young Men's Association, 1920; vice chairman of Preparatory Committee for National Party, September 1945; chief of Organization Department, Hankook Democratic Party, Kyongsang Pukto, 1946; vice chief of Agriculture and Forestry Section, Hankook Democratic Party, 1946; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Pukto, October 1946; appointed member of following ILA committees - Legislative and Judicial, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations, January 1947; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA, on 20 January 1947; named as representative by Same Voice Association to consult with US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

徐世忠

SAW, Sechung (Sei, Tchoon) - B. 1887; G. Seoul High School before annexation; went to Manchuria; engaged in business; 1919, liaison between Korean revolutionaries inside and outside Korea; arrested many times; returned to Korea, 1923; upon return, worked on Chinese newspaper and opened Chinese and Russian Language Institute; ~~railroader~~ of the Emancipated Political Prisoners Organization, 1945; a president of the People's Alliance, 1947; member of the Executive Committee of the Ul Woo Hoi (non-political Korean group), 1947; Liaison Committee member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

成周寧

SAWNG, Choo Sik - B. about 1887; military man with Chinese training; State Councillor and also one of twelve Secretaries of State, Provisional Government; member, Korean Revolutionary Party; withdrew from Emergency National Assembly and joined Democratic People's Front, 15 February 1945; a vice-chairman, Democratic People's Front; member Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movement, 1946.

申翼熙

SHIN, Ik Hi - B. 1890; G. English course in Foreign Language School; G. Political and Economic course, Waseda University in Tokyo; head, Home Affairs and Secretry of Interior, Korean Provisional Government; head, Administrative Bureau, Provisional Government; constitutional drafting committee, Emergency National Assembly, 1946; chairman, Legislative committee, Emergency National Assembly; staff member of Korean Independence Party, 1946; a vice-chairman, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence ; dropped from revised officer list by Society's national convention, September 1946; elected chairman of Seoul Branch of NSAKI, October 1946; became publisher of Chang Yoo Shinmun, October 1946; with Cho, So Ang formed Diplomatic Representative's Association to support Dr. Rhee's mission to U.S. December 1946; elected to ILA from Seoul, December 1946; prominent in anti-trusteeship movement of December 1946-January 1947; appointed member of following ILA committees - chairman of Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations, Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Liaison, January 1947; elected one of two vice presidents, Korean Independence Party, May 1947; elected advisor to National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, May 1947; resigned from Korean Independence Party, 18 July 1947; selected co-vice chairman, Korean People's Representatives, August 1947.

申不出

SIN, Bul Chul (Bool Tch'ool) - B. about 1905; studied literature, Meiji University, Japan; well-known professional comedian; has

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SIN, Bul Chul (cont) made frequent theatrical tours of South Korea, 1945-46; prominent staff member, Communist Party, 1946; leader, Chosun Democratic Youth Alliance, November 1946; reported to be on lecture tour in North Korea, December 1946.

慎重穆

SIN, Jung Mok (Choong Mok) - B. 1 July 1901, Kochang; G. Waseda University, Japan; 15 years in public office; chief of General Affairs Department, Kochang Gun Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, 1946; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Transportation and Communications, Drafting of Administrative and Organizational Regulations; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

申基彦

SIN, Ki Awn - B. about 1906; G. Political Central University, China; chief of Information, People's Party, 1946; member of Propaganda Section Coalition Committee, October 1946; member, Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; expelled from Party when he joined ILA, December 1946; appointed to ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Internal Affairs and Police, Qualifications, vice-chairman, no Liaison; appointed by Kim, Kyu Sik to investigate living conditions of Koreans in Manchuria, Peking and Shanghai, May 1947; member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

申, 義卿

SIN, Oei Kyawng - B. 1897; National Korean Women's Association, 1919; Union Association of YWCA for Korea, 1922; G. Tong Fuk Imperial University, Law Department, March 1930; taught Ewha College, 1930; General Affairs of YWCA, 1943; member, Women's Department, Central Executive Committee, People's Party, 1946; Temporary Executive Section, Seoul Branch, Democratic Peoples Front, April 1946; strong supporter of late Lyuh, Woon Hyung; appointed member of ILA December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Internal Affairs and Police, Petitions and Punishment; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

申肅

SIN, Sook (Suk) - B. 1884, Kyonggi Do; classical education, worked among Koreans in Manchuria, 1927-c. 1940; arrested and imprisoned six months by Japanese, 1931; lived in Mukden, c. 1940 - 1946; returned to Korea as representative of Korean Immigrant Association in Manchuria, November 1946; president of Korean Immigrant Association in Manchuria; life-long staff member of the Tchawndo Kyo; joined Interim Legislative Assembly as appointed member, April 1947; appointed by Kim, Kyu Sik to investigate living conditions of Koreans in Manchuria, Peking and Shanghai; new member of the Coalition Committee, June 1947; member of the Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

申錫雨

SIN, Suk Woo - B. 1893; G. Posung Law College, Seoul, 1909, Waseda University, Tokyo, 1914, in Political Science; actively served for Korean Independence in Northern China, 1914-1919; participated in forming of the Korean Provisional Government; first president of the Korean Association in China; captured by the Japanese Gendarmerie in Shanghai, served a year's sentence in Korea; owned and managed the Chosun Ilbo; promoted forms of anti-

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SIN, Suk Wop (cont) Japanese movements, 1923-1930; became general-secretary of Korea's highest literary society, Shin Kan Hwei, 1927; engaged in "underground operation" against the Japanese for the Chinese National Government, 1939-1945; presently occupied as advisor to the Chinese National Government.

宋鍾玉

SONG, Chong Ok - B. 19 July 1887; G. Korean Government School; was employee of Emperor Lee's government; Christian; advisor to Chungchong Pukto Provincial Government; member, Korean Independence Party; elected to ILA from Chungchong Pukto, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Qualifications; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; submitted resignation to Assembly, 26 June 1947, rejected.

宋彦弼

SONG, Ern Pil - B. 1902; G. University in Japan, 1923; active in Communist "January Association", Japan; returned to Korea; appointed leader, Korean Communist Young Men's Association; jailed five years; active in Communist Party and People's Committee, 1945-46; implicated in counterfeit ring and arrested May 1946; sentenced to life imprisonment for counterfeiting, November 1946.

宋虎

SONG, Ho - B. 1896; served 33 years in China in the Chinese Army; he was a Major-General; appointed Commander of the 1st Detachment of the Korean Independence Army, May 1945; member, Korean Independence Party, 1945; advisor, Personnel Section, Department of Internal Security, MG, 1945; appointed to command the Korean Constabulary after volunteering and graduating from the American sponsored Korean Constabulary Officers Training School; promoted to Brigadier General of the Constabulary by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, 1947.

孫文岐

SONG, Moon Ki - B. 29 February 1896, Masan; completed two years at Nippon University, Japan, 1918; returned to Korea, 1921; taught at Changshin School, 1921-24; manager of Masan sub-office Chosun Ilbo; chairman, Masan Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; member, Hankook Democratic Party; elected to ILA from Kyongsang Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Transportation and Communications, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

[illegible]

TAK, Tch'ang Hyawk (Tak, Chai Pil) - B. 1905; registered name is Tak, Chai Pil, but has changed name; attended anti-Pak, Houn Yung Communist meeting, September 1946; chief of Propaganda Section Anti-Fascistic Cooperative Fighting Committee, 1946; chief, Organization Department, Labor (Industrious) Masses Party, December 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Industry, Labor and Agriculture.

崔昌益

*TCH'LI, Chang Ik - B. about 1901; G. Nippon University, Japan; one time son-in-law of Hu, Hun; active in Korean underground, 1926-27 jailed by Japanese, 1930-37; exiled to China, about 1937 and proceeded to Yenan, 1938; a vice-chairman, Yenan Independence Alliance, 1942-45 and of New Democratic Party, 1946; Director

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TCH'EI, Chang Ik (cont) General Affairs, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; member, Executive and Political Committees, North Korean Labor Party, 1946; representative at the North Korean People's Conference, February 1947; elected chief, Bureau of People's Investigation, North Korea People's Committee, February 1947.

崔鍾涉

TCH'EI, Chong Sup - B. 21 April 1882; studied Chinese literature; chairman, Kwangju Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; honest, but has small knowledge of affairs of state and is old fashinned; member, Hankook Democratic Party; elected to ILA from Cholla Namdo, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Petitions and Discipline, Drafting of Laws Dealing with collaborators, traitors, war criminals and profiteers; resigned from ILA on grounds of poor health, February 1947.

崔東昨

TCH'EI, Dong O - B. about 1894; G. Law School in Seoul; prominent leader in Tchawndo Kyo; active in Manchuria, then Peking, in anti-Japanese movement; joined Chungking Provisional Government; vice-chairman, National Congress, Chungking; vice-chairman, Emergency National Assembly, 1946; assumed prominence as ENA leader and spokesman after illness of chairman Hong, Jin, May 1946; member of Representative Democratic Council; one of five right wing members of Coalition Committee, July 1946; signed agreement of 7 principles of coalition, October 1946; member Joint Korean-American Conference to investigate riots in South Korea, October 1946; appointed to ILA, December 1946; resigned acting chairmanship and vice-chairmanship of Emergency National Assembly, December 1946; elected 1st vice-chairman of ILA, December 1946; president, Great Eastern News, January 1947; member of following ILA committees - chairman of Petitions and Discipline, Legislative and Judicial, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws ; submitted, but withdrew, resignation as vice-speaker of ILA, June 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947.

崔益翰

TCH'OI, Ik Han - B. about 1895, Kangwon Do; G. Economics, Waseda University, Japan; was in charge of "Masses News", Tokyo; active in Communist "January Association" and "M.L. Party"; was a prominent leader, Japanese Department, Korean Communist Party; active in Sam Il Movement, 1919, and imprisoned 8 years; active in "2nd Communist Case", 1927; imprisoned 6 years; prominent in Chang Anp'a, 1945; Secretary, Korean People's Republic, 1945; chairman, Anti-Fascistic Cooperative Fighting Committee; chairman, Planning Department, Democratic People's Front, 1946; prominent in Korean Communist Party, 1945-46; member, Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; quit Socialist Labor Party, December 1946; member Standing Committee, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; member, Chairmen's Group, Laboring People's Party, June 1947.

崔益翰

TCH'OI, Ik Hwan - B. unknown; one of leaders Dai Dong Party, 1919; arrested by Japanese several times; released 15 August 1945; member, New Korean Nationalist Party; committee member, Representative Democratic Council; joined Korean Independence Party, along with some elements of New Nationalist Party, and appointed member of Central Committee, April 1946; president, Patriotic Enterprises Organization, formed May 1947.

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崔敬德 Restricted

*TCH'EI, Kyewng Dawk - B. unknown; head of Hwanghae Do Communist Party, North Korea, 1946; chief, North Korean General League of Trade Unions, 1946; present at sixth meeting of the North Korean Democratic People's Joint Front, 1946; elected one of Standing Chairmen, North Korean First People's Assembly, Februar 1947.

崔鳴煥

TCH'EI, Myawng Hwan - B. 1883; G. Tokyo Higher Normal School; chief General Affairs Department, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence, Kyonggi Do Branch, May 1946; member, Korean Independence Party; elected to ILA from Kyonggi Do, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Education and Welfare, Qualifications; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; elected chairman, Qualifications Committee, ILA, April 1947

崔元澤

TCH'EI, Won Taik - B. 1888; elected member Central Committee, Communist Party, 1927; active in Tokyo, then Manchuria, where he was secretary, Organization Department, Manchuria Gen ral Bureau of Communist Party; jailed, 1927-36; continued underground activities and arrested again, July 1945; chairman Seoul City People's Committee, 1945-46; twice arrested for agitation against MG, November 1945; prominent staff member Communist Party, 1945-46; chairman, Central Inspection Committee, South Korean Labor Party, December 1946-to date.

崔容達

*TCH'EI, Yong Dal - B. 1901; G. Law Department, Seoul University, 1930; held professorship, Bochawn College, 1931-38; imprisoned by Japanese off and on from 1938-45; head Peace Maintenance Department, Korean National Founding Preparatory Committee, August 1945; head, Peace Preservation Department, Central Committee, People's Republic, September 1945; moved to North Korea about December 1945; director of Justice, North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; member, Central Inspection Committee, North Korean Labor Party, 1946; chief Bureau of Justice, North Korea People's Committee, 1947.

崔庸健

*TCH'EI, Yong Korn (Kun) - B. 1906; student, Osan Middle School, Pyongyang, attended Hwang-Po Military Academy, Nanking; ringleader, school strike, 1922-23; went to China about 1925; went to Russia about 1931; associated with 8th Route Army and Yenan Volunteer Corps; returned with Russians to North Korea, 1945; prominent in Chosun Democratic Party as originally founded, November 1945; director, Public Safety (Police), North Korea Interim People's Committee, 1946; became chairman, Central Committee, Chosun Democratic Party, February 1946, replacing Cho, Man Sik; prominent in North Korea Communist Party; reportedly resigned his post as director of Police Bureau because of argument with Kang, Yang Ook, Chief Secretary of Interim People's Committee; then became commander of North Korean Volunteer Army, November 1946; Commander-in-Chief, People's Army, North Korea, 1947.

崔恒昇

UEM, Hang Sup - B. 1900; chief of Publicity, Korean Provisional Government; returned to Korea, 2[illegible] November 1945; prominent spokesman for Kim, Koo and Provisional Government group; chairman, Propaganda and Information Committee, Emergency National Assembly, chairman of Central Association of Korean Boy Scouts, 1946; one of nine executive members of reactivated Korean Independence Party, March 1946; head of Propaganda Department and

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UEM, Hang Sup - (cont) member of Central Committee, Korean Independence Party, April 1946; founder andadvisor, Philanthropic Fellowship, May 1946; president of new Minchoo Ilbo, Seoul, May 1946; appointed to ILA but declined, December 1946; member Central Executive Committee, Kim, Koo's Anti-Trusteeship Committee, January 1947; elected member of Central Standing Committee, Korean Independence Party, May 1947; arrested, and acquitted of charges in connection with 23 June Anti-Trusteeship Demonstration, 1947; resigned as chief of Korean Boy Scouts, August 1947.

WHANG - See HWANG

元世勳

WON, Sei Hoon - B. 1887; G. Yunghee Middle School, 1905 and Tai Dong Law College, 1909; primary school teacher, Manchuria, later president of Maritime District Primary School, Siberia 1915; vice-chairman and director, Finance Department, Korean National Congress, 1920; organized newspaper for revolutionist Party, 1926; arrested at Peking with Chang, Tsu-lin and sent to prison in Korea, 1926-28; vice president, Hankook Democratic Party, 1945-46; member, constitutional drafting committee Emergency National Assembly; member Representative Democratic Council; one of right wing members of Coalition Committee; withdrew from Hankook Democratic Party due to differences over coalition agreement, October 1946; member, Joint Korean-American Conference to investigate riots in South Korea, October 1946; appointed to ILA, December 1946; appointed member of following ILA committees - chairman of Internal Affairs and Police, Measures for Dealing with Enemy Property, Foreign Affairs and National Defense, January 1947; honorary president, Seoul branch, and member, People's Popular Alliance; submitted resignation from Coalition Committee, May 1947; organizer of Korean Farmers' Party, June 1947; named as representative by People's Alliance, Korean Farmers Party and Han Nam Association to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947; member, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, July 1947.

梁濟博

YANG, Chei Bak - B. 7 July 1887, Cheju Do; G. Law College, Seoul, 1912; clerk in Kwangju District Court for 5 years; failed in several business ventures; chairman, Inchon Branch, Hankook Democratic Party; elected to ILA from Kyonggi Do, October 1946; chairman of ILA committee on Food and Price Control Measures, also member, Legislative and Judicial Committee; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

廉道榮

YAWM, Chawng Kwan - B. 1899; G. Seoul University; taught Taku Normal School and Yang Chung Middle School; member, Young Men's Department, , People's Party, February 1946; member, Socialist Labor Party, October 1946; expelled from Party when he joined ILA; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Fiscal and Economic, Education and Social Welfare; resigned from ILA, March 1947; connected with Counter-Measure Council for Relief of the Nation, formed and disbanded, August 1947.

任永信

YIM, Yung Sin (Louise Im) - Strong supporter and fellow worker of Dr. Rhee, Syng Man; chairman, Women's Nationalist Party; Bureau of Secretariat, Representative Democratic Council, February 1946;

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YIM, Yung Sin (cont) deputy head, Seoul Branch, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; appointed by Dr. Rhee to Women's Section GHQ for Korean National Unification, June 1946; left for U.S. about September 1946 to act as Dr. Rhee's representative to America; attempted to place question of Korean Independence on agenda of UN General Assembly, October-December 1946; propagandizing anti-trusteeship to the American public; Rhee-appointed delegate to UN General Assembly, 1947, not accepted officially.

俞鎭熙

YOO, Chin Hi - B. 1891; G. Seoul Medical College; at one time was member of the Tuesday faction of Korean Communist Party, 1925, later member of Central Committee, Korean Communist Party; now rightist; chief, Planning Department, Hankook Democratic Party, 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; member of following ILA committees - Qualifications, Education and Social Welfare; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947.

劉英俊

YOO, Yawng Choon - B. about 1893; Chinese educated (girl's middle school); G. medical college, Japan; medical practitioner; member Judging Committee, Democratic People's Front, February 1946; head (along with Lee, Byawng Nam), General Committee and Research Committee for Social Problems, Democratic People's Front, 1946; chairman, All Korean Women's Union, 1946-to date; member, Central Executive Committee, South Korean Labor Party, December 1946; vice-chairman, reorganized Democratic People's Front, January 1947; named as representative of the South Korean Democratic Women's Union (All Korean Women's Union), to consult with the US-USSR Joint Commission, June 1947.

尹 —

YOON, Il - B. about 1907; Koje Island; moved to Wonsan about 1935; in Manchuria, July 1945; moved to Pusan, September 1945; chairman, People's Committee, Koje Island and Kyongsang Namdo; arrested for opposition to MG, November 1945; released; arrested for subversive activities in April 1946, released in May; chairman, Kyongsang Namdo Democratic People's Front, 1946; prominent member, Kyongsang Namdo Provincial Communist Party, 1945-46; suspended from chairmanship of Provincial Communist Party for opposition to Pak, Heun Yung purge, August 1946; moved to Seoul and presided as chairman at a Communist Party Convention, in effort to oust Pak, Heun Yung; September 1946; reportedly went to North Korea in November 1946; was placed in jail for three weeks; upon release was ordered to collaborate with Pak, Heun Yung; returned to Pusan, January 1947; Pusan leader, Laboring People's Party, May 1947.

尹琦燮

YOON, Ki Sup - B. 1886, Kyonggi Do; G. Posung Middle School; teacher 1910-11; teacher, South Manchuria Sim Heung Army School, 1911-20; also taught in Shanghai, vice-minister, Korean Provisional Government for about eight years; chairman, Legislative Council, Korean Provisional Government, 15 years; Executive Committeeman, Korean Independence Party; Executive Committeeman, Korean Revolutionary Party; departed Shanghai, April 1946; appointed member of ILA, December 1946; expelled by Revolutionary Party for joining ILA, December 1946; elected 2nd vice-chairman, ILA and member of following ILA committees - Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Drafting of laws dealing with collaborators, traitors and profiteers; submitted, but withdrew, resignation as vice-speaker of ILA, June 1947; member of Liaison Committee, Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation, formed July 1947; representative of ILA at conference of ILA and MG to discuss

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YOON, Ki Sup (cont) Election Law, August 1947; president, Korean Independent Federation.

尹錫丸

YOON, Sawk Koo - B. 1901; during war was civil service man for Japanese War Department and was director of airplane accessory plant in Kunsan; under investigation for illegal sale of Japanese sake, November 1946; member Korean Independence Party; elected to ILA from Cholla Pukto, October 1946; member of following ILA committees - Industry, Labor and Agriculture, Measures for Dealing with Enemy Property; one of sponsors of anti-trusteeship resolution passed by ILA on 20 January 1947; vice-chief, National Society for Acceleration of Korean Independence; member of Counter-Measure Council for the Present Situation formed July 1947.

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