

UNITED NATIONS

**FIRST PART OF THE REPORT
OF
THE UNITED NATIONS
TEMPORARY COMMISSION
ON KOREA**

VOLUME II — ANNEXES I-VIII



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 9 (A/575, Add. 1)

Lake Success

New York

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ANNEX I
RESERVATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

No reservations or observations were submitted.

ANNEX II
LIST OF DELEGATIONS TO THE COMMISSION

- Australia* : S. H. JACKSON, Representative.¹
Canada : George S. PATTERSON, Representative;²
Mabel MCFARLANE, Secretary-typist.
China : Yu-Wan LIU, Representative; T. SSUTU,
First Alternate; Gung-Hsing WANG, Second
Alternate.
El Salvador : Miguel Angel Pena VALLE, Repre-
sentative;³ Hugo LINDO, Alternate.^{3,4}
France : Jean PAUL-BONCOUR, Representative;⁵
Olivier MANET, Alternate;⁶ Henry COSTILHES,
Adviser; Marcel BARTHELEMY, Secretary; Irene
MICHAUX, Secretary; Charles MARTEL, Secretary.
India : K. P. S. MENON, Representative;⁷ K. G.
NAIR, Alternate;⁸ I. J. Bahadur SINGH, Re-
presentative.⁹
Philippines : Melecio ARRANZ, Representative;¹⁰
Rufino LUNA, Alternate; Custodio A. VILLALVA,
Secretary; Salvador RIVERO, Military Aide;¹⁰
Vincente BARRANCO, Press Officer;¹⁰ Abelardo
ARRANZ, Personal Secretary to Representative;¹⁰
Generoso S. ONDOY, Admin. Officer; Nieves
T. LUNA, Stenographer.
Syria : Zeki DJABI, Representative;¹¹ Yasin
MUGHIR, Representative.¹²

Secretariat of the Commission

- Assistant Secretary-General : Victor Chi-Tsae Hoo.¹³
Principal Secretary : Petrus J. Schmidt.
Deputy Principal-Secretary : Ian F. G. Milner.

¹ Went to Tokyo on official visits : (a) 14-23 February 1948; (b) 21-27 March 1948.

² Went to Tokyo on official visit : 27 February-6 March 1948.

³ Arrived in Seoul 29 January 1948.

⁴ Returned to San Salvador, 14 May 1948.

⁵ Went to Shanghai on official visits : (a) 24 January-3 February 1948 ; (b) 20 February-8 March 1948.

⁶ Went to Tokyo on official visit 19 March-1 April 1948.

⁷(a) Went to Lake Success to consult with Interim Committee, 14 February-6 March 1948; (b) Returned to Nanking, China, 19 March 1948.

- Legal Counsellor : Marc Schreiber.¹⁴
Administrative Officer : Robert S. Hausner.
Information Officer : Albert C. Grand.
Assistant Secretaries : J. F. Engers, Tso-Min Yu,¹⁵
Graham Lucas, Hung-Ti Chu.¹⁶
Finance Officer : Alfred F. Katz.
Documents Officer : Arthur M. Gottesman.
Interpreters : Alexandre Blokh,¹⁷ Harry C. Liao,
Nicholas Wyruboff.¹⁸
Translator : Georges Globa.
Verbatim Reporters : Ronald Hall,¹⁹ David Rose.¹⁹
Précis-writers : Colin M. Campbell, Anthony E.
Balinski, Marion M. Montague.
Secretary-typists : Magdeleine Allard, Colette
Coppee, Christiane Faure, Ita F. Glance,
Emilienne Lagalisse, Alice Van R. Smith,
Josephine R. Stieren.

Locally recruited staff

- Interpreters-translators : Hurh Hyun, Kim Chai
Keun,²⁰ Shin Boo Yun,²⁰ Zong in Sob.²⁰
Translator-secretaries : Hahn Dosam,²⁰ Pai Inez.²⁰
Correspondent-secretary : Lee Unja.
Messenger : Lee Chong Dea.

⁸ Returned to Nanking, China, 19 March 1948.

⁹ Arrived in Seoul 18 March 1948 to replace Mr. K. P. S. Menon as representative to the Commission.

¹⁰ Returned to Manila 3 February 1948.

¹¹ Returned to New York 14 February 1948.

¹² Appointed representative of Syria to Commission, 12 March 1948.

¹³ (a) Accompanied the Chairman to Lake Success 14 February-6 March 1948; (b) Left Seoul 19 March 1948.

¹⁴ Returned to Lake Success 19 March 1948.

¹⁵ Left Seoul 19 March 1948.

¹⁶ Left on home leave 19 March 1948 and returned to Seoul 8 May 1948.

¹⁷ Arrived in Seoul 29 January 1948 to replace Mr. Nicholas Wyruboff.

¹⁸ Returned to Lake Success 8 February 1948.

¹⁹ Returned to Lake Success 21 March 1948.

²⁰ Terminated 17 May 1948 (reduction in force).

ANNEX III

TEXT OF STATEMENTS AND EXCHANGE OF COMMUNICATIONS CONCERNING THE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN CO-OPERATION WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, AND THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN NORTH KOREA

1. A letter dated 24 November 1947, signed by the Secretary-General, was sent to the Governments of the United States of America and the Soviet Union, enclosing texts of the resolutions of the General Assembly and drawing attention

to paragraph 6 of resolution II, which calls upon the Member States concerned "to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities".

2. To this letter, the acting United States representative to the United Nations replied, in a letter dated 11 December 1947, that the United States Government would give "the fullest assistance to the Korean Commission" (see Volume I, chapter I, of this report, page 14).

3. At the time of the first meeting of the Commission in Seoul, no reply to the above letter of the Secretary-General had yet been received from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4. At the third meeting of the Commission, on 15 January 1948, the following resolution, proposed by the Australian representative, was adopted (document A/AC.19/2):

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, being duly constituted,

"Resolves to exchange the appropriate courtesies with the General Officers commanding the forces in North and South Korea, and to this end authorizes its temporary Chairman, accompanied by one member of the Secretariat, to immediately pay courtesy calls upon these Commanders."

5. At the fourth meeting, on 16 January 1948, the Commission decided that the following letter should be addressed by the Chairman to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/12):

16 January 1948

"Sir,

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

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

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

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

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) K. P. S. MENON"

It was agreed that this decision should be cabled to United Nations Headquarters asking Mr. Gromyko to transmit the text of the letter to Moscow.

6. In reply to this cable to the United Nations Headquarters, the following cable was received on 23 January 1948:

"For Commission's information reply dated 22 January received from Mr. Gromyko follows 'In connexion with your letter of 18 January 1948 transmitting the text of a letter from the acting Chairman of the Commission on Korea, in which he expresses desire to visit the Commander of Soviet troops in Northern Korea we find it necessary to remind you of the negative attitude taken by the Soviet Government towards the establishment of the United Nations Commission on Korea as already stated by the Soviet delegation during the second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations'."

7. At the fourth meeting, on 16 January 1948, it was also decided to send a telegram to the Secretary-General, asking him to urge the Government of the Soviet Union to reply to his request that assistance and facilities should be provided to the Commission:

"At fourth meeting private 16 January Commission adopted following resolutions one asking you remind Government Soviet Union of your letter 24 November 1947 drawing attention to paragraph six substantive part of General Assembly's resolution calling on Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to Commission in fulfilment its responsibilities and further to request an early reply..."

8. At the fourth meeting, on 16 January 1948, it was further agreed that the Chairman should make an early broadcast to the whole of Korea, followed by a Korean translation, and that the text of his broadcast, and of his speech of 14 January, should be communicated to the military commands in North and South Korea.

9. Accordingly, the Secretariat, on 22 January 1948, sent the following note to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov, Commanding General, Soviet Forces in Korea:

"With the compliments of the secretariat of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, the following documents are herewith submitted to you for your information:

"1. Speech of Mr. K. P. S. Menon at a mass meeting held in honour of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea under the auspices of the National Reception Committee, at Seoul Stadium, 14 January 1948.

"2. Broadcast by Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, at Seoul, on 21 January 1948."

10. Finally, at this fourth meeting of the Commission, the following resolution, proposed by the representative of Syria, was adopted (document A/AC.19/6):

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

"Records its regret that up to date no representative has been appointed by the Ukrainian SSR to the Commission;

"Stresses the importance of the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the work of the Commission as contemplated in the Assembly's resolutions establishing the Commission;

“Forwards this resolution to the Secretary-General for such use of it as he may desire to make in further efforts to secure the appointment of a representative from the Government of the Ukrainian SSR to the Commission.”

11. To that request, the following reply from the Ukrainian representative to the United Nations to the Secretary-General was received by the secretariat of the Commission on 25 January 1948 (document A/AC.19/14):

“In reply to your telegram of 16 January 1948, I have the honour to inform you on behalf of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR that the attitude of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR in the matter of appointing a representative to the Temporary Commission on Korea remains the same as presented by the Ukrainian delegation at the second session of the General Assembly.”

12. In the seventh meeting of the Commission, on 31 January 1948, the Principal Secretary gave a summary of the action taken by the secretariat with respect to contacting the Soviet authorities in North Korea, as follows (document A/AC.19/SR.7, pages 6 and 7):

“Mr. Schmidt, Principal Secretary, stated that with regard to the letter addressed to General Korotkov, the Secretariat had been informed by General Weckerling that the Russian train had left on 20 January 1948 at 3 p.m. and that the letter would reach General Korotkov next day. That message had been confirmed by Colonel Kornyshev¹ the same day in a telephone conversation with the interpreter of the secretariat. General Weckerling had further informed the secretariat that Colonel Kornyshev had informed one of General Weckerling's colleagues that the letter would be delivered to General Korotkov by a Mr. Rudin, caretaker of the Soviet Consulate-General, who had boarded this train especially for that purpose. The Chairman had been informed of those proceedings and had authorized the secretariat not to send a duplicate copy of the letter via the United States military authorities, as that might be interpreted as an act of non-confidence in the action of the Soviet Liaison Officer. A train which had left Pyongyang at 11 a.m. on 30 January and which had arrived in the late evening of the same day, did not carry any message from the Soviet authorities.

“On 22 January copies of Mr. Menon's speech and broadcast were sent to General Hodge and to General Korotkov.

“The secretariat had requested Colonel Kornyshev to indicate a convenient place, date and hour for handing over to him those copies for transmission to General Korotkov. Colonel Kornyshev had recalled the previous conversation relating to the first letter addressed to General Korotkov. Consequently, those documents had been handed by the Secretariat to General Weckerling for transmission to North Korea. At the same time, the Press announcements made by Sub-Committee 2 concerning the hearing of all sections of Korean opinion, addressed to General Korotkov and General Kim Il Sung, had been handed to General

Weckerling for despatch to North Korea. The train had left on 29 January and had arrived in Pyongyang the same evening. The Soviet authorities had been contacted and asked whether they wanted United Nations mail delivered. They had replied in the negative and stated that they would have the mail picked up the following morning. The train had left for Seoul on 30 January, at which time no messenger had arrived to fetch the United Nations mail.”

13. After the seventh meeting, the following memorandum was received by the Principal Secretary from the United States Liaison Officer, Brigadier General John Weckerling (document A/AC.19/17):

31 January 1948

“Memorandum for Mr. Schmidt:

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

(Signed) John WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.”

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

- No. 2. Speech and broadcast by Mr. Menon, with covering note addressed to Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov, handed in on 23 January 1948.
- No. 3. Press announcements *Communiqué* issued by Sub-Committee 2 and Press Release No. 16) concerning hearings of Korean personalities, with covering note addressed as above, handed in on 23 January 1948.
- No. 4. Same, addressed to General Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the People's Committee of North Korea, handed in on 23 January 1948.
- No. 5. Press Release No. 17, concerning holding of discussions with political personalities of North and South Korea, and giving nine names of figures to be called, addressed to General Korotkov and handed in on 23 January 1948.
- No. 6. Same, addressed to General Kim Il Sung.

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

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

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

¹ Soviet Liaison Officer to the United States Army Forces in Korea.

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

"Question : Do you see any possibility of unifying Korea ?

"Answer : In my opinion, it is possible.

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

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

"Question : By that do you mean Marshall and Molotov ?

"Answer : Yes, that is the best way.

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

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

15. A letter dated 10 February 1948 was received from Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, as follows :

"UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA,
SEOUL, KOREA
10 February 1948

"Chairman
United Nations Delegation
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

"Dear Sir :

"My liaison officer stationed with the Soviet Army in North Korea at Pyongyang has submitted a report on his attempts to deliver the five letters which the United Nations delegation presented this command for delivery to Mr. Kim Il Sung and Lieutenant General Korotkov.

"The liaison officer attempted to deliver the letters on 30 January at 1445 hours, on 31 January at 0900, 1300 and 2015 hours, on 1 February at 1400 hours, on 2 February at 0930, 1500 and 2025 hours, on 3 February at 0900 and 1130 hours.

"At 1400 hours 3 February the Soviet liaison officer called at the billet of my liaison officer and stated substantially as follows :

"Our headquarters is not authorized to accept any mail from the United Nations Commission. The Commission has its own headquarters (Security Council) to deal with the Russian representatives, Messrs. Gromyko and Molotov, and our headquarters is not authorized to deal with subordinate agencies. As for letters to Kim Il Sung, we have no dealings with him as a civilian and we deal only with military personnel. Any letters for him must go through regular military channels. We can accept mail only from General Hodge's American headquarters and not from the United Nations.'

"On 3 February, my liaison officer sent to General Korotkov a letter attached herewith.

Respectfully,
(Signed) John R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding"

"XXIV CORPS LIAISON SECTION
PYONGYANG, KOREA

3 February 1948

"Guard Lieutenant General G. P. Korotkov
Commanding General
Soviet Forces in North Korea
Pyongyang, Korea

"Dear General Korotkov :

"I wish to state to you in written form the following information which I have given verbally to the Liaison Officers from your Headquarters to this Section.

"There are at present at the American Liaison House five (5) letters from the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, three (3) of which are addressed to the Commanding General, Soviet Forces in North Korea, and two (2) of which are addressed to the Chairman of the People's Committee of North Korea.

"Inasmuch as these letters were to be despatched to your Headquarters on the regular mail exchange train of 24 January 1948 and could not because heavy snows in the American Zone made trains inoperable on that date, the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea requested the American Command to deliver these letters in some other manner if possible.

"Since your command desired no special mail exchange in lieu of the regular one which was not made, and since the next regular mail exchange was not scheduled until 7 February 1948, the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, despatched the letters on the American train which came to Pyongyang on 29 January 1948 with supplies, for delivery by this Section.

"This Section was informed by the American Command that a signed receipt for these letters must be obtained from a staff officer of your Headquarters to indicate to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea that the letters had been properly delivered.

"I so informed your Liaison Officers to this Section on 30 January 1948, but to date repeated requests for information have given no indication that anyone in your headquarters has been designated to receive these letters.

"Request early consideration of this situation so that I may inform my command of the completion of the letter delivery requested by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY

HAROLD A. CASSELL
Lt. Col. GSC
Exec. O. G-2

Respectfully,
[s] Richard C. Biggs
[t] RICHARD C. BIGGS
Major TC
Liaison Officer

(Delivered to
Capt. Ivanov
1400, 3 Feb. 48)
[i] RCB"

16. At the tenth meeting of the Commission, on 6 February 1948, the following statement concerning co-operation from the military authorities in North Korea was adopted (document A/AC.19/29):

“The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea has taken note of the following facts :

“That the Commission was informed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 25 January 1948 that the attitude of the Government of the Ukrainian SSR in the matter of appointing a representative to the Temporary Commission on Korea remains the same as presented by the Ukrainian delegation at the second session of the General Assembly (document A/AC.19/14);

“That a cable was received by the secretariat of the Commission from the United Nations Headquarters on 23 January 1948 quoting the permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations, Mr. Gromyko, as follows :

“In connexion with your letter of 18 January 1948 transmitting the text of a letter from the acting Chairman of the Commission on Korea, in which he expresses desire to visit the Commander of Soviet troops in Northern Korea, we find it necessary to remind you of the negative attitude taken by the Soviet Government towards the establishment of the United Nations Commission on Korea as already stated by the Soviet delegation during the

second session of the General Assembly of the United Nations’ (document A/AC.19/15);

“That the Commission requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 16 January 1948 to remind the Government of the Soviet Union of the Secretary-General’s letter of 24 November 1947 drawing attention to paragraph 6 of the substantive part of the General Assembly resolution calling on Member States concerned to afford every assistance and facility to the Commission in the fulfilment of its responsibilities, and that no reply has been received from the Soviet Government either to the letter of 24 November 1947 or to the reminder;

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

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

ANNEX IV

TEXTS OF MAIN DOCUMENTS CONCERNING ELECTION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN TO THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER TRANSMITTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO THE ELECTION LAW, ADOPTED AT THE TWENTY-SECOND MEETING, 12 MARCH 1948.¹

Sir,

As you are aware, the United Nations Commission on Korea is at present considering the views expressed by the Interim Committee in its resolution of 26 February 1948 on the implementation by the Commission of the General Assembly’s resolutions of 13 November 1947.

At its twentieth meeting the Commission, acting on the report of Sub-Committee 3, has approved the recommendations it wishes to present to the authorities in Korea with respect to changes which, in its opinion, should be made in the existing legislation in order to bring the electoral provisions into greater conformity with the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations and in general promote as complete and free an expression of the popular will as possible. Particular attention has been paid by the Commission to the requirements mentioned expressly by the General Assembly: the extension of the suffrage to all adults, the secrecy of the ballot and the representation of the Korean people in each area or zone proportionate to the population.

As you know, before presenting these recom-

mendations, the Commission took great care within the time at its disposal to ascertain the views of Korean and American personalities and experts, as well as the practical possibilities of the implementation of its recommendations.

The Commission is of the opinion that where no changes are proposed, the provisions of the existing legislation could be maintained.

I would be very much obliged to you if you could transmit the annexed recommendations to the competent authorities.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

K. P. S. MENON
Chairman,

United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea.

Brigadier General John Weckerling,
United States Liaison Officer to the
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

Annex I

RECOMMENDATIONS PRESENTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA ON THE ELECTORAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

1. The Commission is of the opinion that :

(a) The provisions concerning citizenship in Public Act No. 5 and section 2 of the Draft Regulations can be considered as satisfactory for the purpose of elections.

(b) The right to vote should be granted to Korean citizens, regardless of sex, property, education or religion, at the age of 21.

(c) The requirement of 60 days residence (Public Act No. 5, section 11) should be maintained.

(d) Persons unable to read or to write should be permitted to vote and changes are therefore recommended in the existing provisions of Public Act No. 5 in order to permit the registration of such voters and their participation in the voting, while ensuring the secrecy of the ballot (see paragraphs 11 and 19).

(e) With respect to categories of persons disqualified from voting by section 2 (a) of Public Act No. 5, it is recommended that exclusion should be limited :

(1) To persons who have been declared "incompetent" by decision of a court of justice or declared "quasi-incompetent" by decision of a court of justice because they are "weakminded". Persons declared "quasi-incompetent" because they are "deaf", "dumb", "blind" or "spend-thrift" should be permitted to vote.

(2) To persons who are sentenced and serving prison sentence or who are under suspended sentence or under a sentence not yet executed.

(3) The Commission recommends the deletion of sub-paragraph (3) of section 2 (a), relating to persons who have served a prison sentence.

(4) With respect to pro-Japanese "collaborators", in the absence of a law classifying certain persons as "traitors", "collaborators" or "profiteers", the Commission recommends that those categories of persons who under section 2 (b) are declared not eligible for election should also be deprived of the right to vote. The reference to persons who acted as spies in section 2 (b) (4) should however be deleted. Two additional categories should be included :

(i) Persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese,

(ii) Persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

2. With respect to conditions to be filled by candidates, the Commission is of the opinion that :

(a) The age of candidature should be maintained at 25.

(b) With respect to persons declared incompetent or quasi-incompetent by the judgment of a court, the Commission recommends the same exclusion as in paragraph 1 (e) (1), above.

(c) Persons who are serving or who have served prison sentences for political offences should be eligible for election.

(d) The categories of pro-Japanese "collaborators" listed in section 2 (b) of the South Korean Law should be declared not eligible for election as representatives. Two categories of persons should be added to this list, namely :

(1) Persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese;

(2) Persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

(e) Section 5 excluding from candidature in the district concerned officials participating in election procedures and members of the election committees, should be maintained.

(f) The minimum number of voters necessary to sponsor a candidate should be raised to 200.

(g) The Commission agrees that a candidate should not be required to be a registered voter in the district in which he stands for election. It also is of the opinion that section 18 of Public Act No. 5, which declares invalid the candidacy of a person who registers as a candidate or who is registered with his consent in two or more electoral districts should be maintained.

3. The Commission recommends that any contestation as to the eligibility of a candidate arising before the election date should be referred by the election committee to which such claim is made to the National Election Committee for decision.

4. The Commission recommends the following changes in the system of allocation of representatives to each of the electoral districts, as outlined in sections 9 and 36 of Public Act No. 5 :

(a) The division into electoral districts should be made in such a manner as to provide for only one representative from each electoral district.

(b) Therefore, each *Gun* and each *Pu* which have less than 150,000 inhabitants will constitute one electoral district; the island of Wool Lyong will constitute one electoral district.

(c) Each *Gun*, each *Pu* and each *Ku* of the City of Seoul having over 150,000 inhabitants should be divided into 2, 3, or 4 electoral districts, if its population is over 150,000, 250,000 or 350,000 inhabitants respectively. This division should be made as fairly as possible in a manner to constitute electoral districts of comparable population, while avoiding so far as possible the division of communities of inhabitants.

A list of electoral districts thus constituted should be included as an annex to the electoral law.

5. The Commission recommends the deletion of the provisions in the South Korean Law relating to the special electoral district.

6. Section 6 of the Draft Regulations provides certain standards as to the number of voting sub-districts to be established. The Commission is of the opinion that separate voting sub-districts should be established for groups of inhabitants of not more than 2,000.

7. The Commission considers that the name of the Central Election Committee should be changed to "National Election Committee". The Chairman of the National Election Committee should be designated by the Chief Executive from among the highest judges of the country.

8. The Commission recommends the following method of appointment of members of the election committees :

(a) The eleven members of provincial election committees should be appointed by the National Election Committee on the basis of two lists, one presented by the Governor of the province, the second by the president of the highest tribunal having jurisdiction over the province. The chairman of each provincial election committee should be appointed on the recommendation of the president of the tribunal.

(b) Four members of the electoral district election committees should be appointed by the head of the administrative district concerned and five, including the chairman, by the president of

the tribunal having jurisdiction for the administrative district. A detailed report on the appointment, including data as to qualifications of the appointees, should be sent without delay by the head of the administrative district concerned to the provincial election committee and by the provincial election committee to the National Election Committee, which would have the right to revoke any member of the electoral district election committee thus appointed.

(c) The voting district and voting sub-district election committees should be appointed by the head of the administrative district concerned. These appointments, with a detailed report as to the qualifications of the appointees, should be reported immediately to the electoral district committee, the provincial election committee and the National Election Committee, which would have the right to revoke any member of a committee thus appointed.

9. The Commission recommends that for each election committee there should be provided in the same manner as for full members as many alternate members as possible, sufficient to take the place of such full members as may be unable to perform their functions.

10. The Commission recommends that the second paragraph of section 17 of Public Act No. 5 should be deleted.

11. The Commission is of the opinion that registration of illiterates should be permitted by making possible the filling of the registration paper by a member of their family, or by another person. However, two literate persons should initial the registration paper to certify that it is in conformity with the declaration of the person registering.

12. (a) Section 13 of the Draft Regulations should be redrafted in a manner which would provide that unless the election committee possesses satisfactory evidence, preferably of a documentary nature (such as records of judicial findings) to the effect that a person who has filed his registration paper does not qualify as a voter, his name should be included in the poll register.

(b) It is recommended that the word "immediately" be added in section 14 of the Draft Regulations after the words "shall be informed".

(c) It is also recommended that in section 15 of the Draft Regulations dealing with the appeal of any voter against an incorrect listing or omission from the poll register by the voting district or sub-district election committee, the words "whenever necessary" should be changed to read "whenever possible".

13. (a) The Commission recommends that the words "but they may not give or promise to give money, goods or other property (in connexion with their campaigns)" be deleted in section 21 of Public Act No. 5, as they do not appear necessary in view of the provisions of section 58 (2).

(b) The Commission expresses its agreement with the principles contained in the text of Draft Regulation 94. It considers, however, that this provision should be subject to such texts as may result from recommendations which the Commission may adopt with respect to the free atmosphere of elections.

(c) The Commission is of the opinion that the interdiction preventing public officials and in

particular public officials connected with the election procedure from taking part in the electoral campaign within the districts in which they perform their official duties, should be extended to the whole country.

(d) The Commission is of the opinion that sections 41 and 42 of the Draft Regulations should be deleted.

(e) The Commission marks its approval of the provisions of chapter VI of the Draft Regulations dealing with the use of public buildings for election campaign purposes. It also marks its approval of chapter VII of the Draft Regulations which permits each candidate to mail free of charge a limited amount of letters or postcards to the registered voters of his electoral district. It recommends, however, that if possible more extensive facilities of this type be extended to candidates on the basis of equality.

(f) The Commission has been informed that the Korean National Economic Board has constituted paper reserves for the period of elections. It recommends that a supply of paper be put at the disposal of each candidate in equal quantities and at a reasonable price.

(g) The Commission suggests that during the electoral campaign a special place should be reserved for the posters and bulletins of each candidate on the basis of equality at suitable locations determined by the election committees concerned.

14. The Commission is of the opinion that elections should take place on the same day throughout the whole country.

15. With respect to section 21 of the Draft Regulations, the Commission is of the opinion that polling and registration should take place in schools, public halls, or such buildings of a similar type as may be selected by the electoral committee concerned.

16. The Commission is of the opinion that more detailed regulations are necessary to provide that the official announcement of the date, time and place of voting is adequately brought to the attention of the voters.

17. The Commission is in agreement with section 57 of the Draft Regulations, which provides that the time necessary for the registration of voters and voting should not be deemed to be absence from the usual duties of public officials and persons employed by others.

18. The Commission is of the opinion that the hours of polling should be extended from 7.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. and that a provision should be added to the effect that those voters who have entered the polling place after closing time would be allowed to cast their vote and that if at 7.00 p.m. voters are still waiting outside the polling place, they should be permitted to enter the polling place until 8.00 p.m.

19. The Commission recommends that each ballot paper should substantially consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district concerned with a suitable place after the name of the candidate in which the voter could indicate by a mark the candidate of his choice. The order of names of the candidates on each ballot paper should be determined by lot at

a public drawing held by the electoral district committee, at which the candidates or their representatives should be allowed to be present.

With a view to making the voting by illiterates possible, it is recommended that immediately before the name of the candidate on the ballot paper there should be a symbol easily recognizable: I, II, III, etc., strokes, corresponding to the order in which the names of the candidates have been printed on the ballot paper.

Photographs provided by each candidate, marked with the symbol identifying the candidate, should be placed in the same order as the candidates are placed on the ballot at the entrance of the polling place and in the polling place itself. No other symbols or indications, no titles or honorific appellations should appear on the ballot paper. Ballots should not be numbered and should all conform to a standard form to be prepared by the National Election Committee.

Each electoral district committee and sub-district election committee should give suitable publicity to the official ballot for the general information of the voters, by reproducing it on posters and in newspapers generally. Sample ballot papers for each electoral district, with the names of the candidates, and plainly marked "Sample Ballot", should be printed and given suitable publicity.

20. It is recommended that officially stamped envelopes made of opaque paper of a size and form determined by the National Election Committee should be used. The voter would present his ballot paper in the envelope and seal it before dropping it in the ballot box.

21. It is recommended that in each polling place there should be several isolated booths or separate rooms so arranged as to make observation of the filling of the ballot paper by election officers or other voters impossible.

22. It is recommended that the National Election Committee should attach to the regulations a sketch of a standard polling place on which would clearly be indicated the place where voters would wait for their turn, the position of the seats to be occupied by the Chairman, the members of the sub-district election committee, the secretary and clerks and the watchers designated by the candidates, the location of the ballot box and the voting booths.

23. It is recommended that the successive steps to be followed by the voter in casting his ballot should be described in the regulations. A voter after having awaited his turn, would in the presence of the members of the sub-district election committee seal or thumbprint the poll register opposite his name. He would then receive from the chairman the official ballot paper bearing the chairman's seal, together with the officially stamped envelope. He would proceed to one of the isolated voting booths where he would fill out the ballot and put it in the envelope. He would then, in front of the chairman and members of the election committee, put the closed envelope in the ballot box. If by accident the voter spoils the ballot, he may ask the chairman for only one other ballot by returning to the chairman the one he had received, which would immediately be cancelled by the chairman.

24. A regulation should be added which would provide for a sufficient number of copies of the election law and electoral regulations to be at the

disposal of such voters as may wish to consult them at each polling place.

25. With respect to voting by blind persons, the Commission recommends that the chairman of each voting sub-district committee should be permitted to authorize a member of their family or another person to accompany them into the polling booth. The chairman may request one of the members of the electoral committee to be present during the filling of the ballot for the blind person.

26. The Commission recommends that :

(a) A provision should be added in the electoral law stating that no person may be placed under the obligation to disclose the identity of the candidate for whom he has voted during the election, even before courts or before the National Assembly.

(b) A penal clause should be added to punish the head of a *Dong* (division of a village) or *Pan* (division of a town) or any other person who knowingly gives false information to the election committee by application of section 24 of Public Act No. 5.

(c) It is recommended that section 29 of Public Act No. 5 and Section 61 of the Draft Regulations should be redrafted in a manner which would clearly state that police officials should enter the polling place only at the invitation of the chairman and leave at his request.

(d) A provision should be added to the effect that the voter should be admitted in the polling place only during such time as is necessary to fill out and to cast his ballot.

(e) A provision should be added to the effect that voters shall not be allowed to enter the polling place with weapons.

(f) The power of the chairman of the electoral committee acting under the authority of the committee, with respect to taking the necessary steps to ensure order and tranquillity in the polling place, waiting hall and neighbouring area, should be more explicitly stated.

27. It is recommended that each candidate should be entitled to nominate a representative who would act as watcher during the voting. The watcher should be allowed to observe all the election operations, but be forbidden to interfere with the conduct of the voting.

In case the number of proposed watchers should exceed five, only five of them should be selected as official watchers by lot by the chairman of the election committee at a public meeting.

28. It is recommended that the provisions concerning the counting of votes be amended in the following manner: that election committees of voting sub-districts should be instructed to convey the ballot boxes and the records to the electoral district election committees, without delay, after the voting has been closed. The counting of votes should begin as soon as the electoral district committees have received all the ballot boxes and the result of the vote announced as soon as the counting is finished.

29. Section 35 of Public Act No. 5, dealing with ballots which shall be declared null and void, will have to be redrafted in order to enforce the recommendations made above. In particular any two or more ballots which have been put in the same envelope should also be declared null and void.

30. It is recommended that the law should contain a provision authorizing the Military Governor, in consultation with the National Election Committee, to decide that the results of the voting in any of the electoral districts should be declared null and void and that another balloting shall take place at such date as they may determine.

Any group of voters should be given expressly the right to bring to the attention of the Military Governor or the National Election Committee all cases of irregularity, fraud, or improper action of election officers.

31. Section 39 of Public Act No. 5 should be amended in the following manner: (a) Sub-paragraphs 1 and 3 should be deleted. (b) With respect to sub-paragraphs 2 and 4, it should be provided that a second election will take place.

Section 84 of the Draft Regulations should be deleted.

32. Section 88 of the Draft Regulations should be deleted.

33. Section 48 of Public Act No. 5, dealing with the term of office of the members of the National Assembly, should be altered to limit the term of office to two years, unless a general dissolution of the National Assembly is decided upon before that date by the competent authority.

34. With respect to chapter IX of Public Act No. 5, it is recommended that without prejudice to the powers of the Military Governor, acting in consultation with the National Election Committee (see paragraph 30 above), questions relating to the validity of elections should be submitted to a special commission composed of five members: two judges of the Supreme Court and two members elected by the National Assembly, with a chairman designated by the President of the Supreme Court.

35. With respect to section 58 of Public Act No. 5, dealing with penal regulations, it is recommended:

(a) that sub-paragraph 3 should be deleted;

(b) that the words "or being a candidate" should be added after the words "to prevent any one from voting";

(c) that sub-paragraph 7 should be deleted.

36. It is recommended that, in conformity with the terminology used by the General Assembly and the Interim Committee in their resolutions, the words "Legislative Assembly" should be replaced throughout the text of the law by the words "National Assembly" and the words "members of the Legislative Assembly" by the words "representatives to the National Assembly".

LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN FROM THE UNITED STATES
LIAISON OFFICER CONCERNING THE RECOM-
MENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION WITH RESPECT
TO THE ELECTION LAW ²

19 March 1948

Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour
Chairman, United Nations
Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea

My dear Mr. Paul-Boncour:

I have the honour to transmit herewith, and

through you to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, a complete text of the law for the election of representatives of Korean people to be held under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea within the territory of this command on May 9, 1948.

On 12 March Mr. K. P. S. Menon, chairman of the United Nations Commission, transmitted to me a paper entitled Annex I: "Recommendations presented by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea on the Electoral Laws and Regulations".

With one exception, all the recommendations made by the Commission have been adopted and embodied in the accompanying law. It was and is the policy of this command to follow the Commission's recommendations in every respect in the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary. The sole exception relates to the ineligibility of certain categories to vote.

The Commission was of the opinion that certain categories not eligible to be elected should also be denied the franchise. These classes now appear in section 3 (3), (4), (5) and (6), and summarized include persons who under the Japanese regime held the rank of "Hanninkan" or higher in the Japanese police force; served in certain functions in the Japanese military police forces; persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control"; persons who functioned in various capacities in connexion with the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime; persons who were members of an Advisory Council of a province, and persons who held positions of the third class or higher of "Kotokan" or who received a medal of the second class or higher.

That these persons should be disqualified from holding office, political or otherwise, and therefore prevented from exercising any influence in matters of government, will be generally agreed, and under the law that is the case. But depriving them of the franchise by blanket provision presents a series of problems: political, moral and practical.

Perhaps first of all it should be pointed out that on the problem involved, we have an expression of influential Korean opinion which I am sure the Commission does not wish to disregard. Under the law passed last September by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, the various groups of alleged collaborators concerned were excluded *only* from the right to be elected as they are under the present law. Also, the National Election Committee vigorously protested against the contemplated exclusion from the franchise, and it almost appeared that the committeemen would refuse to serve if this particular recommendation were adopted.

As a practical consideration, it is a comparatively simple matter to check the records of approximately 1,000 candidates; it is an extremely difficult if not impossible task to check the records of 10,000,000 voters. Questions concerning the eligibility of candidates are decided by the electoral district election committees (*Gun* level); questions concerning the eligibility of voters are decided primarily by the wholly untrained voting district election committees (*village* level). In most cases the voting district election committees would be unable to ascertain whether a registrant is included if the recommendation were adopted; the voting district

² Document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.1.

election committee would, therefore, hardly comply with the suggested provision. Another question would be whether the validity of the election in more than one district might not be challenged on the ground that the participation of ineligible voters affected the election results. It is my view that the provision as suggested by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would tend to provoke violent controversies in the form of denunciations and defamations. The result might be poisoning the atmosphere of the election, thus affecting the free atmosphere so much desired by all concerned. A peaceful election is as much a part of freedom of atmosphere as almost any other consideration.

From the democratic point of view, limitations upon the right of franchise are always a very serious matter and should not be imposed in the absence of conclusive reasons. The matter of collaboration is largely one of individual guilt as well as motive, and blanket provision involving virtually all types of office-holders under the Japanese regime does not solve the problem. While the presumptions are all against former office-holders, it does not follow that all office-holders were actuated by unpatriotic motives. These and other reasons have impelled the United States command to deviate slightly from this particular recommendation and make the categories concerned ineligible to be candidates, but without depriving them by blanket provision of the right to vote.

I feel confident that, upon reconsideration, you will agree with me, and beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours

John WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Inclosure :

“Law for the Election
of Representatives of
the Korean People”

Note by the Principal Secretary :

The recommendation of the Commission referred to above, and to which the United States authorities object, is contained in document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1, Annex 1, paragraph 1 (e) (4).

LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

Chapter I. General rules

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-one years of age has the right to vote for representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as a representative to the National Assembly regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote :

(1) Persons who have been declared incompetent by a decision of a court of justice;

(2) Weakminded persons who have been placed as quasi-incompetent under guardianship by a decision of a court of justice;

(3) Persons who are serving prison sentences, or who are under suspended sentence or under a sentence not yet executed;

(4) Persons who accepted peerages from the Japanese Government;

(5) Persons who were members of the Japanese Imperial Diet.

Section 3. A person is not eligible to be elected :

(1) If he is ineligible to vote in accordance with section 2 of this law; provided, however, section 2 (3) does not apply if the sentence was imposed for a political offence;

(2) Persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to execute the sentence or if the sentence was imposed for a political offence, the person concerned will not be included in this category.

(3) Persons who under the Japanese regime held ranks of *Hanninkan* or higher in the Civilian Police Force, or who served as *Kempei* or *Kempei-ho* in the Japanese Military Police Force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of “thought control”, or those who acted as a spy for the police in charge of “thought control” under the Japanese regime.

(4) Persons who were advisers, members, or vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime.

(5) Persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of *Pu* or *Do* (province) under the Japanese regime.

(6) Persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the *Kotokan* or who received a medal (*Kun*) of the seventh class or higher; provided, however, that educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

Section 4. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position, except *Jungmukwan*.

Section 5. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the National Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 6. The members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected representatives to the National Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 7. Expenses incurred in the election of National Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

Chapter II. Electoral districts and representation

Section 8. Each electoral district shall be represented by one delegate.

Section 9. Electoral districts in the meaning of this law are :

(1) *Gun*, *Pu* and *Ku* of the City of Seoul, provided that their population does not exceed 150,000.

(2) Those sectors of *Gun*, *Pu* and *Ku* of the City of Seoul with a population exceeding 150,000 which for the purpose of this election have been established by the Chief Executive as electoral districts in accordance with section 10 of this law.

(3) *Do* (island) which form administrative units on the level of *Gun* and *Pu*. NOTE: Wherever the term *Gun* is used in the following sections of this law, it shall include *Do* (island) in the meaning of section 9 (3) of this law.

Section 10. *Gun*, *Pu* and *Ku* of the City of Seoul with a population between 150,000 and 250,000 will be divided into two sectors of approximately equal population: *Pu* with a population between 250,000 and 350,000 will be divided into three sectors of approximately equal population; *Pu* with a population between 350,000 and 450,000 will be divided into four sectors of approximately equal population.

Section 11. Names, boundaries, and population of the electoral districts established by the Chief Executive in accordance with section 10 of this law are set forth in Appendix I which forms a part of this law.

Section 12. Each electoral district shall be divided into voting districts; each voting district shall have a population of not more than 2,000. Each voting district shall form a part of one *Eup*, *Nyun* or *Dong* respectively.

Voting districts shall be established by the electoral district election committee on the basis of detailed recommendations to be prepared by the chiefs of the administrative units (*Gun*, *Pu* and *Ku* of the City of Seoul) concerned.

The establishment of voting districts shall be published before the beginning of voters' registration.

Section 13. The National Election Committee is authorized to order the establishment of election committees on the *Eup*, *Myun* and *Dong* level wherever such election committees are deemed necessary to assist, instruct, and supervise the election committees of the voting districts.

Section 14. Electoral districts and voting districts will be established on the basis of the census of 24 August 1946.

Chapter III. Poll registers

Section 15. Registration shall be accomplished by signing the registration paper, or by making thumbprint upon the registration paper before two witnesses who are literate, in the registration place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, some time during a period of 10 days beginning 40 days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 16. The election committee of the voting district shall prepare poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of 7 days beginning 25 days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the second day before the date of election.

Section 17. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification.

Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within three days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within five days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within three days and shall notify in writing the person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

Chapter IV. Election committees

Section 18. The National Election Committee organized by the Chief Executive in accordance with Public Act No. 5, section 13, shall be constituted as the National Election Committee.

The National Election Committee consists of 15 members and is under the chairmanship of a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 19. The National Election Committee shall organize election committees in each province and in the City of Seoul and appoint its members. Each provincial election committee and the City of Seoul election committee shall consist of one chairman, ten members and an alternate chairman and ten alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman shall be judges of an appellate or district court located in the province (City of Seoul) concerned.

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each province and the City of Seoul shall recommend to the National Election Committee the names of three judges who are residents of such provinces (City of Seoul). The National Election Committee shall select and appoint from among the judges recommended the chairman of each provincial election committee and his alternate (City of Seoul Committee).

The Chief Judge of the District Court in each province (City of Seoul) and the governor of each province (mayor, City of Seoul) — each acting independently — shall submit to the National Election Committee a list of twenty respectable citizens who are residents of such province (City of Seoul) and indicate the party and affiliation — if any — of each of them. Not more than one-third of the persons recommended on each list shall belong to the same political party. The National Election Committee shall select from the persons recommended 20 persons and appoint 10 persons members of the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee and 10 persons their alternates; provided, however, that not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates of each provincial (City of Seoul) election committee shall belong to the same political party.

Section 20. There shall be established in each electoral district an electoral district election committee. Each electoral district election committee shall consist of one chairman, 8 members, one alternate chairman and 8 alternate members. The chairman and the alternate chairman of each

electoral district election committee shall be appointed by the Chief Judge of the District Court in the province (City of Seoul) to which the electoral district belongs.

The highest ranking judge of the District Court or the Branch Court which has jurisdiction over, and the highest administrative official of, the administrative district (*Gun, Pu, Ku* of the City of Seoul) to which such electoral district belongs shall each appoint four residents of such a district members, and four residents of such a district alternates, of the electoral district election committee concerned. Not more than one-third of the members and one-third of the alternates of each electoral district election committee shall belong to the same political party.

Section 21. The administrative head of each *Gun, Pu* and *Ku* of the City of Seoul shall without delay submit to the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned and the National Election Committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member and alternate member of an electoral district election committee and indicate their party affiliation if any and also give a brief personal history of each.

The provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned shall without delay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may at its own discretion decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members of such electoral district election committees and to replace them by appointees of its own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall be final.

Section 22. There shall be established in each voting district a voting district election committee.

Each voting district election committee shall consist of one chairman, one alternate chairman, eight members and eight alternates. The chairman, alternate chairman, the members and the alternate members of each voting district election committee shall be appointed by the head of the administrative district (*Eup, Myun, Dong*) to which the voting district belongs. Not more than one-third of the members and not more than one-third of the alternates shall belong to the same political party.

The administrative head of each *Eup, Myun* and *Dong* shall without delay submit to the electoral district election committee concerned, to the provincial (City of Seoul) election committee concerned and to the National Election Committee the names of all persons within his district who have been appointed chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of a voting district election committee and indicate their party affiliation, if any, and also give a brief personal history of each.

The electoral district election committee concerned shall without delay review such appointments and within ten days from the day of appointment may, at its own discretion, decide to recall the chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members of such voting district election committees and to replace them by appointees of their own choice. All appointments not recalled within ten days shall become final.

In case the head of a *Myun, Eup,* or *Dong* fails to appoint within reasonable time one or

several election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member) of a voting district election committee, the election committee of the electoral district to which the voting district belongs shall appoint without delay such election officials.

Section 23. Section 22 applies *mutatis mutandis* to the establishment of election committees on the *Myun, Eup* and *Dong* level wherever such election committees have been organized in accordance with section 13 of this law.

Section 24. A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

Section 25. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committees and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committees.

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court.

Any chairman, alternate chairman, member or alternate member of any election committee, other than the National Election Committee, who fails to act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees may be removed by the next higher election committee, which shall replace any person so removed with a person of its own choice. Any chairman or member of the National Election Committee who fails to act in accordance with the laws and regulations may be removed and replaced by the Chief Executive.

Section 26. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide.

Chapter V. Candidates and election campaigns

Section 27. A person who wishes to stand for election to the National Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district sometime between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date to be determined by the National Election Committee and submit, at the same time, a recommendation signed by two hundred or more registered voters.

In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of two hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

In case an electoral district election committee reaches the conclusion that a person who applied for registration as a candidate is ineligible to be elected for one of the reasons set forth in section 3 of this law, it shall without delay refer the case to the National Election Committee with a report stating the reasons. Simultaneously the electoral district election committee shall transmit to the applicant a copy of this report.

The National Election Committee shall decide the case referred to above as a matter of first priority. The National Election Committee shall hear the applicant on his request at a public meeting. The applicant may introduce documentary evidence and summon witnesses.

The chairman of the National Election Committee shall notify the Chief Executive, the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the applicant of its decision.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 28. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation and party or organization affiliation, if any, of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration by publishing his name in newspapers, announcing it over the radio, if possible, and by message to all voting district election committees which form part of the electoral district concerned.

Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate in the same manner.

Section 29. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election.

Members of each election committee, public officials connected with election matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns.

Chapter VI. Election procedure and successful candidates

Section 30. The election of representatives to the National Assembly shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time of the election and the location of the polling places forty days before election by publishing such facts in newspapers, posters in each voting district, and announcement, if possible, over the radio.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice in the same manner as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Section 31. Balloting shall begin at 7.00 a.m. The polling places shall be closed at 7.00 p.m., provided, however, that voters waiting for admission to the polling place at that time shall be admitted to the polling place until 8.00 p.m.

Voters who were present at the voting place at 7.00 p.m. and voters admitted to the polling place until 8.00 p.m., in accordance with the preceding paragraph, shall be entitled to vote.

The ballot boxes shall be closed after the last voter entitled to vote has cast his ballot. No ballots shall be cast after the boxes are closed.

Section 32. The voting shall be accomplished by the casting of secret, unsigned ballots each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Section 33. Only uniform ballots to be prepared by each electoral district election committee and to be printed under the supervision of the National Election Committee, and uniform envelopes to be prepared by and to be printed and officially

stamped under the supervision of the National Election Committee, shall be used at each polling place.

The ballots to be used at each polling place must conform to a standard form to be prepared by the National Election Committee. Each ballot shall consist of the printed names of the duly nominated candidates of the electoral district for which the ballot is prepared, a symbol before the name of each candidate and a suitable space after the name of each candidate in which the voter may indicate by a mark the candidate of his choice. The names of the candidates shall be printed in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters. The ballots and envelopes shall not be numbered or otherwise marked.

The electoral district election committee shall determine by lot in a meeting to be held not later than two days after the time registration of candidates has elapsed at which the candidates and their representatives may be present, the order of the names of the candidates on the ballot and shall determine in the same meeting the symbols assigned to each candidate. Such symbols shall be, for instance, one stroke, two strokes, three strokes, etc.

Section 34. Upon presenting himself at the polling place and upon identification as a registered voter, the voter shall sign or thumb print the poll register in the presence of at least one member of the voting district election committee.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting district shall decide the question. In such case, the head of the *Dong* or *Pan* in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register cannot vote, provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

The chairman of the voting district election committee shall hand to each voter one envelope and one ballot after the chairman has put his seal on the ballot form in the presence of the voter.

In a separate room provided for this purpose, in which the voter shall be alone, he shall mark the ballot and put the marked ballot into the envelope. The voter shall then, in front of the chairman and members of the election committee, place the envelope containing the marked ballot in the ballot box. In the case of a voter who spoiled a ballot form, the chairman shall hand to such voter only one other ballot form, provided that the spoiled ballot form is returned to the chairman.

A blind voter may be accompanied to the ballot room by a member of his family or another person of his choice who may assist him in marking the ballot and putting the ballot into the envelope. The chairman may invite one of the members of the election committee to be present during the marking of the ballot.

In the absence of the chairman, his alternate or a member of the election committee specifically designated by the chairman for this purpose, shall perform the functions as assigned to the chairman of the voting district election committee in this section.

Section 35. Each electoral district election committee and each voting district election committee shall give suitable publicity to the official

ballot to be used in such electoral district for the general information of the voters, by reproducing it on posters and in newspapers generally.

At the entrance of each polling place and in each room where the marking of the ballot takes place, photographs of the candidates, to be furnished by such candidates, shall be placed in the same order as the candidates are placed on the official ballot. The photograph of each candidate shall bear in Korean, as well as in Chinese letters, the candidate's name and the symbol assigned to him.

The secrecy of voting is guaranteed. The voter shall be under no obligation to disclose the identity of the candidate for whom he has voted.

No legislative, executive or administrative agency and no court shall ever question a voter as to the candidate for whom he has voted.

Section 36. One representative of each candidate duly nominated in the electoral district to which such voting district belongs shall be authorized to stay in the polling place during the whole time of voting, provided that the candidate submitted, three days before the date of voting, the name of such representative to the chairman of the voting election committee concerned. Not more than five representatives of duly nominated candidates shall be admitted to each polling place. In case that more than five duly nominated candidates submitted the names of representatives to the chairman of a voting district election committee, such chairman shall, in a special meeting, determine by lot the names of the five representatives who are admitted to the polling place. Duly admitted representatives of candidates may watch the election procedure at the place designated by the voting district election committee; they are not authorized to interfere in any way with the election procedure, render speeches or otherwise take any steps which may influence the voters.

Section 37. Voters shall stay in the polling place no longer than is required to perform the acts prescribed in section 34 of this law. They shall leave the polling place immediately after they cast the envelope in the ballot box. No voter and no duly admitted representative of a candidate shall carry a weapon while on the premises of the polling place.

Section 38. Except when entering the polling premises as voters, members of the police force shall not be authorized to enter the polling place unless they are called by the chairman of the voting district election committee to preserve the order of the polling place. When preserving the order of the polling place, the police shall act under the direction of the chairman of the voting district election committee concerned and shall leave the polling place immediately after being dismissed by the chairman.

Section 39. The chairman of the voting district election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, electioneering, clamour at the polling place, the waiting hall, and the area immediately adjacent to the polling place. He may expel from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

A voter who has been expelled from the voting place in accordance with the preceding paragraph, may vote at the end of the voting day. However, when the chairman of the voting district election committee concerned finds that there is no longer

any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may, at his discretion, admit such person to the polling place.

Section 40. The ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter who is entitled to vote has cast his vote.

The voting district election committees shall convey the ballot boxes and the records to the election committee of the electoral district to which such voting district belongs. The voting district election committee shall proceed with conveying the ballot boxes and records immediately after the voting has been closed.

Section 41. Immediately after the election committee of a voting district has conveyed its ballot box to the headquarters of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall take the ballot box in his custody. The chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall order that the ballot boxes shall be opened and shall ascertain whether the number of ballots counted corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots according to the poll records.

The candidates or their representatives may be present at the opening of the ballot boxes. Applications for presence at the opening of the ballot boxes shall be made at least two days before the date of opening.

At the time of the opening of ballot boxes, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the opening. In the presence of more than half of the members of the election committee of the electoral district, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall clearly show that the ballot boxes are closed and sealed; then he shall open the boxes and examine the ballots.

Section 42. The following types of ballots shall be null and void :

- (1) Ballot other than the regular official ballot;
- (2) Ballot on which the name of no candidate is marked;
- (3) Ballot on which the names of more than one candidate are marked;
- (4) Ballot on which it cannot be told which name is marked;
- (5) Ballot on which the voter records other matters than a mark behind the name of the candidate of his choice;
- (6) If any envelope shall be found containing two (or more) ballots, both of them shall be null and void;
- (7) Ballot not placed in an official envelope.

Section 43. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected. In case of tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot, at a public meeting at which the candidates or their representatives may be present.

In case only one person was duly registered as a candidate in an electoral district, such candidate will be elected automatically, without election vote.

After the winner has been determined, the election committee of the electoral district shall, without delay, inform the successful candidate of his election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

Section 44. Within a period of two weeks after the date of the election the Military Governor may,

after consultation with the National Election Committee, declare the election in any of the electoral districts null and void if :

(1) The election could not be held in all voting districts of such an electoral district on account of a calamity or violence; or

(2) If the ballot boxes of one or more voting districts of such an electoral district were opened illegally or were lost; or

(3) If there is clear evidence that the election results within such electoral district have been substantially affected by irregularities, fraud or improper actions of election officials.

Any group of voters has the right to bring to the attention of the National Election Committee and the Military Governor all facts prescribed in paragraph 1 of this section.

If the Military Governor, after consultation with the National Election Committee, decides to nullify the elections in any electoral district for one of the reasons set forth in this section or in the event any election in any electoral district becomes null and void, he shall order that a new election take place within a period of not more than thirty days.

Section 45. After the voting has been closed, the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll register and other documents pertaining to the election to the heads of *Myun*, *Eup*, *Pu* and *Ku* of the City of Seoul to which such voting districts belong. The heads of *Myun*, *Eup*, *Pu* and *Ku* of the City of Seoul shall have those records in their safekeeping during the term of the elected representatives of the National Assembly.

Section 46. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion of the election, and shall deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the heads of *Pu*, *Gun* or *Ku* of the City of Seoul who shall keep them during the term of the elected representative of the National Assembly.

As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the National Election Committee.

Chapter VII. Term of office and by-elections

Section 47. The term of office of members of the National Assembly is hereby limited to two years from its opening session, unless a general dissolution of the National Assembly is decided upon before such time by a competent authority.

Section 48. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 49. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

Chapter VIII. Litigation concerning elections

Section 50. Without the prejudice of the powers of the Military Governor, acting in consultation with the National Election Committee to invalidate an election in accordance with section 44 of this law, questions relating to the validity of election shall be submitted to an Election Review Board of five members: two justices of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Chief Executive; two members elected by the National Assembly; with a chairman designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Section 51. Any defeated candidate may raise the question of the validity of an election before the Election Review Board within fourteen days after the Election Review Board has been established.

The Election Review Board shall declare the election void if such election is found by the Election Review Board to involve violation of the provisions of this law and the provisions of the regulations promulgated in pursuance thereof and if such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 52. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall inform the Chief Executive, National Election Committee, and the electoral district election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The chairman of the Election Review Board shall send copies of its decisions to the Chief Executive, the National Election Committee, the electoral district election committees concerned and the chairman of the National Assembly.

Chapter IX. Penal regulations

Section 53. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine of not more than 100,000 *won*, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case special circumstances require it :

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means.

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions of honour or favourable terms for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition.

(3) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or being a candidate, or force anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method.

(4) Any head of a *Dong* or *Pan* or any other person who deliberately makes false statements when heard as witness in accordance with section 34 of this law.

(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records.

(6) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass disturbances or demonstrations at or near the polling place.

(7) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon.

(8) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 54. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence.

Section 55. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offences described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary Rules

Section 56. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 57. This law shall be effective on and after the 17th day of March 1948.

[s]
[t] William F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. A.
Military Governor in Korea

Appendix I

FORM OF VOTER'S REGISTRATION PAPER FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Permanent Domicile :
Present Address :
Name of Householder and Relation between Householder and Registrant : *Householder* *Relation*
Occupation, Sex, Name : *Occupation* Male *Name*
..... Female
Date of Birth :
Age : Full years
Period of Residence in the Electoral District
I register as indicated above
Date :
Name of Registrant :
Seal :

Qualification for Voting :
(Entries in this column shall be signed and sealed by the chairman of the election committee.)

- Remarks :*
1. Each registrant shall be prepared to certify by his family register or temporary residence register as to his residence, present address, name, date of birth, and period of residence.
 2. Age and period of residence shall be counted as of the date of election.
 3. The name of the registrant shall be signed or thumb-printed. In case a registrant is illiterate, a clerk may sign the name of the registrant in the presence of a witness, the registrant shall thumbprint the registration paper and both the clerk and the witness shall sign and seal it.
 4. When there are reasons for the disqualification of a voter, the chairman of the voting district shall state briefly the reasons for the disqualification and check them in the column "qualification for voting". The chairman shall seal entry in the column "qualification for voting".
 5. Each registrant on paper shall indicate by a number the *Dong* in which the registrant resides.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICER TO THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY ³

24 March 1948

Memorandum for Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea
Subject: Election Regulations for implementing the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People

1. I herewith enclose an English copy of the Election Regulations ("Regulations for implementing the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People").

2. The Election Regulations were originally drafted by an informal election committee which later became the National Election Committee. They were the subject of numerous discussions between Mr. Schreiber, on the one hand, and the United States Liaison Committee and the informal election committee on the other hand. By letter on 12 March, Mr. Menon submitted the Commission's recommendations for certain changes in the Election Law including several recommendations affecting the Election Regulations. On the basis of these recommendations the (original) Election Regulations were redrafted and co-ordinated with the National Election Committee.

The enclosed copy of the Election Regulations in its final form takes cognizance of the various recommendations of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The question of paper supply will be dealt with in a letter of General Hodge to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

I regret that at this moment it is impossible to include Appendix IV (sketch of the ballot box) with the enclosed copy of the Election Regulations. As soon as Appendix IV has been completed, it will be submitted to you for your information.

The Korean copy of the Election Regulations is being printed now. I shall not fail to submit to you a Korean copy of the Election Regulations (including Appendix IV) as soon as it is available.

It has been recommended that the National Election Committee should attach to the Election Regulations a sketch of a standard polling place (par. 22 of Annex I to Mr. Menon's letter). The National Election Committee prefers to send the sketch of a standard polling place to the various voting district election committees as a special instruction, together with additional instructions concerning the preparation of the balloting places (booths). Such detailed instructions are, in the opinion of the National Election Committee, necessary because local conditions may require slight deviations from the "standard polling place". The National Election Committee intends to emphasize that even in case that local conditions make it impossible to comply in all respects with the "standard polling place" the provisions of the Election Law concerning secrecy of voting must be observed under all conditions. I shall inform you when the instructions concerning voting places have been prepared by the National Election Committee.

When comparing the Election Regulations to the Recommendations of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea you will note that (except the paper problem and the sketch of a

³ Document A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.2.

standard polling place) the Election Regulations contain all recommendations of your Commission. Before he left Korea, Mr. Schreiber checked and approved the draft of the Election Regulations in its final form.

John WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Attachment :
Election Regulations

REGULATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE LAW FOR THE
ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOREAN
PEOPLE

Chapter I. General rules

Section 1. These regulations have been formulated in accordance with section 56 of the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean people (which shall be called "Election Law" hereinafter).

Section 2. A citizen in the meaning of section 1, Election Law, is any person who meets any of the following requirements :

- (1) Any person who is registered in a Korean *Hojuk* (family register);
- (2) Any person born of Korean parents;
- (3) Any person born of a Korean father and not possessing a foreign citizenship.

Section 3. The status of persons to whom any of the categories set forth in section 2, Election Law, is applicable shall be determined as of the date of registration as provided in section 15, Election Law.

Section 4. "Expenses incurred in the election of assembly members", as defined in section 7, Election Law, means the following :

- (1) Office expenses of election committees and other expenses necessary in the conduct of elections;
- (2) Expenses covering postage as provided in section 44.

Chapter II. Election districts

Section 5. After the official announcement of the date of election, any change in administrative districts shall have no effect on election districts.

Section 6. The election committees of each voting district shall establish a registration place (polling place) in each voting district and publicly announce them by posters and newspapers prior to the date of registration. Whenever possible, such registration places (polling places) shall be established in a school, a building of the Korean Agricultural Association, etc.

Section 7. The election committees of the electoral districts shall publicly announce the place at which the ballot boxes shall be opened not later than five days prior to the date of election.

Chapter III. Poll register

Section 8. Registration papers prescribed in section 15, Election Law, shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Appendix I. Except for signature (or thumbprint if substituted for signature) the registration papers may be filled by people other than the voter.

The National Election Committee shall provide the election committees on all levels with copies of the Election Law and the Regulations. At the special request of a voter, each voting district

election committee shall give an opportunity to such voter to check during office and voting hours, a copy of the Election Law and Election Regulations.

Section 9. When signing the registration paper, the voter shall exclusively use either Chinese or Korean characters or a mixture of both. If registration is accomplished by a thumbprint, this fact must be recorded on the registration paper in the column "remark" and two witnesses have to sign this entry.

Section 10. A voter "who has been in residence in a district", as defined in section 16, Election Law, means a person who has his *Hojuk* in such district of who registered in *Kiru-pu* of such district and made his home there.

Section 11. Poll registers shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Appendix II.

Section 12. At the time at which the poll register is established the qualification of each registered voter shall be examined and decided on the basis of clear and definite evidence, wherever possible on the basis of official documents. Unless clear and definite evidence has been received that a registrant is ineligible to vote, he shall be recorded in the poll register.

Section 13. If anyone is denied the right to vote on the basis of the examination provided in the preceding section, he shall not be recorded in the poll register and shall be informed immediately of the reason in writing.

If the person affected objects to the decision, he may present an objection in accordance with section 17, Election Law.

Section 14. An objection or request for review made in accordance with section 17, Election Law, must state in writing the reasons for it, and wherever possible documentary evidence should be attached.

Request for review shall be presented through the election committee which decided on the objection. The latter shall forward without delay all pertinent documents to the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 15. When the objection or request for review is decided in favour of the objector, the committee shall without delay revise the poll register or shall direct its revision and shall announce such decision publicly. When the objection or request for review is decided against the objector, he must be notified without delay in writing.

The notification must be served either directly to the objector or to a person living with him.

Section 16. Poll registers shall be open for public inspection from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, including public holidays during the period of such inspection.

Section 17. A person who moved from the place where he has been registered shall return to vote to the polling place of the voting district where he is registered.

Section 18. If any documentary evidence concerning election is required of a public office, it must be prepared and presented without delay.

Chapter IV. Election committees

Section 19. The names of the members of election committees of all levels shall be publicly announced.

Section 20. Without prejudice to section 6, the headquarters of election committees of all levels may

be located at the office of the corresponding administrative agency otherwise determined by the election committee concerned.

If a special location is determined, the superior committee must be notified without delay and the change must be duly publicized.

Section 21. Election committees of all levels shall be summoned by the respective chairmen. When more than one third of the members requests a conference, the committee must be convened.

Section 22. The chairman of the election committees of all levels shall represent their respective committees and perform necessary administrative functions.

Section 23. The chairman or a member of an election committee of all levels shall not participate in the discussion of election matters which affect himself, his grandparents, parents, spouse, children and grandchildren, brothers and sisters, nephews, nieces, paternal uncles and aunts and their respective spouses. He may, however, have a voice in such matters if permission is given by the committee.

Section 24. Membership of election committees of all levels is honorary with appropriate allowances and travel expenses only.

The provisions concerning allowances and travel expenses shall be issued by the National Election Committee with the approval of the Chief Executive.

Section 25. The provisions concerning number, pay and travel expenses of secretaries and clerks of election committees of all levels shall be determined by the National Election Committee with the approval of the Chief Executive.

Section 26. Secretaries and clerks of election committees of all levels shall be appointed and removed by the respective chairmen in accordance with the resolution of the election committee concerned. However, officials and employees of the corresponding administrative agency may be appointed to such positions while in their regular offices.

Section 27. The duties of the National Election Committee are as follows :

(1) To appoint the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members, and alternate members) of the provincial election committees and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties;

(2) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the election;

(3) To inspect in general the election;

(4) To prepare and distribute registration papers and poll registers and to supervise the printing of ballots and envelopes;

(5) To issue and enforce rules and regulations necessary to put the Election Law and this regulation into effect;

(6) To prepare and carry out a budget for the election;

(7) To take such additional steps as are necessary to carry out the Election Law and this regulation.

Section 28. The duties of *Do* (province) and Seoul City election committees are as follows :

(1) To review the appointment of the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members) of electoral districts concerned and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties;

(2) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the elections and to inspect the election;

(3) To prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the National Election Committee;

(4) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the elections within their jurisdiction.

Section 29. The duties of the election committees of the electoral districts are as follows :

(1) To review the appointment of the election officials (chairman, alternate chairman, members and alternate members) of the voting district election committees concerned and the election committees on the *Myun*, *Eup* and *Dong* level, wherever established, and to recall and replace them for violation of their duties;

(2) To divide the electoral districts into voting districts;

(3) To decide on the request for review concerning registration in the poll register;

(4) To register candidates for representatives of the National Assembly;

(5) To open ballot boxes and to determine those elected and to prepare records of the election;

(6) To instruct and supervise the subordinate election committees in all matters relating to the election and to inspect the election;

(7) To prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the higher election committees;

(8) To issue public announcement and notices concerning the election;

(9) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the election within their jurisdiction.

Section 30. The duties of the election committees of voting districts are as follows :

(1) To administer all matters relating to the registration of voters and voting;

(2) To prepare the poll register and to decide on the objections to the poll register;

(3) To prepare ballot boxes and polling places and publicize their location;

(4) To prepare voting records and to safeguard ballot boxes and deliver them to the election committees of the electoral district;

(5) To prepare and present various reports concerning the election to the higher election committees;

(6) To perform such additional functions as are necessary to conduct the election within their jurisdiction.

Section 31. The duties of the election committees on the *Myun*, *Eup* and *Dong* level, when established by the National Election Committee, are as follows :

(1) To assist, instruct and supervise the subordinate voting district election committees;

(2) To prepare and present various reports concerning election to the higher election committees;

(3) To perform such additional functions as are assigned to them by the National Election Committee.

Section 32. When no newspaper is published in an electoral district, the electoral district election committee shall publish the items prescribed in sections 28, 30, 35, Election Law, in the newspaper or newspapers which, in its opinion, are most widely circulated in the district.

Section 33. Election committees of all levels may request all governmental agencies for necessary assistance in matters relating to the election.

Chapter V. Candidates and election campaigning

Section 34. A person who registers as a candidate need not be a resident of that particular district nor have his *Bonjuk* in that particular district.

Section 35. The application for registration of a candidate for the National Assembly shall be in writing and include the following: the name and signature of the candidate and those who recommend him (in case of a recommended registration, the consent of the candidate), their occupation, address, date of birth and party or organization affiliation, if any.

Those who recommend a candidate must have registered on the poll register in the electoral district concerned and must attach a certificate of registration of the election committee concerned.

Section 36. A candidate who desires to withdraw his candidacy shall submit in person to the election committee of the electoral district where he is registered a written statement of his withdrawal and the reasons therefor.

Section 37. When a candidate registers or withdraws, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall immediately notify the head of the City of Seoul, *Pu*, *Eup* or *Myun* where such candidate resides.

When a candidate dies, the head of the city of Seoul, *Pu*, *Eup* or *Myun* where such candidate resides shall immediately inform the election committee of the electoral district where such person is registered as a candidate.

Section 38. When the election committee of the electoral district concerned learns of the withdrawal or death of a candidate, it shall immediately cancel his registration.

Section 39. After registration, each candidate shall without delay report in writing to the election committee of the electoral district concerned the location of his election office, and name, address, occupation, party or organization affiliation of a person who will represent him in all matters relating to the election.

Section 40. The term "public official" as used in section 29, Election Law, shall not include members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

Chapter VI. Use of public buildings

Section 41. Unless special circumstances make it impossible, public buildings such as public halls and similar buildings dedicated to public use shall be at the disposal of any candidate upon his application at the regular rental rate.

Such application shall be presented to the manager of the building through the election committee of the voting district where the building is located.

Section 42. Unless schooling or other regular functions would be specially interfered with, the principal of every non-private school must permit the use of the school building as a place of public election addresses of candidates.

The application for the use of a school building shall be presented to the principal of the school through the election committee of the voting district where the school is located.

Section 43. Permission for the use of buildings prescribed in the preceding two sections shall be granted in accordance with the following standards:

(1) When in several applications the use of the building is desired for the same time of the same day, the application first received shall have priority; when such applications are received at the same time, use shall be awarded to the candidate who has used public buildings less frequently provided that the joint use of a building may be permitted;

(2) Not more than one permission for use of a public building shall be granted at each time.

Chapter VII. Mails free of charge

Section 44. For the purpose of his election campaign, each candidate may mail free of charge one of the following types of mail to the registered voters of his electoral district, but not more than once:

(1) Letters of the same content in open or half-open envelopes, weighing not more than 10 grammes;

(2) Private postcards.

Section 45. A candidate who wants to mail one of the types of mail mentioned in the preceding section shall apply to a post office in the electoral district concerned with a certificate of the election committee of the electoral district giving the following information:

(1) The post office the candidate desires to use;

(2) The date on which the mail will be delivered to the post office;

(3) Number and type of mail;

(4) Name and address of the candidate.

Section 46. Franked election mail must be marked "election" on the upper left hand corner.

Chapter VIII. Election procedure and successful candidates

Section 47. Ballots shall be prepared in accordance with the form attached in Appendix III.

When the electoral district election committee determines the symbols before the name of each candidate in accordance with section 33, Election Law, it shall assign one stroke to the candidate whose name has been placed first on the ballot, two strokes to the candidate whose name has been placed second on the ballot, etc.

Section 48. The election committee of each voting district shall keep the ballots under its seal until the voting begins.

Section 49. The ballot box shall be made in accordance with instructions set forth in Appendix IV. Each ballot box must have double lids and be under lock and key.

Section 50. Each voting district shall establish one or several signboards and allocate to each candidate running in the electoral district, adequate and equal space on each signboard. The National Election Committee shall publish detailed regulations concerning the size and material of the signboards.

Each electoral district election committee and each voting district election committee shall print the word "sample" on handbills, posters, and other publications which reproduce the ballot for purposes of the information of the voter in accordance with section 35, Election Law.

Section 51. On the day of the election no posters and signboards for the purpose of campaigning will be permitted within 100 metres distance from the entrance of each polling place, nor shall any pamphlets or handbills be distributed within that distance.

Section 52. The chairman of each voting district election committee shall during the whole time of voting post at least one member of the election committee at the entrance of the separate room (booth) in which the ballots are marked. Each voting district election committee is responsible that the place where the voter marks the ballot is so arranged that no election official and no voter or other person may observe the marking of the ballot. The place where the ballots are marked will be provided only with tables, chairs and writing materials.

When a candidate fails, two days prior to the election, to furnish the voting district election committee with photographs as prescribed in section 35, Election Law, the voting district election committee shall display only the name and the symbol assigned to such candidate at the entrance of the polling place and in the balloting room. The photograph to be furnished by each candidate for display at the entrance of each polling place shall not exceed 12×16.5 cm., the photograph for display in the balloting room shall not exceed 4×6.5 cm.

The mark to be used by a voter to indicate the candidate of his choice shall be a cross, a circle, a stroke or similar symbol. Ballots filled by a voter with pictures or words are invalid.

Section 53. Time necessary for registration of voters and voting shall not be deemed to be absence from the usual duties of public officials and persons employed by others.

Section 54. Immediately before balloting commences, in the presence of more than half of the members of the committee and of voters who are present in the polling place, the chairman of the election committee of the voting district shall open the ballot box and show it to be empty and then lock the inner lid.

The chairman of each voting district election committee shall designate a member of the committee to observe during the whole time of voting the ballot box, to see that each voter properly casts the envelope into the ballot box.

Section 55. The notification of decision, provided for in section 34, Election Law, means the notification made in accordance with section 17, Election Law.

Section 56. More than half of the members of the election committee of the voting district

shall be present at the polling place during the period of voting.

Section 57. Decisions concerning questions dealt with in section 34, paragraph 2, Election Law, shall be noted in the voting record.

Section 58. When a voter who has received a ballot is ordered to leave the polling place in accordance with section 39, paragraph 1, Election Law, he shall return the ballot to the chairman of the voting district election committee and such fact shall be noted in the voting record.

Section 59. When the balloting is over, the chairman of the election committee of the voting district shall without delay lock the lids of the ballot box and place his seals on both in the presence of voters.

Section 60. After the balloting is over, the unused ballots shall be counted and forwarded in closed envelopes to the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 61. The election committee of the voting district shall prepare a voting record describing the procedure of the voting with signatures and seals of the chairman and the members of the committee who have been present at the polling place.

Section 62. The following shall be recorded in the voting record :

- (1) Outline of the procedure of voting;
- (2) Total number of voters recorded in the poll register;
- (3) Number of the ballots distributed;
- (4) Number of unused ballots.

Section 63. When the ballots are being counted, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall examine each ballot and have two persons engaged in the work of opening the ballots separately, compute the ballots each candidate has received. Voters may observe the opening of the ballot boxes at a designated place.

Section 64. After the computation prescribed in the preceding section has been completed, the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district shall announce the votes each candidate has received in each voting district and thereafter he shall announce the total number of votes received by each candidate.

Section 65. When the validity of a ballot is in question, the decision shall be made by the chairman of the election committee of the electoral district with the concurrence of the majority of the members of such committee present.

Section 66. The invalidation of each vote shall be announced at such time as it is decided.

Section 67. The drawing of a lot as prescribed in section 43, paragraph 1, Election Law, shall be recorded in detail in the election record.

Section 68. After the counting of the ballots has been completed, the election committee of the electoral district shall without delay prepare in three copies a record of the election, with the signatures and seals of the chairman and the members present of the election committee.

Section 69. The records of election shall contain the following :

- (1) Outline of the procedure of the ballot box opening;

Appendix III
FORM OF BALLOT

I	II	III	IV	V
Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate	Name of Candidate

LAW CONCERNING ELECTIONS IN SOUTH KOREA⁴

Public Act No. 5 of the South Korean Interim Government containing the "Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly" was enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly on 12 August 1947. It was approved by the United States Military Governor on 3 September 1947 and brought into effect on the same date.

South Korean Interim Government
Seoul, Korea

PUBLIC ACT
NUMBER 5 3 September 1947

LAW FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE
KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Chapter I. General rules

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-three or more years of age has the right to vote for members of the Legislative Assembly (who shall be called "Assembly members" hereafter) regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as an Assembly member regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

Section 2. (a) Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote or to be elected :

(1) Incompetents, quasi-incompetents, mentally deranged persons, and drug addicts.

(2) Persons who are sentenced and serving prison terms, or who are under suspended sentence, or under a sentence not yet executed.

(3) Persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to execute the sentence, or if the sentence was imposed

for a political offence, the person concerned will not be included in this category.

(4) Persons who by law have been permanently or temporarily deprived of the right to vote and persons who have been classified by law as "traitors", "collaborators", or "profiteers".

(b) Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to be elected :

(1) Persons who were advisors, members or vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese regime.

(2) Persons who were members of an advisory or deciding council of *Pu* or *Do* (province) under the Japanese regime.

(3) Persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the *Kotokan* or who received a medal (*Kun*) of the seventh class or higher. However, educators and technical officials are not included in this category.

(4) Persons who under the Japanese regime held rank of *Hanninkan* or higher in the civilian police force or who served as *Kempei* or *Kempei-Ho* in the Japanese military police force, or persons who held positions in the police in charge of "thought control" or those who acted as spies for the latter.

Section 3. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position, except *Jungmukwan*.

Section 4. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 5. The officials participating in election procedures and the members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected members in the Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 6. Expenses incurred in the election of Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

Chapter II. Electoral districts and representation

Section 7. Each administrative district (*i.e.*, *Pu*, *Gun*, *Do* (Island) and *Ku* of the city of Seoul, hereinafter referred to as district) shall constitute one electoral district for the purpose of electing members of the Assembly.

⁴ Document A/AC.19/W.11.

Section 8. Each *Pu, Eup, Myun* and *Ku* (administrative districts) shall constitute one voting district, respectively. The election committee of each electoral district may divide the voting district into voting sub-districts and establish polling places for the sake of convenience in carrying out the voting procedure.

The establishment of voting sub-districts should be publicized before the beginning of voters' registration.

Section 9. Each electoral district shall be represented in the Assembly by one member. In case the population of an electoral district is over 100,000, members shall be elected in the ratio of one member for each 100,000, and one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof.

Numbers of members to be elected from each electoral district shall be determined and publicized by the Central Election Committee in accordance with population statistics nearest to the election date.

Chapter III. Poll registers

Section 10. The voters shall register by signing and sealing (or by thumbprint for a seal) on registration paper at the registration place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, some time during a period of ten days beginning sixty days before the date of election.

Each voter shall register at only one registration place.

Section 11. The election committee of the voting district (or in case of a voting sub-district, the election committee of that sub-district) shall prepare poll registers indicating the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data with respect to all voters who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the registration places for a period of fourteen days beginning forty days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the tenth day before the date of election.

Section 12. When there are incorrect recordings or omissions or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, each voter may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification.

Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within three days by the election committee concerned.

In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within five days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision.

The election committee of the electoral district shall on a request for review in accordance with the preceding paragraph review and decide each case within three days and shall notify in writing the person who asked for review and other persons concerned.

Chapter IV. Election committees

Section 13. The Chief Executive shall organize a central election committee eighty days before the date of election and shall order the organization of provincial election committees, election com-

mittees of the electoral districts, and election committees of the voting districts and voting sub-districts.

Section 14. The central election committee shall consist of fifteen committee members, and its chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the committee.

The provincial and Seoul City election committees shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairman shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees. The election committees of the voting districts shall consist of seven committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

The election committees of the voting sub-districts shall consist of seven members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from among the members of the individual committees.

Section 15. The heads of the administrative districts concerned will organize the election committee for their respective districts, appointing the members from among those persons eligible to vote. One-third or more of the members of any committee may not be chosen from the same party or organization.

A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate.

Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

Section 16. Each election committee shall act in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees and shall render various reports on its activities to the higher election committee and shall supervise the activities of the lower election committee.

Upon request, each election committee shall show its various records and documents to a court.

Section 17. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide. The chairman may take necessary measures when the members do not respond to calling, or in case of emergency.

Chapter V. Candidates and election campaigns

Section 18. A person who wishes to stand for election to the Assembly shall register with the election committee of the electoral district some time between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date twenty-five days before election day, and submit, at the same time, a recommendation signed by one hundred or more registered voters.

In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signature of one hundred or more registered voters and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election committee of the electoral district.

The registration of a candidate who is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

Section 19. In case the number of registered candidates falls short of the number of Assembly members specified for the electoral district concerned, or in case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate, the registration of other candidates may take place until a date ten days before election day.

Section 20. Election committees of electoral districts shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation of every candidate within three days after each candidate's registration.

Election committees of electoral districts shall also give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate.

Section 21. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for election, but they may not give, or promise to give, money, goods, or other property benefits.

Members of each election committee, public officials connected with election matters and any other public official may not take part in campaigns within the districts concerned.

Chapter VI. Election procedure and successful candidates

Section 22. The election of Assembly members shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The Chief Executive shall announce the date eighty days before the election day.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall make official announcements of the date, time, polling places and number of Assembly members to be elected sixty days before election day.

Polling places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any polling place must be changed on account of a calamity or other unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice.

Section 23. The voting shall be accomplished by (the casting of) secret (unsigned) ballots, each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Every voter shall cast one ballot.

Section 24. Voters shall present themselves in person at the polls, and each voter shall cast his own ballot.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting district (in case voting sub-districts are established, the election committee of the voting sub-district) shall decide the question.

In such case, the head of the *Dong* or *Pan* in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness.

Section 25. Balloting shall begin at 8.00 a.m. and close at 6.00 p.m. on election day.

Section 26. When the voting time begins, the election committee of the voting district (in case sub-districts have been established, the election committees of voting sub-districts) shall give each voter one ballot after he has sealed (or thumb-printed) on the poll register.

Section 27. Persons whose names are not registered on the poll register cannot vote; provided, however, that a person may vote who brings with

him the notification of a decision rendered by the election committee of the electoral district or voting certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

Section 28. Each voter shall himself write the name of the candidate on the ballot at a place established at the polling place and shall himself cast his ballot into the ballot box.

Section 29. Besides voters, no one except police or election officials whom the appropriate election committee has recognized, may enter the polling place. The chairman of the election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, clamour, negotiations concerning the election, electioneering or any other disturbance at the polling place or in its neighbourhood. He may expel from the polling place any person who disobeys such restraining orders.

Voters who have been expelled from the polling place in accordance with the preceding paragraph may vote at the last. However, when the chairman of the election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disturbance of the polling place, he may let such person cast his vote.

Section 30. The polling places shall be closed when the polling hours are ended and the ballot boxes shall be locked after the last voter in the polling place has cast his vote. No votes shall be cast after the ballot boxes are locked.

Section 31. The election committees of voting districts shall deliver the ballot boxes and records to their respective election committees of electoral districts within six hours after the voting has been closed.

In the case of a voting sub-district, the election records and poll registers shall be delivered to the appropriate election committee of the voting district without delay after the voting has been closed.

The election committees of the voting districts shall deliver the poll registers and all other documents pertaining to the election to the appropriate heads of *Pu*, heads of *Eup*, heads of *Myun*, or heads of *Ku* after the voting has been closed. The officials concerned shall have those records in their safekeeping during the terms of the elected Assembly members.

Section 32. In case there is difficulty in meeting the time requirements specified in the foregoing section, on account of the distance between islands or the lack of means for rapid communication in some areas, the election committees of the voting districts shall deliver them according to a schedule fixed by the election committee of the electoral district.

Section 33. In case the voting cannot be held on account of some calamity or unavoidable accident or in case of loss or destruction of ballot boxes, which makes a partial re-election necessary, the election committee of the electoral district concerned shall secure permission from the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee and hold a second balloting. The date of this second balloting shall be announced at least five days before it is to take place.

Section 34. When the election committee of the electoral district has received all the ballot boxes in its district, each box shall be opened and the number of ballots counted to see whether the number of ballots corresponds with the number of

registered voters who received ballots, according to the poll records. The ballots shall then be opened and the number of votes for each candidate counted.

In case ballot boxes are lost or destroyed the counting of ballots cannot be accomplished properly for other reasons, the election committee of the electoral district concerned by permission of the appropriate provincial Seoul City election committee may open only those boxes which it received in proper conditions.

Section 35. The following types of ballots shall be null and void :

- (1) Ballot other than the regular, official ballot.
- (2) Blank ballot, or ballot which records the name of a candidate other than one of those officially registered in the electoral district concerned.
- (3) Ballot which records names of two or more candidates.
- (4) Ballot by which it cannot be told which name is written.
- (5) Ballot which records matter other than the name of a candidate ; provided, however, that designation of occupation, rank, the address or honorific title of the candidate concerned may be included.

Section 36. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes shall be elected.

In an electoral district to which more than one Assembly seat is allocated, the winners shall correspond in number to the available seats, and shall be those who receive the highest number of votes.

In case of a tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot.

Section 37. If the number of registered candidates in an electoral district does not exceed the number of Assembly seats specified for that district, the candidates will be elected automatically, without an actual vote.

Section 38. After the winners have been determined, the election committees of the electoral districts shall, without delay, inform the successful candidates of their election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

Section 39. In the following cases, the candidates running next in the number of votes shall be elected :

- (1) In the event the elected person refuses to assume his post.
- (2) In the event the elected person dies.
- (3) In the event the elected person loses the right to be elected after the date of election.
- (4) In the event the election of the winner becomes void.

Section 40. In the following cases the provincial or Seoul City election committee shall decide the date for a second election and announce it publicly at least twenty days before such date, and shall order the electoral district concerned to hold a second election :

- (1) In case the number of elected candidates is less than the number of Assembly seats specified for the electoral district concerned.
- (2) In case all or part of the election becomes void.

Section 41. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the election committees of the electoral

districts shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The election committees of the electoral districts shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion of the election, and shall deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the heads of *Pu*, *Gun*, Islands or *Ku*, who shall keep them during the term of the elected Assembly members.

Section 42. As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the central election committee.

Chapter VII. Special electoral district

Section 43. A special electoral district covering all of South Korea shall be established for the benefit of voters who have their family register (*Bonjuk*) in North Korea and residence in South Korea and who wish a *Bonjuk* district election.

Voting district, sub-districts, and registration places of the special electoral district shall be the same of the general electoral districts.

Section 44. Persons who wish to vote in the special electoral district must register at their appropriate registration places.

Poll register for the special electoral district shall be prepared separately.

Section 45. The election committee of the special electoral district shall consist of nine members and its chairman shall be elected by and from among its members. Provincial, Seoul City, and all lower election committees shall handle election matters for the special electoral district as well as for general electoral districts.

Section 46. The special electoral district voters shall vote only in the special electoral district election, and shall not vote in any general electoral district election.

Polling places for the special electoral district shall be attached to those established for general electoral districts, but the ballot boxes shall be separate.

Voting records and ballot tabulations of the special electoral district shall be prepared separately from those for general districts.

Provincial and Seoul City election committees shall receive the ballot count for the special electoral district from each lower election committee and shall submit the combined figures to the election committee of the special electoral district.

Section 47. Besides the special regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law for the election in the general electoral district are applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the election in the special electoral district.

Chapter VIII. Term of office and by-elections

Section 48. The term of office for Assembly members shall continue until such time as the Provisional Government of United Korea is established.

Section 49. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from

the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

Section 50. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

Chapter IX. Litigation concerning elections

Section 51. Contests of the validity of elections against the chairman of the electoral district election committee as defendant may be filed with the Supreme Court by candidates or voters concerned within twenty days after the election day.

Section 52. Any defeated candidate may bring actions concerning the validity of the election of the winner in the Supreme Court against the chairman of the electoral district election committee and the successful candidate concerned as defendant within 10 days after the successful candidate has been officially designated.

Section 53. The Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election is found by the Court to involve violations of the provisions of law and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

In litigations in accordance with the preceding section, the Supreme Court shall declare all or part of the election void if such election involves violations of the provisions of law and such violations may have caused a change in the result of the election.

Section 54. Prosecutors shall be present at the Supreme Court when it holds trials concerning the election.

Section 55. The Supreme Court shall give priority to election cases.

Section 56. In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 57. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall inform the Chief Executive, the central election committee, and the local election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall send copies of the judgments, when it renders judgments on cases concerning the election, to the Chief Executive, the central election committee, the election committees concerned and the chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

Chapter X. Penal regulations

Section 58. Any of the following violators of the law shall be punished by penal servitude for not more than five years, or a fine of not more than 100,000 won, provided that both penal servitude and fine may be imposed in case special circumstances require it :

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means.

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment,

or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions of honour on favourable terms, for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition.

(3) Any person who makes false statements concerning candidates in speeches or publications in order to be elected, or to promote or prevent the election of another candidate.

(4) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or forces anyone not to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other method.

(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against the election committee members or public officials, or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records.

(6) Any person who interferes with the free exercise of the right to vote or with the election process in general, by mass disturbances or demonstrations at or near the polling place.

(7) Any person who interferes with the voting of a voter in the polling place without proper reasons.

(8) Any person who forces entrance into the polling place carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon.

(9) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

Section 59. Any person who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence. In case he is the person elected, his election shall become void.

Section 60. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offences described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary rules

Section 61. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 62. This law shall be effective on and after the date of its promulgation.

APPROVED
3 September 1947

C. G. HELMICK
Brigadier General,
United States
Army
Acting Military Governor

Duly enacted by the Korean
Interim Legislative Assembly
12 August 1947

YUN KI SOP
Acting Chairman,
Korean Interim Legislative
Assembly

ELECTION REGULATIONS FOR NORTH KOREA⁵

Section I. Basic principles of election

1. Exclusive of mental patients and men who have been stripped of their franchise by the verdict of the Court of Justice, all twenty-year-old citizens of North Korea shall have the franchise and be qualified for election regardless of their financial status, education, residential zone and their religion.

⁵ Document A/AC.19/W.13.

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 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.

2. Twenty-year-old women shall have the franchise and eligibility for election equally with men.

3. The election of people's committee members shall be based on equality — that is, each citizen shall be allowed only one vote and all the citizens are authorized to participate in the election on equal basis.

4. The election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committee shall be conducted directly by the voters of towns and villages.

5. The election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be held by secret vote.

6. All democratic political parties and social organizations and the other groups which are in North Korea and were registered with the North Korean People's Committee are authorized to recommend the candidates for members of provincial and local People's Committees.

7. A man who holds foreign nationality living in North Korea shall not be allowed to participate in the election and shall not be eligible for the election of the members of the People's Committees.

8. All appropriations for the election shall be raised out of the provincial and local budget.

Section II. List of voters

9. All citizens who are to be fully twenty years old at the time of the making of the list of voters, and who have permanent or temporary residence in the zone of the *Myun* or town shall be registered. Voters shall not be allowed to register themselves more than once in the same residence zone.

10. Pro-Japanese shall be excluded from registration. Men stripped of their franchise by the verdict of the Court of Justice shall not be allowed to be registered in the list until the time appointed by the court of justice and according to the regulations mental patients shall be treated in the same way.

Note : The depriving of the franchise of Pro-Japanese shall be made by the special decision of the Provincial People's Committees.

11. The list of voters shall be made according to the sub-constituencies established by the *Myun* or City People's Committees.

12. The list shall be made according to the form ratified by the Central Election Guidance Committee and the names, ages and addresses of the voters shall be recorded in alphabetical order and then the list shall be signed by the chairman and the chief secretary of the *Myun* or City People's Committee.

13. The election committee of a sub-constituency shall make public the list of voters 20 days prior to the election.

14. The petition for the correction of the mistakes (in case of non-registration of the voters in the list or of the mis-recording of the voters names or the registration of the men stripped of their franchise) found in the list of the voters shall be submitted to the People's Committees which have made the list. People's Committees shall accept or reject the petition after careful investigation within five days. In case of rejection the answer shall be made in writing to the petitioner attaching the reason for rejecting it. In case the petitioner acknowledges the rejection to be improper, he will be able to submit another petition to a higher People's Committee and the higher People's Committee is authorized to ratify or reject the petition after the careful investigation of it within three days. The decision of the People's Committee shall be the final decision.

15. In case that during the period of compilation of the list of voters or during the election, the voter changes his address or residence temporarily in another place, the *Myun* or City People's Committee shall serve him with a "franchise certificate", according to the form set up by the Central Election Guidance Committee and shall write down "removal" in the list of voters. In his new address (permanent or temporary) he shall be registered in the list of voters according to the "franchise certificate" brought by him.

Section III. Electoral district and sub-districts

16. The election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committee shall be conducted according to the electoral district previously set up.

17. In the election of County People's Committee members, one electoral district shall be formed with 3,000 inhabitants.

In the election of City People's Committee members, one electoral district shall be formed with 2,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants; with 3,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; with 5,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, and with 8,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants.

In the election of Provincial People's Committee members, one electoral district shall be formed with 30,000 inhabitants.

18. The *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall form their own electoral districts respectively.

19. To receive the votes, in all the residence districts with 500 to 1,000 inhabitants, one electoral

sub-district shall be formed. The electoral sub-district shall be formed by the *Myun* (village) and City (town or city) People's Committees. In accordance with the decision of the People's Committee with only 50 inhabitants one electoral sub-district will be able to be formed.

20. Hospitals which have more than 25 voters shall have their own special electoral sub-district.

21. To conduct the election at the appointed time and to prepare the ground in advance for the election, an election committee shall be formed according to the following items :

(a) To lead the provincial and local election committees the Central Election Guidance Committee shall be formed in the North Korean People's Committee. The Central Election Guidance Committee shall be composed of eleven members. The provincial election committee shall be composed of eleven members, city election committee of seven members, county election committees of seven members, and *Myun* election committees of five members. The members of the election committee shall be selected from the representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations.

22. Following is the task of the Central Election Guidance Committee in the North Korean People's Committee :

(a) To set up the form of the ballot box and the forms of the polling ticket and the election minutes concerning the colour, election of the district and sub-district and the form of signature and the franchise certificate and the election certificate.

(b) To supervise the strict observation and enforcement of the regulations concerning elections in North Korea.

(c) To lead and inspect the tasks of the provincial election committees.

23. Following is the task of the provincial election committee :

(a) To lead and inspect the tasks of the city or county election committees.

(b) To supervise the strict observation and enforcement of the election regulations in the province.

(c) To deliver polling tickets and the other materials to the district and sub-district election committees which are entrusted with the task of preparing in advance for the election of the members of the Provincial, City and County People's Committees and to establish the results of the election in the province based on the election minutes of the district election committee.

24. Following is the task of the City, County and *Myun* Election Committees :

(a) To instruct the district and sub-district election committees in their tasks.

(b) To supervise the strict observation and enforcement of the election regulations in the city, county and *Myun*.

(c) To supply the district and sub-district election committees with election documents and forms.

(d) To supervise the realization of the organizing of the electoral districts and sub-districts.

(e) To establish the results of the election based on the minutes of the sub-district election committee.

25. In the above stated provincial, city, county and *Myun* election committees, the committees of the respective electoral district and sub-district shall be formed. The district election committee, to prepare in advance for the election of the members of the Provincial People's Committee, shall be composed of seven members by the Provincial People's Committee 40 days prior to the election. The district election committee, to prepare in advance for the election of the members of the City, County and *Myun* People's Committees, shall be composed of five members by the People's Committees concerned 30 days prior to the election. The sub-district election committee shall be composed of five members by the City, County and *Myun* People's Committees 20 days prior to the election. The aforesaid district and sub-district election committees shall be composed of the representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations.

26. Following is the task of the district election committee :

(a) To register the candidates recommended in its own electoral district according to the regulations of the election.

(b) To count the votes within its own electoral district and to establish the results of the election.

(c) To serve the successful candidate elected to the People's Committee with the election certificate.

27. Following is the task of the sub-district election committee :

(a) To investigate the accuracy of the voters' list of each electoral sub-district.

(b) To explain to the voters the order and method of secret voting.

(c) To decorate the polling booths of the electoral sub-district.

(d) To receive the ballots and count them.

28. Differences occurring between the election commissioners shall be determined by a majority of the signed votes, but in case of a tie, the chairman of the committee shall have the decisive vote.

Section IV. Recommendation of candidates

29. All the democratic political parties, social organizations and groups registered in the North Korean People's Provisional Committee shall be authorized to recommend the candidates for the members of the Provincial, City, County and *Myun* People's Committees.

30. According to the regulations of the election, all the candidates recommended shall be registered in the district election committee concerned.

31. The democratic political parties, social organizations and groups which have recommended the candidates shall serve the following documents on the electoral districts :

(a) The minutes of the meeting in which the candidates have been recommended, the signature of the chairman and the chief secretary of the meeting, the record of the names and addresses of the recommending organizations and the place and time and the number of participants of the meeting and the names, addresses and ages of the candidates and the names of the parties and social organizations with which they are affiliated and their occupations.

(b) The written consent of the candidate that he will stand for election upon the recommendation of a certain organization.

32. According to the regulations of the election, the candidates recommended by all the democratic political parties and social organizations shall be registered in the electoral districts of the Provincial, City, County and *Myun* People's Committees.

33. For fifteen days prior to the election the electoral districts shall publicize to the voters the names, ages and occupations of the candidates registered in the electoral districts and the name of their respective party and social organization in newspapers or over the radio or by other means.

34. All the democratic political parties and social organizations shall be authorized to publicize freely and propagandize their own candidates in newspapers, over radio or by speeches.

35. In the election of the commissioners of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees the candidates shall be allowed to stand for election in only one electoral district.

36. All democratic political parties and social organizations are authorized to recommend their common candidates.

37. Only one candidate shall be elected in each electoral district.

Section V. The election

38. The election committees of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be bound to advertise the date and place of election to all the voters twenty days prior to the election.

39. The election committee shall prepare the polling places in advance and the electoral commissioners of all the sub-districts shall take night duty by turns from twenty days prior to the election.

The election shall be conducted by casting ballots into the fixed boxes and each voter shall use one of the ballots received in voting for a provincial member and the other in voting for a city or county member.

Two boxes shall be prepared ; a white box for "yeas" and a black one for "nays".

40. The election proceeds as follows: After entering into the room of the electoral commissioners of an electoral sub-district and showing the chairman or commissioners his identity card and after the checking of the card on the voters' list by the chairman or commissioners, the voter, in the first place, shall vote for a provincial member with the ballot received there.

The voter shall cast his vote into the white box when he is for the candidate and cast it into the black box when he is against him, after approaching these boxes with the ballot in his hand in secrecy. After voting for a provincial member, the voter shall approach the chairman or electoral commissioners, from whom he shall receive a ballot for the election of a city or county member, and after the chairman or an electoral commissioner marks on the voters' list, the voter shall cast the ballot for the election of a city or county member. This second ballot shall be also cast in the same way as aforesaid.

41. Each voter shall be allowed to vote for only one candidate in one government and shall be permitted to cast only one ballot.

42. The advertising of a candidate at the polling booth shall be prohibited.

43. Voting shall be closed at midnight. At 7 o'clock in the morning the electoral committee shall enter upon opening the ballot box.

44. The sub-district electoral committee shall check the number of votes cast by voters with that of voters who received ballots upon the list after having opened the ballot box, and shall record the results on the minutes.

45. The polling ticket and form different from those fixed in advance shall be void.

46. In case that there are some doubts about the accuracy of the ballots, the sub-district electoral committee shall determine the questions by their signed votes and record them on the minutes.

47. The number of the ballots given to each candidate and the results of voting in the election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be recorded separately.

48. The sub-district electoral committee shall prepare three copies of the minutes on the results of the counting of the votes and all the commissioners of the committee shall affix their seals and signatures to the copies.

49. While the computation of the votes is going on, only the district electoral commissioners, newspapermen and representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations, with special permission from the provincial electoral committee, are authorized to attend the computing place.

50. After preparing the minutes and affixing their seals and signatures to it, two copies of the minutes on the election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be sent to the district electoral committee concerned by a special messenger within forty-eight hours, and the other one copy shall be kept in the city or *Myun* sub-district electoral committee.

51. All the vote regardless of the accuracy or inaccuracy of them and the last copy of the minutes on the voting shall be kept in the city or *Myun* electoral committee.

52. The district electoral committee shall compute the votes according to the voting minutes prepared by the sub-district electoral committee and the district electoral committee shall prepare the minutes according to the form fixed in advance after having determined the number of votes cast for each candidate. Two copies of the minutes shall be prepared and within forty-eight hours the copy of the minutes on the *Myun* election shall be sent by a special messenger to the *Myun* electoral committee. The county minutes go to the county electoral committee and the city minutes go to the city electoral committee and the province minutes to the provincial electoral committees. The minutes shall be sealed and signed by all the commissioners of the district electoral committee.

53. The candidate who polls the largest number of votes shall be recognized as the successful one, but only in case the number of votes exceeds half of the total number.

54. In case that there is no one who has polled the number of votes requested by the provisions of article 53, the district electoral committee shall point out this fact in the minutes and notify the higher

electoral committee of it. In this case, the new election shall take place within three weeks after the first election and only the two candidates who have polled the largest number of votes shall stand for election. In case that at the first election there was only one candidate, this time a new candidate shall be recommended exclusive of the ex-candidate according to the regulations.

55. In case that a commissioner of the *Myun*, County, City or Provincial People's Committee quits his post, the People's Committee concerned shall call for a new election and conduct it in the electoral district where the ex-commissioner was elected within two months after his resignation.

56. Any one who falsified the ballot paper or who intended to vote twice shall be sent for trial and be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than three years.

Any commissioners of an electoral committee and executive members of a People's Committee who falsify the documents for election or who wilfully miscalculate the number of votes shall be sent for trial and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than five years.

KIM IL SUNG

Chairman of the North
Korean People's Committee

COMPARATIVE CHART OF THE LAW FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, PUBLIC ACT NO. 5 OF THE SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND OF THE ELECTION REGULATIONS FOR NORTH KOREA ⁶

(Prepared by the secretariat)

The present chart has been prepared by the secretariat by placing opposite each of the sections of Public Act No. 5 (document A/AC.19/W.11) the corresponding sections of the election regulations for North Korea (document A/AC.19/W.13). The number of sections of the draft electoral temporary regulations for South Korea (document A/AC.19/W.12) have been indicated under the text of each section of Public Act No. 5 which they implement.

PUBLIC ACT NO. 5 OF THE SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

ELECTION REGULATIONS OF NORTH KOREA

Chapter I. General rules

Section I. Basic principles of election

Section 1. Any citizen twenty-three or more years of age has the right to vote for members of the legislative Assembly (who shall be called "Assembly members" hereafter) regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

1. Exclusive of mental patients and men who have been stripped of their franchise by the verdict of the Court of Justice, all twenty-year-old citizens of North Korea shall have the franchise and be qualified for election regardless of their financial status, education, residentiary zone and their religion.

Any citizen twenty-five or more years of age has the right to be elected as an Assembly member regardless of sex, property, education or religion.

The pro-Japanese shall be excluded from the franchise and eligibility for election.

Age shall be counted as of the date the election is held.

The pro-Japanese shall come under the following classification :

(See section 2 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 2 (a). Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote or to be elected :

(a) All of the councillors and advisers of the Privy Council of the Government-General of Korea.

(1) Incompetents, quasi-incompetents, mentally deranged persons, and drug addicts.

(b) All of the Korean provincial and city councillors.

(2) Persons who are sentenced and serving prison sentences, or who are under suspended sentence, or are fugitives from justice.

(c) All of the Korean conspicuous officials (responsible officials) of the Government-General of Korea and the Provincial offices during the Japanese domination.

(3) Persons who have received a sentence of one or more years penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence or since the time when final decision was made not to execute the sentence, or if the sentence was imposed for a political offence, the person concerned will not be included in this category.

(d) All of the Korean conspicuous policemen and public procurators and judges during the Japanese domination.

(4) Persons who have been forbidden to vote by law and persons who have been classified by law as "traitors", "collaborators" or "profiteers".

(e) The men who spontaneously produced military supplies and offered economic resources to Japanese sovereignty with the purpose of aiding it.

(See section 3 of the Temporary Regulations)

(f) The men who, as the leaders of the pro-Japanese organizations, took enthusiastic actions in supporting Japanese Imperialism.

Note to Article 10. The depriving of the franchise of pro-Japanese shall be made by the special decision of the Provincial People's Committees.

⁶ Document A/AC.19/W.15.

(b) Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to be elected :

(1) Persons who were advisers, members or vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Council under the Japanese government.

(2) Persons who were advisers or members of the councils of *Pu* or *To* (Province) under the Japanese government.

(3) Persons who held positions of the third class or higher of the *Kotokan* or who received a medal (*Kun*) of the seventh class or higher. However, educators and technical engineers are not included in this category.

(4) Persons who held rank in the civilian police force of the grade of *Hanninkan* or higher or who served as *Kempei* or *Kempei-Ho* in the Japanese military police force. Persons who were police in charge of "thought-control" or those who acted as spies for them.

Section 3. Government officials shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position, except *Jungmukwan*.

Section 4. The members of local self-governing bodies shall not, while in office, hold membership in the Assembly in addition to such position.

Section 5. The officials participating in election procedures and the members of election committees shall not be eligible to be elected members in the Assembly within the districts concerned.

Section 6. Expenses incurred in the election of Assembly members shall be defrayed by the national treasury.

(See section 4 of the Temporary Regulations)

Chapter II. Electoral districts and representation

Section 7. Each administrative district (*i.e.*, *Pu*, *Gun*, *To*, and *Ku* of the City of Seoul, hereinafter referred to as district) shall constitute one electoral district for the purpose of electing members of the Assembly.

Section 8. Each *Pu*, *Eup*, *Myun* and *Ku* (administrative districts) shall constitute one voting district respectively. The election committee of each voting district may divide that district into sub-districts and establish polling places for the sake of convenience in carrying out the voting procedure. The establishment of voting sub-districts should be publicized before the beginning of voters' registration.

(See sections 5, 6, 8, 30 (1) and 53 of the Temporary Regulations)

2. Twenty-year-old women shall have the franchise and eligibility for election equally with men.

4. The election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be conducted directly by the voters of towns and villages.

7. A man who holds foreign nationality living in North Korea shall not be allowed to participate in the election and shall not be eligible for the election of the members of the People's Committees.

8. All appropriations for the election shall be raised out of the provincial and local budget.

Section III. Electoral district and sub-districts

16. The election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committee shall be conducted according to the electoral district previously set up.

17. In the election of County People's Committee members, one electoral district shall be formed with 3,000 inhabitants.

In the election of City People's Committee members, one electoral district shall be formed with 2,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants; with 3,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants; with 5,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants, and with 8,000 inhabitants in a city with a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants.

In the election of Provincial People's Committee members, one electoral district shall be formed with 30,000 inhabitants.

18. The *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall form their own electoral districts respectively.

19. To receive the votes, in all the residence districts with 500 to 1,000 inhabitants one electoral sub-district shall be formed. The electoral sub-district shall be formed by the *Myun* (village)

Section 9. Each electoral district shall be represented in the Assembly by one member. In case the population of an electoral district is over 100,000, members shall be elected in the ratio of one member for each 100,000 and one additional member shall be elected for the fraction of 50,000 or more thereof. Numbers of members to be elected from each electoral district shall be determined and publicized by the Central Election Committee in accordance with population statistics nearest to the election date.

(See section 28(1) of the Temporary Regulations)

Chapter III. Poll registers

Section 10. The voters shall register by signing and sealing (or by thumbprint for a seal) on registration paper at the polling place designated by the chairman of the electoral district election committee, some time during a period of ten days beginning sixty days before the date of election. Each voter shall register at only one polling place. (See sections 9 and 31(1) of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 11. The election committee of the voting district (or in the case of a voting sub-district, the election committee of that sub-district) shall prepare official registers showing the name, address, date of birth, sex, date of registration, and other pertinent data, with respect to all persons qualified to vote, who have been in residence in that district since the date sixty days prior to the date of the election concerned. The registers shall be open to the public at the polling places for a period of at least fourteen days, beginning not later than forty days prior to the date of the election. The poll registers shall become final on the tenth day before the day of election.

(See sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, 31(2) of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 12. When there are incorrect listings or omissions, or when a person who has no right to vote is registered in the poll register, the voters may object to the election committee concerned during the period of public notification. Examination and decision in regard to these objections shall be made within three days by the election committee concerned. In case objections to the foregoing decision be raised, the voters may request, within five days, the electoral district election committee to review this decision; review shall be accomplished within three days and the final decision shall be communicated by letter to the petitioners and other persons concerned.

(See sections 14, 15, 16, 19, 30(2) of the Temporary Regulations)

(See section 18 of the Temporary Regulations)

and City (town or city) People's Committees. In accordance with the decision of the People's Committee, with only 50 inhabitants one electoral sub-district will be able to be formed.

20. Hospitals which have more than 25 voters shall have their own special electoral sub-district.

37. Only one candidate shall be elected in each electoral district.

Section II. List of voters

9. All citizens who are to be fully twenty-years old at the time of the making of the list of voters, and who have permanent or temporary residence in the zone of the *Myun* or town shall be registered. Voters shall not be allowed to register themselves more than once in the same residence zone.

10. Pro-Japanese shall be excluded from registration. Men stripped of their franchise by the verdict of the Court of Justice shall not be allowed to be registered in the list until the time appointed by the Court of Justice, and according to the regulations mental patients shall be treated in the same way.

Note. The depriving of the franchise of pro-Japanese shall be made by the special decision of the Provincial People's Committees.

11. The list of voters shall be made according to the sub-constituencies established by the *Myun* or City People's Committees.

12. The list shall be made according to the form ratified by the Central Election Guidance Committee and the names, ages and addresses of the voters shall be recorded in alphabetical order and then the list shall be signed by the chairman and the chief secretary of the *Myun* or City People's Committee.

13. The election committee of a sub-constituency shall make public the list of voters twenty days prior to the election.

14. The petition for the correction of the mistakes (in case of non-registration of the voters in the list or of the misrecording of the voters' names or of the registration of the men stripped of their franchise) found in the list of the voters shall be submitted to the People's Committees which have made the list. People's Committees shall accept or reject the petition, after careful investigation, within five days. In case of rejection, the answer shall be made in writing to the petitioner attaching the reason for rejecting it. In case the petitioner acknowledges the rejection to be improper, he will be able to submit another petition to a higher People's Committee and the higher People's Committee is authorized to ratify or reject the petition after the careful investigation of it within three days. The decision of the People's Committee shall be the final decision.

15. In case that, during the period of compilation of the list of voters or during the election, the voter changes his address or residence temporarily in another place, the *Myun* or City People's Committee shall serve him with a "franchise certificate", according to the form set up the Central Election Guidance Committee, and shall write down "removal" in the list of voters. In the new address (permanent or temporary) he shall be registered in the list of voters according to the "franchise certificate" brought by him.

Chapter IV. Election committee

Section 13. The Chief Executive shall organize a central election committee at least eighty days before election day and shall order the organization of provincial election committees, electoral district election committees, and election committees of voting districts and voting sub-districts. (See sections 20, 28(2) and (3) of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 14. The central election committee shall consist of fifteen committee members, and its chairman shall be elected by and from the membership of the committee. The provincial and Seoul City election committees shall consist of nine committee members each, and their chairmen shall be elected by and from the membership of the individual committees. The electoral district election committee shall consist of nine committee members and the chairman shall be elected by and from the committee membership. The election committees of voting districts and sub-districts shall consist of seven committee members and their chairmen shall be elected by and from the membership of the individual committees.

Section 15. The heads of the administrative districts concerned will organize the election committees for their respective districts, appointing the members from among those persons eligible to vote. One-third or more of the members of any committee may not be chosen from the same party or organization. A candidate for election is not eligible for appointment to the election committee in the electoral district in which he is a candidate. Each type of election committee may employ several secretaries and/or clerks.

(See sections 20, 21, 25, 26, 27 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 16. Every election committee shall handle the election procedure in accordance with laws and regulations and in accordance with the orders and instructions of higher election committees. Each election committee shall render various reports on the election procedure in its district to the next higher election committee, and shall supervise the procedure of lower election committees. Each election committee shall show all records and documents to a court upon request. (See sections 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 67, 68, 78, 79, 90 and 91 of the Temporary Regulations)

(See section 29 of the Temporary Regulations)

21. To conduct the election at the appointed time and to prepare the ground in advance for the election an election committee shall be formed according to the following items :

(a) To lead the Provincial and local election committees the Central Election Guidance Committee shall be formed in the North Korean People's Committee. The Central Election Guidance Committee shall be composed of eleven members. The provincial election committee shall be composed of eleven members, city election committee of seven members, county election committees of seven members and *Myun* election committees of five members. The members of the election committee shall be selected from the representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations.

22. Following is the task of the Central Election Guidance Committee in the North Korean People's Committee :

(a) To set up the form of the ballot box and the forms of the polling ticket and the election minutes concerning the colour, election of the district and sub-district and the form of signature and the franchise certificate and the election certificate.

(b) To supervise the strict observation and enforcement of the regulations concerning elections in North Korea.

(c) To lead and inspect the tasks of the Provincial election committees.

23. Following is the task of the Provincial election committee :

(a) To lead and inspect the tasks of the City or County election committees.

(b) To supervise the strict observation and enforcement of the election regulations in the province.

(c) To deliver polling tickets and the other materials to the district and sub-district election committees which are entrusted with the task of preparing in advance for the election of the members of the Provincial, City and County People's Committees and to establish the results of the election in the province based on the election minutes of the district election committee.

24. Following is the task of the City, County and *Myun* Election Committees :

(a) To instruct the district and sub-district election committees in their tasks.

(b) To supervise the strict observation and enforcement of the election regulations in the City, County and *Myun*.

(c) To supply the district and sub-district election committees with election documents and forms.

(d) To supervise the realization of the organizing of the electoral districts and sub-districts.

(e) To establish the results of the election based on the minutes of the sub-district election committee.

25. In the above stated Provincial, City, County and *Myun* election committees the committees of the respective electoral district and sub-district shall be formed. The district election committee to prepare in advance for the election of the members of the Provincial People's Committee shall be composed of seven members by the Provincial People's Committee forty days prior to the election. The district election committee to prepare in advance for the election of the members of the City, County and *Myun* People's Committee shall be composed of five members by the People's Committees concerned thirty days prior to the election. The subdistrict election committee shall be composed of five members by the City, County and *Myun* People's Committees twenty days prior to the election. The aforesaid district and sub-district election committees shall be composed of the representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations.

26. Following is the task of the district election committee :

(See section 30 of the Temporary Regulations)

(a) To register the candidates recommended in its own electoral district according to the regulations of the election.

(b) To count the votes within its own electoral district and to establish the results of the election.

(c) To serve the successful candidate elected to the People's Committee with the election certificate.

27. Following is the task of the sub-district election committee :

(See section 31 of the Temporary Regulations)

(a) To investigate the accuracy of the voter's list of each electoral sub-district.

(b) To explain to the voters the order and method of secret voting.

(c) To decorate the polling booths of the electoral sub-district.

(d) To receive the ballots and count them.

Section 17. The quorum of each election committee shall be a majority of its members, and all the actions of the committee shall be determined by majority vote of the members present. In case of a tie in voting, the chairman of the committee shall decide.

The chairman may take necessary measures when the members do not respond to calling, or in case of emergency.

(See sections 22, 23, 24 and 60 of the Temporary Regulations)

Chapter V. Candidates and election canvassing

Section 18. A person who wishes to stand for election to the Assembly shall register with the election committee of his electoral district sometime between the date of the beginning of voters' registration and a date twenty-five days before election day, and submit, at the same time, a recommendation signed by one hundred or more registered voters.

In case of recommendation of one person by another to be a candidate, the person making the recommendation must secure the signatures of one hundred or more persons and the written consent of the person being recommended and register with the election district election committee. Candidacy of a person who registers or is registered in two or more electoral districts shall be invalid.

(See sections 30(3), 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 43 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 19. Even after the expiration of the term during which candidates may register, in case the number of registered candidates falls short of the number of Assembly members specified for the electoral district concerned, or in case of the withdrawal or death of any candidate, the registration of other candidates may take place until a date ten days before election day.

(See section 37 of the Temporary Regulations)

28. Differences occurring between the election commissioners shall be determined by a majority of the signed votes, but in case of a tie the chairman of the committee shall have the decisive vote.

46. In case that there are some doubts about the accuracy of the ballots, the sub-district electoral committee shall determine the questions by their signed votes and record them on the minutes.

6. All democratic political parties and social organizations and the other groups which are in North Korea and were registered with the North Korean People's Committee are authorized to recommend the candidates for members of Provincial and local People's Committees.

Section IV. Recommendation of candidates

29. All the democratic political parties, social organizations and groups registered in the North Korean People's Provisional Committee shall be authorized to recommend the candidates for the members of the Provincial, City, County and *Myun* People's Committees.

30. According to the regulations of the election all the candidates recommended shall be registered in the district election committee concerned.

31. The democratic political parties, social organizations and groups which have recommended the candidates shall serve the following documents on the electoral districts :

(a) The minutes of the meeting in which the candidates have been recommended, the signature of the chairman and the chief secretary of the meeting, the record of the names and addresses of the recommending organizations and the place and time and the number of participants of the meeting and the names, addresses and ages of the candidates and the names of the parties and social organizations with which they are affiliated and their occupations.

(b) The written consent of the candidate that he will stand for election upon the recommendation of a certain organization.

32. According to the regulations of the election, the candidates recommended by all the democratic political parties and social organizations shall be registered in the electoral districts of the Provincial, City, County and *Myun* People's Committees.

36. All the democratic political parties and social organizations are authorized to recommend their common candidates.

35. In the election of the commissioners of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees the candidates shall be allowed to stand for election in only one electoral district.

Section 20. Electoral district election committees shall give public notice of the name, address, age, occupation, and party or organization affiliation of every candidate in their respective districts, within three days after each candidate's registration.

Electoral district election committees shall also give public notice immediately of the withdrawal or death of any candidate.

(See sections 38, 39 and 40 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 21. Registered candidates may freely conduct campaigns for elections, but they may not give or promise to give money, goods or other property (in connexion with their campaigns). Members of each election committee, public officials connected with election procedure and any other public officials may not take part in campaigns within the districts in which they perform their official duties.

(See sections 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 and 49 of the Temporary Regulations)

Chapter VI. Election procedure and successful candidates

Section 22. The election of Assembly members shall take place on the same day throughout the area in which this law is applicable.

The Chief Executive shall announce the date eighty days before the election day.

Electoral district election committees shall make official announcements of the date, time, place of voting, and numbers of Assembly members to be elected in their respective districts sixty days before election day.

Voting places shall be the same places in which the voters register; however, when any voting place must be changed on account of a calamity or another unavoidable emergency, the electoral district election committee concerned shall immediately give public notice.

Section 23. The voting shall be accomplished by (the casting of) secret (unsigned) ballots, each of which shall designate one candidate only.

Every voter shall cast one ballot.

(See sections 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 58 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 24. Voters shall present themselves in person at the polls, and each voter shall cast his own ballot.

In case of doubt as to the identity of any voter, the election committee of the voting district (or sub-district) concerned shall decide the question; in such case, the head of the *Dong* or *Pan* in which the voter resides may be called upon as a witness.

(See section 63 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 25. Balloting shall begin at 8.00 a.m. and close at 6.00 p.m. on election day.

33. For fifteen days prior to the election, the electoral districts shall publicize to the voters the names, ages and occupations of the candidates registered in the electoral districts and the name of their respective party and social organization in newspapers or over radio or by other means.

34. All the democratic political parties and social organizations shall be authorized to publicize freely and propagandize their own candidates in newspapers, over radio or by speeches.

38. The election committees of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be bound to advertise the date and place of election to all the voters twenty days prior to the election.

39. The election committee shall prepare the polling places in advance and the electoral commissioners of all the sub-districts shall take night duty by turns from twenty days prior to the election.

3. The election of people's committee members shall be based on equality — that is, each citizen shall be allowed only one vote and all the citizens are authorized to participate in the election on equal basis.

5. The election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be held by secret vote.

39. The election shall be conducted by casting ballots into the fixed boxes and each voter shall use one of the ballots received in voting for a provincial member and the other in voting for a city or county member.

Two boxes shall be prepared: a white box for "yeas" and a black for "nays".

43. Voting shall be closed at midnight. At 7 o'clock in the morning the electoral committee shall enter upon opening the ballot box.

Section 26. The election committees of voting districts (or sub-districts) shall give each voter one ballot after he has sealed (or thumbprinted) on the poll register at the beginning time of voting.

Section 27. Persons whose names were not registered previously on the poll register may not vote; provided, however, that any person may vote who brings with him the letter of resolution from the election committee of the electoral district or voting district certifying that the person shall be registered on the poll register.

(See section 59 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 28. Each voter shall, without assistance, write the name of the preferred candidate at a designated place at the poll and shall cast his ballot into the poll box.

(See sections 52, 55, 62 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 29. No one except voters, police and election officials whom the appropriate election committee has recognized may enter the polling place. The chairman of the election committee concerned may restrain speech, discussion, clamour, negotiations, or electioneering at the polling place or in its neighbourhood. He may expel from the poll or its neighbourhood any person who disobeys such restraining orders or causes any disturbance. Voters who have been expelled from the polls for those reasons may vote at the end of the day. However, when the chairman of the election committee concerned finds that there is no longer any danger of disorder, he may readmit the previously expelled persons to the polls at his discretion.

(See sections 61, 64 of the Temporary Regulations)

(See section 54 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 30. The polls shall be closed when the polling hours are ended, and the ballot boxes shall be locked after the last votes have been cast. No votes shall be cast after the ballot boxes are locked.

(See section 30 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 31. The election committees of voting districts shall deliver the ballot boxes and records to their respective election committees within six hours after the close of polling hours.

In the case of a voting sub-district, the election records and poll registers shall be delivered to the appropriate voting district election committee without delay after the close of polling hours.

The voting district election committees shall deliver the poll registers and all other documents pertaining to the election to the appropriate mayors, heads of *Eup*, heads of *Myun*, or heads of *Ku* after the voting has been closed. The officials concerned shall have those records in their safekeeping during the terms of the elected Assembly members.

(See sections 66, 67, 68 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 32. In case there is difficulty in meeting the time requirements specified in the foregoing section, on account of the distance between islands or the lack of means for rapid communication in some areas, the voting district election committees shall deliver them according to a schedule fixed by the electoral district election committee.

40. The election proceeds as follows: After entering into the room of the electoral commissioners of an electoral sub-district and showing the chairman or commissioners his identity card and after the checking of the card on the voter's list by the chairman or commissioners, the voter, in the first place, shall vote for a provincial member with the ballot received there.

The voter shall cast his vote into the white box when he is for the candidate and cast it into the black box when he is against him after approaching those boxes with the ballot in his hand in secrecy. After voting for a provincial member, the voter shall approach the commissioners, from whom he shall receive a ballot for the election of a city or county member and after the chairman or an electoral commissioner marks on the voter's list the voter shall cast the ballot for the election of a city or county member. This second ballot shall be also cast in the same way as aforesaid.

41. Each voter shall be allowed to vote for only one candidate in one government and shall be permitted to cast only one ballot.

42. The advertising of a candidate at the polling booth shall be prohibited.

43. Voting shall be closed at midnight. At 7 o'clock in the morning the electoral committee shall enter upon opening the ballot box.

51. All the votes regardless of the accuracy or inaccuracy of them and the last copy of the minutes on the voting shall be kept in the city or *Myun* electoral committee.

Section 33. In case the voting cannot be held on account of some calamity or unavoidable accident or in case of loss or destruction of ballot boxes, which makes a partial re-election necessary, the electoral district election committee concerned shall secure permission from the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee and hold a second balloting. The date of this second balloting shall be announced at least five days before it is to take place.

Section 34. When each electoral district election committee has received all the ballot boxes in its district, each box shall be opened and the number of ballots counted to see if the number of ballots corresponds with the number of registered voters who received ballots, according to the poll records. The ballots shall then be opened and the number of votes for each candidate counted.

If any ballot boxes are lost or destroyed, or not to be counted as proper votes for other reasons, the electoral district election committee concerned shall open the remaining boxes only by permission of the proper provincial or Seoul City election committee.

(See sections 69, 71, 72, 73 of the Temporary Regulations)

(See section 70 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 35. The following types of ballots shall be null and void :

- (1) Ballot other than the regular, official ballot;
- (2) Blank ballot, or ballot which records the name of a candidate other than one of those officially registered in the electoral district concerned;
- (3) Ballot which records names of two or more candidates;
- (4) Illegible ballot by which it cannot be told which name is written;
- (5) Ballot which records matter other than the name of the chosen candidate; provided, however that designation of occupation, rank, the address

44. The sub-district electoral committee shall check the number of votes cast by voters with that of voters who received ballots upon the list after having opened the ballot box, and shall record the results on the minutes.

47. The number of the ballots given to each candidate and the results of voting in the election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be recorded separately.

48. The sub-district electoral committee shall prepare three copies of the minutes on the results of the counting of the votes and all the commissioners of the committee shall affix their seals and signatures to the copies.

49. While the computation of the votes is going on, only the district electoral commissioners, newspapermen and representatives of all the democratic political parties and social organizations, with special permission from the provincial electoral committee, are authorized to attend the computing place.

50. After preparing the minutes and affixing their seals and signatures to it, two copies of the minutes on the election of the members of the *Myun*, County, City and Provincial People's Committees shall be sent to the district electoral committee concerned by a special messenger within forty-eight hours, and the other one copy shall be kept in the City or *Myun* sub-district electoral committee.

52. The district electoral committee shall compute the votes according to the voting minutes prepared by the sub-district electoral committee and the district electoral committee shall prepare the minutes according to the form fixed in advance after having determined the number of votes cast for each candidate. Two copies of the minutes shall be prepared and within forty-eight hours the copy of the minutes on the *Myun* election shall be sent by a special messenger to the *Myun* electoral committee. The county minutes go to the county electoral committee and the province minutes to the provincial electoral committees. The minutes shall be sealed and signed by all the commissioners of the district electoral committee.

45. The polling ticket and form different from those fixed in advance shall be void.

or honorific title of the candidate concerned may be included.

(See sections 75, 76 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 36. The candidate who receives the greatest number of valid votes in his electoral district shall be elected. In an electoral district to which more than one Assembly seat is allocated, the winners shall correspond in number to the available seats, and shall be those who receive the highest number of votes. In case of a tie, the chairman of the electoral district election committee concerned shall decide the winner by lot.

(See sections 77, 81 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 37. If the number of registered candidates in an electoral district does not exceed the number of Assembly seats specified for that district, the candidates will be elected automatically, without an actual vote.

(See sections 82, 83 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 38. After the winners have been determined; the electoral district election committees shall, without delay, inform the successful candidates of their election, and give public notice of the results of the election.

(See sections 74, 84 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 39. In the following cases, the candidates running next in the number of votes shall be elected :

(1) In the event that the elected person refuses to assume his post;

(2) In the event that the elected person dies;

(3) In the event that the elected person loses the right to be elected after the date of election;

(4) In the event that the election of the winner becomes void.

See section 85 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 40. In the following cases, the provincial or Seoul City election committee shall order the electoral district concerned to hold a second election. The date of this second election shall be announced publicly at least twenty days before the election is to be held :

(1) In case the number of elected candidates is less than the number of Assembly seats specified;

(2) In case all or part of the election becomes void.

(See sections 86, 87 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 41. After completion of the ballot tabulation, the electoral district election committees shall deliver their election records without delay to the appropriate provincial or Seoul City election committee.

The electoral district election committees shall separate and identify valid and invalid ballots after the completion of the election, and shall deliver them, together with all pertinent documents, to the mayors, heads of *Gun*, Islands, or *Ku*, who shall keep them during the term of the elected Assembly members.

(See sections 78, 79 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 42. As soon as the provincial and Seoul City election committees receive all the election records from their respective electoral districts, they shall submit the reports on the election without delay to the central election committee.

53. The candidate who polls the largest number of votes shall be recognized as the successful one, but only in case the number of votes exceeds half of the total number.

54. In case that there is no one who has polled the number of votes requested by the provisions of article 53, the district electoral committee shall point out this fact in the minutes and notify the higher electoral committee of it. In this case, the new election shall take place within three weeks after the first election and only the two candidates who have polled the largest number of votes shall stand for election. In case that at the first election there was only one candidate, this time a new candidate shall be recommended exclusive of the ex-candidate according to the regulations.

Chapter VII. Special electoral district

Section 43. A special electoral district covering all of South Korea shall be established for the benefit of persons who have their family register in North Korea and residence in South Korea and who wish a *Bonjuk* (family register) district election. Voting districts, sub-districts and poll registers of the special electoral district shall coincide with those of the regular electoral districts.

(See section 89 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 44. Persons who wish to vote in the special electoral district must register at the poll register for that district. Poll registers for the special electoral district shall be prepared separately.

Section 45. The special electoral district election committee shall consist of nine members and the chairman of this committee shall be elected by and from its membership. Provincial, Seoul City, and all lower election committees shall handle election procedure for the special electoral district as well as for regular districts.

Section 46. The special electoral district voters shall vote only in the special electoral district election, and shall not vote in any regular electoral district election.

Polling places for the special electoral district shall be attached to those established for regular districts, but the ballot boxes shall be separate.

Voting records and ballot tabulations of the special electoral district shall be prepared separately from those for regular districts. Provincial and Seoul City election committees shall receive the ballot count for the special electoral district from each lower election committee and shall submit the combined figures to the special electoral district election committee.

(See section 80 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 47. Besides the special regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law for regular election procedure are applicable to the special electoral district election procedure.

(See sections 81, 90, 91, 92 of the Temporary Regulations)

Chapter VIII. Term of office and by-elections

Section 48. The term of office for Assembly members shall continue until such time as the Provincial Government of united Korea is established.

Section 49. When a vacancy occurs, a by-election shall be held to fill it.

The Chief Executive shall hold the by-election within seventy days after receipt of notification from the chairman of the Assembly that the vacancy exists.

The date of the by-election shall be announced at least fifty days before it is to be held.

If the by-election is held within six months after general election day, the poll registers which were used for the general election shall be used for the by-election also.

(See section 88 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 50. Besides the regulations stated in this chapter, all provisions of this law are applicable to by-elections.

55. In case that a commissioner of the *Myun*, County, City or Provincial People's Committee quits his post, the People's Committee concerned shall call for a new election and conduct it in the electoral district where the ex-commissioner was elected within two months after his resignation.

Chapter IX. Litigation concerning elections

Section 51. Contests of the validity of elections against the chairman of the electoral district election committee as defendant may be filed with the Supreme Court by candidates or voters concerned within twenty days after the election day.

(See section 88 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 52. Any defeated candidate may bring actions concerning the validity of the election of the winner in the Supreme Court against the chairmen of the electoral district election committee and the successful candidate concerned as defendants within ten days after the successful candidate has been officially designated.

Section 53. The Supreme Court shall declare the election of one or all of the successful candidates invalid if such election is found by the Court to involve illegality and such illegality may have caused a change in the result of the election.

In the litigation, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, the Supreme Court shall declare the election of one or all of the winners void when such election was as described in the preceding paragraph.

Section 54. Prosecutors shall be present at the Supreme Court when it holds trials concerning the election.

Section 55. The Supreme Court shall give priority to election cases.

Section 56. In addition to the regulations contained in this chapter, pertinent provisions of ordinary civil procedure shall be applicable to election cases.

Section 57. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall inform the Chief Executive, the central election committee, and the local election committees concerned of the election cases filed with it. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall send copies of the judgments, when it renders judgments on cases concerning the election, to the Chief Executive, the central election committee, the election committees concerned and the chairman of the Legislative Assembly.

Chapter X. Penal regulations

Section 58. Any of the following violators of this law shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years, or a fine of not more than one hundred thousand yen, or both :

(1) Any person who either registers on the poll register or votes by fraudulent means;

(2) Any person who gives or receives or promises to give or receive money, goods, entertainment, or any other property gain, or gives or promises to give positions or honour on favourable terms, for the promise of votes or the abandonment of right to vote as a condition;

(3) Any person who makes false statements in speeches or publications in order to be elected, or to promote or prevent the election of another candidate;

(4) Any person who tries to prevent anyone from voting or forces anyone to vote by the use of violence, threats, arrest or confinement, or any other methods;

(5) Any person who, for the purpose of hindering the election, uses violence or threats against

56. Any one who falsifies the ballot-paper or who intends to vote twice shall be sent for trial and be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than three years.

Any commissioners of an electoral committee and of the executive members of a People's Committee who falsify the documents for election or who wilfully miscalculate the number of votes shall be sent for trial and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than five years.

the election committee members or public officials, or captures or destroys the ballot boxes or the election records;

(6) Any person who interferes with free exercise of the right to vote or with the election procedure in general, by mass disturbances or demonstrations at the polls or near the polls;

(7) Any person who interferes with the voting of a voter in the polls, without proper reasons;

(8) Any person who forces entrance into the polls carrying firearms, a sword, cudgel, or any other weapon;

(9) Any member of an election committee or public official who violates any laws or regulations pertaining to the election.

(See sections 93, 94, 95, 96, 97 of the Temporary Regulations)

Section 59. Any person, who has been punished for the crimes described in this chapter, shall be deprived of the rights to vote and to be elected for a period of three years from the date on which he completes the serving of his sentence.

Section 60. The statute of limitations for public prosecution with respect to the offences described in this chapter shall be one year.

Supplementary rules

Section 61. The Chief Executive may enact such detailed regulations as may be necessary to carry out this law.

Section 62. This law shall be effective on and after the date of its promulgation.

Approved 3 September 1947.

C. G. HELMICK,
*Brigadier General United States Army,
Acting Military Governor.*

KIM IL SUNG,
Chairman of the North Korean People's Committee.

Duly enacted by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly 12 August 1947 :

YUN KI SOP,
*Acting Chairman,
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.*

ANNEX V

TEXTS OF MAIN DOCUMENTS CONCERNING A FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING SUB-COMMITTEE ¹
ADOPTED AT THE FIFTH MEETING, 17 JANUARY 1948¹

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea resolves :

That a Sub-Committee be established forthwith (Sub-Committee 1) to consider ways and means of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections in Korea.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A FREE ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS, ADOPTED AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING, 17 MARCH 1948²

1. The Interim Committee of the United Nations on 26 February 1948 adopted in addition to the resolution an "explanatory note", reading in part as follows :

"The elections to be observed by the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea should be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, Press and assembly would be recognized and respected".

2. It is now incumbent on the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, having heard the report of Sub-Committee 1, charged "to devise ways and means to ensure a free atmosphere for elections" (document A/AC.19/42/Rev.1) to formulate certain requirements to be recommended by the Commission to the United States authorities in South Korea, on the understanding that these recommendations are acted upon by the authorities, in a way and to an extent satisfactory to the Commission.

A. *The question of law*

3. The Commission, having taken note of the views of Korean personalities and competent experts,

¹ Document A/AC.19/9/Corr.1.

² Document A/AC.19/52.

has arrived at the conclusion that it is difficult to determine to what extent the free atmosphere required for the elections is ensured by the existing laws and regulations.

4. Meanwhile, the Commission has been informed by the Military Governor that he has prepared a draft ordinance entitled "Changes in criminal procedure" which will greatly increase the civil liberties of the people of South Korea. The new ordinance provides that there shall be no arrests without warrant, or in certain specified cases, where arrests without warrant are permitted, no detention for longer than forty-eight hours without subsequent warrant; provisions for bail and counsel and punitive measures for abuse of power. The Commission recognizes that this ordinance is an important step forward in the direction of guaranteeing civil liberties.

5. The Commission recommends to the United States authorities to submit to it a compilation of the existing laws and regulations which, in their opinion, provide that "democratic rights of freedom of speech, Press and assembly would be recognized and respected". This compilation might, at a later stage, form the basis for a proclamation of the United States authorities on this subject.

6. Pending the receipt of such a compilation, the Commission is unable to pronounce itself on the adequacy of the existing laws and regulations governing this subject.

7. In the meantime, the Commission goes on record that in its opinion the above-mentioned freedoms do include the right to vote or not to vote and to advocate either point of view by peaceful and legal means, and has taken note of the relevant testimony of Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General USAFIK, on 3 March 1948 (document A/AC.19/SC.1/PV.11) which endorses this point of view.

B. *The question of enforcement*

8. The Commission is fully aware of the fact that neither laws, ordinances or proclamations in themselves provide sufficient guarantees for a free atmosphere for elections. The Commission has been impressed by the evidence submitted that the Police Department plays an important role in the application and execution of these laws and ordinances. It has come to the conclusion that there are divergent views among the Koreans about the manner in which the Police Department executes its duty, which might indicate that changes in the Department might be desirable. On the other hand, the military authorities taking into consideration the present circumstances, appear to be satisfied with the performance of the Police Department.

9. The Commission therefore wishes to advise the appropriate authorities that it is genuinely concerned about the possible role the police might play during the elections; that it will make it its task to watch the attitude of the police very closely and that the results of its observations will be an important factor in determining whether it is able to report to the General Assembly that the elections were held in a free atmosphere.

10. In addition, it recommends to the appropriate authorities to take such action as may bring about a re-orientation of the police force as to their attitude towards a free atmosphere for elections.

11. The Commission has been informed by the highest authority that among the factors that might adversely affect free elections are the activities of some of the youth organizations.

12. The Commission recommends to the competent authorities that they make it known to the leaders of youth organizations that the activities of their members are under the scrutiny of the United Nations Commission and that their attitude will be an important factor in the report the Commission will have to make to the General Assembly.

13. In order to ensure that members of youth organizations do not interfere with the normal course of the elections, it is recommended, firstly that the competent authorities, and particularly the police, remind the leaders of such groups that unlawful activities on their part will not be tolerated any more than those of any other citizens; secondly that they should strictly control the behaviour of the youth organizations.

14. Furthermore, it is recommended that registration of youth organizations with the competent authorities be made compulsory and that those organizations declare whether they are of a non-political or political character. In the latter case, they should clearly indicate of which political party they are members or supporters, or whether they constitute by themselves a political party.

15. The Commission further recommends that no members of youth organizations be allowed to congregate in the vicinity of polling places, and that no uniformed members of these organizations be allowed in the vicinity of polling places except for the purpose of voting themselves.

C. *Freedom of information*

16. The Commission recommends to the United States authorities a strenuous and active campaign of impartial dissemination of information about the elections. The Commission is aware of the fact that this is the first election to be held in Korea, and an educational campaign on a non-partisan basis would be extremely desirable.

17. The Commission also recommends measures to ensure that the available newsprint, which it knows to be limited, be distributed on an equitable basis by the competent authorities and not on the basis of first come, first served, or of the ability of certain groups to buy out the market.

18. The Commission further recommends that if the radio stations are being put at the disposal of political candidates and parties, this be done on an equitable basis and not on the basis of ability to buy radio time.

D. *The question of "political prisoners"*

19. The Commission has noted that during the hearings of Sub-Committee 2 none of the personalities was able to provide that Sub-Committee, although requested to do so, with lists of names of the political prisoners they had mentioned in the course of their hearings.

20. On the other hand, the Commission has also taken note of a memorandum submitted to it by Brigadier General Weckerling, dated 29 January 1948, which stated, among other things, that of the total number of persons tried in Korean Courts, only "those in three categories: namely, 'participating in riot', 'participating in illegal meeting', and

'distributing handbills' totalling 710 persons, could possibly be considered to be within the meaning of 'political offences'".

21. It is the opinion of the Commission that participating in illegal meetings, distributing handbills, unless accompanied by a criminal act or incitement to criminal acts, are to be considered as political offences.

22. On the other hand, political activities accompanied by crime such as, for instance, arson, counterfeiting, etc., cannot be considered as purely political offences.

23. The Commission recommends to the authorities that those who were imprisoned for political offences, without committing any acts of violence or fraud, should be released without any reservation.

24. In the case of those mentioned in paragraph 22 the Commission recommends that the authorities should extend a pardon to them, provided their release will not be a danger to public security.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF A FREE
ATMOSPHERE FOR ELECTIONS: LETTER FROM THE
COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY
FORCES IN KOREA, TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON
KOREA³

Headquarters United States Army Forces in Korea,
Office of the Commanding General, Seoul, Korea

24 March 1948

M. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour,
Chairman, United Nations Temporary Commission
on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear M. Paul-Boncour :

I acknowledge receipt of letter 17 March 1948 from the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, signed by Mr. Menon as Chairman, containing recommendations from the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in connexion with the conduct of the elections in South Korea with particular reference to the questions of law, enforcement, freedom of information and political prisoners.

Permit me to make appropriate comments on the recommendations by paragraph to inform you of steps that have been taken, are being taken or will be taken to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. References are to numbered paragraphs of the Chairman's letter.

With reference to paragraphs 1 and 3, tabulations are being made and will shortly be furnished to the Commission covering laws, regulations and operation of government pertaining to democratic rights. In this connexion, however, allow me to emphasize again that the regime in South Korea has been that of a Military Government under an occupation temporarily replacing Japanese government in Korea until a Korean government can be established and not that of a constitutional and sovereign government of Koreans. Because of the international agreements predicated on an early establishment of Korean independence this government was operated on a month-to-month basis, in order to allow for ready amalgamation of Korea

under rule of its own choice. Of necessity such an occupational government is in effect a government of application to meet existing transitional conditions rather than government based on constitutional law.

In the application and operation of Military Government in South Korea, the United States Command has made every effort to apply democratic freedoms as generally understood, and to educate the Korean people as to their own responsibility thereunder. It is my opinion that when the Commission studies the compilations of directives, regulations and public policy statements having the effect of regulations, you will see that considerable freedom has been allowed the Korean people even in face of the continuing warfare waged against law and order by the powerful Communist elements in South Korea, with strong aid and direction from outside the United States zone.

In connexion with paragraph 2, the Military Governor has already signed and promulgated a codifying ordinance that has been under preparation for more than one year entitled "Changes in criminal procedure" which defines specific regulations covering the assurance of civil liberties. This ordinance is in effect the activating instrument for a general summarizing and publicizing proclamation by the U. S. Command on this subject which is now being drafted and will soon be issued. Copies will be furnished to the Commission.

With reference to paragraph 4 on the subject of the right to vote or not to vote and to advocate either point of view by peaceful and legal means, I discussed this matter with members of the Commission to some extent on 3 March. However, in facing realities and actualities in this respect I feel that for clear and mutual understanding as to what the members of the Commission expect as to the extent such action shall be allowed to sabotage the elections, and for recognition by the Commission of the actual rather than theoretical problems surrounding this matter, there is need for an additional conference between the Commander and the Commissioners on the subject. With current local developments as a result of publicized divided opinions among members of the Commission I can foresee a definite possibility or even probability that the freedom to oppose any and all elections, if carried to the point of licence by organized pressure and terrorism now developing, may act to nullify completely the effort to hold any effective elections, free or otherwise.

With reference to paragraphs 5, 6 and 7, every effort is being made and will be made to exercise proper control over and direct the activities of the police toward free elections. I have already met with the police heads, provincial governors and key American personnel on this subject and instructed them as per my statement on 12 March. Under the present circumstances of realistic operation I see no other course than to continue the police force as a strong centralized element of government and use it under careful guidance without disrupting it, since it is the one effective agency I have for law enforcement and for maintenance of law and order that are so essential to keep any vestige of a free atmosphere for elections.

With reference to paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, I am fully cognizant of the importance of the attitude and actions of youth organizations in the election picture. Current regulations require that all groups of this kind be registered. A follow-up

³ Document A/AC.19/53/Add.1.

is being made to insure that this has been carried out, particularly in the case of some of the newer groups. The Military Governor and the head of the Police Department have already held meetings with various youth group leaders and have received pledges from them concerning their activities during this critical period. These have also been informed that they will be under scrutiny of the United Nations Commission and that their attitude will be an important factor in the report the Commission will make to the General Assembly concerning Korean elections. The police will be required to prevent youth organizations from congregating in the vicinity of the polling places.

With reference to paragraph 13, I have directed the Chief of the Office of Civil Information to present to the Commission through my liaison officer the latest revised plans for the dissemination of information about the elections. It is planned that all possible aids for dissemination of information will be used to the fullest. I shall welcome any assistance or suggestions from members of the Commission in this line.

With reference to paragraph 14, every effort will be made to insure that any newsprint that may become available will be distributed on an equitable basis. In this connexion, however, it must be recognized that at present, newsprint under control of the governmental authorities is no more than that needed for the official dissemination of information and official uses in connexion with the elections. It is pointed out that under the current economic system there is some newsprint in the free market over which I have no control since we have not destroyed a free market in South Korea. In view of past performance and the fact that they have vast sums of money available following the North Korean currency conversion, it may be expected that much if not most of this will be purchased and used by the Communists in their campaign to oppose the elections and discredit the United Nations Commission.

With reference to paragraph 15, I have directed that any time on the radio that is to be made available to political candidates and parties will be equitably divided among various political groups.

With reference to paragraphs 16, 17, 18 and 19 there is a survey under way now in the Department of Justice, taking up by individual case the cases of all prisoners who might by any stretch of the imagination be considered as political prisoners. The approach under which this survey is being made is with a view to release of the maximum number of prisoners that can be made without endangering public safety. In this connexion I will be only too happy to discuss further with the Commission the entire matter of political prisoners in an effort to arrive at a mutual definition of such prisoners that is so clearly stated that no misunderstandings will arise.

I note with regret that the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea in subject letter has chosen completely to ignore any recognition of or make recommendations pertaining to the most dangerous element to the holding of free elections in South Korea. This element is the Kremlin-directed Communist effort to force the United Nations Commission out of Korea and to destroy all chance of holding elections or maintaining any other democratic processes in South Korea. In view of the fact that the degree of

success of the already announced Communist intent will be in direct proportion to the extent to which abuses of civil liberties are allowed, I feel it essential that the Commission recognize the true situation in connexion with Communist effort in South Korea and take this into consideration in their expectations, their observation of elections and their recommendations to the General Assembly. I feel it incumbent upon me as the responsible commander in this zone to suggest to the Commission now and for the record that in their private and public statements it is essential that they recognize the grave danger of Communist activity, the aims of which have already been clearly outlined and announced by the Communist Press, radio, wall posters and handbills and to avoid giving this subversive group and their fellow travellers any additional ammunition with which to sabotage the minds of an already badly confused Korean electorate.

In closing, I wish to reiterate my often stated attitude that I stand ready to do everything in my power to meet the required standards of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea for the conduct of the elections, as well as to assist further in acquainting them with local conditions.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) John R. HODGE
Lieutenant General U. S. Army
Commanding

ORDINANCE NO. 176 ON "CRIMINAL PROCEDURE"⁴

South Korean Interim Government, Seoul, Korea
20 March 1948

Changes in criminal procedures

Pending action on the subject-matters hereof by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the enactment of legislation pursuant thereto the following shall govern :

Section I. The purpose of this ordinance is to provide for changes in the Criminal Procedure so that rights of the people to freedom from unlawful arrest and detention may be more adequately secured.

Section II. As used herein, the following terms shall be interpreted as indicated :

(a) All words used in this ordinance to refer to restraint, restraint of body or restrained person, shall be deemed to include all forms of restraint such as *koo in*, *koo ryu*, *oochi*, *chepo*, *kum sok*, etc.

(b) The competent court for hearing applications under section XVII hereof shall be the District Court or the Branch Court having jurisdiction over the place where the person named in the application is actually restrained. Any judge of such court may receive and make decision on such application. Special Judicial Officers shall not have the power to receive or make decision on such application.

(c) The competent court for the issuance of warrants of arrest (*koo sok yung jang*) shall be the District Court or Branch Court. Special Judicial Officers shall not have the power to issue warrants of arrest.

⁴ Circulated by the Secretariat as document A/AC.19/W.40

(d) In any case which is lawful before a court the question of what were reasonable fear, reasonable ground or necessary measures shall be determined by the court from all the evidence.

Section III. No person shall suffer restraint of body except pursuant to a warrant of arrest (*koo sok yung jang*) issued by a court, stating the name of the person to be arrested and the offence with which he is charged; *provided*, however, that no warrant of arrest shall be required in the following cases where prompt action is necessary :

(a) When the suspect has no fixed residence.

(b) In case of *flagrante delicto* as defined in article 130 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, whether the suspect is on the scene of the offence or not, except that such arrest without warrant must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the time the offence was committed.

(c) In the case of an accomplice who has been discovered in the course of investigation of a flagrant offence, except that such arrest without warrant must be made within forty-eight (48) hours of the time the offence was committed.

(d) When a convicted prisoner or a lawfully restrained person awaiting trial has escaped.

(e) When an offender has been discovered as a result of examination of a dead body.

(f) When there is reasonable fear of destruction of evidence by the suspect.

(g) When there is reasonable fear that the suspect will flee.

(h) When there is reasonable ground to believe that the suspect has committed an offence punishable by imprisonment for one (1) year or more or by graver penalty.

Section IV. In addition to other powers given by law, prosecutors or police shall have the power to enter any building at any time, day or night, without a warrant where there is reasonable ground to believe that an offence punishable by imprisonment for one (1) year or a graver penalty has been or is being or is about to be committed therein, to take all necessary measures for the effectual prevention or detection of such offence and may then and there restrain all persons suspected of being concerned in such crime, and also may seize all property which there is reasonable ground to suspect has been stolen or used in the commission of such offence.

Section V. No prosecutor, judicial police or other constituted authority shall make search or seizure without a search warrant (*soo sak yung jang*) issued by a court, except as provided in section IV hereof; and *provided*, further, that property owned by, held by, or in custody of, persons subject to arrest without warrant, in accordance with the provisions of section III, hereof, shall be subject to search or seizure without warrant within the time allowed by section VI hereof, for obtaining a warrant of arrest. The warrant of search (*soo sak yung jang*) herein provided for shall describe the place to be searched and the thing to be seized, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section VI. In case a prosecutor, a judicial police or other constituted authority has restrained the body of a person without a warrant of arrest,

under provisions of sections III and IV hereof, he shall obtain from a court a warrant of arrest (*koo sok yung jang*) for such person within forty-eight (48) hours of such restraint in the city of Seoul and in a city, county or island where a court is located, or within five (5) days in a city, county or island where a court is not located. If he fails to obtain such a warrant of arrest within the prescribed time, the person restrained shall be immediately released. In such case, articles seized without a warrant of search (*soo sak yung jang*) shall be returned to the persons from whom they were seized. No person released under provisions of this section shall be subject to restraint of body on the same facts except pursuant to a warrant issued by a court.

Section VII. The provisions pertaining to warrants of arrest (*koo in jang*) and warrants of detention (*koo ryoo jang*) in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the warrant of arrest (*koo sok yung jang*) hereof, and the provisions pertaining to arrest (*koo in*) and detention (*koo ryoo*) in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to arrest (*koo sok*) under warrant of arrest (*koo sok yung jang*) hereof. The provisions pertaining to warrant of search (*soo sak yung jang*) and warrant of seizure (*ap soo yung jang*) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the warrant of search (*soo sak yung jang*) hereof, and the provisions pertaining to search (*soo sak*) or seizure (*ap soo*) in the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the search (*soo sak*) or seizure (*ap soo*) under warrant of search (*soo sak yung jang*) hereof.

Section VIII. When the body of a person has been restrained by the police, the judicial police officer shall complete his investigation and deliver the suspect to the prosecutor within ten (10) days from the date of actual restraint or release him, unless prior to the expiration of such period of ten (10) days an order of extension has been obtained from a competent court. But if the completion of the investigation shall require more than ten (10) days, the judicial police officer may apply to the competent court, through the prosecutor, for an extension of the period of detention, giving reasons therefor. The court, if convinced of the necessity therefor, may order an extension of not more than ten (10) days. Not more than one extension may be granted. At the expiration of the time fixed by the court, the suspect must be delivered to the prosecutor or be released.

Section IX. The prosecutor shall institute public action against the suspect or release him within ten (10) days from the date he actually restrains the suspect or receives the suspect from the police, unless within that time he shall obtain an order from a competent court for an extension. On application by the prosecutor, giving reasons therefor, the court, if convinced of the necessity, may order an extension of the detention for a period not exceeding ten (10) days. Not more than one extension shall be granted. At the expiration of the extension, the prosecutor shall institute public action against the suspect or release him.

Section X. An order of extension under sections VIII and IX hereof, shall state the date of expiration of the extension granted and shall be effective from the time the judge signs the same.

Section XI. When a suspect or an accused is arrested, he shall immediately be informed of the charge against him and the particulars thereof and shall be informed that he may provide legal counsel for himself, subject to the provisions of section XIV hereof. If the arrest is made in the presence of a member of his family; or if a member of his family makes inquiry, such member of his family shall likewise be notified of the charge and the particulars thereof and of the right of the suspect or the accused to have legal counsel.

Section XII. When a person is under restraint of body, he may provide legal counsel for himself, or his legal representative, supervisor, lineal ascendants or descendants, spouse or family head may provide legal counsel for him independently. The designation of legal counsel shall be effective from the date of designation and shall continue to be effective through the first instance.

Section XIII. Upon inquiry, the legal counsel for the suspect or the accused shall be informed of the charges against the suspect or the accused and the particulars thereof. He shall have the right to present evidence on behalf of the suspect or the accused to the judicial police officer, the prosecutor or the court.

Section XIV. Prior to institution of public action, interviews and written communications between the suspect and his legal counsel shall be permitted; *provided*, however, that the judicial police or the prosecutor, if there should be reasonable ground to fear that interviews and communications between the suspect and his legal counsel would result in destruction or fabrication of evidence or the escape of the suspect, may prohibit such interviews or communications. In the event such a prohibition is made, report thereof shall be made to the competent court, together with the ground of the prohibition. Legal counsel may object to the prohibition and apply to the court for an order of rescission of the prohibition. When the court receives such application, it shall decide upon the application within a period of two (2) days.

Section XV. After the case has been committed for public trial, legal counsel and the accused in detention shall not be forbidden to correspond with or see each other.

Section XVI. Should legal counsel not appear, or should no legal counsel have been appointed, legal counsel may be designated by the presiding judge after hearing the opinion of the public prosecutor in the following cases :

- (a) If the accused is under 20 or is at least 70 years of age;
- (b) If the accused is female;
- (c) If the accused is a deaf or dumb person;
- (d) If the accused is suspected of being a person of unsound or weak mind;
- (e) If such course is otherwise deemed necessary.

Section XVII. (a) When a person is restrained in his body by constituted authority or otherwise, he, his legal counsel or persons specified in section XII hereof, may apply to the competent court for inquiry into the legality of the restraint. The application shall state all the pertinent facts and shall set out the following :

- (1) The grounds on which it is claimed that the restraint is illegal,

- (2) Whether or not a prior application has been made for release from the same restraint,

- (3) If a prior application has been made, in what court the prior application was made and the action of the court thereon,

- (4) If a prior application has been made, the reasons for the new application,

- (5) If known, whether or not the person named in the application is restrained pursuant to a warrant issued by a court.

- (6) If the person is restrained pursuant to a warrant issued by a court, the name of the court which issued the warrant and the alleged defects in the warrant.

(b) The court which receives the application shall examine it at once. If the application shows on its face that the restraint is legal, the application shall be denied. If the application shows on its face that the restraint is *prima facie* illegal, the court shall fix a day for the hearing thereof, not more than seven (7) days from the date the application is received, and shall order the person who is restraining the person named in the application to bring such person before the court and show cause for continuance of the restraint. If before the day set for the hearing, the person who is restraining the person named in the application shall exhibit to the court a valid warrant issued by a competent court within the time limits provided in sections VIII and IX hereof, the court may deny the application before the day set. If, after hearing the reasons for the restraint and the objections of the restrained person thereto and such evidence bearing on the legality of the restraint as the court deems necessary, the court determines the restraint to be unlawful, it shall order the release of the restrained person. No person released under provisions of this section shall thereafter be restrained in his body on the same facts except pursuant to a warrant issued by a court.

Section XVIII. If either party to a hearing under section XVII hereof is dissatisfied with the decision of the court, he may within three (3) days make application to the next higher court, which court shall proceed as provided in section XVII hereof; *provided*, however, that if the lower court has ordered the release of the restrained person, he shall be released immediately.

Section XIX. (a) Courts shall be liberal in releasing persons against whom warrants of arrest or detention have been executed on their giving reasonable bail, either before or after institution of public action. In fixing the amount of bail, the court shall take into consideration the circumstances of the case and shall fix an amount high enough to give the reasonable assurance that the suspect or accused will not attempt to escape.

(b) Persons accused of offences punishable by fine or by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months shall be released on giving reasonable bail to be fixed by the court.

(c) When a person has been detained for thirty (30) days after institution of public action without trial, the court, on application by or for him, must fix reasonable bail for his release unless the prosecutor shall show to the court good reason for denying bail. When the accused has been detained without trial for sixty (60) days after institution of

public action, the court, on application by or for him, must fix reasonable bail for his release.

(d) The provisions of paragraph c of this section will not apply to cases where the offence charged is punishable by death or by penal servitude or imprisonment for a term of fifteen (15) years or more.

(e) Except as provided in this section, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as to release on bail shall apply.

(f) In cases in which the accused has been declared innocent (*moo chai*), has been acquitted (*myun so*), or the prosecution has been dismissed (*kong so ee Kak*) in the lower court, and the prosecutor has appealed to a higher court, liberation on bail previously granted shall not be revoked except for causes provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and, if the liberation has not been previously granted, the court shall fix reasonable bail for release of the accused.

(g) In cases in which the accused has appealed to a higher court from a conviction by a lower court, liberation on bail or revocation of bail previously granted shall be governed by the following :

(1) If the punishment fixed by the sentence is a minor fine, fine, detention or penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, liberation on bail shall not be revoked except for causes provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and, if liberation on bail has not been previously granted, the court shall fix reasonable bail for release of the accused.

(2) In cases where the punishment fixed by the sentence is penal servitude or imprisonment for more than six (6) months but less than fifteen (15) years, revocation of previous liberation on bail or approval of application for liberation on bail shall be discretionary with the court.

(3) In cases where the punishment fixed by the sentence is for death, penal servitude or imprisonment for life or for fifteen (15) years or more, liberation on bail shall be at once revoked and not thereafter allowed unless the higher court changes the sentence.

(4) If the prosecutor, suspect or accused is dissatisfied with the order of the court fixing or denying bail, he may appeal to the next higher court within three (3) days.

Section XX. The second paragraph of article 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is amended so as to read as follows :

“Any person dissatisfied with a measure adopted by a judicial police officer concerning detention, seizure or restoration of articles under seizure may demand from the court having jurisdiction over the district in which such judicial police officer exercises his functions the cancellation or alteration of such measure.”

The provisions of article 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply not only to cases already covered thereby but also to cases of illegal seizure or illegal detention of articles and to cases of articles legally seized but not required as evidence in the trial of a case.

Section XXI. The Chief Prosecutor of each District Court shall assign one or more of the prosecutors attached to his office under his supervision to inspect the police jails and police stations and police sub-stations in his province for the

purpose of determining whether persons are illegally restrained therein. It is his responsibility that each police jail or police station or sub-station be inspected at least once each month. The prosecutor making the inspection shall question each prisoner who is restrained and inspect the records of restraint. If he shall find that any person has been restrained otherwise than as provided by law, he shall at once take jurisdiction of the case in the same manner as any other case which is turned over to him by the police. If he shall find that any law has been violated with respect to the restraint or treatment of persons, he shall investigate and prosecute in accordance with law. Any person who hinders the prosecutor in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this section, shall be punished with penal servitude for not less than six (6) months nor more than seven (7) years.

Section XXII. (a) Every person who shall unlawfully restrain a person's body shall be liable civilly to the person unlawfully restrained, in damages computed at one thousand *won* (W 1,000) for each day of illegal restraint. Any person who does not obey an order of a court made under this ordinance and does not comply with provisions of sections III, V, VI, VIII, and IX hereof, shall be punished with penal servitude for not less than six (6) months nor more than seven (7) years.

(b) If any chief prosecutor of a district court, senior prosecutor of a branch court, chief of a police division, or chief of a police station fails to take appropriate action against subordinates directly under his control for violation of the provisions of this ordinance, he shall be discharged immediately and shall not be eligible to any of the positions in the Department of Justice or in the Police Department for a period of two (2) years thereafter.

Section XXIII. The period of restraint referred to in article 113 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall run from the date of the warrant of arrest (*koo sok yung jang*) provided in this ordinance. The provisions of article 113 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not authorize the restraint of a person beyond the periods specified in sections VIII and IX hereof, unless public action has been instituted.

Section XXIV. The following laws and provisions of law are hereby repealed :

(a) The Administrative Execution Act of July, 1914 (Governor General Act No. 23, July 1914).

(b) Articles 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 27, 38-2 and paragraph 10-2 of article 1 of the Korean Criminal Act (Governor General Act No. 11, 18 March 1912) as amended.

(c) All provisions of laws and regulations inconsistent with this Ordinance to the extent that they are so inconsistent.

Section XXV. This ordinance shall be effective on 1 April 1948.

APPROVED :

RECOMMENDED :

[s] William F. DEAN
Major General, U. S. A.
Army Military Governor in Korea

[s] AHN CHAI HONG
Civil Administrator.

COMPILATION OF PROCLAMATIONS, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, POLICIES, ORDINANCES, ETC., AFFECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES IN SOUTH KOREA ⁵

Letter of transmittal 24 March 1948

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

I attach for your information a compilation of proclamations, official statements, policies, ordinances, etc., affecting civil liberties in South Korea.

Copies of most of these documents have already been furnished to the Commission. However, the following documents are added in order to complete your records in that respect.

Inclosure No. 1: Proclamation No. 1, GHQ, 7 September 1945.

Inclosure No. 2: Extract from Annex No. 7 to Field Order 55 (Military Government), 29 August 1945.

Inclosure No. 3: Message to the People of South Korea by Lt. Gen. J. R. Hodge, 9 September 1945.

John WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

COMPILATION OF PROCLAMATIONS, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS, POLICIES, ORDINANCES, ETC., AFFECTING CIVIL LIBERTIES IN SOUTH KOREA

I. Declaration of policies

The declaration of civil liberties in liberated Korea has a longer history than is generally appreciated. As a matter of fact, this history begins with the Cairo Declaration of December 1943, when the United States, the United Kingdom and China joined in declaring that "mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea", they were determined that "in due course Korea would become free and independent". This multi-lateral pledge was reaffirmed in the Potsdam Declaration of July 1945. The USSR subscribed to the Potsdam Declaration upon entering the war against Japan. Abolishing consequences of enslavement and establishing independence means much more than formal independence. The Moscow Declaration of December 1945 speaks of "creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles". Democratic principles include civil liberties. The United States-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Joint Commission was to make recommendations prepared in consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. The United States did its utmost to establish a free, independent, democratic, united Korea, but was prevented in accomplishing this objective by the Soviet delegation which insisted on a Communist-controlled government by the elimination from consultation of important rightist groups.

An occupational government necessarily must consider questions of military security, but its powers are subject to the directives of its own government and the principles of international law. From the very beginning the government of the United States was mindful of the necessity

of observing modern democratic principles including civil liberties consistent with military security. Early in the beginning of the occupation directives were issued to abrogate all Japanese orders and regulations which established and maintained discrimination against civil liberties on grounds of race, nationality, creed and political opinion. The formation and activation of democratic political parties with rights of assembly and public discussion was insured. This included encouragement of development of democratic organization of labour, industry and agriculture. Freedom of religious worship was to be proclaimed. In brief, everything was to be done to insure freedom of opinion, speech, Press and assembly. All persons unjustly held in custody were to be released. The Korean people were to be encouraged to develop all media of information and to enjoy freedom of speech and the Press, subject only to such minimum controls and censorship as may be necessary for military security.

Immediate steps were taken to implement the policies so declared. Proclamation No. 1 (General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, Office of the Commanding General, Yokohama, Japan, 7 September 1945) (Inclosure No. 1) assured the people of Korea "that the purpose of the occupation is to enforce the instrument of the surrender and to protect them and their personal and religious rights" and "... that their property rights will be respected".

Policies of this Command are illustrated by directives and statements, having in fact force of law, made by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces in Korea, at the very beginning of the occupation. Only a few illustrations will suffice to indicate the care taken by this Command for the protection of civil liberties.

Field Order No. 55, 29 August 1945 (Inclosure No. 2), which was the governing instrument for the occupation of South Korea directed that :

"Freedom of religion shall be proclaimed. The freedom of the Press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and representative government will be encouraged to the extent that the security of the military occupation and the attainment of its objects are not prejudiced. The dissemination of Japanese militaristic, national Shintoistic and ultra-nationalistic ideology and propaganda in any form will be prohibited."

On 9 September 1945, in a message to the people of South Korea (Inclosure No. 3), the Commanding General published a widely circulated and printed message to the people of South Korea (in both English and Korean) which said :

"Policies of the government will be changed for your benefit just as rapidly as necessary arrangements can be made. Racial discrimination before the law, in trade, industry, and in schools will be ended. Freedom of religion, in speech and in thought will be yours. The Press and radio will henceforth operate for the interests of the Korean people."

In his first speech to the Korean people, at the civil auditorium, 12 September 1945, the Commanding General reminded the Korean people that :

"General MacArthur had announced that the Korean people would have freedom of speech, Press and religion."

⁵ Circulated by the secretariat as document A/AC.19/W.41.

The following excerpt from the statement of the Commanding General, 11 October 1946, is pertinent :

“Despite statements made by certain misguided persons or by those who are willing to make false statements for their own personal ends, there has been no censorship of Korean newspapers by the American Command in Korea, and it is not intended that censorship of the Press be established. However, there had been and will continue to be official efforts to help and give guidance to the Korean Press in establishing such a degree of responsibility on the part of the Press that must be inherent in any workable system of a free Press.”

And again from the same statement :

“I wish to make it clear to all that the varying shades of political beliefs, ideologies, etc., in no way affect my official attitude toward any newspaper. The Americans do not fear any presentation of facts. Honest and constructive criticism of governmental policies based on actual facts are considered helpful and are welcome. In fact, this is one of the functions of a free Press. However, slander and libel, publishing falsities or wild rumours as fact, publication of articles inciting the people to disorders or inflaming them to take direct action against the security of American personnel and property and the publication of articles advocating overthrow of the government by violence, do not come within the field allowed in freedom of the Press in any country in the world and these things cannot be tolerated in South Korea.”

In a statement by the Military Governor, 16 October 1945, the following appeared :

“In all its operations, the Military Government is guided by democratic principles and not by the politics of pressure groups. All people in Southern Korea are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of the Press, freedom of worship and freedom from official discrimination because of race, colour or creed.”

In defining the functions of the Military Government, the statement by the Military Governor on 15 November 1945, says that one of these functions is declared to be :

“To maintain freedom of religion, freedom of speech and property rights.”

In another statement of 15 November 1945, the Military Governor declared that :

“The Military Government does not presume to stifle nor to favour one newspaper over another. Such action would be grossly contrary to a free Press, which all Korea wants and needs.”

Upon the opening of the Interim Legislative Assembly, 12 December 1946, the Commanding General, among other things reminded that Assembly that :

“With the opening of this great Assembly, the people have for the first time a law-making body, a body free to discuss and study the many Korean problems and devise ways and means according to the wishes and psychology of the people to make for better social and economic life. In addition to its legislative status, this body will be an open forum for free discussion

of Korean affairs through which the Korean people can make known their wishes. As elected and selected representatives of the people, this Assembly takes on great responsibilities which I have full confidence that it will faithfully discharge.”

II. Declaration of United States policy during meetings of US-USSR

The 1946 and 1947 meetings of the US-USSR Joint Commission and the records of the Hodge-Chistiakov (1946-1947) as well as the Marshall-Molotov (1947) correspondence are replete with instances of the insistence upon the part of the United States of guaranteeing to the Koreans the full exercise of the basic freedoms before, during and after the sessions of that Commission. The Soviet delegation insisted on barring from consultation all political parties and organizations which opposed at any time the trusteeship contemplated by the Moscow Declaration. There were political reasons behind this attitude, but it cannot be denied that the Soviet position was an attempted suppression of and infringement upon the freedoms of speech, Press, assembly and expression. The right of all Koreans to be heard on the issue of the establishment and formation of their government was staunchly defended by the American delegation and on such fundamental principles, the American representatives could not and would not yield.

III. Statements of Commanding General on elections

As for direct bearing on the forthcoming election, the Commanding General on 3 March 1947 issued a special Press release in which he declared that :

“There will be a systematic dissemination of information to the public concerning the election, involving the maximum of radio, Press, dropping of leaflets by plane, etc. Citizens are urged to inform themselves on all phases of the election and keep abreast of developments through the official informational releases which will be issued regularly. I particularly advise caution against listening to false prophets and against credulous acceptance of rumours. Plenty of both may be expected from elements seeking to destroy democratic processes in your country.”

On 12 March 1948, the Commanding General addressed a combined meeting of provincial governors and police chiefs at Seoul. An extensive quotation from this address is particularly pertinent.

“Responsibilities accruing to you gentlemen in this phase of your nation’s progress may be listed briefly as follows :

“1. Give all assistance to the election-educational programme to see that all the people throughout your area are informed of the details concerning general election and the regulations that govern it.

“2. Insure by every possible means that a free atmosphere exists for holding the general election, both before and during the election.

“3. Insure that all physical arrangements for the election that come within your scope are completed on time.

“4. Encourage and lead all Koreans to vote in the election.

“The principal item I wish to impress upon you is the absolute necessity for a free atmosphere for elections. This one feature is of more concern to the United Nations General Assembly and to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea than any other. Unless there are free elections we have gained nothing, because without free voting we will not have the will of the people expressed. Democratic processes depend entirely upon the full and free expression by the people at the polls to gain their representation in government. The primary duty of the United Nations Commission here is to observe the elections for the expressed purpose of determining if the representatives elected do in fact represent the will of the people. The United Nations resolutions make this clear, and the spokesmen of the Commission have reiterated that feature. We cannot expect the United Nations Commission to approve any elections that do not produce true representatives of the Korean people.

“To insure our mutual understanding, let me briefly enumerate the principal factors involved in free elections. There will soon be published some regulations designed to insure these freedoms. The free atmosphere we speak of must include :

“1. Freedom of speech. This means individuals must be free to discuss in an orderly manner issues at stake and discuss the qualifications of candidates both publicly and privately without interference or pressure from officials or groups. This freedom includes the use of all types of campaign handbills and wall posters, providing they are not inflammatory to the extent of inciting disorders or overthrow of government.

“2. Freedom of the Press in the same manner as free speech.

“3. Freedom of assembly. Orderly assemblies and meetings indoors and outdoors must be encouraged, regardless of the political beliefs or following of the participants. Leaders calling such meetings must of course be responsible that they are orderly.

“4. Freedom for candidates to campaign for election, regardless of their political beliefs. This means that candidates must be allowed free movement to campaign without any direct or indirect interference or pressure from officials, and must be given the same protection given to all other political or non-political citizens.

“5. Law and order must be maintained, but in so doing, all measures smacking of oppression or suppression because of political beliefs must be avoided. No Korean man or woman can be arrested merely for a political belief. On the other hand, political hoodlumism and terrorism cannot and will not be condoned if we are to keep a free atmosphere. Good judgment in maintaining this balance must be exercised.”

IV. *Repeal of vicious and tyrannical Japanese laws*

Ordinance No. 11, 9 October 1945, repealed a whole series of oppressive Japanese laws (see in-

sure Nos. 4 to 10, both inclusive). These acts are :

- (1) Act of punishing political offenders;
- (2) The preliminary imprisonment Act;
- (3) Act of preserving public order;
- (4) Publication Act;
- (5) Decree for the protection of political offenders;
- (6) Shinto Shrine Act;
- (7) Judicial powers of police. (This ordinance also abolished the judicial power of police chiefs and it repealed all laws “the judicial or administrative enforcement of which would cause discrimination on account of race, nationality, creed or political opinions”.)

V. *Ordinances affecting civil liberties*

At various times during the occupation it became advisable to point up and emphasize some of the rights and liberties enjoyed by the people of South Korea. Although the basic rights were guaranteed by United States national policy, military proclamation and official statements and in actual practice, it was desirable that specific rights be restated and amplified. This was done in the form of ordinances, some of which were issued after the establishment and with the concurrence of the South Korea Interim Legislative Assembly.

Ordinance No. 6, 29 September 1945, declared there will be no racial or religious discrimination in the schools of Korea.

Ordinance No. 11, hereinbefore referred to, further provided that “no charge shall be proffered or sentence imposed or punishment inflicted against any person for an act unless such act is expressly made punishable by law in force at the time of its commission”.

Ordinance No. 28, 13 November 1945, established that “no person or group of persons will engage in any form of recruiting, training, organizing or equipping of any persons or any form of police, military or naval activities, or engage in any activities which are within the jurisdiction of police or armed forces except under the written authorization of the director of national defence or any agency delegated by him to grant such authorization.”

Ordinance No. 34, 8 December 1945, established Labour Mediation Boards in order to effectuate the policy of protection of labour and mediation of labour disputes.

Ordinance No. 55, 23 February 1946, required registration of political parties and regulated such matters as accounting for party funds. It expressly provides : “No person shall be permitted to be a member of any political party who is disqualified by law from holding public office. No person of alien nationality shall be permitted membership. Secret membership affiliation is unlawful. No contributions or direct or indirect financial assistance may be lawfully accepted from any source other than from members of the party.” This last provision was particularly designed to prevent corruption and contributions from corporations interested in influencing policies for their economic benefit. As a matter of fact, an amendment permitting contributions by corporations was asked for during the tenure of the late General Lerch and the request was rejected. The ordin-

ance is clearly designed to give the Government desirable if not necessary information and really requires no more.

Ordinance No. 88, 29 May 1945, provided for licensing of newspapers and other periodicals. It contains no censorship provisions and is almost entirely designed to furnish the Government desirable or necessary information. Licences may be revoked only for the making of any false or misleading statement or omissions in the application for licence; for failure to report any change in the information furnished in the application and for violation of law.

Ordinance No. 97, 23 July 1946, declares public policy in labour matters, this policy being the development of democratic labour organizations and providing that “workers shall have the right through self-organization to perform and join labour unions, to be of aid to and receive assistance from other labour organizations, and to designate representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating terms and conditions of their employment contract without interference from employers and their agents.”

Ordinance No. 115, 8 October 1946, established rules for licensing of films, and the purposes were stated to be “to eliminate the former Japanese Government control of motion picture production and exhibition which restricted the scope of artistic entertainment in order to serve the aims of Japanese nationalistic propaganda and to achieve orderly administration of the motion picture industry in Korea under minimum controls, to assure the basic propriety and content of films exhibited”. A series of former Japanese laws regulating motion pictures was repealed. There is a general provision “that all other laws, orders, ordinances, regulations, directives and instructions or parts thereof relating to the production, distribution or exhibition of motion pictures or censorship or licensing thereof are repealed.” The licensing authority is the Department of Public Information.

Ordinance No. 157, 25 November 1947, established a national police board with the power “to initiate major matters of police policy and pass upon matters of policy and practice referred to it by the Director of the National Police” and “to compel the attendance of police officials for questioning with reference to police action”. Under the ordinance the Police Board consists of six members appointed by the Military Governor, two of whom shall be appointed on recommendation of the Civil Administrator from among the directors of departments and two upon recommendation of the director of the Department of Justice from among the judiciary or prosecutors. The director of the Department of Police shall be an additional member of the Board but shall have no vote.”

Ordinance No. 176, 20 March 1948, changes criminal procedures so that rights of persons to freedom from arrest and detention, may be more adequately safeguarded. It is very comprehensive legislation and provides that no person shall suffer restraint of body without warrant except when prompt action is necessary, and the exceptions are well defined. Where arrests without a warrant are permitted, the arresting authority must obtain from a court a warrant of arrest within 48 hours

in the city of Seoul, and in a city, county or island where a court is located, or within five (5) days in place where there is no court. Prompt institution of prosecution after arrest is required. There are provisions for bail and counsel and for determination by court whether restraint is legal, or otherwise, and punitive measures for abuse of powers. Prosecutors are required to inspect jails and police stations each month for the purpose of determining whether persons are illegally restrained therein.

The election regulations limit substantially the powers of police to arrest in all cases covered by the election law. Except in cases of clear and present danger, the police authorities are not authorized to arrest a person for the violation of the criminal provisions of the election law unless authorized to do so by warrant of arrest issued by a court. Violators of the election law arrested by the police on the grounds of a clear and present danger can be held in police custody only if the court legalizes the detention by warrant of arrest.

VI. Economic

Within the area of what is sometimes called “economic liberties” there also has been legislation. The establishment of labour mediation boards and an ordinance declaring public policy in labour matters have already been mentioned. However, *Ordinance* No. 107, 14 September 1946, established a Women’s Bureau which is entrusted chiefly with formulation of standards and policies pertaining to the promotion and welfare in the interest of Korean women and especially in improvement of conditions of working women.

Ordinance No. 121, 7 November 1946, regulates and limits maximum working hours in industry, commerce and governmental work so as to maintain and protect the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers. Public Act No. 4, 16 May 1947, prohibited and regulates child labour.

At the very beginning of the occupation, by *Ordinance* No. 9, 5 October 1945, tenants were freed from oppressive exactions of landlords by fixing maximum farm rents which now cannot exceed one-third of the total of the natural crops, produce and fruits of lands cultivated and tended by tenants. New contracts for farm rents exceeding a fixed maximum rent are declared unlawful and unenforceable in any court or other tribunal. Any attempt to circumvent this ordinance is declared a violation of the ordinance.

VII. Interpretation of laws

An integral part of the legal structure of any country are opinions interpreting laws. This has been a function of the Opinion Bureau of the Department of Justice; that bureau has always interpreted the laws liberally in favour of civil liberties even in the absence of positive statutes or regulations covering the given case. This was done on the general principle that the policy of this government is to safeguard the various fundamental freedoms. Thus, we have the application of democratic principles in practice. Copies of opinions are available to the Commission.

VIII. Summary

Government by military occupation represents, of course, special problems. From the foregoing,

it is apparent that, even before the present situation arose, all the fundamental freedoms were proclaimed. This was done in a series of documents and announcements and not in a single document in the nature of a bill of rights; but, that, of course, is a matter of form and not of substance. These freedoms are usually, though not always, embodied in a constitution; and it was always felt that a constitution is a task for the future Korean government. A military government can meet only the needs of the moment while it lasts; particularly in a liberated country a temporary government must leave permanent solutions to the people when they have established their independence. Nevertheless, that the United States Military Government and the succeeding South Korea Interim Government from the very beginning was solicitous of fundamental freedoms cannot be denied.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 10 incls. | John WECKERLING |
| 1. Proclamation No. 1 dtd | Brigadier General, |
| 7 September 1945 | U. S. Army |
| 2. Field Order No. 55 dtd | |
| 29 August 1945 | |
| 3. CG. USAFIK message, dtd | |
| 9 September 1945 | |
| 4 to 10 inclusive: Acts in | |
| Ordinance No. 11, 9 Octo- | |
| ber 1945 | |

Inclosure No. 1

Proclamation G.H.Q. U.S. Army Forces Pacific
 No. 1 Office of the Commanding General
 Yokohama, Japan
 7 September 1945

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA :

As Commander-in-chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows :

By the terms of the Instrument of Surrender, signed by command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government and by command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, the victorious military forces of my command will today occupy the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude.

Having in mind the long enslavement of the people of Korea and the determination that in due course Korea shall become free and independent, the Korean people are assured that the purpose of the occupation is to enforce the Instrument of Surrender and to protect them in their personal and religious rights. In giving effect to these purposes, your active aid and compliance are required.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I hereby establish military control over Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the inhabitants thereof, and announce the following conditions of the occupation :

Article I

All powers of government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

Article II

Until further orders, all governmental, public and honorary functionaries and employees, as well as all officials and employees, paid or voluntary, of all public utilities and services, including public

welfare and public health, and all other persons engaged in essential services, shall continue to perform their usual functions and duties, and shall preserve and safeguard all records and property.

Article III

Persons will obey promptly all my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

Article IV

Your property rights will be respected. You will pursue your normal occupations, except as I shall otherwise order.

Article V

For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language. In event of any ambiguity or diversity of interpretation or definition between any English and Korean or Japanese text, the English text shall prevail.

Article VI

Further proclamations, ordinances, regulations, notices, directives and enactments will be issued by me or under my authority, and will specify what is required of you.

Given under my hand at YOKOHAMA
 THIS SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1945

Douglas MACARTHUR
 General of the Army of the United States
 Commander-in-Chief, United States Army
 Forces, Pacific

Inclosure No. 2

EXTRACT FROM ANNEX 7 TO FIELD ORDER 55, MILITARY GOVERNMENT, 29 AUGUST 1945

Par. 3 (d) Freedom of religion shall be proclaimed. The freedom of the Press, freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and representative government will be encouraged to the extent that the security of the military occupation and the attainment of its objectives are not prejudiced. The dissemination of Japanese militaristic, national Shintoistic, and ultra-nationalistic ideology and propaganda in any form will be prohibited.

* * *

The above is an extract from the official orders which guided the United States Forces in the establishment of the Military Government in South Korea and the governing of the people of South Korea since 8 September 1945.

Inclosure No. 3

A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN KOREA FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

On behalf of General MacArthur, Commander in Chief of Army Forces in the Pacific and Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, I have accepted the surrender of Japanese Armed Forces in the southern province of Korea.

As Commanding General of United States Army in Korea I am here to enforce the terms of that surrender.

I am here likewise to maintain law and order, to enhance your economy, to protect your persons and property, and to perform all the other obligations imposed on an occupying force under international law. You, the inhabitants of areas under my control likewise have obligations. You must strictly obey the directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and all ordinances and orders I shall issue under his direction. You must preserve the peace, and otherwise conduct yourselves as honest and upright men. Do this and you need not fear. Violate my orders, harm my soldiers, or create disturbance and I shall be impelled to take appropriate action.

In order to apply the terms of surrender which have been signed, it will be necessary for me at first to operate through the machinery of the present government. I shall expect you to obey its officials who henceforth are under my orders.

Policies of the government will be changed for your benefit just as rapidly as necessary arrangements can be made. Racial discrimination before the law, in trade, industry, and in the schools will be ended. Freedom of religion, in speech and in thought will be yours. The Press and radio will henceforth operate for the interests of the Korean people.

I know that you, the Korean people, have an ancient and honourable history. I know too, of the oppressions under which you have laboured in past years. I know something of your aspirations, your longings and your desire for early improvement in your living conditions.

As to these, I counsel you to have patience. You have endured difficult years, but the problems those years created cannot all be solved in a few days. By your conduct in the months ahead, you can demonstrate to the democratic nations of the world, and to me as their representative, your capacities and abilities as a people and your readiness to accept an honoured place in the family of nations.

John R. HODGE
Lieutenant General
Commanding U. S. Forces in Korea

Inclosure No. 4

The "Act for Punishment of Political Offenders" of the General Code of Korea made it a criminal offence punishable by penal servitude, or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years, "to agitate, if such agitation was in the opinion of the law enforcing agencies motivated by the intent to induce others to disturb the public peace with a view to changing the Government." This act gave the Japanese authorities a free hand to suppress all kinds of political activities.

Inclosure No. 5

"The Preliminary Imprisonment Act" also concerned public order and applied to persons who organized any association with a view to changing the existing form of Government, or any person or any officer of such an association. This Act provided for "preventive detention".

Inclosure No. 6

"The Act of Preserving Public Order" of the General Code of Korea provided that "any person who organized any association with a view to changing the existing form of Government, or any person who was an officer of such an association,

shall be punished by death or by penal servitude for life or for not less than seven years."

The law provided for precautionary confinement and fixed such confinement at two years, but this could be renewed by a decision of the court when deemed necessary. A person who had committed a crime provided for in the law could be placed under protective observation by a decision of an examination committee after the execution of a sentence rendered against him had been suspended, or if public action had not been instituted against him because its prosecution was deemed unnecessary. Here again the term for protective observation was two years, but it could be renewed.

Inclosure No. 7

"The Publication Act" contained various severe restrictions upon freedom of the Press.

Inclosure No. 8

A decree for "Protection of Political Offenders" provides that the person who was supposed to have committed crimes against the "Act of Protective Observation of 'Thought' Criminals", even when the Public Prosecutor believed that a prosecution against him was not necessary, could be put under observation for his "thoughts" and could be handed over to a special association or to a temple, or to an officer, who had to control his "thoughts" and who had to prescribe, as provided in the law, with whom he was permitted to have personal contact and where he was allowed to go. (Sometimes the provisions of these various laws overlapped.)

Inclosure No. 9

"The Shinto Shrine Act" has not been translated but its purport is well known. Shintoism was a State religion and State supported. In Korea Christians were required to attend Shinto ceremonies if they desired to avoid persecution by the police.

The Public Order Act declared that any person who profaned not only the Imperial House, but also great Shinto Shrines, could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Inclosure No. 10

Prior to the abolition of the judicial power of police chiefs the police had jurisdiction to punish violators both of administrative regulations in general and of certain specific crimes by hard labour and imprisonment not exceeding three months; in addition, the police authorities could inflict prison sentences not exceeding one month for the commission of all kinds of misdemeanours. Prison sentences could be inflicted in the absence of the accused. The law did not provide for public prosecutor nor for a defence counsel in this type of procedure. All the defendants could ask for was the review of sentence of the police by a regular court but such request had no suspensive effect. The judicial power of police has been transferred to special judicial officers appointed by the director of the Department of Justice, on recommendation of the chief judge of the district court, with the proviso that such judicial officers are bound to hear evidence on behalf of the public prosecutor, of the accused and with the further proviso that the maximum punishment to be meted out in summary proceedings is restricted to thirty days (see Ordinance No. 41 issued on 10 January 1946).

RELEASE OF PRISONERS : COMMUNICA-
TION FROM THE UNITED STATES LIAI-
SON OFFICER⁶

Letter of transmittal 7 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. Petrus J. Schmidt
Principal Secretary
UNTCOK

SUBJECT : Release of Prisoners.

1. I am forwarding to you informally advance copies of orders and pardons, dated 31 March 1948, issued by the Military Governor covering 3,140 cases of persons who have been in prison or jail.

2. These persons have been released as of 31 March, in time to register for the coming elections either as electors or as candidates for election.

3. The Commanding General will reply to the letter of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea dated 17 March 1948, and signed by Mr. K. P. S. Menon as Chairman, in the near future, particularly concerning section D of that letter.

John WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

South Korean Interim Government Office of the
military Governor
Seoul, Korea

PARDON BY MILITARY GOVERNOR⁷

To all law enforcement officials, police, prosecutors, prison officials and election officials :

By virtue of the power and authority delegated to me by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, and vested in me as Military Governor in Korea :

I do hereby grant full pardon to the persons named hereon for the offences for which they are now serving sentence or are under suspended sentence or for which they have been conditionally released or for which they are now detained awaiting trial, under investigation or awaiting investigation. I do hereby remit any unpaid fine and any unexecuted portion of any sentence imposed upon them, including suspended sentence. I do hereby order their immediate and unconditional release and the dismissal of any charges under which they are now being held.

I do further order that the pardon herein granted shall restore to them their full civil rights and entitle them to register for voting, and to become candidates in the forthcoming elections to be held under the Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, regardless of their conviction, and regardless of any delay in their application to register occasioned only by their present detention or suspended sentence, but subject to other provisions of Law.

Issued this 31st day of March 1948.

W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

⁶ Document A/AC.19/61.

⁷ Note by the Secretariat : Only the text of the pardon order is reproduced herewith. The names of the persons affected are on file with the Secretariat and available for delegates.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS

Letter from the Commanding General United States
Army Forces in Korea to the Chairman of the
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea⁸

Headquarters
United States Army Forces in Korea
Office of the Commanding General
Seoul, Korea

8 April 1948

Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh
Chairman, United Nations
Temporary Commission on Korea
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Singh :

In section D of its communication to me of 17 March 1948 the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea recommended that certain types of prisoners be released without reservation, provided their release would not be a danger to public security. In my letter of 24 March 1948 I informed the Commission that there was a survey under way in the Department of Justice of the South Korean Interim Government of all prisoners who might be released without endangering public safety. The consideration of safety is of significance in view of the fact that certain elements are endeavouring to sabotage the election by violence and force.

The survey referred to has recently been completed, covering a detailed study of 6,260 carefully selected cases regardless of political belief. My liaison officer has already made available to the Commission copies of pardons issued by the Military Governor on 31 March 1948, affecting the release of a total of 3,140 persons. Copy is also attached to this letter.⁹

The 3,140 pardons issued affect : (1) 1,253 persons who were serving prison sentences; (2) 1,797 persons who were under investigation or awaiting trial; (3) 90 persons on parole. The second category includes many who were arrested in connexion with anti-United Nations demonstrations and sabotage efforts in February and March 1948. In the three categories covered there are not only those pardoned for offences prejudicial to or endangering public order and security but also for such cases as involved disorderly conduct, incitement to disobedience of the Rice Collection Law, libel and slander and obstruction of public business.

All cases were reviewed in which there was a possibility of exercising clemency under the conditions stated. Obviously a large number of these 3,140 cases are marginal ones and may result in strengthening elements inclined to violence. However, I decided to pardon every possible case in the interest of assuring that every possible citizen of South Korea may have the opportunity of casting his ballot for the candidate of his choice in a fair and honest election.

Release orders and pardons for all of these 3,140 prisoners were despatched by courier to the various provinces for distribution to prisons and police jails in ample time for the prisoners to proceed to their respective places of residence and register as

⁸ Document A/AC.19/61/Add.1.

⁹ Document A/AC.19/61.

voters or as candidates if they are otherwise eligible to register for these purposes.

Sincerely,
(Signed) John R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

PROCLAMATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE
KOREAN PEOPLE

*Letter from the Commanding General United States
Army Forces in Korea to the Chairman of the United
Nations Temporary Commission on Korea*¹⁰

Headquarters
United States Army Forces in Korea
Office of the Commanding General
Seoul, Korea

8 April 1948

Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh
Chairman, United Nations
Temporary Commission on Korea
Duk Soo Palace
Seoul, Korea.

Dear Mr. Singh:

Reference is made to paragraph 3, section A of the letter of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea dated 17 March signed by Mr. K. P. S. Menon as Chairman, and my reply thereto addressed to Mr. Jean-Louis Paul-Boncour dated 24 March 1948.

I forward to you a "Proclamation of the Rights of the Korean People" which was issued by me on 5 April 1948. This proclamation is, in general, the publication of a summary or compilation of proclamations, official statements, policies, ordinances, etc., affecting civil liberties in South Korea, the substance of which was submitted to the Commission by my Liaison Officer, Brigadier General John Weckerling, on 24 March 1948.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

Headquarters United States Army Forces in Korea
Seoul, Korea

PROCLAMATION
OF THE RIGHTS OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

To the People of Korea:

In view of the forthcoming historic elections to be held under observance of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to choose representatives of the Korean people with whom the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea may consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, which representatives, constituting a national assembly, may establish a national government of Korea, it is deemed appropriate, in order to assure a free atmosphere, to enumerate the inherent liberties of the Korean people who will take part in such elections.

1. All persons are equal before the law and entitled to equal protection under the law, and no privileges of sex, birth, occupation or creed are recognized, the only exceptions admissible being those recognized by international law.

2. Personal liberty is inviolable, and any limitations upon it are not permissible, except by virtue of law duly enacted and promulgated.

3. Dwellings are inviolable, and the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and seizure shall not be violated, and such seizures and search may take place only by virtue of provisions of the law.

4. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law and without procedure prescribed by law.

5. No punishment may be imposed, except by virtue of the law in force at the time the act in question was committed.

6. Persons who had been arrested for the commission of any offence or otherwise deprived of their liberty, have the legal right to be promptly informed on what grounds such deprivation has been committed and by what authority, and they are entitled to the services of counsel.

7. All persons accused of crime shall be placed on trial without unreasonable delay and entitled to bail as provided by law. Cruel and unusual punishment may not be inflicted and confessions induced by torture and duress of any kind are inadmissible in trial of offenders or legal proceedings of any kind.

8. Freedom of assembly and association, as well as speech, Press and all other forms of expression are recognized, including the use of all types of campaign handbills and wall posters; provided they are not inflammatory to the extent of inciting disorders or overthrow of government.

9. The rights of meeting and forming associations shall be regulated by law. All citizens and groups of citizens have the right to petition the government and all organs thereof for a redress of grievances.

10. All religions are equal before the law and there is freedom of religious practice not contrary to public order or morality. There is no State church, and the principle of separation of church and State is established.

11. Property rights are recognized, and any restrictions placed upon them may result only from law; expropriation for public use may take place only on payment of reasonable compensation adjudicated by an appropriate tribunal determined by law.

12. The rights hereinbefore enumerated may be suspended, but only temporarily and if necessary, only for reasons of grave national emergency or public safety.

Given under my hand at Seoul, Korea, on
5 April 1948.

(Signed) John R. HODGE
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

¹⁰ Document A/AC.19/62.

ANNEX VI

TEXTS OF MAIN DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE HEARINGS OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM KOREAN SOURCES

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE FIFTH MEETING,
17 JANUARY 1948¹

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

Resolves :

That a sub-committee be established forthwith (Sub-Committee 2) :

(a) To examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources by the secretariat;

(b) To secure the statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

FINAL REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2 AS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT THE THIRTIETH MEETING,
31 MARCH 1948²

1. Sub-Committee 2, consisting of the representatives of Australia, China, France and the Philippines, was established by resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea at the fifth meeting on 17 January 1948. The representative of El Salvador was elected to the Sub-Committee at the seventh meeting of the Commission on 31 January. At the first meeting of the Sub-Committee, Mr. S. H. Jackson (Australia) was elected Chairman.

2. The terms of reference of the Sub-Committee were defined by the Commission at its fifth meeting as follows :

(a) To examine any documents already received or which may be received from Korean sources by the Secretariat;

(b) To secure statements from Korean personalities whose views may be helpful to the Commission in the discharge of its duties.

3. The Sub-Committee has held twenty-nine meetings. As a result of its deliberations, selected communications and verbatim or summary records of all interviews have been distributed to members of the Commission. These have provided basic material for discussions in the Commission and in its Sub-Committees. The activities and major decisions of the Sub-Committee in regard to its terms of reference are set out in detail in documents A/AC.19/21, A/AC.19/21/Add.1 and A/AC.19/21/Add.2.³

4. At its eleventh meeting, the Commission adopted the following resolution concerning the Sub-Committee :

(a) That Sub-Committee 2, with the assistance of representatives of Sub-Committees 1 and 3, make a survey of the information collected by this Sub-Committee to date;

(b) That this survey, together with important conclusions approved by the Commission at a session called for the purpose of examining it, be handed to the Chairman for his guidance during discussions with the Interim Committee.

In accordance with this resolution a survey of information collected was prepared by the Sub-Committee. At the twelfth meeting of the Commission it was decided that the survey should be "designated as a paper for the use of the Chairman alone" during his discussions with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly.

5. At its twenty-seventh meeting, in considering methods of observation of the elections, the Commission decided "that on 29 March 1948 the existing Sub-Committees will be merged into one committee".⁴ The Sub-Committee considers it important that the work of ascertaining Korean opinion concerning the question of elections should continue, in order that the information obtained from oral and written statements may be as comprehensive as possible. In this regard, the Sub-Committee notes that the Commission has authorized functions for the above-mentioned committee which include "the obtaining and analysing of information concerning attitudes of Koreans towards participation in the elections".

Hearings of Korean personalities

6. The Sub-Committee gave considerable attention to the selection for hearings of Korean personalities such as would "secure a balanced representation of the main trends of public opinion" and which would include "individuals and representatives of right, moderate and left political parties and of important organizations not directly political in character".⁵ The Sub-Committee has heard the views of twenty-four Korean personalities,⁶ and held a special interview with the Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions.⁷ In addition, a consultation was arranged with the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.⁸

7. In commencing its hearings of Korean opinion, the Sub-Committee announced that it wished to learn the views of the following prominent political leaders :

Cho Man Sik	Kim Kiusic
Huh Hun	Kim Il Sung
Kim Doo Bong	Kim Sung Soo
Kim Koo	Pak Heun Young
	Rhee Syngman

The Sub-Committee heard the views of Kim Koo, Kim Kiusic, Kim Sung Soo and Rhee Syngman. Of the others, two were residents of North Korea (Kim Doo Bong and Kim Il Sung) one (Cho Man Sik) was under detention in North Korea, and two

¹ Document A/AC.19/11.

² Document A/AC.19/60/Rev.1.

³ Documents A/525, Annex 2; A/527, Annex 5; A/528, Annex 5.

⁴ Document A/529, Annex 7, paragraph 13.

⁵ Document A/525, Annex 2, paragraphs 4 and 5.

⁶ Document A/528, Appendix to Annex 5.

⁷ Document A/527, paragraph 21 and Annex 3, Sections 3 and 4.

⁸ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/P.V.16, see Vol. III, Annex X.

others (Huh Hun and Pak Heun Young) were leftist leaders who were under order of arrest by the South Korean authorities. Despite repeated efforts, the Sub-Committee has not found it possible to make contact with these persons.⁹ In all the Sub-Committee has been able to hear the views of representatives of three rightist, three moderate and three leftist political parties. Extreme leftist political parties and organizations declined invitations to a hearing before the Sub-Committee on the stated grounds of political objections to the Commission's activities in Korea and lack of confidence in the assurances given by the authorities regarding their immunity from police surveillance.¹⁰

8. The Sub-Committee's examination of Korean opinion was not limited to the representatives of political organisations. In making its selection of personalities to be invited to hearings, the Sub-Committee had in mind the desirability of securing the opinion of religious, educational and cultural, business and financial and civic organizations, and the views of certain leading representatives of such organizations have been heard (see Appendix).

Communications received

9. On 21 January 1948, the Sub-Committee invited "individuals and organizations, religious, cultural and political, to express their views in writing . . ." ¹¹ and, on 28 January, indicated that it wished "to continue to receive written statements".¹² The Sub-Committee has determined a procedure whereby a selection is made of relevant communications in accordance with principles agreed on by the Sub-Committee,¹³ and the selected communications issued as documents of the Commission.¹⁴

10. Up to 15 March inclusive, 613 communications have been received : 404 from organizations and 209 from individuals. Of these, 388 were from individuals and organizations in Seoul, and 225 from individuals and organizations in the provinces. Of the communications received from organizations, 134 were from political parties, 202 from social organizations, thirty from youth organizations, sixteen from women's organizations, nineteen from the national mass meeting, and three from the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. A considerable number of communications received were in the form of signed petitions, sponsored both by organizations and individuals. The subjects mostly dealt with in the signed petitions include statements of support for or opposition to the holding of elections and expressions of opinion concerning the functions of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. A list of all communications received, indicating the nature and subject-matter in each case, has been issued to the members of the Commission in documents A/AC.19/NC.1, A/AC.19/NC.2, A/AC.19/NC.2/Add.1 *et seq.*, A/AC.19/NC.3 and A/AC.19/NC.3/Add.1 *et seq.*

11. The Sub-Committee has taken note of a communication referred to it by the Commission at its twenty-sixth meeting from Mr. Rhee Syngman

as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Representative Delegation of the Korean People.¹⁵ In view of the fact that it would not be practicable after 29 March 1948 for the Sub-Committee to take action concerning this communication, the Sub-Committee decided to refer it to the Main Committee of the Commission for appropriate action.

Opinion concerning the holding of elections

12. In discharging its terms of reference, the Sub-Committee considered as a major task the examining of Korean opinion regarding the question of elections.

13. In seeking information concerning the attitude of Koreans towards the holding of elections the Sub-Committee recognizes that political trends in Korea under present circumstances are liable to fluctuate and change.

14. In these circumstances, the Sub-Committee has not formulated any final estimate of the attitudes of the various political groups and organizations, but rather sought to classify the information at its disposal with a view to indicating the main trends of opinion concerning the elections.

15. A survey of the opinions expressed during the hearings of Korean personalities and in written communications examined by the Sub-Committee is set out in the Appendix to this report.

Appendix I

SURVEY OF KOREAN OPINION CONCERNING THE ELECTIONS

Source material

1. The survey which follows is based upon the following documentary material :

(a) Hearings of Korean personalities, including certain officials, by Sub-Committee 2 (documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5-9, PV.11-15, PV.21, PV.23-25; A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26).¹⁶

(b) Communications received by the Commission (selected communications are to be found in the document series A/AC.19/NC.1 *et seq.*).

(c) Special consultations or interviews with certain Korean personalities (documents A/AC.19/28 and A/AC.19/SC.2/9) and with the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea (document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16).¹⁸

2. For purposes of background information only, note has been taken of the intercepts from Pyongyang (North Korea) radio broadcasts¹⁷ and of statements and comment translated from the Korean Press.¹⁸

Method of analysis

3. In examining the main trends of Korean opinion concerning the question of elections, a selection has been made of five major aspects based

⁹ Document A/AC.19/21/Add.1 and Add. 2.

¹⁰ Document A/528, Annex 5, paragraphs 4 to 8.

¹¹ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/1. See Vol. II, Annex VI.

¹² Document A/525, Annex 2, paragraph 2.

¹³ Document A/AC.19/21/Add.1.

¹⁴ Documents A/AC.19/NC.1 *et seq.*

¹⁵ Document A/540, p. 44-51.

¹⁶ See Volume III, Annex X.

¹⁷ Issued by Headquarters XXIV Corps (Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff G-2), Seoul.

¹⁸ Issued by Headquarters, U. S. Army Forces in Korea (Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 : Language and Document Section); Public Information Office, Headquarters XXIV Corps, Seoul; Headquarters USAMGIK (Bureau of Public Opinion).

upon the questionnaire used during the hearings of Korean personalities by Sub-Committee 2, as follows :

- (i) Attitude toward the holding of elections (a) throughout Korea and (b) in South Korea only;
- (ii) Opinion regarding the conditions necessary for ensuring a free atmosphere for elections;
- (iii) Opinion as to the prospects of holding free elections;
- (iv) Opinion concerning political prisoners.

4. Alternative proposals suggested for the attainment of the national independence of Korea are examined in a separate section.

5. A summary of the available information in regard to the above aspects will be made as follows :

- (i) The views of representatives of political parties and organizations of South Korea, considered in terms of right, moderate and left political orientation (see paragraphs 6-10 below);
- (ii) The views of certain officials of the South Korean Interim Government — namely, the Civil Administrator (Mr. Ahn Chai Hong), the Chief Justice (Mr. Kim Yung Moo) and the Director of National Police (Mr. Chough Pyung Ok);
- (iii) The views of representatives of religious, educational and cultural, economic and women's organizations;
- (iv) The views of a village headman;
- (v) The views of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, Lieutenant General John R. Hodge.

Present political trends in Korea

6. In view of the fact that it was not possible to hear the views of North Korean political leaders¹⁹ nor to visit North Korea, the Sub-Committee can give no information from its own sources on the current political situation in the North. Examination of the intercepts of Pyongyang radio broadcasts, however, indicates clearly enough the negative attitude of the North Korea authorities and major political organizations towards the holding of elections under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea.

7. In South Korea, a feature of political life is its shifting character: new political parties and movements emerge, and re-alignments of political forces occur, frequently and at times abruptly. In such circumstances, it would be unreal to prescribe any rigid classification of political movements. With this qualification in mind, however, there may be distinguished at present the following major political groupings which for convenience, sake will be adopted in classifying trends of opinion in South Korea.

Right

8. (a) *Hankook Democratic Party* (Chairman, Mr. Kim Sung Soo): This party is probably the most effectively organized and influentially supported of the right organizations. It has the

¹⁹ Document A/527, Annex 5, paragraph 2 (b).

support of some of the largest landowners in Korea and, through its connexions in the rural areas, has been able to develop, particularly in recent months, a relatively widespread network of organization. Although denied by the party leadership, facts have been produced to support the claim that in the provinces especially the Party's activities are directly or indirectly aided by the members of the Korean police.²⁰

(b) *National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence* (Chairman, Dr. Rhee Syngman): This organization is not a political party, but a combination of various societies and individuals pledged to the general objective of early attainment of Korean independence. The Association serves, however, as the mechanism for extending Dr. Rhee's political influence throughout South Korea.

(c) *Korean Independence Party* (Chairman, Mr. Kim Koo): The Independence Party derives its strength in considerable degree from the fact that Mr. Kim Koo personally expresses the traditions of the struggle for independence centred in the Provisional Government, which was established after the Declaration of Independence of 1 March 1919. Mr. Kim's political influence is reinforced also by his connexions with certain youth organizations of the right, such as the Dai Dong Youth Association.

Moderate

9. (a) *National Independence Federation*: The so-called "middle of the road" political groups have made repeated efforts to establish some kind of coalition with a view to meeting the impasse created by the conflict of interests between the Soviet Union and the United States, as reflected in the Korean situation and by the uncompromising attitude of the extreme right and left. In May 1946, the Coalition Committee had been organized under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Kim Kiusic and the late Lyuh Wooh Hyung, representing both moderate and some leftist groups. Seeking a broader basis of coalition, Mr. Kim Kiusic and others, on 20 December 1947, inaugurated the National Independence Federation, with the basic objective of "bringing together all the patriotic parties, organizations and individuals in order to obtain democratic national unity both in name and reality".²¹ The Federation, which is now composed of fourteen distinct political parties and fifty-one social organizations²⁰ has as its main objective the unification of North and South Korea.

(b) *Political Parties Council*: Another coalition of political parties of the centre and moderate left was established at the end of 1947 and is now known as the South Korean Political Parties Council.²² The Council embraces certain moderate and leftist parties and one important rightist party, the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo (subject to a reservation in regard to action undertaken by the Council). Other component parties

²⁰ Remarks of Mr. Kim Kiusic: Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/P.V.8 (see Vol. III, Annex X) and A/AC.19/28, page 4.

²¹ Manifesto of the National Independence Federation: see document A/AC.19/NC.4, Annex 1.

²² See documents A/AC.19/NC.20 and A/AC.19/NC.20/Add.1. During February-March 1948, the Council experienced some dissensions over policy and certain of the more moderate parties withdrew support.

have included the Labouring People's Party, Independent Labour and Farmers' Party, Social-Democratic Party, New Progressive Party, Democratic Korean Independence Party, People's League, Democratic Independence Party. With one or two exceptions, the member parties also belong to the National Independence Federation and on major immediate issues, such as those of a separate election in South Korea and the proposed joint conference of political leaders of North and South Korea, the views of the two bodies are similar.

Left

10. The major parties of the left are the South Korea Labour Party (former Communist party), the Democratic National (People's) Front, the People's Republican Party, the Young Friends' Party and Labouring People's Party (the latter's present leadership reflects both moderate and leftist influences within the Party). If any distinction is to be made amongst the parties and organizations of the left, it would be in terms of the extent to which any group adheres to the clearly defined Communist line of policy as expressed in the programme of the South Korea Labour Party.

11. A distinctive organization of the left is the Democratic National Front, which is a broad federation of political parties, trade unions, farmers', women's, cultural and other associations. It maintains a consistent South Korea Labour Party ideology in its leadership, though variations of political programme may occur in some of the constituent bodies.

VIEWS OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF SOUTH KOREA

Attitude toward the holding of elections (a) throughout Korea and (b) in South Korea only

Right

12. The rightists are insistent that given the fact of non-co-operation by the North Korea authorities, elections should be held in South Korea alone. The one exception is the Korean Independence Party of Mr. Kim Koo, who is opposed to a separate election which he considers would perpetuate the unnatural cleavage of North and South Korea. In a series of public statements made during March 1948, Mr. Kim Koo has re-emphasized his opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea. Commenting on the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly he stated, in a message to the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, on 18 March :

"The resolution of the Interim Committee was made (1) to settle trusteeship by one nation in Korea with the co-operation of the United Nations; (2) to justify internationally the 38th parallel line which was set up by the United States and the Soviet Union; and (3) to encourage the split of the Korean people instead of encouraging their harmony. Those are, by no means, in accord with the spirit of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on Korea".²³

13. Mr. Rhee and the Hankook Democratic Party, on the other hand, have expressed their desire for an election in South Korea as early as possible with a view to the establishment of a

National Assembly and a National Government. On 26 January 1948, Mr. Rhee told the Sub-Committee :

"It is possible, highly possible, to complete an election within four weeks. We have done all the preliminary work, so if the United Nations Commission declares that the election shall be held on such and such a date, we will get it through".²⁴

This view was endorsed by a group of twenty-one rightist parties and social organizations (other than the Korean Independence Party).²⁵

14. Regarding the National Assembly, the view expressed by Mr. Kim Sung Soo²⁶ (Hankook Democratic Party) was that no seat should be reserved for North Korea constituencies, but that North Korea refugees in South Korea should elect representatives to the Assembly from special constituencies on the basis of one representative for each 100,000. Since the elimination from the revised law for the elections of the provision in Public Act. No. 5 for a special electoral district for North Koreans resident in North Korea, a number of rightist organizations have urged reconsideration of the matter.²⁷ It was the view of Mr. Rhee that a national government established in South Korea would require assistance from a United States "small token force" in order that it might have time in which to organize a national defence force.

Moderate

15. The moderate groups would, in general, favour a general election throughout Korea, provided it were held in a genuinely free atmosphere and would lead to the unification of Korea. During the period of the Sub-Committee's enquiries, from the end of January to the end of March 1948, all representatives of moderate groups heard by or in communication with the Sub-Committee voiced opposition to the holding of elections in South Korea. While differences of view and emphasis occur, the reasons most frequently given for the moderate attitude are :

(a) That under present conditions of civil liberties and police power in South Korea no free atmosphere for elections exists;

(b) That, in these circumstances, an election would result in an unrepresentative government ;

(c) That an election in South Korea, leading to the establishment of a separate government, would perpetuate the division of North and South Korea and inflame existing political differences.

16. The moderate attitude concerning (a) above is discussed below (paragraphs 23-25). Regarding (c) the view was stated to the Sub-Committee by Mr. Kim Kiusic in the following terms :

"However, any Korean who talks about a South Korean unilateral government will go down in history as a 'bad egg' because once that term is used, the Communists in the North under the direction of the Soviet Union will establish what is called the 'People's Republic', or the 'People's Committee'. Then you will have two unilateral governments in this little space of something over 85,000 square miles. Not only that, but once such a thing occurs in history, it will go down for ever,

²⁴ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5. See Vol. III, Annex X.
²⁵ Document A/AC.19/NC.7.

²⁶ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11. See Vol. III Annex X, also document A/AC.19/NC.6.

²⁷ Documents A/AC.19/NC.24 et add.

²³ *Seoul Times*, 20 March 1948.

and it will be perpetuated; and then you are responsible, and we are responsible for perpetuating the division of Korea into a northern half and into a southern half".²⁸

Left

17. Certain moderate left organizations have not opposed in principle the holding of a general election throughout Korea, subject to the following conditions : (a) That the election would follow the withdrawal of United States and Soviet forces and (b) the reorganization of the South Korean police "in order to create an atmosphere for a fair election".²⁹ The major parties and organizations of the left, however, are opposed to any election proposed prior to the withdrawal of foreign troops or held under the observation of the United Nations Commission.

18. Regarding a separate election in South Korea, the South Korea Labour Party³⁰ and the Democratic National Front³¹ express unqualified opposition on the grounds that (a) such an election would lead to the establishment of a separate government composed of "reactionary and pro-Japanese elements" which, since it will be set up under the observation of the United Nations Temporary Commission, will claim "international legality"; (b) the General Assembly's decision to establish the United Nations Commission was made without the participation of Koreans and without agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union; (c) no free election is possible in South Korea under present circumstances; (d) the provision for withdrawal of foreign troops in the General Assembly's resolution of 14 November 1947 is "uncertain" in operation and would facilitate United States domination of South Korea and its conversion into an American "colony" and "military base"; (e) the United Nations Commission is composed of nations under the control of United States imperialism and is consequently the agent of American policy. Other leftist organizations affiliated with the Democratic National Front, such as the Federation of Korean Trade Unions³² and the All Korea Farmers' Union³³ have expressed, with varying emphasis, substantially the same views.

Opinions regarding the conditions needed to ensure a free atmosphere for elections

19. The preamble to one of the questions of the questionnaire used by Sub-Committee 2 during the hearings of Korean personalities stated :

"It is the opinion of the Sub-Committee dealing with the question of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections (Sub-Committee 1) that there must be the following minimum requirements : freedom of expression, freedom of Press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movement, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, and protection against threats of violence or violence".

These minimum requirements have been assented to at least in principle, by spokesmen for the right,

moderate and left parties and organizations. Important differences arose, however, when the question of the extent to which those principles are in fact operative was under consideration (see paragraphs 21-29, 39-44 below).

20. One qualification should be made regarding the attitude of the major left organizations toward so-called "pro-Japanese elements, national traitors and pro-Fascists". An affiliated organization of the Democratic National Front makes it a prerequisite of a free election that such elements be "swept away from political, economic and cultural spheres in South Korea".³⁴

Opinion as to the prospects of holding free elections

Right

21. The view expressed by Mr. Rhee and Mr. Kim Sung Soo (Hankook Democratic Party) was that a free atmosphere for elections existed. Mr. Kim suggested that there was in fact too much freedom, which permitted Communist activities, such as strikes, riots and assaults.³⁵ Mr. Rhee claimed that as the result of the issuing of new currency in North Korea, millions of yen in the form of reclaimed bills were being sent down to aid South Korea Communists for the election campaign. He also suggested that support given by officers of the Military Government to the so-called "middle-roaders party" (National Independence Federation of Mr. Kum Kiusic) might encourage the moderates in what he implied was a working liaison with local government officials and Communists.³⁶

22. Mr. Kim Koo³⁷ (Korean Independence Party), on the other hand, claimed that no fair elections were possible in South Korea. He believed that the elections would be manipulated in the interests of a certain party and that in effect there would prevail in South Korea a one-party situation similar to that in the North. A first prerequisite for a free election was the withdrawal of occupation troops and the disarming and disbanding of all military and semi-military organizations in North and South Korea.

Moderate

23. The moderates maintain that both in South and North Korea there is, in practice, no genuine freedom of expression, freedom of Press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movement, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention or protection against threats of violence and violence. They draw attention to the non-existence of *habeas corpus* in South Korea and to restrictions upon the right of assembly which, in practice, are said to prevent meetings of more than three persons without a permit, for which application must be made several days in advance. Under the present police system, which makes the national police an independent organization and not in fact responsible to the civil administration and which permits, it is claimed, a certain rightist party (Hankook Democratic Party) to use the police

²⁸ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, see Vol. III, Annex X.

²⁹ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, see Volume III, Annex X.

³⁰ Document A/AC.19/NC.13.

³¹ Document A/AC.19/NC.10.

³² Document A/AC.19/NC.9.

³³ Document A/AC.19/NC.17.

³⁴ Communication from the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, 21 January 1948 (document A/AC.19/NC.9).

³⁵ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11, see Volume III, Annex X.

³⁶ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.5, see Vol. III, Annex X.

³⁷ Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6 (see Volume III, Annex X), A/AC.19/28 and A/AC.19/NC.8.

for its own ends, a fair and free election in South Korea is not considered possible. In support of this view Mr. Kim Kiusic has stated :

“The course of the elections had already been arranged in the provinces; names had already been decided upon and certain people had been made to deposit their seals. As far as certain parties and groups were concerned, the elections were already arranged. People were being forced to buy photos, calendars, etc., and to contribute money for the maintenance of police billets, youth corps and other organizations. A certain youth corps was canvassing from door to door, and when a householder refused to comply with its desires, it was branded as leftist. Even if the elections were free on the surface, what would happen to persons who did not carry out previous instructions after the Commission had departed? A government would be established, but the situation might be worse than at present”.³⁸

24. With a view to improving present conditions which might obstruct free elections, Mr. Kim Kiusic proposed (a) that the national police and government officials be re-orientated; (b) changes of personnel should be made; and (c) a checking committee consisting of three or five persons of integrity should be appointed to find out the conditions prevailing in various localities during the election.³⁹

25. The composition and role of the police force are frequently criticized in terms similar to the following :

“So long as we have so many of the police officers who worked under Japan — I understand about eighty-five per cent — and so long as we have this pro-Japanese element in the police force, even if the Director of the Police Department and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police tried to be fair, it is impossible to have a free and fair election”.⁴⁰

Left

26. All the left parties and organizations are strongly of the opinion that, in South Korea, conditions do not permit a free expression of the people's will. The major factors obstructing a free and democratic atmosphere in South Korea are said to be (a) the denial of the basic democratic rights — such as freedom of speech, Press, assembly, organization — to the people; (b) the composition, organization and political affiliations of the Korean police and (c) the presence of foreign occupation forces.

27. In regard to (a) above, the Democratic National Front submitted that, during the period of strikes and disorder in August 1947, 13,769 persons were arrested and 8,030 suffered terrorism.⁴¹ The Federation of Korean Trade Union and the All Korea Farmers' Union submitted similar information concerning alleged police discrimination and acts of terrorism practised against their members.⁴²

28. In regard to (b) above, the lefts parties and organizations share the view already outlined as that of moderate opinion. A representative⁴³ of

a moderate left organization, after analysing the composition and organization of the Korean police force, alleged that it had direct political affiliations with the right and, in particular, with the Hankook Democratic Party and Mr. Rhee.

29. So far as North Korea is concerned, the South Korea Labour Party and the Democratic National Front contrast what they allege is the democratically elected government (People's Committee of North Korea) with the political conditions prevailing in South Korea, under which, it is claimed, no freely elected representative government could be established.

Opinion concerning political prisoners

Right

30. The view of Mr. Rhee and of the Hankook Democratic Party is that there are no political prisoners in South Korea. Mr. Kim Koo considered that there are tens of thousands of political prisoners in both South and North Korea. He expressed the opinion that political prisoners and those under arrest or warrant of arrest for political reasons should be released. The question whether they should be permitted to vote in an election would have to be decided under the conditions prevailing at that time.⁴⁴ Mr. Rhee's view was that, in general, persons in prison were not entitled to vote.

Moderate

31. The moderate groups contend that there are political prisoners in South and North Korea. They take the view that all political prisoners should be released for the purpose of voting in an election and some of them advocate the cancellation of arrest warrants in addition to the release of political prisoners. Mr. Kim Kiusic considered that since “people in the North had been clamouring for two years for the release of political prisoners; they might be induced to co-operate if an amnesty were declared in the South”.⁴⁵

Left

32. Left opinion insists that political prisoners are being held in South Korea in very considerable numbers. The view is expressed that Military Government ordinances limiting the right of assembly or prohibiting strikes, if violated, are necessarily violated for political reasons and those in prison must, in consequence, be considered political prisoners.

33. The above opinion was stated to the Subcommittee during an interview with the Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions following his release from Seoul Prison on 19 February 1948 after serving a year's sentence for unlawful assembly. Mr. Haw Sawng Taik claimed that he, and the vice-chairman of his Federation, had been arrested solely as “a political criminal” and that “more than 600 political criminals who were jailed by such false accusation are in Sodaimun Jail now”.⁴⁶

34. All the left groups demand the immediate release of political prisoners and restoration of

³⁸ Document A/AC.19/28, page 4.

³⁹ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.8, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁴⁰ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.9, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁴¹ Document A/AC.19/NC.10.

⁴² Documents A/AC.19/NC.9 and 17.

⁴³ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁴⁴ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁴⁵ Document A/AC.19/28, page 3.

⁴⁶ Documents A/AC.19/SC.2/9 (see Volume III, Annex X) and A/AC.19/SC.2/9/Add.1.

their full civil rights. Regarding the position in North Korea, no mention is made of political prisoners, though it is acknowledged that “pro-Japanese and reactionary groups” are denied freedom of expression,⁴⁷ or have been “purged”.⁴⁸

Alternative proposals for the attainment of the national independence of Korea

Right

35. One rightist leader, Mr. Kim Koo, has strongly advocated, in place of an election, the convening of a joint conference of political leaders from North and South Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops. When he first stated his views before the Sub-Committee, he made the withdrawal of troops a prerequisite for the convening of the conference.⁴⁹ Later he aligned himself with Mr. Kim Kiusic’s view that consultation might precede the withdrawal of troops.⁵⁰

Moderate

36. The alternative plan to a separate election in South Korea, sponsored by Mr. Kim Kiusic and the National Independence Federation, and concurred in by Mr. Kim Koo, proposed :

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

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

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

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

(e) Agreement to be reached by the two occupying Powers concerning the conditions and time of evacuation of troops.⁵¹

Left

37. The left parties and organizations, with some differences of emphasis, reject unconditionally the programme of the Commission and urge the Commission to cease its activities in Korea. The South Korean Labour Party and the Democratic National Front propose :

(a) Joint withdrawal of occupation forces by agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

(b) Establishment of the Koreans themselves of a unified democratic government in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

One leftist party associated itself in principle with the proposal for a joint North-South political leaders’ conference, subject to (a) agreement by the United States and the Soviet Union that their forces would withdraw by 31 March 1948; and (b) that an amnesty for political prisoners and effective guarantees of civil rights be provided to “enable a free exchange of opinion” at the conference.⁵²

Views of Korean officials

38. During the hearings of the Sub-Committee, the Civil Administrator (Mr. Ahn Chai Hong), the Chief Justice (Mr. Kim Yung Moo) and the Director of National Police (Dr. Chough Pyung Ok) expressed their views on questions related to the holding of free elections and in particular on the organization and role of the national police.

Views concerning a free atmosphere for elections

39. The Chief Justice drew attention to the non-existence of *habeas corpus* in South Korea and the retention of Japanese laws permitting arrest without warrant in the following terms :

“If you want to see a free election in Korea, this system should be corrected. If you leave this system as it is, a free election may be hindered. For instance, the police may want to interfere with a certain political party and they may not violate the election rules, but they may make charges, for their own purposes, of suspicion of fraud, embezzlement or larceny. They may arrest or detain a person three to five months, and it may not be only one person but a thousand people. They may even arrest ten thousand or fifty thousand people, and this may interfere with a free election. Since the Korean people are aware of this kind of system, it should be corrected and a court writ should be required.”⁵³

The Chief Justice stated that such a provision could easily be furnished by means of a Military Government ordinance. He described as “exactly right” the following interpretation of the existing state of civil liberties :

“... Any individual Korean is at the mercy of the police. He may be arrested at any time without a warrant of arrest, kept in jail for indefinite periods of time and without any law providing for his imprisonment to be reviewed by the court.”⁵⁴

40. The Director of National Police considered that there were no conditions which would interfere with the holding of free elections other than the possibility of a movement directed from North Korea intended to “stir up trouble in South Korea so that an election may not be held”.⁵⁵

Role of the national police

41. The Civil Administrator dealt at some length with the question of the status of the Director of National Police. He indicated that, in relation to the routine aspects of his governmental function, the Director of Police was nominally responsible to the Civil Administrator but that “the inside power of the Department of Police . . . is more or less controlled by the occupation forces”.⁵⁶ He further stated that “in the technical part, it is not quite well understood by the department head of the national police that whatever the Civil Administrator says must be obeyed. This is not well performed yet”.⁵⁷

42. The Director of National Police indicated that he had been appointed by and was responsible

⁴⁷ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁴⁸ Communication from the Democratic People’s Front, 28 January 1948 (document A/AC.19/NC.10).

⁴⁹ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.6. See Vol. III, Annex X.

⁵⁰ Document A/AC.19/28, page 5.

⁵¹ Document A/AC.19/NC.5.

⁵² Communication from Mr. Kim Won Bong, Chairman, Central Executive Committee, People’s Republic Party.

⁵³ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

sible to the United States Military Governor but that in the exercise of his functions, “personal power has been given to me direct by the Military Governor”.⁵⁸ The following question and response indicate the Director of National Police’s conception of his position :

“*Chairman* : Actually, apart from interference or directives from the Military Government, which come, I assume, very seldom, you are really a law unto yourself in handling the police ?

“*Mr. Chough* : I think that is somewhere near the truth. I am conscious of that fact, the fact that I hold tremendous power in my hands, and I feel that I have to be loyal to Korea and to the Government existing there.”

43. In reply to questions, the Director stated that 53 per cent of all posts above that of lieutenant in the Korean Police Force were held by officers trained under the Japanese, including nine out of the ten Commanders of the Seoul Metropolitan Police. He justified retention of such persons on the grounds that (a) they had served under the Japanese because of economic necessity and (b) “we are weeding out the undesirable elements”. He acknowledged that many such persons had had a lengthy period of training under the Japanese and now objected to changes being introduced in police methods.

Concerning alleged political activities by the police, the Director declared that there was no prohibition on members of the police force joining political parties. He indicated that he was a “plain member” of the Hankook Democratic Party though he had refused to take any prominent position.⁵⁹ The police were instructed, however, not to participate in political activities. The general policy of the national police was that all political parties should be treated on a basis of impartiality. He expressed doubt, however, as to whether this principle could be applied reasonably to Communist organizations carrying out “a destructive movement directed by external sources”. Regarding youth organizations in South Korea, the Director considered that they were really “political parties”, mainly led at the present time by rightists, since leftist youth leaders had mostly been arrested during 1947. He opposed the attempt by some political leaders “to utilize youth movements as pawns” and acknowledged that certain youth organizations had tried “to exercise the police power without rightful authorization”.

Views of representatives of religious, educational and cultural, economic and women’s organizations

44. Owing to lack of time, the Sub-Committee was able to hear only a few representatives of religious, educational and cultural, economic and women’s organizations. Nor have all such organizations submitted views in written form to the Commission. The following summary of views held cannot, therefore, be regarded as complete but serves to indicate the general trend of opinion of these organizations regarding the question of elections.

⁵⁸ See document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14 (Vol. III, Annex X) for this and following citations in paragraphs 42–44.

⁵⁹ The Chairman of the Hankook Democratic Party informed the Sub-Committee that Dr. Chough had resigned from his position as a member of the central executive committee of the party on becoming Director of National Police. (Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.11, see Volume III, Annex X.)

Educational and cultural organizations

45. Only one educator has appeared before Sub-Committee 2, but educational and cultural organizations with leftist and rightist views have sent written statements to the Commission. Their views regarding elections are divided for the most part along the same lines as the political groups. The National Education Federation would support a separate election and government in South Korea if it were impossible to hold elections throughout North and South Korea. The educational and cultural organizations with leftist leanings such as the Korean Educators’ Association, Korean Writers’ Union, Korean Dramatists’ Union, Korean Movie Union and Korean Language Research Association, as well as the Federation of Korean Cultural Associations, expressed opposition to the holding of elections and establishing of a separate government in South Korea. They maintain that the people in South Korea have been deprived of the fundamental freedoms of speech, Press, assembly and belief, and cite detailed instances of police action against their members, allegedly for political reasons.⁶⁰ It is their belief that Koreans can and should solve their own problems and they urge that the occupation forces and the Commission withdraw from Korea.

46. Mr. Lee Choon Ho, President of Seoul National University, expressed no definite view for or against a separate election in South Korea. He emphasized that a free atmosphere for elections in the villages, where the people were more or less under the control of the headman, would be difficult to ensure unless a firm supervision were exercised.⁶¹ Most of the families in the villages belonged to no political party but, in his view, it was likely that the police would support the rightist party in the election and that, without supervision by the Commission, either the left or the right elements might try to influence and intimidate the headmen and voters of villages, with a view to ensuring that people would vote for their candidates. If they were thus threatened or blackmailed, he considered that the village people would be afraid either to report to the police or take any other action.

Religious leaders and organizations

47. Both the Most Rev. Paul M. Ro, Bishop of Seoul, and Rev. Han Kyung Chik, formerly in North Korea, stated before the Sub-Committee that there is no freedom of speech and religion in North Korea and that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to have free elections in North Korea. They both believed that it is important to hold elections as soon as possible in South Korea, leading to the establishment of a national government in Korea. Bishop Ro pointed out that, because of national pride and prestige, the Korean people could not ask the Commission to hold an election in part of Korea alone. While Rev. Han pointed out the importance of creating a special electoral district for electing representatives for North Korea, Bishop Ro thought that, with supervision and control of the Communists or the

⁶⁰ Communication from the Federation of Korean Cultural Associations, 28 January 1948.

⁶¹ In this regard, see also the section below dealing with the views of a village headman (paragraph 53).

extreme leftists who might oppose a general election in South Korea under United Nations supervision, there would be no problem in carrying out such an election. Neither of them thought that the character of the police force would prevent the holding of free elections. Rev. Han considered that there were political prisoners in North Korea and that in South Korea there was no persecution on the basis of political beliefs.

48. In general, these views were shared by such religious organizations as Christian Leaders from the North, North Korea Christian Friends' Society, Religious Bodies Association of Korea for the Promotion of National Independence, Korea National Christian Council and Christian People's League of Korea.

Women's organizations

49. Mrs. Esther Whang Park, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Yoo Yawng Choon, chairman of the South Korea Democratic Women's Federation (affiliated with the Democratic National Front) both received an invitation to appear before the Sub-Committee. Mrs. Park considered that the majority of the Korean people wanted a general election in South Korea, that the Communists would obstruct such an election in South Korea, but that, under the protection of the police and supervision of the Commission, free elections would be possible. Mrs. Yoo declined the Sub-Committee's invitation, but, in communications⁶² to the Commission, the South Korea Democratic Women's Federation stated that there can be no free election in South Korea, where the police exercise repressive control of civil rights and where oppression and terrorism are said to be prevalent. It is considered that the Korean people will not participate in any election unless it is held freely by the Koreans themselves after the withdrawal of foreign troops. The Federation further urged that the Commission should cease its activities in Korea on the ground that it was merely an instrument of United States "imperialism".

Economic organizations

50. Mr. Lee Dong Sun and Mr. Chun Yong Soon, president and vice-president respectively of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea, and Mr. Chey Soon Ju, director of the Bank of Chosen, warned that the Communists, whom they considered had spent a great deal of money on propaganda in South Korea, might obstruct the holding of free elections. However, they maintained that present conditions in South Korea permitted free elections. According to Mr. Chey, the rightist youth organizations in South Korea have spent about 200,000,000 *won* on political activities, while the leftist organizations may have spent 2 billion *won* in South Korea for similar purposes. However, it was held that the rightist youth organizations would not interfere with elections. Generally speaking, most other business associations and certain rightist farmers' organizations held similar views.

51. Mr. Pak Keun-Oong, chairman of the Industry, Labour and Agriculture Committee of the South Korea Interim Legislative Assembly

and a representative of the Industrial Reconstruction Association of Korea, feared that a separate election in South Korea, leading to the establishment of a separate government, would divide Korea permanently. Such an election would divide Koreans into three groups: "The positive right wing parties will take part in the general election; and the positive left wing will oppose it. The neutral party will stand by."⁶³ The result of such an election might cause confusion and serious friction between the Koreans themselves and discredit the United Nations. Mr. Pak warned that "even though an election is held in South Korea, the establishment of a government should be gravely considered".⁶⁴

52. The leftist trade and agricultural organizations such as the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and All Korean Farmers' Union expressed in communications to the Commission the same views as the Democratic National Front, of which they are affiliates, concerning a separate election, the occupation forces and the activities of the Commission in Korea (see section on the views of political parties and organizations above).

Views of a village headman, Mr. Ham Undong, headman of the village of Yokchon, Yang P'Yong-Gun

53. According to Mr. Ham,⁶⁵ the people in his village had been told by the Dai Dong Youth Organization (rightist) that an election was to be held in the South. Consequently, at the request of that organization, they had signed their names on a voting list indicating that they wished to take part in the election. The Chairman of the Dai Dong Youth Organization and the Chief Officer of the *Myun* would nominate a candidate. Mr. Ham stated that the village and the *Myun* people usually agreed with the choice of the candidates made by this youth organization and that he regarded one candidate as all that was necessary. In his view, it was on the whole undesirable that the village should be divided into different parties and he stated that in fact no other organization than the Dai Dong Youth, which he considered "affiliated with the Hankook Democratic Party", had existed in his *Myun*. During the election, the voting would be observed by a number of the Dai Dong Youth Organization and the village headman.

Views of the Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Korea

54. At the invitation of the Sub-Committee, the Commanding General, United States Armed Forces in Korea, Lieutenant General J. R. Hodge, on 7 February 1948, expressed his views concerning questions related to the holding of elections.⁶⁶

55. General Hodge indicated that when the Election Law (Public Act No. 5) had been passed by the Interim Legislative Assembly in June 1947, and promulgated in September, it had been realized that the Soviet-American Joint Commission

⁶² Document A/AC.19/NC.19.

⁶³ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*,

⁶⁵ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26, see Vol. III, Annex X.

⁶⁶ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16, see Vol. III, Annex X.

was destined to fail. It had been intended to hold elections in South Korea in accordance with the Election Law. However, since the question of Korean independence was then placed before the General Assembly of the United Nations, the elections had been postponed. General Hodge considered that the Commission should now go ahead with the elections since further delay would make the Koreans impatient. The United States had wished to see the establishment of a united government in Korea, but in the circumstances he considered that the only remedy for present troubles was to hold elections, with or without the Northern zone, and to give to Koreans the responsibility of government. It was his view that whether or not an election in the South could be free at present was a question of education. He indicated that the feudalistic tradition in Korea was the worst obstacle to a free election.

56. In regard to criticism of the Korean police, he considered that, with the exception of some individuals, the Koreans as a whole had not collaborated with the Japanese. Since only those Koreans who had served under the Japanese had any knowledge of police organization, it was necessary to retain them in the police force. However, new men had been trained for the police since the arrival of the American occupation forces in Korea. The police as a whole had proved loyal to the Military Government and had served to the best of its ability. The chief concern of the Military Government was to maintain peace and order in South Korea, and it was making efforts to improve the police system. A year previously, a joint conference of Koreans and Americans had examined charges against the police force, and found that 99 per cent of them could not be sustained.

57. Referring to suggestions that South Korea was a "police state", General Hodge stated:

"I would like to point out that South Korea is an occupied area. It is at present operated under the direction of the military. The police force is charged with maintenance of law and order and, in addition, the observation of subversive activity aimed at upsetting the peace and security of the area. The police force strength of South Korea is at the rate of less than 1.5 men per thousand people. The over-all for the United States is almost two per thousand, and in the cities of the United States (I say the United States because it is my own country and I know it best) it runs well over two per thousand people. By those standards in numbers, I can establish that we are under-policed in South Korea. The constabulary and our soldiers do not perform police duty. Neither of them is engaged at present, nor have they been engaged to a great extent, in law enforcement."⁶⁷

58. In relation to the question of civil liberties, General Hodge stated that it was because of their loss of prestige and because of their subversive activities that the Communists had gone underground. There had been arrests of Communist members but it was not considered expedient to publish the number of such arrests. He expressed the view that the Communists had not been suppressed for political reasons but as a precaution against violence.

⁶⁷ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16, see Vol. III, Annex X.

Appendix II

LIST OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES HEARD BY SUBCOMMITTEE 2, 26 JANUARY TO 6 MARCH 1948

Name	Organization and Status
Dr. Rhee Syngman	: Chairman, National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence.
Mr. Kim Koo	: Chairman, Korean Independence Party.
A Representative ⁶⁸	of a moderate left organization.
Dr. Kim Kiusic	: Chairman, South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, and Chairman, National Independence Federation.
Rev. Han Kyung-Chik	: Christian Pastor, formerly in North Korea.
Mr. Lyuh Woon Hong	: Chairman, Social-Democratic Party.
Mr. Kim Sung Soo	: Chairman, Hankook Democratic Party.
Mr. Cho Fyung Chai	: Secretary-General, Civil Liberties Union.
Mrs. Esther Whang Park	: President, Federation of Women's Clubs.
Mr. Ahn Chai Hong	: Civil Administrator, South Korean Interim Government.
Mr. Kim Yung Mo	: Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, South Korean Interim Government.
Dr. Chough Pyung Ok	: Director of National Police, South Korean Interim Government.
Mr. Chang Kun Sang	: Chairman, Labouring People's Party.
Most Rev. Paul M. Ro, D. D.	: Bishop of Seoul.
Mr. Lee Dong Sun	: President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea.
Mr. Chun Yong Soon	: Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea.
Mr. Chey Soon Ju	: Director of the Bank of Chosen and Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea.
Mr. Lee Choon Ho	: President, Seoul National University.
Mr. Min Won Sik	: President and Publisher, Seoul Times.
Mr. Kim Pyung Soon	: Secretary-General, Young Friends' Party of Chundo-Kyo.
Mr. Yi Eung Chin	: Adviser, Young Friends' Party of Chundo-Kyo.
Mr. Kwon Tai Suok	: Chairman, Democratic Korean Independence Party.
Mr. Pak Keun Oong	: Chairman, Industry Labour and Agriculture Committee of the South Korean Legislative Assembly.
Mr. Ham Undong	: Headman of Yokchon village, Yang P'Yong-Gun.

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ ADOPTED AT THE SECOND MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2, 21 JANUARY 1948 ⁶⁹

In accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, Sub-Committee 2 proposes to consult with Koreans whose views will help towards a clear understanding of the situation in Korea and will assist in the preparation of the Commission's immediate work

⁶⁸ See Document A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.7, see Volume III, Annex X.

⁶⁹ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/1.

— namely, the observation of elections in Korea whereby Korean representatives are to be “in fact duly elected by the Korean people and not mere appointees by military authorities in Korea”.

The Sub-Committee desires to hear all sections of Korean opinion but the urgency of completing its work will not permit personal discussion with every Korean who may wish to present his or her views.

It therefore invites individuals and organizations, religious, cultural and political, to express their views in writing and if they so desire to recommend a representative for personal interview. This should be done before 28 January.

In the meantime, the Sub-Committee proposes to proceed with its discussions, without delay, and to request the attendance of Korean personalities selected by the Sub-Committee.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HEARINGS OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES ADOPTED AT THE FOURTH MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2, 23 JANUARY 1948 ⁷⁰

The following questionnaire was approved for use during the hearings of Korean personalities. It includes the questions submitted on request by Sub-Committee 1 (question No. 8) and Sub-Committee 3 (questions Nos. 9–13):

1. What are the conditions which you consider necessary in order that free and democratic elections may be held in Korea?
2. Do you consider that there are any conditions existing in Korea today which would interfere with the holding of free elections?
3. Do you consider that all parties and organizations, without discrimination, should have equal freedom of speech, of meeting, and of publishing their views now and during the elections?
4. Do you consider that elections should be held before 31 March 1948?
5. Have you any knowledge as to the number of persons imprisoned for political reasons in South and North Korea?
6. Do you think such persons should be entitled to vote in Korean elections?
7. What changes would you propose, if any, in the present franchise laws of South Korea (Public Act No. 5 of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly)? And of North Korea?
8. It is the opinion of the Sub-Committee dealing with the question of ensuring a free atmosphere for elections (Sub-Committee 1) that there must be the following minimum requirements; freedom of expression, freedom of Press and information, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of movements, protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, and protection against threats of violence or violence.

Question: Are there any laws, regulations and ordinances now in force or any conditions now prevailing in Korea which, in your opinion, are incompatible with this free atmosphere and, if so, what are they, and what provisions, legal or practical, are required, in your opinion, to improve this situation?

9. Sub-Committee 3 requests that the opinion of Korean personalities be sought by Sub-Committee 2 on the voting age and the age of candidature best suitable for all of Korea in the light of the Assembly's recommendation for elections to be held “on the basis of *adult* suffrage”.

10. Section 2, paragraph (a), of Public Act No. 5 for South Korea reads:

“Persons to whom any of the following categories are applicable are not eligible to vote or to be elected:

“(1) Incompetents, quasi-competents, mentally deranged persons and drug addicts.

“(2) Persons who are sentenced and serving prison sentences, or who are under suspended sentence, or are fugitives from justice.

“(3) Persons who have received a sentence of one or more years, penal servitude or imprisonment; provided, however, that if three or more years have elapsed since the completion of sentence, or since the time when final decision was made not to execute the sentence, or if the sentence was imposed for a political offence, the person concerned will not be included in this category.

“(4) Persons who have been forbidden to vote by law and persons who have been classified by law as ‘traitors’, ‘collaborators’ or ‘profiteers’.”

Section 1, paragraph (1), of the Election Regulations of North Korea reads:

“1. Exclusive of mental patients and men who have been stripped of their franchise by the verdict of the Court of Justice, all twenty-year old citizens of North Korea shall have the franchise and be qualified for election regardless of their financial status, education, residential zone and their religion.

Do you consider these provisions as adequate?

11. (a) Should persons who have held official positions during the period of Japanese domination be deprived of their right to vote and/or to be elected. If so, to what official positions should this apply and by what authority is the decision to be taken in individual cases?
- (b) Should persons who were guilty of pro-Japanese acts during the period of Japanese domination be deprived of the right to vote and/or to be elected? If so, to what types of acts should this apply and by what authority is this decision to be taken in individual cases?
12. In your opinion, should persons who cannot read and/or write be given the right to vote?
13. Of approximately how many members should, in your opinion, the National Assembly of Korea be composed?

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT THE TENTH MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE 2, 28 JANUARY 1948 ⁷¹

Sub-committee 2, in view of the fact that a number of the personalities whom it wishes to consult are

⁷⁰ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/4.

⁷¹ Document A/AC.19/SC.2/5.

in prison or otherwise debarred from being heard by the Sub-Committee,

Resolves :

- (1) To report to the Commission that it is unable to carry on with its hearing of the persons concerned;
- (2) To request that the Commission take appropriate steps to remedy the position ;
- (3) Further, to submit to the Commission the following draft letter which might be sent to the competent authorities for that purpose :

Text of Draft Letter from the Chairman of the Commission

The Sub-Committee engaged in interviewing Korean personalities (Sub-Committee 2) is using every endeavour to arrange free discussions with individuals of all shades of political opinion.

Amongst those listed for hearing are persons who, according to the Sub-Committee's best information, are imprisoned, are under arrest or surveillance or are subject to arrest.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like its Sub-Committee to have an early opportunity of interviewing these persons under conditions which would encourage them to give freer expression to their views.

The Commission has it in mind that such persons should have absolute freedom from restraint or surveillance for a period sufficient to enable them first to contact their organizations and then to interview the Sub-Committee.

In the case of those now in custody, the Sub-Committee would wish to have invitations delivered by its own representative and, if accepted, to arrange for a hearing.

Those under surveillance or proscribed by the police might be granted immunity from police attention until further notice.

While the Commission has no intention of intervening in the administration of Korea, it is concerned to acquaint itself with the freely expressed views of all sections of Korean opinion.

Your co-operation in assisting the Commission in this regard would be greatly appreciated. Should you so desire, I would be glad to discuss with you any aspect of the above request.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS CONCERNING THE HEARING OF KOREAN PERSONALITIES WHO ARE IN PRISON OR ARE SUBJECT TO ARREST OR POLICE SURVEILLANCE⁷²

Mr. K. P. S. Menon to Lieutenant General John R. Hodge

Seoul, 2 February 1948

Dear General Hodge :

The Sub-Committee engaged in interviewing Korean personalities (Sub-Committee 2) is using every endeavour to arrange free discussions with individuals of all shades of political opinion.

Amongst those listed for hearing are persons who, according to the Sub-Committee's best information, are imprisoned, are under arrest or surveillance or are subject to arrest.

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea would like its Sub-Committee to have an early opportunity of interviewing these persons under conditions which would encourage them to give freer expression to their views.

⁷² Document A/AC.19/26.

The Commission has it in mind that such persons should have absolute freedom from restraint or surveillance for a period sufficient to enable them first to contact their organizations and then to interview the Sub-Committee.

In the case of those now in custody the Sub-Committee would wish to have invitations delivered by its own representative and, if accepted, to arrange for a hearing.

Those under surveillance or proscribed by the police might be granted immunity from police attention until further notice.

While the Commission has no intention of intervening in the administration of Korea, it is concerned to acquaint itself with the freely expressed views of all sections of Korean opinion.

Your co-operation in assisting the Commission in this regard would be greatly appreciated. I or the Chairman of the Sub-Committee concerned would be glad to discuss with you any aspect of the above request.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) K. P. S. MENON

Lieutenant General John R. Hodge,
Seoul.

*Lieutenant General John R. Hodge to
Mr. K. P. S. Menon*

5 February 1948

Honorable K. P. S. Menon,
Chairman,
United Nations Temporary
Commission on Korea.

Dear Dr. Menon :

I received your letter of 2 February late yesterday in which you discussed the matter of interviewing Korean personalities.

I am in full agreement with the desire of the Commission to interview all shades of political beliefs in Korea and record my willingness to do everything I can to assist in this effort in so far as consistent with the necessity for maintenance of peace and order in the United States zone.

I shall be delighted to confer with you and or with the Sub-Committee chairman, with the full Sub-Committee or even the entire Commission, at any convenient time, on steps we can take to carry out our mutual aims in this respect.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John R. HODGE,
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

LETTER FROM THE ACTING CHAIRMAN
TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, CONCERNING
FREEDOM TO SUBMIT COMMUNICATIONS⁷³

Duk Soo Palace, Seoul,

6 March 1948

Dear General Hodge :

According to information received from the officer in charge of the United States Guard at the Duk Soo Palace, on or about 27 February a Korean named Chung Wo Ik was arrested within the Palace grounds while conveying a number of communications, including signed petitions, to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. The communications were confiscated by the police and I am informed that the person concerned

⁷³ Document A/AC.19/26/Add.2.

has been sentenced to twenty-nine days' imprisonment. On 4 March, the communications were delivered to the United Nations Temporary Commission's Secretariat after recovery from the police authorities by a United States Army officer who happened by chance to learn of their existence.

I feel obliged to bring the matter to your attention inasmuch as an earlier incident of the same kind had occurred on 24 February. With the co-operation of the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission, the communication then taken by the police was subsequently delivered to the Commission's Secretariat.

You will, of course, share my concern, in view of public invitations made by Sub-Committee 2 of the Commission to Koreans of every shade of opinion to present their views in writing, that there should be no unnecessary restrictions on freedom of communication with the Commission.

I am advised by the Commission's Secretariat that certain administrative measures have now been taken, in consultation with the United States Officer in charge of the Duk Soo Palace Guard, to prevent any recurrence of the abovementioned incidents.

The Commission would, however, appreciate any further action which you may see fit to take with a view to ensuring that any Korean whose legitimate purpose is to present written or oral statements for the Commission's consideration will be free to do so.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) LIU Yu-Wan,
Acting Chairman

REPLY FROM THE COMMANDING GENERAL,
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA, TO THE LETTER
OF THE ACTING CHAIRMAN
CONCERNING FREEDOM TO SUBMIT COMMUNICATIONS⁷⁴

11 March 1948

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, Chairman,
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea,
Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, Korea.

Dear Mr. Menon :

Reference is made to letter from the Acting Chairman of the United Nations Temporary

⁷⁴ Document A/AC.19/26/Add.3.

Commission on Korea concerning the arrest of Chung Wo Ik on 27 February at Duk Soo Palace.

Investigation of the case brings out the following information :

Chung Wo Ik was detained at Duk Soo Palace because of the possession of some 1,500 handbills deemed by the police to be subversive. He was released the same day after examination of handbills by responsible authority. After release, he was later arrested by police from another precinct who had been hunting him for subversive offences since January. He was tried and sentenced to thirty days' confinement for the January offence. Although investigation indicates that the entire action of the police was in good faith, I have directed that Chung Wo Ik be released under suspended sentence.

In compliance with the wishes of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea as indicated and implied, I have taken steps that I believe will assure that no Korean will be arrested in the vicinity of the Duk Soo Palace, unless dissident elements are apprehended in the act of throwing bombs, openly bearing arms or leading riots. Although it is becoming more difficult in the face of increasing attacks on police boxes and mounting toll of police deaths at the hands of Communist-inspired mobs to convince police patrolmen that the Communist agitators have legal right to stir up trouble we are doing all we can to prevent the police from being baited into action that can be misunderstood by the Commission.

I greatly appreciate your informing me of this incident, and again take this opportunity to restate my desire to assist in every way possible to advance the work of the United Nations Commission under the United Nations Resolutions and to develop fully real and responsible liberties and freedom and their acceptance by the Korean people.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John R. HODGE,
Lieutenant General
United States Army
Commanding

ANNEX VII

TEXTS OF MAIN DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS OF 10 MAY 1948

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION STATISTICS¹

*Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer,
5 June 1948*

I am attaching for your information the official registration and voting data of the recent election in South Korea held on 10 May 1948, as compiled

by the Office of Administration (Census Division), South Korea Interim Government.

You will note that these statistics are based on the estimated population of South Korea as of 1 April 1948, and that the number of possible registrants is based on an arbitrary percentage of 49.3 derived from a partial sampling of population data. Furthermore, the data for *Che Ju Do* is that for *Nam Che Ju Gun* (South *Che Ju Do* only).

(Signed) John WECKERLING,
Brigadier General, U.S.A.

¹ Document A/AC.19/66/Add.3.

Office of Administration, Census Division

REGISTRATION AND VOTING DATA ON NATIONAL ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA

	Est. Pop. 1 Apr. 1948 (thousands)	Total possible registrants	Total actual registrants	Per cent registered	Total voters	Per cent of actual registrants who voted
Seoul City	1,247	616	568,291 ^a	92.2	488,304	92.8 ^b
Kyonggi-Do	2,575	1,269	1,084,470 ^c	85.4	981,637	96.6 ^b
Chungchong Pukto	1,147	565	461,885	81.8	444,632	96.3
Chungchong Namdo	1,992	982	794,392	80.9	760,694	95.8
Cholla Pukto	2,093	1,032	801,988 ^d	77.7	727,718	96.7 ^b
Cholla Namdo	3,058	1,508	1,106,397 ^e	73.3	908,879	93.6 ^b
Kyongsang Pukto	3,260	1,607	1,227,597 ^f	76.4	992,036	92.1 ^b
Kyongsang Namdo	3,300	1,627	1,287,890	79.2	1,242,750	96.5
Kang Won Do	1,167	575	467,554	81.3	458,038	98.0
Che Ju Do ^g	108	53	37,040	69.8	32,062	86.6
TOTAL, South Korea	19,947 ^h	9,834	7,837,504	79.7	7,036,750	95.2 ^b

^a Includes 1 electoral district which had 42,021 registrants and "no contest".
^b Percentage derived exclusive of "no contest" data.
^c Includes 2 electoral districts which had 68,755 registrants and "no contest".
^d Includes 1 electoral district which had 49,149 registrants and "no contest".
^e Includes 3 electoral districts which had 135,292 registrants and "no contest".
^f Includes 5 electoral districts which had 150,405 registrants and "no contest".
^g Data are for *Nam Che Ju Gun* only.
^h Based on the percentage of 49.3 as derived from 1947 National Registration (7½ million sample), who are 21 years of age and over.

WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATES REGISTERED ²

Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer,
18 May 1948

Attached for your information is a tabulation of the number of candidates, originally registered and those who withdrew for any cause, according to the National Election Committee.

(Signed) John WECKERLING,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Province	Candidates originally registered	Withdrew, died, disqualified, etc. ^a
Seoul	72	11
Kyonggi	155	5
Chung Puk	47	7
Chung Nam	117	5
Cholla Puk	95	5
Cholla Nam	86	6
Kyongsang Puk	117	11
Kyongsang Nam	142	5
Kang Won	43	
Che Ju	11	2
	885	57
	57	
	942	

^a Of these 50 withdrew; 2 were assassinated; 1 died; 3 were disqualified (PAK, Dong Nai, Chungchong Namdo, Susan B.; PAK, Han Soo, Kyongsang Namdo, Kosung; and PAK, Jae Hong, Kyongsang Namdo, Kimhae); and 1 cancelled (CHOR, Neung Chin, Seoul).

POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION OF CANDIDATES ³

Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer,
25 June 1948

With reference to our conversation of the other day, the best information available to this command on the political affiliations of candidates for election as representatives of the Korean people was compiled by the National Election Committee.

² Document A/AC.19/66/Add.4.
³ Document A/AC.19/66/Add.5.

The attached inclosure shows this breakdown on the basis of a total of 938 candidates, which is four less than the grand total of 942 candidates (two had resigned, one was assassinated and the other died). This is a later breakdown than the one originally furnished after the completion of registration, which showed that there were 413 Independent candidates.

(Signed) John WECKERLING,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

BREAKDOWN OF LIST OF CANDIDATES ACCORDING TO POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION

1. Independents	366
2. National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence (NARRKI)	247
3. Hankook Democratic Party	100
4. Tae Dong Youth Group	90
5. Miscellaneous	31
6. Minjak ^a	22
7. Dae Han Labour League	22
8. Christian Organization	13
9. Hankook Independence Party	8
10. Former Members of Korean Interim Legislative Assembly	6
11. Military Government Officials	6
12. Confucian Organization	5
13. Buddhist Organization	5
14. Liberals	4
15. Patriotic Women's Association	3
16. Mindok ^b	2
17. YMCA	1
18. Catholic	1
19. Dai Chung ^c	1
20. Nong Min ^d	1
21. Kumkang Association ^e	1
22. Chundo Religion	1
23. Korean Agriculture	1
24. Chungyou Youth group	1
TOTAL	938

^a National Youth Corps.
^b People's Independence Party.
^c Korean Youth Association.
^d Farmers' Party.
^e Gold Miners' Association.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTION ⁴

Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer,
25 May 1948

Choo-Do) elections and ordered new elections to
be held on 23 June 1948. (See Inclosure No. 3.)

(Signed) John WECKERLING,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

I attach hereto three copies of an official report of the National Election Committee dated 21 May 1948, addressed to the Military Governor, Major General William F. Dean, United States Army, showing the names, electoral district, age, total vote, profession and party affiliation (if any) of the successful candidates in the recent election held in South Korea on 10 May 1948 in 198 electoral districts. (Inclosure No. 1.)

There are also attached three copies of a letter from the National Election Committee to General Dean, dated 19 May 1948, in which it is recommended that the elections in Electoral Districts A and B of North (Pukto) Cheju-do (Che Choodo) be invalidated. Less than half the total number of registered voters participated in the elections and furthermore, no one candidate received an overwhelming majority of the votes in each of these districts. (Inclosure No. 2.)

The Military Governor, Major General W. F. Dean, on 24 May 1948, on the recommendation of the National Election Committee, took action to invalidate the North Cheju-do (Pukto Che

Inclosure I

NATIONAL ELECTION COMMITTEE SEOUL, KOREA
21 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, United States Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea

Dear General Dean :

Re Reports on the Return of the Gen. Election

I report to you the new members of the National Assembly, elected on 10 May 1948 as per attached herewith. Also the resolution passed by the Committee on the North Che Ju Electoral District, A. B.

I trust this will receive your due consideration and appropriate action.

Sincerely yours,

Ro Chin Sul,
Chairman

National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

LIST OF THE ELECTED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ⁵

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of votes	Occupation	Party affiliation
1. SEOUL CITY					
Choong Ku	Yoon Chi-yung	51	28,496	Chief Secretary, Korean Democratic Council	H.K.D.P.
Chongno A	Rhee Yun-yung	59	20,497	Vice-Chairman, Chosen Democratic Party	C.D.P.
Chongno B	Chang Myun	50	23,188	Member of KILA	none
Tong Dai Moon A	Rhee Sung-man	74		none	I.R.R.P.
Tong Dai Moon B	Rhee Yung-chun	53	14,659	Doctor	H.K.D.P.
Sung Dong Ku	Rhee Chung-chun	61	41,532		T.D.Y.G.
Sub Dai Moon Ku	Kim Do-youn	55	31,182	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P.
Ma Po Ku	Kim Sang-don	48	20,056	Farmer	none
Yong San Ku	Kim Dong-won	65	19,183	Merchant	H.K.D.P.
Yong Dong Po Ku	Yoon Jai-wook	39	14,296	Doctor	T.D.Y.G.
2. KYONGGI DO					
In Chun Pu A	Kwak Sang-hoon	53	26,907	Chief, Branch of the Press	none
In Chun Pu B	Cho Bong-am	50	17,620	Author	none
Kai Sung Pu	Rhee Sung-dook	49	14,328	Ginseng dealer	none
Ko Yang Gun A	Suh Sung-dal	57	8,762	none	I.R.R.P.
Ko Yang Gun B	Choi Kook-hyun	50	9,022	Chief Assistant, Business Dept., Kyung Hyang Press	none

⁴ Document A/AC.19/75.

⁵ Abbreviations of Political Parties and Organisations :

H.K.D.P. Hankook Democratic Party
I.R.R.P. National Assembly for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence
C.D.P. Chosen Democratic Party
T.D.Y.G. Tai Dong Youth Corps
H.K.I.P. Hankook Independence Party
T.H.F.L. Tai Han Farmers' League
T.H.L.L. Tai Han Labour's League
M.Z.Y.G. National Youth Corps
Tan Min P. Tan Min Party
Dai Sun Hoi Tai Sung Association
Chun Do Hoi Christian Mission Work Association
Min Tong General Headquarters for Korean National Unification

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of votes	Occupation	Party affiliation
Kwang Choo Gun	Sin Ik-hee	57		Chairman of KILA, Director of Cha Yoo Press	I.R.R.P.
Yang Choo Gun A	Kim Duk-yul	39	11,215	Farmer	none
Yang Choo Gun B	Rhee Chin-soo	49	7,800	Chairman, Directors' Board, Seoul Pharmaceutical University	none
Po Chun Gun	Suh Chung-hee	72	8,270	Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Ka Pyung Gun	Hong Ik-pyo	32		Farmer	none
Yang Pyung Gun	Yoo Rai-wan	60	6,658	Member of KILA	none
Lyuh Choo Gun	Won Yong-han	71	21,967	Clergyman	T.D.Y.G.
Ree Chun Gun	Song Chang-sic	49	10,383	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Yong In Gun	Min Kyung-sic	29	22,468	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ahn Sung Gun	Kim Yung-ki	44	23,467	Businessman	I.R.R.P.
Pyung Taik Gun	Choi Suk-wha	37	10,979	Farmer	none
Soo Won Gun A	Hong Kil-sun	43	22,520	Salaryman	T.D.Y.G.
Soo Won Gun B	Kim Woong-chin	42	17,848	Salaryman	none
Shi Hung Gun	Rhee Jai-yung	35	13,528	Businessman	none
Boo Chun Gun	Rhee Yoo-sun	46	14,238	Merchant	I.R.R.P.
Kim Po Gun	Chung Choon	34	14,002	Y.M.C.A.	none
Kang Wha Gun	Yoon Jai-koon	39	15,761	Farmer	none
Pa Choo Gun	Kim Woong-kwon	51	15,059	Employee of the Press	none
Chang Dan Gun	Cho Choong-hyun	54	2,792	Farmer	none
Kai Poong Gun	Shin Kwang-keun	52	15,106	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Youn Baik Gun A	Kim Kyung-bai	53	8,540	Farmer	none
Youn Baik Gun B	Shin Hyun-jin	55	17,111	Publisher	H.K.D.P.
Ong Chin Gun A	Oh Taik-kwan	60	33,011	Clergyman	H.K.I.P.
Ong Chin Gun B	Kim In-jae	35	32,358	Relief Service	T.D.Y.G.

3. CHOONG CHUNG PUKTO

Chung Choo Pu	Park Ki-woon	37	7,693	none	none
Chung Won Gun A	Hong Soon-ok	54	14,455	Official Doctor	none
Chung Won Gun B	Rhee Man-kun	56	14,926	Farmer	none
Bo Un Gun	Kim Kyo-hyun	60	13,384	Educator	none
Ok Chun Gun	Chung Koo-cham	56	12,561	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Young Dong Gun	Park Uoo-kyung	54	10,419	Farmer	none
Chin Chun Gun	Song Pil-man	58	17,676	Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Koi San Gun	Youn Byung-ho	54	40,319	Farmer	none
Un Sung Gun	Rhee Eui-sang	58	29,966	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Choong Choo Gun	Kim Ki-chul	30	29,457	Publisher	T.D.Y.G.
Jai Chun Gun	Yoo Hong-yul	42	30,519	Farmer	none
Tan Yang Gun	Cho Chong-sung	46	9,347	Farmer	none

4. CHOONG CHUNG NAM DO

Dai Chun Pu	Sung Rak-su	44	17,203	none	I.R.R.P.
Dai Duk Gun	Song Chin-baik	44	7,609	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Youn Ki Gun	Chin Hun-sic	47	7,986	Secretary I.R.R.P.	I.R.R.P.
Kong Choo Gun A	Kim Myung-dong	46	10,676	Farmer	none
Kong Choo Gun B	Shin Bang-hyun	57	8,415	Farmer	none
Ron San Gun A	Yoo Chin-hong	59	10,729	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ron San Gun B	Choi Woon-kyo	49	11,895	Director, Agricultural Association	none
Boo Yuh Gun A	Nam Goong-hyun	37	13,718	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Boo Yuh Gun B	Kim Ih-soo	43	11,438	Farmer	I.R.R.P.

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of votes	Occupation	Party affiliation
Jae Chun Gun	Rhee Hoon-koo	33	17,535	Chairman, Korean-American Association	none
Bo Yung Gun	Rim Suk-lyu	42	12,226	Farmer	T.D.Y.G.
Chung Yang Gun	Rhee Chong-kun	41	13,111	Public Scribe	I.R.R.P.
Hong Song Gun	Son Chae-hak	48	18,260	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Yae San Gun	Yoon Byung-koo	38	14,270	Farmer	none
Suh San Gun A	Rhee Chong-rin	66	12,335	Presbyterian	none
Suh San Gun B	Kim Dong-choon	44	13,452	Farmer	none
Tang Chin Gun	Kim Yong-jai	37	13,006	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ah San Gun	Suh Yong-kil	37	13,453	Professor	none
Chun Ahn Gun	Rhee Byung-kook	67	19,590	none	I.R.R.P.
5. CHOLLA PUKTO					
Chun Choo Pu	Shin Sung-keun	42	17,037	Merchant	none
Koon San Pu	Yoon Suk-koo	57	18,728	Member of KILA	none
Ree Ree Pu	Bai Hun	53	6,578	Salaryman	none
Wan Choo Gun A	Yoo Choon-sang	39	6,684	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Wan Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk-choo	45	7,607	Farmer	Dai Han Independence Agricultural League
Chin Ahn Gun	Oh Ki-yul	60	10,218	Farmer	none
Kum San Gun	Chung Hai-chon	46	17,735	Chief, Education Dept.	I.R.R.P.
Moo Choo Gun	Shin Hyun-don	45	15,691	Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Chang Soo Gun	Kim Bong-doo	43	10,850	Businessman	none
Im Sil Gun	Jin Jik-hyun	48	10,636	Lawyer	I.R.R.P.
Nam Won Gun	Rhee Chung-ki	34	24,918	Salaryman	M.Z.Y.G.
Soon Chang Gun	Ro Ik-whan	35	23,703	Pressman	H.K.D.P.
Chung Up Gun A	Rah Yong-keun	50		Sec'y. General	H.K.D.P.
Chung Up Gun B	Kim Chong-moon	42	16,815	Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Ko Chang Gun A	Kim Young-dong	42	8,317	Businessman	none
Ko Chang Gun B	Baik Kwan-soo	60	19,161	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P.
Boo Ahn Gun	Cho Jai-myun	49	19,098	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Kim Jai Gun A	Cho Han-paik	41	13,752	Salaryman	none
Kim Jai Gun B	Hong Hi-chong	55	13,239	Farmer	M.Z.Y.G.
Oh Kang Gun	Rhee Yo-han	51	20,453	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ik San Gun A	Baik Hyung-nam	34	12,569	Farmer	T.D.Y.G.
Ik San Gun B	Rhee Moon-won	42	11,539	Salaryman	none
6. CHOLLA NAMDO					
Kwang Choo Pu	Chung Kwang-ho	52		Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Mok Po Pu	Rhee Nam-kyun	40	10,361	Member of KILA	I.R.R.P.
Kwang Choo Gun	Park Chong-nam	33	20,817	none	none
Dan Yang Gun	Chang Keun-sic	45	11,839	Farmer	M.Z.Y.G.
Kok Sung Gun	Suh U-suk	60	18,679	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P.
Koo Ye Gun	Kim Chong-sun	50	14,799	Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Kwang Yang Gun	Kim Ok-choo	33	13,978	Farmer	none
Yuh Soo Gun A	Kim Moon-pyung	43	13,932	Chief, Branch of Press	I.R.R.P.
Yuh Soo Gun B	Whang Pyung-kyu	41	11,818	Fisherman	none
Soon Chun Gun A	Whang Doo-yun	44	14,677	Farmer	Tai Han Labour League
Soon Chun Gun B	Cho Ok-kyun	46	14,911	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ko Hoong Gun A	Oh Suk-choo	61	15,829	Clergyman	I.R.R.P.
Ko Hoong Gun B	Yoo Sung-kap	39	14,919	Educator	Tan Min Party

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of votes	Occupation	Party affiliation
Bo Sung Gun	Rhee Chang-rai	50	17,581	Publisher	H.K.D.P.
Wha Soon Gun	Cho Kook-hyun	33	18,368	Farmer	Dai Sung Hai
Chang Hoong Gun	Kim Choong-ki	47	32,979	Farmer	none
Tang Chin Gun	Cha Kyung-mo	59	15,106	Farmer	none
Hai Nam Gun A	Song Bong-hai	61	17,192	Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Hai Nam Gun B	Rhee Sung-hak	43	11,925	Farmer	T.D.Y.G.
Yung Am Gun	Kim Choon-yun	53		Pressman	H.K.D.P.
Moo Ahn Gun A	Kim Yong-hyun	35	17,873	Farmer	H.K.D.P.
Moo Ahn Gun B	Chang Hong-dan	39	24,325	Salaryman	H.K.D.P.
Rah Choo Gun A	Rhee Hang-bal	58	21,322	Pressman	none
Rah Choo Gun B	Kim Sang-ho	47	11,343	Plantation	H.K.D.P.
Ham Pyung Gun	Rhee Sung-u	52	10,870	Farmer	none
Yung Kwang Gun	Jo Yung-kyu	36		Doctor	H.K.D.P.
Chang Sung Gun	Kim Sang-soon	48	26,680	Salaryman	I.R.R.P.
Wan Do Gun	Kim Shang-yul	51	10,764	none	none
Chin Do Gun	Kim Byung-Hai	32	13,032	Pressman	none
7. KYUNG SANG PUK DO					
Dai Koo Pu A	Choi Yoon-dong	52	8,577	none	H.K.D.P.
Dai Koo Pu B	Shu Sang-il	63	11,777	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P.
Dai Koo Pu C	Bai Nam-chai	63	9,480	Member of KILA	H.K.D.P.
Dail Sung Gun	Kim U-sic	59	11,804	Farmer	Chun Do Hai
Koon Ui Gun	Park Choon	44	6,952	Chief Director, Seoul Consumers' Corporation	none
Eui Sung Gun A	Chung U-il	50	9,304	Farmer	none
Eui Sung Gun B	Kwon Byung-ro	46	9,158	Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Ahn Dong Gun A	Kim Ik-ki	33	14,088	Businessman	I.R.R.P.
Ahn Dong Gun B	Chung Hyun-mo	55	19,787	Salaryman	none
Chung Song Gun	Kim Bong-cho	44	13,284	Government official	Educational Association
Young Yang Gun	Cho Hoon-young	47		Salaryman	H.K.D.P.
Young Duk Gun	Oh Taik-yul	45		Mine owner	I.R.R.P.
Young Il Gun A	Park Soon-suk	45	10,485	Clergyman	none
Young Il Gun B	Kim Ik-ro	44	13,545	Chief, Branch of the Press	none
Kyung Choo Gun A	Kim Chul	53	15,533	none	I.R.R.P.
Kyung Choo Gun B	Rhee Suk	42	15,765	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Young Chun Gun A	Chung Do-young	46		Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Young Chun Gun B	Rhee Bum-kyo	61		Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Kyung San Gun	Park Hai-chung	33	17,599	none	none
Chung Do Gun	Park Chong-whan	40	20,565	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Ko Yung Gun	Kim Sang-duk	56	13,049	Member of KILA	Min Tong
Sung Choo Gun	Rhee Ho-suk	34	24,400	Farmer	none
Kae Kok Gun	Chang Byung-man	49	10,779	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Kim Chun Gun A	Kwon Tai-sui	42	14,703	none	none
Kim Chun Gun B	Rhee Byung-kwon	41		Farmer	none
Sun San Gun	Yook Hong-keun	49	15,903	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sang Choo Gun A	Han Aum-hoi	49	15,384	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sang Choo Gun B	Chun Chin-han	48	32,518	Chairman, Tai Han Labour League	T.H.L.L.
Moon Kyung Gun	Cho Byung-man	47	12,203	Farmer	none
Roong Chun Gun	Park Sang-yung	31	17,773	none	H.K.D.P.
Yung Shoo Gun	Choi Suk-hong	40	10,782	Farmer	T.D.Y.G.
Bong Wha Gun	Bai Choong-hyuk	28	11,741	Farmer	T.D.Y.G.
Wool Nung Do	Suh Ih-whah	54	3,538	none	none

Electoral District	Name	Age	Number of votes	Occupation	Party affiliation
8. KYUNG SANG NAM DO					
Poo San Pu A	Moon Si-whan	50	26,472	none	M.Z.Y.G.
Poo San Pu B	Huh Chung	53	21,390	none	H.K.D.P.
Poo San Pu C	Han Suk-bum	51	11,012	Technician	H.K.D.P.
Poo San Pu D	Park Chan-hyun	32	12,023	none	none
Ma San Pu	Kwon Tai-wook	29	13,160	none	none
Chin Choo Pu	Rhee Kang-woo	59	7,313	Farmer	none
Chin Yang Gun	Whang Yoon-ho	35	18,027	Farmer	none
Eui Yung Gun	Ahn Choon-sang	50	9,939	Farmer	M.Z.Y.G.
Ham Ahn Gun	Kang Wook-choong	40	10,807	Social Service	M.Z.Y.G.
Chang Won Gun	Koo Choong-hai	51	19,430	Farmer	none
Mil Yang Gun A	Rhee Choo-myung	43	12,436	Educator	I.R.R.P.
Mil Yang Gun B	Park Hai-kol	65	16,295	Lawyer	none
Yang San Gun	Chung Chin-kun	40	12,311	Farmer	none
Wool San Gun A	Choi Bong-sic	56	13,311	Farmer	none
Wool San Gun B	Kim Soo-sun	38	18,753	Publisher	none
Dong Rai Gun	Kim Yak-soo	59	17,971	none	Korea Republic Party
Kim Hai Gun A	Shin Sang-hak	35	10,399	none	none
Kim Hai Gun B	Jo Bong-kap	45	10,305	Farmer	none
Chang Won Gun A	Kim Tai-soo	44	9,596	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Chang Won Gun B	Choo Ki-bai	51	15,684	Director, Educational Association	none
Tong Yung Gun A	Kim Jai-hak	51	17,407	Businessman	H.K.D.P.
Tong Yung Gun B	Suh Soon-yung	49	16,188	Judge	none
Ko Sung Gun	Rhee Koo-soo	36	11,321	Salaryman	none
Sah Chun Gun	Choi Bum-sool	44	16,688	Chairman, Directors' Board of the University	none
Nam Hai Gun	Park Yoon-won	40	16,260	Farmer	none
Ha Dong Gun	Kang Dal-soo	44	17,014	Farmer	Member of No. 15 Club, Pusan
San Chung Gun	Kang Ki-moon	39	17,766	Salaryman	none
Ham Yang Gun	Kim Kyung-do	45	18,533	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Euh Chang Gun	Pyo Hyun-dai	45	17,143	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Hyup Chun Gun A	Rhee Won-hong	46	14,861	Lawyer	I.R.R.P.
Hyup Chun Gun B	Kim Hyo-suk	54	9,589	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
9. KANG WON DO					
Choon Chun Pu	Choi Kyu-ok	48	13,628	Doctor	I.R.R.P.
Choon Shung Gun	Rhee Chong-soon	58	26,404	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Hong Chun Gun	Rhee Jai-hak	45	35,130	Farmer	none
Hoing Sung Gun	Won Yong-keun	57	24,543	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Won Choo Gun	Hong Bum-hee	32	24,001	Social Service	none
Yung Wol Gun	Chang Ki-yung	46	12,375	none	none
Pyung Chang Gun	Whang Ho-hyun	38	20,934	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sang Sun Gun	Choi Tai-kyu	29	7,757	Pressman	none
Kang Nung Gun A	Won Chang-kil	37	13,441	Shipping industry	T.D.Y.G.
Kang Nung Gun B	Choi Hun-kil	48	19,196	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Sam Chuh Gun	Kim Chin-koo	43	19,024	Farmer	I.R.R.P.
Wool Chin Gun	Kim Myung-in	33	11,224	Lawyer	none
10. CHE JOO DO					
Puk Che Joo Gun A					
Puk Che Joo Gun B					
Nam Che Joo Gun	Oh Yong-kook	44	12,888	Member of KILA	none

Inclosure 2

National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

19 May 1948

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, U. S. Army
Military Governor, USAMGIK
Capitol Building
Seoul, Korea.

Dear General Dean :

*Re the Invalidation of the Elections made in some
Electoral Districts of Che Choo Do*

I take pleasure in recommending you that the elections made in the Electoral District A and the Electoral District B of Puk Che Choo shall be invalid in accordance with section 44 of the Election Law for the following conditions :

- I. Electoral District A : 73 Voting Districts
 - 1. Number of the voting district which the voting was made 31
 - Number of the voting district which the voting could not be made 42
 - 2. Number of the registered voters 27,560
 - Number of the voters which participated in the voting 11,912
 - 3. Elected Members
 - First : Mr. Yang Ki-chin 3,647 votes
 - Second : Mr. Kim Si-hak 3,479 "
 - Third :
 - Mr. Kim Choong-hee 2,147 "
 - Fourth : Mr. Moon Dai-u 1,693 "
- II. Electoral District B . . . 61 Voting Districts
 - 1. Number of the voting districts which the voting was made 32
 - Number of the voting districts which the voting could not be made . . . 29
 - 2. Number of the registered voters 20,917
 - Number of the voters who participated in the voting. 9,724
 - 3. Elected Members
 - First : Mr. Yang Byung-jik 3,774 votes
 - Second :
 - Mr. Park Jang-hee 3,190 "
 - Third :
 - Mr. Kim Duk-joon 691 "
 - Fourth : Mr. Kim In-sun

I trust this will receive your due consideration and appropriate decision.

Sincerely yours,
Ro Chin Sul
Chairman
National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

Inclosure 3

Headquarters

United States Army Military Government in Korea
APO 235 Unit 2

24 May 1948

SUBJECT : *Invalidations of the Elections*
TO : The National Election Committee
Seoul, Korea

1. The elections in Electoral District "A" and Electoral District "B" of North Cheju Do held on May 10, 1948, under the Law for the Election

of Representatives for the Korean people issued March 17, 1948, are hereby declared null and void and of no effect.

2. It is hereby ordered that a new election take place in these two districts on 20 June 1948, in accordance with section 44, of the aforesaid Law, under the provisions of said Law and under the supervision and control of the National Election Committee.

3. This decision to nullify these elections was arrived at after consultation with the National Election Committee which took into consideration the fact that voting was held in less than fifty per cent of the voting districts of Electoral District "A" and Electoral District "B" of North Cheju Do on 10 May 1948, due to activities and violence of subversive elements. Under these circumstances the election in Electoral District "A" and Electoral District "B" of North Cheju Do on 10 May 1948, cannot be considered a true expression of the will of the people.

(Signed) W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor

**POSTPONEMENT OF BY-ELECTION IN ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS A AND B OF CHEJU DO ⁵**

*Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer,
11 June 1948*

For your information I enclose ten (10) copies of Executive Order No. 22, South Korean Interim Government, dated 10 June 1948, declaring that the by-election in Electoral District A and Electoral District B of North Cheju Do will be postponed for an indefinite period.

(Signed) John WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.
South Korean Interim Government
Seoul, Korea

EXECUTIVE ORDER
NUMBER 22 10 June 1948

**BY-ELECTION ON ISLAND OF CHEJU DO
INDEFINITELY POSTPONED**

Section I. By virtue of the power vested in me by section 44, Law for the Election of Representatives of the Korean People, of 17 March 1948, acting on recommendation of the National Election Committee, I declared on 24 May 1948 the election held on 10 May 1948 in Electoral District A and Electoral District B of North CHEJU DO null and void because voting was held in less than 50 per cent of the voting districts of these two electoral districts due to activities and violence of subversive elements. Simultaneously I ordered that a new election take place in these two electoral districts on 23 June 1948.

In view of the continuing efforts of subversive elements to disturb public peace and order on CHEJU DO Island, motivated by the desire to guarantee to the voting population of Electoral District A and Electoral District B of North CHEJU DO a peaceful and undisturbed election which truly represents the will of the people of these districts, I herewith order that the by-election

⁵ Document A/AC.19/75/Add.1.

in these two electoral districts is postponed for an indefinite period.

Section II. This Executive Order shall be effective on the date appearing hereon.

(Signed) W. F. DEAN
Major General, United States Army
Military Governor in Korea

INVALID BALLOTS ⁶

*Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer,
22 June 1948*

The following is a tabulation of ballots invalidated during the recent elections, by provinces.

A total of 265,761, or 3.8 % of the ballots cast, were voided.

Province	Void ballots	Per cent of ballots cast
Seoul	28,414	5.6
Kyonggi Do	20,916	2.1
Chungchong Pukto	12,043	2.8
Chungchong Namdo	22,846	2.8
Cholla Pukto	22,262	3.8
Cholla Namdo	46,217	5.1
Kyongsang Pukto	59,096	5.7
Kyongsang Namdo	44,625	4.0
Kangwon Do	7,843	1.7
Cheju Do	1,499	4.6
TOTAL	265,761	3.8

(Signed) John WECKERLING
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

⁶ Document A/AC.19/75/Add.2.

ANNEX VIII

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

I. UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE PROBLEM
OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF KOREA

- A. *Request for inclusion of the item of the problem of the independence of Korea in the agenda of the General Assembly*
- A/BUR/85 — Request for the inclusion of two additional items in the agenda of the second regular session, 17 September 1947. (Item 2: The problem of the independence of Korea.)
- B. *General discussion in the General Assembly*
- A/PV./82 — Verbatim Record of the 82nd meeting of the General Assembly, 17 September 1947; addresses by the representative of the United States of America (pages 51–55).
- A/PV./84 — Idem, 84th meeting, 18 September 1947; address by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (page 96).
- A/PV./88 — Idem, 88th meeting, 22 September 1947; address by the representative of the United Kingdom (page 67).
- C. *Discussion in the General Committee and in the General Assembly of the inclusion of the item in the agenda*
- A/BUR/SR.38 — Summary Record of the 38th meeting of the General Committee, 22 September 1947 (pages 4–5).
- A/PV./90 — Verbatim Record of the 90th meeting, 23 September 1947; addresses by the representatives of the Soviet Union (pages 56–61), Australia (pages 65 A–Z–67), United States of America (pages 77–80).
- A/PV./91 — Idem, 91st meeting, 23 September; addresses by the representatives of China (pages 27–31) and the United Kingdom (pages 37–40).
- D. *Proceedings in the First Committee*
- 1. *Documents*
- A/C.1/195 — Letter from the delegation of the United States of America addressed to the Secretary-General (dated 22 September 1947), 26 September 1947.
- A/C.1/218 — Letter from the United States representative addressed to the Secretary-General and enclosed draft resolution, 17 October 1947.
- A/C.1/218/Rev.1 — United States of America: Revised draft resolution, 4 November 1947.
- A/C.1/229 — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Draft resolution, 28 October.
- A/C.1/230 — United States of America: Amendment to draft resolution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/229), 29 October 1947.
- A/C.1/231 — China: Amendment to United States amendment (A/C.1/230) to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposal on Korea (A/C.1/229), 29 October 1947.
- A/C.1/232 — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Draft resolution, 29 October 1947.
- A/C.1/233 — Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: Draft resolution, 30 October 1947.
- A/C.1/234 — Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic: Amendment to the amendment of the United States of America (A/C.1/230) to the proposal of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.1/229), 30 October 1947.
- A/C.1/235 — Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Draft resolution, 30 October 1947.
- A/C.1/236 — Philippines: Amendment to the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/218/Rev.1), 4 November 1947.
- A/C.1/237 — India: Amendment to the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/218/Rev.1), 4 November 1947.
- A/C.1/238 — China: Amendment to the United States draft resolution (A/C.1/218/Rev.1), 4 November 1947.
- 2. *Summary Records*
- A/C.1/SR.87 to 94 inclusive — Summary Records of the 87th to 94th meetings of the First Committee, 28 October to 5 November 1947.

E. *Proceedings in the Fifth Committee*

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Documents*

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

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

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

2. *Verbatim Records of the General Assembly*

A/PV./111 — Verbatim Record of the 111th meeting of the General Assembly, 13 November 1947; addresses by the representatives of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the Philippines (pages 101–166).

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

II. COMPLETE LIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA¹

A. *Agendas of the Commission*

A/AC.19/Agenda 1	Provisional Agenda for the 1st meeting	9 January 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 2	Provisional Agenda for the 2nd meeting	13 January 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 3	Provisional Agenda for the 3rd meeting	14 January 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 4	Provisional Agenda for the 4th meeting	15 January 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 5	Provisional Agenda for the 5th meeting	15 January 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 6	Provisional Agenda for the 6th meeting	17 January 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 7	Provisional Agenda for the 7th meeting	30 January 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 8	Provisional Agenda for the 8th meeting	2 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 9	Provisional Agenda for the 9th meeting	4 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 10	Provisional Agenda for the 10th meeting	5 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 11	Provisional Agenda for the 11th meeting	6 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 12	Provisional Agenda for the 12th meeting	10 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 13	Provisional Agenda for the 13th meeting	11 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 14	Provisional Agenda for the 14th meeting	12 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 15	Provisional Agenda for the 15th meeting	13 February 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 16	Provisional Agenda for the 16th meeting	6 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 17	Provisional Agenda for the 17th meeting	7 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 17/Add.1	Provisional Agenda for the 17th meeting	8 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 18	Provisional Agenda for the 18th meeting	9 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 19	Provisional Agenda for the 19th meeting	9 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 20	Provisional Agenda for the 20th meeting	10 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 21	Provisional Agenda for the 21st meeting	11 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 22	Provisional Agenda for the 22nd meeting	11 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 23	Provisional Agenda for the 23rd meeting	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 24	Provisional Agenda for the 24th meeting	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 25	Provisional Agenda for the 25th meeting	15 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 26	Provisional Agenda for the 26th meeting	16 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 27	Provisional Agenda for the 27th meeting	19 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 28	Provisional Agenda for the 28th meeting	29 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 29	Provisional Agenda for the 29th meeting	30 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 30	Provisional Agenda for the 30th meeting	30 March 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 32	Provisional Agenda for the 32nd meeting	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 33	Provisional Agenda for the 33rd meeting	24 April 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 34	Provisional Agenda for the 34th meeting	28 April 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 35	Provisional Agenda for the 35th meeting	28 April 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 36	Provisional Agenda for the 36th meeting	30 April 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 37	Provisional Agenda for the 37th meeting	3 May 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 38	Provisional Agenda for the 38th meeting	5 May 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 39	Provisional Agenda for the 39th meeting	11 May 1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 40	Provisional Agenda for the 40th meeting	13 May 1948

¹ Covering the period up to 5 June 1948.

A/AC.19/Agenda 42	Provisional Agenda for the 42nd meeting	21 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 43-44	Provisional Agenda for the 43rd-44th meetings	25 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 45-46	Provisional Agenda for the 45th-46th meetings	26 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 47-48	Provisional Agenda for the 47th-48th meetings	27 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 49-50	Provisional Agenda for the 49th-50th meetings	28 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 51-52	Provisional Agenda for the 51st-52nd meetings	29 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 51-52/Rev.1	Provisional Agenda for the 51st-52nd meetings	29 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 53	Provisional Agenda for the 53rd meeting	30 May	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 54-55	Provisional Agenda for the 54th-55th meetings	1 June	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 56	Provisional Agenda for the 56th meeting	2 June	1948
A/AC.19/Agenda 57-58	Provisional Agenda for the 57th-58th meetings	3 June	1948

B. Summary Records and Verbatim Records of the Meetings of the Commission

A/AC.19/PV.1	Verbatim Record of the 1st meeting	12 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.2	Summary Record of the 2nd meeting	13 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.2/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 2nd meeting	20 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.3	Summary Record of the 3rd meeting	15 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.4	Summary Record of the 4th meeting	16 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.4/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 4th meeting	19 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.5	Summary Record of the 5th meeting	17 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.5/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 5th meeting	19 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.6	Summary Record of the 6th meeting	19 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.7	Summary Record of the 7th meeting	31 January	1948
A/AC.19/SR.7/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 7th meeting	3 February	1948
A/AC.19/SR.7/Corr.2	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 7th meeting	10 February	1948
A/AC.19/SR.8	Summary Record of the 8th meeting	4 February	1948
A/AC.19/PV.9	Verbatim Record of the 9th meeting	4 February	1948
A/AC.19/PV.9/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Verbatim Record of the 9th meeting	11 February	1948
A/AC.19/PV.9/Corr.2	Corrigendum to the Verbatim Record of the 9th meeting	13 February	1948
A/AC.19/PV.10	Verbatim Record of the 10th meeting	6 February	1948
A/AC.19/PV.10/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Verbatim Record of the 10th meeting	5 March	1948
A/AC.19/PV.11	Verbatim Record of the 11th meeting	6 February	1948
A/AC.19/PV.12	Verbatim Record of the 12th meeting	11 February	1948
A/AC.19/SR.13	Summary Record of the 13th meeting	13 February	1948
A/AC.19/SR.14	Summary Record of the 14th meeting	16 February	1948
A/AC.19/SR.15	Summary Record of the 15th meeting	16 February	1948
A/AC.19/PV.16	Verbatim Record of the 16th meeting	8 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.17	Summary Record of the 17th meeting	9 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.17/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 17th meeting	11 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.17/Corr.2	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 17th meeting	12 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.18	Summary Record of the 18th meeting	9 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.18/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 18th meeting	12 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.19	Summary Record of the 19th meeting	11 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.19/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 19th meeting	15 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.20	Summary Record of the 20th meeting	10 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.21	Summary Record of the 21st meeting	11 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.21/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 21st meeting	24 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.22	Summary Record of the 22nd meeting	12 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.23	Summary Record of the 23rd meeting	14 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.24	Summary Record of the 24th meeting	18 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.25	Summary Record of the 25th meeting	16 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.26	Summary Record of the 26th meeting	17 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.27	Summary Record of the 27th meeting	20 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.28	Summary Record of the 28th meeting	30 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.29	Summary Record of the 29th meeting	30 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.30	Summary Record of the 30th meeting	31 March	1948
A/AC.19/SR.31	Summary Record of the 31st meeting	3 April	1948

A/AC.19/SR.32	Summary Record of the 32nd meeting	17 April 1948
A/AC.19/SR.33	Summary Record of the 33rd meeting	29 April 1948
A/AC.19/SR.34	Summary Record of the 34th meeting	29 April 1948
A/AC.19/SR.34/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 34th meeting	7 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.35	Summary Record of the 35th meeting	29 April 1948
A/AC.19/SR.36	Summary Record of the 36th meeting	1 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.37	Summary Record of the 37th meeting	5 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.38	Summary Record of the 38th meeting	6 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.39	Summary Record of the 39th meeting	13 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.40	Summary Record of the 40th meeting	14 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.41	Summary Record of the 41st meeting	15 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.42	Summary Record of the 42nd meeting	25 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.42/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 42nd meeting	28 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.43	Summary Record of the 43rd meeting	26 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.43/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SR.43	2 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.44	Summary Record of the 44th meeting	27 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.45	Summary Record of the 45th meeting	27 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.46	Summary Record of the 46th meeting	28 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.47	Summary Record of the 47th meeting	28 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.48	Summary Record of the 48th meeting	29 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.49	Summary Record of the 49th meeting	29 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.50	Summary Record of the 50th meeting	31 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.50/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 50th meeting	3 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.51	Summary Record of the 51st meeting	31 May 1948
A/AC.19/SR.51/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the Summary Record of the 51st meeting	4 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.52	Summary Record of the 52nd meeting	5 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.53	Summary Record of the 53rd meeting	2 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.54	Summary Record of the 54th meeting	2 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.55	Summary Record of the 55th meeting	5 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.56	Summary Record of the 56th meeting	5 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.57	Summary Record of the 57th meeting	5 June 1948
A/AC.19/SR.58	Summary Record of the 58th meeting	5 June 1948

C. General Documents

A/AC.19/1 ²	Resolution concerning the sphere of work of the Commission and social engagements, adopted at the second meeting	13 January 1948
A/AC.19/2 ²	Resolution concerning exchange of courtesies with General Officers of North and South Korea, adopted at the third meeting	15 January 1948
A/AC.19/3	Philippine Republic: Draft resolution concerning legality of Commission	15 January 1948
A/AC.19/4	Syria: Draft resolution concerning election of temporary Chairman and new approach to Ukrainian SSR	15 January 1948
A/AC.19/5 ²	France: Draft resolution concerning the establishment of sub-committees	15 January 1948
A/AC.19/6 ²	Resolution concerning the attitude of the Ukrainian SSR, adopted at the fourth meeting	16 January 1948
A/AC.19/7 ²	Press <i>communiqué</i> adopted by the Commission at its third meeting	18 January 1948
A/AC.19/8 ²	Syria: Communication to the Chairman concerning suppression of newspapers and general amnesty for political crimes	16 January 1948
A/AC.19/9	Resolution establishing Sub-Committee 1, adopted at the fifth meeting	17 January 1948
A/AC.19/9/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/9	21 January 1948
A/AC.19/10 ²	Philippine Republic: Draft resolution concerning establishment of Sub-Committee 3	17 January 1948
A/AC.19/11	Resolution establishing Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the fifth meeting	17 January 1948
A/AC.19/12 ²	Letter to the Military Commanders, Armed Forces in North and South Korea, adopted at the fourth meeting	16 January 1948
A/AC.19/13 ²	Resolution establishing Sub-Committee 3, adopted at the sixth meeting	19 January 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/14	Correspondence on the participation of the Ukrainian SSR in the work of the Commission	28 January 1948
A/AC.19/15	Exchange of communications with the USSR	28 January 1948
A/AC.19/16 ²	First Information Report on the work of the Commission (period 12–26 January 1948).	27 January 1948
A/AC.19/17 ²	Communications with Soviet authorities in North Korea	31 January 1948
A/AC.19/17/Add.1	Communications with Soviet authorities in North Korea	16 February 1948
A/AC.19/18	Resolution concerning the death of Mahatma Gandhi, adopted at the seventh meeting	31 January 1948
A/AC.19/19	Communication concerning periodic Information Reports	2 February 1948
A/AC.19/20 ²	Summary of the work of Sub-Committee 1 during the period 21 January to 2 February 1948	2 February 1948
A/AC.19/20/Add.1 ²	Summary of the work of Sub-Committee 1 during the period 2 February to 7 March 1948	7 March 1948
A/AC.19/21 ²	Summary of the work of Sub-Committee 2 during the period 20 January to 2 February 1948	2 February 1948
A/AC.19/21/Add.1 ²	Summary of the work of Sub-Committee 2 during the period 2 to 14 February 1948	25 February 1948
A/AC.19/21/Add.2 ²	Progress report on the work of Sub-Committee 2	6 March 1948
A/AC.19/22 ²	Summary of the work of Sub-Committee 3 during the period 20 January to 2 February 1948	2 February 1948
A/AC.19/23	Telegram from the Prime Minister of India in reply to message of condolence of the death of Mahatma Gandhi	4 February 1948
A/AC.19/24 ²	Draft resolution concerning consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly	5 February 1948
A/AC.19/25	Telegram from the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning consultation with the Interim Committee	5 February 1948
A/AC.19/26 ²	Exchange of letters concerning the hearing of Korean personalities who are in prison or are subject to arrest or police surveillance	5 February 1948
A/AC.19/26/Add.1 ²	Hearing of Korean personalities : Statement by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	9 February 1948
A/AC.19/27	Co-operation from the military authorities in North Korea : Draft resolution	5 February 1948
A/AC.19/28	Summary record of a special consultation with Korean personalities	6 February 1948
A/AC.19/28/Corr.1	Corrigendum to summary record of a special consultation with Korean personalities	7 February 1948
A/AC.19/29 ²	Statement of the Commission concerning co-operation from the military authorities in North Korea, adopted at the tenth meeting	6 February 1948
A/AC.19/29/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/29 (French only)	11 February 1948
A/AC.19/30 ²	Resolutions concerning consultation with the Interim Committee of the General Assembly, adopted at the eleventh meeting	6 February 1948
A/AC.19/31	Resolution concerning survey of information collected by Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the eleventh meeting	6 February 1948
A/AC.19/32	Resolution concerning the survey of information submitted by Committee 2, adopted at the twelfth meeting	11 February 1948
A/AC.19/33	Summary of views expressed by members of the Commission at the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh meetings (4, 5 and 6 February 1948), during the debate on the question of consultation by the Commission with the Interim Committee	10 February 1948
A/AC.19/33/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/33	12 February 1948
A/AC.19/34 ²	Questions on which the Interim Committee of the General Assembly is to be consulted, adopted at the twelfth meeting	11 February 1948
A/AC.19/35	Canada : Draft resolution concerning the work of the Sub-Committees	12 February 1948
A/AC.19/36	Canada : Draft resolution concerning further proceedings of the Commission	12 February 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/36/Rev.1	Canada : Revised draft resolution A/AC.19/36	13 February 1948
A/AC.19/37 ²	Second Information Report on the work of the Commission (period 27 January to 7 February 1948)	12 February 1948
A/AC.19/38	Rules of Procedure, adopted at the sixth meeting and amended at the tenth meeting	18 February 1948
A/AC.19/39	List of documents issued by United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	25 February 1948
A/AC.19/39/Add.1	Second list of documents issued by United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	8 April 1948
A/AC.19/39/Add.2	Third list of documents issued by United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	4 May 1948
A/AC.19/39/Add.3	Fourth list of documents issued by United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	5 June 1948
A/AC.19/40 ²	Third Information Report on the work of the Commission (period 8–21 February 1948)	1 March 1948
A/AC.19/41	Statements concerning the election date by the Acting Chairman and by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	2 March 1948
A/AC.19/41/Add.1 ²	Statements concerning the election date, by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/41/Add.2	Petition of the North-Western Young People's Christian Endeavour Union concerning the election date	8 March 1948
A/AC.19/41/Add.3	Petition from the National Christian Council of Korea concerning the election date	8 March 1948
A/AC.19/41/Add.4	Statement by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge concerning the elections before a combined meeting of provincial governors and police chiefs at Seoul	13 March 1948
A/AC.19/41/Add.5	Petition from the North Korea Christian Endeavour Society concerning the election date	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/41/Add.6	Statement by Lieutenant General Hodge concerning the elections	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/42 ²	Recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections, by Sub-Committee 1	7 March 1948
A/AC.19/42/Add.1 ²	Supplementary report on the recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections	15 March 1948
A/AC.19/42/Add.2	Amendment to the recommendations to the Commission	16 March 1948
A/AC.19/42/Rev.1	Recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections by Sub-Committee 1, Revised Report.	16 March 1948
A/AC.19/42/Corr.1	Corrigendum to the recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections	15 March 1948
A/AC.19/43 ²	Report of Sub-Committee 3 to the Commission.	4 March 1948
A/AC.19/43/Add.1 ²	Supplementary report of Sub-Committee 3 to the Commission	8 March 1948
A/AC.19/44	Implementation of the resolution of the Interim Committee: Resolution proposed by the representative of Australia	6 March 1948
A/AC.19/45 ²	Letter from the Chairman of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	8 March 1948
A/AC.19/46 ²	Implementation of the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly : Draft resolution proposed by the representative of France	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/47	Draft letter from the Chairman to the United States Liaison Officer transmitting the recommendations of the Commission with respect to the election law, adopted at the twenty-second meeting	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/47/Rev.1 ²	Letter from the Chairman to the United States Liaison Officer transmitting the recommendations of the Commission with respect to the election law, adopted at the twenty-second meeting	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.1 ²	Letter to the Chairman from the United States Liaison Officer, concerning the recommendations of the Commission with respect to the election law	19 March 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/47/Rev.1/Add.2	Regulations for implementing the election law	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/48 ²	Implementation of the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly; Syria : Amendment to the draft resolution of France	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/49 ²	Resolution adopted at the twenty-second meeting concerning the implementation of the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/50 ²	Fourth Information Report on the work of the Commission (period 22 February–6 March 1948).	11 March 1948
A/AC.19/51	Terms of office for the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	17 March 1948
A/AC.19/52	Recommendations for a free atmosphere for elections, adopted at the twenty-sixth meeting	18 March 1948
A/AC.19/53 ²	Recommendations for the attainment of a free atmosphere for elections : Letter from the Chairman of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	18 March 1948
A/AC.19/53/Add.1	Recommendations for the attainment of a free atmosphere for elections : Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of the Commission	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/54	Report of the Sub-Committee on methods of observation of the elections	19 March 1948
A/AC.19/55	Observation of elections; Australia : Draft resolution	20 March 1948
A/AC.19/56 ²	Decisions on the report of the <i>ad hoc</i> Sub-Committee on methods of observation of elections, adopted at the twenty-seventh meeting	20 March 1948
A/AC.19/57 ²	Fifth Information Report on the work of the Commission (period 7–20 March 1948)	27 March 1948
A/AC.19/58 ²	Letter from the National Election Committee to the Chairman	25 March 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.1 ²	Request for the postponement of the election date by the National Election Committee : Letter from the Chairman to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	27 March 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.2 ²	Change of the election date : Communication from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman	29 March 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.3 ²	Postponement of the election date : Letter from the Chairman to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	31 March 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.4 ²	Postponement of the election date : Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea to the Chairman	5 April 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.5 ²	Postponement of the election date : Letter from the Chairman to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	5 April 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.6	Postponement of the election date : Statement by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	6 April 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.7	Postponement of the election date : Executive Order No. 20, issued by the Military Governor	7 April 1948
A/AC.19/58/Add.8	Postponement of the election date : Letter from the United Christian Endeavour Society from North-Western Korea	14 April 1948
A/AC.19/59 ²	Methods of observation of elections : Suggested items of observation	27 March 1948
A/AC.19/60	Final report of Sub-Committee 2 to the Commission	29 March 1948
A/AC.19/60/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/60 (French only)	24 April 1948
A/AC.19/60/Rev.1 ²	Final report of Sub-Committee 2, adopted at the thirtieth meeting	31 March 1948
A/AC.19/61 ²	Release of prisoners : Communication from the United States Liaison Officer	8 April 1948
A/AC.19/61/Add.1 ²	Release of prisoners : Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea to the Chairman	9 April 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/61/Add.2 ²	Release of prisoners: Letter from the Chairman of the Main Committee to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/62 ²	Proclamation of the rights of the Korean people: Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/62/Add.1	Proclamation of the rights of the Korean people: Letter from the Chairman of the Main Committee to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	10 April 1948
A/AC.19/63 ²	Sixth Information Report on the work of the Commission (period 21 March-3 April 1948)	12 April 1948
A/AC.19/64 ²	Resolution concerning the death of the President of the Philippine Republic, adopted at the thirty-second meeting	17 April 1948
A/AC.19/65 ²	Seventh Information Report on the work of the Commission (period 4-7 April 1948)	26 April 1948
A/AC.19/66 ²	Official registration statistics	27 April 1948
A/AC.19/66/Add.1	Official registration statistics, list of election candidates	6 May 1948
A/AC.19/66/Add.2	Official registration statistics	7 May 1948
A/AC.19/67	Syria: Draft resolution	28 April 1948
A/AC.19/67/Rev.1	Syria: Revised draft resolution	30 April 1948
A/AC.19/68	Observation of elections: Resolution adopted at the thirty-third meeting	29 April 1948
A/AC.19/69 ²	Preparation of the first part of the report to the General Assembly: Resolution adopted at the thirty-sixth meeting	30 April 1948
A/AC.19/70 ²	Eighth Information Report on the work of the Commission	3 May 1948
A/AC.19/70/Corr.1	Corrigendum to Eighth Information Report on the work of the Commission	14 May 1948
A/AC.19/71 ²	Preparation of the first part of the report to the General Assembly: Resolution adopted at the thirty-ninth meeting	13 May 1948
A/AC.19/72	Outline of the contents of the first part of the report to the General Assembly	4 June 1948
A/AC.19/73 ²	Ninth Information Report on the work of the Commission	17 May 1948

D. Working-Papers

A/AC.19/W.1	Provisional list of items to be considered during the first meeting of the Commission	5 January 1948
A/AC.19/W.2	Draft Rules of Procedure (prepared by the Secretariat)	19 December 1947
A/AC.19/W.2/Add.1	Amendments to Rules of Procedure, adopted at the sixth meeting	19 January 1948
A/AC.19/W.2/Add.2	Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (prepared by the Secretariat)	5 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.2/Add.3 ²	Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, adopted at the tenth meeting	7 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.3	Purpose and duties of the Commission (prepared by the Secretariat)	16 December 1947
A/AC.19/W.4 ²	United Nations documents	16 December 1947
A/AC.19/W.5	Selected bibliography	16 December 1947
A/AC.19/W.6	Working documentation prepared by the Secretariat	16 December 1947
A/AC.19/W.7 ²	Some basic facts concerning the problem of the independence of Korea (prepared by the Secretariat)	10 January 1948
A/AC.19/W.8	Basic facts on the economic and social situation in Korea	10 January 1948
A/AC.19/W.8/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/W.8	15 January 1948
A/AC.19/W.9	Considerations on the methods and the order in which the functions of the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea could be performed	14 January 1948
A/AC.19/W.9/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/W.9	15 January 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/W.10	Press and radio in Southern Korea (prepared by the Secretariat)	18 December	1947
A/AC.19/W.11	Law concerning elections in South Korea (prepared by the Secretariat)	16 January	1948
A/AC.19/W.12	Temporary regulations for implementing the law for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly, as prepared by an informal committee appointed by the United States Military Governor of South Korea	15 January	1948
A/AC.19/W.13	Election regulations for North Korea	15 January	1948
A/AC.19/W.14	Time schedule of elections	22 January	1948
A/AC.19/W.14/Add.1	Memorandum concerning the date of the election	4 March	1948
A/AC.19/W.14/Add.2	Provisional time schedule for the elections	18 March	1948
A/AC.19/W.14/Add.3	Time schedule of elections	15 April	1948
A/AC.19/W.15	Comparative chart of the law for election of members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, Public Act No. 5 of the South Korean Interim Government and of the election regulations for North Korea (prepared by the Secretariat)	23 January	1948
A/AC.19/W.16	Explanation of terms contained in Public Act No. 5, entitled "Law for the Election of Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly" (3 September 1947)	23 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.17	Instructions by the South Korean Interim Government to Provincial Governors and the Mayor of the City of Seoul concerning freedom of speech, Press and assembly	30 January	1948
A/AC.19/W.18	Establishment of an Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its 111th plenary meeting	13 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.19 ^a	Distribution of leaflets by aeroplane (prepared by the Secretariat)	2 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.20	The Korean spring agricultural calendar and its bearing on the election date	2 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.21	Attitude of leftist groups to a general election	7 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.21/Add.1	Attitude of the leftist groups towards the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	24 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.21/Add.2	Attitude of the leftist groups towards the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	3 March	1948
A/AC.19/W.21/Add.3	Attitude of the leftist groups towards the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	11 March	1948
A/AC.19/W.22	Memorandum concerning general strike in South Korea	7 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.22/Add.1	Incidents in connexion with the general strike	8 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.22/Add.2	Statement to the Korean people concerning the strike situation by Lieutenant General John R. Hodge	10 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.22/Add.3	Memoranda concerning the general strike situation	11 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.22/Add.4	Letter from the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to the Chairman of United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea concerning the general strike situation	27 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.22/Add.5	Statement by the Director of the Police, South Korea Interim Government, concerning the February 7 riots	1 March	1948
A/AC.19/W.22/Add.6	Riot and sabotage incidents during 1948	25 March	1948
A/AC.19/W.23	Dissemination of election information to South Korean public	7 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.24	Amnesty Law of the Republic of Poland of 22 February 1947	16 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.25	Draft Provisional Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	18 February	1948
A/AC.19/W.25/Add.1	Draft Provisional Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Decision of the extraordinary session of the North Korea People's Council	8 May	1948

^a Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/W.25/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/W.25	24 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.26	Text of broadcast from Pyongyang containing criticism of South Korean election law	18 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.27	Sub-Committee 3 : Opinions expressed by Korean personalities on questions relating to elections	18 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.28 ²	Sub-Committee 3 : Study of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea	19 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.1	Study of electoral provisions of South and North Korea : II, Candidature	24 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.2 ²	Study of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea : III, Electoral Districts and representation	25 February 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.2/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/W.28/Add.2	1 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.3	Study of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea : IV, Election organization, administrative divisions and election agencies	2 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.4	Study of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea : V, Registration of voters	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.5 ²	Study of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea : VI, Electoral propaganda and voting procedure	4 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.6	Study of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea : VII, Counting of ballots and election results	6 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.28/Add.7	Study of the electoral provisions of South and North Korea : VIII, Incompatibilities — litigation concerning elections. Penal regulations	6 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.29	Verbatim record of the telephone conversation between Mr. Menon and Mr. Schmidt	1 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.30	Refugees from North to South Korea	1 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.31	Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer concerning Korean political unification	2 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.32	Data on the police forces in South Korea	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.33	Statement concerning the attitude of the police during the elections, by the Director of the Department of National Police	4 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.33/Add.1	Statement by the Director of National Police to youth groups concerning the elections	10 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.33/Add.2	Instructions issued by the Director of National Police to youth leaders	2 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.34	Main issues arising from the resolution of the Interim Committee of the General Assembly concerning the Korean question (prepared by the Secretariat)	5 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35 ²	Establishment of the National Election Committee	5 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.1 ²	Membership of the National Election Committee	11 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.2	Appointment of members to the National Election Committee : Draft memorandum by the Principal Secretary	12 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.3 ²	Vacancies on National Election Committee : Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer	19 March 1948
A/A.19/W.35/Add.4 ²	Appointment of members of the National Election Committee	20 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.5	Nominations for the National Election Committee	23 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.6	Liaison with National Election Committee	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.7	Provincial Election Committees	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.8	Composition of National Election Committee	29 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.35/Add.9	National Election Committee (changes in composition)	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.36	Possible methods of observation of elections in Korea	9 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.37	Information on the observation of elections in Greece (March 1946) and in Japan (April 1947)	9 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.38	Security measures applicable to accredited members of the Korean Press entering and/or leaving the Duk Soo Palace Building	13 March 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/W.39	Joint statement issued by youth organizations concerning the elections	16 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.39/Add.1	Attitudes towards the elections; Election instructions of: A. The Korean Democratic Party in Pusan; B. South Korea Labour Party.	16 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.39/Add.2	Attitudes towards the elections: Korean National Youth Group	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.39/Add.3	Attitudes towards the elections: Korean National Youth, Inc.	31 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.39/Add.4	Attitudes towards the elections (election interference by Communists and leftist elements)	1 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.39/Add.5	Attitudes towards the elections (handbill opposing the elections)	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.40	Ordinance No. 176 on "Criminal Procedure"	24 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.41	Compilation of proclamations, official statements, policies, ordinances, etc., affecting civil liberties in South Korea	27 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.41/Add.1	Proclamation of the rights of the Korean people	8 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.42	Time-table and facilities for Observation Groups	27 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.1	Travel itinerary for United Nations Observation Groups	30 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.2	Documents and supplies for Observation Groups	31 March 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3 ²	Organization of Observation Groups	1 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.3/Rev.1	Revision to organization of Observation Groups	29 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.4	Organization and travel itinerary of Observation Groups (week ending 24 April 1948)	14 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.5	Revised organization and travel itinerary of Observation Groups (week ending 24 April 1948)	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.6	Organization and travel itinerary of Observation Groups (period 7–11 May 1948)	1 May 1948
A/AC.19/W.42/Add.6/Rev.1 ²	Organization and travel itinerary of Observation Groups (period 7–11 May 1948)	3 May 1948
A/AC.19/W.43	Conference of leaders of North and South Korea	1 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.43/Add.1	Conference of leaders of North and South Korea: Statement of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.43/Add.2	Conference of leaders of North and South Korea: Statement by the Political Adviser to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.43/Add.3	Conference of leaders of North and South Korea: Letter from the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, National Independence Federation	20 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.43/Add.4	Conference of leaders of North and South Korea: Selected documents	7 May 1948
A/AC.19/W.43/Add.5	Conference of leaders of North and South Korea: Reply to the message to the Soviet and United States Governments	26 May 1948
A/AC.19/W.44	Main Committee: Memorandum on Communications received from Korean sources	2 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.45	Programme and activities of United States officers concerning the elections	3 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.46	Election procedure observation by American personnel	3 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.46/Add.1	Instructions of Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, to subordinate commanders concerning the elections	5 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.47	Comments on the law of military occupation	10 April 1948
A/AC.19/W.48 ²	Exchange of communications on the implementation of the resolution of the Commission concerning the preparation of the first part of the report to the General Assembly (document A/AC.19/69)	11 May 1948
A/AC.19/W.49 ²	Accommodations in Tokyo	13 May 1948
A/AC.19/W.49/Add.1 ²	Accommodations in Tokyo: Memorandum to the United States Liaison Officers from the Principal Secretary	14 May 1948
A/AC.19/W.49/Add.2 ²	Accommodations in Tokyo: Cablegram from the Secretary-General to the Principal Secretary	14 May 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

E. Communications received from parties, organizations and individuals

A/AC.19/NC.1	List of communications received from parties, organizations, and individuals concerning Korea, 22 September to 31 December 1947 (prepared by the Secretariat)	12 January 1948
A/AC.19/NC.2	List of communications from organizations (received 1–24 January 1948)	27 January 1948
A/AC.19/NC.2/Add.1	List of communications from organizations (received 25 January–16 February 1948)	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.2/Add.2	List of communications from organizations (received 17 February–20 March 1948)	30 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.3	List of communications from individuals (received 1–24 January 1948)	27 January 1948
A/AC.19/NC.3/Add.1	List of communications from individuals (received 25 January–17 February 1948)	5 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.3/Add.2	List of communications from individuals (received 17 February–20 March 1948)	30 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.4	Statement submitted by the President of the National Independence Federation	13 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.4/Add.1	Communication from Mr. Kim Koo and Mr. Kim Kiusic concerning a conference of North and South political leaders	2 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.4/Add.1/Corr. 1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/NC.4/Add.1.	4 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.5	Communication from the President of the National Independence Federation	7 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.6	Communications from the Democratic Party of Korea (Hankook Democratic Party)	18 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.7	Communication from 21 rightist political parties and social organizations	19 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.8	Communication from Mr. Kim Koo, Chairman of the Korean Independence Party, 28 January 1948	18 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.9	Communication from the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (Chinpyung), Seoul	25 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.10	Communication from Democratic People's Front	25 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.11	Communication from the Kyongnam Committee of the Southern Korea General Strike Committee protesting against United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea	26 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.12	Resolution of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly	27 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.12/Add.1	Resolution of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly concerning elections	5 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.13	Communication from the Central Committee, South Korea Labour Party	27 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.13/Add.1	South Korea Labour Party: Instructions to members	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.14	Communication from the Directorate of the South Korea Interim Government, 6 February 1948	28 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.15	Communication from the Chairman of the People's Republic Party	28 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.15/Add.1	Communication from the Korean People's Republic Party	15 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.16	Communication from the General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party	1 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.17	Communication from the Central Committee, All Korea Farmers' Union	2 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.17/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/NC.17	15 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.18	Communication from the Chairman, Labouring People's Party	10 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.19	Communication from the Central Committee, South Korea Democratic Women's Federation (Alliance)	6 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.20	Communication from the South Korea Political Parties Council	4 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.20/Add.1	Communication from the South Korea Political Parties Council concerning the resolution of the Interim Committee	13 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.21	Communication from the Central Committee, Toiling Masses Party.	11 March 1948

A/AC.19/NC.21/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/NC.21	13 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.22 ²	Communication from Mr. Rhee Syngman, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Representative Delegation of the Korean People	14 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.23	Communication from the President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea	17 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.24	Communication from the Korea United Patriotic Society concerning representation of North Koreans resident in South Korea	20 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.24/Add.1	Communication from Rhee Syngman, Oh Se Chang, Kim Sung Soo, Park Soon Chun, Lee Yun Yong, and Han Kying Jik concerning a special electoral district	20 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.24/Add.2	Communication from the Chairman, General Assembly of Koreans for North Korea concerning a special electoral district	20 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.24/Add.3	Communication from North-West Young Men's Society and other organizations concerning a special electoral district	23 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.24/Add.4	Communication from the National Delegation of the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, concerning the special electoral district	23 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.24/Add.5	Communication from the Chairman, General Assembly of Koreans from North Korea, concerning a special electoral district	30 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.25	Communication from the President, Chosen Democratic Party	23 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.26	Communication from the Chairman of the Industrial Reconstruction Association of Korea	23 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.27	Communication from the United Council for the Establishment of Independent Korean Government	29 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.28	Communication from the Chairman, North Korea Christian Friends Society	10 February 1948
A/AC.19/NC.29	Communication from the President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Korea	26 March 1948
A/AC.19/NC.30	Communication from the Acting Chairman of the Korean National Assembly	1 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.31	Communication from the Seoul City Committee of the Korean Education Association	1 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.32	Communication from the South Korea Democratic Women's Federation concerning the resolution of the Interim Committee	1 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.33	Communication from the Chairman of the Democratic Party of Korea (Hankook Democratic Party)	3 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.34	Communication from the President of the Politics and Economics Institute	7 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.34/Add.1	Communication from the President of the Politics and Economics Institute	7 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.35	Communication from the Association for Liberty in Democratic Elections	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.36	Communication from the representative of South Kyong-Song Province, branch of the Democratic Independence Party and South Kyong-Song branch of the National Self-Governing League	21 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.37	Communication from the Chairman of the General Election Propulsion Committee, Union of All Korea Patriotic Bodies	28 April 1948
A/AC.19/NC.38	Communication from the Central Committee of the Democratic National Front (South Korea), March 1948 (received 31 March 1948)	14 May 1948
A/AC.19/NC.39	Communication from the South Korea Political Parties Council concerning the elections	1 May 1948
A/AC.19/NC.40	Communication from the General Election Propelling Committee of the Nationwide Patriotic Party Federation	17 May 1948

² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13	Verbatim Record of the 13th Meeting (Ahn Chai-Hong)	2 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.13	27 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14	Verbatim Record of the 14th Meeting (Kim Yung Mo and Chough Pyung Ok)	2 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.14	12 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.15	Verbatim Record of the 15 Meeting (Chang Kun Song)	3 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.15/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.15	11 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.16	Verbatim Record of the 16th Meeting (General Hodge).	10 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.17	Summary Record of the 17th Meeting	10 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.17/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.17	2 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.18	Summary Record of the 18th Meeting	10 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.18/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.18	11 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.19	Summary Record of the 19th Meeting	11 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.20	Summary Record of the 20th Meeting	24 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.21	Verbatim Record of the 21st Meeting (Rev. Paul M. Ro)	19 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.22	Summary Record of the 22nd Meeting	26 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.23	Verbatim Record of the 23rd Meeting (Lee Dong Sun and Lee Chon-Ho)	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.24	Verbatim Record of the 24th Meeting (Min Won Sik and Kim Dyung-Soon)	27 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.24/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.24	17 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25	Verbatim Record of the 25th Meeting (Kwon Tai Suok, Pak Kam, and Pak Kenn Oong)	29 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/PV.25	23 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.26	Summary Record of the 26th Meeting	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.27	Summary Record of the 27th Meeting	8 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.28	Summary Record of the 28th Meeting	29 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.29	Summary Record of the 29th Meeting	30 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.29/Add.1	Addendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/SR.29	31 March 1948

(c) *Sub-Committee 3*

A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.1	Summary Record of the 1st Meeting	22 January 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.2	Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting	26 January 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.3	Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting	24 February 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.4	Summary Record of the 4th Meeting	2 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.5	Summary Record of the 5th Meeting	2 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.6	Summary Record of the 6th Meeting	3 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.7	Summary Record of the 7th Meeting	5 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.8	Summary Record of the 8th Meeting	10 March 1948
A/AC.19/SC.3/SR.9	Summary Record of the 9th Meeting	10 March 1948

(d) *Main Committee*

(1) *Agendas*

A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 1	Provisional Agenda for the 1st Meeting	2 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 2	Provisional Agenda for the 2nd Meeting	14 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 3	Provisional Agenda for the 3rd Meeting	15 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 4	Provisional Agenda for the 4th Meeting	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 5	Provisional Agenda for the 5th Meeting	24 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 6	Provisional Agenda for the 6th Meeting	1 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 7	Provisional Agenda for the 7th Meeting	11 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 8	Provisional Agenda for the 8th Meeting	11 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 9	Provisional Agenda for the 9th Meeting	13 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 10	Provisional Agenda for the 10th Meeting	13 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 11	Provisional Agenda for the 11th Meeting	20 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Agenda 12	Provisional Agenda for the 12th Meeting	2 June 1948

(2) *Summary Records*

A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.1	Summary Record of the 1st Meeting	5 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.2	Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting	15 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.3	Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4 ²	Summary Record of the 4th Meeting	17 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.4	4 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.5	Summary Record of the 5th Meeting	28 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.6	Summary Record of the 6th Meeting	4 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.7	Summary Record of the 7th Meeting	14 May 1948

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A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.8	Summary Record of the 8th Meeting	14 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.9	Summary Record of the 9th Meeting	14 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.10	Summary Record of the 10th Meeting	15 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.11	Summary Record of the 11th Meeting	22 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/SR.12	Summary Record of the 12th Meeting	4 June 1948

(e) *Sub-Committee 5 (Observation Group I)*

A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.1	Summary Record of 1st day of observation	7 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.2	Summary Record of 2nd day of observation	6 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.3	Summary Record of 3rd day of observation	8 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.4	Summary Record of 4th day of observation	8 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.5	Summary Record of 5th day of observation	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.6	Summary Record of 6th day of observation	11 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.7 ²	Summary Record of week of observation (20-24 April 1948)	23 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.5/SR.8	Summary Record of observation of election, 10 May 1948	22 May 1948

(f) *Sub-Committee 6 (Observation Group II)*

A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.1	Summary Record of 1st day of observation	6 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.2	Summary Record of 2nd day of observation	7 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.3	Summary Record of 3rd day of observation	7 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.4	Summary Record of 4th day of observation	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.5	Summary Record of 5th day of observation	10 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.6	Summary Record of the week of observation (19-23 April 1948)	27 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.6/SR.7 ²	Summary Record of observation of election (8-12 May 1948)	22 May 1948

(g) *Sub-Committee 7 (Observation Group III)*

A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.1	Summary Record of 1st day of observation	5 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.1/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.1	12 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.2	Summary Record of 2nd of day observation	6 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.3	Summary Record of 3rd day of observation	7 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.4	Summary Record of 4th day of observation	8 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.5	Summary Record of 5th day of observation	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.6	Summary Record of the week of observation (19-23 April 1948)	27 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7 ²	Summary Record of observation of election (10-11 May 1948)	22 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.7/SR.7	31 May 1948

(h) *Sub-Committee 8 (Observation Group IV)*

A/AC.19/SC.8/SR.1	Summary Record of week of observation (20-24 April 1948)	27 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.8/SR.2	Summary Record of observation of election (7-10 May 1948)	22 May 1948

(i) *Sub-Committee 9 (Observation Group V)*

A/AC.19/SC.9/SR.1 ²	Summary Record of observation of election (7-11 May 1948)	22 May 1948
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(j) *Sub-Committee 10 (Observation Group VI)*

A/AC.19/SC.10/SR.1 ²	Summary Record of observation of election (7-11 May 1948)	26 May 1948
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(k) *Sub-Committee 11 (Observation Group VII)*

A/AC.19/SC.11/SR.1 ²	Summary Record of observation of election (8-11 May 1948)	22 May 1948
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(l) *Sub-Committee 12 (Observation Group VIII)*

A/AC.19/SC.12/SR.1	Summary Record of observation of election (7-10 May 1948)	3 June 1948
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(m) *Sub-Committee 13 (Observation Group IX)*

A/AC.19/SC.13/SR.1	Summary Record of observation of election (7-12 May 1948)	3 June 1948
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² Also reproduced at Lake Success.

H. Sub-Committee Documents

(a) *Sub-Committee 2*

A/AC.19/SC.2/1	Press <i>communiqué</i> adopted at the second meeting of Sub-Committee 2	25 January	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/2	Press <i>communiqué</i> adopted at the third meeting of Sub-Committee 2	25 January	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/3	Text of letter of invitation to hearings of Korean personalities adopted at the fourth meeting of Sub-Committee 2	26 January	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/4	Questionnaire for hearings of Korean personalities adopted at the fourth meeting of Sub-Committee 2	26 January	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/5	Resolution adopted at the ninth meeting of Sub-Committee 2	29 January	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/5/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/5	2 February	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/6	Press <i>communiqué</i> issued concerning submission of written statements and requests for hearings	30 January	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/7	Announcement by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, concerning freedom of access to hearings of Korean personalities	25 February	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/7/Add.1	Press <i>communiqué</i> concerning freedom of access to hearings of Korean personalities	25 February	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/8 ²	Communication approved at the twentieth meeting to the United States Liaison Officer to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, concerning freedom of access to hearings of Korean personalities	25 February	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/8/Add.1 ²	Communication from the United States Liaison Officer to the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea concerning a hearing of Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, Chairman, Federation of Korean Trade Unions	25 February	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/8/Add.2	Statement of the Democratic Women's Federation Alliance concerning the invitation to a hearing before the Sub-Committee	1 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/8/Add.3	Reply from Mr. Paik Yong-Hi, Chairman, Central Committee, All Korea Farmers' Alliance (Federation), to the invitation to a hearing by the Sub-Committee	15 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/9	Summary Record of an Interview with Mr. Haw Sawng Taik, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions	24 February	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/9/Add.1	Reply from Haw Sawng Taik, Chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, to the invitation to a hearing by the Sub-Committee	10 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/9/Corr.1	Corrigendum to A/AC.19/SC.2/9	2 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/10	Communications concerning freedom to submit written statements	6 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/10/Add.1	Press <i>communiqué</i> issued concerning freedom to submit written statements	7 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/10/Add.2	Communication from the Central Committee, Korean Democratic Patriotic Youth Union (Alliance), concerning freedom to submit written statements	17 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.2/10/Add.3	Exchange of Communications with the Central Committee, Korean Democratic Patriotic Youth Union (Alliance), concerning freedom to submit written statements	13 April	1948

(b) *Main Committee*

A/AC.19/SC.4/1	Provincial Election Committees	29 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/2	Periodic Report of National Election Committee	29 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/3 ²	Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law	29 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/4	Directive No. 2 (office hours of registration)	29 March	1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/5	Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law : Memorandum to the United States Liaison Officer from the Main Committee	6 April	1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/6	Registration of Voters in South Korea	6 April	1948

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A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add.1	Registration of Voters in South Korea	9 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add.2	Registration of Voters in South Korea	10 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/6/Add.3	Registration of Voters in Cheju Do	10 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/Add.4	Registration of Voters in South Korea	14 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/7	Registration of candidates : Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer	14 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/7/Add.1	Registration of candidates : Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer	17 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/7/Add.2	Registration of candidates	19 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/7/Add.3	Unopposed candidates	3 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/7/Add.4	Resignation and decease of candidates	4 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/8	Electoral and voting districts	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/9	Directive No. 3 : Preparation of the Poll Registers and the Certificate of Registration thereon: National Election Committee	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/10	Directive No. 4 : Names of voting districts : National Election Committee	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/11	Directive No. 5 : Official Seal in Election Procedures : National Election Committee	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/12	Directive No. 6 : Count of voters' ages : National Election Committee	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/13	Directive No. 7 : Interpretation of Section 16 of the Election Law : National Election Committee.	16 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/14	Letter from the Chairman of the Korean Public Opinion Association concerning interference with the work of the association	23 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City	24 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.1	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City : Letter from the Korean Reporters' Association	27 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.2	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City : Memorandum from the United States Liaison Officer	1 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.3	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District, Seoul City.	29 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.4	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District : Letter from Mr. Jo Kyu Chung	4 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.5 ²	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District : Letter from the National Association for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence and other political parties and social organizations	4 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.6 ²	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District : Second interview with Mr. Choi Neung-Chin, Independent	10 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.7 ²	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District : Cancellation of the registration of the candidacy of Mr. Choi Neung-Chin	10 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.8 ²	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District : Third interview with Mr. Choi Neung-Chin	10 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/15/Add.9	Election in Tong-Dai-Mun A District : Statement by Mr. Choi Daniel (Neung-Chin)	13 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/16	Letter from the Chairman of the Civil Liberties Union concerning the free atmosphere for elections	24 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/17	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province	24 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/17/Add.1	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province : Letter from 268 constituents	1 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/17/Add.2 ²	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province : Exchange of letters between the Principal Secretary and the United States Liaison Officer	3 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/17/Add.3	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province : Interview with Mr. Pak Jai Hong	3 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/17/Add.4	Election in Kum Hae Up District, Kyongsang Namdo Province : Communications from the United States Liaison Officer	4 May 1948

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A/AC.19/SC.4/18	Report by the Supporting Society for the Establishment of Anti-Japanese Movements concerning the free atmosphere for elections	26 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/19	Complaints received from individuals concerning a free atmosphere for elections, 21-26 April 1948	27 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/20	Anti-registration activities.	28 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/21	Letter from the Korean Educators' Association concerning the free atmosphere for elections	30 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/22	Report by the Investigation Bureau of the Democratic National Front concerning the free atmosphere for elections	30 April 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/23 ²	Complaints concerning the free atmosphere for elections : Submission to the United States authorities	5 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.1 ²	Complaints concerning the free atmosphere for elections : Submission to the United States authorities	6 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/23/Add.2 ²	Complaints concerning the free atmosphere for elections : Submission to the United States authorities	7 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/24 ²	Incidents concerning freedom of the Press during the elections : Exchange of communications with the United States Liaison Officer to the Commission	5 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/24/Add.1 ²	Incidents concerning freedom of the Press during the elections : Letter from the Korean Press Association	11 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/25 ²	Complaints concerning the free atmosphere for elections : Comment by the United States authorities	11 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/25/Add.1	Complaints concerning the free atmosphere for elections : Comment by the United States authorities	11 May 1948
A/AC.19/SC.4/26	Unofficial election results.	14 May 1948

I. Press Releases

Nos. 3-66, covering the period 9 January 1948 to 7 June 1948.

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