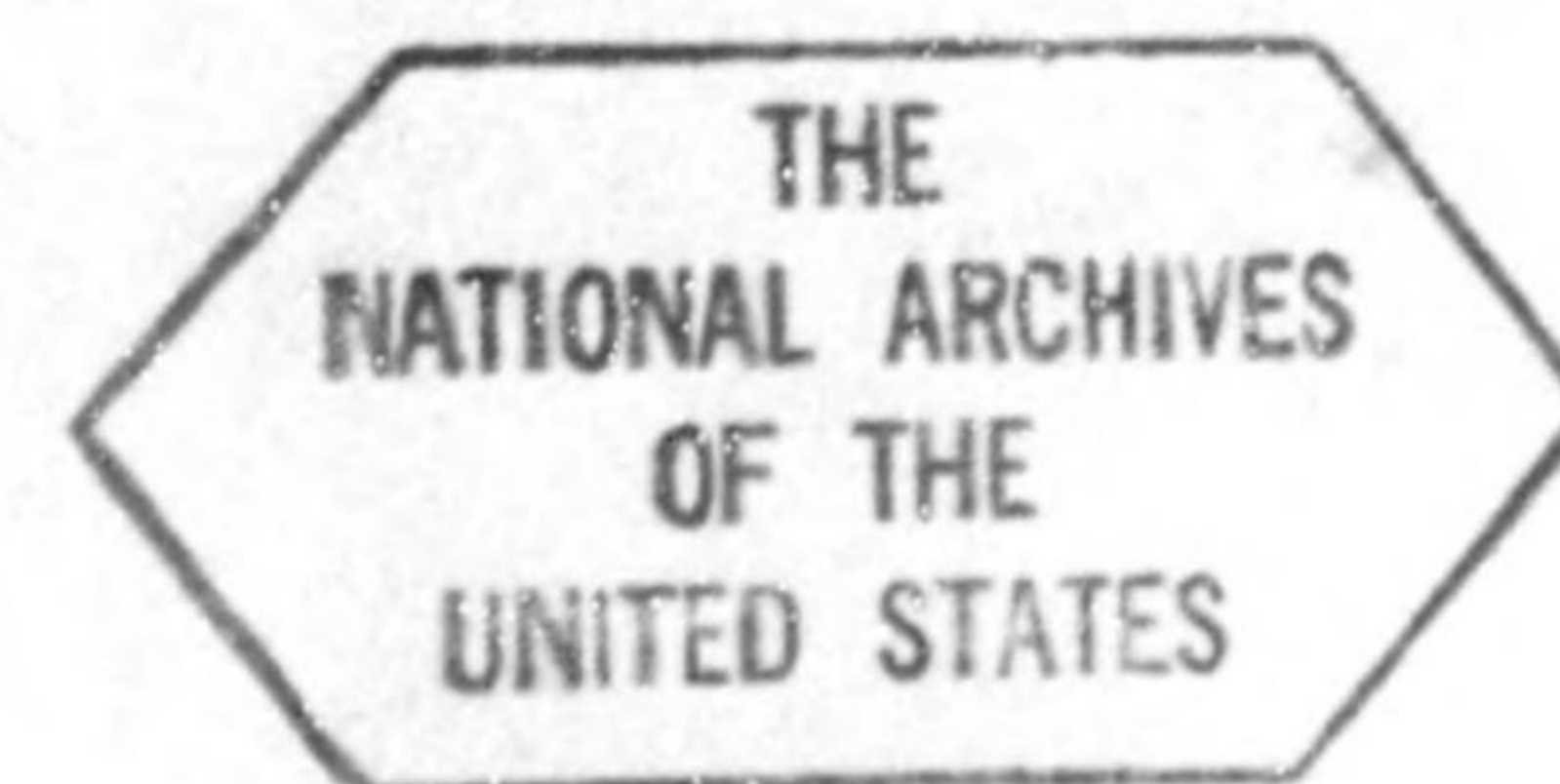


GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents



- (1) Box no. 2241
- (2) Folder title/number: (23)
Korea
- (3) Date: May 1948 - Dec. 1948

(4) Subject:

Classification	Type of record
140	e

- (5) Item description and comment:
Secret

(6) Reproduction: Yes No

(7) Film no. Sheet no.

SECRET

The Korean Press in Japan

CIS/GCD:OBS/TJH/rgl

G-2

Government Section

18 DEC 1948

1

1. Attached herewith is public opinion survey prepared by Civil Censorship Detachment, OIS, G-2, subject: "The Korean Press in Japan", covering all publications which are owned, in whole or in part, by Koreans and reflect the attitudes of the more than 600,000 Koreans residing in Japan, Japan's largest foreign minority group.

2. The Korean press constitutes one of the most militant, and frequently, one of the most leftist, segments of the press in Japan. Reflecting, perhaps, the psychology of a minority group, it often rabidly denounces real or fancied wrongs or clamors for "rights" of which it believes itself deprived.

3. As there is a clear majority of leftist opinion among Korean journals of a political complexion, the following topics are of major interest to, and often are targets for, vitriolic comment.

a. The division of Korea itself into a Soviet puppet regime in the north and a democratic government in the south.

b. The position of Koreans in Japan, and particularly the problem of education for Koreans.

4. Forwarded for information.

1 Incl:
Public Opinion Survey

COPIES FURNISHED:

Chief of Staff, SCAP
Diplomatic Section

-----G. A. V.-----

SECRET

Korea

33683

SECRET
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No:

Subject: The Korean Press in Japan

CIS/CCD:OBS/TJH/rgl

Note
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Diplomatic Section

Edm

C. A. W.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

CIVIL INTELLIGENCE SECTION

SPECIAL REPORT

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

No. 1

THE KOREAN PRESS IN JAPAN

SECRET

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

SUMMATION

1. A major factor in influencing public opinion of Japan's largest minority group, the Korean press constitutes one of the most militant and leftist segments of the press in Japan. Reflecting, perhaps, the psychology of a minority group, it is often shrill in denunciation of real or fancied wrongs or in clamoring for "rights" of which it believes itself deprived.

2. Division of Korea itself into a Soviet puppet regime in the north and a democratic Government in the south is one of the burning issues of the Korean press in Japan. The position of Koreans in Japan, and particularly the problem of education for Koreans, is another public opinion topic of major interest.

3. As there is a clear majority of leftist opinion among Korean journals of a political complexion, these subjects are often targets for vitriolic comment, Civil Censorship Detachment, CIS, G-2, studies show.

4. Nearly forty Korean publications are currently published and submitted to censorship. Of these, six are daily newspapers; five are news agencies, and eleven are official or unofficial spokesmen for the four nationally organized Korean groups in Japan.

5. Speaking for the leftist League of Koreans Residing in Japan (ZAI NIPPON CHOSŬEJIN KENMEI) and its affiliate, the Korean Democratic Youth League (ZAI NICHŪ CHOSŬE MINSHU SEINEN DOMEI) are six journals. They are, for the most part, consistently anti-American and pro-Soviet Union. They incite resistance toward Occupation policy in Japan, and by their vitriolic attacks on the Japanese Government, help to insure that the majority of Koreans in Japan will continue to remain a hostile, volatile and potentially subversive minority.

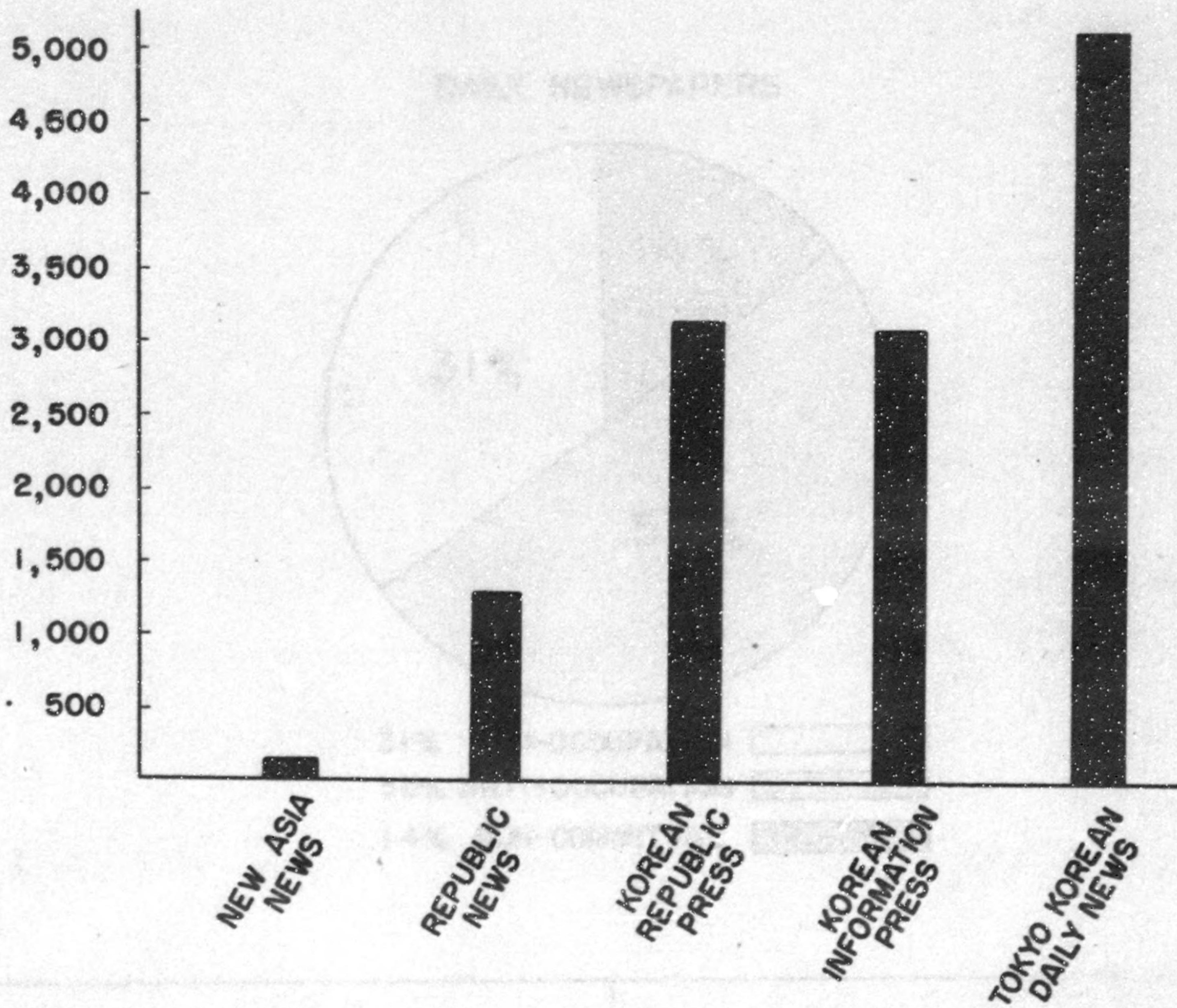
6. The rival Korean Residents' Union (CHOSŬE KYŪKYU MINDAN) and the Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea (CHOSŬE KENKOKU SOKUSHIN SEINEN DOMEI) have five officially or unofficially affiliated publications. All are strongly anti-Communist, although three of them are also critical in some degree of American policy in Japan or Korea.

7. Of the remaining publications, ten are commercial or specialists journals specializing in detective stories, fiction and the like, which are not concerned primarily with Korean affairs or politics, and differ little from Japanese-owned publications of the same type. Completing the list are two organs of Korean cultural groups and six journals, ranging from weeklies to monthly magazines, with circulation figures from 3000 monthly to 100,000 weekly, not identified with any particular Korean organization.

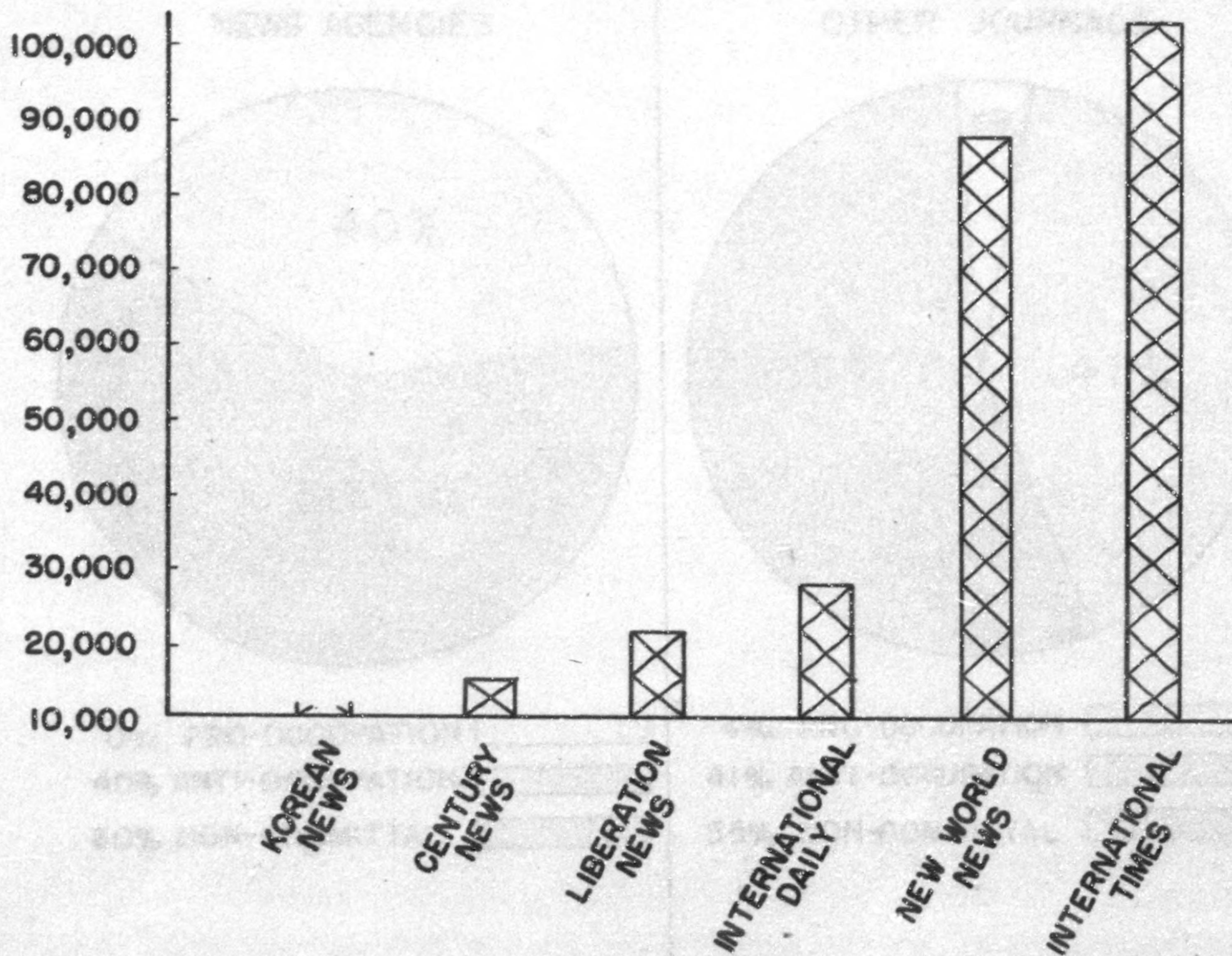
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COMPARATIVE CLAIMED CIRCULATION OF
KOREAN NEWS AGENCIES IN JAPAN



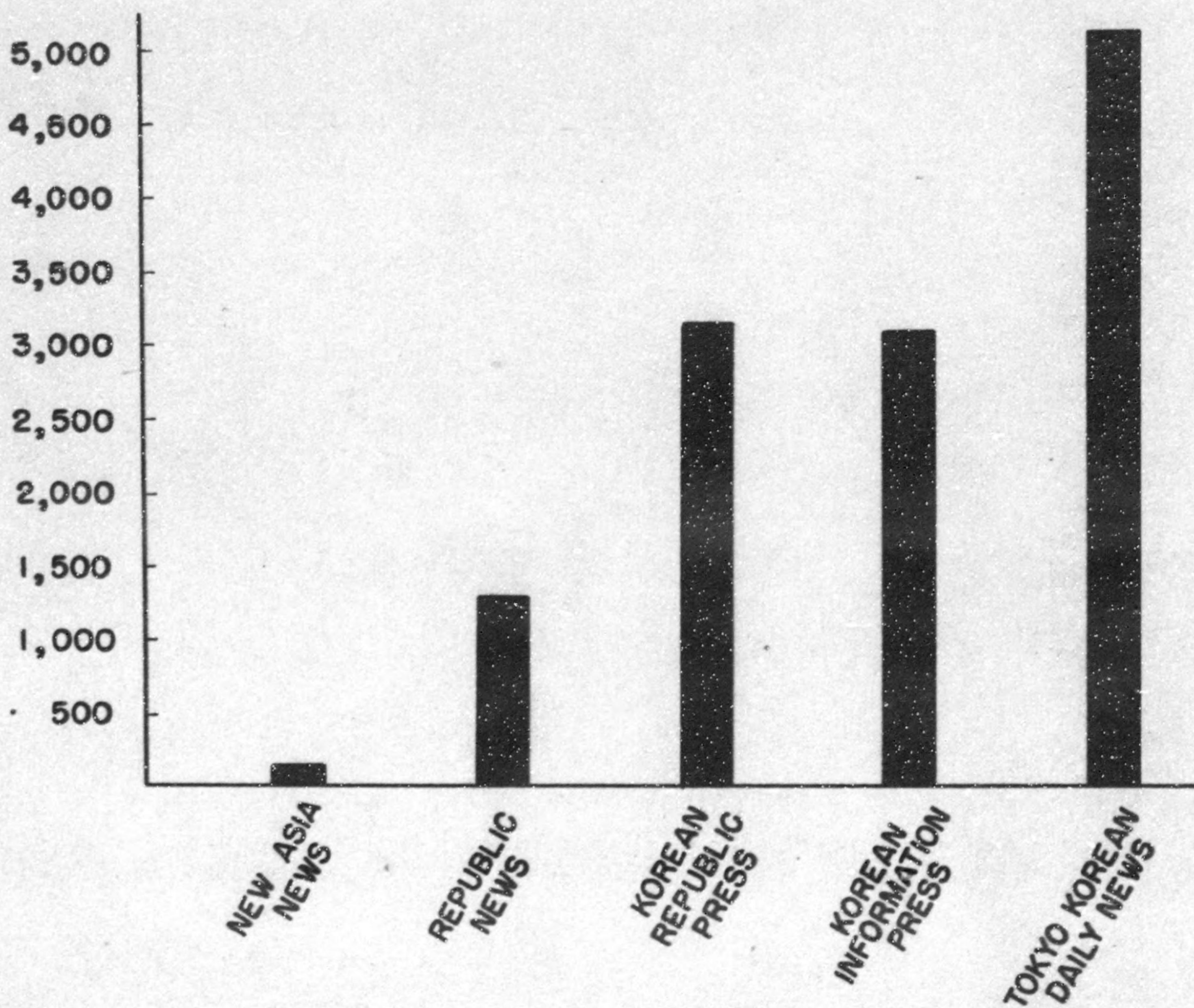
COMPARATIVE CLAIMED CIRCULATION OF
KOREAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN JAPAN



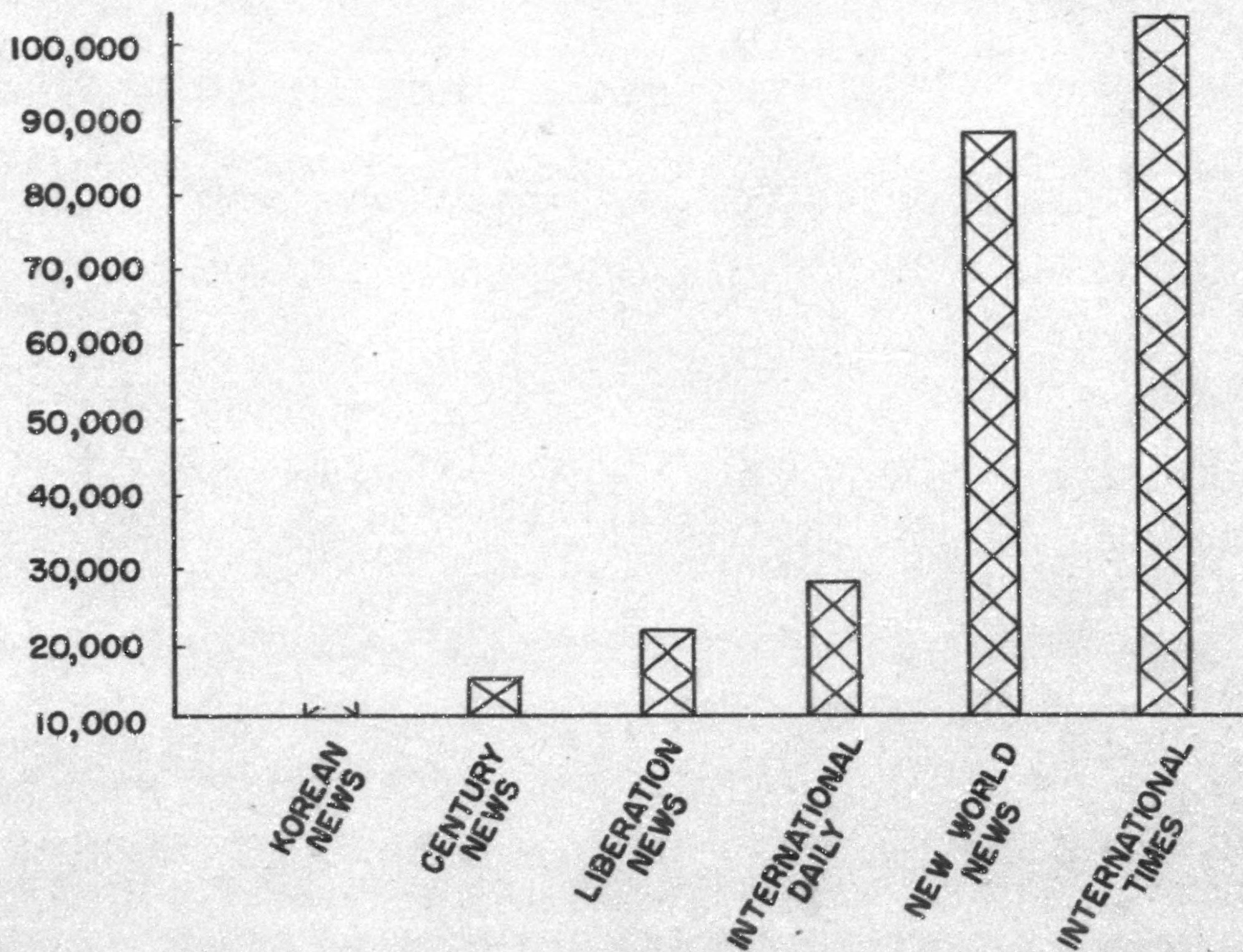
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COMPARATIVE CLAIMED CIRCULATION OF
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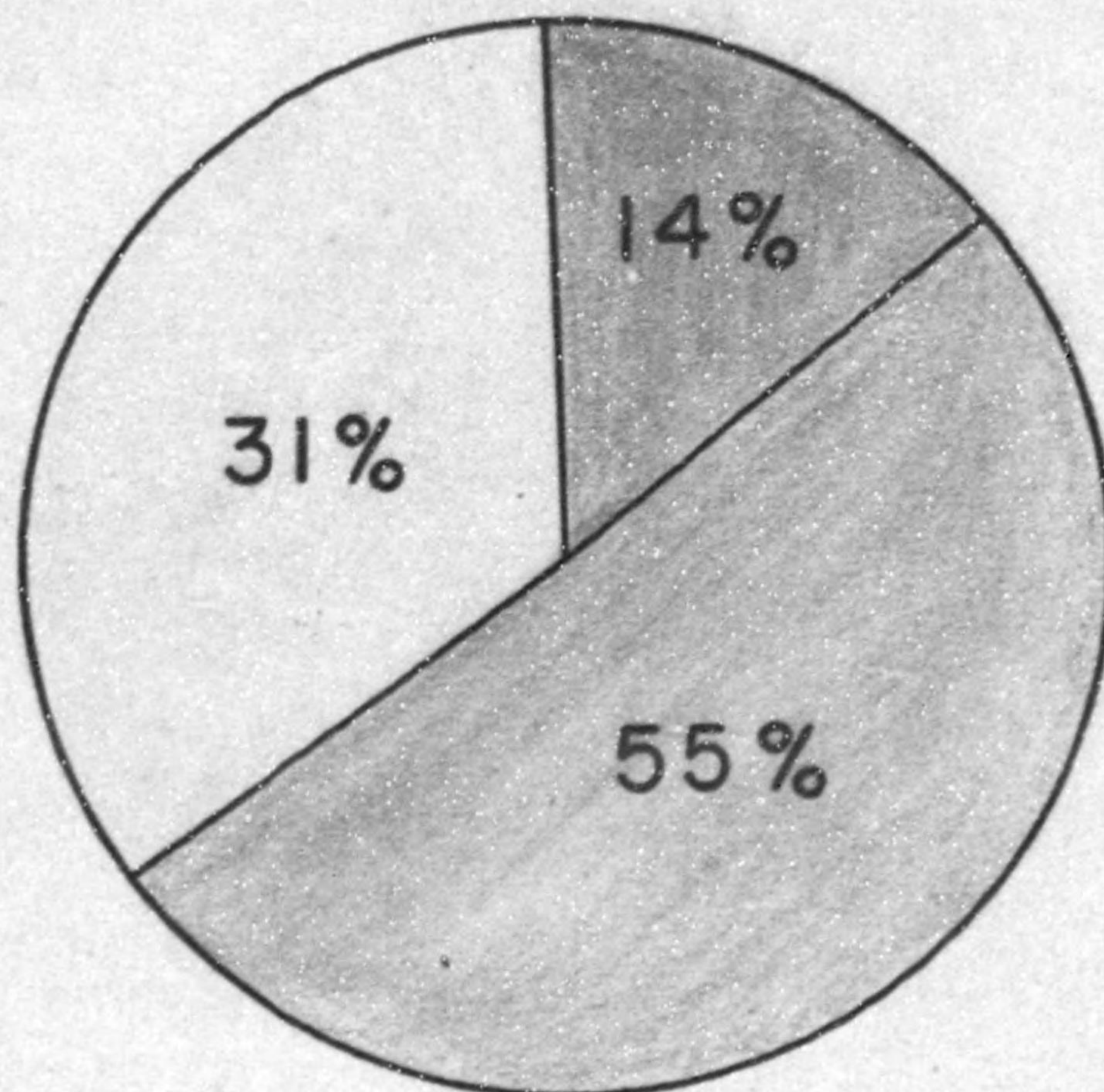
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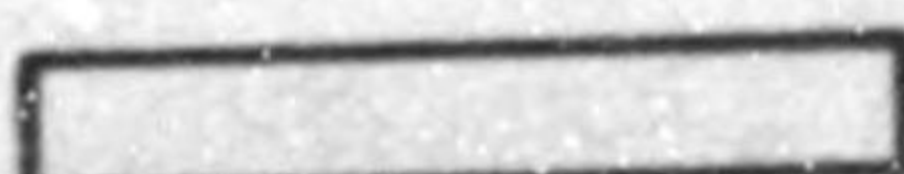




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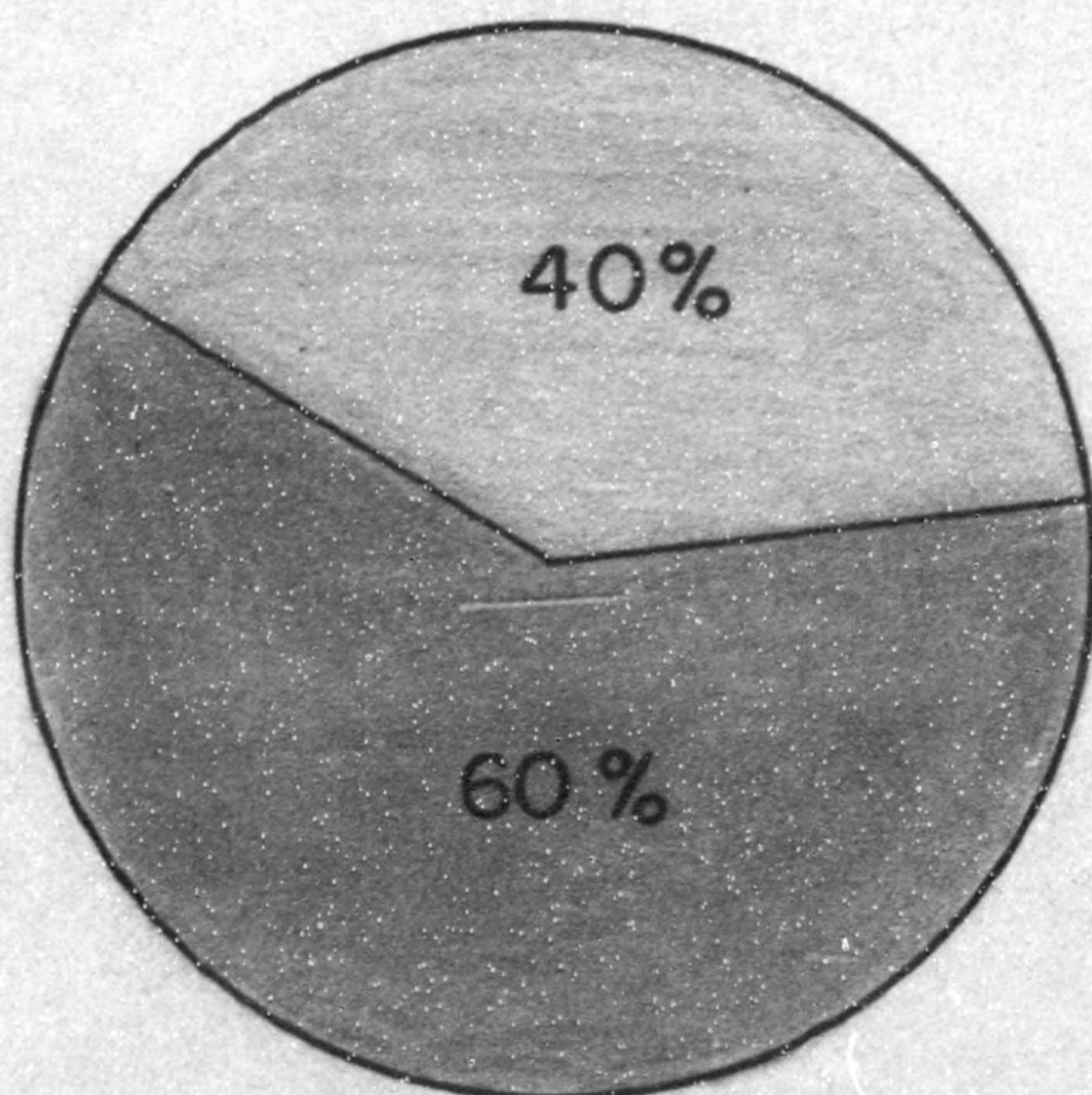
CLASSIFICATION OF KOREAN PUBLICATIONS IN JAPAN
ACCORDING TO THEIR EDITORIAL LEANINGS




DAILY NEWSPAPERS



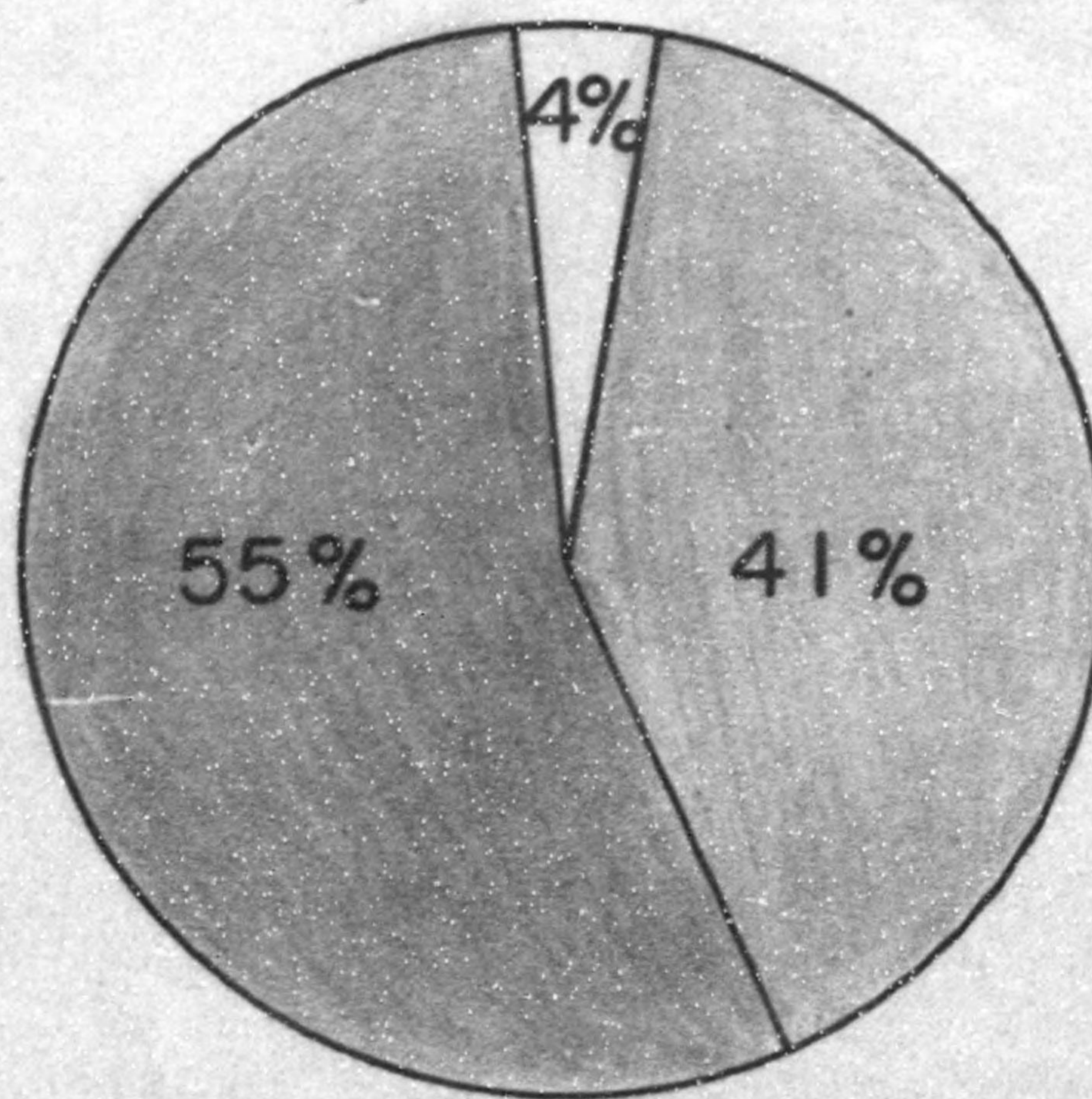
31% PRO-OCCUPATION 
55% ANTI-OCCUPATION 
14% NON-COMMITTAL 

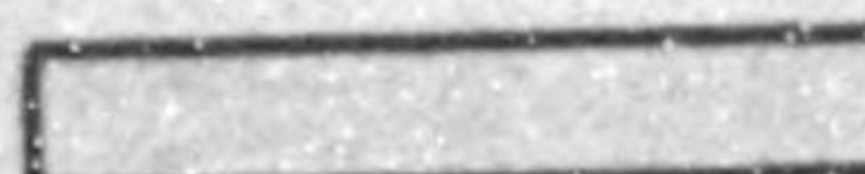


NEWS AGENCIES



0% PRO-OCCUPATION 
40% ANTI-OCCUPATION 
60% NON-COMMITTAL 

OTHER JOURNALS



4% PRO-OCCUPATION 
41% ANTI-OCCUPATION 
55% NON-COMMITTAL 

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APO 500

THE KOREAN PRESS IN JAPAN 13

In its role as spokesman for Japan's largest minority group, cohesive, generally distrustful of the Japanese and often fanatically devoted to their homeland, the Korean press constitutes a special segment of the press in Japan. Compared to the Japanese press as a whole, it contains a high ratio of publications which are pro-Soviet Union or anti-American.

It is highly vocal in defense of what it considers to be the "rights" of Koreans residing in Japan, and is ultra-sensitive to any action of the Japanese Government which could be considered detrimental to Korean interests.

1. KOREAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS:

Six daily newspapers published by Koreans in Japan are currently being submitted to censorship. This includes one published five times weekly. They range in size from the International Times (KOKUSAI TAISHU), with claimed circulation of 100,000, to the Korean News (CHOSUN SHINBUN), circulation 10,000.

Most of the Korean dailies are published in Japanese and cater to the general reading public, Japanese as well as Korean. Two, including the largest, are leftist publications. The majority are friendly toward the South Korean Government, although critical of policy toward Koreans in Japan. This group includes the New World News (SHIN SEKAI SHINBUN), International Daily (KOKUSAI NICHI-NICHI), Century News (SEIKI SHINBUN) and Korean News (CHOSUN SHINBUN).

The largest daily, International Times, has not been critical of Occupation policy in Japan, although it has been critical of the arrest of Koreans in the Kobe riots, and friendly toward the North Korean regime.

Liberation News (HAIBANG SHINBUN) is the most violently pro-Soviet and anti-American of the Korean dailies. Pre-censored prior to August 1948, it has continued to violate the Press Code for Japan on post-censorship.

With one exception, Korean News (CHOSUN SHINBUN), none of the dailies is formally affiliated with any of the four major national Korean organizations in Japan.

a. International Times:

International Times (KOKUSAI TAISHU) is published by the International Times Publishing Co. (KOKUSAI TAISHU SHI) in Tokyo and financed entirely by Dong Kern MOON of the Kobe Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, according to his statement. The paper is an afternoon daily with acclaimed circulation of 100,000 copies.

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Edited in Japanese with news and feature coverage similar to that of any medium-size Japanese daily, the International Times is read by a considerable number of Japanese in addition to Koreans. Its comparatively large circulation is attributed by Japanese sources to its popularity among the Japanese and the fact that there are only a few general-news afternoon dailies in Tokyo, where demand is great, to offer competition.

News coverage is focused on the international scene. UP news dispatches from the world's capitals on the international situation are usually given top prominence on the front page. For political and financial developments in Japan, International Times relies on the Kyodo News Agency, of which it is a non-member client.

Sources for its news from Korea are the New Asia News Company (SHIN-A TSUSHIN SHI) and the Korean Information Press (KIP) in Tokyo. It also subscribes to the Jiji Press feature service and to Telepress, a leftist British news agency with a bureau in Tokyo.

Publisher of International Times, Yun Yong HUG, is described by neutral Korean opinion in Tokyo as an "opportunist" and "turncoat". He was a former leader of the Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea and is now associated with its leftist rival, the Korean Democratic Youth League. This change was reflected in the paper's editorial columns.

Prior to HUG's affiliation with the leftist camp, the publication generally supported the views of Syngman RHEE, now President of the South Korean Government. Following HUG's switch to the leftist camp, successive issues on political and international problems point to the adoption of leftist views. These are usually expressed not by articles written by the newspaper's own staff, but by selection of articles reported by news agencies to which the paper subscribes.

Although the paper is not critical of U. S. Occupation policy in Japan, it has been critical of the Japanese Government and its policies on practically every major issue. It claimed that the arrest of the Koreans involved in the Kobe riots constituted "illegal oppression"; that Communists were not to blame; and that Japanese "mayors, governors and prosecutors betrayed the Koreans".

On the subject of Korean education in Japan, the paper claims that Koreans should be given "equal freedom and opportunity of education", meaning specifically "the study of Korean words through books compiled by Koreans and the learning of the Japanese language at Korean-managed schools".

International Times favors "the withdrawal of foreign armies and the early realization of a general election throughout Korea for a consolidated government". The UN election in South Korea is regarded as "undesirable but perhaps inevitable". Denouncing the subsequent establishment of the new republic as "shameful", it charges that "leftists, and the public in general" are opposed to it.

On the other hand, it asserts that "the policies of North Korea are based upon popular support", and this is "attested by economic prosperity and developments and political unity".

b. New World News

The New World News (SHIN SEKAI SHINBUN), reported circulation 88,000, is published daily in Japanese by Seo-Hoon HUV in Osaka. Its coverage of news articles, advertisements, editorials, articles on economics, entertainment, sports and culture is similar to that of the other Osaka papers.

New World News, despite the claims of its publisher, does not seem to cater principally to resident Koreans, insofar as its selection of news would indicate. The paper tends to be editorially conservative, but is sometimes mildly sensational in its handling of news.

Anti-Communist, New World News fully supports President Syngman Rhee and his Government in South Korea, but considers the separate regimes in the north and south "an inconsistent and unhappy phenomenon".

It is wholeheartedly in favor of Occupation policy in Japan, but was critical of the former Ashida Cabinet's alleged inefficiency and incompetency. Responsibility for the Kobe riots is laid with the Communists.

New World News also publishes every other day an edition in Korean, which has a reported circulation of 40,000. Although it is described by its representative as the "Korean Language edition" of its Japanese language counter-part, in content, make-up and size, it is totally different.

The Korean language New World News supported formation of the South Korean republic "in the hope that a unified Korea will come out of it, through the efforts of the new Government". However, the elections supervised by the United Nations were not fully supported. It denounces Communist policy in North Korea as "barbarous politics".

Generally co-operative with the Japanese Government and its policies, it is, nonetheless, sensitive where resident Korean interests are concerned. It described the closing of Korean schools as "an attempt... to deprive us of our language and culture (which) must be defended unto death".

c. International Daily:

The International Daily (KOKUSAI NICHI-NICHI) is published daily by the International Daily News Publishing Company (KOKUSAI NICHI-NICHI SHIMBUN SHA) in Tokyo and claims a circulation of 27,000 copies. According to neutral Korean sources in Tokyo, the paper is supported by the rightist Korean Residents' Union. Censorship examination indicates that a rightist point of view is reflected in its editorials and selection of news articles.

Coverage is almost entirely devoted to current Korean developments and consists mostly of UP and AP dispatches from Seoul, Washington and New York, released through Kyodo News Service.

Editorializing on the Korean problem, the paper states that "Koreans regard it as exceedingly unpleasant that the conflict of U.S.-Soviet political and economic ideologies has become the determinant in the solution of the Korean problem.....Here we Koreans.....are now placed in a position wherein we ourselves, independently and of our own free will, should attempt to solve the Korean problem.

It accords full editorial support to the elections sponsored by the United Nations and the South Korean Republic. It charges that Russia is seeking to communize all of Korea, is spreading terror and disrupting the orderly processes of government in South Korea.

The paper has not directly criticized occupation policy in Japan. It is, however, often critical of the Japanese Government and its policies, constantly reminding its readers of Japan's past misdeeds. On the Kobe riots, the paper denounces the Japanese Government for "violating basic human rights". It places the blame for the agitation on the Communists, and states that the Communist-type of education must be prohibited.

d. Liberation News

Liberation News, read KAIHO SHIMBUN in Japanese and HAIBANG SHIMDONG in Korean, is published in Korean five days a week by the Liberation News Publishing Company (KAIHO SHIMBUN SHA) in Tokyo. Claiming a circulation of 20,000, the paper is addressed to that section of Korean residents in Japan whose political ideas were fashioned radically toward the left by the alleged ill-treatment they received at the hands of the Japanese authorities before and during the war and by the promises they chose to see in the type of regime set up by Soviet Russia in North Korea.

Although its editor and publisher claim it is an "independent paper", it has been unofficially assisted by members of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan. A list of contributions pledged to recovery of the 1946 and 1947 financial deficits shows that the majority of them are prefectural officials of the league.

Liberation News subscribes to KNS News Service (KYORITSU TSUSHIN) Seoul news agency monitored by Kyodo, and the New Asia News Company (SHIN-A TSUSHIN SHA), which disseminate Pyongyang and Seoul broadcasts. For its news from Europe and America, it relies on the leftist British news agency, Telepress. Local newbreaks are covered by its own reporterial staff.

Its extreme-left, pro-soviet, anti-American propaganda line has accumulated a total of one hundred and thirty-five violations of the Press Code for Japan in the one hundred and sixty-eight issues submitted to censorship. Liberation News was pre-censored until July 1948. Most numerous among its pre-censorship violations were leftist propaganda and criticism of the Occupation and the Allied Powers. Following its transfer to post-censorship, the paper has continued to disseminate leftist propaganda and anti-Allied sentiments.

Veiled criticism of Occupation policies in Japan and the Japanese Government, that "the true democratic forces are...encountering resistance and hindrances in all ways because of the reactionary powers of Japan and the international reactionary influence", is indicative of its stand on the Japanese occupation. Strongly in sympathy with the Kobe rioters, the paper charges that the "reactionary education policy of the Government" is in the "trend which is the condition for the revival of a police state". It stands opposed to the elections in South Korea and the establishment of the South Korean republic.

e. Century News

Century News (SEIKI SHIMBUN) reported circulation 15,000, is published daily in Fukuoka by the Century News Co. (SEIKI SHIMBUN SHA). News coverage is devoted primarily to the situation of Koreans living in Japan. Outspoken in its opposition to both the conservative and Communist parties, the political sympathies of Century News are with the Japan Socialist Party. The paper supports the new South Korean republic as a step in the ultimate unification of all Korea.

In full support of Occupation policy in Japan, news items on this issue are given prominent display and editorials uphold Occupation programs. Responsibility for the Kobe riots is laid with the Japanese Government which "wrongly interpreted the SCAP document issued on 20 December 1947 and forced the Japanese language upon the Koreans".

The paper also claims that "if the Japanese police had been more powerful and more effective", the case could have been contained before it became so serious.

Century News is neither anti-U.S. nor anti-soviet. Quantitatively, it carries more news items on the United States.

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According to the 1 October 1948 issue of the newspaper, Century News will hereafter be known as the Kyushu Daily Newspaper (Kyushu Mainichi) and its contents will be adapted to appeal to a wider reading public.

f. Korean News:

Korean News (CHOSUN SHINBUN) is published by the Korean News Publishing Co. (CHOSUN SHINBUN SHA) at the Tokyo general headquarters of the rightist Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea. Appearing daily, it deals for the most part with local Korean affairs, especially those concerning the life, livelihood and quarrels of Korean residents in Japan. Circulation is claimed to be 10,500. News on Japanese and international developments is obtained through Kyodo News Service.

Rabidly anti-Russian at first, especially in connection with the Russian occupation of North Korea, the paper has switched to criticism of both American and Russian occupation of Korea. It supports the South Korean elections and subsequent establishment of the South Korean republic.

A vigilant attitude in the paper's early issues toward possible abuse of Japanese policy authority over Koreans and Formosans has been toned down gradually. In this connection, it is noteworthy that section chiefs actually engaged in planning and editing the paper are all Japanese, or at least men with Japanese names.

Demands that Korean residents be treated as "quasi-Allied personnel" and that they be permitted to own and operate ordinary educational organizations follow the usual firm line. Among other "living rights" the paper demands the right for a Korean resident to have his case re-examined by an Allied court of law when he receives an "improper" judgment in a Japanese court.

2. KOREAN NEWS AGENCIES:

Clients of the four Korean news services in Japan generally include Korean and Japanese newspapers, Korean organizations and Japanese Government offices. Two of the news services are leftists, including the small, anti-American, anti-Occupation New Asia News (SHIN-A TSUSHIN), published in Tokyo, and Republic News (KYOWA TSUSHIN).

Korean Information Press (CHOSUN JOUNG SHA), largest of the news agencies, is not included in the leftist category, although on pre-censorship it frequently submitted Communist propaganda dispatches obtained by monitoring Radio Pyongyang in North Korea. Since transfer to post-censorship in July 1948, Korean Information Press has sharply reduced its coverage of North Korean broadcasts.

New Asia News has the largest number of recorded flagrant violations of the Press Code for Japan of any publication submitted to censorship. It is violently opposed to American policy in Korea, described as one of colonization, and equally bitter toward Occupation policy in Japan.

Korean Republic Press (CHOSUN KYOWA TSUSHIN), published in Osaka, disseminates almost entirely news obtained by monitoring Radio Seoul, and thus favorable to American policy in South Korea.

Not a news agency proper, but a news letter, Tokyo Korean Daily News (TOKYO CHOSUN NIPPON) is also included in this section. There is no discernible political slant in the cultural and amusement news it distributes.

a. Korean Information Press:

Korean Information Press (CHOSUN JOHO SHA), a private enterprise of Eun Cheung KIM in Tokyo, with a branch in Fukuoka, presently issues two services. These are Korean Information (CHOSUN JOHO) in Tokyo, with a reported daily circulation of 1000, and Korean Special News (CHOSUN TOKUSHIN) in Fukuoka, reported daily circulation 3000.

Carrying dispatches from both Seoul and Pyongyang sources, the political coloring of both Korean Information in Tokyo, and Korean Special News in Fukuoka, is not easily defined. Subscribers are Japanese and Korean newspaper firms and news agencies, Japanese Government offices, Japanese and Korean business firms, Korean organizations and private individuals.

News disseminated through Korean Information Press is monitored on the premises from Radio Seoul and Radio Pyongyang or received by telegraph from the Korean Pacific Press (Chosen Gado Tsushin) of Seoul. (Korean Pacific Press is not the Korean news agency recently closed temporarily by the South Korean government for activities of some of its staff favoring the North Korean Communist regime). Korean Special News in Fukuoka receives most of its items via phone from the Tokyo office.

Pre-censorship records show that on the whole more items were submitted by Korean Information Press based on Radio Pyongyang than items from Radio Seoul. Korean Information Press claims that the predominance of material from northern leftist Korean sources appears to be an indication that these sources in Korea have more to say and do than the South Koreans. It also claims that broadcasts from Pyongyang are on a wave frequency better adapted to transcription here in Tokyo. Since its transfer to post-censorship in July, Korean Information has reduced its coverage of tendential North Korean broadcasts.

Korean Information has not committed itself on American Occupation policy in Japan, although it has carried articles expressing anti-Japanese sentiment. Two dispatches from Seoul on the April Korean demonstrations in Kobe cautioned Koreans against rash actions, blamed Korean Communist elements for instigating the trouble and justified actions taken by the Japanese Government.

Surveys of Koreans Special Information indicates that comment on controversial issues such as Korean education in Japan, Japanese Government policies, the elections in South Korea and the republic of South Korea is objective.

b. Korean Republic Press:

Korean Republic Press (CHOSUN KYOWA TSUSHIN), reported circulation 2000, is published daily in Osaka by Bong-nam BANG, formerly manager of the Osaka branch of Korean Information Press. News coverage consists almost entirely of items via Radio Seoul which Korean Republic Press monitors. It is distributed to ASAMI, MAINICHI and other dailies, Korean papers, Korean organizations and schools and to Japanese Government.

There have been no direct remarks indicating its position on current controversial issues. By implication it supports a unified Korea, participated in by both north and south Koreans.

Pre-censored prior to August 1948, this news agency has a good record of compliance with the Press Code for Japan on post-censorship. Censorship spot-check of material disseminated by Korean Republic Press to its clients have not revealed any violations of the Press Code.

c. Republic News:

Republic News (KYOWA TSUSHIN) is published in Tokyo by the Republic News Publishing Company (KYOWA TSUSHIN SHI), a 2-million-yen firm owned by Koreans. Claimed circulation is 2,500 copies daily, distributed to Korean and Japanese newspaper firms, Japanese labor unions, Korean organizations, Japanese Government offices and business houses.

News from Korea disseminated by the Republic News is credited to both Seoul and Pyongyang. Pyongyang news is obtained from the Korean Pacific Press (KPP) located in Seoul.

The Republic News has had frequent violations of the Press Code in the 188 issues submitted for censorship since inception in January 1948. Most flagrant and numerous have been criticisms of the United States or the Allied nations. Typifying the anti-U.S. attitude of the news agency, these violations include charges that the United Nation Commission's visit to Korea is the "direct expression of a certain country's wish (U. S.) to make Korea again a colony".

Sharply critical of Occupation policy in Japan, Republic News contends that "...the recent U. S. policy for Japan is directed toward the rearmament of Japan through various channels.....the U. S. is reportedly training the Tokkotai (Special Attack Corps).....".

d. New Asia News:

The New Asia News (SHIN-A TSUSHIN) published in Tokyo by the New Asia News Company (SHIN-A TSUSHIN SHI) has a claimed circulation of 150 copies per issue. Subscribers are Korean and Japanese newspaper firms and news agencies, Japanese political party headquarters, Japanese Government offices, research institutes, Korean organizations, schools and individuals.

News items from Korea are received via two sources: Pyongyang broadcasts and KNS (Kyoritsu Tsushin) dispatches from Seoul, both monitored on its behalf by Kyodo News Agency. Leftist propaganda predominates in the KNS dispatches from Seoul and Radio Pyongyang news contains a great deal of Communist criticism of American policies in South Korea.

Editorial control of the ultra-left New Asia News was formerly in the hands of Hwu PAIK. However, he was ousted as Secretary-General of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan and as editor of the news agency, allegedly for proposing a more moderate compromise in the league's firm leftist policy. Editorial control is presently in the hands of Hwan SUH.

Most flagrant and predominant among the violations of the Press Code for Japan noted to date have been its criticism of the United States and the Allied Powers. Illustrative of its pro-Soviet, anti-U.S. policy are the following quotations from items it has disseminated:

"There is now being completed (in South Korea) a colonization through the maladministration of a military government and the political poverty of reactionaries such as Syngman RHEE and Ku KIM."

"In fighting strength, soldierly morality and friendship, the Red Army might be admired as the most excellent in the world.....all the other national armies are aggressive troops of capitalism."

Violently critical of Occupation policy in Japan, particularly of plans for the economic rehabilitation of Japan, it charges that "through the transformation of Japan into the workshop of the Orient, resulting from SCAP's Japan policy, our valuable materials and resources are going to be seized again by Japan and we shall be forced to buy Japanese

goods at exorbitant prices. Not only that, Japan is on the alert and is making preparations to invade our territory.....The denial of the arrival of ex-Government General high officials by the American military authorities is of no great significance.....The group of reactionary powers who, in Europe, attempt to resist the growth of democratic power by reviving Fascist Germany, are again trying to disturb the peace and freedom by reviving militaristic Japan in Asia."

e. Tokyo Korean Daily News

Tokyo Korean Daily News (TOKYO CHOSŬN NIPPŌ), reported circulation 5000, is published in Tokyo by the Tokyo Korean Daily News Publishing Co. (TOKYO CHOSŬN NIPPŌ SHŪ). This publication does not maintain its own facilities for the monitoring of news, and does not act as a distributor in Japan of news contracted for from other sources. At the same time, it does not closely resemble a newspaper in format or make-up, and should properly be classified as a news letter.

Coverage is concentrated on cultural and amusement activities in Tokyo, apparently addressed as much to Japanese readers as to Koreans. Occasionally there are news briefs selected from Associated Press, United Press, Reuters or the Dutch Aneta News Service under special arrangement. Except for one favorable comment on the United Nations sponsored South Korean elections, there has been no tendency to enter into political discussions concerning Korean independence.

According to an announcement in a recent issue, the news letter will shortly be renamed the New World News (SHIN SEKAI TSUSHIN).

3. JOURNALS OF NATIONAL KOREAN ORGANIZATIONS:

Both in number of publications, six, and in circulation, publications officially or unofficially speaking for the two major left-wing Korean organizations in Japan outnumber their rightist rivals.

The leftist League of Koreans Residing in Japan (KAI NIPPON CHOSŬNJIŬN KŬNŬNŬI) and its affiliate, Korea Democratic Youth League (KAI NIPPON CHOSŬN KINSHŬ SHINŬN DOMŬI), are represented by six journals. Their circulation ranges from 300 three times weekly for the Emancipation News (KAI NIPPON TSUSHIN) to 20,000 monthly for the Chosen Central Bulletin (CHOSŬN CHŬO JIŬO).

All are, for the most part, consistently anti-American and favorable to the Soviet Union and its policies. They incite resistance toward Occupation policy in Japan and, by their vitriolic attacks on the Japanese Government, help to insure that many Koreans in Japan will continue to remain a hostile and potentially dangerous minority.

This group of publications includes, as well as the two noted above, the Tokyo Chosen News (TOKYO CHOSŬN NYUSU), Minsei Bulletin (MINSEI JIŬO), Chosen Kanagawa (CHOSŬN KANAGAWA) and Minsei Hyogo Bulletin (MINSEI HYOGO JIŬO).

The rightist Korean Residents Union (CHOSŬN KYŬTU MINDAN) and the Youth League for Reconstruction of Korea (CHOSŬN KŬNKŬKU SOKUSHIN SHINŬN DOMŬI) are represented by five publications. Lowest in circulation is the Osaka Mindan Bulletin (OSAKA MINDAN JIŬO), circulation 3000 twice monthly. The Korean News (CHOSŬN SHINŬN)* is the largest with a daily circulation of 10,000.

* Korean News has been previously described in the section of this report which discusses Korean daily newspapers.

These five journals are all anti-Communist and anti-Soviet Union. They generally favor American policies in South Korea, but share the virtually common aspiration for a united non-Communist Korea. Two of them, Democratic News (MINSEU SHIMBUN) and Osaka Mindan Bulletin (OSAKA MINBAN JING), are critical in varying degrees of some Occupation policies in Japan. Eastern Peoples News (TONIN SHIMBUN) and Greater Korean People's News (DAIKAN MINPO) have been non-committal on this topic.

a. Chosen Central Bulletin

Chosen Central Bulletin (CHOSUN CHUG JING) is the official organ for the national headquarters of the leftist League of Koreans Residing in Japan (ZAI NIPPON CHOSSEJIN HONGOKI).

The league, which maintains over 2000 chapters and sub-chapters throughout Japan, is by far the largest organized body of Koreans in Japan and the most influential. Led by Ken YOUNG, Tak Shu KAN, Nin Ka KIM and Chung Ke KIM, it is in the vanguard of ultra-left groups active in Japan. Kyuichi TOKUDA and other prominent Japan Communist Party leaders are quoted frequently in publications of this leftist league.

Printed monthly in Japanese, with a reported circulation of 20,000, Chosen Central Bulletin is distributed through headquarters and prefectural chapters of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan.

The publication is a client of Kyodo News Service, and through this news service receives both Associated Press and United Press dispatches. It also subscribes to the ultra-left New Asia News (SHIN-A TSUSHIN).

Consistently anti-United States, rather than anti-capitalist, this tabloid size paper brands the American foreign-aid program as "insincere" because "political ends" are sought.

It demands the immediate withdrawal of both the American and Russian forces from Korea and endorses the establishment of a "democratic government based on racial unity". It violently opposed the United Nations-sponsored election in South Korea as "a scheme...for colonization and enslavement", and supports the North Korean Supreme People's Council as the "mother body" of the future Korean People's Republic.

The journal is bitterly critical of American Occupation policies in Japan and denounces the Occupation as a "foreign reactionary" and "puppet wire-puller". Upbraiding the Japanese Government as "demonic oppressors", it demands the "unconditional acquittal" of the Koreans convicted for participation in the Kobe riots. It demands that the Japanese Government bear expenses for the education of Koreans in Japan, warning it at the same breath not to interfere with Korean educational institutions.

b. Tokyo Chosen News

Reported circulation 3000, Tokyo Chosen News (TOKYO CHOSUN NIUSU), is a weekly bulletin issued by the Tokyo chapter of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, and concentrates on political tracts on the league's "mission", on the "struggle" of the Democratic People's Front and on quarrels with the rightist camp. News coverage is at a minimum and is limited to KNS (Kyoritsu Yushin, news agency in South Korea) broadcasts from Pyongyang monitored by Kyodo News Service and distributed by the ultra-left New Asia News.

The bulletin is anti-American, anti-capitalist, pro-Soviet and pro-Communist. It opposed the elections in South Korea as "international Fascism" and headlined the new South Korean republic as a "puppet government" with Syngman RHEE "its town crier". Its policy on Korea is in agreement with the Soviet proposals for evacuation.

Tokyo Chosen News indirectly voices its opposition to Occupation policies in Japan by attacks against actions of the Japanese Government, chiefly in connection with alleged "brutal" treatment of resident Koreans and Japanese laborers. The Kobe riots and the trial of the Koreans taken into custody were generally reported as straight news. However, its stand on this incident was demonstrated when it published pictures on the riots showing wounded Korean children with the headline, "Look at this brutality".

c. Chosen Kanagawa:

A tri-monthly bulletin issued in Yokohama by Kanagawa prefectural headquarters of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, Chosen Kanagawa (CHOSEN KANAGAWA) has a circulation of 2000, prints programs and activities of the league's chapters in Kanagawa prefecture, chiefly in connection with what is insisted upon as "struggles against all sorts of reactionaries in Japan and South Korea".

Like other of the league's publications, Chosen Kanagawa charges that the South Korean election were carried out by "traitors" with outguns and revolvers, supported by international Fascism, but boycotted by "the people". In tune with its pro-Communist, pro-Soviet leanings, the paper supports the 25 August 1946 "general elections covering South and North Korea" for electing representatives to the Supreme Council of People's Commissars and the establishment of a "central government".

Chosen Kanagawa is violently critical of Occupation policy in Japan. Koreans in Japan and Japanese workers are exhorted to strive together to overthrow the Government which is accused of being a "reactionary stool-pigeon of international Fascism".

Conveniently overlooking the basic issue involved in the Japanese Government's closure of Korean educational institutions, the publication insists that education is a "basic human right" and takes common cause with Japanese labor agitation for "joint efforts to smash the reactionary bureaucrats".

In addition to the above, four other publications connected with the League of Koreans Residing in Japan have been discontinued. These were Chosen Osaka Bulletin (CHOSEN OSAKA JINHO), Our Voice (ULLEH SOLNE), Construction News (KENSETSU SHIMPO) and Children's News (KO-RIN-I TSUSHIN).

d. Minsai Bulletin:

Minsai Bulletin (MINSAI JINHO) is the official organ of the Tokyo headquarters of the leftist Korean Democratic Youth League (SAI NICHU CHOSUN MINSHU SHINEN DOMEI).

The league, which is to all intents and purposes the youth division of the leftist League of Koreans Residing in Japan, is organized on the same nationwide scale and pattern, with 580 chapters. Claimed membership is 100,000.

Chairman of the Korean Democratic Youth League is Han Ku YU, vice-chairman is Rye Fuku HONG. Its aims include the "liberation of Korea, overthrow of all reactionary elements obstructing the freedom of the Korean race" and the accomplishment of a "democratic revolution in Japan".

A tri-monthly tabloid-size bulletin, with a reported circulation of 15,000, Minsai Bulletin exhibits the same ultra-left, pro-Soviet, anti-American tendencies as other publications of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan and the Korean Democratic Youth League. Toshio KANIYAMA, well-known Communist writer, is a frequent contributor to the publication.

Supporting the North Korean regime, the publication charges that the South Korean republic is an "organ for power and profiteering by a very small group of the Korean Democratic party.....a group of pro-Japanese traitors.....(who) have only changed their masters from the Japanese empire to the world reactionary power".

The bulletin has given considerable space to the problem of Korean education in Japan. Its comments on the negotiations between Korean school leaders and Education Ministry officials carry a strong undertone of hostility directed against the rightist Korean groups, Korean Residents Union (CHOSUN KYORIU MINDAN) and the Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea (CHOSUN KENKOKU SOKUSHIN SEINEN DOMEI) for their "high-handed attitude" in becoming "tools of reactionaries" in the settlement of the problem of Korean education in Japan. In general, the bulletin is strongly critical of the Japanese Government.

Pre-censored prior to August 1948, the publication continues to violate the Press Code for Japan on post-censorship.

e. Minsei Hyogo Bulletin:

Organ of the Hyogo prefectural headquarters of Korean Democratic Youth League, Minsei Hyogo Bulletin (MINSEI HYOGO JING) is published monthly in Kobe. Circulation is claimed at 2000.

The two issues submitted to censorship to date reflect its leftist affiliation. Standing in "absolute opposition" to the sentences given by Occupation courts to Korean rioters, it charges that "the case was caused by the intrigue of the Japanese Government which intended to force slave education upon Koreans, greatly endangering Korean culture and independence. We had desperately opposed the attempt to bring to trial those Koreans who had protested against the illegal attitude of the Japanese Government.....such a verdict as the one declared by the Military Commission is astonishing.....".

Attitudes on other major issues are expected to follow the Communist line exhibited by other journals affiliated with Korean Democratic Youth League.

In addition to the above publications, another, Democratic Youth of Okayama (MINSEI OKAYAMA) formerly connected with the Korean Democratic Youth League has discontinued publication.

f. Emancipation News:

Serving as propaganda medium for both National leftist Korean organizations is the Emancipation News (KAIHO TSUSHIN), successor to the Kaiho News (KAIHO SHIMBUN), a small Communist newspaper established shortly after the Japanese surrender and financed by Koreans in the Kansai area. In March 1948 publication was suspended because of financial difficulties. Emancipation News, which is a news letter rather than a newspaper, began publishing in August 1948. It is currently issued about three times a week by the Emancipation News Company (KAIHO TSUSHIN SHA) in Osaka. Circulation is reportedly from 200 to 500 copies per issue.

Its editor, Won-kyun KIM, is reported to be executive of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan and a member of the Japan Communist Party, although he himself disclaims affiliation with these groups.

To date, eight issues of the new Emancipation News have been submitted to censorship. Its sympathies are clearly pro-Soviet and pro-Communist. The Kobe riots, elections in South Korea and the establishment of the South Korean Government occurred prior to its resuming publication, after suspending it in March 1948.

The tabloid-size Emancipation News, predecessor of the present publication, exhibited an anti-American, anti-capitalist, pro-Soviet attitude. In regard to Occupation policies in Japan, it charged that:

"The present world monopolistic capitalists are now repeating the historically proven failure in Germany. They are afraid, not of the revival of Japanese militarists, but of the development of democracy in Japan. If true democracy is developed in Japan, the Japanese people will not be deceived again by militarism and will not be slaves of the world monopolistic capitalists..."

The United States, it stated, is "contriving plans for spiritual influence upon certain circles in Japan under the hypocritical disguise of supplying foodstuffs. Such is the policy of making Japan subservient to her".

g. Eastern People's News:

Eastern People's News (TOMIN SHIMBUN) is the official organ of the rightist Korean Residents Union (CHOSUN KYOEYU MINDAN). Leadership of the league, which claims 234 chapters throughout Japan and 342,368 members, has been consistently in the hands of Yeol PAK, famous one-time anarchist who, in 1923, attempted to assassinate the then Japanese crown prince, Hirohito, now Emperor.

Formerly known as the Minto Bulletin (MINTO JING), Eastern People's News is a tabloid monthly, claimed circulation 4000, published in Tokyo. It is a political journal, to all appearances, solely with Korea and activities of Koreans in Japan. News coverage is at a minimum. Information on events in South and North Korea, allegedly obtained from local Korean news agencies, particularly Korean Information (CHOSUN JOHO), is shaped into editorial comments and reviews. Its point of view is rightist.

Although giving full publicity and support to the United Nations sponsored elections in South Korea, Eastern People's News desires evacuation of both Occupation forces and unity between north and south. Editorial comment on the North Korean regime is bitter, voicing "limitless indignation against the Red leaders of North Korea" and a resolve that "we must knock out these racial betrayers, those traitors who would sell our country as a satellite of a certain Power".

This publication, while non-committal on Occupation policy in Japan, is anti-Japanese Government and its policies. It claims that involvement of Communists in the Kobe riots was only "incidental", that the Japanese Government "illegally oppressed" the Koreans in "revenge" for defeat in the war. It further claims that Japanese laws on Korean education are "an insult" to liberated Koreans.

h. Democratic News:

Nominally an independently incorporated newspaper, but unofficially spokesman for both the Korean Residents Union and the Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea (CHOSUN KENKOKU SOKUSHIN SEINEN DOMEI), the Democratic News (MINSHU SHIMBUN), tabloid-size weekly, claimed circulation 7500, is edited in Tokyo at the same address as the official Eastern People's News. The Democratic News subscribes to both Korean Information Press (CHOSUN JOHO SHA) and the Republic News (KYONGWA TSUSHIN) for dispatches from Seoul. Predominant in its news coverage, however, are features articles by its own reporters on activities of the Korean Residents Union in Japan.

Its policy is extreme right and, editorially, the paper displays an impetuous anti-Soviet, anti-U.S. line. Although supporting the elections in South Korea, it nevertheless advocates "complete and united independence" for Korea.

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Severely critical of Occupation policy in Japan, particularly in connection with alleged "Japanese rearmament", Democratic News charges that if "America.....attempts to carry out her...policy in the Far East, she will bring a catastrophe upon all of us in the form of another world war". Claiming that Japanese laws governing Korean educational institutes in Japan constitute "illegal oppression", the paper accuses the Japanese Government of intending "to make Japanese out of Koreans".

1. Osaka Mindan Bulletin

Published twice monthly in Osaka with a reported circulation of 3000, the Osaka Mindan Bulletin (OSAKA MINDAN JING) is official organ for the Osaka headquarters of the Korean Residents Union. Opinions of this paper are without exception anti-Communist. It has pledged full support and allegiance to the South Korean Government of Syngman RHEE. Referring to the South Korean elections, the paper states "it goes without saying that (it).... was carried out in anticipation of the eventual unification of all of Korea".

Opinions expressed by this paper are generally mild and constructive. However, on the problem of Korean education in Japan, it criticizes Occupation policy as "inconsistent with the policy of the Allied Nations which gave us independence".

The journal is persistent in its criticisms against against the Japanese Government and its policies. Responsibility for the Kobe riots and the subsequent trial of the Koreans involved is laid with the Japanese Government and the leftist Korean League.

j. Greater Korean People's News:

Greater Korean People's News (DAIKAN NIMPO), Organ of the Hyogo prefectural headquarters of the Korean Residents Union in Kobe, was initially published 20 September 1948. It is a daily publication, circulation unknown.

On the initial issue has been submitted to censorship to date. In step with the Korean Residents Union's rightist leaning, its tenor is anti-Soviet. The establishment of the new South Korean Republic is hailed as "the brightest sunlight which has ever shown on the faces of Koreans". Attitudes on other current events will undoubtedly follow established policies of the organization for which it speaks.

k. Korean News:

Korean News (CHOSŬN SHINBUN) is the official organ of the Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea (CHOSŬN KENKOKU SOKUSHIN SHINBUN DOMŬI), the youth division of the rightist Korean Residents Union, which claims a membership of 100,000 and 100 chapters throughout Japan. Leftist opponents say these figures are exaggerated. Leaders of the league are Tu Su KIM, Eun Se PAK and Ken Ki KYO.

Korean News, largest of the publications affiliated with the rightist Korean Residents Union or Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea, has been described previously under Korean Daily Newspapers.

In addition to Korean News, two other publications connected with the Youth League for the Reconstruction of Korea have been discontinued. These were Promoting News (SOKUSHIN SHINBUN) and Youth (SHINŬN).

4. KOREAN CULTURAL JOURNALS:

In addition to the four national Korean organizations described above, there are a number of Korean cultural organizations which are not grouped together along strictly ideological lines. They are mostly federated groups engaged in activities such as cultural or athletic.

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None of them issue publications, with the exception of the Federation of Korean Cultural Organizations in Japan (ZAI NIPPON CHOSŌN BUNKA DANŌAI RENGOKAI) and the Society for Korean Cultural Education (CHOSŌN BUNKA KYŌIKU KAI).

The former publishes Bunren Bulletin (BUNREN JIHO) which has reflected a variety of political views, often contradictory. This is believed to be a result of a struggle for control of this organization, whose members include representatives of both the left and the right.

Cultural Education News (BUNKYO SHIMBUN) is published by the Society for Korean Cultural Education. Nationalistic, it has declared war on "foreign ideologies, red or white," and criticizes the Soviet Union and the United States with equal vigor.

a. Bunren Bulletin:

Bunren Bulletin (BUNREN JIHO), the official organ of the Federation of Korean Cultural Organizations in Japan (ZAI NIPPON CHOSŌN BUNKA DANŌAI RENGOKAI), is published three times monthly in Tokyo, and has a claimed circulation of 3000. Aims of the federation, whose membership includes Korean groups of all shades of opinion from ultra-right to ultra-left, are professedly "liaison", "mutual aid and development" and the "holding of conferences for unifying the activities of member groups". These include Korean publishers, art societies, theatrical associations, religious bodies, motion picture associations, athletic and musical.

Although its stated editorial policy is neutral, Jung Sik MIN, chairman of the Federation of Korean Cultural Organizations in Japan and editor of Bunren Bulletin, is regarded by his leftist opponents as a rightist. This publication first opposed the United Nations sponsored elections in South Korea, then adopted a change of policy after the elections and birth of the South Korean republic. At the same time, it is pro-Communist and anti-capitalist. Its inconsistencies are probably due to the constant struggle for control of the federation which reports frequent changes of its top officials, by the disparate groups within it.

Only its vicious attacks against the Japanese Government and its policies are consistent in the bulletin. The Kobe riots were allegedly caused by the "illegal oppression of Japanese imperialism", and the Koreans placed at the mercy of "illegal oppression of Japanese imperialism", and the Koreans placed at the mercy of "illegal courts". The publication has supported a movement to secure the release of the convicted Koreans. It maintains that resident Koreans are entitled to maintain their own educational institutions.

The bulletin is critical of Occupation policies in Japan and has referred to the Occupation as the "international reactionary element".

b. Cultural Education News:

Cultural Education News (BUNKYO SHIMBUN), is official spokesman for the Society for Korean Cultural Education (CHOSŌN BUNKA KYŌIKU KAI), published five times monthly in Tokyo. Circulation is claimed to be 50,000. The society is composed of eight Korean educational societies, research institutes and publishers.

News coverage in Cultural Education News is at a minimum; whole issues have been filled with editorial comments and magazine-type articles on subjects ranging from political dissertations to religious dogma.

In its inaugural issue (15 Sep 47) the paper declared its hostility to all "foreign ideologies, red or white". Subsequent issues indicate the nationalistic attitude pursued.

Cultural Education News is anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-U.S. It is extremely critical of Occupation policies in Japan,

particularly in regard to alleged "leniency" toward the Japanese Government for "permitting Japanese oppression of Korean education" and enlargement of the Japanese police force and coast guard.

It claims that the closing of Korean schools was motivated by an all-out Japanese Government "cultural attack against Korean". Referring to a statement made on 26 April 1948 by Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger that the ringleaders of the Korean riots in Kobe were "uncivilized", the paper also charged that the "insulting statement of General Eichelberger unnecessarily irritated the Koreans and resulted in their losing friendliness toward American Occupation troops".

Non-committal on the elections in South Korea sponsored by the United Nations, the paper has carried dispatches favorable to the South Korean Government. It denounces the Communist-sponsored North Korean regime and favors the union of the south and north as soon as possible.

5. INDEPENDENT KOREAN JOURNALS:

Lacking the status of either official or unofficial spokesmen for the national Korean organizations or cultural groups, there are six other Korean publications which address themselves to their countrymen in Japan.

The largest, in claimed circulation, is the Liberal News (JIYU SHIMBUN) which endorses the South Korean Government. The International Bulletin (KOKUSAI SHIMPO), East Asia News (TOA SHIMBUN), and Science News (KAGAKU SHIMBUN) are favorable or neutral toward Occupation policies in Japan. East Asia News and Science News appear unfriendly to the North Korean puppet regime.

Democratic Korea (NINSHU CHOSUN), the largest monthly in this group, is apparently Communist in its sympathies, and is strongly critical of the Occupation in Japan. Free Korea (JIYU KOREA), a smaller monthly, is critical of the Occupation and domestic issues, such as education for Koreans.

a. Liberal News:

The Liberal News (JIYU SHIMBUN), reported circulation 100,000, is issued weekly in Tokyo by the joint Korean-Japanese enterprise, Liberal News Publishing Co. (JIYU SHIMBUN SHA). Its editorials emphasizing the value of intellectual freedom and social betterment are, with few exceptions, the work of Japanese contributors. Japanese domestic issues, economics and political statements by Occupation officials and statements from Washington concerning Japan are given prominence.

The paper endorses the elections in South Korea, but maintains that since the establishment of the South Korean Government "does not mean the creation of an independent state, it does not have the support of the whole Korean race". It suggests that only "complete independence" of Korea, including the north as well as the south, should be the aim of Koreans. It is against the Soviet-sponsored North Korean regime and states that "Korea...should take the only proper course -- the middle of the road...".

The paper is non-committal on occupation policy in Japan, but is critical of Japanese Government policies. On the Kobe riots, it admits that violence should not be tolerated, but contends that the Japanese Government should have permitted absolute freedom of education to the Koreans and "should not have taken repressive measures by borrowing the strength of the Occupation Forces".

b. The East Asia News:

The East Asia News (TOA SHIMBUN) published weekly in Hokkaido by the East Asia News Publishing Company (TOA SHIMBUN SHA) claims a circulation of 10,000. Its attitude is similar to that which may be expected of any local paper, primarily interested in the promotion of community interests.

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Aside from news from Korea via Korean Information Press, this journal relies on Associated Press dispatches obtained through Kyodo News Service for its foreign news. News items on international affairs occupy considerable space in the paper. News and comments on local affairs deal mostly with activities of Japanese Government agencies.

East Asia News is anti-Communist. It endorses the South Korean Government as a "progressive step toward eventual unification" and denounces the North Korean regime as "an act that showed Soviet maneuvers behind the scenes, trampling upon international agreements."

The paper has been non-committal on Occupation policy in Japan. It is inclined to favor cooperation with the Japanese Government; its coverage of the Kobe riots was factual without editorial opinion. It carries no comment on the problem of Korean education in Japan.

c. International Bulletin:

Reported circulation 8000, the International Bulletin (KOKUSAI SHIMPO), is published weekly by the International Bulletin Publishing Co. (KOKUSAI SHIMPO SHA) in Niigata.

For a prefectural paper, the International Bulletin prints a relatively large volume of information on international affairs. Soviet-American relations, the creation of Soviet satellite regimes in Eastern Europe, the Cominform, the rise of Communism in Western Europe, the United Nations, all are treated with impartiality and relatively amply.

Comments on Occupation policy in Japan and on Japanese Government policies are generally favorable. The paper remains non-committal on the Korean education issue and the Kobe riots.

d. Science News:

Published thrice monthly in Tokyo by the Science News Publishing Co (KAGAKU SHIMBUN SHA), the Science News (KAGAKU SHIMBUN), reported circulation 18,000, is a popular science journal, ranging in content from discussions of man's life span to bacteriological warfare. Most of the material is outspokenly pro-American. Opinions on Korea disclosed from time to time, oppose the North Korean regime and advocate a "completely independent Government, based on the will of the people, and without any form of outside interference...".

The journal is pro-Occupation. It has not commented, favorably or unfavorably, on Japanese Government policies nor has it published any comment on the United Nations sponsored Korean elections or the Government of South Korea. It is anti-Soviet and anti-Communist.

e. Democratic Korea:

Published in Kanagawa prefecture by the Korean Culture Publishing Co. (CHOSEN BUNKA SHA), Democratic Korea (MINSHU CHOSEN) is a monthly magazine with claimed circulation of 7000. Its writers have displayed all the pink shades of opinion, from left-wing socialism to Communism.

Democratic Korea wholeheartedly endorses the leftist Democratic Racial Front in South Korea as the only party "qualified to unify south and north, left and right". Policies recommended for South Korea appear to be an exact replica of the pattern in North Korea.

Its attitude toward the Occupation is strongly critical. Specifically, it charges that Japan's democratization is "lagging" because she "lies under the Occupation of the Allied Power"; she "still retains traits of feudalism and bureaucracy"; and her "propaganda publications are guided in a cowardly manner, under the influence of feudalistic bureaucrats".

The magazine carried a number of eye-witness accounts of the Kobe riots. Editorials on the issue were a bitter denunciation of the Japanese government. Compliance of Korean schools with Japanese laws is claimed "a revival of the feudal practices of imperialistic Japan".

Criticism of the Occupation, the United States and other Allied Powers and leftist propaganda constitute most of the numerous violations of the Press Code for Japan noted in issues submitted to censorship.

f. Free Korea:

A monthly review devoted exclusively to the Korean independence problem, Free Korea (JIYU CHOSŬN) is published in Tokyo by the Doju Co. (DOJU SHA) which claims a circulation of 3000.

The publication has argued consistently for immediate and complete independence for Korea; it stands opposed to both the South Korean republic and the Soviet-sponsored North Korean regime. It rejects both American democracy and Soviet communism and contends that "Japanese, Koreans and Chinese should all think and act on the standpoint of benefits to their own people".

The magazine is critical of Occupation in Japan and of Japanese Government policies, particularly in connection with Korean education. Charging the Communists with responsibility for the Kobe riots, it alleges that "Koreans were victimized by the hateful war of world capitalism against Communism".

g. COMMERCIAL AND SPECIALISTS JOURNALS:

The remaining Korean publications submitting to censorship include ten newspapers and magazines which are either purely commercial journals or specialists' publications, devoted to historical studies of science, philosophy, literature and art.

These publications are not concerned primarily with Korean affairs or politics, and differ little, if any, from Japanese owned publications of the same type. The majority are monthly magazines.

a. The Windmill:

The Windmill (FUSHA), reported circulation 30,000, is published monthly in Tokyo by the Far East Publishing Co. (KYOKUJO SHIPPAN SHA). It is devoted exclusively to translations of American detective and love stories released by King Features Syndicate.

b. History:

History (REKISHI), reported circulation 5000, is published monthly in Tokyo by the Historical Knowledge Publishing Co. (SHIGAKU SHA). This magazine is devoted to historical studies of science, philosophy, literature and art. All articles are works of Japanese university professors and are heavily academic.

c. Detective Stories:

Detective Stories (TANTEI YONIMONO), reported circulation 30,000, is printed monthly by the International Culture Publishing Co. (KOKUSAI BUNKA SHA) in Tokyo. Contents consists only of detective stories.

d. My Friend:

My Friend (YOI KOBOND), reported circulation 20,000, issued monthly by the Korean New Democratic Youth Publishing Co. (CHOSŬN SHIN MINSEI SHA) in Osaka, is an illustrated magazine for children, stressing throughout the punishment of vice and the reward of virtue.

e. New World:

Belonging to the popular fiction category, the New World (SHIN SEKAI), reported circulation 30,000, is published monthly in Osaka by the New World News (SHIN SEKAI SHIMBUN SHA). Formerly erotic, the contents have been cleaned up somewhat since the recent Japanese police campaign against obscene publications.

f. Korean Literary Arts:

Published monthly by the Korean Literary Arts Publishing Co. (CHOSUN BUNGCHI SHA) in Tokyo, Korean Literary Arts (CHOSUN BUNGCHI) has a claimed circulation of 2000 and specializes in fiction, poetry, escapist essays and literary comments.

g. Boy's Life:

Disseminating Boy Scout information for Korean youths, Boy's Life, reported circulation 2000, published monthly in Tokyo by the Korean Boy's Life Publishing Co. (CHOSUN SHONIN SEIKATSU SHA). This manual, whose title is printed in English, describes the rudiments of Boy Scout training, discipline and organization.

h. Cosmopolitan:

Cosmopolitan (SEKAI JIN), reported circulation 8000, is published every other month in Kyoto by a Korean student of Doshisha University, assisted financially by a Korean Buddhist. Its editorial staff consists of prominent scholars. It emphasizes the exchange of world culture, chiefly from the standpoint of Buddhism and philosophy.

i. Korean-Japanese News:

Appearing three times a month, the Korean-Japanese News (CHONICHI SHIMPO), reported circulation, 3000, is published by the Korean-Japanese News Publishing Co. (CHONICHI SHIMPO SHA). Essentially a local paper, news coverage is principally concentrated on public affairs in Hokkaido, for both Korean and Japanese readers. Editorials frequently discuss local Hokkaido politics but do not emphasize the interests of Koreans as a foreign minority group with special interests or problems.

The paper follows no ideological line, being neither anti-American, anti-capitalist, anti-Soviet nor anti-Communist. News of North Korea and South Korea are printed without comment. No references have been made to the Kobe riots or to the problem of Korean education in Japan.

j. International Industry and Trade News:

Compiled by a Japanese editor, the International Industry and Trade News (KOKUSAI SANGYO BOKKI SHIMBUN), reported circulation 5000, published weekly in Japanese by NA Hak-seon in Osaka, is similar to other Japanese trade journals. The paper caters to industrialists and traders in general. No coverage is given to current political issues.

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SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

4 May 1948

MEMORANDUM TO: Deputy Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Report of Kobe Korean Incident by Procurator Matsuoka
Saichi, Supreme Procurator's Office

On 10 April 1948 the Governor of Hyogo ordered the closure of all Korean schools by the 12th of April. At 12:00 noon, 14th of April, seventy Koreans entered the Vice-Governor's office and demanded to see the Governor. They remained in the office until 4:00 p.m., 15 April. At this time, the police ordered them to vacate the office but as this order was flatly refused, sixty-five Koreans were arrested on a warrant issued by the Hyogo District Court. At 4:00 p.m., 23 April, the court ordered the closure of Korean schools in Kobe city. The Ninomiya school was closed without an incident, the Kanda school was also closed but was attacked by several hundred Koreans and captured by them. Three judges and two hundred police attempted to close the Kagura school but found it impossible as thirteen hundred Koreans were waiting ready to oppose any attempt made by the police. The same night the Nagata police station reported the situation to the Kobe Military Government Team through the Chief of the Kobe City Police, and were told by the Military Government Team that it was purely a Japanese matter and should be handled by the Japanese authorities.

At 9:30 a.m., 24 April, a conference was called in the Governor's office to discuss how the above situation should be handled. Present were sixteen members of the prefectural and city government, including the Governor, Vice-Governor, Mayor, Chief of the National Rural Police, Chief of the City Police and the Assistant District Procurator. A discussion to delay the closure order until after May Day was taking place when at 10:40 Morikawa, a member of the City Assembly Communist Party, requested to see the Governor. At the same time, two hundred Koreans attempted to force their way into the Governor's office. A call was made to the City Police, but within twenty minutes the Koreans had broken through the door and completely demolished all the furniture and cut off all communication with the outside. Prior to the entrance of the Koreans, the Chief of the National Rural Police left the meeting.

At 11:20 a Military Police Captain, accompanied by two enlisted men, came to rescue the Governor. The Captain pulled his gun but the Koreans defied him to shoot. At this, the Captain left the scene. At 4:00 p.m. the Governor, fearing riots would break out at night, decided to withdraw the order and ordered the procurator and the Mayor to take the necessary steps in complying with the Korean request. By this time, over five thousand Koreans had assembled in and around the prefectural government office. The Chief of the National Rural Police had immediately called up the National Rural Police, but by 1:30 he had only been able to assemble five hundred policemen. By 4:00 p.m. he had assembled twelve hundred. These police had not attempted to rescue the Governor as the Koreans had threatened to kill the Governor if any attempt was made by the police to save the Governor. //

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

26 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Government Section

SUBJECT : Closing of Korean Schools

1. Attorney General Suzuki, accompanied by Procurator General, Fukui, and the Assistant Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Fukushima, called today to submit information concerning the riot at Kobe. The Procurator General presented a telegram from the Chief Procurator at Kobe recounting the incident, a copy of which is attached. The Attorney General is leaving tonight for Kobe to investigate the situation personally.

2. The Attorney General stated that at the time the Minister of Education issued the original order on 24 January 1948 requiring Korean children of school age to attend either public or private primary or secondary schools, a question had been raised in the Cabinet concerning its validity since the real motivation for the order was not that Koreans were not attending such schools but that the Korean private schools which they were attending were allegedly teaching the children Communistic doctrine. There was some opinion in the Cabinet to the effect that the proposed order might, therefore, be considered as unconstitutional by interfering with academic freedom and freedom of thought. But this objection was considered outweighed by the principle that the law must be enforced against all residents of Japan equally and without discrimination.

3. The effect of the order of the Minister of Education was to require that the Korean schools be registered as private schools, such registration involving the approval of the schools as to (a) certain minimum curriculum requirements, (b) qualification of teachers in such schools, and (c) instruction by and in the Japanese language. So long as these conditions were complied with, Korean schools duly registered as private schools would be permitted in addition to teach Korean language, history and culture and such other educational subjects as would meet with the approval of the Japanese school authorities. The Koreans, however, especially those belonging to the League of Koreans Resident in Japan, refused to register or otherwise to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Minister of Education and in addition, demanded that the existing schools be subsidized by the Japanese government. The issue between the Japanese Government and the Korean community in Japan has come to a head at this time because prefectural governors have recently begun the enforcement of the Education Minister's order.

4. The Attorney General stated that the current problem concerning Korean schools is part of a larger issue concerning the Korean community in Japan. The Koreans feel that they are a liberated people, that their true allegiance is to Korea even though they have elected to remain in Japan for

K
Mr. Kedes' file

the time being, and that they should be given treatment similar to that given to Formosans and other Chinese not attached to the Chinese mission. Moreover, the Koreans, generally speaking, constitute an underworld group engaged in blackmarket and other illegal activities, and constitute the strong-arm squads for Chinese bosses who control much of the economic life in the Osaka and Kobe areas. The Koreans are armed in many cases better than the Japanese police with pistols, long-blade knives and clubs. In all prefectures except Hokkaido and Aomori, the Koreans outnumber the Japanese police. There is a common saying in Japan that it takes one thousand Japanese policemen to arrest one Korean because the Korean community en masse comes to the defense of the Korean to be apprehended. A Finance Ministry official who recently tried to collect taxes from Koreans living in a suburb of Yokohama was killed and the murderers, though known, have never been apprehended; tax collectors elsewhere in Japan, attempting to collect from Koreans, have been threatened with bodily harm and in numerous instances, badly beaten; and in Kobe alone it is estimated that 100 million yen profits made by Koreans in that area have gone completely tax free. Finally, the Koreans in many cases have been indoctrinated with Communist ideology and are sympathetic to the North Korean movement. The Attorney General said that if the Occupation were to end the Koreans in Japan, left with their existing supply of weapons, having in mind their lawless habits, strong-arm tactics and Communist leanings, would constitute a grave threat to the internal stability of the Japanese Government.

5. The Attorney General stressed that the problem of enforcing the school, tax, and other laws against Koreans would inevitably raise the question concerning the enforcement of these laws against Formosans and other Chinese, who, feeling that they were citizens of a power that had been victorious over Japan, also defied Japanese law. Although the problem of Chinese schools was not acute as in the case of Korean schools, Chinese lawlessness (although he did not so specify, the Attorney General may have been referring to blackmarket, smuggling and "speakeasy" restaurants) was notorious.

6. The Procurator General said that he had demanded an immediate explanation from the Kobe chief procurator as to why he ordered the release of the Korean prisoners, even though the governor had cancelled the order closing the Korean schools and that he was going to conduct a thorough investigation to determine whether there was any dereliction of duty on his part. It was reported, without verification, that the chief procurator had resigned as well as the governor. No word, however, was forthcoming concerning the part played either by the municipal police or the national rural police in Kobe. In Osaka, however, the national rural police in cooperation with the municipal police were reported to have been effective in suppressing the disorders in that area. The Attorney General ascribed this in part to close coordination between the police and the Occupation authorities.

7. The Assistant Chief Secretary, Fukushima, stated that the Governor of Tokyo had ordered the Korean schools to close today unless they registered in accordance with the Education Minister's order. If they do not close it is intended to arrest the Korean principals and other high officials of these schools tomorrow. Steps will be taken to safeguard the Governor and the Tokyo Chief Procurator by the police authorities. It is deemed possible that, even though no disorders ensue immediately following the contemplated arrests, there may be mob action on May Day.

C. L. K.

TELEGRAM

FROM: Chief, District Procurator of Kobe

25 April 1948

TO : Procurator General, Tokyo

Yesterday, the 24th, from nine o'clock in the morning, in the governor's room, the governor, the mayor of Kobe, the National Rural Police chief of the Prefecture, the city police chief, and the Chief of the Kobe District procurator's office discussed the Korean school problem. Suddenly several hundred Koreans entered the room. They broke down the door, broke in the wall of the room, cut all the telephone lines and broke all the furniture. Their violence increased and the number of Koreans increased to several thousand. All of this activity took place in a period of about six hours. The whole place was occupied so that there was no possibility of communicating with the outside. The governor, the mayor, the two police chiefs and the chief procurator were put to severe questioning by the mob. It became unavoidable that the governor withdraw his order to close the schools. The same situation applied to the district procurator who had sixty-five people in confinement. The situation was such that it was impossible to do anything about this violence.

About ten o'clock in the evening the Kobe Military Governor decided that this was a major incident and declared a state of emergency and on his own, with the help of the MPs, started to handle the situation himself. The procurators and the police cooperated in this and are continuing to do so. The details of this incident will be reported to you in writing.

(signed)

Chief, Kobe District Procurators Office

*File
MX*

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section
Local Government Division

26 April 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION.

SUBJECT: Conference held 26 April 1948 on Korean Incident at Kobe.

1. Mr. Suzuki pointed out that the recent incident grew out of the attempt of the Japanese government to enforce an order closing the Korean special schools throughout Japan. The order was issued by the Ministry of Education. There was some discussion in the Cabinet about the validity of the order; however, the Cabinet approved the order as finally issued. He stated that the Koreans previously had made a proper application for the opening of schools under the "special category" provision of the present school law and had properly rented certain Japanese school buildings in which to carry out this program.

2. The crux of the situation is simply that the Koreans are teaching communism in the schools and the Ministry of Education finally decided to issue an order closing them, because they failed to comply with the curriculum and standards set down for all Japanese schools.

3. Mr. Suzuki stated that from the information he has, which is based wholly on radio and newspaper accounts plus their previous understanding of conditions, that the cause for the breakdown in government is due to the inability of the police to cope with the communist Koreans in Kobe. He attributed this weakness to two factors: first, the number of policemen is inadequate, and second, the policemen are inadequately armed to cope with riots of this nature. He acknowledged that the Koreans in Kobe have been engaged in extensive black market operations and have grown wealthy, and that they have refused to obey the Japanese laws. They particularly refuse to pay taxes and have on numerous occasions beaten up the tax collector when attempts were made to enforce the tax laws. He stated that it is quite well known that the Koreans are armed and are dangerous and have beaten up many Japanese policemen. He said further that it is quite well known that the Koreans who are active in this violence are Communists and, as indicated in the news reports, five of those arrested were from a committee of the Communist-controlled Electrical Workers Union. He stated that there are about 50,000 Koreans in the Kobe area, and they are all agitators; that about 250 went into the governor's office and threatened him; that about another 1500 were outside the kencho building. The leaders of the Koreans reported to the governor that they had 50,000 who would rise up and riot if the order was not withdrawn.

He inferred that the governor seemed to be in a hopeless situation and, in order to avoid bloodshed, agreed to rescind the order so far as he had any authority to do so. He inferred that the Military Government Teams were working closer with the Japanese government in Osaka, which accounts for the squelching of the uprising there, but that this cooperation seemed to be lacking in Kobe.

4. On direct questioning, the Attorney General stated that the present laws were adequate to compel the governors and other officials to carry out national laws, but the situation presented by the strength of the Koreans and the weakness of their own police to combat this strength raises a question which is outside of the adequacy of any of the laws now on the statute books. He stated that perhaps a law clarifying the legal status as to the citizenship of the Koreans and others should be passed immediately, rather than awaiting the conclusion of the peace treaty. It appears that while the Koreans are technically subject to the same laws as the Japanese, they have, in practice, conducted themselves as members of a victor nation and refused to comply with Japanese laws and have used force to maintain their position.

5. Mr. Suzuki stated that there are about 150,000 Koreans in the Osaka area, but according to their information only about 50,000 are considered to be in a radical class.

6. He stated further that they have requested by telegraph a complete report of the incident and will furnish Government Section a copy as soon as it is received, and that they will take any action that is indicated.

M. E. Nolan

M. E. NOLAN

Local Government Division

NOTE:

This outbreak simply brings to the surface and out in the open and to the attention of SCAP what has been known out in the field since last December, when I reported that the Military Government Teams and the Japanese felt that the present police system was inadequate from two points: first, no control over the police by the government except in the case of emergency, and second, inadequate arms and equipment to meet emergencies. It was felt in the northern prefectures where the Communists are strong in numbers, as early as last December, that they were either getting on the police commissions or influencing the selection of policeman who would be favorable to them. It was estimated at that time that approximately 30% of the mayors were under the influence of the Communists, even themselves Communists. On more recent trips north, it was

reported that the Communists were making new members by claiming that the Occupation was responsible for the unjust rice quotas and the inequitable income tax law. They were spreading the word that the Japanese government would use the American soldiers to collect the taxes if the people did not voluntarily pay. As previously reported by Col. Tilton, the Communist president at Mito was bold enough to send him a letter thanking him for aiding the Communist cause through tax collections. This letter was printed on a propaganda leaflet and openly distributed. In this same prefecture the Military Government Team was called upon to pull a Russian truck out of the ditch, which contained 350 sacks of blackmarket potatoes. The Japanese involved were arrested and the truck and potatoes impounded. However, when this was reported through channels, the MG Team was ordered to release the truck and to release the potatoes. A Russian officer came from Tokyo and demanded the release of the Japanese in the jail and they were released. A number of similar incidents have occurred.

The Japanese have apparently come to the conclusion that they can do nothing to stop Communism, in view of these instances where Russian violators of the black market laws can operate with complete immunity. The Communists, on the other hand, are openly promising prospective members that when they join the Communist Party they will be immune from the Japanese police, and when the Russians move in and take over Japan these party members will be in a preferred position as against all other Japanese.

At every conference we have held so far the question has always come up, "What can we do about the Communists and what can we do to our fellow citizens who are becoming Communists?" Along with that inquiry goes the inquiry asked at each place, "How can we strengthen our police system?", and in Aomori prefecture they wanted to know if it would be permissible to form an association to collect funds from the public with which to buy the police equipment. The Japanese generally know that the Russians are buying 14 boats and 2 electric locomotives which are being made up in the north, and the whole program has them extremely confused.

I would be very reluctant to have any punishment meted out to the Japanese officials involved in the Kobe incident. It seems apparent the governor acted under complete duress and the responsibility for the whole incident falls on the Koreans who took the law into their own hands. If they were dissatisfied with the Ministry of Education order, they should have taken it to court. They alone should be punished. To punish the Japanese who were caught in this vise would only play into the hands of the Communists and they could be expected to repeat the performance in the hope that they could further demoralize the government by such tactics.

THEM.

A R R R R A

DISCUSSION OF KOREAN SCHOOL SITUATION IN JAPAN

1. Events leading up to present situation:

- a. SCAP Policy Statement of 18 November 1946 ("Koreans in Japan who refuse to return to their homeland under the SCAP repatriation program will be considered as retaining their Japanese nationality until such time as a duly established Korean Government accords them recognition as Korean nationals.")
- b. SCAP Policy Statement of 30 November 1946 (statement emphasized that Koreans electing to remain in Japan subjected them to all appropriate local laws and regulations.)
- c. 13 January 1947 Statement of Ministry of Education to Governor of Tokai-Kokuriku Administrative District ("Koreans who are now staying in Japan are subject to the Japanese laws. Education, therefore, ought to be just as compulsory to Koreans as it is to Japanese, and in actual practice no discrimination shall be made between them. Since, however, there may be circumstances under which it is difficult to enforce compulsory education among Koreans, you are requested judging from the real state of things, to take such measures as you deem proper.")
- d. Ministry of Education instructions to all prefectures included information quoted in paragraph "c" above.
- e. Ministry of Education Order of 31 January 1948 ("The Koreans now living in Japan are obligated to obey the Japanese laws, as was announced by GHQ on 30 November 1946. Accordingly, the Korean children of school age must attend either the public or private primary school, or the public or private secondary school, according to their age as in the case of Japanese children.")
- f. Ministry of Education statement of 26 January 1948 (stated that teachers of schools educating Koreans were subject to screening under Government Ordinance No. 63, 1947).
- g. Transmittal of Ministry of Education statements referred to in paragraphs "e" and "f" above to Eighth Army in response to its request for clarification of status of Korean schools in Japan.
- h. Actions of prefectural governments and local Military Government Teams in implementation of Ministry of Education statements.
 - i. Resistance on the part of Koreans.
 - j. Statement of 21 April 1948 of representatives of the League of Koreans residing in Japan to Chief, Education Division, GIB, and memorandum.
 - k. Demands of Koreans with regard to schools.

2. Current situations:

- a. As reported in press.
- b. In official reports.

3. Possible involvement of Occupation authorities.

4. Possible recommendation for new policy statement with regard to status of Koreans in Japan.

Post Sect

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SECRET

CHAPTER V - ADDENDUM

to

OBSERVATION OF ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA
OF KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES WHICH SHALL CONSTITUTE A NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY AND ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT OF KOREA UNDER RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 14 NOVEMBER 1947
AND PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN
KOREA THEREIN, 14 NOVEMBER 1947 to 26 AUGUST
1948

SECRET

U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

10 September 1948

SUBJECT: Continuation of the Report of U.S. Liaison Officer with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK).

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, APO 235

1. There are attached fourteen (14) copies of Chapter V Addendum of a report entitled "Observation of Election in South Korea of Korean Representatives Which Shall Constitute a National Assembly and Establish a Government of Korea under Resolutions Adopted by UN General Assembly on 14 November 1947 and Participation of United States Army Forces in Korea Therein, 14 November 1947 to 26 August 1948".

2. Previously Chapters I to III (14 November 1947 to 7 June 1948); Chapter IV (7 June to 3 August 1948); and Chapter V (3 August to 26 August 1948) were forwarded in order to get these chapters into the hands of interested agencies as early as possible.

3. Chapter V Addendum, entitled "The Closing Days" covers the period 26 August to 10 September 1948.

4. On 10 September the U.S. Army's Liaison Office for UNTCOK was disbanded, and liaison with the small UNTCOK office left behind (2 alternate delegates - 1 secretary) became the responsibility of the U.S. Department of State.

5. In conformance with previous recommendations, the following distribution is suggested:

State Department	4
Department of the Army	3
Joint Chiefs of Staff	1
Central Intelligence Group	1
Far Eastern Command	1
XXIV Corps	2
USAFIK	1
Civil Affairs Section, XXIV Corps	1

James D. Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U.S. Liaison Officer

Incls
Copies 1 to 14, inclusive,
Chapter VI.

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CHAPTER V ADDENDUM - THE CLOSING DAYS

1. Review of Final Meeting

a. 98th Plenary Session

The last plenary session of UNTCOK, the 98th meeting, was held on Tuesday, 24 August (See Chapter V - Inclosure No. 202B).

At this meeting the following was accomplished:

(1) A Chairman (Dr. LIU, Yu-Wan, China) was appointed for the Drafting Committee.

(2) It was decided that the first meeting of the Drafting Committee should be held on Tuesday, 7 September 1948, at 11 a.m. at a place to be notified by the Principal Secretary.

(3) It was decided "that the representative of the Philippine Republic should continue in the Chair until such time as the Syrian representative or any other representative entitled to take the Chair under the Rules of Procedure, would be able to assume those functions."

This last resolution automatically provided for Dr. LUNA's continued chairmanship of the Main Committee, as long as he remained in Seoul, or until another delegate would be in Seoul at the time of his respective tour of duty as Chairman.

The chairman succeeding LUNA was to be MUGHIR (Syria). Then came JAMIESON (Australia). The joint tours of these two ran to the end of September. As neither was in Seoul, LUNA would have to continue in the Chair. Following JAMIESON's tour, the order of rotation was to be:

PATTERSON (Canada)	First half October
LIU (China)	Last half October
VALLE (El Salvador)	First half November
PAUL-BONCOUR (France)	Last half November
SINGH (India)	First half December
LUNA (Philippine)	Last half December

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As PATTERSON abstained from the matter of consultation, it was foreseeable that he would refuse to take the Main Committee Chair if consultations were in order.

LIU, at the time of his Chairmanship in late October, would be in Paris.

VALLE was expected to go home and remain.

PAUL-BONCOUR was expected to be called to Paris.

And SINGH, as he had voted against consultation, would not be expected to take the Chairmanship.

Therefore, it was conceivable that LUNA would continue in the chair until he succeeded himself, the last part of December 1948.

b. 19th Main Committee Meeting.

The last meeting was a Main Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 25 August (See Chapter V), for the purpose of holding consultation with the Korean Government. However, the Korean representatives requested no consultations for the time being, and simply announced the satisfactory completion of the Military Agreement between the Korean Republic and the U.S.A.

c. 72nd Press Release.

To publicize the decision taken at the last several meetings UNTCOK issued its 72nd Press Release on 30 August (Inclosure No. 220) which announced to the public:

- (1) The decision of the Commission to send a Drafting Committee to New York;
- (2) The provision for the Main Committee to remain in Seoul;
- (3) The fact that Seoul remained as the seat of the Commission.

2. Departures.

Following the departure of WANG (2nd Alternate, China) for China, on 24 August, and the departures of PATTERSON (Canada),

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LIU (China), SINGH (India) and VALLE (El Salvador) for Tokyo (and the U.S.) on 25 August (see Chapter V), the next group, Colette COPPEE (stenographer), Christiane FAURE (stenographer) and Custodio VILLALVA (secretary to LUNA, Philippine Republic) left Seoul for Shanghai on 31 August.

FAURE left the Commission permanently to join the Palestine Commission.

VILLALVA left the Commission for the time being and returned to Manila.

COPPEE, who had volunteered to remain behind as the sole Seoul representative of the UN Secretariat, after a vacation in China, was to return to Korea in two weeks (on 16 September) to continue her duties with the Commission.

The last echelon left Seoul on 2 September, for Tokyo and Lake Success. Those departing were:

Anthony BALINSKI	Precis Writer
Coert BINNERTS	Principal Secretary
Alexander BLOKH	Interpreter
Hung-Ti CHU	Assistant Secretary
Alfred KATZ	Admin.-Fiscal Officer
Harry LIAO	Interpreter
Rufino LUNA	Delegate, Philippines
Irene MICHAUX	Secretary, French Deleg.
Jean PAUL-BONCOUR	French Delegate

3. The Remnant.

After 2 September, UNTCOX consisted of:

Mr. Ting Teh SSUTU	Alternate Chinese Delegate
Mr. Henri COSTILHES	Alternate French Delegate
Miss Magdeleine ALLARD	Secretary (to be replaced by Miss COPPEE about 16 September (see 2b above)

This small body represented the Commission and the Main Committee. It was expected that their duties would involve nothing more than loose observation of the continuing turnover of governmental responsibilities from American to Korean hands. Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said on 24 August that his instructions to Mr. COSTILHES were to ask for reinforcement of the Main Committee, if the Korean Government called on the Main

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Committee for consultation on important matters.

4. Billets.

After the departure of the bulk of UNTCOK on 2 September, the UNTCOK Hotel, the Kookje, was reconverted to an Army billet. Ting Teh SSUTU and Magdeleine ALLARD, consequently, were forced to move.

UNTCOK considered taking a Dependent House (No. 205 was offered) but then, because of the caretaking involved in operating such a house, decided to ask for permission to billet UNTCOK members in the Army operated Chosun Hotel. This request was granted. SSUTU and ALLARD moved in on 3 September.

On COPPEE's return she was to take ALLARD's room in the Chosun.

5. Offices.

UNTCOK considered that the maintenance of the prestige of the Commission called for flying the UN flag on a prominent, well known, and accessible building in Seoul. Consequently, UNTCOK made an arrangement to continue its offices in the Duk Soo Palace.

A contract for six months' lease, effective 1 September, was negotiated directly with representatives of the LEE Household, owners of the Palace. Rent was set at \$300.00 monthly.

This lease gave UNTCOK the entire Palace. It seemed paradoxical that the Commission, when reduced to only three members, should take over the whole Palace, when, with 20 members, it had used but half the Palace. But, according to KATZ, the Administrative-Fiscal Officer, the rental of the whole Palace was thought the better course, even though the building remained empty. Having such a building not only maintained the prestige of the Commission, but in the event of the Commission's return to Seoul, convenient office space would

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be already provided.

6. UNTCOK Status on 10 September.

Lake Success:

As of 10 September, the following UNTCOK delegates, composing a Drafting Committee, were meeting in Lake Success. (According to reports given prior to departure. No word from Lake Success had been received in Seoul by 10 September.)

Sam JACKSON	Australia
George PATTERSON	Canada
Yu-Wan LIU	China (Chairman and Rapporteur)
Gung Hsing WANG	China 2nd Alternate
Miguel VALLE	El Salvador
Bahadur SINGH	India
Rufino LUNA	Philippine Republic
Yasin MUGHIR	Syria

Mr. Jean Louis PAUL-BONCOUR was due in Lake Success the evening of 10 September.

The Drafting Committee, on arrival of PAUL-BONCOUR, would then have all eight members of the existing Commission. (The Ukraine Republic never sent a representative).

The purpose of the Drafting Committee was to complete Part Two of UNTCOK's Report to the General Assembly.

Seoul:

UNTCOK members in Seoul as of 10 September were:

REPRESENTATIVES

Ting Teh SSUTU	China (1st alternate)
Henri COSTILHES	France (1st alternate)
Marcel BARTHELEMY	France (2nd alternate)
Charles MARTEL	France (Sec. to French Deleg)

SECRETARIAT

Magdeleine ALLARD	Representative of the Principal Secretary, UNTCOK
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Colette COPPEE was to return to Seoul on 16 September to replace Magdeleine ALLARD, who was to depart either on 14 or 21 September for Shanghai.

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Officially the seat of the Commission, and of the Main Committee, remained in Seoul.

UNTCOK activity in Seoul, on the closing date of this report, consisted of receiving status reports from the U.S. Liaison Office concerning the continuing turnover of sovereignty from American to Korean hands.

Although UNTCOK had announced that its Main Committee stood ready to consult with the Korean Government, there was no desire on either side for the movement to hold such consultations.

7. Statistical Summary.

In closing this Report of the U.S. Army Liaison Office, the following review of UNTCOK dates is given:

UNTCOK arrived in Seoul 8 January 1948.

It held its first meeting on 12 January.

Between 12 January and 14 May it held forty-one Plenary Sessions and ten Main Committee Meetings.

The Commission departed for Shanghai between 16-20 May to write Part One of its report.

In Shanghai the Commission held seventeen Plenary Sessions (Nos. 42 to 58 inclusive) and two Main Committee Meetings (Nos. 11 and 12).

The Commission returned from Shanghai on 7 June.

Between 7 June and 25 August the Commission held forty Plenary Sessions (Nos. 59 to 98 inclusive) and seven Main Committee Meetings (Nos. 13 to 19 inclusive).

The Commission, as a Drafting Committee, left Seoul for Lake Success, in two echelons, 26 August and 2 September.

Last Meetings.

The last Plenary Session (No. 98) was on 24 August.

The last Main Committee Meeting (No. 19) was on 25 August,

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Press Releases.

The Commission issued 72 press releases during its life.

The last release, No. 72 (Inclosure No. 220) was issued 30 August.

This, then, was the status of the Commission on 10 September, when the U.S. Army operated Liaison Office was closed.

James D. Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U.S. Liaison Officer

S E C R E T

INCLOSURES to CHAPTER V - ADDENDUM

INCLOSURE NO.

SUBJECT

No. 220	UNTCOK Press Release No. 72, 30 August 1948, Decision to appoint a Drafting Committee.
No. 221	Ltr dtd 1 Sept 1948 from President Syngman Rhee to President of the United States.
No. 222	Memo to Principal Secretary UNTCOK from U.S. Liaison Officer dtd 10 Sept, subj: Termina- tion of Liaison Activities.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 72

30 August 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea decided at its ninety-fifth meeting to appoint a Drafting Committee, which will proceed to New York in order to finish the last part of the Commission's Report to the General Assembly, to be presented before the beginning of the third regular session of the General Assembly on 21 September 1948 in Paris.

In accordance with the same decision, the Main Committee will stay on in Seoul to be available for consultations with the Government of the Republic of Korea as envisaged in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

The legal seat of the Commission will remain in Seoul.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Seoul

Office of the President

September 1, 1948

My dear Mr. President:

I have taken great pleasure in the receipt of your message, delivered by your Special Representative, Ambassador Muccio, on August 31, conveying your congratulations on the progress of Korea towards the attainment of independence, and extending your best wishes to the President of the Republic of Korea. I wish again to express my appreciation of the action taken by the Government of the United States of America in declaring that the Government of the Republic of Korea is regarded as the Government envisaged by the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions of November 14, 1947. Now by force of circumstance, which I am sure you well understand, I am compelled to make an appeal on behalf of my people to the Government of the United States of America for continuance of the aid and assistance which the American people have generously accorded during the past three years in order that the Government of the Republic of Korea may carry on the previously inaugurated program of economic rehabilitation and security.

The termination of the war with Japan crippled the Korean economy by completely disrupting previous trade relationships, by separating the country into two zones, thus depriving South Korea of the benefits of power and forest resources as well as the products of the well-developed chemical and power industries of North Korea, and by creating political uncertainty which prevented normal capital investment, thus leading to deterioration of capital installations. In addition to these factors, the monopoly of technical skills by the Japanese over a forty-year period has placed upon the Government of the Republic of Korea the urgent necessity of training large numbers of technicians as rapidly as possible.

Furthermore, we now have in South Korea, in addition to the normal increase in population, between three and four million Korean refugees who were returned, by the United States Government, to their homeland at the end of the recent war; more than two million of whom fled from North Korea seeking sanctuary in the South and who have been dependent upon this Government.

As a result of the aforementioned developments, we face serious problems of rehabilitating our economy in order to free Korea as quickly as possible from dependence upon foreign aid, and in order to establish a firm foundation of national security. These problems cannot be solved by the resources presently at our disposal without outside assistance.

I appeal, therefore, to the United States of America for financial and economic assistance along the following lines:

Economic aid which will enable the Government of the Republic of Korea to acquire commodities and machines which are vital to the subsistence and economic activity of the Korean people.

Assistance to obtain supplies and equipment required by the Government of the Republic of Korea for maintaining law, order and internal security.

Inclosure No. 221

Assistance to initiate and carry forward the reconstruction of those basic industries essential to permit Korea to strengthen its internal economy and to develop foreign trade.

The continued inclusion of Korea in the International Emergency Food Committee food allocation program.

If the Government of the United States of America should find that it is able and willing to provide assistance to the Government of the Republic of Korea, this Government proposes that representatives of the two governments meet at the earliest possible moment for the purpose of signing an agreement which will set forth in detail the terms under which aid to Korea will be extended, and which will be in consonance with the principles under which foreign aid is extended by the United States of America.

It is the sincere hope of the Government of the Republic of Korea that the Government of the United States of America will continue to assist Korea in this critical period.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Most cordially yours,

/s/ Syngman Rhee
Syngman Rhee

The President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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Inclosure No. 221

10 September 1948

THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Termination of Liaison Activities.

At 1700 hours today, Friday, 10 September, the Army operated U.S. Liaison Office for UNTCOK in the Duk Soo Palace will terminate its activities.

At 0800 Saturday, 11 September, the activities of the U.S. Liaison Office for UNTCOK will be assumed by the Department of State.

The Department of State Liaison Office will be located on the 5th floor of the Banto Hotel with the other offices of the Department of State. Mr. David Mark will be in charge of this office. His phone number is Washington 255.

/s/ James D. Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U.S. Liaison Officer

Inclosure No. 222

SECRET

CHAPTER V - ADDENDUM

to

OBSERVATION OF ELECTION IN SOUTH KOREA
OF KOREAN REPRESENTATIVES WHICH SHALL CONSTITUTE A NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY AND ESTABLISH A GOVERNMENT OF KOREA UNDER RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 14 NOVEMBER 1947
AND PARTICIPATION OF UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN
KOREA THEREIN, 14 NOVEMBER 1947 to 26 AUGUST
1948

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U.S. LIAISON OFFICE TO UNTCOK
APO 235

10 September 1948

SUBJECT: Continuation of the Report of U.S. Liaison Officer with the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK).

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, APO 235

1. There are attached fourteen (14) copies of Chapter V Addendum of a report entitled "Observation of Election in South Korea of Korean Representatives Which Shall Constitute a National Assembly and Establish a Government of Korea under Resolutions Adopted by UN General Assembly on 14 November 1947 and Participation of United States Army Forces in Korea Therein, 14 November 1947 to 26 August 1948".

2. Previously Chapters I to III (14 November 1947 to 7 June 1948); Chapter IV (7 June to 3 August 1948); and Chapter V (3 August to 26 August 1948) were forwarded in order to get these chapters into the hands of interested agencies as early as possible.

3. Chapter V Addendum, entitled "The Closing Days" covers the period 26 August to 10 September 1948.

4. On 10 September the U.S. Army's Liaison Office for UNTCOK was disbanded, and liaison with the small UNTCOK office left behind (2 alternate delegates - 1 secretary) became the responsibility of the U.S. Department of State.

5. In conformance with previous recommendations, the following distribution is suggested:

State Department	4
Department of the Army	3
Joint Chiefs of Staff	1
Central Intelligence Group	1
Far Eastern Command	1
XXIV Corps	2
USAFIK	1
Civil Affairs Section, XXIV Corps	1

James D. Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U.S. Liaison Officer

Incls
Copies 1 to 14, inclusive,
Chapter VI.

S E C R E T

CHAPTER V ADDENDUM. - THE CLOSING DAYS

1. Review of Final Meeting

a. 98th Plenary Session

The last plenary session of UNTCOK, the 98th meeting, was held on Tuesday, 24 August (See Chapter V - Inclosure No. 202B).

At this meeting the following was accomplished:

(1) A Chairman (Dr. LIU, Yu-Wan, China) was appointed for the Drafting Committee.

(2) It was decided that the first meeting of the Drafting Committee should be held on Tuesday, 7 September 1948, at 11 a.m. at a place to be notified by the Principal Secretary.

(3) It was decided "that the representative of the Philippine Republic should continue in the Chair until such time as the Syrian representative or any other representative entitled to take the Chair under the Rules of Procedure, would be able to assume those functions."

This last resolution automatically provided for Dr. LUNA's continued chairmanship of the Main Committee, as long as he remained in Seoul, or until another delegate would be in Seoul at the time of his respective tour of duty as Chairman.

The chairman succeeding LUNA was to be MUGHIR (Syria). Then came JAMIESON (Australia). The joint tours of these two ran to the end of September. As neither was in Seoul, LUNA would have to continue in the Chair. Following JAMIESON's tour, the order of rotation was to be:

PATTERSON (Canada)	First half October
LIU (China)	Last half October
VALLE (El Salvador)	First half November
PAUL-BONCOUR (France)	Last half November
SINGH (India)	First half December
LUNA (Philippine)	Last half December

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As PATTERSON abstained from the matter of consultation, it was foreseeable that he would refuse to take the Main Committee Chair if consultations were in order.

LIU, at the time of his Chairmanship in late October, would be in Paris.

VALLE was expected to go home and remain.

PAUL-BONCOUR was expected to be called to Paris.

And SINGH, as he had voted against consultation, would not be expected to take the Chairmanship.

Therefore, it was conceivable that LUNA would continue in the chair until he succeeded himself, the last part of December 1948.

b. 19th Main Committee Meeting.

The last meeting was a Main Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 25 August (See Chapter V), for the purpose of holding consultation with the Korean Government. However, the Korean representatives requested no consultations for the time being, and simply announced the satisfactory completion of the Military Agreement between the Korean Republic and the U.S.A.

c. 72nd Press Release.

To publicize the decision taken at the last several meetings UNTCOK issued its 72nd Press Release on 30 August (Inclosure No. 220) which announced to the public:

- (1) The decision of the Commission to send a Drafting Committee to New York;
- (2) The provision for the Main Committee to remain in Seoul;
- (3) The fact that Seoul remained as the seat of the Commission.

2. Departures.

Following the departure of WANG (2nd Alternate, China) for China, on 24 August, and the departures of PATTERSON (Canada),

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LIU (China), SINGH (India) and VALLE (El Salvador) for Tokyo (and the U.S.) on 25 August (see Chapter V), the next group, Colette COPPEE (stenographer), Christiane FAURE (stenographer) and Custodio VILLALVA (secretary to LUNA, Philippine Republic) left Seoul for Shanghai on 31 August.

FAURE left the Commission permanently to join the Palestine Commission.

VILLALVA left the Commission for the time being and returned to Manila.

COPPEE, who had volunteered to remain behind as the sole Seoul representative of the UN Secretariat, after a vacation in China, was to return to Korea in two weeks (on 16 September) to continue her duties with the Commission.

The last echelon left Seoul on 2 September, for Tokyo and Lake Success. Those departing were:

Anthony BALINSKI	Precis Writer
Coert BINNERTS	Principal Secretary
Alexander BLOKH	Interpreter
Hung-Ti CHU	Assistant Secretary
Alfred KATZ	Admin.-Fiscal Officer
Harry LIAO	Interpreter
Rufino LUNA	Delegate, Philippines
Irene MICHAUX	Secretary, French Deleg.
Jean PAUL-BONCOUR	French Delegate

3. The Remnant.

After 2 September, UNTCOK consisted of:

Mr. Ting Teh SSUTU	Alternate Chinese Delegate
Mr. Henri COSTILHES	Alternate French Delegate
Miss Magdeleine ALLARD	Secretary (to be replaced by Miss COPPEE about 16 September (see 2b above)

This small body represented the Commission and the Main Committee. It was expected that their duties would involve nothing more than loose observation of the continuing turnover of governmental responsibilities from American to Korean hands. Mr. PAUL-BONCOUR (France) said on 24 August that his instructions to Mr. COSTILHES were to ask for reinforcement of the Main Committee, if the Korean Government called on the Main

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Committee for consultation on important matters.

4. Billets.

After the departure of the bulk of UNTCOK on 2 September, the UNTCOK Hotel, the Kookje, was reconverted to an Army billet. Ting Teh SSUTU and Magdeleine ALLARD, consequently, were forced to move.

UNTCOK considered taking a Dependent House (No. 205 was offered) but then, because of the caretaking involved in operating such a house, decided to ask for permission to billet UNTCOK members in the Army operated Chosun Hotel. This request was granted. SSUTU and ALLARD moved in on 3 September.

On COPPEE's return she was to take ALLARD's room in the Chosun.

5. Offices.

UNTCOK considered that the maintenance of the prestige of the Commission called for flying the UN flag on a prominent, well known, and accessible building in Seoul. Consequently, UNTCOK made an arrangement to continue its offices in the Duk Soo Palace.

A contract for six months' lease, effective 1 September, was negotiated directly with representatives of the LEE Household, owners of the Palace. Rent was set at \$300.00 monthly.

This lease gave UNTCOK the entire Palace. It seemed paradoxical that the Commission, when reduced to only three members, should take over the whole Palace, when, with 20 members, it had used but half the Palace. But, according to KATZ, the Administrative-Fiscal Officer, the rental of the whole Palace was thought the better course, even though the building remained empty. Having such a building not only maintained the prestige of the Commission, but in the event of the Commission's return to Seoul, convenient office space would

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be already provided.

6. UNTCOK Status on 10 September.

Lake Success:

As of 10 September, the following UNTCOK delegates, composing a Drafting Committee, were meeting in Lake Success. (According to reports given prior to departure. No word from Lake Success had been received in Seoul by 10 September.)

Sam JACKSON	Australia
George PATTERSON	Canada
Yu-Wan LIU	China (Chairman and Rapporteur).
Gung Hsing WANG	China 2nd Alternate
Miguel VALLE	El Salvador
Bahadur SINGH	India
Rufino LUNA	Philippine Republic
Yasin MUGHIR	Syria

Mr. Jean Louis PAUL-BONCOUR was due in Lake Success the evening of 10 September.

The Drafting Committee, on arrival of PAUL-BONCOUR, would then have all eight members of the existing Commission. (The Ukraine Republic never sent a representative).

The purpose of the Drafting Committee was to complete Part Two of UNTCOK's Report to the General Assembly.

Seoul:

UNTCOK members in Seoul as of 10 September were:

REPRESENTATIVES

Ting Teh SSUTU	China (1st alternate)
Henri COSTILHES	France (1st alternate)
Marcel BARTHELEMY	France (2nd alternate)
Charles MARTEL	France (Sec. to French Deleg)

SECRETARIAT

Magdeleine ALLARD	Representative of the Principal Secretary, UNTCOK
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Colette COPPEE was to return to Seoul on 16 September to replace Magdeleine ALLARD, who was to depart either on 14 or 21 September for Shanghai.

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Officially the seat of the Commission, and of the Main Committee, remained in Seoul.

UNTCOK activity in Seoul, on the closing date of this report, consisted of receiving status reports from the U.S. Liaison Office concerning the continuing turnover of sovereignty from American to Korean hands.

Although UNTCOK had announced that its Main Committee stood ready to consult with the Korean Government, there was no desire on either side for the movement to hold such consultations.

7. Statistical Summary.

In closing this Report of the U.S. Army Liaison Office, the following review of UNTCOK dates is given:

UNTCOK arrived in Seoul 8 January 1948.

It held its first meeting on 12 January.

Between 12 January and 14 May it held forty-one Plenary Sessions and ten Main Committee Meetings.

The Commission departed for Shanghai between 16-20 May to write Part One of its report.

In Shanghai the Commission held seventeen Plenary Sessions (Nos. 42 to 58 inclusive) and two Main Committee Meetings (Nos. 11 and 12).

The Commission returned from Shanghai on 7 June.

Between 7 June and 25 August the Commission held forty Plenary Sessions (Nos. 59 to 98 inclusive) and seven Main Committee Meetings (Nos. 13 to 19 inclusive).

The Commission, as a Drafting Committee, left Seoul for Lake Success, in two echelons, 26 August and 2 September.

Last Meetings.

The last Plenary Session (No. 98) was on 24 August.

The last Main Committee Meeting (No. 19) was on 25 August.

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Press Releases.

The Commission issued 72 press releases during its life.

The last release, No. 72 (Inclosure No. 220) was issued 30 August.

This, then, was the status of the Commission on 10 September, when the U.S. Army operated Liaison Office was closed.

James D. Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U.S. Liaison Officer

S E C R E T

INCLOSURES to CHAPTER V - ADDENDUM

INCLOSURE NO.

SUBJECT

No. 220	UNTCOK Press Release No. 72, 30 August 1948, Decision to appoint a Drafting Committee.
No. 221	Ltr dtd 1 Sept 1948 from President Syngman Rhee to President of the United States.
No. 222	Memo to Principal Secretary UNTCOK from U.S. Liaison Officer dtd 10 Sept, subj: Termina- tion of Liaison Activities.

UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY COMMISSION ON KOREA

Press Release No. 72

30 August 1948

The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea decided at its ninety-fifth meeting to appoint a Drafting Committee, which will proceed to New York in order to finish the last part of the Commission's Report to the General Assembly, to be presented before the beginning of the third regular session of the General Assembly on 21 September 1948 in Paris.

In accordance with the same decision, the Main Committee will stay on in Seoul to be available for consultations with the Government of the Republic of Korea as envisaged in paragraph 4 of Resolution II of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 November 1947.

The legal seat of the Commission will remain in Seoul.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
Seoul

Office of the President

September 1, 1948

My dear Mr. President:

I have taken great pleasure in the receipt of your message, delivered by your Special Representative, Ambassador Muccio, on August 31, conveying your congratulations on the progress of Korea towards the attainment of independence, and extending your best wishes to the President of the Republic of Korea. I wish again to express my appreciation of the action taken by the Government of the United States of America in declaring that the Government of the Republic of Korea is regarded as the Government envisaged by the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions of November 14, 1947. Now by force of circumstance, which I am sure you well understand, I am compelled to make an appeal on behalf of my people to the Government of the United States of America for continuance of the aid and assistance which the American people have generously accorded during the past three years in order that the Government of the Republic of Korea may carry on the previously inaugurated program of economic rehabilitation and security.

The termination of the war with Japan crippled the Korean economy by completely disrupting previous trade relationships, by separating the country into two zones, thus depriving South Korea of the benefits of power and forest resources as well as the products of the well-developed chemical and power industries of North Korea, and by creating political uncertainty which prevented normal capital investment, thus leading to deterioration of capital installations. In addition to these factors, the monopoly of technical skills by the Japanese over a forty-year period has placed upon the Government of the Republic of Korea the urgent necessity of training large numbers of technicians as rapidly as possible.

Furthermore, we now have in South Korea, in addition to the normal increase in population, between three and four million Korean refugees who were returned, by the United States Government, to their homeland at the end of the recent war; more than two million of whom fled from North Korea seeking sanctuary in the South and who have been dependent upon this Government.

As a result of the aforementioned developments, we face serious problems of rehabilitating our economy in order to free Korea as quickly as possible from dependence upon foreign aid, and in order to establish a firm foundation of national security. These problems cannot be solved by the resources presently at our disposal without outside assistance.

I appeal, therefore, to the United States of America for financial and economic assistance along the following lines:

Economic aid which will enable the Government of the Republic of Korea to acquire commodities and machines which are vital to the subsistence and economic activity of the Korean people.

Assistance to obtain supplies and equipment required by the Government of the Republic of Korea for maintaining law, order and internal security.

Inclosure No. 221

10 September 1948

THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea

SUBJECT: Termination of Liaison Activities.

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The Department of State Liaison Office will be located on the 5th floor of the Banto Hotel with the other offices of the Department of State. Mr. David Mark will be in charge of this office. His phone number is Washington 255.

/s/ James D. Wilmeth
JAMES D. WILMETH
Lt Col Inf
U.S. Liaison Officer

Inclosure No. 222

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(4SEC.No. 58)

February 23, 1950.

FROM : Director Mitsusada YOSHIKAWA, Special Investigation Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

FOR : Major Jack P. Napier, Government Section G. H. Q.

SUBJECT : Move of Korean Residents in Japan toward Register Procedures.

I. When the adoption of the register system for foreigners was announced in the end of December, 1949, Korean residents in various districts started a movement against the Japanese government organs.

II. The following was brought to light as a result of an close examination on the reports submitted by this Bureau branches and of an investigation made between January 28 and 31, 1950, by Secretary IKEGAMI belonging to the second sub-section, the fourth section of this Bureau :

a. Koreans' move before the system is announced :

1. Immediately after the official announcement concerning the adoption of the re-register system for foreign Nationals, Korean groups and individuals assumed a thoroughly defiant attitude toward this system by means of publications, proclamations or protests against the government organs. They showed the following opinions :

- * The government ordinance issued this time is changed for the worse.
- * It deprives foreign Nationals of their legal positions.
- * It not only fringes upon the rights but also does harm to welfare, of foreign nationals.

2. On January 6 Daikan Minkoku Kyoryumin Dan (Korean Residents' Corporation in Japan) made the following representations to the Director of the Civil Affairs Bureau :

- * The Name of the country Daikan Minkoku "The Republic of Korea" is to be written on the Nationality columns (of the official documents) in all cases alike.
- * Those in possession of the register certificates of the "Republic of Korea" are to be given priority.

- * The above are to be given without exceptions both the register certificates of foreigners and ration books.
- * The closing date is to be postponed to the end of February at least; and the registration en bloc by the hands of the Corporation is to be authorized.

In the meantime, the Corporation ordered its subordinate organizations not to submit register applications to the government authorities until these representations are accepted.

However, these requests having almost been refused by the Director of the Civil Affairs Bureau, the Corporation ordered their junior organizations over again on January 25 to make applications immediately.

(b) Condition under which this system is being adopted.

As soon as the register business started on January 16, the Korean groups and individuals began to take proceedings, though slowly, probably because they had realized that their further opposition would be insignificant.

But in making applications they caused troubles in Hokkaido, Okayama and Fukuoka areas in demand for

the following subjects by conducting collective negotiations with the authorities.

- * The charge for photograph is to be paid from the National treasury.
- * The daily allowance with car-fare is to be paid when the application is made.
- * The application en bloc is to be authorized.

Under these circumstances the approximate number of application cases before January 31 is showed in appendix.

6. Future prospects.

(1) Those who made applications in the last time numbered six hundred thousand (600,000), but those who have finished this time numbers no more than forty hundred thousand (400,000).

Those who have failed to make applications, and those who have entered or left this country illegally should be punished or deported to their home countries but it seems inevitable that all the Korean residents should take up this subject as a political issue and start a collective movement attended by political struggles in case these procedures are taken.

III. None

IV. Investigation has just ended. |

M. Yoshikawa

Director of Special Investigation Bureau,
Attorney-General's Office.

Table as of January 30 showing results
of foreigners registration.

Names of prefectures	Number of registered persons.	Number of registered cases	%	Number of non-registered	%
Sapporo	3,911	5,400	65 %	3,200	35 %
Asahikawa	1,917				
Kushiro	921				
Kitami	740				
Hakodate	1,174				
Total	8,663				
Miyagi Pref.	6,661	4,200	60	2,600	60
Fukushima "	5,940	3,600	65	6,600	35
Iwate "	3,388	2,400	85	500	15
Aomori "	2,138	800	43	1,200	57
Yamagata "	1,772	1,200	65	650	35
Aki ta "	2,316	1,200	60	920	40
Tokyo-to	48,858	25,000	50	24,000	50
Kanagawa Pref.	34,184	12,000	37	18,000	53
Niigata "	4,109	2,400	60	1,600	40
Saitama "	4,669	300	60	1,800	40
Gumma "	4,196	2,400	60	1,650	40

Chiba Pref.	10,537	4,000	40	6,300	60
Ibaraki "	5,503	4,200	70	1,650	30
Tochigi "	3,013	2,200	75	750	25
Shizuoka "	8,028	6,000	75	2,000	25
Yamanashi Pref.	3,663	2,000	58	1,700	42
Nagano "	7,187	4,000	55	3,000	45
Osaka "	111,038	90,000	80	21,000	20
Kyoto "	40,097	36,000	90	4,000	10
Hyogo "	71,191	42,000	60	28,000	40
Nara "	5,498	1,000	20	4,400	80
Shiga "	13,367	3,800	37	9,500	63
Wakayama "	8,370	4,800	55	3,700	45
Aichi "	36,709	24,000	60	14,600	40
Mie "	9,956	6,000	60	4,000	40
Gifu "	11,121	3,300	30	7,700	70
Fukui "	6,722	6,400	80	1,300	20
Ishikawa "	3,870	3,600	95	200	5
Toyama "	2,503	1,250	50	1,250	50
Hiroshima "	17,909	10,800	60	7,100	40
Totomi "	2,857	2,400	85	450	15
Shimane "	5,952	3,600	60	2,400	40
Okayama "	17,739	9,000	50	6,700	50
Yamaguchi "	29,313	20,300	70	9,000	30
Kagawa "	1,948	1,400	70	600	30
Ehime "	3,139	1,500	50	1,500	50
Tokushima "	1,003	400	40	600	60
Kochi "	1,741	810	50	900	50

Fukuoka Pref.	35,708	28,000	70	10,700	30
Saga "	4,138	2,000	45	2,100	55
Nagasaki "	10,350	5,000	50	5,300	50
Kumamoto "	4,792	3,500	70	1,410	30
Oita "	10,565	6,000	60	4,500	40
Miyazaki "	2,913	1,800	60	1,200	40
Kagoshima Pref.	1,760	1,400	70	500	30
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Total about	out 600,000	about	393,700	229,600	