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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Tokyo, Japan.

10 May, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

At 1515 in response to the instructions of the CinC, I called Colonel Echols and told him to give the following explanation concerning the matter of the UN Korean Commission coming to Tokyo to the correspondents:

> "The suggestion made by the UN Commission for Korea that it establish a headquarters in Tokyo on May 15th was found to be impracticable as no accomodations on the scale desired were immediately available. Authority was granted, however, for individual entries under the same domicile arrangements as are provided for all transient visitors."

C.W.

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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Confidential
PRIORITY

FSS

3 May 48

FROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR: ZPOL 577 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 304 MAY 2D)

Following are gen comments on UNTCOK and related activities since those reported Seoul POLADS 270 Apr 26.

1. Meetings: At 33d Plenary Session on morning Apr 28, commission adopted resolution to proceed with observation of election (text telegraphed Seoul POLAD 283 Apr 28).

At 34th Plenary Session afternoon Apr 28, 35th Session morning Apr 29 and 36th Session afternoon Apr 30, commission debated what it would do after election and where it would write its report. These meetings culminated in resolution adopted at 36th Session Apr 30 to write report in Tokyo. (Text telegraphed Seoul POLADS 292 Apr 30 and 298 May 1st.)

Note: The 31st and 32d Plenary Sessions have not hitherto been mentioned in these weekly summaries. Nbr 31 took place on Apr 3d for further discussion of Gen Hodge's request for postponement of election. Nbr 32 on Apr 17 passed resolution re death Roxas.

Main committee met morning Apr 27 to discuss reports on observation tours made previous week. These were approved with little discussion. Some minor deficiencies noted by some members were directed to be brought to attn liaison officer Gen Weckerling.

2. Documents: Press release 57, Apr 28, confirming decision observe election. Restricted document A/AC .19/69 Apr 30 contained resolution write report in Tokyo. (Dept please note that POLAD does not receive all restricted documents and that therefore USUN should obtain full set at Lake Success.

3. General attitude of delegates: Seem well satisfied with results of previous week's observation trips which, along with favorable results of former observations, moved commission to decide to proceed with observation of election. Patterson and Mughir abstained in keeping with their apparently fixed determination to oppose UNTCOK doing anything constructive about problem of Korea. In fact Patterson first voted "no" but later

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35112

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Confidential
PRIORITY

FROM : CG USAFIK Nr : ZPOL 577 3 May 48 CONT'D

changed his vote to abstention. Paul-Boncour abstained, some say, because he thought that "free atmosphere" existing is better than "reasonable."

In general, as reported during past week, delegates and Secretariat Staff are tired of Korea and homesick but "vacation" in Japan preparing report may restore their morale.

4. Korean attitude: Korean interest in election continues to be sustained but Pyongyang conference news detracts from wholehearted concentration on election. In Seoul hundreds of Koreans line up to read newspaper bulletin boards and rumors abound as to what is going on in Pyongyang. Rightist papers depreciate this Communist Red herring and Rightist leaders are making effort exert party discipline to force some free lance Rightist candidates to drop out of election in favor of other more approved candidates. Registration of Daniel Choi (dismissed Chief of Seoul Police Detectives) in Rhee's district is causing some comment (that Americans deliberately got him registered to oppose Rhee).

5. Communist opposition: Violence and threats are current (although as yet not so serious as anticipated), and advice to Communist followers to vote for party members (not registered), other persons not registered, or cast blank votes so that in this manner it may become known how many oppose South Korea election. As previously reported attacks on and murder of some election officials or members of their families create fear and unrest among that body of public servants which gives command some concern as we fear this form of violent opposition may be stepped up as election day approaches. Cheju Island riot appears to result from dissatisfaction not entirely connected with election. 6 page breakdown of various incidents submitted to UNTCOK is being air mailed.

6. Other telegrams during week on UNTCOK matters were: 271 Apr 26; 274 and 277 Apr 27; 280 Apr 28; 283 Apr 29; 292 Apr 30; 296 and 298 May 1.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC JSPOG

35112 PRIORITY TO: 030411 Z
Confidential MCN : 75612

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

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I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

SECRET

PRIORITY

10 May 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 632 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 336, MAY 9TH)

Following are general comments on UNTCOK and related activities since those reported SEOUL POLADS 304 May 3d:

1. Meetings: Main committee met May 3d and approved revised plan for observation of election as contained in restricted document A.AC. 19/ W/ 42/add 7 copies of which were air mailed Dept that date. On May, 7th and 8th delegates and staff began lv Seoul to their posts of observation.

At 37th and 38th plenary sessions held May 5th and 6th, form and outline of report to general assembly were discussed. Part 1 of report will cover developments up to election and part 2 election itself. Certain contested candidate cases (of which UNTCOK has received several) were also discussed but no definite action taken. Some of these contested cases may have to be examined after election if UNTCOK insists but none is sufficiently serious to lead to belief that they will materially change UNTCOKS report.

2. Documents: Press release nbr 58, May 5th announcing membership of Liaison Gp (delegates of France and China with appropriate staff) to remain in Seoul during proposed absence of commission in Tokyo.

3. Tokyo trip: Commission sent Hausner to Tokyo to arrange for proposed trip there on May 15th of 34 persons for purpose of writing report by 1st week in June. He reported difficulties (SEOUL POLAD 320, May 6th) and have just learned that he is returning tomorrow without having been able to make satisfactory arrangements. With regard proposed Tokyo trip, Korean Press has been critical. Dong A Ilbo (extreme Rightist) stated that Koreans were indignant at decision of UNTCOK to write report in hostile Japan (probably refers to Korean riots in Japan) and suggested that if report PY to be written aboard why not China or some other country.

4. Future Commission Plans: After election delegates intend meet in Seoul May 12th, 13th and 14th to discuss election results and possibly to hear Kim Koo and Kim Kiu Sic whom commission has invited give it their observations on North-South Leaders Conference at Pyongyang. Then commission considered going to Tokyo after which plans seem indefinite. Some think commission will return to Seoul; others think only part of delegation with an almost entirely reconstituted secretariat personnel.

(over)

SECRET
PRIORITY

FROM : CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 623 10 May 1948 CONTINUED

We are frequently asked for our views on what UNTCOK's future functions should be and more and more what US plans and policies with respect Korea are. We naturally express hope that UNTCOK will carry off remaining provisions of UN resolution but that reply is not very helpful in view of general nature of that resolution (except para 4 thereof), anomalies arising out of North Korean and USSR boycott of what UNTCOK is doing in South Korea and various press stories about future US policy especially with respect to withdrawal. I shall submit separate telegram on this subj shortly as we feel it is becoming so "hot" that Dept can best give answer through secretariat at Lake Success or in some new directive to us here substance of which we could convey to various delegates.

5. Korean Attitude: There is still sustained interest in election which takes place tomorrow. It is not believed that return of Kim Koo and Kim Kiu Sic will materially affect results. Communist inspired violence which may intimidate many voters to avoid polls is more serious. Reports today from Taegu and Cheji Island are not reassuring. Between Apr 6th and May 4th, of election officials 7 were killed and 9 seriously wounded and 2 candidates assassinated.

6. Other telegrams during week on UNTCOK matters were SEOUL POLADS 305 May 3d, and 320 May 6th.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

37516 PRIORITY SECRET TOO : 100511 Z MCN : 76063

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

1 May 48

FROM : DA (CSPID)

TO : CINCFE (PERSONAL TO MACARTHUR)

INFO : CG USAFIK (PERSONAL TO HODGE), CG USARAL, CG USARPAC, CG USARCARIB, CHIEF JUSMAG MANILA, CHIEF AAG NANKING

NR : WCL 20284

Ny Herald Tribune correspondent Allen Raymond, Seoul 29 April: Police brutality is the principal cause of the civil war now raging on the beautiful Korean island of Cheju... According to the Rev Austin Sweeney, of Melbourne, Australia, and the Rev Patrick Dawson of Donegal, Eire....Maj Gen William F Dean told this correspondent that police brutality and terrorism of Rightist political bands were indeed causes of the island struggle, but that the part which the Communist Party is playing should not be underestimated....

AP Seoul 30 April: American occupation troops and Korean police today went on the alert for May Day. All American troops on duty were armed. American civilians were issued weapons on request. Dependents homes had signs warning Koreans to stay away unless they were employed there....There were indications that the Communist controlled conference failed to sway Rightist Kim Koo and Liberal Kimm Kiu Sic of Seoul.

Christian Science Monitor editorial 27 April: When serious rioting among Koreans in Japan breaks out, it is not enough to dismiss the disorders as "Communist inspired."... A propaganda campaign has been under way to hold the Koreans solely responsible for the huge black market operations in

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UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

FROM : DA, NR : WCL 20284, 1 MAY 48, CONT'D

Japan - a palpable and provable untruth. They have been accused in the Diet of "swaggering about as if they were the nationals of victorious nations" a statement which throws a sharp sidelight on Japanese nationalist opinion of Americans....

AP Kobe 29 April: United States occupation authorities today forbade assembly of more than 9 Koreans to ward off disorders such as the riots of last week end in Kobe and Osaka....

Christian Science Monitor correspondent Gordon Walker, Tokyo 27 April: First major civil disturbances in Japan since the surrender - touched off by serious rioting by Korean nationals throughout Japan - are expected to result in a new United States Army clampdown on Communist activities in Japan.... What puzzles the occupation authorities most is the motive for the Communist role in the riots....There long has been known to exist direct links between Japanese and Korean Communists....At the same time, many Koreans now residing in Japan have taken sides with South Korean Leftists....

Radio commentation John Cameron Swazey, NBS News Roundup 29 April: In Yokohama Lt Gen Robert L Eichelberger has come out with some tough talk to occupy Japan. The commander of the US Eighth Army says American MPs were pushed around by Koreans in recent riots. In the future, warned Eichelberger, and this is a quote any Japanese, Korean or anybody else who lays a hand in anger on the uniform of an American on duty will be lucky to reach a court room for trial. He added, in this occupied country the American uniform is not going to be touched by anybody.

INS Tokyo 30 April unpublished: Call for an early Japanese peace treaty was renewed today by Gen Douglas MacArthur in a message to Dwight K Grady, Chairman of the World Trade Committee on the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. MacArthur's message...said "My attention has just been called to your recommendation that trade between Japan and foreign countries be completely restored to private hands. I agree with you most heartily and have publicly so stated. Governments normally do not have a place in private business. The trick, however, is how this can be accomplished with a defeated occupied country. I know of no way except through a treaty of peace which I have been advocating for more than a year and

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

FROM : DA, NR : WCL 20284, 1 MAY 48, CONT'D

will welcome your support."

BROWN

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG.
PUBLIC INFORMATION, GOVT, KORYU, CIV I & E,
DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

34698

TOO : 010035 Z
MCN : AUL 80/01

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

Priority

WFS

29 Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : POL 4486 (THIS IS POLAD NBR 283 APR 29)

Reference UNTCOK's decision proceed with observance of elections, following is text of press release 57 Apr 28 on that subj.

"At its 33d meeting held 28 Apr 48, the UNTCOK adopted the following resolution;

'In order to comply with the provisions of the resolution passed at its 22d meeting on 12 Mar 48.

Having satisfied itself as a result of its extensive field observations in various key districts in South Korea that there exists in South Korea a reasonable degree of free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly are recognized and respected, the UNTCOK resolves:

To confirm that it will observe the elections announced by the CG USAFIK to be held on 10 May 48.' "

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

33848

TOO : 290555 Z
MCN : AUA 46/29

Priority
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INCOMING MESSAGE

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

28 Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 548

This is Seoul POLAD 280 Apr 48.

At plenary session this morning UNTCOK decided that, having found a "reasonable degree of free atmosphere," it would proceed with observation of election on May 10. Understand that vote was 5 for and 3 abstentions, viz: Patterson, Mughir, and Paul-Boncour. The 1st 2 abstained for reasons as yet unknown and the last because he feels that more than reasonable degree exists.

Commission begins this afternoon discussion of what it will do after the election. Therefore any guiding directive on that subj which the Dept may wish to try to have the Secretariat at Lake Success send to UNTCOK or Secretariat here should be expedited.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

33485

PRIORITY
RESTRICTED

TOO : 280740 Z
MCN : 75322

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

C O P Y

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INCOMING MESSAGE
CONFIDENTIAL
PRIORITY

EG

27 Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK

TO : CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 543

As requested following is repeat of POLADS 252, ZECYI 490, 160651/Z:

"Hodge sends for Jacobs. This is Seoul POLAD nbr 252, Apr 16.

Following items of interest concerning UNTCOK have just come to my attention from reliable source:

"1. Majority of delegates are talking of plans to depart for Tokyo, shortly after election day but prior to establishment of govt, to prepare a report on their observation of election. Same plan contemplates leaving in Seoul small group of 5 or 6 assistants headed by Milner.

"2. Jackson and 1 or 2 others will urge a return to Korea in autumn to review subsequent to the election but most delegates, except Chinese delegate who is also Chinese Consul Gen in Seoul, do not contemplate returning after completion of their report.

"3. There is growing feeling among delegates and members of Secretariat that their earlier criticism of Gen Hodge's use of police in controling Koreans was ill advised. Accordingly, there seems to be increasing agreement in UNTCOK that, for the present and indefinite future, existing methods are necessary for adequate control.

"4. Few nights ago Jackson and Patterson dined with Kim Koo and urged that he proceed to North Korea in order to ascertain what might be, if anything could be done there to bring about unification. Source of this information, who is reliable, attended the dinner, heard the conversation and did all he could (he is an old friend of Kim Koos) to dissuade Kim from going."

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

33233

PRIORITY

TOO : 272330 Z
MCN : 75271

CONFIDENTIAL

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL Correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

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 interferring 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

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. Morecover, 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.

G. 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

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

WFS

Confidential
PRIORITY

26 Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 532

This is Seoul POLAD Nbr 270, Apr 26.

Following are comments on UNTCOK and related activities subsequent to those reported Seoul POLAD's 253 Apr 19, 261 Apr 22, 264 Apr 23 and 265 Apr 23.

1. Meetings: No meetings as delegates and members Secretariat spent entire week making observation trips according to itinerary mentioned Para 2 Seoul's 253 which, however, was so arranged that some delegate or officer of Secretariat remained at hq in Seoul.

During coming week there will probably be plenary session or sessions to discuss Jackson's tabled motion to decide at end of Apr whether atmosphere is satisfactory for UNTCOK observance of election. Believe majority will favor going ahead with observation at least insofar as atmosphere is concerned but am uncertain about new developments that may arise if some new red herring comes out of Pyongyang Conference, especially in view of interest of Jackson, Patterson, Mughir and Milner in that conference.

2. Documents: Only one document issued during week, viz; Press release 56 Apr 17 containing resolution on death of President Roxas of Philippines.

3. Observation trips: In general comment of delegates and officers of Secretariat on conditions found during past week's observation trips has been favorable.

4. Unrest in UNTCOK: Conversations which our liaison officer and I have had with members UNTCOK reveal that most of them are homesick, very tired of their job, fed up with lack of opportunity for recreation. This is partially responsible for desire to write report away from Seoul and not to make an effort to carry out points (A), (B) and (D) of Para 4 of Resolution 2.

(over)

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Confidential
PRIORITY

CG USAFIK MSG NBR ZPOL 532 DTD 26 Apr 48 CONTINUED:

5. Korean attitude: Generally speaking Koreans continue to be interested in forthcoming election but there is certain pall of uncertainty because of Pyongyang Conference, especially here Seoul. There is also certain amount of disorder caused by Communist activity, especially on Cheju Island where Communists are most active, but these disorders have not assumed alarming proportions. For that reason and because I have been so preoccupied with other matters I have not attempted report thereon assuming that Dept sees or can see CG USAFIK reports to JCOS on such matters. I may however submit summarization thereof next week especially if Cheju disorders become more serious.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3,
AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

32559 PRIORITY TOO: 260420 Z
Confidential MCN: 75146

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

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INCOMING MESSAGE

Secret

FSS

PRIORITY

22 Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK

TO : STATE DEPT (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 510 (THIS IS SEOUL NBR 261, APR 22)

Learned this morning that Jackson, Patterson and Milner of UNTCOK called on Kimm Kiusic shortly before his departure and urged him to go to Pyongyang, saying that if Kimms or other reasonable terms were accepted, UNTCOK might postpone election scheduled for May 10. This might have been deciding factor in persuading Kimm Kiusic to depart as he had previously, while wavering, been leaning toward not going to Pyongyang and was even attempting to find excuses why he should not go.

As far as can be ascertained at present, Jackson, Patterson and Milner took this action without consulting other delegates. Some delegates were not even in Seoul as they were in provinces on observation. Hence, we have Australia and Canada still attempting sabotage the election in South Korea. I use word "sabotage" advisedly because anyone possessing (1) a little knowledge of Soviet Policy and tactics, and (2) good common sense, must realize that nothing can come of Pyongyang Conference for Koreans or non Soviet nations except fools paradise.

Also learned this morning that Kimm Kiusic transmitted his "5 point gen principles" to UNTOCK by ltr on Apr 19 and that ltr will appear in UNTCOK restricted document A/AC,19/W.43/and .3, dtd Apr 20. This ltr may have led up to visit referred to above.

Ref similar call by 3 persons mentioned on Kim Koo see Para 4 of Seoul POLAD 252 Apr 16.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

31385 PRIORITY TOO : 220420 Z
MCN : 74909

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INCOMING MESSAGE

LFS
chh

Confidential
PRIORITY

WLH

19
~~20~~ Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 500 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 253, APR 19)

Following are comments on UNTCOK and related activities subsequent to those reported Seoul POLAD's 232 Apr 10 and 252 Apr 16.

1. Meetings: Informal meeting of delegates took place in their hotel Apr 13 when 130 odd pages of mimeographed reports on trips of the 3 groups which observed registrations previous week were distributed.

The main committee of all delegates held morning and afternoon sessions on Apr 15 at which it was decided to address 2 ltrs to Gen Hodge expressing UNTCOK's satisfaction over release of prisoners and his proclamation of Korean "Bill of Rights." A further observation schedule for week ending Apr 24 was approved. Delegates then had heated debate over mimeographed reports on observation trips (referred to above) because it became known that Secy Schmidt had already given "unofficial UN nbr" to these reports and planned to send them automatically to Lake Success even though they had not been approved by Commission and regardless of whether they would be approved . (Paul-Boncour had previously complained of this sort of thing- see Para 5 Seoul POLAD 202 Apr 3.) It was decided:

A. That these reports would not be forwarded until after Commission had heard Gen Dean (Mil Governor) on matters dealt with in them and,

B. That hereafter no records would be sent to Lake Success until thay had received approval of Commission.

The main Committee met again Apr 17 to hear Gen Dean and were generally satisfied with his answers to questions asked concerning few unsatisfactory conditions which some members felt they had encountered.

(over)

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PRIORITY

FROM : CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 500 20 APR 48 CONT'D

2. Documents:

A. Press release 55 Apr 13 on work of field groups which had observed registrations.

B. Restricted document A/AC. 19/w 42/add. 5 Apr 17, containing revised organization and tvl itinerary of observation groups for week ending Apr 24.

3. Registration of voters: As reported Seoul POLAD 243, Apr 17, final report of National Election Committee (barring minor changes) stands at 8,055,295 or 91.7% of eligible voters.

4. Registration of candidates: Period for registration of candidates ended Apr 16. Incomplete returns as of Apr 16 reveal that about 200 have registered.

5. New members of National Election Committee: In order to replace Paik In Che and Park Seung Ho, who resigned to become candidates, 2 following members have been appointed: Miss Koh Hwang Gyong, head Women's Bureau Dept of Public Health and Welfare, and Han Hung, member Democratic Independence Party.

6. Chinese interest in Kim Koo: Chinese delegate Liu Yu Wan has revealed that he had instructions from his govt to do what he could to restore harmony between Kim Koo and Syngman Rhee and without making any specific request, approached Gen Wecklerling (commands liaison officer with UNTCOK) on subj. He said Kim Koo was angry because he had been drawn into Chang Kuk Soo assassination case (see last para Seoul POLAD 246 Apr 16) and that he was determined in Pyongyang despite dangers which he seemed to court. Efforts of Chinese delegate may be one reason why Kim Koo has not yet gone Pyongyang.

7. Syngman Rhee finally became candidate from East Gate Dist of Seoul and was somewhat incensed because a certain Daniel Choi (slightly left of center) formerly discharged from Korean National Police Force, registered as candidate from same dist.

8. Roper (UP) article on US fleet visit: UNTCOK Secy Schmidt expressed some concern over article by UP Roper that there would be a US Naval and Air display of force at election time and intimated that Gen Hodge made a denial which the General does not wish to do because there is always possibility that such display may be necessary if reported Communist plans to interfere actually materialize. Gen Hodge has however taken up matter with CINCFE in ZGCG 491, 160725 Z repeated to JCOS for info in which he rqsts no warships be sent Korean waters on May 10 unless further clearance is made with this comd.

9. Miscellaneous: Generally speaking progress toward election May 10 as well as attitude and interest of public is void. UNTCOK's reaction as result of its observation trips also good. 3 factors however continue to cause some confusion.

A. Communist propaganda and subversive activity,

B. Proposed Pyongyang conference and indecision of Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic with regard to it,

C. Press Officer Grands radio to Lake Success stating inter alta that "by end of Apr Commission will be ready decide its attitude as provided by its resolution Mar 12 to observe elections," which along with (B) above keeps alive certain air of uncertainty as to whether anything is coming of this election venture after all.

NO SIG

INCOMING MESSAGE

PRIORITY

FROM : CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 500 20 APR 48 CONT'D

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

NOTE: Duty Officer Signal Message Center states this message delayed due to service.

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INCOMING MESSAGE

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21
-26 Apr 48

FROM : DA

TO : CG USAFIK

INFO : SCAP

NR : WAR SVC 5995 (RELAYS MSG DTG 210012 Z FROM STATE DEPT TO CG USAFIK FOR POLITICAL ADVISOR INFO SCAP) (STATE SERIAL 116 APR 20 5 PM SIGNED LOVETT)

You are requested in your discretion to bring to attention of appropriate Secretariat officials substance of Paras 1 and 2 of Seoul's 252 Apr 16. In this connection you should point out to Secretariat that it is view of this govt that UNTCOK will not have discharged its responsibilities in Korea under GA Resolutions Nov 17 until completion, in so far as possible under circumstances, of program outlined Par 4 Resolution II. Sent NY as 237 repeated Seoul for info only as 116.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

NOTE : Duty Off Sig Msg Ctr states this msg delayed due to svc.

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PRIORITY

TOO : 210446 Z
MCN : 75177

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INCOMING MESSAGE

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10
~~11~~ Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : DA (JCOS), CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 455 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 232, APR 10)

Following are comments on UNTCOK and related activities subsequent to those reported Seoul POLAD 202 Apr 3d through 10th.

1. Meetings: No plenary sessions held "Main Committee" on Apr 3d approved 1 day postponement of election date as reported Seoul POLAD 205 Apr 4th and on Apr 5th declined to entertain oral suggestion of National Election Board Chairman.

A. Korean: That elections be held over 3-day period instead of single day.

2. Inspection Trips.: Principal activity during entire week was confined largely to inspection trip to observe registration progress by groups as reported Seoul POLAD 203 Apr 3d. In general it appears that all members of inspection groups (delegates and staff) were either pleased or satisfied with actual manner in which registrations were being carried out and results (large nbr of registrants). There were some reports that Jackson, Patterson, Milner and Engers tried to ask registrants leading questions which ceased when other members protested but I do not think this aspect caused any serious friction. In fact everyone seems to feel that UNTCOK had a calm week.

3. Documents: Press release Nbr 53 Apr 6th, announcing approval of postponement of election date to May 10th and Nbr 54 announcing itinerary actually followed by observation Group 1.

4. Registrations: Large nbr of registrants has surprised everyone. Up to hr of preparation of this message incomplete returns through Apr 7th (Apr 8 and 9th be included) indicate that about 7,622,000 persons have registered or 86% of estimated eligible voters. For further comments on this subject see Para 3 Seoul POLAD Nbr 230 Apr 9th.

5. General attitude toward elections: While registration has been highly satisfactory, cross currents created by contemplated conference at Pyongyang, as well as rumor arrising therefrom, continue to bewilder leaders and public in Seoul which is center of political activity. Now that registration period is ended (Apr 9th), interest of those who intend participate in election is centering in registration of candidates, which must be completed by Apr 16th. Two members of National Election Committee have resigned to become candidates, Paik Lin Jai and Missus Pak Seung Ho.

6. Miscellaneous: There seems to have been studied effort during past week on part of Milner (Australian) and McFarland (Canadian) to make certain delegates and American Liaison Staff believe that Jackson and Patterson have been misunderstood. Line taken has been that he is not Communist as alleged but man who has deep rooted convictions that he must fight "for the little man." Milner said we Australians have habit of fighting for underdog.

(over)

We have authority, especially military authority, adding that during war Australians shot their own offs and often threw them overboard from troop ships. Miss McFarland has said of Patterson: "I don't think you have tried to understand him; you have to know him." She said that in view of Makenzie King's recent speech, Patterson could now be himself; that he had had to swallow hard to carry out distasteful instructions. This new line may indicate change of heart or of instructions or both.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

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TOO: 100145 Z
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5 Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 431

This is Seoul POLAD Nbr 211, Apr 5.

In reply to deptel 98, Apr 1, according to Army Billeting Officer, 3 additional persons could be accomodated at the 2 UNTCOK Hotel Billets on same basis that present staff is now billeted, that is, 1 person per room or suite.

More could be accomodated by putting 2 people in room or suite but this would evoke complaint from present staff who are none too happy about their lot.

Scattered billets among and on same level as Army officers and civilian employees will accomodate 30 more but based on current attitude doubt if they would be accepted in good grace as UNTCOK Representatives seem to expect American Hotel facilities.

For above reasons and for reason that delegates and staff would resent any decision based on recommendations made either by General Hodge or me, suggest that if UN Secretariat desires to ascertain what space is available, it request UNTCOK Secretariat to supply that info.

Local Secretariat could then confer with Army Billeting Officer regarding any additional space if such were needed outside of present billets.

Reference in Seoul POLAD 186 Mar 25 to departure of 6 members UNTCOK Staff including its legal adviser was designed primarily to prevent further deletions of that staff. If few personal secretaries of delegates are included and assuming return Victor Hoo, there should be on Election Day about 45 persons on UNTCOK's Staff available for observation. As there are 10 provinces (including city of Seoul) this would permit dispatch of 4 persons to each provincial capital leaving 5 to carry on main office for few days.

My own thought is that insufficient time remains before election on May 10 to build up materially an efficient observation group larger than Staff already available here. However, if UN Secretariat so happens to have readily available or could get together about 10 (1 for each province) experienced election observers (persons who have observed elections in Greece or other plebiscite areas) it might be helpful to dispatch them here as soon as possible for observation purposes.

Apart from UN observers, the observation plan of mil govt calls for use of 411 American officers and civilians of equivalent rank for observation purposes.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

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PRIORITY

3 Apr 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 418 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 202, APR 3)

Fol are comments on UNTCOK activities subsequent to Seoul POLAD Nbr 186, Mar 25, through Apr 3.

1. Activities: 28th and 29th Plenary Sessions held morning and afternoon Mar 30th considered and denied request from Gen Hodge and Chairman National Election Committee for postponement of election (see Seoul POLAD Nbr 194, Mar 31). Gen Hodge has since requested approval postponement 1 day to avoid election on day of sun eclipse. 30th Plenary Session held Apr 1st approved sub-committee 2 reports, with 2 annexes, summarizing documents submitted by and testimony of various Korean leaders and parties on holding elections and conditions of free atmosphere. Subcommittee 4 memo containing directions to be kept in mind by those observing pre election arrangements and election itself was also adopted. In addition, question per diem and cost of food and lodging (referred to again below) was discussed at some length. Main committee referred to in Para 1 Seoul POLAD Nbr 186, Mar 25, meets morning Apr 3 for organization and to plan program. There will probably be no meetings of any kind during coming week as most delegates and members of secretariat will be making observation trips.

2. Documents: 3 press releases issued past week.

Nbr 50, announcing observation itinerary with no social engagements desired;

Nbr 51, observation itinerary between Apr 5 and 9, inclusive (telegraphed separately);

Nbr 52, decision not to consider postponement election.

"2d Info Report for period Jan 26-Feb 7 (A/C. 19/37 Feb 12)" also issued.

3. Pers: Jackson returned from Tokyo, Mar 27 and has twice mentioned he probably did not make himself clear to me during our conversation in Tokyo (Seoul POLAD 182 Mar 24) because he was ill and after he left me he went to bed with fever of 104. Manet returned from Tokyo Apr 1. Patterson's Sec Miss McFarland arrived Mar 27. Paul-Boncour's Sec Miss Michaux, arrived Mar 30. Chinese Delegate Liu has been ill.

4. Delegates per diem: Hausner of Secretariat and Army finally agreed past week upon rate of $5.50 per day per person as proper charge for board and lodging 22 billets furnished and maintained by Army for commission and secretariat. Rate based largely on experience gained from study of services and cost over past 3 mos. Consider it very fair as commission pers have demanded and received more services than usually furnished at Army billets. Hausner now able to pay each person difference

(Over)

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PRIORITY

FROM : CG USAFIK NR: ZROL 418 3 APR 48 CONT'D

between UN's per diem rate of $20 and foregoing rate (plus additional 50 cents for extras) so that delegates and staff now had $14 clear of board and lodging. In spite of this favorable situation some members are criticizing either Hausner or command and, as indicated above, entire commission devoted considerable time at its 13th session to matter and appointed special subcommittee to keep eye on it.

5. Friction in commission. During past week, Paul-Boncour has several times remarked rather bitterly to our liaison offs that Milner and Schmidt are Communist sympathizers and are sending to Sobolov at Lake Success material which commission has decided to expunge from record and destroy. He claims Schmidt is under Sobolov's "spell."

6. Registration progressing for registration of voters which began Mar 30th and terminates Apr 9th seems to be progressing satisfactorily with favorable reports of fairly large registrations according to scattered reports so far recd.

7. Gen attitude toward elections: Unfortunately North Korea proposal for conference at Pyongyang and favorable reception given it by Kim Kiusic and Kim Koo has started cross currents which are bewildering to people of South Korea and distract their attention from and interest in forthcoming elections. For instance, rumors suddenly spread about on Apr 2 that even Kinseung Soo head Hankook Democratic Party, has deserted election and was bidding for invitation to go Pyongyang. Obviously this is one of reasons why Soviets suggested this demarche to their North Korean stooges. How serious results will be remains to be seen.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

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INCOMING MESSAGE

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ROUTINE

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3 Apr 48

RROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO: STATE DEPT

INFO: CINCFE, JCOS

NR: POI-3176 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 203 APRIL 2D)

Fol is tvl itinerary of UNTCOK observation groups:

"Group 1:
City of Seoul, Monday 5 Apr.
Kaosong-Kyonggi Do, Tuesday 6 Apr.
Inshon-Kyonggi Do, Wednesday 7 Apr.
Chungchong-Kangwon Do, Thursday 8 Apr.
Cheju-Cheju Do, Friday 9 Apr.

Group 2:
Chongju, Monday 5 Apr.
Taejon, Tuesday 6 Apr.
Chonju, Wednesday 7 Apr.
Kwangju, Thursday 8 Apr.

Group 3:
Taegu, Monday 5 Apr and Tuesday 6 Apr.
Pusan, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, April 7, 8 and 9.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

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TOO : 030800 Z
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ROUTINE 2 Apr 48

FROM: STATE DEPT

TO : CG USAFIK (FOR POLITICAL ADVISER)

INFO: SCAP

NR : WAR SVC 5432 (RELAYS MSG DTG 020138 Z) (STATE SERIAL 98 APR 1, 7 PM SIGNED LOVETT)

UN Secretariat is considering augmentation of UNTCOK Staff during period of elections for dual purpose of building up UNTOK for prestige reasons and providing more adequate staff for observance of elections. Please advise for guidance secretariat how many additional persons could be accommodated.

Problem raised Para 4 urtel 186 Mar 25 being discussed with Cordier in NY. Cordier has stated with reference to departure of Hoo that he expects latter to return to Seoul for election period.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

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ROUTINE

TOO: 020652 Z
MCN: 73755

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INCOMING MESSAGE

Confidential

PRIORITY

27 Mar 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR JACOBS)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 370 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 186, Mar 25)

UNTCOK activities subsequent to those reported in Seoul POLAD Nbr 171 Mar 20 follows:

1. Meetings: 27th Plenary Session held morning Mar 22 adopted secretary's plan for observation of elections substance of which was embodied in press release nbr 49 issued Mar 22. (Text telegraphed in Seoul POLAD Nbr 185). At same meeting Subcommittees 1, 2 and 3 were dissolved and a "main committee" (to consist of all delegates in town at time of any given meeting) formed for purpose of coordinating UN observation of election. Current chairman Paul-Boncour states that there will be no meetings of this main committee during his chairmanship period which expires Mar 31 but subcommittee 4 is scheduled to meet Mar 27 to consider and vote upon draft of instructions to UNTCOK election observers.

2. Item regarding delegates: Before leaving for Japan on Mar 21 Jackson (see Seoul POLAD Nbr 182, Mar 24 Ford's conversation with him in Tokyo) attempted to have UNTCOK adopt resolution to effect that it would announce "its final decision to observe the elections at a date which shall not be later than 25 Apr." Chairman Paul-Boncour tabled this resolution for discussion at later date. Also before his departure, Jackson showed at least 1 delegate a telegram from his govt commending him on stand which he had taken in UNTCOK deliberation.

Syrian delegate Mughir appears elated over change in US policy with respect to Palestine and indicates he will be more cooperative in future. It will be most helpful if Mughir can be kept "favorable" so that future "stumbling blocks" in UNTCOK's activities can be confined to Jackson and Patterson.

3. Chairmanship: Future chairmanship schedule is as follows:

Singh, Apr 1-15;
Luna, Apr 16-30;
Mughir, May 1-15;
Jackson, May 16-31.

It is unfortunate that chairmanship during critical election and post election period will be in hands of Mughir (unless he continues favorable) and Jackson but order of election follows alphabetically after first chairman Paul-Boncour, was chosen by lot

4. Break up of Commission: Already delegates and particularly members of secretariat are talking of probable date of break up of Commission. Majority estimate they will be "going home" between Jun 15 and 30. When queried as to how and when Commission will carry out its duties with respect to 3 points found in paragraph 4 of resolution of Nov 14, general comment

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is something to effect "that will not take long as there will be no natl govt and American authorities will have to discuss those matters with General Assembly". As majority opinion seems to be veering in this direction Dept may wish, if it feels as I do that these important matters should not be brushed off so lightly, to make some recommendations to Syg at Lake Success to counteract this rapidly crystallizing conclusion. While I am told that no more members of secretariat or Commission will leave before elections, Dept may also wish to urge that there be no further depletion in Commission's personnel. In view of small number of personnel available for observation of elections, consider it unfortunate that Victor Hoo and his secretary as Schreiber and 2 verbatim reporters Rose and Hall, have already left and will not be available for observation purposes.

5. General atmosphere: Although I have been back in Seoul for only few days and have not yet been able to contact principal Korean leaders, believe there is slight improvement in pessimistic atmosphere which has existed for some time. Public is beginning to realize that election will be held, that UNTCOK will observe and that something after all will come of this. It is now the task of all of us to encourage and urge Korean people to participate in election and formation of their future govt.

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INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G~~e~~2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

NOTE: Duty officer Signal Message Center states this message delayed due to service.

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"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
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INCOMING MESSAGE

(Confidential)
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21 Mar 48

FROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO: STATE DEPT

INFO: JCOS, CINCFE

NR: ZPOL 346 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 171 MAR 20)

Fol is round up of UNTCOK activities since Mar 12 decision to hold elections on May 9 (See POLAD Nbr 150 Mar 14):

1. Full Commission met on 13, 15, 16, 17 and 19. As mentioned in several POLAD telegrams Subcom I has been trying to determine basis of civil liberties in South Korea, some members seeking a compilation of laws and regulations bearing thereon and others suggesting promulgation of new omnibus ordinance defining and guaranteeing such liberties. The compilation has been difficult because of anomalous status of Japanese laws and constitutional provisions which have not been specifically repealed and of overshadowing force of SCAP proclamations and CG's auth contained in top secret SWNCC and SANACC directives. To meet exigencies of free atmosphere for elections however Mil Govt has drafted ordinance entitled "Changes in criminal procedure," which has had the approval of UNTCOK, while Weckerling has prepared a so called Bill of Rights to serve as basis for another ordinance. Latter draft formed subj of discussion of session 13th, but was referred back to Subcom I for further study. Subcom subsequently raised question of censorship of Korean mail by Korean civil authorities, asking Weckerling for legal basis therefor. At session 15th Subcom I recommendations for free atmosphere for elections were discussed and generally approved (See POLAD 161 Mar 16). At session 16th Subcom IV was formed to study methods of observation of elections. At session 17th question of chairman to succeed Menon was discussed and decision reached to rotate chairman alphabetically every 15 days. Paul-Boncour chosen by lot to begin system. At this session paper by Subcom IV entitled

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FROM : CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 346 21 MAR 48 CONT'D

possible methods of observations in Korea was studied. Decision passed in addition to continue Subcom II for interviewing additional Korean personalities. Commission also studied offer of Rhee faction to place at its disposal 33-man "All party committee" to help UNTCOK in election operation and rejected offer.

On 19th Subcom IV began making trans arrangements for roving UNTCOK teams to make spot checks in provinces of election conditions.

On 12th UNTCOK sent comd paper entitled "Recommendations presented by UNTCOK on the electoral laws and regulations" and on 19th Weckerling returned to its mil govrs new election decree embodying all UNTCOK's recommendations save one which disenfranchises certain categories of pro Japs. Weckerling explained that while it would be possible to screen and bar from election candidates in such categories, there was no time or facilities for screening these categories for voting purposes.

2. Related activities: Menon and Hoo continued efforts to persuade Kim Koo and Kimm Kiu Sic to take part in elections. Dr Kimm told Menon that while he personally would have no part in them he would not stand in way of his adherents doing so. Actually 2 of latter have already announced their candidacy in Seoul. Menon thought Kimm might even be induced later to issue statement of support. Kim Koo himself seemed hopeless. However, reports indicate some of his committeemen want to campaign and may disregard his boycott orders. In view of informal observation to Weckerling that national election committee of 15 was solidly Rightist, Gen Dean on 18 withdrew earlier nominations for 3 vacancies on committee and submitted to UNTCOK for comment 3 new nominations including Kang Soon, Head of Laboring Masses Party (far left) and appointed member of legissembly. Other 2 men not affiliated with any party. On 8th National Police Director Chough invited delegates of Rightist Youth Orgns to discuss good behavior at elections and to warn them against non-observance of it. Orgns attending meeting issued joint declaration 10th to aid and cooperated with police in ensuring orderly elections.

On 13th UNTCOK took note of this declaration and asked Weckerling for names of declarants. Weckerling listed 12 Rightist orgns in his reply.

None of 5 Communists and agitators invited to be heard by UNTCOK (See POLAD 96 Feb 18) have accepted invitation. Paik Yong Hi, Chairman of Central Committee of National Farmers League however, addressed ltr to Gen Hodge explaining his refusal in spitfire terms. In addition to bringing up all the old Communist cliches he declared "14,000,000 farmers are going to put up bravely a bloody revolt and fight against American Imperialism until we win the victory." Copy of letter was sent UNTCOK.

3. Personal : Menon, his secy Nair, Hoo and his Secy Yu, Asst Secy Chu, Legal Adviser Schreiber, and verbatim reporters Rose and Hall left for good 19. 2 Indians replaced 18th by Bahabur Singh of Japan Mission, whom Menon is said to consider highly. UNTCOK is missing Menon's leadership and force greatly, but recognizes his loss is not so important now and will not affect technical levels of UNTCOK which from now on carry the ball. With most controversial questions out of the way personnel seems to be getting down to hard work and be interested. On our side Liu and Paul-Boncour are felt to have force of character and intellect. Luna is

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FROM : CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 346 21 MAR 48 CONT'D

growing in stature and is respected for his earnestness. Not much is heard of Salvadoreans. Mughir who is now chief as well as only Syrian delegate maintains (on the record at least) his attitude of watchdog of free atmosphere but is personally very pro American and has stated privately, when asked about the escape clause he introduced in the decision to hold elections, "Elections will be held and UNTCOK will observe them."

Patterson and Jackson constitute the minority opposition but they are strong and stubborn characters. Jackson is regarded as sincere by his associates, who believe he will grumble and criticize but eventually go along with and not gum up elections. With Patterson it is different. He has attended but taken no part in proceedings since election decision, awaiting instructions from his government. He personally seems to feel even more strongly than his govt the claimed unconstitutionality and unwisdom of UNTCOK's course. He has stated privately his govt may order him not to withdraw but to stay on and try to persuade his colleagues that the projected election could not possibly be free. He admitted frankly "Canada is scared (because she will be the battleground). She can see that if US pursues its aggressive policy a war will come which will destroy civilization."

Earlier inquisitorial attitude toward our administration has greatly diminished, both because of better understanding of Korean people and American problems and because of extremely earnest and cooperative spirit of occupation authorities.

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INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHEIF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC JSPOG

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INCOMING MESSAGE

URGENT WFS 19 Mar 48

Confidential

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 5336 (SEOUL POLAD NBR 168, MAR 19TH)

Principal Secretary on 16th discussed with Weckerling UNTCOK Security Regulations refering to leaks and to presence of Weckerling's assistant in conference room during proceedings (he had been invited by lower level secretariat members). In view desire here to respect this very reasonable and current position, please ask USN not to request at this time document specified in last para POLAD's 162 Mar 16th which was restricted and was obtained privately.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

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18 MAR 48

FROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 2614 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 166, MAR 18)

In note to Gen Hodge 17th UNTCOK formally recommends adoption of substance of almost all suggestions for free atmosphere for elections made to it by subcommittee 1 (see POLAD 161 Mar 16).

Fol are omissions from or additions to subcommittee suggestions in formal note:

Under subheading A, ref to inability of subcommittee to pass on adequacy of Civil Liberties Laws pending completion of such laws omitted.

Under subheading B, ref to placing police under a dept of govt, to this being a principle of constitutional govt, to indication this would serve as indication of authorities' desire to do everything possible to provide for free atmosphere, to police constituting an important element securing maintenance, and to study of these 2 sets of considerations are omitted. With regard to youth organizations, UNTCOK makes 2 new recommendations:

A. That comptetent authorities, particulary the police, remind leaders of such groups that unlawful activities on their part will not be tolerated any more than those of other citizens and that they should strictly control behavior of organizations;

B. That registrations of organizations be made

(over)

19292

PRIORITY
RESTRICTED

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."
Handling and transmission of literal plain text of this message as correspondence of the same classification has been authorized by the War Department in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 16-C, 18-E, 53-A, 53-D (1) (2) (3), and 60-A (1) (2) (3) (4), AR 380-5, 6 March 1946.

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE

FROM : CG USAFIK NR : SPOL 2614 19 MAR 48 CONT'D

compulsory and that organizations declare whether they are non political or political and that in latter case they should indicate which political party they are members of or support or whether they constitute themselves a political party. Reference to allowing no uniformed members of youth organizations to go near polling places is omitted.

Subheading C, is adopted without any change.

Subheading D, all ref is omitted to inability of interviewees to furnish lists of policital prisoners, to statement in WRCKER LIQJ memorandum regarding 710 possible political offenders and to pardon of certain offenders who have or will have served 6 mos of their sentences. UNTCOK instead makes 2 omnibus recommendations as follows:

"18. The commission recommends to the authorities that those who were imprisoned for political offences, without committing any acts of violence or fraud, should be released without any reservation.

"19. In the case of those mentioned in Para 17 (political activity accompanied by crime) the commission recommends that the authorities should extend a pardon to them, provided their release will not be a danger to public security."

With reference to Recommendations 18 and 19 quoted above, the commission suggests that it might be useful to discuss with Hodge categories of prisoners that might be released.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

19292 ROUTINE TOO: 180930 Z
MCN: 72897

RESTRICTED

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

C O P Y

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

Confidential

PRIORITY VWD 12 Mar 48

FROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEP

INFO: JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 303 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 145, MAR 11TH)

Following is background of UNTCOK press release nbr 41 quoted as "oral press release following 2d meeting on Mar 9th" in POLAD's 140 Mar 10th:

Discussion centered around Patterson's chagrin at UNTCOK's and Hodge's election announcements without approval in full commission meeting. Hodge was universally absolved of incorrect action and even Patterson worked to find phraseology that would serve this purpose without at same time weakening his own aim. Patterson's position was that he could not associate himself at all with any declaration that UNTCOK might make that it would observe elections or even with the elections themselves and that UNTCOK's stand in relation to the election would have to be discussed and agreement reached. He insisted that unless the passage "the whole question of observing elections and implementing resolution of the interim committee is now under consideration by the commission" were issued he would withdraw from UNTCOK. Menon then pleaded for UNTCOK unity and all delegates agreed that some compromise to hold Canada would be worth while in long run. However Guna was bitter about Canada's policy and likened it to Ukrainian policies and his statements were endorsed by Valle of Salvador who added that Patterson should learn how to be good loser. Vote was then taken on press release as desired by Patterson. Philippines and Salvador voted against, Syria abstained and 5 others voted for it.

Subsequently Weckerling asked Schmidt what had happened to Schmidt's prediction on 9th that "Patterson will be squelched in a few minutes and the commission will proceed with its program" if Schmidt restated his view that there would be formal confirmation of UNTCOKs "informal" election announcement that weakened his assertion by coupling with it that all delegates felt same as they did on Feb 28th and 29th when they decided (according to Patterson "informally") to make the announcement.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3,
AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

17013 PRIORITY TOO : 120450 Z
MCN : 74280

Confidential

COPY

CWH
bgb

INCOMING MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
PRIORITY

17 Mar 48

FROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 2549 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD 161, MAR 16)

Digest of report by UNTCOK of its subcommittee 1 (charged to devise ways and means to ensure a free atmosphere). Full text being air mailed.

It is incumbent on subcommittee to formulate certain requirements to be recommended by UNTCOK to US authorities.

(Note: These are discussed under following headings:

A. The Question of Law.
B. The Question of Enforcement.
C. Freedom of Information.
D. The Question of Political Prisoners).

Subtitle A. It is difficult to determine to what extent free atmosphere required for elections is ensured by existing laws and regulations. Mil governor has prepared draft ordinance entitled "Changes in Criminal Procedure" which will greatly increase civil liberties of people. This ordinance provides for no arrests without warrant or, where arrests without warrant are permitted in specified cases, no detention after 48 hours without subsequent warrant. Also provides for bail, counsel and penalties for abuse of power. Commission should suggest to US authorities compilation of existing laws and regulations recognizing and respecting democratic rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, as Subcommittee cannot pass on adequacy of such laws until receipt of such compilation. Meanwhile Subcom goes on record that above freedoms include right to vote or not to vote and in orderly manner to advocate either point of view.

Subtitle B. Laws by themselves do not ensure sufficient atmosphere for free elections. Subcommittee impressed by evidence that police dept plays important role in application and enforcement of laws. Subcommittee concludes that "There are divergent views among the Koreans about the manner in which the police dept executes its duty, which might indicate that changes in the dept might be desirable. On the other hand the military authorities, taking into consideration present circumstances, appear to be satisfied with the performance of the police dept."

Subcom therefore recommends Commission advise authorities that Commission is genuinely concerned about possible role of police in elections and will watch police very closely and that its observation will be important factor in determining whether it can report to General Assembly that elections were held in free atmosphere. Commission should also advise authorities to reorient police as to their attitude toward free atmosphere for elections. Subcom also studied placing police under a special dept as it is a general principle of constitutional govt that police should be under a govt dept. If this were done now in South Korea it would serve as indication of desire and determination of authorities to do everything in

their power to provide for free atmosphere for elections. Subcom notes however that in present circumstances police are responsible to military authorities and constitute important element in security maintenance. These 2 sets of considerations should have study of Commission.

Subcom has been informed by highest authorities that activities of some youth organizations might adversely affect free elections. Commission should suggest to authorities that they should make it known to leaders of such organizations that activities of members are under scrutiny of Commission and that their attitude will be important factor in report to General Assembly. Subcom recommends no members of youth organizations allowed to congregate near polling places and that no uniformed members be allowed near polling places except to vote themselves.

Subtitle C. Commission should recommend to authorities vigorous campaign of non partisan information and education on elections, also measures to ensure that available newsprint is distributed equitably rather than on first come first served basis or "ability of certain group to buy out of the market." Similarly if broadcasting facilities are being put at disposal of candidates and parties, it should be done on equitable basis.

Subtitle D. Commission has noted that during hearing of Subcom 2 none of personalities interviewed was able to provide that Subcom with lists of names of political prisoners as mentioned by them. On the other hand this Subcom notes Weckerling Memo Jan 29 which stated among other things that, as of Oct 31 last, only 710 persons tried in Korean courts for participating in riot or illegal meeting or distributing handbills could possibly be considered as having committed political offenses. In circumstances therefore Subcommittee not in position to pronounce itself whether or not there are political prisoners detained in South Korea.

Subcom goes on record however that it does not consider political activity accompanied by crime such as arson, counterfeiting, etc. as "political offenses", or participation in illegal meeting and distributing handbills as "political offenses" unless accompanied by criminal act or incitement thereto. Subcommittee suggests to Commission that it recommend to authorities pardon for last named category who have served or would have served at least 6 months of their sentences at time election date. In making suggestion it recognized responsibilities of authorities for law and order but also has in mind beneficial effect of goodwill and conciliation.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

NOTE : Duty officer Signal Message Center states message delayed due to Service.

1830 PRIORITY TOO: 170240Z
MCN: 72805

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

COPY

INCOMING MESSAGE

PRIORITY VWD 12 Mar 48

Confidential

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 306 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 146, MAR 12TH)

1. On Mar 9 Jackson presented following note to UNTCOK Chairman:

"Since the announcement of the opinion of the Interim Committee on the General Assembly on or about 26 Feb 48, the political situation in South Korea has deteriorated considerably.

"A nbr of parties which have maintained that freedom of election is not possible, have now announced that they will not take part in the elections. It appears that the elections are now under the control of a single party.

"The CG of the USAFIK has announced that elections will be held in South Korea on 9 May 48.

"Under the circumstances, the commission may decide that the free atmosphere for election recommended by the Interim Committee cannot be secured, that the terms o f the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly cannot be fulfilled, and that, in consequence, it cannot observe the elections.

"To meet this situation, I wish to place an alternative plan b efore the members of the commission.

"In developing this plan, I have kept in mind 5 basic considerations:

"1. The United Nations General Assembly should not be drawn into a position where it may be held responsible for decisions in South Korea which do not contribute directly towards the establishment of a national govt for all Korea.

"2. The commission should guard against any action which might exclude the north from participation in a national govt.

"3. Though they may not cooperate at present, the USSR authorities in North Korea should be treated as subj to the control of the United Nations General Assembly.

"4. The people of Korea must be given the best possible opportunity to gain control of their country with a minimum of disorder.

"5. Subj to the above considerations, the United States authorities in South Korea should be strongly supported in whatever action they may take to create conditions which will enable the commission to implement the resolutions of the General Assembly of 14 Nov 47.

"I submit the following resolution to be included in the agenda of the next meeting of the commission:

"The United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea, having examined the situation in Korea, finds:

"1. That the responsible authorities in that portion of Korea north of the 38th parallel are not at present prepared to cooperate with the commission,

(over)

Confidential

PRIORITY

CG USAFIK MSG NBR ZPOL 306 : DTD 12 MAR 48 CONTINUED:

thus rendering it impossible for the time being to proceed under the terms of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly with the observation of elections which may be held there.

"Resolves:

"1. That the United Nations Temporary Commission Korea report to the United Nations General Assembly in the light of developments and its observations and consultations in Korea;

"2. That the commission hold itself available for consultation with the responsible authorities in both North and South Korea;

"3. That the commission make such recommendations as it considers appropriate to the responsible authorities in both North and South Korea.

"4. That the commission withdraw from Korea by 15 April 48 leaving a small liaison group in Seoul.

"5. That the commission return to Seoul during Aug 48 to reexamine the situation and, if advisable, to carry out its task in the terms of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly."

2. As requested, proposal was first item on agenda 10th. Jackson's pleading for its acceptance is summarized in Seoul POLAD Nbr 147 Mar 12.

3. Jackson's main theme was that conditions have developed preventing observation of any election in South Korea. These conditions were:

(1) That Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic will not support election and that election will be an exclusive Rhee-Hankook Party show.

(2) That 12 out of 15 men appointed to general election board by Mil Govt are Hankook Party members.

(3) That 4 out of 5 Communists invited to consul with UNTCOK "appear" to be unwilling to accept invitation because of lack of confidence in official assurances of immunity from police.

(4) That police arrested 3 Koreans attempting to visit UNTCOK and confiscated their petition to UNTCOK.

(5) That a UNTCOK party visiting a village was told a major Rightist youth organization would appoint its candidate for county representative for it in the election.

4. Paul-Boncour (returned from Shanghai 7th) led attack against Jackson's proposed resolution. He said resolution was based on Jackson's credulity in Korean politicians' statements and that UNTCOK should not be influenced by tactics and shifting positions taken by their men. Menon brought meeting to close in order to give consideration to electoral law. Recommendation sub-committee 3 concerning electoral law was passed, with minor changes, at afternoon session. Later Paul-Boncour mentioned that secretariat had cheerfully worked late into night to mimeograph Jackson's presentation of his plan so it could be flown to UN Hq soonest, inferring this was all done to propitiate Sobelor. Paul-Boncour further said that in debate Patterson asked Menon if US had used pressure in Interim Committee. Menon said yes citing case of his own External Affairs Dept which had received note from US Ambassador asking India to vote for US resolution, whereupon Patterson let out a satisfied "ah." Menon outside of meeting expressed opinion to Weckerling that Patterson and Jackson would be voted down and said elections would go on and he would stay in Korea perhaps another week (now scheduled to leave 14th) until matter of election is settled.

(over)

CG USAFIK MSG NBR ZPOL 306 DTD 12 MAR 48 CONTINUED:

5. Jackson's bombshell seemed to be his own making and it refuted to his own personal views and emotions on South Korean conditions. The recent developments cited to prove his case are not new. It is unfortunate that Kim Koo and Kimm Kiusic elements now profess they will keep aloof from elections but it means only few mixed groups boycotting election in addition to numerically far more important Communist-led elements that from very beginning declared they would boycott elections. In any event, it is still by no means final that Kimm Koo and Dr Kiusic will not cooperate with US Govt program. Other arguments are based on isolated incidents or on conditions that can be said are in process of being corrected. In any event, it would seem unfair to throw up one's hands as Jackson is doing before event. Jackson's course definitely seems out of line with letter and spirit of Australian Delegation statement in New York on Feb 27 (US UN 219 to Dept same date).

6. It is certain China, Philippines, France and Salvador are on our side. Menon speaks to please and conciliate his listener and therefore his assurances mentioned above cannot be wholly relied upon. Syrian Alternate Delegate seems earnest about insisting on free election, but to have no idea of having no election at all. Thus at least 5 votes in favor of South Korean election can reasonably be counted on.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

17081 PRIORITY TOO: 120815 Z
MCN: 72489

COPY

VWD
jr

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

Confidential

Priority 11 Mar 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : JSC, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 288 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 135 MAR 9TH)

Following is summary of UNTCOK activities between resumption of business Feb 24th following Pusan holiday (Seoul POLAD 107 Feb 24th) and reopening of full Commission Mar 8th following return of Menon and Hoo Mar 6th.

1. Commission met only once 28th. Elected Liu Temporary Chairman and decided after phone consultation with Menon to announce at Mar 1st mass celebration election date as not later than May 10th. Patterson returned 6th from Tokyo. Working morale of UNTCOK much improved since passage US resolution but many individual members still inclined to feel defeated or wounded that UNTCOK's proposed solution was overridden and to express misgivings over wisdom of Interim Committee decision.

2. Subcommittee 1: Interviewed Gen Dean Feb 24th to discuss projected mil govt ordinance on civil liberties and election procedures. On 26th heard mil govt's legal experts Pergler and Fraenkel on what has been done to date to repeal certain Jap laws incompatible with advanced concepts of civil liberties. At this meeting Subcommittee expressed wish thatprojected ordinance be submitted to UNTCOK and Dean appear once more before it prior to promulgation. Patterson also stated subcommittee was satisfied that civil liberties were pretty well protected from viewpoint of legislation but suggested something "dramatic" be done to show police is not all powerful, as for instance reducing it from an independent dept to a bureau in some other dept. In ensuing discussion Chinese alternate Wang suggested courses in law for police. Jackson suggested 4 or 5 experts "not necessarily from US" be brought to orient the police. Then Pergler observed that tradition of decades cannot be uprooted in short time. Manet caustically reminded committee that police is necessary under prevailing conditions.

Subcom next met Mar 1st when it discussed election ordinance, police, youth orgns and amnesty for political prisoners. In respect police, its thinking was that subcom should wait to see what US authorities would do about question when, if it was not satisfied, it would recommend to full commission that Hodge be required to take certain steps. All present except Liu expressed

(Over)

PRIORITY

Confidential

FROM : CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 288 11 Mar 48 CONTINUED

belief that some changes in police force were necessary, Manet put forth idea of making shift or 2 in police deputies or firing others reputed to have been Jap collaborators, admitting he wanted some scapegoats by way of showing to Gen Assembly that UNTCOK had effected some concrete changes to produce free atmosphere for elections. Discussions of election procedures brought out thinking that police and Americans should keep out of sight during elections, that Constabulary or Coast Guard, who are not such controversial subj as police, maintain order, et cetera.

Mughir carried ball in amnesty discussion. Stated he was convinced from the interviewing Koreans that thousands of political prisoners were in jail, with police arresting and holding them at will, et cetera, and wanted all such prisoners who had been arrested in past 6 months released. Colleagues thought this demand extreme and Wang suggested as compromise that 700 reported by Mil Govt as held for infractions of peace be released. Attitude of Subcom indicated it (and for that matter whole Commission) has heard so much unfavorable comment on police and political prisoners, youth orgns, intimidation of press, et cetera, that they want some striking proof of reform to go before Gen Assembly with clear conscience.

Other meetings of Subcommittee were Mar 3d to hear Gen Hodge, Mar 5th to 2d hearing Gen Dean, and Mar 6th and 7th to prepare findings for full Commission. Latter took form of 3 resolutions:

1st, Concerning amnesty for political prisoners, referred question to full Commission for decision since Subcommittee could not arrive at definition of political prisoners.

4. Subcommittee 3 continued hearing Koreans, among them Min Wong Sik, editor Seoul Times, whose criticism of Rhee's press in conference etc, was strange coming from close relative of ex queen of Korea. He made statement police was strongest political force in South Korea. So many other individuals heard persisted in talk of union by joint conference of leaders, to withdrawal of forces, etc that Subcom is now under necessity of enlightening most interviewees on unreality of their thinking. On 25th Subcom asked Weckerling for formal report on arrest three youths while seeking to enter palace to meet it. On 27th such report was furnished indicating individuals arrested were former discharged railroad employees presenting petition on behalf of well known agitator, that police believed such precautionary arrests were necessary for personal safety of UNTCOK, that individuals had quickly been released. On Mar 2d Subcom members conducted spot interviews in city and country side. Meetings held also on 6th and 7th. At latter, decision was made to report to command further case police interference with prospective interviewees. None of 5 communists jailed or in hiding (Seoul POLAD Nbr 95, Feb 18th) invited to hearing responded. Only 1 was interviewed after his release from prison and he said he would think invitation over before accepting.

(more)

5. Subcom 3 continued study of election procedures and revision of SKILA Election Law. It also asked for names and biographical data of 15 appointees for Central Election Board and when it received them acknowledged them with statement it had no observations to make.

6. As will be apparent from foregoing, proceedings in each subcom a re so closely interrelated that the several committees have become involved in each others business and have developed a general line of thinking adding up to this: A free election will require some corrective measures as to police, civil rights and election law. In detail views are often inharmonious, and considerable mutual disrespect, suspicion and low regard exist. For example Manet, who seems most indiscreet and critical of his colleagues, attached much importance to failure of Menon to circularize in commission Gen Hodge's letter to him Feb 10th concerning current communist gen strike and of principal secretary to place on record Manet's protest at Menon's action. He, more over, suspects several associates, including Schmidt and Milner, of Leftist leanings and intellectual Rapportor under influence of Sobelov, asst Secy Gen of UN. Members of personnel also express wide differences of view as to UNTOK's functions, post elections responsibilities, their own plans, etc. giving impression UNTCOK is still amorphous. It is possible clarification of issue at Lake Success and resumption of full commission meetings will give body a more choate character.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

16131

PRIORITY
Confidential

TOO : 090704 Z
MCN : 72285

COPY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

Confidential
ROUTINE

10 Mar 48

FROM : DA

TO : CG USAFIK (FOR POLITICAL ADVISER)

INFO : CINCFE

NR : WAR SVC 8795 (STATE SERVICE MAR 9, 11 AM SIGNED MARSHALL) (RELAYS FROM MOSCOW), (SENT DEPT 44, MAR 9, 3 PM REPEATED SEOUL AS ONE SIGNED SMITH)

Mounting Sov interest Korea as UN sponsored elections approached shown extensive Moscow Press comment last few days. Articles make maximum use quotes Seoul papers denouncing "US Intervetion Internal Affairs Korea" and statements by Rightist Centrist Parties critical of UN decision. Commentator Mar 6 devoted article to thesis that rumors spread by US correspondents of formation Peoples Dem Republic North Korea maliciously intended distract attention from US plans divide Korea and set up puppet regime. North Korea draft constitution answering hopes all Koreans said necessary to counteract reactionary constitution drawn up South Korea.

Tass dispatches from Pyongyang report enthusiastic desire participate discussions North Korea draft constitution by parties and newspapers southern zone in spite American oppression.

This attention Korea suggests renewed intensification Sov campaign do everything possible undermine efforts UN Commission, promote disturbances US zone and extend com influence throughout Korea preparatory to eventual "unification" country under Sov domination. Dept pass Seoul 1.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OR STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

15802 ROUTINE TOO : 091053 Z
MCN : 72284

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

COPY

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

ROUTINE ERW 10 Mar 48

Confidential

FROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JCS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 296 (THIS IS SEOUL POLAD NBR 141, MAR 10TH)

Pursuant to my request Weckerling passed to Principal Secretary Schmidt, as coming from POLAD, suggestion contained in DEPTEL 69 Mar 5th. Schmidt's 1st reaction was suppressed irritation bordering on violence, suggesting he misinterpreted suggestion as interference or gratuitous guidance. He exclaimed to Weckerling this was worst time possible to suggest to UNTCOK US inspired courses of action (see para 1 POLAD 135 and 136 Mar 9th and also 140 Mar 10th). As he quieted down he promised that as soon as UNTCOK once more settled down to business he would make proposal, as coming from himself that UNTCOK consider issuing statement as outlined in reference telegram.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

16130 ROUTINE TOO : 100705 Z
MCN : 72346

Confidential

COPY

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

Confidential

PRIORITY ERW 9 Mar 48

FROM : CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO : CINCFE, (JCS)

NR : ZPOL 290

This is Seoul POLAD Nbr 136. Mar 9.

Following is report of open meeting of UNTCOK Mar 8 with Menon presiding:

1. Menon gave account of Interim Committee proceedings and commented on positions of several govts in voting or abstaining. Read letter to him from Dr Nervo dtd Mar 1 which he said was important in that it detailed considerations on which Interim Committee decision was based. (Copy of letter is being airmailed but possibly UN can furnish copy). Prestige of UN, decision of which had been set at naught by 1 power and concurrent international developments (in Czechoslovakia, Finland, North Korea) influenced passage US resolution, Menon pointed out. Speech was good and had nothing new except notice he was going back to India to take up important position. It is expected he and Nair will leave in about 10 days to be replaced by new appointees from India or by Bahadur Singh of Indian Mission in Japan on an interim basis.

2. Speech followed in turn by statements of oratorical nature by Salvadoran and Philippine delegates. Indicated they would continue full support of UNTCOK program. LUNA took position Interim Committee decision was mandate and not advice to UNTCOK. He restated Philippines' sympathy for Korean people, declaring a govt run like hell by natives was better than a govt run like heaven by foreigners.

3. Patterson then outlined Canada's position. It was to effect that Interim Committee proceedings were merely advisory from a constitutional standpoint. As Interim Committee decision ran counter to nearly unanimous wish of UNTCOK, latter was not bound to heed it. Accordingly acts and announcement since Feb 16 when full commission went into recess made on basis of Interim Committee decision had no solidity, including references to Interim Committee decision in announcements and proclamations concerning election dates. He would expound on his position at next (closed) meeting. (Note: ANYCOOUANNTANCE after meeting, in tendering distant invitation to Patterson, asked how long he expected remain. Patterson replied it depended upon settlement of this issue, implying his intention withdraw from UN).

4. Mughir explained Syria's reasons for abstention. They had nothing to do with current Arab feeling toward US over Palestine question but arose purely from Arab World's intention not to endorse Palestine partition principle anywhere, and because IC decision tends build up 2 parts of 1 country on antagonistic principles. Syria nevertheless would continue cooperate to fullest extent to

(Over)

Confidential

PRIORITY

FROM: CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 290 10 Mar 48 CONTINUED

liberate Korean people from their liberators. However, free election in South Korea is not possible under present conditions, which will have to be corrected. He was glad note US authorities had showed good spirit toward UNTCOK's suggestions. Syria reserved right to reject any election it did not deem free.

5. Manet stated France's position after complimenting Menon and Hoo on their mission. He admitted IC decision was not ideal and bad conditions in Korea made perfect solution impossible but declared decision was only way to make any progress in problem. Therefore, France would fully support UNTCOK program and would work for free atmosphere for elections. He restated his view troops should not interfere in elections.

6. Jackson confined his remarks to personal good wishes to Menon and Hoo. It is evident he has nothing to add to his govt's declaration it would cooperate fully with UNTCOK (US UN's 219 to Dept Feb 27). Liu of China made no mention of his govt's position and limited his speech to report on work accomplished by comission during absence Menon and Hoo.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

15703 PRIORITY TOO: 091010 Z MCN: 72266

Confidential

Confidential

PRIORITY

FROM: CG USAFIK NR : ZPOL 290 10 Mar 48 CONTINUED

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NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3,
AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

15703 PRIORITY TOO: 091010 Z
MCN: 72266

Confidential

C O P Y

INCOMING MESSAGE

VWD

VWD
CHH

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

5 Mar 48

FROM: CG USAFIK (HODGE SENDS FOR LANGDON)

TO : STATE DEPT

INFO: JCOS, CINCFE

NR : ZPOL 2165 (SEOUL POLAD NBR 129, MAR 4)

In all releases by cond and UNTCOK since passage by IC of US resolution, the nuclear character of the national assembly to be elected under UNTCOK'S observation has been stressed. Deptel 65 Mar 3. For example, reprint of Menon's Feb 28 broadcast to "My friends in Korea"; reprint of explanatory note presented by US and adopted by IC Feb 27; Gen Hodge's and delegate Liu's Mar 1 address (POLAD 118 Mar 1). In addition, Harold Noble, General Hodge's contact with political leaders who enjoys trust in view of their esteem of his father, a pioneer missionary educator in Korea, has visited Kim Koo and Kim Kiusic several times to explain that National Assembly "Would be a stage in the formation of a Korean govt." The line others of US take in our private conversations with Koreans is about the same in simpler form, namely, that National Assembly (or national govt created by it) will be the instrument of Korean unity, the only practical instrument in the circumstances. Gen Hodge and his depts representatives will continue at every opportunity to make it clear to Koreans that US proposal was animated by desire to bring about a united and independent Korea but in view of present mood of groups who espoused idea of joint conference between northern and southern leaders, it is believed inadvisable here to labor the point. Rather, it is thought more useful work in this relation can be done by UNTCOK, in particular, Menon, Hoo and Liu to whose words these groups pay heed. Moreover UNTCOK gave substance to and built this unpractical idea and should explain its abandonment as a formal procedure.

The following passage in a letter from Gen Weckerling UPAPVHMIDT on Mar 2 inviting attention to US explanatory note adopted by Interim Committee is quoted in this connection:

"As I read this para, the purpose of the Interim Committee in providing that Koreans in the future would have ample opportunity to negotiate with other non participating groups, was clearly to keep the door open for possible Korean unification. As you no doubt are aware, both Mr. Kim Koo and Dr. Kimm Kiusic are reported to be considerably disappointed over recent events which they apparently believe will mean the permanent div of their country. Both are represented as being extremely anxious to arrange a meeting between the leaders of both zones.

(over)

14761

PRIORITY
Restricted

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Restricted
PRIORITY

FROM : CG SUAFIK NR : ZPOL 2165 6 Mar 48 CONT'D

In view of the very clear intention of the Interim Committee to recognize the possibility of future understanding between north and south leaders, I would like to offer as my personal suggestion the thought that the great prestige of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea could have a very calming effect in the present situation. I feel that both Dr Kimm and Mr Kim should be informed fully of the meaning of the Interim Committee resolution of 27 Feb 48, including the explanatory note presented by the US which the Interim Committee adopted, besides yourself, Dr Menon and Mr Hoo, and possibly others among the delegates, might consider this suggestion.

NO SIG

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AC, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JPSOG

NOTE : Duty Officer Signal Message Center states this message delayed due to service.

14761 PRIORITY TOO : 050225 Z
MCN : 72008

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as RESTRICTED correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Copy

CWH
jfc
CWH

INCOMING MESSAGE

Confidential
PRIORITY

5 Mar 48

FROM : STATE DEPT

TO : CG USAFIK (POLAD)

INFO : SCAP

NR : WAR SVC 8594 (RELAYS MESSAGE FILED 012217 Z) (STATE SERIAL RELAY SVC 92 MARCH 1, 5 PM SIGNED MARSHALL) (RELAY FROM NEW YORK FOR RUSK AND BUTTERWORTH FROM WAINHOUSE)

The fol is text of letter Chairman of IC is sending to chairman of UNTCOK:

"As chairman of the IC of the GA and in accordance with the instructions of the committee, I have the honor to bring the fol to your attn:

"As you are aware, upon receipt of the resolution by which the UNTCOK decided on 6 Feb 48 to consult with the Committee with respect to the application of the resolutions of the GA of 14 Nov 47 in the light of developments, the IC opened its consideration of the matter on 19 Feb 48.

"During this first meeting the resolution adopted on 11 Feb 48 by the UNTCOK in connection with the questions on which the IC was to be consulted (Document A/AC.19/34 which you transmitted to me on behalf of the Commission), was brought to the attn of the members of the Committee as Document A/AC.18/27. At the same meeting the Committee heard the comprehensive statement which you made on the development of the situation in Korea and on the work accomplished by the UNTCOK since its establishment by the GA (Document A/AC.18/22) The documents mentioned in your statement were also communicated to the Committee.

"Later, after approval of several days to allow for a careful study by each of its members of all the facts brought to their notice, the Committee, during its 6th, 7th, and 8th meeting, on 24, 25 and 26 Feb respectively, engaged in a detailed examination of the GA Resolution of 14 Nov 1947 in the light of developments

(over)

14105

PRIORITY
Confidential

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Confidential
PRIORITY

FROM: STATE DEPT NR : WAR SVC 8594 5 MARCH 48 CONT'D

At the close of its 8th meeting on 26 Feb 48, the Committee adopted the fol resolution:

"Fol is text of resolution submitted to IC Feb 24 by Jessup:

"Whereas the chairman of the UNTCOK, accompanied by the ASYG, consulted the IC on the fol questions:

"' 1. It is open to or incumbent upon the Commission, under the terms of the GA resolutions of 14 Nov, 47, and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the program as outlined in Resolution III in that part of Korea which is occupied by the Armed Forces of the USA?

"2. If not,

(A) Should the Commission observe the election of Korean representatives to take part in the consideration of the Korean question, as outlined in Resolution I of 14 Nov 47, provided that it has determined that elections, be held in a free atmosphere?

(B) Should the Commission consider such other measures as may be possible and advisable with a view to the attainment of its objectives?'"

"The IC, bearing in mind the views expressed by the chairman of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea, deeming it necessary that the program set forth in the GA resolutions of 14 Nov 47 be carried out and as a necessary step therein that the UNTCOK proceed with the observance of elections in all Korea, and if that is impossible, inasmuch of Korea as is accessible to it, and considering it important that the elections be held to choose representatives of the Korean people with whom the UNTCOK may consult regarding the prompt attainment of freedom and independence of the Korean people, which representatives, constituting a National Assembly, may establish a National Govt of Korea, resolves that in its incumbent upon the UNTCOK, under the terms of the GA resolution of 14 Nov, 47 and in the light of developments in the situation with respect to Korea since that date, to implement the program as outlined in Resolution II, in such parts of Korea as are assessible to the Commission.

14105

PRIORITY
Confidential

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

Confidential
PRIORITY

FROM : STATE DEPT NR : WAR SVC 8594 5 MARCH 48 CONT'D

"At its following and last meeting devoted to this consultation on 27 Feb 48, the Committee recognized that the advice sought by the UNTCOK was best met by the definite answer given in the above resolution, rather than by amplifying it to incorporate all of the reasons on which it is based.

"However, in order to bring to the notice of the members of the Temporary Commission the relevant considerations it had in mind upon reaching its conclusion, the Committee agreed that such info should be summarized in the present letter of notification. In addition, the Committee agreed that this letter should be accompanied by the summary records of the consultation which contain all of the views expressed by members of the Committee.

"In deciding to answer in the affirmative the first question propounded by the UNTCOK, the IC had in mind the fol main considerations in addition to those stated in the resolution whereby it expressed its views:

1. The elections to be observed by the UNTCOK should be held in a free atmosphere wherein the democratic rights of freedom of speech, press, and assembly would be recognized and respected. In this connection the IC took note of the assurance given by the representative of the US that authorities of the US in Korea would cooperate to the fullest extent to that end.

2. The National Assembly to which representatives are to be elected would be a stage in the formation of a Korean Govt, the form of which is to be determined by the Korean people themselves. In reaching this conclusion, the IC noted that the representatives constituting the National Assembly would be entirely free to consult with the UNTCOK and to carry on such negotiations as they wished with any other Korean Groups which might not have participated in the elections, regarding the form of government to be established and the participation of those groups therein. The IC entertained the hope that in these consultations and negotiations, the Korean representatives in the National Assembly would be able to secure through their efforts the full cooperation in their government of all Koreans. The IC was confident that all peaceful methods of persuasion would thus be used to the greatest possible extent for the attainment of Korean Unity.

3. The IC recognized that the UNTCOK itself has the authority and discretion to discharge its duties in Korea wherever and to the extent that circumstances permit.

(over)

14105 PRIORITY

"Paraphrase not required Handle as CONFIDENTIAL correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

"It is the firm belief of the Committee that it has reached its conclusion with a real understanding of the complexities involved in the problem. It was animated by the spirit of the UN Charter and the intention of helping the Korean people toward the achievement of their national independence and unity. It was keenly sensitive to the legitimate aspirations and to the noble qualities of the Korean people and wished, through its advice, to contribute to the realization at the earliest possible date, of a free, united and democratic Korea."

NO SIG

INFORMATION COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, KORYU, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

NOTE: Duty Officer Signal Message Center states this message delayed due to service.

14105 PRIORITY Confidential TOO : 020034 Z MCN : 71819

"Paraphrase not required. Handle as CONFIDENTIAL Correspondence per para 51 i and 60 a (4) AR 380-5."

C O P Y

JRS
jfc

I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

SECRET

ROUTINE 27 Dec 47

FROM: CSBUD

TO : CG USAFIK (FOR GEN HODGE)

INF : CINCFE

NR : WX 93091

Reference ZGCG 1461 of 11 Dec 47

Insofar as the DA is concerned, United Nations Temporary Commission will be required to reimburse US Army in dollars or dollar instruments for all goods, services and facilities provided directly as well as indirectly from official Army sources.

2. USAFIK facilities in Korea may be made available to members of commission during their stay in Korea and members of the Commission may be considered as "Authorized" personnel for the purpose. Purchase of Military Payment Certificates for personal and/or official use of members will be with dollars or dollar instruments carried by the individual members or with dollars to be made available in special deposit account. It is contemplated that special deposit funds will be created by deposit of United Nations Dollar Checks in Washington to account of Army Finance Office, Seoul. Finance Officer of Temporary United Nations Commission will then draw against such funds as required.

3. It is believed appropriate that UN Commission reimburse USAMGIK for goods, services and facilities to be used exclusively for benefit of the commission and which are provided them from the economy of Korea, payment being made either by immediate payment by the Commission to USAMGIK or by billing to the UN Commission by USAMGIK for subsequent payment. In the event Commission desires to be billed rather than pay directly in dollars for these goods, services and facilities, same should be arranged with bills being accumulated by USAMGIK in Korea and consolidated voucher forwarded to DA for subsequent collection.

4. Re part 2 urad ZGCG 1461, Korean won for official cash expenditures in Korean Economy, as distinguished from quasi-official or personal type expenditures, of the Commission while in Korea may be made available by drawing on Military Government Account, with specific sub-account designation, in Bank of Chosen, with settlement at later date when and if more favorable conversion rate is established. Won for quasi-official or personal type expenditures will be purchased from Army Finance Officers, similar to manner in which "Authorized" personnel or quasi-official organization now do.

(over)

SECRET
ROUTINE

FROM : CSBUD NR : WARX 93091 28 DEC47 CONTINUED

5. It should be borne in mind that the United Nations Temporary Commission represents an international body and as such, under international practice is usually accorded courtesies commensurate with this standing. In addition, the Commission is proceeding to Korea pursuant to a resolution initiated by the US and energetically pressed by the US until adopted. Section 6 of that resolution requires that the US government as a member state of the UN, afford every assistance and facility to the Commission. Am certain you are well aware of the desire on the US part to assist the Commission in all ways possible.

6. Re para 3 above, it must be assumed as possible that the Korean people in South Korea may wish to treat the Temporary UN Commission as guests of Southern Korea Economy during their stay in Korea. In the event CG USAMGIK were approached by proper Southern Korean authorities and recommendation made to this effect, we agree that CG USAMGIK would not be in a position to object. Accordingly, if such official recommendation is made by proper Korean authorities, of their own volition, appropriate relaxation of policy in para 3 above is authorized.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, G-3, G-4, AG, FISCAL, DIPLOMATIC

89564

ROUTINE

SECRET

TOO: 271857 Z
MCN: 68232

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I N C O M I N G M E S S A G E

SECRET

PRIORITY 11 Dec 47

FROM : CG XXIV CORPS (HODGE)

TO : JCS

INFO : STATE DEPT (JACOBS), CINCFE

NR : ZGCG 1461

Part 1. Request enunciation of policy governing reimbursement by the United Nations Temporary Commission for Korea for services rendered by occupation forces and Korean nationals. It is assumed here that the US will be reimbursed for all expenditures incident to the operation of the Commission, to include quarters, meals, trans and personal services for members, for office space including utilities and maintenance, and for other incidental expenses.

Part 2. Can make Korean won available to UN Commission for necessary expenses requiring local currency here by drawing on Military Govt account at Bank of Chosen. Suggest this be done and that this account be settled with US after a more realistic exchange rate is established. Present rate of 50 to 1 is considered prohibitive. Propose that use of mil payment certificates be authorized in lieu of all other types of currency other than Korean won.

NO SIG

INFORMATION: COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, G-3, G-4, AG, FISCAL, DIPLOMATIC

84369 PRIORITY TOO : 110600 Z
MCN : 67313

SECRET

Korea

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Seizure of Property formerly belonging to Choren

1. On 10 March 1950, after due consideration was made to determine whether or not the Taito Kaikan was a property belonging to the Choren, dissolved organization under SCAPIN 548, the Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's office with the aid of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police, seized the building on the grounds that said property belonged to the Choren (see attached report). Subsequently, the Koreans forcefully moved back into the building and occupied same.

2. On 15 March 1950, leaflets ordering the vacating of said property were distributed to the Koreans then occupying property in question. On 20 March 1950, the Civil Affairs Bureau, Attorney General's office supported by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police force, evacuated the Koreans then situated within the property. In the process of this evacuation, 119 MPB police received injuries, 9 of these quite seriously injured and some Koreans, the number which is indefinite, were also injured. As a result of this fracas, 150 Koreans were arrested and charged with interfering with public officials acting in line of duty and for assault and battery.

3. The Koreans were vacated from the property and those wishing board were taken to another property which had been prepared for their occupancy. The incident is now under control and police from the Metropolitan Board are guarding the premises of said property.

M. UCHIYAMA

Preliminary Information on taking "Daito Kaikan"
building belonging to Korean League in Japan

(1) Location: 64, Kita-Matsuyama-cho, Kaito-ku, Tokyo-to.

(2) Structure: Wooden two-storeyed building with tiled roof
75.32 tsubo

(3) Process: On dissolution of Korean League in Japan on 8 September 1949, this building also was naturally to be evacuated. But as it was not certain whether this building belonged to Korean League or not, Tokyo Metropolitan Covernment had taken necessary measures to preserve this building.

(4) Reasons why that was not clear

a) The name of the owner of this building was Kenchiku Kisei Iinkai (Building Attainment Committee).

b) Maintenance and custody of the building was done under the name of Management Committee, and the name of Korean League did not appear on the outside.

c) It is said that this building was built with contributions from all the Koreans living in Daito-ku and that some of them were not members of the Korean League. (As to this point c) there are issued certificates by Mr. Naganuma, head of the local police station at the time when the building was made, and Mr. Miki the then mayor of Daito Ku.)

(5) Later investigation

We Tokyo Metropolitan Gov't officials, taking contact with Attorney general's office, worked hard in further investigating on ownership etc. of this building and the following facts were disclosed.:

a) The fact that the materials used for building this building (timbers and others) were distributed from headquarters of Korean League.

b) Among members of the before-mentioned Building Attainment Committee and Management Committee there are many officers of the League. Therefore, although the name are different, these two committees are actually same as Daito Branch of Korean League well camouflaged.

Finding out these, Tokyo Metropolitan Covernment with close contact with Attorney General's Office judged that this Daito Kaikan Building belonged to Korean League and decided to take it. On 22 February 1950 we ordered them to deliver the building. But they did not accept but refused our order saying that the building did not belong to Korean League, so not to

dissolved organization either. So Tokyo Metropolitan Government is determined as the last means to take the building by force (with armed police) in near future in order to prevent the restoration of the organization of Korean League thoroughly. Putting together the informations we have got, it is said that next time they will resist us also with force and that some of them have such opinion that if they accept the order quietly they will be loserbecause as they have certificate from the police station head, GHQ may order Japanese Government to stop the taking if the trouble becomes serious. Any way if we take the decisive action to evacuate, they may come to GHQ with petition. So I report you in advance the process how we have come to be determined to take Daito Kaikan Building.

Ryotaro Yamada

Chief of Custody Division,
Special Investigation Section,
Tokyo Metropolitan Government

8 8 Korea

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN - 10 November 1949

Properties Confiscated from Four Organizations to be Used for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of Koreans.

Properties confiscated from the four organizations, which were designated dissolved recently, should be transferred to Trade Fund Special Account in accordance with Article 13 of "Cabinet Order Pertaining to Control and Disposition of Dissolved Organization". However, the Cabinet decided to use the money for the welfare and rehabilitation of Korean residents in Japan by establishing a foundation with proceeds from the sale of the confiscated properties.

A concrete plan will be shortly drafted by the AGO and it is expected to be submitted to the regular diet session after making amendments to the Cabinet Order and taking necessary legal measures.

Statement of A.G. UEDA: "At present the amount of properties confiscated from CHOREN and other dissolved organizations is about 70,000,000 Yen. It was approved at the Cabinet meeting, and understanding was reached with quarters concerned to use this money for the welfare and rehabilitation facilities of Korean residents in Japan. No concrete plan has been formulated as yet; therefore, I don't know whether this foundation will be placed under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Ministry or of the AGO."

Copy for Gen. Whitney - Government Section.

Korea

BSF/mvb

19 October 1949

MEMO FOR RECORD:

Subject: Visit of Korean Ambassador

1. At 1230 the Korean Ambassador, CHUNG Han Pum, called and was received by Col Crist. He stated that he wished to talk about the closing of the Korean schools, scheduled for 1500 today.

2. Before speaking to Mr. Chung, I called Mr. Sebald, Chief of the Diplomatic Section, and told him that Mr. Chung was in our office and presumably wanted to contact the Japanese Government. I told Mr. Sebald that in a conference with Mr. Rizzo, Deputy Chief of the Government Section, last week, the latter had said that in his opinion the Diplomatic Section should handle contacts between missions accredited to SCAP and the Japanese Government. After some consideration, Mr. Sebald decided that Mr. Chung should be discouraged from attempting to contact the Japanese Government in this connection. He suggested that Mr. Chung be told to write a letter outlining his ideas to SCAP, where it would receive due consideration by the Diplomatic Section.

3. I met Mr. Chung and asked him to state his desires. He said that he felt that because the Koreans had been asked to furnish a Diplomatic Mission to SCAP this mission should have been informed of the Japanese Government's intention to close some 300 Korean schools throughout the country. He said, however, that his only advance notice was contained in extra editions of today's newspapers, some of which stated that in Sendai and other places the closing of Korean schools had already become effective. He said that had he had some advance notice of this intention on the part of the Japanese Government to close the Korean schools, he might have been able to take some steps, such as furnishing new teachers, to alleviate the situation and to satisfy the Japanese Government. He believes that it was unnecessary to take action so drastic as the closing of all the schools for Korean children in Japan.

4. I told Mr. Chung that I had already contacted Mr. Sebald who said that the proper action would be to have Mr. Chung address a letter to SCAP, outlining his difficulties. Mr. Chung stated that such a letter would take a day or so to write and that the Diplomatic Section would probably defer the answer, thus losing much valuable time. He hinted that such delays had occurred before. After repeating his argument several times Mr. Chung said that he would write a letter as suggested and would also interview Mr. Sebald personally. He departed at 1245.

5. Col Crist was present during this interview. After the interview I again called Mr. Sebald and informed him of what had been said.

D.S.T.
Duty Officer

Tokyo, Japan

16 September 1949

Dear Nelson:

I have your letter of September 8, 1949 enclosing a petition for the dissolution of a Japanese rightist organization, by Keun Yun, Chairman, Central Office, The League of Koreans Residing in Japan. A similar petition was submitted by the same individual to the Attorney General of Japan, without receiving favorable consideration.

The Daiwa-to alluded to in the petition, while one of the anti-Communist groups in Japan, thus far has conducted its affairs with proper restraint, avoiding terroristic activity which would make it subject to dissolution under existing policy.

The petitioner, League of Koreans Residing in Japan, on the other hand, is an organization combining the worst elements of the extreme left among the Korean residents, which has just recently been ordered dissolved by the Japanese Government for various overt acts of violence and terrorism. Following its dissolution, Lee Kio Seun, Counsellor and Acting Head of the Korean Mission in Japan, favorably endorsed such action in an interview with the United Press, reported as follows:

> "Lee Kio Seun, Counsellor and Acting Head of the Korean Mission in Japan, yesterday praised the Japanese Government's action in dissolving the two big leftist Korean leagues in Japan and two small branches of the rightist organizations which have engaged in violent acts.
>
> "He expressed sympathy 'as a Korean' with the dissolved groups, but added: 'In a democratic country, organizations which commit unlawful acts and indulge in the use of force cannot be permitted to exist and continue to destroy peace and order.
>
> "'The Allied Powers, which apparently have approved this dissolution order, in my opinion did the right thing at the right time.'"

I thought the foregoing should be brought to your attention should this matter again come before the Commission.

With cordial regard,

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Hon. Nelson T. Johnson
Secy-Gen, FEC
2516 Mass. Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

FAR EASTERN COMMISSION
2516 Mass. Ave. NW
Washington, 8, DC

Sept. 8, 1949

Dear General:

I enclose a letter which was addressed to General McCoy as Chairman of the Far Eastern Commission by a certain Keun Yun who signs himself as Chairman of the League of Koreans Residing in Japan, and gives his address as No. 3, 1-chome, Maki-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. In this letter Mr. Keun complains about the activities of a group whom he calls the "Daiwa-to" with an address in Kyoto.

No action has been taken here in regard to this matter. It is forwarded as of possible interest to the Occupation.

Very truly yours,

(signed)
Nelson T. Johnson
Secretary General

Enclosure: 1 letter

General of the Army
Douglas MacArthur
Supreme Commander for
the Allied Powers
Tokyo, Japan

CONFIDENTIAL

Korean file

CW

Status of Koreans in Japan

D C/S SCAP DS 3 August 1949

6 1. This study has received the careful consideration of the Commander in Chief and the Chief of Staff. It is considered that this is not a propitious time to undertake this project and that action in connection with this problem should be deferred for an indefinite period.

2. The Chief of Staff desires to express his appreciation for the comprehensive study and excellent presentation of the subject.

A. P. F.

cc: GS ✓
G-1
G-2
LS
CI & E

GS

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Korea

Mr. Hauge 26-6457

Korean School Situation

Govt Sec — DCS (SCAP) — 8 July 1949

Attn: General Keyser

1 1. Government Section recognizes the need for corrective action to meet the Korean School situation in Yamaguchi Prefecture but believes it is a matter which should be handled by the Japanese Government and its agencies without the direct intervention of the Occupation Forces--except in the event of grave public disturbance beyond the capacity of instrumentalities of the Government to control.

2. Properly administered police resources available to the Japanese Government should adequately cope with any situation likely to arise incident to its solution of the problem. On the other hand, direct intervention by the Supreme Commander, especially on the military scale recommended in this record, would constitute an arbitrary pre-emption of the civil functions of the Japanese Government calculated to severely weaken its internal authority and external prestige. Such action would in effect, turn the clock back to the time of surrender.

3. Effective publicity by the Ministry of Education and prefectural authorities concerning the necessity for any corrective action determined upon would serve to obviate or minimize any adverse reaction.

4. Government Section recommends:

a. That SCAP action in this matter be limited to informal advice to the Minister of Education, and, if necessary, the Prime Minister, that investigation by the Occupation has disclosed (1) failure on the part of the League of Korean Residents in Japan to honor the terms of its 5 May 1946 agreement with the Education Ministry concerning the conduct of Korean schools; (2) persistent failure to comply with minimum educational and physical requirements of the education law; and (3) utilization of the Korean schools as media for Communist propaganda and indoctrination.

b. That the Minister of Education be requested to advise this Headquarters as to appropriate corrective measures determined upon by the Japanese Government.

c. That the Commanding General, Eighth Army, be informed that this Headquarters considers the Korean school problem as one which must be resolved by the authorities of the Japanese Government who have been requested to submit their plan of corrective action.

6 Incls.
C/N fr CIAR to CS dtd 16 April 49
with Tabs A, B, C, D, and E
C/N fr G-2 to DCS (SCAP) dtd 19 Apr 49

Gen. Whitney's file

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Korean School Situation

Govt Sec. DCS (SCAP) 8 July 1949

(List of Inclosures, consl.)
C/N fr DS to CS dtd 20 April 1949
Memo for Chief of Staff dtd 19 April 1949
Subject: Korean Problem in Yamaguchi Pref.
C/N fr DS to DCS (SCAP) dtd 28 May 1949
C/N fr CI&E to DSC (SCAP) dtd 15 June 1949

C. W.

Gen. Whitney's file

CONFIDENTIAL

Korea

CONFIDENTIAL

S-350/301 Status of Koreans in Japan

From: DCS, SCAP To: GS Date: 6 July 1949

2.

In Checknote 2, of 16 June 1949, GS stated it had certain reservations with respect to the proposed action. It is desired that these reservations be stated.

9 Incls: n/c

From: GS To: DCS, SCAP Date: 7 July 1949

3. 1. Government Section doubts the efficacy of the solution to the Korean problem suggested in Diplomatic Section's comprehensive review, on the grounds that:

a. It is irresponsive to the memorandum of the Korean Ambassador of 3 May 1949 which proceeds from the premises that

1. "In accordance with the International Law, the Korean people as a whole had never acquired Japanese nationality, but have retained their own throughout the occupation (Japanese) period."

2. "Throughout the thirty-five years of Japanese occupation of Korea, the nationality law of Japan had never been applied or enforced upon the people of Korea. Therefore, Korean nationals had never acquired Japanese nationality."

3. Apart from this, "with the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948 the assumption of their original nationality by the Korean residents in Japan is automatic and declaratory."

4. "A large majority of the Korean residents in Japan had migrated into Japan under either open compulsion or subtle pressure created by the Japanese authorities. Therefore, it is erroneous to believe that the Korean residents in Japan are in Japan upon their own free will. Consequently, the suggestion of giving Korean residents an option of nationality is unacceptable."

CONFIDENTIAL

3 (Contd)

5. "It is both appropriate and imperative that the Korean residents in Japan be accorded the status of Allied nationals in accordance with the fundamental principle of International Law and justice."

6. As recognized by President Syngman Rhee "the question of general repatriation of Korean nationals may properly be considered in concordance with other outstanding questions to be settled through the Korean-Japanese provisions of the Peace Treaty."

b. Despite the foregoing conclusions of the Korean Ambassador, the proposed action would attempt to draw a line of legal distinction in nationality between Koreans formally registered as Korean nationals and those not so registered, and impose a heavy additional burden both upon the Occupation and the Japanese Government in the administration of affairs pertaining to resident Koreans.

1. It would require that Occupation courts carry the additional burden of inestimable proportions involved in the assumption of criminal jurisdiction over registered resident Koreans or risk affronting the Republic of Korea, which holds that all Korean residents are Allied nationals, by refusing to accord them even the privileges of United Nations nationals.

2. It would impose upon the Japanese Government the heavy administrative burden, if not an impossible one in present circumstances, of differentiating among resident Koreans in foreign investment, foreign exchange, licensing and other phases of business activity subject to governmental controls.

3. It would provide a quasi legal basis for uncontrolled black marketing operations by resident Koreans in foreign currencies and commodities.

4. With the consequent removal of restrictions upon travel abroad of registered Koreans, the Japanese national would be placed at a distinct and resentful disadvantage over the registered Korean similarly integrated in Japanese business.

3 (cont'd)

5. The drawing of a legal distinction by SCAP between the nationality of registered resident Koreans and those unregistered would not only be in conflict with the Korean position as forcefully stated by the Ambassador, but it would tend to commit the Allied Powers in the matter of Japanese nationality of a minority group without support in Japanese law, the consent of the Japanese Government, or any affirmative action by the unregistered Koreans themselves.

c. Far from solving the present troublesome Korean problem in Japan by arbitrarily drawing such a legal distinction between resident Koreans, the problem might possibly be rendered much more acute and troublesome through the resulting division within the Korean ranks.

d. Although the communication of the Korean Ambassador recounts his official views as to the legal status of Koreans resident in Japan and seeks SCAP concurrence therewith, by his reference to settlement of the nationality of the people of Alsace-Lorraine at the end of World War I in the Allied Peace Treaty with Germany as "a historical precedent", the Ambassador clearly recognizes that the problem here is one properly to be reserved for consideration at the Japanese Peace Conference. So does President Syngman Rhee in his quoted instructions to the Ambassador when he says "The question of general repatriation of Korean nationals may properly be considered in concordance with other outstanding questions to be settled through the Korean-Japanese provisions of the Peace Treaty."

2. In view of the foregoing it appears to this Section that the action proposed is an attempt at partial solution (satisfactory to no one) of a problem which should properly await settlement at the Peace Conference. There appears to be no objection to any voluntary registration process which the Korean Ambassador wishes to undertake with respect to local Korean residents, as it is inherently a function of his office, as the representative of the Korean Republic in Japan, to do what he can to safeguard their interests. But the effort by SCAP to draw a legal line of distinction between those so registering and those not would be of doubtful validity, would serve no useful purpose, and might very well result in most adverse consequences.

3. Without regarding itself sufficiently informed on the issues involved to register formal objection to the procedure recommended, it has nevertheless been the view of Government Section that reply to the communication from the Korean Ambassador should be limited to a polite acknowledgment with assurances

3 (Contd) that his views are most welcome and will be given thoughtful consideration, but that, as President Rhee and he both recognize, the basic questions involved will have to await the consideration of the Allied Powers at the Peace Conference.

2 Encls n/c C. W.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

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INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED AEM
PRIORITY

21 Sep 48

FROM : CSPID

TO : CINCFE (PERSONAL TO MACARTHUR)

INFO : CG USAFIK (PERSONAL TO COULTER), CINCAL, CG USARPAC, CG USARCARIB, CINCARIB, CHIEF JUSMAG MANILA, CHIEF AAG NANKING

NR : WCL 26735

AP Moscow 20 Sep: Russia will pull all her troops out of Northern Korea by the new year, an official statement said last night. . . .The Russian move caused surprise in American diplomatic circles, where some informant predicted the Soviets would not actually carry out the plan unless the Americans evacuate their area of Korea. . . . Last year the Russians announced a conditional plan for withdrawal of their Korean armies to be carried out only if the Americans also took their troops out. At that time, observers at the American Embassy interpreted the move as "primarily a propaganda maneuver." Embassy sources said last night they were surprised that the latest withdrawal plan does not hinge on American compliance. They said this creates an entirely new situation in Korea. . . .

NY Times, Wash 19 Sep: . . .There was no official comment on a Moscow statement calling for a withdrawal of Russian troops from North Korea. This silence was based, partly at least, on the absence of any formal word from the Soviet Govt. . . .

AP Seoul 20 Sep: President Syngman Rhee of the New Republic in South Korea said today that he welcomed Russia's plan to withdraw her troops from North Korea, and added: "Theres no reason for them to be there.". . . "I believe the American Govt will not play into the hands of the Soviet game by having any understanding or agreement with the Soviet Union regarding Korea."

NY Times correspondent Lindesay Parott, Tokyo 17 Sep: Gen Douglas MacArthur today in one of the most tartly worded statements he has made since the war rejected the charges made before

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PRIORITY
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

FROM : CSPID NR : WCL 26735 21 SEP 48 CONT-D

the Far Eastern Commission by Soviet Ambassador Alexander S Panyushkin that is "advice to the Japanese Govt to ban strikes by public employees is in violation of international agreements." In the opinion of some observers, the General's statement this evening constitutes the widest breach to date in the relations between the US and Russian delegations in Japan. . . . The importance of the Supreme Commander's statement tonight however is underlined by the fact that this is the first time he himself has entered the controversy. In issuing the General's message tonight his public relations office said what the Allied Commander now has done is "brush off as baseless" the Russian accusations

Washington Times Herald editorial 18 Sep: Gen Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, is still going strong, thanks. Witness what he has just done about the latest Soviet attempt to undercut him. The General has a rule in Japan that workers for the govt are not to pull strikes. It is a most necessary rule, and one which incidentally has been adopted in various US states. . . ."There is an old oriental proverb," MacArthur added in his best nitric acid manner, "equally understood by the West as well as by the East, which says there can be no greater hypocrisy than to fail to practice what you preach." That's telling them, General. Further, it's a timely reminder of several important facts; namely, that the Russians have tried to undermine MacArthur ever since the Japanese occupation began; that he has blocked them at every turn, despite the help they have received from various second stringers in our own State Dept; and that the MacArthur occupation job has been and is a superb achievement. . . .

Philadephlia Inquirer editorial 19 Sep: With characteristic forcefulness Gen MacArthur has struck back brilliantly at typical Russian efforts to stir up grave trouble in Japan. . . . To hear a Soviet ambassador spouting utterly insincere talk about "labors rights" in Japan would be laughable if it were not known to be part of the callous aims of the Kremlin to spread misery and confusion-aims that have been too bitterly successful in Europe and many parts of the Far East. In all probability the Reds would not have gotten away with it in so many areas if American and other allied statesmen had the foresight Gen MacArthur has displayed, and had met Soviet encroachments with the firmness he has applied to Red plots in Japan. . . .

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

INCOMING MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED
PRIORITY

FROM : CSPID NR : WCL 26735 21 SEP 48 CONT-D

Radio commentator Walter Winchell, ABC 19 Sep: Gen Bradley, the Chief of Staff, will be the very next to leave any day now for the Far East. The WD will announce that it is merely an inspection trip. The fact is. . . out top brass is very worried about the situation there.

Radio commentator Bill Costello, CBS 19 Sep: The situation in Korea is no less critical. The Russians announced today that their troops will be withdrawn from Korea by the end of the year. That announcement is not the least bit reassuring to those who have examined the Korean problem carefully. It simply means that the Communist organization in North Korea is now strong enough to stand on its own feet. The same cannot be said for the democratic movement in South Korea. . . .

KRAMS

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, G-3, AG, PUBLIC INFORMATION, GOVT, CIV I & E, DIPLOMATIC, JSPOG

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TOO : 202225 Z
MCN : AUD 29/21

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URGENT
IN THE CLEAR

CINC CM/ah

24 AUGUST 1948

FROM : CINCFE

TO : USAFIK

( ) PARIS PERSONAL FOR HODGE PARIS FD IN ACCORDANCE WITH TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH GENERAL MUELLER CMA FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF GENERAL MACARTHUR APOSTROPHE SUGAR ADDRESS FOR DELIVERY AT INAUGURAL CEREMONY TOMORROW COLON PARA QUOTE MISTER PRESIDENT CMA GENERAL HODGE AND CITIZENS OF KOREA COLON PARA QUOTE ITEM AM PROFOUNDLY MOVED TO STAND ON THE SOIL OF KOREA IN THIS HISTORIC HOUR CMA TO SEE LIBERTY REBORN CMA THE CAUSE OF RIGHT AND JUSTICE PREVAIL FD FOR FORTY YEARS ITEM HAVE OBSERVED WITH ADMIRATION THE EFFORTS OF YOUR PATRIOTS TO CAST OFF THE OPPRESSIVE BONDS OF FOREIGN POWER FD THEIR UNYIELDING FIRMNESS IN REFUSING TO COMPROMISE WITH DESTINY THE FREEDOM OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE HAS EXEMPLIFIED BEFORE THE WORLD THE IMMUTABLE TRUISM THAT THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY ONCE INFUSED IN THE HUMAN HEART NEVER DIES FD PARA QUOTE YET IN THIS HOUR CMA AS THE FORCES OF RIGHTEOUSNESS ADVANCE CMA THE TRIUMPH IS DULLED BY ONE OF THE GREAT TRAGEDIES OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY DASH AN ARTIFICIAL BARRIER HAS DIVIDED YOUR LAND FD THIS BARRIER MUST AND WILL BE TORN DOWN FD

NOTHING SHALL PREVENT THE ULTIMATE UNITY OF YOUR PEOPLE AS FREEMEN OF ABLE FREE NATION FD NORMANS COME FROM TOO PROUD ABLE STOCK TO SACRIFICE THEIR SACRED CAUSE BY YIELDING TO ANY ALIEN PHILOSOPHIES OF DISRUPTION FD PARA QUOTE AS ON THIS SOIL OF THE ASIATIC MAINLAND YOU FACE TO THE WEST WHERE FEAR AND THREAT AND TRAGEDY NOW FILL MEN APOSTROPHES SUGAR MINDS CMA AS PEOPLES ARE LOCKED IN MORTAL COMBAT AND IDEOLOGICAL PRESSURES ARE EXERTED IN SEARCH OF WEAKNESSES IN FREEDOM APOSTROPHES SUGAR ARMOR CMA YOU MUST REALIZE THAT EVENTS IN THE MAKING HERE AND BEYOND THAT WESTERN HORIZON MAY WELL DETERMINE THE ISSUE OF ABLE WORLD AT PEACE OR ABLE WORLD AT WAR FD FOR THREE YEARS MY COUNTRY APOSTROPHES SUGAR GUNS HAVE BEEN SILENT AS WE HAVE SOUGHT IN CONCERT WITH ALL OTHER PEOPLES TO FASHION FROM THE MORAL RESOURCES OF THE MODERN WORLD ABLE NORM OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIP WHICH EFFECTIVELY WOULD PRESERVE THE PEACE FD OUR EFFORTS HAVE BEEN RETARDED BY AN EVIL SPIRIT OF GREED AND AVARICE AND LUST FOR POWER BUT YOUR NATIONAL REBIRTH TODAY IS LIVING PROOF THAT THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN FREEDOM IS FAR TOO DEEPLY ROOTED IN HUMAN SOCIETY TO EVER PERISH FD PARA QUOTE AS YOU EMBARK UPON YOUR DESTINY AS ABLE FREE AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC CMA THE MEASURE OF THE WISDOM OF YOUR CHOSEN LEADERS WILL DO MUCH TO PROVIDE THE MEASURE OF YOUR STRENGTH AS ABLE NATION FD IF THEY SECURE THE WELLBEING OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND ESTABLISH HIS POSITION UPON ABLE PLANE OF PERSONAL DIGNITY WITH THE OPPORTUNITY OF PROGRESS LIMITED ONLY BY THE NATURE AND DEGREE OF HIS INDUSTRY CMA YOU WILL EVOLVE HERE ABLE STRONG NATION OF HAPPY AND INDUSTRIOUS CITIZENS WHICH WILL PROVE AN IMPREGNABLE BULWARK AGAINST THE ASSAULTS OF ALL DISSIDENT ELEMENTS FD FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE RESTS MORE THAN ALL ELSE IN THE HUMAN SPIRIT FD HE ALONE IS FIT TO ENJOY THE BLESSINGS OF PERSONAL LIBERTY WHO IS

READY AT ALL TIMES RESOLUTELY TO DEFEND IT PD PARA QUOTE THE PEOPLE OF MY COUNTRY HAVE LONG ENTERTAINED ABIAS CLOSE FRIENDSHIP FOR THE PEOPLE OF YOURS PD AS EARLY AS THE YEAR OF OUR EIGHT EIGHT TWO IN ABLE TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES CMA IT WAS PROCLAIMED THAT THERE SHOULD BE INNER QUOTE PERPETUAL PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP CLOSE INNER QUOTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND KOREA PD THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE NEVER DEVIATED FROM THIS PLEDGE AND YOU MAY RELY UPON THE INVINCIBLE CONTINUANCE OF THAT FRIENDSHIP PD PARA QUOTE PRESIDENT RHEE CMA YOU AND THE DISTINGUISHED GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN CHOSEN TO ASSIST YOU IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THIS INFANT REPUBLIC WILL FACE ISSUES OF THE MOST COMPLEX NATURE KNOWN TO POLITICAL EXPERIENCE PD THE MANNER IN WHICH THESE ISSUES ARE RESOLVED WILL DETERMINE IN LARGE MEASURE NOT REPEAT NOT ONLY THE UNITY AND WELLBEING OF YOUR OWN PEOPLE BUT ALSO THE FUTURE STABILITY OF THE CONTINENT OF ASIA PD ITEM HAVE FAITH IN YOU AND YOUR COUNTRYMEN AND PRAY THAT ALMIGHTY GOD MAY SUSTAIN YOU IN YOUR HALLOWED TASK PD UNQUOTE

OFFICIAL:

R.M. LEVY,
Colonel, A.G.D.
Adjutant.

This is in reply to: No previous radio.

General MacArthur's address at the ceremonies inaugurating the Republic of Korea follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT, GENERAL HODGE AND CITIZENS OF KOREA:

"I am profoundly moved to stand on the soil of Korea in this historic hour, to see liberty reborn, the cause of right and justice prevail. For forty years I have observed with admiration the efforts of your patriots to cast off the oppressive bonds of foreign power. Their unyielding firmness in refusing to compromise with destiny the freedom of the Korean people has exemplified before the world the immutable truism that the spirit of liberty once infused in the human heart never dies.

"Yet in this hour, as the forces of righteousness advance, the triumph is dulled by one of the great tragedies of contemporary history -- an artificial barrier has divided your land. This barrier must and will be torn down. Nothing shall prevent the ultimate unity of your people as freemen of a free nation. Koreans come from too proud a stock to sacrifice their sacred cause by yielding to any alien philosophies of disruption.

"As on this soil of the Asiatic mainland you face to the West where fear and threat and tragedy now fill men's minds, as peoples are locked in mortal combat and ideological pressures are exerted in search of weaknesses in freedom's armor, you must realize that events in the making here and beyond that Western horizon may well determine the issue of a world at peace or a world at war. For three years my country's guns have been silent as we have sought in concert with all other peoples to fashion from the moral resources of the modern world a norm of human relationship which effectively would preserve the peace. Our efforts have been retarded by an evil spirit of greed and avarice and lust for power but your national rebirth today is living proof that the concept of human freedom is far too deeply rooted in human society to ever perish.

"As you embark upon your destiny as a free and independent Republic, the measure of the wisdom of your chosen leaders will do much to provide the measure of your strength as a nation. If they secure the wellbeing of the individual and establish his position upon a plane of personal dignity with the opportunity of progress limited only by the nature and degree of his industry, you will evolve here a strong nation of happy and industrious citizens which will prove an impregnable bulwark against the assaults of all dissident elements. For the defense of the democratic way of life rests more than all else in the human spirit. He alone is fit to enjoy the blessings of personal liberty who is ready at all times resolutely to defend it.

"The people of my country have long entertained a close friendship for the people of yours. As early as the year of 1882 in a treaty of amity and commerce between our two peoples, it was proclaimed that there should be "perpetual peace and friendship" between the United States and Korea. The American people have never deviated from this pledge and you may rely upon the invincible continuance of that friendship.

"President Rhee, you and the distinguished group which has been chosen to assist you in the leadership of this infant Republic will face issues of the most complex nature known to political experience. The manner in which these issues are resolved will determine in large measure not only the unity and wellbeing of your own people but also the future stability of the continent of Asia. I have faith in you and your countrymen and pray that Almighty God may sustain you in your hallowed task."

Report on United States Army Military Government in Korea.

Govt Sect (C.W.) C-in-C 4 November 1946

Herewith is a concise report on operations in Korea up to September 30th last. I had it prepared in my section for our general information and possible future reference, and I believe it would be of interest to you.

Incl: Report, as ind.

- C.W. - - - - - - - -

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Government Section

18 October 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF, GOVERNMENT SECTION

SUBJECT: Report on United States Army Military Government in Korea.

1. The inclosed report has been organized under four main headings corresponding to the four parts of the proposed new Interim Directive for Military Government in Korea (SFE 114/9 dated 19 July 1946):

Part I. General and Political
Part II. Cultural
Part III. Economic
Part IV. Finance

To facilitate measurement of the extent to which actions required under the proposed directive have already been accomplished there is provided a check list of such actions with references to pertinent parts of the report.

2. The report, contributed to by all divisions of the Government Section, is based in large part on secondary source material but checked against such first hand information as members of this section have been able to assemble. Recurring reports from Korea have been characteristically non-comprehensive, and in certain fields adequate information is not available. The chief reason for this is that United States Military Government in Korea does not have the organization, personnel or other facilities for assembling, analyzing and reporting information on a scale comparable to GHQ, SCAP. Thus, such topics as the elimination of formerly pro-Japanese Koreans from positions of political or economic influence, implementation of policies relative to United Nations nationals, neutrals and displaced persons, plans for schools, hospitals and other facilities for dependents of U. S. personnel, and quantitative appraisals of Korea's economic and financial position and needs have not received the full treatment and documentation they deserve.

3. The composite authorship, the use of SFE 114/9 as a frame of reference and the gaps noted above make the report something of a mosaic from which certain pieces are missing. But what appears therein constitutes as faithful a representation

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of the accomplishments of the United States Army Military Government in Korea as can be drawn at this time. The salient features of this picture are highlighted in the summary which precedes the main body of the report.

F. RIZZO
Maj. CMP

Noted: CLK

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REPORT

ON

UNITED STATES MILITARY GOVERNMENT

IN

KOREA

Government Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers
30 September 1946

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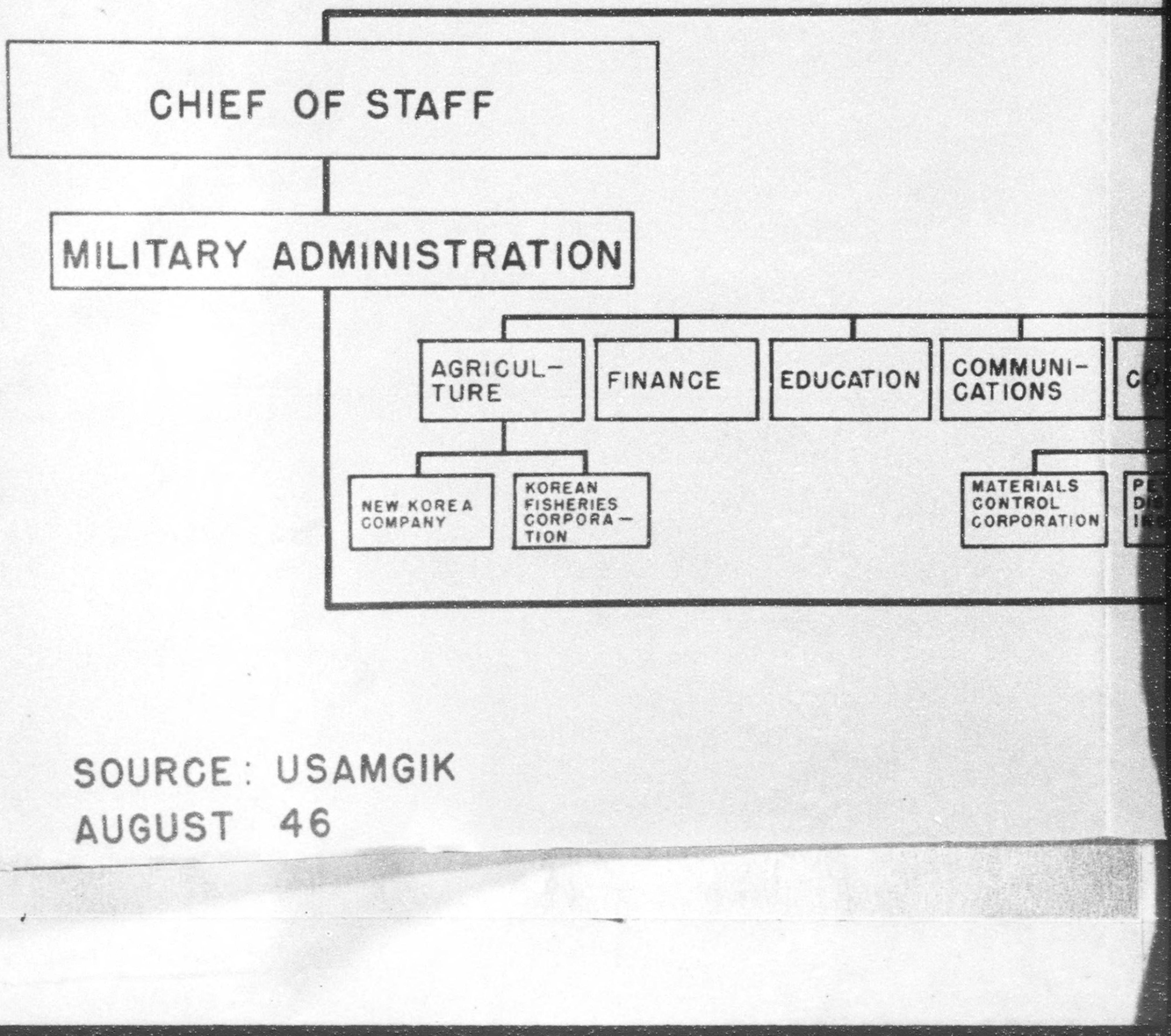

SOURCE: USAMGIK
AUGUST 46

ARMY MILITARY GOVERNM

31 AUGUST 1946

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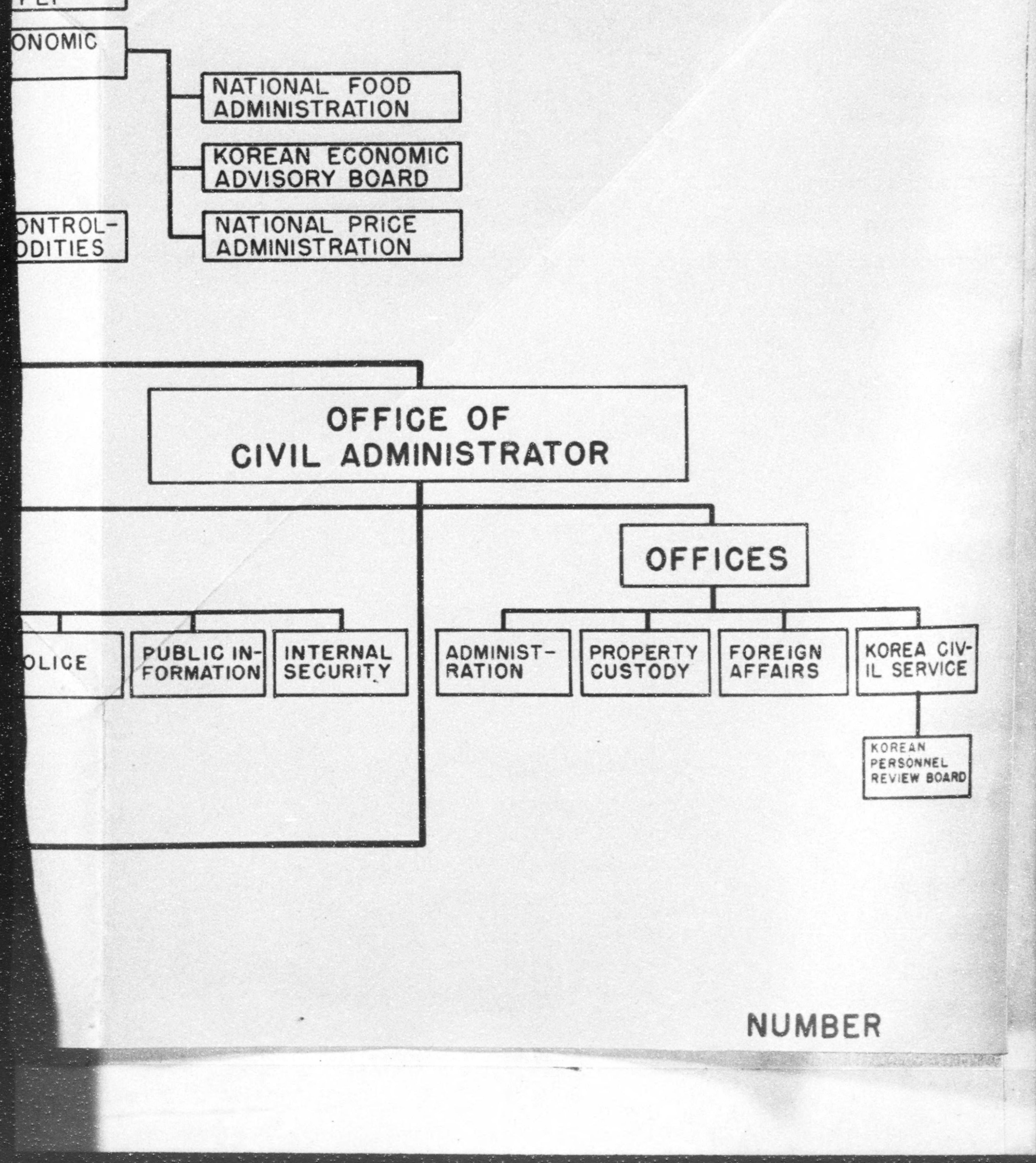

NUMBER

SUMMARY

PART I. GENERAL AND POLITICAL

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Establishment

1. By Proclamation No. 1 issued at Yokohama, Japan, 7 September 1945, the Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, established military control over Korea south of 38 north latitude and announced that all powers of government over that territory and its people would be exercised under his authority. These governmental powers are actually delegated to the Military Governor in Korea, through the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, by the Commander in Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific. The office of Military Governor was established on 4 January 1946 by a general order which changed the Military Government of Korea from a tactical to a territorial basis.

Organization

2. Starting with the administrative system inherited from the former Japanese Government-General, the Military Government promptly put American officers in the key positions, cleared all posts of Japanese officials as fast as Koreans could be found to fill them, and proceeded to make structural changes both to meet the developing needs of Military Government and lay the groundwork for the future Government of an independent, self-governing Korea. The present structure of the Military Government in Korea is graphically summarized in the chart prefacing this report.

3. At the national level, under the Military Governor and his Deputy, are some seventeen departments and offices which constitute both the national government of Korea and the civil affairs staff of the Military Governor. A Civil Administrator supervises and coordinates the work of these agencies. On the military side are a G-1, a G-4 and the technical, administrative, and housekeeping services usually found at division level, supervised and coordinated by a Military Administrator who reports to the Military Governor's Chief of Staff.

4. In each province is a military government consisting of the Provincial Military Governor and a staff whose functions parallel those of the departments and offices at the national capital except that since these staffs are usually small, each officer has a variety of functions. As at the national capital, these officers have their Korean counterparts.

Korean Officials and Agencies

5. Korean officials and civil servants are employed at all levels of government. In the provincial and local governments to a much greater extent than in the National Government the actual administration of government over the people is in the hands of Korean officials supervised by a relatively small number of American officers. In the National Government all department chiefs have Korean counterparts with their staffs and at least one official body, the Korean Economic Advisory Board, is composed entirely of Koreans. A significant reform in the Korean civil service was introduced by the announcement in May 1946 of civil service ratings based on job descriptions and classification to replace the old Japanese system of personal ranks.

6. On 31 August 1946 the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, in a letter to the Military Governor stated that "we have now reached a further stage where we should, insofar as possible, cease to administer Korean affairs directly, withdrawing from all routine activities and acting almost entirely as advisors and tutors." Shortly thereafter the Military Governor initiated active implementation of this new policy in all departments of government, with special exceptions such as the Materials Control Corporation and the New Korea Company where direct administration by American officials will continue temporarily. The hoped-for effects of this policy are to allay Koreans' fears of "American imperialism," quicken their sense of responsibility and last but not least important improve their ability to do more for themselves.

7. The legislative assembly first proposed by the Military Governor in July 1946 and approved by the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, is expected to meet in the

national capitol within a few weeks. Under the initial proposal it was contemplated that this body's functions would be advisory and consultative rather than legislative; that its immediate use would be to enable the Military Governor to ascertain Korean opinion on measures proposed by the Military Government, propose policies and measures for the government's consideration, and screen and pass on appointments to important positions in the government. Present plans, however, are to give the assembly power to enact legislation subject to review and veto by the Military Governor. The membership of the assembly will consist in part of the representatives of the major political parties and in part of provincial representatives selected under such electoral machinery as exists in the provinces. All members will, however, be appointed by the Military Governor. The eventual goal is election of the entire assembly by popular vote, and the Military Government has been studying the possibility of nation-wide electoral machinery to replace the admittedly inadequate machinery now in existence.

STEPS TOWARD PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

United States Policy

8. The official United States policy for Korea includes (1) establishment of a provisional Korean government, (2) creation of some form of international trusteeship for Korea for a period of up to five years unless there is a general agreement among the four powers that conditions make this unnecessary and (3) complete independence of Korea at the earliest possible date with subsequent membership in the United Nations.

The Joint Commission

9. Progress toward the creation of a provisional Korean government was halted indefinitely when the second session of the Joint Commission adjourned in May 1946. The deadlock which preceded adjournment occurred over the Russian representatives' insistence that establishment of such a government must include acceptance of the principle of an international trusteeship, and that only those political representatives who had supported this principle

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should be accorded participation in the formation of a provisional government. This should have excluded all non-Communist political groups in South Korea. The American position was that such action would be undemocratic and that the trusteeship question should not be settled by the Commission prior to the formation of the provisional government. Inquiries by the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, regarding the possibilities of resuming sessions of the Commission have elicited from the Russian Commander (7 August 1946) only a reiteration of the original Russian position.

10. Notwithstanding the Russian position the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, has continued his efforts to revive the work of the Commission and, pending resumption of joint sessions, has tried to coordinate economic affairs between the two zones. Communication agreements and limited commercial exchanges between the two zones have been effected and the Russian Commander has been invited to send economic experts to meet with members of USAMGIK's National Economic Board to discuss the bases for economic exchanges and arrangements of mutual benefit without reference to high policy questions pending further meetings of the Joint Commission. Late in August there was informal indication that this invitation would be accepted.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Korean Personnal

11. The Korean judicial system, modeled after that of Japan, was purged of Japanese personnel early in the occupation. Although Military Government officers continue to supervise the activities of the Department of Justice, participation by Koreans has been substantially increased.

12. Ordinary criminal and civil courts have continued to function and, in some cases, have been permitted to serve as Military Government agencies. This is, of course, supplementary to and in addition to the provost courts set up by USAFIK. All important decisions and opinions are now made public.

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13. The Korean bar has been reorganized and several dozen American lawyers, serving with Military Government, have been admitted to the Korean bar; the procurator system has been modernized so as to center activity on prosecution rather than on investigation, and prison management has been overhauled.

14. No information is available as to the number of cases, if any, in which court decisions have been set aside nor the extent to which individuals detained under Japanese administration have been released. No members of the Korean judiciary appear to have been dismissed because of incompetency or of supposed former susceptibility to Japanese influence.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police

15. At the beginning of the occupation the police force numbered approximately 8,000 Koreans and 14,000 Japanese and was entrusted with police functions over political, economic, religious, moral and health and welfare activities. By late fall 1945 the economic police had been dissolved; other non-police functions had been transferred to governmental agencies other than police and all Japanese members of the police force had been removed. By a continuous process of recruiting, training and careful weeding the police force has been built up to its present strength of about 25,000. The crime rate has decreased and public disorder is at a minimum.

Constabulary

16. Supplementing the police force is a small, well-disciplined, highly mobile constabulary force of 4,000 members available for special duty at the request of provisional governors. These troops are not popular with Koreans, being suspected of harboring pro-Japanese elements. Yet they have rendered splendid service in connection with the control of floods, cholera and threatened civil disturbances, also in repatriation work and in grain collection. It is planned to increase this force to 25,000 and to station at least 1,000 in each province.

Coast Guard

17. The Korean Coast Guard, numbering about 1,000, now has a few boats and four auxiliary submaring chasers and has begun to function in naval and river patrol work aimed at bringing smuggling under control.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICATIONS; PUBLIC EXPRESSION; PROPAGANDA

Censorship

18. Censorship functions are exercised by the Civil Censorship Detachment in Korea and minimum controls exist over communication media. Pro-Japanese propaganda is insignificant. The rapid evacuation of Japanese nationals, a close watch over suspected Japanese sympathizers and the generally anti-Japanese attitude of Koreans makes the existence of Japanese or pro-Japanese nationalist societies a virtual impossibility.

Freedom of Speech, Assembly and Political Organization

19. Freedom of speech, press and assembly has been maintained, but Koreans have been warned that these freedoms do not include the freedom to endanger the public peace or the security of Military Government. Public institutions such as schools are forbidden to participate officially in political demonstrations or in the dissemination of partisan political propaganda. Parties or organizations desiring to hold a public assembly or demonstration must submit an application signed by five registered officials of the organization, who are held responsible for any violations that may occur, such as inciting to disobedience to or overthrow of the Military Government, violence, terrorism or other acts endangering public peace. Four newspapers, one of the extreme right and three of the left, have been suspended for publishing, after ample warning, "inflammatory material endangering the security of Military Government."

20. Machinery for the registration and regulation of political parties was set up in Ordinance No. 55 dated 23 February 1946. The right of free organization for

political purposes does not extend to self-styled "governments" such as the "People's Republic," which was banned early in the occupation, and the "Provisional Government" headed by Dr. Kim Koo, which also went out of existence not long after Kim returned to Korea. One or two organizations resembling private armies have been dissolved. The existence at the present time of more than 100 nation-wide political organizations representing every conceivable point of view and the wide latitude of expression permitted them attest to the freedom of political organization and expression which actually exists under the Military Government.

21. The treatment to be accorded the Korean population by membership of the occupation forces has been the subject of special statements by the Commanding General, XXIV Corps, stressing the respect due to the persons, property, customs and ideas of Koreans as a liberated people. The history, customs and characteristics of Koreans have been publicized through the Information and Education Service of XXIV Corps.

22. To help prepare the people of Korea for self-government as rapidly as possible is the mission of the Bureau of Public Information, USAMGIK, which handles the dissemination of foreign and domestic news to newspapers, distributes news pictures, and publishes the Korean News Pictorial every two weeks and the Chukan Digest (a farmer's journal) weekly. Weekly radio programs broadcast informational material on the mission of the occupation forces and the principles of democracy. To carry the message of democracy and self-government to the approximately 80% of the population which is illiterate, teams of trained speakers equipped with film strips and projectors tour the country and give illustrated lectures to the people.

LABOR

Labor Problems and Organization

23. The development of satisfactory labor conditions in Korea is a slow process. Obstacles to be overcome include a long tradition of exploitation of labor by both Japanese and Korean employers, the absence of any significant union movement in the past, lack of experienced union leaders, and the emergence of pseudo labor leaders whose primary objectives are the propagation of Communism on the one side and the perpetuation of unenlightened employer control on the other.

24. In the initial stages, the exigencies of the situation demanded that law and order be maintained and that production of essential goods and services be restored. The Military Government's dual role as both the government of Korea and the largest employer in essential enterprises at first proved a deterrent to the development of democratic labor organizations, for Military Government officials were primarily interested in production and only secondarily in a trade union movement. As the situation stabilized, however, attention was devoted to the evolution of a labor policy which would further the Military Government's objective of fostering democratic labor practices consistent with the ideal of a democratically self-governing, independent Korea. Under Ordinance No. 19 dated 30 October 1945, the right of individuals to accept employment was guaranteed against interference from outside groups; strikes in industries designated as essential were prohibited, and the Labor Mediation Board was empowered to settle labor disputes. Ordinance No. 97 dated 23 July 1946 set forth the policy that the development of democratic labor organizations shall be encouraged, and established the right of workers freely to organize and to bargain collectively through leaders of their own choice on wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Ordinance No. 112, which was signed by the Military Governor toward the end of August 1946, gave South Korea a child labor law which compares favorably with those of Western countries. There is as yet no ordinance corresponding to a fair practices act, but this is understood to be under consideration.

25. As might have been expected, the right-left division which characterizes contemporary Korean politics has appeared in the field of labor. One of the major labor organizations, the Tai Han, is thought to enjoy the financial support of employers and other rightist sympathizers, while the Chong Pyong, the rival organization, has a number of known Communists in key places whose influence has been mainly disruptive rather than in the interest of genuine trade union development. Despite the slow start, union membership now numbers at least 250,000.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

26. Given the independent, individualistic and emotional character of Koreans, the high incidence of illiteracy among the people, their inexperience in political organization for self-government, their unfortunate past experiences with foreign "protectors," and the failure thus far of the two occupying powers to reach basic agreements prerequisite to unification and provisional government, it is not surprising that Korean political affairs in the first year of liberation have been characterized by bitter factional rivalries, propaganda, heat and confusion. Leaders of all factions, large or small, claim to speak for all Koreans. Making full use of the freedoms of speech, assembly and organization established by Military Government in South Korea, over 100 parties have been registered, lofty goals and high-sounding platforms adopted, all shades of political theory debated. Yet, despite the general division between left and right, platforms are very similar, the desires for such basic things as independence and abolition of the 38° division being universal. In Korea, even more than in Japan, political loyalties center around individuals rather than platforms.

27. The need for unification of forces finally became evident even to the contending factions. Under the urge to present the claims of their respective followings to the U.S.-USSR Joint Commission and with the encouragement of the CG, USAFIK, political leaders have been moving toward coalition or cooperation, first within their respective camps, subsequently between left and right groupings. As a result, the principal parties are settling down to three main groupings, two of the right and one of the left. The rightist coalition organizations are two: the National Association for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, an amalgamation of rightist forces including RHEE Syngman, KIM Koo and KIM Kiu Sic, and the Emergency National Assembly, a combination of 300 rightist leaders led by HONG Chin and CHO Dong O. The Democratic Peoples Front, although by no means a cohesive unit since the split between the PAK extremists and the LYUH followers, may be regarded as the leftist coalition, led by LYUH Woon Hyung, HU Hun, and KIM Won Bong. The two rightist coalitions oppose trusteeship and advocate political unity and national independence now; the leftist group favors a radical socialist solution of land and labor problems, full support of the Moscow decision and "international cooperation."