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실시계획*

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PLAN FOR NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN KOREA !
Reference: AMD 8
Report by U.S. Subcommittee No. 2

GENERAL

1. Drafts of laws providing for the election of delegates to a National Assembly and for the election of provincial and local councils are contained in AMD 8.

2. Both drafts provide that an Election Control Board, appointed by the powers signatory to the Moscow Agreement, shall appoint a Central Election Committee of Koreans, which body will in turn appoint such subordinate election committees as are necessary for lower administrative subdivisions. (See Exhibit "A".) Other powers invited to assist in the supervision of elections, by United Nations or other international agreement, may also nominate representatives to sit on the Election Control Board.

UNITED NATIONS SUPERVISION

3. The plans proposed may be controlled entirely by United Nations or the Election Control Board consisting of representatives of the Four Powers may supervise the elections with the aid of United Nations observers.

4. The participation of United Nations observers or those representatives of such powers as may constitute the Election Control Board should include assignment as observers and supervisors to any of the subordinate election committees. In addition, selected and trained members of the occupation forces may perform the actual observation in the smaller administrative subdivisions and at polling places in accordance with whatever plans and regulations may be drawn by the Election Control Board to suit the local situation.

TIME FACTOR

5. Six months is considered the absolute minimum length of time required for conducting general elections in Korea, a backward Oriental country lacking a comprehensive transportation and
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communications network, and with a people who largely do not yet understand democratic processes. (See Exhibit B.) An election is mechanically possible in four months, but the result would probably be criticized by the world.

METHOD OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS

6. Elections successively conducted in four areas of approximately equal population are recommended. These elections should be completed within two months. As an alternate solution, elections successively conducted in North and South Korea, to be completed within one month, are considered feasible provided the necessary supervisory personnel is available.

7. At least one, and preferably two, foreign observers should be stationed at each polling place.

8. Elections by the four area method shall be conducted as follows: (Population figures are latest available.)

Area A

Population: 8,421,000

Chejudo	Cholla-Pukto
Cholla-Namdo	Kyongsang-Namdo

Area B

Population: 7,340,000

Kyongsang-Pukto	Chungchong-Namdo
Chungchong-Pukto	City of Seoul

Area C

Population: 5,822,000

Kyonggido	Hwanghaedo
Kangwan-do	

Area D

Population: 6,568,000

Pyongan-Namdo	Hamgyong-Namdo
City of Pyongyang	
Pyongan-Pukto	Hamgyong-Pukto

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SUPERVISION

9. Four-Area Election Plan: (Non-Korean Requirements)

Area A, the largest in population, requires minimum supervision and observation personnel as shown below. The requirements for this team, therefore, will be the maximum number of personnel required for any and all elections under this plan.

a. Requirements Nation-wide elections conducted successively in 4 areas.

- (1) Election Control Board: 4
composed of 4 members, one representative to be designated by each signatory power. Highest type expert for general supervision of elections and control of the commissioners, inspectors, and supervisors on lower levels. Advises, assists, and controls Korean staffed Central Election Committee.
- (2) Circuit Election Commissioners: 25
attached to Election Control Board to assist Election Control Board in field inspections to determine compliance with election law and supplementary regulations enacted by Election Control Board and Central Election Committee. May be used as additional inspectors and supervisors in critical situations as determined by Election Control Board. Highly qualified personnel with administrative experience required.
- (3) Provincial Election Inspectors (3 for each province) 48
advise, assist, and supervise Korean staffed Provincial Election Committee under Election Control Board. Are responsible for proper

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conduct of election campaign in their respective provinces. Provincial Election inspectors shall have responsibility for proper functioning of GUN (PU, KU) Election Supervisors. Personnel with administrative experience required.

- (4) GUN (PU, KU) Election Supervisors (3 for each gun) 750

advise, assist and supervise Korean staffed GUN (PU, KU) election committees under Provincial Election Inspectors. GUN (PU, KU) Supervisors advise, assist, and supervise Korean staffed MYUN (EUP) election committees, and supervise preparation of election on local level.

Qualified foreign observers required. May be officers of the occupying forces or officers attached to the armed forces in Japan or otherwise qualified persons to be designated by Election Control Board.

- (5) Polling Place Observers (2 for each polling place) 8000

for 4000 polling places. (Total polling places in all Korea will approximate 15,000; under the 4-area plan polling places in the largest area are estimated 4000.) 2 observers at each polling place are required. Specially briefed members of occupation troops may be used for this purpose.

Total required for 6 to 8	
month period	- 827
Grand total	8,827

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Note: Of the above personnel those listed in (1), (2), (3) and (4) will be required to be in Korea for a period of 6 - 8 months, i.e. from a date 6 months before an election is held in election area A until the election in election area D.

10. North (population: 9,346,000) and South (population: 19,369,300) Election Plan:

Below are shown requirements for personnel to supervise elections in South Korea, the larger area (qualifications of personnel and system of control same as shown in paragraph 9 above):

a. Requirements - Successive North and South Korea Elections

(1) Election Control Board	4
(2) Circuit Election Commissioners	40
(3) Provincial Election Inspectors (3 per province)	48
(4) Gun, Pu and Ku Election Supervisors (3 each per Gun, Pu and Ku)	750
(5) Polling Place Observers (2 each per polling place)	20,000
Total required for 6 to 8 month period	842
Grand total	20,842

11. Elections may also be held:

- a. In each province successively,
- b. Simultaneously in two provinces,
- c. Simultaneously in all provinces of Korea

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The attached Exhibit "C" gives an estimate of the number of observers required ~~for each plan~~.

12. a. Special comment is made concerning the election laws contained in AMD 8. In drafting these laws, the election law passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly (KILA) of the South Korea Interim Government was used as the principal source in order to meet, insofar as is possible, anticipated Korean objections to an election law drawn by foreigners. An attempt has been made to refine and restate some of the provisions of the law enacted by KILA which appeared to be impracticable in the light of the task of introducing the unfamiliar device of popular and democratic elections to a country which never had other than an autocratic government. The election law in force in North Korea was also studied as a basis for comparison. Inclosures 1 and 2 to AMD 8 are intended as election laws for all of Korea but can be used also for elections in South Korea only.

b. The main distinctions between the attached and the election law passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly of the South Korean Interim Government are given in Exhibit "D".

13. There is attached as a comparative study brief summaries of the essential features of the Saar Plebescite conducted in 1935 and the Nicaragua elections of 1930. (Exhibit "E".)

14. Also attached as Exhibit "F" is a ^{chart} ~~map~~ showing the electoral districts of Korea and the latest available statistical information on population.

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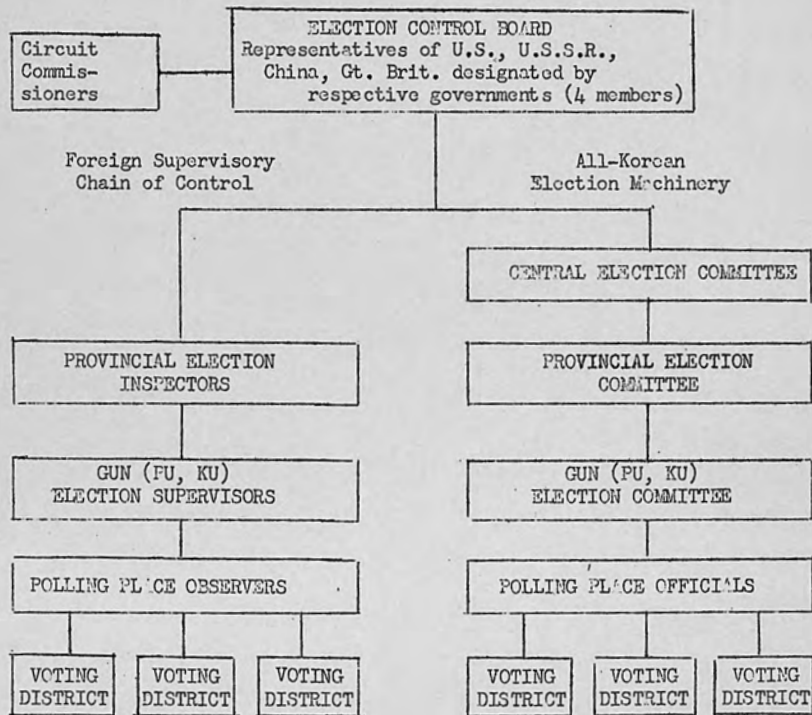
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ELECTION PLAN

Diagram of Control of National Elections in Korea



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EXHIBIT "A"

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ELECTION TIME CHART

180 DAYS PLUS BEFORE ELECTION	ELECTION CONTROL BOARD CONVENED
160 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CENTRAL ELECTION COMMITTEE CONVENED
150 DAYS---	MINIMUM RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT
120 - 90 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	REGISTRATION OF VOTERS
80 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION	LAST DAY OF APPEAL FROM NON-REGISTRATION
70 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION	DECISION OF APPEALS
90 - 80 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF POLL REGISTER AND CHALLENGE OF REGISTRATION
80-70 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	EXAMINATION AND DECISION OF CHALLENGE
60 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	LAST DAY OF FILING OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES
60 - 50 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	REVIEW OF NOMINATION BY ELECTORAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE
50 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES
50 - 40 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CHALLENGE OF NOMINATIONS
40 - 30 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	DECISION ON CHALLENGE BY PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMITTEE
30 DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:	CERTIFICATION OF LISTS OF CANDIDATES

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EXHIBIT B

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