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**Summary:**

Article lamenting the division of Korea and the influence of the Soviet Union and communism.

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ELEMENTS WHO MAKE OPPOSITE UTILIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAW OF  
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(Our National Criminal Investigation and the activities of the  
Communist Elements who Destroy the Court)

It is a well known fact that our Korean people enjoyed the pleasures of the liberation for only a short while, even though we were freed from the Japanese tyranny in August 1945. The country was divided into two parts. Following the partition of Korea, the US marched into the southern part and the USSR into the northern part of Korea.

The USSR, however, from the beginning of their MG administration, adopted a policy of exploiting the people of north Korea; confiscating property of individuals, improperly treating women, and other rights were invaded, taking advantage of their position. The Communists made the most of the word "Tawai" meaning "Comrade" as a tool, to disguise their approach and gain the confidence of the people.

Note: The Communists utilized the word "comrade" which to Koreans means either best friend or fellowship of equals. As a result of the word "comrade" appealing to the masses (calling one's father as "comrade father"), the people tended to ignore that traditional etiquette which has been cherished by the orientals for a long time.

Because of the Communist's policy in North Korea, the people's joy over the liberation was short-lived. Soviet Communism principally based on an aggressive theory brought about that national tragedy in our history, which started with the Yalta secret agreement made on 11 February 1945. In the Cairo con-

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ference of 1 December 1943; the US, the United Kingdom and China agreed that in due course Korea should become free and independent. Nothing was specifically mentioned about the independence of Korea at the Yalta secret conference.

In addition to that, the activity of the Korean delegate was limited at the San Francisco conference which opened on 25th April 1945 after the Yalta conference. On that occasion, Dr. Rhee Syngman of present President of the Republic of Korea who had spent forty years in exile struggling for the independence of his father-land, let the Korean delegates at the conference. He realized that there would be many obstacles in the fight for complete independence of Korea, and furthermore he publicly stated his opinion that a secret agreement had been made about Korea at the Yalta meeting. His opinion about the Yalta secret agreement on Korea attracted international attention. And Dr. Rhee was, somehow, placed in a position to issue the following statement when an indirect inquiry concerning the Yalta secret agreement was asked of him.

He stated "Of course, I have no definite proof of my claim but it is what I believe. I hope I am wrong about what I feel is in store for Korea and I would like to have official denials that a secret agreement disposing of Korea was made at Yalta, this denial by those present at Yalta."

Reporters of the Soviet Tass Press, of course, got a scoop out of it, but never reported Dr. Rhee's comments on the agreement. To make matters worse, what Dr. Rhee at that time predicted would happen to Korea has come true - Korea is divided into



two parts into one of which the US marched and the USSR into the other part.

The Soviet troops stationed in the northern part of Korea followed an aggressive policy overriding the wishes of the people. As more time went by, more pressure was put on the people. The Communists, under the pretext of promoting Korea's welfare, urged the Three Ministers Conference held in Moscow and the Joint US-USSR Conference held in Seoul, Korea. At the same time they began to organize an internal NK regime for further communist expansion with mostly Russian educated Koreans. This organization was a vanguard of the Soviet Communists and gradually began to play an active role in communist - agitation and propaganda with two faces-on one hand they professed an interest in the welfare of Korea while secretly continuing preparations for aggression.

The Communist not only disregarded the wishes of the people, and ignored their desire for independence but also incited public disturbances. Legal order was abolished.

Upon the emancipation of Korea in August 1945, the Soviet Communists expanded and strengthened their aggressive activities throughout North Korea and were not satisfied with only north Korea. They extended their influence to southern Korea where then USMG was in control. Following the manner of communist expansion over to southern Korea, they moved some of Communist organizational power to Seoul directed by the Soviet Consul Sausing.

At the Three Minister's Conference held in Moscow on 27 December 1945, the U.S., the United Kingdom and the USSR and, later,



China agreed to establish a five-year trusteeship over Korea, and to form a Korean Provisional Government through the activities of a Joint-US-USSR Commission.

An anti-trusteeship group led by Dr. Rhee Syngman opposed the trusteeship. The Communists also took part. As their first step the Literature Alliance controlled by them opened an anti-trusteeship meeting at the Municipal Theatre. On 2 January 1946, the Communist ordered all of their members to hold a mass meeting to support trusteeship in Korea, and all mobilized Communist members engaged in propaganda by broadcasting and demonstrations. What the Communists really intended was to create the impression to all that the plan for trusteeship was originally drafted as a result recommendation of US and the United Kingdom to USSR at the Three Minister's Conference.

1. Just prior to the mass meeting held on 2 January 1946, orders were given the Communists by Sausing (phonetic) the Soviet Counsellor to South Korea.

The people who attended the mass meeting were disbanded and threatened and with some injuries and other disorder as a result.

2. The Communists whose main objective was nothing but murder, riot, setting fires and disorder needed financial backing. The Communists figures in South Korea began counterfeiting SK currency, Korea Bank notes. The purpose was to create economic instability, undermining the confidence of people and gaining necessary funds. In accordance with plan, the following Communists were assembled to counterfeit the currency in the Chongp'ansa Printing Company located at Chung-ku, Seoul, taking advantage of night



time (from 9 p.m. till 7 a.m. next morning) for the period from 20 October 1945 to 9 February 1946. As a result they produced ₩12,000,000 altogether which was added to the Communist Party funds. Sometime later, the case of Chongp'an-sa Printing Company was investigated and told to the world.

YI Kwan-sul (2621/6034/6615)  
 KWON O-chik (2938/0063/4469)  
 SONG Pin-p'il (1345/?/1732)  
 PAK Nak-chong (2613/3157/6988)  
 KIM Ch'ang-sŏn (6855/2490/0810)  
 SIN Kwang-pŏm (6580/0342/4636)  
 PAK Sang-kŭn (2613/4161/2704)  
 CHŎNG Myŏng-hwan (6774/2494/3562)  
 KIM Kwa-yong (6855/6665/6978)  
 HONG Ke-hun (3163/?/3609)  
 KIM Sang-son (6855/0794/1357)

The police arrested the fourteen of major offenders who were involved in the counterfeit case. On 29 July 1946, the major offenders in the case were brought to trial held at No. four (4) court room, Seoul Local District court.

Between the hours of 9:00 and 12:00, on the every same day, approximately six hundred (600) members of Democratic People's Youth Corps which was under control of the Communist, were mobilized to hold a demonstration against the trial. All members led by YI Chung-chae (2621/6850/6528), one of the Communist figures, gradually increased their demonstration finally surrounding the court. They were shouting to procurators, judges and policemen



to warn them of the danger and later demanded the court authority to release the prisoners. They continued to agitate around the area but the prisoners were not released. Their agitation made a sea of confusion for a while. The police, ordered them to disband immediately, but the Communist's changed <sup>to</sup> rioting which resulted in serious injuries to policemen and innocent bystanders.

3. In compliance with the UN decision, a general election was held in the southern zone on 10th May 1948. Prior to the general election, orders by the Soviet to the SKLP caused communist activity against the election. Communist activities against the election were intensified and enlarged and included setting fire to the Myon administration offices, attacking other governmental agencies in local areas and murdering officials in charge of the election. An example of the malicious acts committed by the Communist during the election campaign: Mr. Yi Ch'o (2621/5430) residing at east-gate area, a candidate for the national assembly, was threatened with death by the Communists but he ignored those threats. Then the Communist murdered Mr. YI's son because YI disregarded Communist orders. The election was a success and 90% of the electorate of SK voted despite all of the Communists' efforts.

4. The following is the case of YI Yong-un (2621/7893/7189), an agent of the North Korean Communists, whose mission was to assassinate Inspector KIM Hong-ik (6855/?/5042) then attached to the Intelligence Section of the Metropolitan Police Bureau, he successfully completed his mission in South Korea. Inspector KIM



at that time was seriously engaged in high priority investigation of several cases, such as Communist penetration of the ROK Government, the activities of the SKIP connected with the Soviet Counsel to South Korea and other Communists penetration of ROK National Assembly.

The North Korean Communists secretly dispatched YI Yong-un to assassinate the Inspector in order to prevent the Inspector's anti-Communist activities. Obeying orders, YI forged a name card of the Chief Police, Administration Section of National Police. YI made all the necessary preparations for gaining admission to Inspector KIM, and dressed in a police uniform with pistol. When YI arrived at the office of Inspector KIM, he presented the forged card and pretended to have been sent by the Chief of Police Administration Section of National Police on an errand. While the Inspector looked at the name card, YI shot the Inspector to death. Immediately after the Inspector was killed, the police rounded YI up. The police confirmed the statement made by YI, that the orders of the North Korean Communist, YI was to committe such a murder to prevent Inspector KIM's investigation on the above said cases. YI was arrested by the Police on the charge of participating in illegal Communist activities (violation of the State Security Law), but soon was released because of lack of evidence.

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