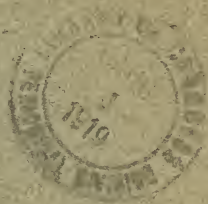


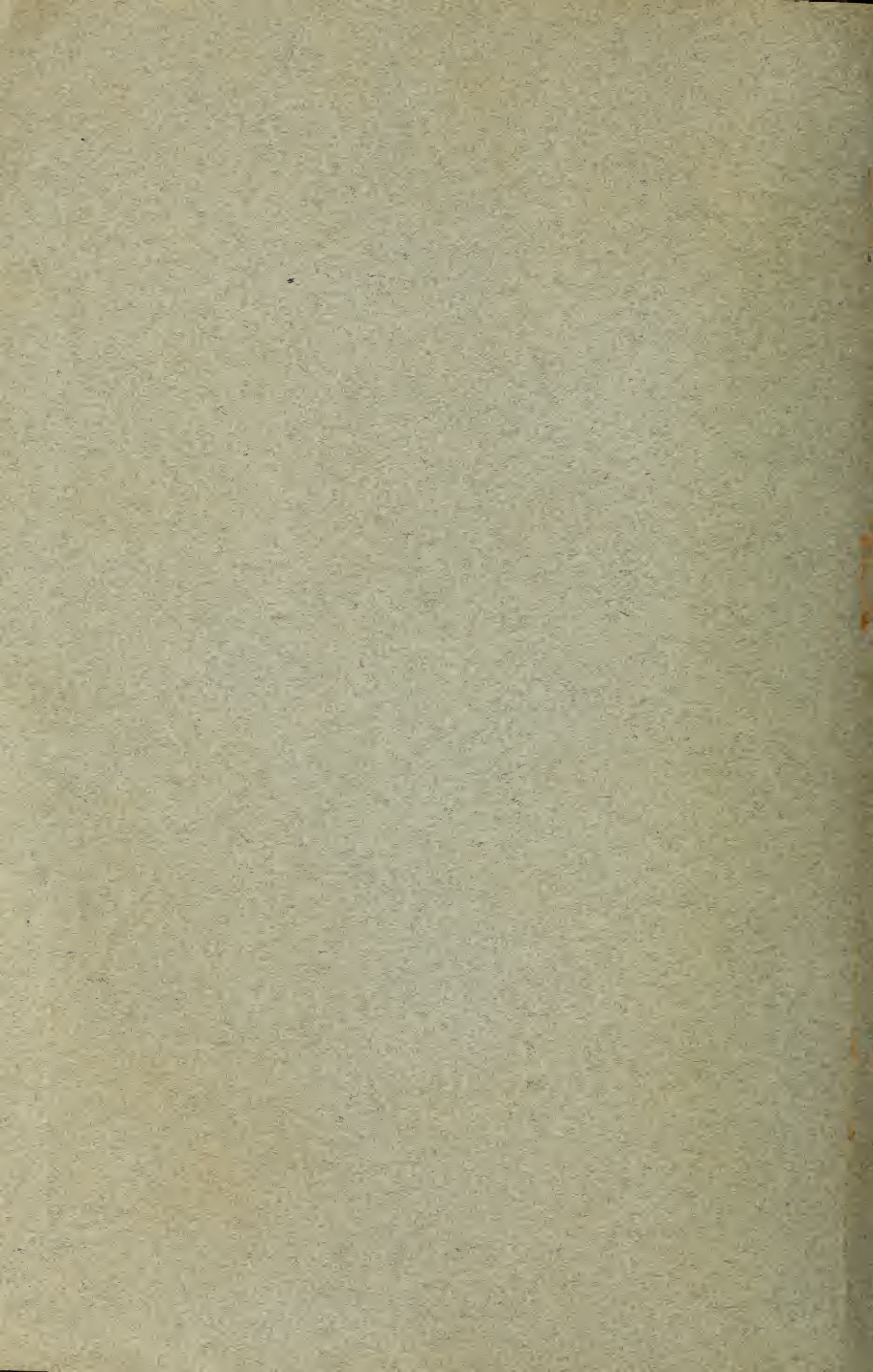
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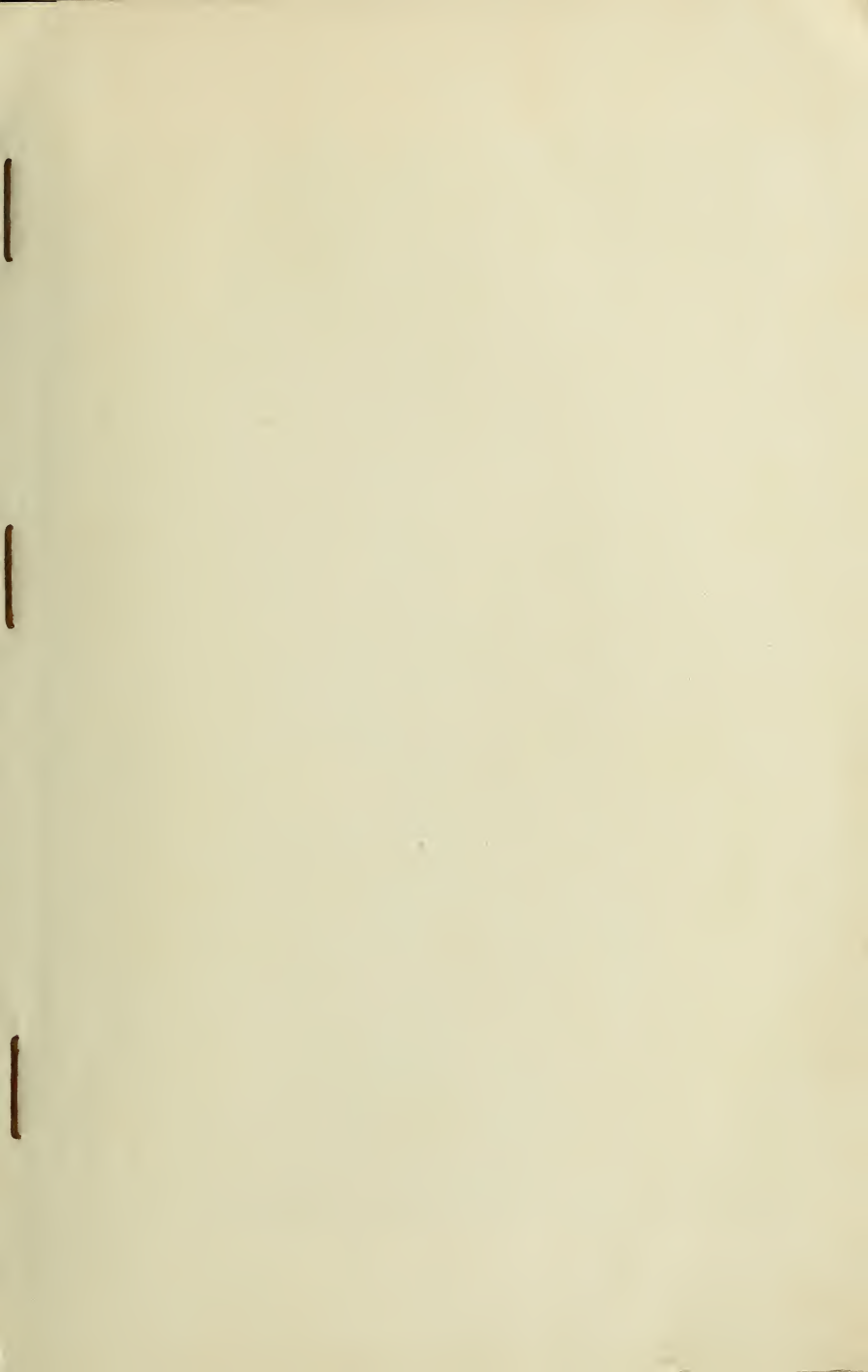
First Korean Congress

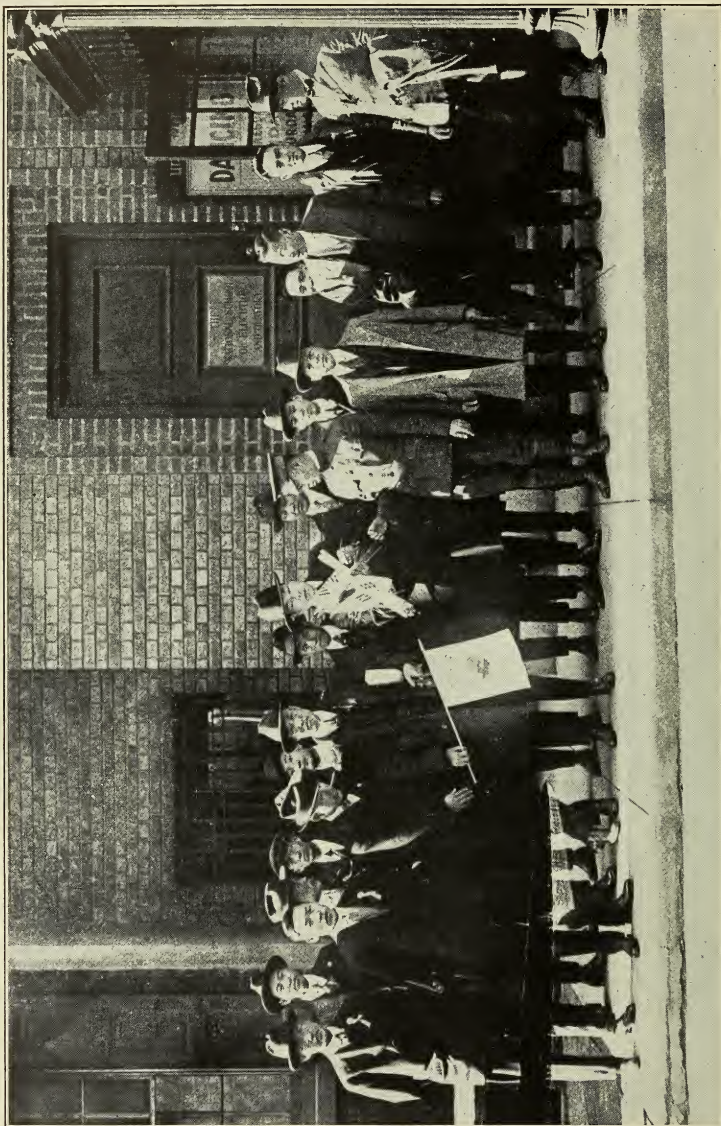


Held in
The Little Theatre
17th and Delancey Streets
April 14, 15, 16

Philadelphia
1919







A Group of Delegates

Korean Congress 1st Philadelphia 1919

First Korean Congress

Held in
The Little Theatre
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First Korean Congress

Philadelphia, 1919

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION

Dr. Philip Jaisohn, as temporary chairman, called the Congress to order at 9.30 o'clock A. M.

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

By DR. PHILIP JAISOHN: Ladies and gentlemen, you are here on a very solemn and momentous mission. You are here to deal with questions and problems that will have a very far-reaching effect not only upon 20,000,000 of Koreans, but it will have an indirect influence upon the peoples of China, Japan and Eastern Russia. Their combined population is approximately 600,000,000 souls, or nearly one-third of the total population of the world. Korea is small in area, but owing to her geographical situation she plays a very important part in that part of Asia. So it is evident that you will have to do some very clear thinking and that you will have to take some firm and decisive steps tending to bring about permanent peace in the Orient, that democracy and Christianity may be firmly established in the continent of Asia.

Whenever we assemble on a great mission of this kind it is proper and it is our duty to ask the guidance, help and protection of God, who rules the whole world, and from Whom only we can receive perfect wisdom, strength and courage. Therefore I will ask Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, to offer a prayer.

PRAYER BY REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS

DR. JAISOHN: There is no nation in the world whom the Koreans love more than the United States of America, excepting only their own country. There is a good reason for this: Ever since Korea was opened to foreign intercourse, while the Koreans have found that most of the foreign nations were there for the purpose of self-exploitation or political aggrandizement, with America it has not been so. On the contrary, America sent missionaries by hundreds; they brought the Bible, with which they gave this oppressed and unfortunate people a new hope and a new courage in this life. The Evangelical efforts of these missionaries were followed by hospitals, schools, science, arts, music and the spirit of independence and democracy. Thus came those American pioneers and missionaries. Is it any wonder then that the Koreans love America? We will therefore with the opening of this Congress sing the national hymn of the country which they love, next to Korea. I will therefore ask all to rise and sing "America" with that true spirit of love and veneration.

Led by the orchestra, the Congress rose and sang "America."

DR. JAISOHN: We are honored this morning by the presence of a gentleman who is one of the most eminent divines of this community. He is not only eminent in our religious circles, but he stands high in this community, the state and the country as a champion of civic righteousness. He stands for justice, whether in our community, our commonwealth or in the nation, and his sympathy is international. With his great big Christian heart, softened after hearing the tale of the Koreans, he came to us with that thorough Christian sympathy and fellowship, and he is going to address you this morning on subjects which I am sure will be of great interest and very instructive to you. We have many friends in America, and I take great pleasure in presenting to you one of them, Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins.

ADDRESS

By REV. DR. FLOYD TOMKINS: My dear friends, I take it as a great honor to be permitted to be here at the opening of your Congress and to wish you in the name of Philadelphia a hearty welcome. I am sure that I can say that for the whole city, because it was here that American independence was born; here it was that the Constitution of our country was framed, and there has always gone out from Philadelphia that deep interest in those who seek, as we sought long ago, to secure national independence.

I am perfectly sure that you have the sympathy and the love of all the churches of Philadelphia. I can assure you that the ministers of the Christian church and the Christian people are not only full of sympathy, but hope for Korea and their Republic, for whatever they may be able to do to forward her independence. Korea, let me say, is the pride of these later missionary days. There has been no country that has responded so quickly and so strongly to the appeal of missionaries as your country—not large, but great. It is one of the joys whenever we, as Christian people, meet together to talk about the missionary work which has been carried on there as a mark of wonderful success and victory in missionary effort and the devotion of the Koreans to Christ; the faithfulness of your people in holding to the reading of the Bible; their loyalty to all the principles advocated by the Great Master of Christianity and their spiritual life—all this appeals to every one who knows anything about the missionary work in Korea and in that it is the nation which stands the highest, so far as numbers are concerned, in proportion, the highest in Christianity perhaps on the face of the earth. Why, my friends, Korea is today not far from being 100 per cent a Christian land. You now face that which has been faced many times before in the history of humanity. You face discouragement and difficulty; yes, more than one obstacle and one difficulty in working out your own salvation. I want to say to you, my dear brothers, first of all, do not be discouraged. The result may not come immediately, but it must come sooner or later.

I think you all recognize, as certainly I do, the delicacy of the present situation, with the Peace Conference sitting in Paris and with Japan a member of that Conference, it is a very difficult matter to take any posi-

tive action regarding the independence of Korea. Yet, delicate thought it is, I can see no reason why Korea should not be free, as Korea has already made her declaration of independence, and I can not see, readily, why there should not be recognition of such declaration on the part of the United States. I can not, indeed, see why, regardless of whatever may be going on in Paris, although we know very little of what is going on there, why America should not, in Congress perhaps, when Congress meets in the next session, declare her sympathy and her love and her blessing and her godspeed for Korea in seeking her independence. We can not very well, and I doubt very much, if you will permit me to say so frankly, whether it would be wise for you yourselves to attack Japan. It would not be well to do so. You can not very well, wisely, attack Japan. Not but what there are a great many grounds upon which you have a basis for attack, but in order to hold fast to those things on which you claim independence; hold fast to the great principles which are supposed to be governing the Conference in Paris; and whether or not you will gain most by pressing those principles with all your might and urging them upon the sympathy of the United States, claiming that which you have a perfect right to claim—freedom. Then planning what can be done to forward the work over there as well as over here. Do not let us spoil our work, perhaps, by getting into the bitterness of controversy, which, although, may be perfectly righteous and true, nevertheless may defeat our purposes. I believe in what you want to do and I am glad to do whatever I can to help you. What you want to do is to hold on to the great principles of right regarding the nation and why Korea has the full right and reason to claim that right. That is why you men of Korea living here in the United States feel that it is not only your duty, but your privilege to leave your native land, as you do, to press forward these rights. I believe that you will have the sympathy of the United States and that we shall be able to have, through Congress, some public declaration in favor of your cause, and you may be perfectly sure that the great heart of America will throb with sympathy and honest interest and that the prayers of God's people will rise that Korea may have that independence which she seeks.

I will say just one word more. Liberty and independence, under the happiest auspices, are not born in a day. Victory comes only after many hardships are

endured. There has to be a kind of growth. There has to be, also, a hearty and earnest faith, both in God and man. We must not depend any more than the United States did in 1776 on immediate victory, which came only after many hardships. Keep your face to the light; let your heart beat with a splendid cheer; keep up your struggles; hold the vision before you and never despair. (Dr. Tomkins here related a story concerning a boy who thought the Lord had ruined him because he gave him an ungainly face.) Sometimes it does look as if God had almost forgotten us; sometimes it does look as though it was of very little use, but oftentimes the spirit of man is tested just like that and he will see whether or not seeking what is right and true results in what is sought, but you may know that sooner or later it will be right, and he should keep up his faith and his spirit of hopefulness and cheer. I say to you, good brother Christians, keep up your spirit of hopefulness and do not give way to adversity and as far as possible try to avoid discouragement, but bear up and hold up before yourselves and before the world that cheerful blessed Christian spirit which has marked Korea among the Christian nations of the earth. May God help you and bless you in your deliberations.

DR. JAISOHN: Dr. Tomkins represents one of the largest churches in the city of Philadelphia. His standing in the community is of the highest, and he has come to us with these encouraging words and with this wholesome advice. I am sure you will appreciate what he has said to you and you will remember what he has told us so long as you live.

The first business in order now is the organization of this Congress for the transaction of the necessary business. I accepted the temporary chairmanship of the Committee on Arrangements for this Congress and have concluded my duties in that capacity. It is now time for you to elect a permanent presiding officer, a president for this Congress. Nominations are in order.

NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT

MR. HENRY CHUNG: Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to nominate as the presiding officer of this Congress Dr. Philip Jaisohn, of Philadelphia.

The nomination was seconded by Dr. Syngman Rhee.

Mr. Chung moved that Dr. Philip Jaisohn be elected president of the Congress.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

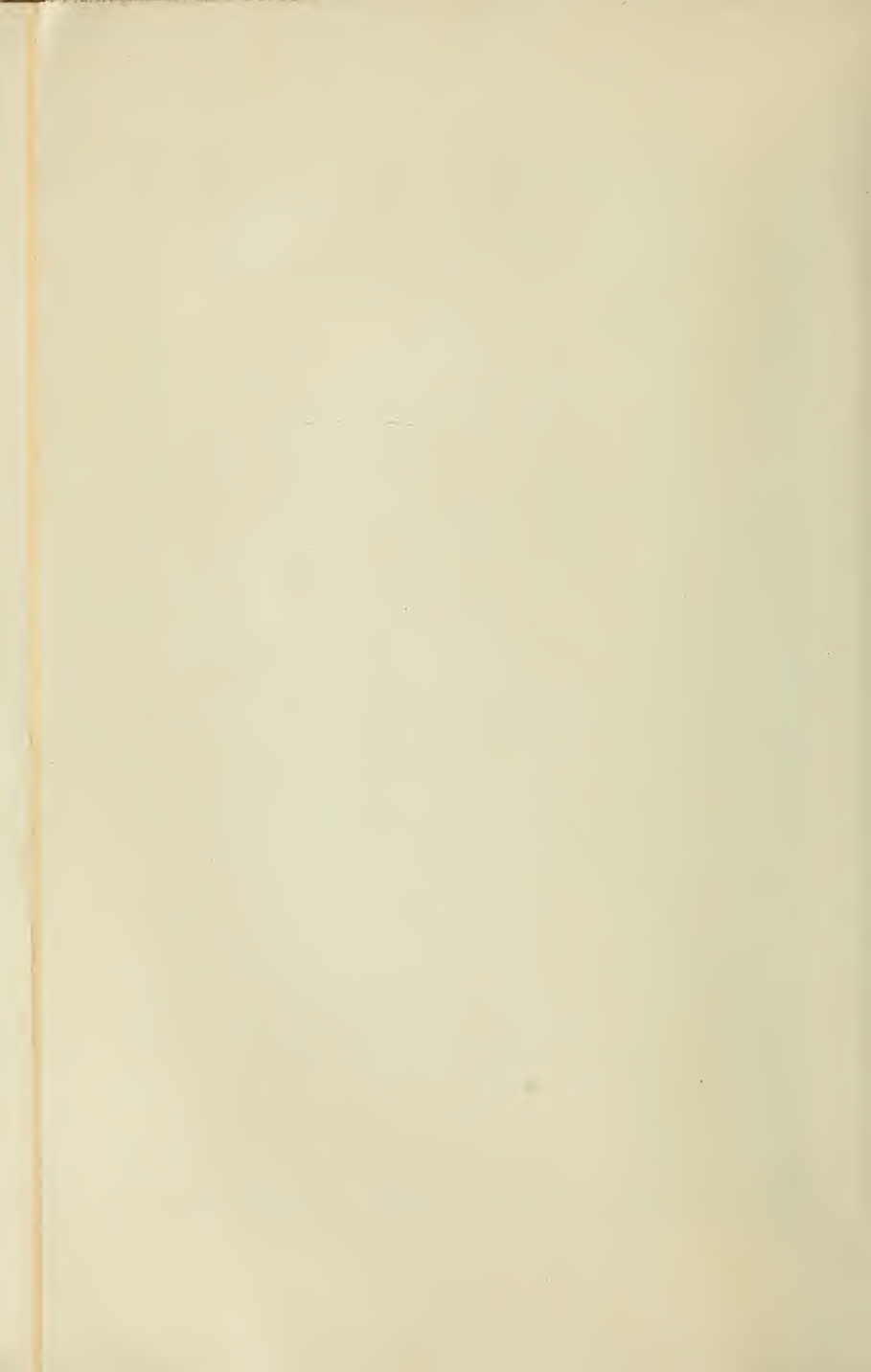
ADDRESS

By PRESIDENT-ELECT DR. PHILIP JAISOHN: Ladies and gentlemen of the first Korean Congress, I thank you for your confidence. You have honored me in electing me the presiding officer for the rest of the sessions. I want to say one word, as there is one thing certain: I would rather prefer some other gentleman in my position occupying this chair for this reason: You all know that I am a naturalized citizen of this country. While my heart and my soul is with you, and while I will do everything and anything within my capacity to help you and to counsel with you, there is one point where I have to stop. Having taken the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, if there should be any occasion during the sessions of this Congress in words or acts, either intentional or unintentional, which in the slightest degree would be in conflict with the interests of the United States or the laws of the United States I will step out. With that understanding, if you will keep me here as your presiding officer I will discharge the duties to the best of my ability.

DR. RHEE: That is understood. In fact, we don't want any man to preside over this Congress unless he is, above all, 100 per cent loyal American. It is indeed of peculiar interest that the aims and aspirations of the Korean people are identical with those of the President of the United States in seeking to form with our allies a League of Nations. Therefore, Mr. President, on behalf of all the delegates assembled here I assure you that we understand the situation clearly and have elected you as our presiding officer to discharge the duties of your high position with the understanding that you are, first of all, an American citizen and that you will help us to espouse our cause.



Student Delegates



NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF SECRETARIES

DR. RHEE: Mr. President, I take pleasure in nominating the following delegates to the Congress to act as secretaries:

MR. B. C. LYHM.

MR. HENRY KIM

MR. KIYHAN CHANG

Who, on motion, duly seconded, were elected.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: It seems to me that the first duty of this Congress today is to send a message to those who are struggling and fighting for our cause in Korea, Manchuria and other places adjacent to Korea. They are fighting your battles, and the least you can do at this time is to send them a message of sympathy, assuring them of your absolute devotion to the cause. At the proper time the chair will entertain a motion to appoint a committee to draft a message to the provisional government of the Korean Republic. Following that, the next business in order which I have in mind and upon which I hope you will agree with me is this: The American people by nature and by education love justice. They stand up for fair play and a term that is used here, "a square deal." You have a great moral force behind you in the American people. You have some hundred and ten millions of friends behind you if you only will let them know your cause. Korea has been silent for centuries. She never said a word to anybody about herself, her joys, her advantages, her grievances; as a matter of fact, she was well named "The Hermit Nation." Nobody knew anything about her. This movement for independence and Christian democracy is all a revelation to the Americans. You go along the streets of Philadelphia or in any other city in the nation and tell them you are a Korean and a good many of the people whom you meet will ask you, "Where is Korea?" I had a hard time recently in convincing a man that Korea was not a part of Canada. There is an advantage in being unknown, for then when it is known it will raise the interest so

much more. You have a cause that deserves their favorable consideration, and when they know all the facts of the case they will strengthen you and get behind you and support you. Therefore, you want to let them know what you are and what your cause is. It takes a long time to accomplish the desired result, but you have to begin. Now you have begun, and I want you to keep it up until Americans understand Korea. For that reason I thought that a committee should be appointed by this Congress to draw up an appeal to the American public laying before them briefly, concisely and truthfully all the facts regarding your cause and letting them know something about the struggle you are having and the cause thereof. Later in the session I will be glad to entertain a motion to appoint such a committee.

Another committee ought to be appointed to draft a resolution to be brought before this Congress. As I have intimated before, Americans do not know who you are or what you are struggling for. Now, I know that the general public know very little about your aims or your aspirations, and it is best for you to lay these before the public and let them know the cause for which you are fighting. In case you should be granted self-determination so you can have your own government, it should be made known what you are going to do with your country and your government. Some such object should be definitely stated or passed by this Congress.

Another resolution should be properly drafted and passed by this Congress: The Japanese have been using underhand methods in foreign diplomacy, and they have adopted the policy of the old German diplomacy. Her whole policy, every institution from the government down to every-day life, was copied after that of Prussia. Their government policy is identical with that of Prussia, or as it was in Prussia until recently. Their object is to gain their point by fair means or foul. You Koreans have a different sentiment. You believe in a square deal. When you fight an enemy you want to fight openly and frankly, and not with underhand methods. You do

not get behind a man and assassinate his character or smirch the honor of a woman or murder children as the Japanese do because they want to create terror among the Korean population identical to the methods used by the Germans in Belgium. They may have success for a time, but they never will succeed in the end. If any one doubts the accuracy of this statement just recall the history of the world war for the last four years, when the mighty German troops swept over the Belgian border, filling the minds of the people with horror. They thought with these methods they would terrorize the world. But there were a few other nations who were not terrorized. On the contrary, these atrocities aroused them to the rescue. Take the United States, for instance, if the Germans had acted decently and had conducted their war humanely I doubt if the United States would have gone into that war. But from the very fact that their barbarity, their inhuman treatment of women and children, aroused the feelings of the people in this country long before the Government declared war, I dare say ninety per cent of the American people were anxious to declare war on Germany. The same thing will happen in the Orient. Japan is a small model of Prussia in Asia. Now, if Japan keeps up the oppression and these methods in that part of the world, some country—I do not know whether it will be America or some other nation that has red blood and who loves justice and who loves a square deal—will step in and support your cause. Before we do anything I think it will be gracious, Christian-like and manly for this Congress to send a message to the Japanese people, telling them what wrongs their government have committed against Korea; what outrages they have practiced upon your people, and if they keep up that policy in Korea that Japan herself will meet the same fate that Germany has met. It is Christianlike for you to give them at least that much warning, and while that may not do any good, it is manly of you at least to tell them that this struggle will continue until the last Korean loses his life.

Dr. Rhee moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three delegates of this Congress to draw up an appeal in accordance with the suggestion made by President Jaisohn.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President appointed on the committee "on appeal to the American people by the people of Korea":

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE,
REV. CHARLES L. LEE,
MR. Y. N. PARK.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The chair will now entertain a motion to appoint a committee to prepare "A Message to the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea."

Dr. C. H. Min moved that a committee of three delegates of this Congress be appointed to draft "a message to be sent to the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea."

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President appointed on the committee:

DR. C. H. MIN,
MR. HENRY CHUNG,
MR. S. H. CHUNN.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The chair will entertain a motion to appoint a committee to offer a resolution stating the Aims and Aspirations of the Korean people.

Mr. Ilhan New moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to draw up "a resolution stating the aims and aspirations of the Korean people."

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President appointed on the committee:

MR. ILHAN NEW,
MR. HENRY KIM,
MISS JOAN WOO.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The chair will entertain a motion to appoint a committee to draw up "a resolution to be presented to the Japanese people."

Dr. Syngman Rhee moved that the chair appoint a committee of three "to draw up a message to be sent to the Japanese people."

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President appointed on the committee:

MR. P. K. YOON,

MR. CHO LIM.

MISS NODIE DORA KIM,

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: At this time I wish to read a telegram from Mr. Kiusik Kim, Korean delegate to the Peace Conference of Paris:

TELEGRAM

Paris Peace Conference, April 11, 1919.

Have filed petition with the Conference. Meeting with sympathetic treatment. My earnest prayer for success to your Congress. Sacrifices alone can bring success. Keep up the fight until last Korean is extinct. With this determination I believe we will win.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I have other news of importance: On the 28th of March the Korean people had a great demonstration in Korea without being disorderly, simply talking in an orderly meeting. The Japanese soldiers charged them with bayonets, killing over 1,200 men and women. These Japanese gendarmes went around and tore down eight Christian churches throughout the city; they burned the houses of the native Christian pastors of those churches; they took the women folk of those Christians, divested them of their clothing and paraded them naked through the streets before those crowds as a warning that if anybody joined this demonstration his family would meet with the same fate. Those who were wounded were taken to the hospital, but the Japanese authorities told the doctors not to treat them or to care for them, for the reason that they were criminals and that they were better dead than alive in order to secure peace for Japan. They wanted to know whether there is any possibility for America or any other nation who has Red Cross service to send them some aid with medical supplies to take care of these wounded Koreans. It seems to me that if these facts are known, in fact, I am sure that the American Red Cross will render assistance. It is not a question of a partisan issue; it is not a question of politics; it is a question of humanity. It seems to me that if we here assembled in

this Congress will draw up a telegram and send it to the Red Cross Headquarters in Washington and lay the facts before them and ask them whether they can do anything for those wounded men that they will do so. If they do not do anything for good reasons you cannot compel them, but it at least is worth while making an appeal. If such a procedure is agreeable to you I will entertain the motion to appoint a committee to draw up a telegram to be sent to the headquarters of the Red Cross at Washington.

Dr. Syngman Rhee moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to draw up an appeal to the Red Cross Society at Washington.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The President appointed on that committee:

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE,

DR. CHARLES L. LEE,

MR. HENRY CHUNG,

DR. PHILIP JAISOHN, Ex Officio.

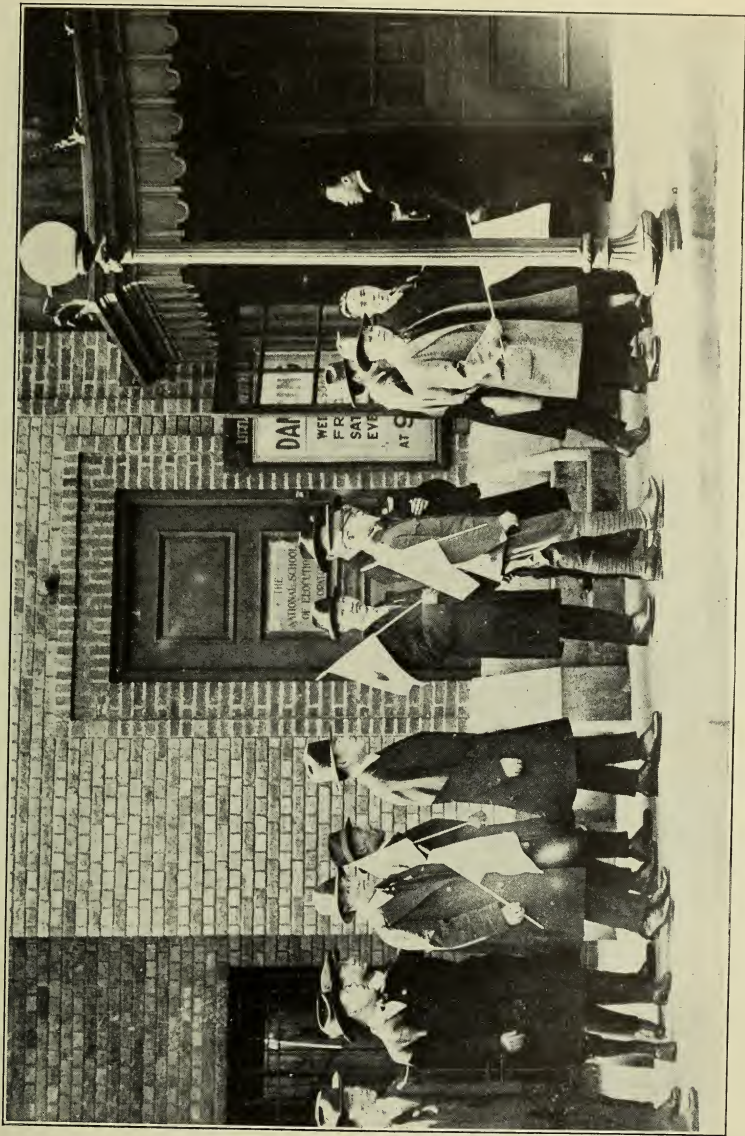
PRESIDENT JAISOHN: At this time I want to give some data as to what manner of a man a Korean is. If I tell you "the Koreans are a great people" that does not mean anything. But I am going to tell you what Koreans have done. The best way you can tell anything about a man, as to what kind of a man he is, is to learn something about what he has done. If the Koreans are given independence, are they by education or knowledge of the world fit or able to carry on self-government? That question will arise in the minds of a good many American people. There are demonstrations going on all around. Russia has about twenty different governments today, and it is in chaos from top to bottom. China became a republic, and they have had civil strife ever since. The government is not stable. There is a constant strife between factions, and there is no appreciable improvement made in any line. Now the question arises in the minds of Americans, "Are the Koreans any better than they?" I won't answer that

question now, but I will simply tell you what Koreans have done right under your own eyes. On the islands of Hawaii there are over 5000 Koreans living under the jurisdiction of the United States. They came there about ten years ago, principally for the purpose of working on the sugar plantations. They came not from the elite class of Koreans, but from the humble walks of life in the interior towns and from the farms of Korea, without any appreciable education. Among these 5000 people there were about 3000 wage earners, and the balance of this number consisted of the wives and children. There were about 600 children among them. For these children they built twenty-eight schools. They spend annually \$12,000 for these schools—\$750 for each school, or \$20 per head for each child. They have sixteen churches, largely supported by the American home missions, but the Koreans pay the pastors' salaries. They spent for religious purposes a little over \$5,000 last year. They maintain benevolent and charitable institutions for social welfare, helping out unfortunate fellow countrymen who have become sick and not able to earn a living. They spent over \$25,000 last year for these charitable and benevolent purposes. These figures may sound small, but then it must be remembered that the earning capacity of these 3,000 men does not amount to more than \$500 a year per person. Notwithstanding the small wages they earn, these people own school buildings and lands valued at \$45,000. Last year the Koreans in Hawaii contributed over \$3,000 to the American Red Cross. They bought in two years Liberty Bonds amounting to \$80,000. If we figure up these sums and compare them with what they earned, we find they have spent only 70 per cent for their actual living expenses and 30 per cent of their total earnings for religious, educational, charitable and patriotic causes. This is a fair example of what Koreans have done for their communities in these islands.

Thirty thousand Koreans were armed and equipped by the Russian government, and they fought on the

eastern front under General Lin, and when the Russian government was demoralized they came back to Siberia in conjunction with Czecho-Slovak prisoners, fighting all the way the German prisoners and the Bolshevik followers. You heard of the other people as prisoners, but you never heard of the Koreans; but it is a fact just the same that the Koreans fought and lost their lives in just as large a proportion as the Czecho-Slovaks or any other nationality among the eastern armies. In Hawaii and America there are about 1500 men of the Korean race who were liable to military duties, from which 210 volunteered their services to the United States army and navy. Of this number, as far as we know, four of them have lost their lives in France either through wounds, disease or killed on the battlefield; three were wounded, which is a fairly good percentage of their contribution to the cause considering their number. The fact is this, that these people were not asked to serve, but they went voluntarily. I have another concrete example to show you besides that, and that is the simple and small Korean village in the Hawaiian Islands. They are thoroughly democratic, religious and sincere in their mode of life and strictly obedient to the laws of the land. These Korean communities are very well thought of by the Americans in Hawaii. You have heard objections to Japanese and Chinese immigration, but you have never heard objections to Korean immigration. The Japanese build their hideous temples everywhere in Hawaii. They carry Japan into Hawaii and into America. They want to establish a little Japan wherever they settle. You Americans do not want that class. If a man comes into this country to make his living, he intends to live here, and if he does not become a part and parcel or an integral part of that community you do not want him. You will never make a Japanese anything else but a Japanese. I know that, because I have studied them. I have met them and lived among them. Possibly I know them better than most of you do.

The world is certainly progressing. We have with



Front of the Little Theatre, 17th and Delancey Streets, where Sessions of Congress were held

us several ladies from Korea. You know formerly women did not have very many opportunities in Korea. Men don't have either, for that matter; but it has been worse for the women. The spirit of the age is progressiveness; the force of the onward march of civilization has reached into Korea to its womanhood. We have with us today a young Korean lady who will some day become a champion of her sex in her own country. I refer to Miss Nodie Dora Kim, who is attending one of the colleges in Ohio, and I would like her to tell us what Korean women think of the present situation.

ADDRESS

BY MISS NODIE DORA KIM: Mr. President and delegates to the Congress, I want to let you know how the women of Korea are taking part in this great cause for liberty, for the service of humanity and for 20,000,000 who live in my country; what the Korean women have done; what position they are in; what has been the past, what is the present and what will be the future. Before my grandmother's days women of Korea had very little to do along political lines or in social work. They were looked upon as a sort of inferior creature by the Korean men, but of late years the Korean man has realized that the women of the civilized nations are on the same equality of freedom as the men. They see France depends upon her women. They know how a peasant girl led an army to victory and saved the life of France. They see America, the great leading nation of the world, giving equality to the women. So you see when the boys went to France the women did the work at home. The girls went into the munitions factories, they became conductors on the street cars and they showed intelligence and capability in the highest positions. So we, the Korean women, are co-operating with the men of Korea and are trying to help in securing her independence and liberty. (Miss Kim here related some of the atrocities practiced upon women and children in Korea by Japanese soldiers.) Girls are suffering for Korea, and the men have to realize that they have to raise their women to an equality with them. The women and the men realize this. There used to be a time when it was a disgrace to be born a girl in a Korean family, but boys were welcome. During these late years the

girls are the pride of the families, and they are anxious to give them even a better chance than many of the boys. I know a friend of mine with a family of three boys and two girls. Just one of the boys but both of the girls were sent to schools. The sacrifice is wonderful for them with their poor means, but they are anxious to send the girls to schools. The girls have proven that they have some intelligence, as well as faults, and they showed their ability whenever they were given a fair chance. So, I tell you that in the future Korea will be proud of her girls. They are ready to fight for liberty and freedom for the little innocent girls who were abused, whose blood has been shed on the soil of Korea, and will give their life, if necessary, to be free.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: It is certainly a revelation to me that a young Korean woman can get up in a gathering like this and make such a speech as we have listened to just now.

DR. RHEE: How many delegates from the States are present?

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: All the delegates have not yet arrived. They will be here from different parts of the country, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, California, Pennsylvania; one from London, England; three from Ireland. I believe a number of delegates from the Orient can not be here. They haven't time to get here in time for this Congress.

DR. RHEE: Our people from the Orient are not here, but they knew about this Congress being held.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: One of the things the Japanese government tries to do is to discourage Koreans coming or going to any foreign countries at all. By their going they will have freedom and independence which is offensive to the Japanese government. Therefore, anybody who goes to the United States or any of the other foreign countries or desires to go is put through a third-degree examination before he is allowed to go. We have with us this morning a gentleman who is professor of sociology in Oberlin College, Ohio, and he is also director of the Mid-European Union. I refer to Professor

Herbert A. Miller, who is with us today, and I will ask him to address us briefly.

ADDRESS

BY PROFESSOR HERBERT A. MILLER: The world is making very rapid progress. There are an enormous number of problems to be solved. There are more problems than the world ever dreamed of before and more discontent than we ever have had. Without any question, the most dominant unrest in the world is the one which you represent here. The exploitation of one group by another has come to be a condition which can no longer survive. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence on the part of the American colonies was the first demonstration that an alien nation could not control, against their wills, any other people. When the United States went into the war, President Wilson said, and he repeated it again and again, that there must come out of this war the application of the principle of self-determination. Gradually the people of the world have gotten this idea into their minds. It has been a difficult idea, because we were so carried away with the notion of an efficient government rather than a satisfied people, that it was difficult to see that even though a state might be disordered for a time, when it was changing from the government with authority to the government of the common weal. But we have got to see now, because it has been seen that the one all persuasive law of human beings is that there cannot be a successful control by force. It so happens that I have given a great deal of attention to the history of the natural consciousness of the Czecho-Slovaks with whom your people have been associated in the world war. Their history has made clear to the world that after five hundred years—the first five hundred years they were subject to German control and yet have come out now, when force had been applied during all that period, and thrown up or off the yoke and have shown to us that not only can they do it, but you can do it. The law of human nature is such that we all of us wish to die rather than be ruled by people whom we don't choose. I think nothing has touched me more for a long time than the way you applied the statement that you would fight for freedom so long as a single Korean remains. Whether the Japanese now see it or not is not so significant, it seems to me, as the fact that your pleas and your presence here are making it clear

to the world that the principle for which you stand must be applied before there can be a world peace or a world in which there can be any satisfaction to human beings. In other words, you have illustrated one of the most fundamental laws of human nature, the struggle of human beings for freedom, for superstruction, which politically means, that we have come to accept democracy as the most fundamental principle of self realization. The imperialistic ideal of Japan will become too persistent, and the Korean question is coming up. You, the Americans, and the common people, as President Wilson has said, everywhere are democratic in their ideals. Your cause is the cause of Democracy. There is one other thing, however, which we must never forget as being one of the essentials of world democracy; that is, after the group gets free it should co-operate with other groups. In other words, Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, Russians must live together in the same general part of the world. The world is now getting to be very small. It takes but a few seconds to get a cable message or a wireless message across the Pacific, and in a few days, possibly, an airship will cross the Atlantic. In a few months, or certainly in a few years it will cross the Pacific. So you will have to live with Chinese, Japanese, Russians; Americans, North and South, and with Europeans in the world's society.

Those two things have got to be kept in mind, no party, no nation, no people, which has its traditions and its ideals, when coerced with regard to those ideals by an alien group, will not resent, and it cannot be done. I think we want to say that word until it reverberates through the world. Imperialism no longer can be dominant. It cannot be done; it never could be done. Germany tried it; Austria tried it, and Japan is trying it, and it has been written clearly across the pages of the world that it cannot be done. You gentlemen present here are students in colleges. It is a wonderful age to be a student. Some of you may have known me as the President of the Association of the Cosmopolitan Club a few years ago. Your business in your college and in your community is to force this idea of democratic fulfillment—to use this technical term for Korean self-realization. It is a real thing. In other words, you must not sit back and study and think, but you must learn when you get out of college that it is your business to take back to Korea this principle of self-realization. Perhaps, not only must this democratic fulfillment be reached for Korea, but it is

just as important and just of as much consequence to teach the Americans that in your colleges, as it is for you to learn it. The problems of the world now are the problems of society. The great fundamental problem of the world is that of living together. We have a part to play in the world's history in the maintaining of this principle, and men and women must play their part, and Korean men must work with the Korean women, not only for the realization of the Korean idea of independence, but for the realization of the democracy of the world.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I thank Professor Miller for the very interesting address with which he has favored us. I take pleasure in announcing to you another visitor with us this morning. Prof. Alfred J. G. Schadt.

ADDRESS

BY PROF. ALFRED J. G. SCHADT: Mr. President, I was delighted to hear the address delivered by that young Korean lady, Miss Kim. It was a revelation to me that a lady from Korea could get up and deliver such a fine address. It is a mystery to me how she can speak with such purity of accent, and I must congratulate her in public for what she has done. Having lived in St. Petersburg, Russia, for a number of years, having been educated there and having been a teacher to the Imperial Family in Russia some time, thirty-five years ago, I spoke yesterday at a meeting, with Russia as my theme, and I was very anxious to tell the people what menace there is before them. I do think that there is the dawn of a new day in Russia, and it did not take me long to convince my audience that that new dawn was not far distant, and I see the dawn of a new Korea, and of a free Korean Republic. We want to create sentiment and inform the people of America on this subject and tell them what Korea is and where Korea is situated. (The speaker here referred to the necessity of educating the American people.) I have a great reverence for a greater Korea, China and all the Orient. We expect a great deal from Christian Korea. In this city of Philadelphia there is a training school for Russian missionaries on Spring Garden Street, and yesterday I went up there to that school to see whether I could not get some of them to play music at the lecture last night. The Principal said: "No, the men go out to preach at night. They have seven missions in Philadel-

phia where they are preaching in Russian tonight, and our men are not entertaining at all because they have to go out to speak." So that was very interesting, indeed, and no doubt this is a revelation to a great many people here in this city. The missionaries are training themselves to go to Russia as soon as it is a place of safety and as soon as the Bolsheviki have been overcome and are delegated to the place of eternal punishment. As soon as the Bolsheviki have been replaced from western Russia then these people from Philadelphia will establish about fifty missions in the different parts of that country. A great deal is being done in Russia, and I have no doubt that Korea is doing the same kind of work in America. We are trying to have you become fit and prepare you for work in Korea here in America, as the future independence of Korea depends on the work that you will do. I thank you for the honor that you have conferred upon me in permitting me to deliver an address to you, and I wish to pay you my sincerest congratulations and my best wishes in your work. I trust that your hopes and our hopes will be realized, and that we will soon see Korea on the map as "The Republic of Korea." I hope and pray for a ratification, confirmation and consummation coming from this Congress, and that our President will recognize all that you are doing now in your effort to establish the Republic of Korea. I have great faith in our President, and faith that the Monroe Doctrine is successful in foreign lands. When I was in Petrograd, whenever I would speak about the Monroe Doctrine, everybody would burst out laughing, treating it as a joke, and especially the old Kaiser when he indulged in that kind of sentiment, but not anymore. It is no joke now. In London, Paris, Petrograd, Pekin or in Tokio, the Monroe Doctrine is established and will never be questioned or ridiculed by any foreign power. That is due to our great President, Mr. Wilson. The report now is current that the Treaty of peace will be signed in a very short time. It would be fitting that it should be signed on Easter Sunday, when Christ has arisen. And He will have risen indeed when another Treaty is signed and the Peace of the World is obtained. When the Treaty of Peace is established we will all look forward to a great deal of prosperity and happiness, not only in this country, but throughout the entire world.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: As we still have about twenty

minutes before the time of adjournment, if anyone here wishes to submit any subject, the Congress shall be glad to have them do so.

A DELEGATE: If we wish to establish a democratic government, I hope that we will not leave out our women. It seems to me that as we make a fight for our independence, we should make it our slogan to grant Woman Suffrage under favorable conditions. I am sure that our women will fight as well as our men, and that they could serve our nation as well. I wish our friends would consider this question as one of the features of our Congress.

On motion, a recess was declared until 1.30 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

President Jaisohn called the Congress to order at 1.30 P. M. The minutes of the morning session were read, and, on motion, after minor corrections were made, approved.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I will ask for a report from the Committee on Resolutions, appointed to send a message to the Provisional Government of Korea.

CHAIRMAN MIN: Mr. President, the committee is ready to report. I desire to present our report at this time.

MESSAGE TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

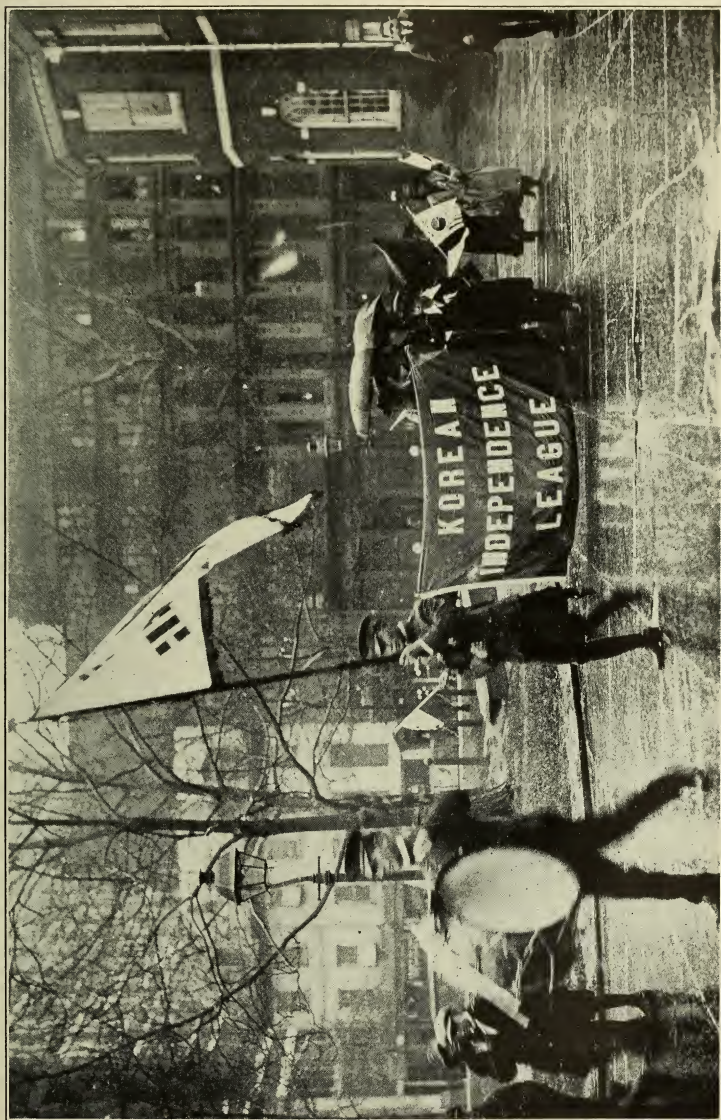
RESOLUTION I.

WHEREAS, in the hearts of twenty millions of our countrymen, there is a deep-seated feeling of resentment towards the Japanese Government on account of the unjust maner in which Japan has destroyed our sovereignty and annexed our country by force and treachery;

WHEREAS, the Japanese rule in Korea has produced a very deplorable condition among our people, economically, educationally, religiously and morally, and Japan's treatment of our people has been consistently barbarous, inhuman and unbearable;

WHEREAS, on March first, 1919, some three millions of our people rose up and declared their independence from Japan, and organized a provisional government, which is composed of men of high Christian character and liberal education, all believing in democratic principle of government;

WHEREAS, these patriotic people in our motherland are fighting for our liberty as well as theirs, under the most unfavorable conditions and against great odds, shedding their blood freely for the cause of freedom and humanity;



Vanguard of the Parade to Independence Hall

THEREFORE, Be it resolved by this Congress assembled, that we, of the Korean race in the United States and Hawaii, hereby solemnly declare that we pledge our moral, material and physical support to the cause of our country's freedom;

Be it further resolved, that we shall never relax our efforts to restore the inalienable rights of our people, and we shall do everything in our power and means to help and encourage these patriotic brethren at home;

Be it further resolved, that we shall present for the world's information the true facts of our just grievances and Japan's outrageous conduct against our people, and that we shall use every means at our disposal so that other nations may know the truth and form an intelligent and just opinion of our case;

Be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be translated and engrossed and forwarded to the President of the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic.

HENRY CHUNG
S. H. CHUNN
C. H. MIN.

CHAIRMAN MIN: Mr. President, I suggest that this resolution be translated and that the message to our Provisional Government be forwarded. It is our desire to encourage our brethren at home while they are shedding their blood for us.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: You have heard the resolution. I would like to hear your views on the subject. The question is open for debate to every member of the Congress. Those who desire to make suggestions or have any changes to recommend, or any other sentiment to be brought forward, this is the opportunity for all of you to express your views in the matter. Some of the gentlemen can talk in English, but others who wish to express themselves in the Korean language may do so.

MR. HENRY CHUNG: Mr. President, we would like to have all the world know that this movement is the movement of the Korean race. Wherever there is a Korean he is affected. The very fact that the Provisional Government is composed of men and women of all classes,

and of all religious beliefs, is an eloquent evidence that it is not, as it has been called by the Japanese, the movement of a few, but on the contrary, that it is a movement advanced by the entire Korean population. And therefore, I think it is fit and proper that we should send this message to the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic, and at the same time let it be made known to the world that every Korean both in and outside of Korea is heart and soul back of this movement. Therefore, I think, Mr. Chairman, that we are in hearty favor of accepting this resolution and of sending this message to our Provisional Government in Korea.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: If there are any delegates here who would like to speak in Korean, I would like to have them do so.

MR. P. O. CHO (Speaking in Korean, which was afterward translated, in part, said): It seems very advisable that the Chairman or somebody in the Congress should give full information as to the existence of our Provisional Government in order to understand whether it would be advisable to send this copy over to the Provisional Government.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The Korean Independence Union has an organized Provisional Government on the border of Manchuria, having elected a President and some eight or nine executive officers and members of the cabinet. Mr. Sohn is the Provisional President. Their object is to have a government as the first step in opposing the existing government—the Japanese Government. The Provisional Government must first obtain recognition from other powers. It is absolutely necessary that we should have a separate and distinct new government which will deal with the world, whatever their existing government under Japanese guidance may be. I understand that an official message came to Dr. Syngman Rhee, in the form of cable despatch and also from other sources to the effect that there has been organized a new Provisional Government and that they represent the revolu-

tionists in Korea. (There were further discussions by Dr. W. H. Lee, Dr. Syngman Rhee, Mr. Henry Chung, Mr. P. N. Park, Mr. New, in regard to the status of the Provisional Government and its present headquarters, which was summed up as follows by President Jaisohn).

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: It does not make any difference whether the President of the Provisional Korean Government is in prison or whether he is in France; he may be in America; that does not make any difference. As I understand it, this Korean Independence Union has delegated to them the power to elect these gentlemen as officers of a provisional government. It does not make the government non-existent, because it is not generally known where it is located. It is the will of the people that makes the government, and it does not make any difference whether the President is in jail or where he is. If you will recall when the Germans swept into Belgium, the Belgian government could not stay in Brussels, and they changed their capital to Havre, France, entirely foreign soil, but the world recognized the Belgium Government just as much as if the King and Cabinet were established in Belgium. If you read the history of this country when the Revolutionary War broke out, you will recall that the Government was not established in any one place, they were forced to move around. When the British chased them from one place they moved their capital to another. They had a capital in Yorktown, and then they came to Philadelphia. That does not make the government illegal. As somebody has well expressed it in Korean, "The new Provisional Government of Korea is a personification of the will of the people of Korea." It does not make any difference whether the Government is located in Manchuria, Philadelphia or Paris. There is a will manifested by these Korean revolutionists and they should be the governors of Korea. Now we want to recognize them. Whether or not we believe in the cause that these Koreans are fighting for today, that is the question that is before us, and the question as to where they are located will be developed in good time. The

Secretary of State of this Country, Mr. Lansing, is in Paris today; but he is Secretary of State just the same. The question before you now is, on the adoption of the resolution presented by Mr. Min, Chairman of the Committee, to send a message to the Provisional Government of Korea. The motion has been duly seconded and the question is on the adoption of the motion.

The motion was unanimously carried, and the resolution to send a message to the Provisional Government of Korea adopted.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: Before taking up the next resolution I have several telegrams here which I will read to the Congress at this time. The first one is from the Korean National Association, Sacramento, California. It reads as follows:

"Congratulations to the Korean Congress at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, April 14th. We earnestly hope for your success. We are all behind you and support you with one heart and soul for the welfare of our countrymen and the Independence of Korea.

Signed,

THE KOREAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
Sacramento, California."

There are other telegrams along the same line which will be read at a later session. I will now call on the committee appointed to prepare and send an appeal to the Red Cross Society at Washington. I would like to have the committee make a report at this time.

MR. SYNGMAN RHEE: Mr. President, we have sent the following telegram:

April 14th, 1919.

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Appeals from Korea have reached us for assistance from the American Red Cross for the wounded among the revolutionists in Seoul and other cities. Medical attention refused them. Please see what you can do. Answer.

KOREAN CONGRESS,
Philadelphia.

Dr. Philip Jaisohn, President.
1537 Chestnut Street.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We can discontinue the committee on sending a message to the Red Cross Society, with thanks. Next in order will be a report from the

committee, "To prepare an appeal to the American people." Dr. Rhee, I will ask you to read the report.

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE: The Committee reports the following as "An Appeal to America."

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA

We, the Koreans in Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, April 14-16, 1919, representing eighteen million people of our race who are now suffering untold miseries and barbarous treatment by the Japanese military authorities in Korea, hereby appeal to the great and generous American people.

For four thousand years our country enjoyed an absolute autonomy. We have our own history, our own language, our own literature and our own civilization. We have made treaties with the leading nations of the world; all of them recognized our independence, including Japan.

In 1904, at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, Japan made a treaty of alliance with Korea, guaranteeing territorial integrity and political independence of Korea, to co-operate in the war against Russia. Korea was opened to Japan for military purposes and Korea assisted Japan in many ways. After the war was over, Japan discarded the treaty of alliance as a "scrap of paper" and annexed Korea as a conquered territory. Ever since she has been ruling Korea with that autocratic militarism whose prototype has been well illustrated by Germany in Belgium and Northern France.

The Korean people patiently suffered under the iron heel of Japan for the last decade or more, but now they have reached the point where they are no longer able to endure it. On March 1st of this year some three million men, mostly of the educated class composed of Christians, Heaven Worshipers, Confucians, Buddhists, students of mission schools, under the leadership of the pastors of the native Christian churches, declared their independence from Japan and formed a provisional government on the border of Manchuria. Through the news dispatches and through private telegrams we are informed that 32,000 Korean revolutionists have been thrown into dungeons by the Japanese and over 100,000 men, women and children have been either killed or wounded so far. The Koreans have no weapons with which to fight, as the Japanese had taken away from them everything since the annexation, even pistols and fowling pieces. What resistance they are offering now against the Japanese soldiers and gendarmery is with pitchforks and sickles. In spite of this disadvantage and the horrible casualty among the Koreans, these people are keeping up their resistance and this demonstration is now nation-wide, including nearly all provinces. Japan has declared martial law in Korea and is butchering by thousands these unfortunate but patriotic people every day.

The Koreans in the United States and Hawaii have sent their representatives to Philadelphia, the Cradle of Liberty, to formulate a concerted plan with a view to stop this inhuman treatment of their brethren by the "Asiatic Kaiser," and to devise ways and means to help along the great cause of freedom and justice for our native land.

We appeal to you for support and sympathy because we know

you love justice; you also fought for liberty and democracy, and you stand for Christianity and humanity. Our cause is a just one before the laws of God and man. Our aim is freedom from militaristic autocracy; our object is democracy for Asia; our hope is universal Christianity. Therefore we feel that our appeal merits your consideration.

You have already championed the cause of the oppressed and held out your helping hand to the weak of the earth's races. Your nation is the Hope of Mankind, so we come to you.

Beside this, we also feel that we have the right to ask your help for the reason that the treaty between the United States and Korea contains a stipulation in article 1, paragraph 2, which states as follows:

"If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings."

Does not this agreement make it incumbent upon America to intercede now in Korea's behalf?

There are many other good and sufficient reasons for America to exert her good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement, but we mention only one more, which is a new principle recently formulated at the peace conference in Paris. We cannot do better than to quote President Wilson's words, who is one of the founders of this new international obligation:

"The principle of the League of Nations is that it is the friendly right of every nation a member of the League to call attention to anything that she thinks will disturb the peace of the world, no matter where that thing is occurring. There is no subject that touches the peace of the world that is exempt from inquiry or discussion."

We, therefore, in the name of humanity, liberty and democracy and in the name of the American-Korean treaty and in the name of the peace of the world, ask the government of the United States to exert its good offices to save the lives of our freedom-loving brethren in Korea and to protect the American missionaries and their families who are in danger of losing their lives and property on account of their love for our people and their faith in Christ.

We further ask you, the great American public, to give us your moral and material help so that our brethren in Korea will know that your sympathy is with them and that you are truly the champions of liberty and international justice.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: You have heard "The Appeal to America," as it has been read by Dr. Rhee. I would like to hear from you further on this appeal, as well as any delegate to the Convention who may wish to speak on the question.

DR. RHEE: Mr. President, I don't believe that there is any need to make any changes at all in that resolu-

tion. I think the resolution should be adopted as read, and desire to make a motion to that effect.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: Gentlemen, this is a Democracy. You do not want to take any important action unless you get the views of the people. We would like to get the views of this Congress, who represent their people. This is not old Korea; this is new Korea. We want to go by the will of the people, by the majority present. Speech is free, the press is free and that is one of the blessings we enjoy in this land.

MR. HENRY CHUNG: Mr. President, I agree with your views. I am sure that the government of the Republic of Korea will not use such a gag rule or any of those undesirable methods used in Japan. We have our friends in Korea who are defending our rights in a firm but passive manner. They cannot make any appeal to other powers, because the Japanese would not let such appeals go out of Korea. Therefore it is incumbent upon us who are in this free country to make this appeal known to the American people. I think our president made it clear to us this morning when he told us that thirty thousand of our fellow-countrymen fought on the Russian battlefield during the first period of the war in the cause of Democracy, and that our people contributed a large proportion of men and money to this cause. Therefore, I believe our appeal will receive favorable consideration from the American people.

A DELEGATE: Mr. President, I don't want my name known in the newspapers, and I can tell you afterward why I would not like my name to be recorded in the press.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: If you wish to speak we must have your name. We cannot do that.

THE DELEGATE: My reason for not giving my name is because I expect to return to Korea in a short time. However, my name is "Im."

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The chair cannot recognize anybody who does not give his name. Now that you

have given your name, I will state that I appreciate your position in the matter, but I tell you this, Mr. Im, if you lose your life for saying here what is right you lose your life worthily.

DELEGATE IM: The delegate delivered a short general address and concluded as follows:

I am heart and soul with you, my fellow-citizens. I asked that my name be not reported, but I did it because I thought it was not necessary and I merely wanted to say a few words in order to congratulate Dr. Rhee on the resolution presented by his committee as an "Appeal to America."

(There was further argument by Paihynk Kim in Korean, whom the president called to order because it was in a vein of needless criticism.)

ILHAN NEW: Mr. President, I understand as clearly as any gentleman here that there is not a delegate in this Congress, or that there is not a Korean in Korea, or in the world, who would not pass such a resolution. We all have our hearts in it and it is impossible for us to express in fitting terms what our feelings are, and I don't think it is necessary for us to consider this resolution any further.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We want to give everybody a chance to speak on the subject. That is the one business of this Congress, but we must confine ourselves to the subject that is before us, particularly in discussing the questions before this Congress and for the transaction of our business. If we go off on a tangent and go over the whole Encyclopedia of Government we won't get anywhere.

Mr. Syngman Rhee moved that this Congress adopt the resolution presented on "An appeal to America."

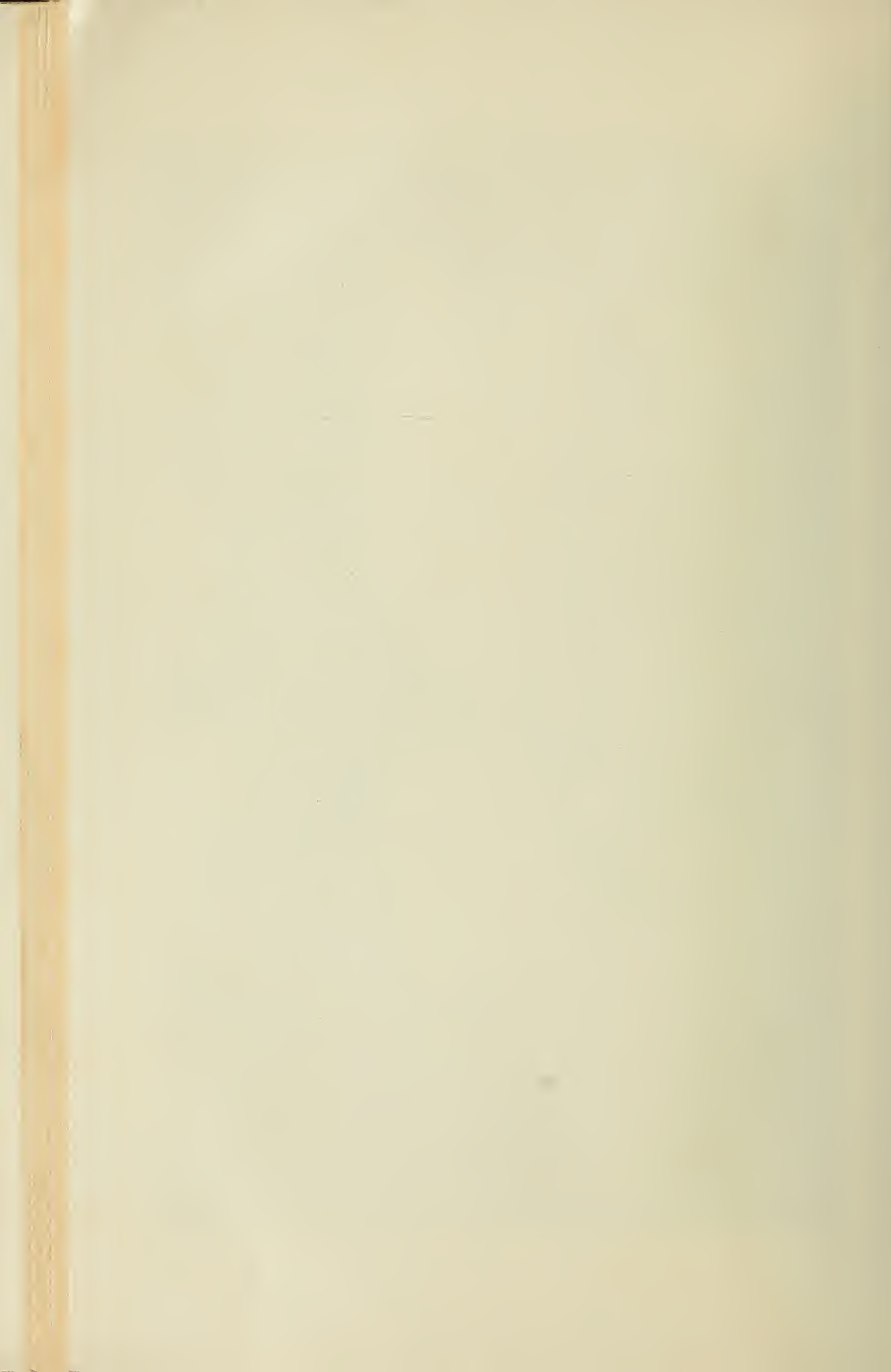
The motion was seconded by Mr. New and unanimously carried.

MR. SAMUEL LEE rendered a song.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The next committee to report is the committee on "Aims and aspirations of the Koreans."



Front of Independence Hall



Mr. C. H. Min, Chairman, requested Mr. Ilhan New, a member of the committee, to read the resolution.

MR. ILHAN NEW: Mr. President and members of the Congress, the first Korean Independence League, recognizing the American ideas in the western world, and realizing the fact that it is necessary for the Koreans in this country and elsewhere to crystallize their aims and define their aspirations, we, therefore, drew up the following resolutions which we submit to you for your approval. I will read them at this time, with the recommendation that they be adopted as read.

AIMS AND ASPIRATIONS OF THE KOREANS

(1) We believe in government which derives its just power from the governed, therefore the government must be conducted for the interest of the people it governs.

(2) We propose to have a government modeled after that of America, as far as possible, consistent with the education of the masses. For the next decade it may be necessary to have more centralized power in the government; but as education of the people improves and as they have more experience in the art of self-governing, they will be allowed to participate more universally in the governmental affairs.

(3) However, we propose to give universal franchise to elect local and provincial legislators, and the provincial legislators elect the representatives to the National Legislature. The National Legislators will have co-ordinate power with the Executive Branch of the government, and they have sole power to make laws of the nation and is solely responsible to the people whom they represent.

(4) The executive branch consists of President, Vice-President and Cabinet officers, who carry out all the laws made by the National Legislature. The President shall be elected by the members of the National Legislature, and the President has the power to appoint the Cabinet Ministers, Governors of Provinces and other such important executive officials of the government, including envoys to foreign countries. He has the power to make treaties with foreign powers, subject to the approval of the upper house of the National Legislature.

The President and his cabinet are responsible to the National Legislature.

(5) We believe in freedom of religion. Any religion or doctrine shall be freely taught and preached within the country, provided such teaching does not conflict with the laws or the interest of the nation.

(6) We believe in free commerce with all nations of the world, affording the citizens and subjects of all treaty powers equal opportunity and protection for promoting commerce and industry between them and the Korean people.

(7) We believe in education of the people, which is more important than any other governmental activities.

(8) We believe in modern sanitary improvements under scientific supervision, as the health of the people is one of the primary considerations of those who govern.

(9) We believe in free speech and free press. In fact, we are in thorough accord with the principle of democracy, equal opportunity, sound economic policies, free intercourse with the nations of the world, making conditions of life of the entire people most favorable for unlimited development.

(10) We believe in liberty of action in all matters, provided such actions or utterances do not interfere with the rights of other people or conflict with the laws and interests of the nation.

Let us all pledge our solemn word to carry out these cardinal points to the best of our ability, as long as there is life remaining within us.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: You have heard the resolution and the recommendation of the committee for adoption. This is the opportunity for you to express your views on this subject. The speeches should be of reasonable length. First of all, in order that the subject may be properly brought before the Congress, a motion to adopt is in order.

Mr. C. H. Min moved that the Congress adopt the resolution on "Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans" as presented.

The motion was seconded by several of the delegates.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: This is a subject we must discuss fully. You are taking a momentous step. This is not a resolution of the Republic of Korea, but it is a

resolution of this Congress, and whatever action you take is a matter of importance to the world, because it is a record of this body to indicate to the world what the Korean people aspire to. I know that a good many of you here present at this Congress will some day play a leading part in the reconstruction of Korea. I would like to have you go over this resolution paragraph by paragraph very carefully to understand what its significance is and what effect it will have on the life of the Korean people not only today or tomorrow, but to generations to come. What we do here will not be an official by-law or constitution, but it has a great deal of significance, in my mind, if you believe in these principles which you are enunciating and will likely be incorporated in the final text of the Korean Constitution. Therefore, I want you gentlemen and ladies to read it over carefully and master what it means and learn what effect it will have on your life and on the life of your children. When a law is enacted, especially in matters of the constitution of a nation, you cannot change it over night, and it requires a great deal of thought, not for the present, but for the future also. You cannot do anything else. One of the principles submitted in that resolution was discussed beforehand, and any further discussion upon it will benefit you and anybody who will participate in the future construction of Korea. Therefore, if you will permit me I will recommend that you do not take a vote on this resolution today, but that you postpone action until tomorrow. It is a matter so important and an influence that will be so far reaching that I don't want you to hastily pass this resolution. In the meantime, I would suggest that we postpone action in order that you may take up the several paragraphs and discuss the questions involved. If we will do that everybody can study it still further, and those who have not had an opportunity to study it before can do so now, so that there may be no misunderstanding. That is what you are here for. You want to make up your minds what you want to do when you go back to your country. You

know the old saying is, "It is easy to get a job, but it is hard to keep it." You may get your country back, but you must know how to keep it after you do. The only way that you can keep it is by working out your own salvation, and this question of "Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans" is a vehicle with which you can keep your country after you get it back and make it a self-governing nation. The very life of the whole nation has to depend on the questions embodied in this resolution. I suggest a motion to postpone action for the present.

Mr. Lee moved that action on this resolution, "Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans," be postponed until such time as may be satisfactory to the Congress for action tomorrow.

MR. CHARLES F. LEE: Gentlemen, it seems to me that this resolution is very important. Personally, I would like to read over it very carefully and consider it as the chair has suggested. Every member of this Congress should take hold of this copy and take it home, or take it from this room and read it very carefully. We can get together tonight and talk over the matter in the English language as well as in the Korean language.

The question was discussed at some length in the Korean and English languages by Mr. Y. N. Park, Mr. Henry Kim, Mr. C. H. Min, Mr. Henry Chung, Mr. Chang, Mr. Ilhan New, Mr. K. S. Deyo, whereupon

MR. SYNGMAN RHEE offered the following amendment to Mr. Lee's motion:

That the Congress declare a recess for fifteen minutes and then adjourn until tomorrow. Immediately after adjournment the members reconvene as an executive council for the discussion of this matter until four-thirty (4.30), and, if necessary, to be resumed at the night session of the executive council.

The motion was seconded and carried as amended.

The Congress adjourned until 9.30 the following morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION

PRESIDENT JAISOHN called the Congress to order at 9.30 A. M.

The minutes of the preceding afternoon's session were read and, on motion, approved.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: Ladies and gentlemen, this morning we have a gentleman who represents one of the largest church organizations of the world—the Catholic Church. As you know, there are millions of the Catholic faith in Korea. As a matter of fact, the first missionaries in Korea were Catholic. I am not familiar with the late statistics of the Catholic Church in Korea, but I do know they have a large following in our country. I take great pleasure in introducing to you the Rev. Father James J. Dean, president of Villanova College, who will offer a prayer.

READING OF SCRIPTURES BY REV. FATHER JAMES J. DEAN

Psalm 53

Save me, O Lord! in Thy name and judge me in Thy strength.

O God! hear my prayer, give ear to the words of my mouth.

For strangers have risen up against me and the mighty have sought after my soul, and they have not set God before their eyes.

For behold, God is my helper, and the Lord is the protector of my soul.

Turn away evil from me upon my enemies, and scatter them in Thy truth.

I will freely sacrifice to Thee, and will give praise, O God! to Thy name, because it is good.

For Thou hast delivered me out of my trouble, and mine eye hath looked down upon mine enemies.

PRAYER BY REV. FATHER JAMES J. DEAN

OUR FATHER, loving parent and generous provider of all things needful; WHO ART IN HEAVEN, that abode of the blessed wherein shall be neither injustice nor oppression; HALLOWED BE THY NAME, that name by which alone peace may be assured and good will prevail among men; THY KINGDOM COME, the kingdom of righteousness and equal opportunity for all; THY WILL BE DONE, the will that every individual and every nation shall shape its course and mould its destiny to Thy honor and glory, unhampered by foreign interference and untrammelled by religious prejudice; ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN, yea! even to the uttermost bounds thereof; GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD, nourishment alike of soul and body and that atmosphere of political security and social peace in which alone such nourishment can avail us for strength of body and purity of soul; AND FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, wrongs against Thee and Thy Holy Name, because of which, it may be, our oppression has been brought about and our sorrows multiplied; AS WE FORGIVE THOSE WHO TRESPASS AGAINST US, forgiving them in the same spirit which prompted Thy Divine Son to cry out even in His death agony, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do," mindful, however, of the fact that mercy does not condone injustice nor does it require submission to wrongs intolerable; AND LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION, the ways of our oppressors and the devices of our enemies; BUT DELIVER US FROM EVIL, the spirit of iniquity which compasses us about and those evils of civic and military servitude which have so long hampered our souls and burdened our spirits.

Grant us, O God, the light to see our duty in accordance with Thy holy will and the courage to carry out our resolutions at the cost of any sacrifice. Instill into our hearts an all-consuming love of truth and justice; guide Thou our deliberations and direct our judgment to the honor and glory of Thy Holy name and for the ultimate freedom and regeneration of an oppressed people. Amen.

ADDRESS

By REV. FATHER JAMES J. DEAN, President of Villanova College.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: When I accepted the invitation of your chairman to open this

second session of your Congress with prayer I had no idea any further remarks would be expected of me. Nevertheless it is a pleasure to be accorded an opportunity of addressing the representatives of a race which for so many thousands of years has proved itself capable of self-government and has cheerfully opened its heart to the advances of modern civilization, for I understand yours is the most Christian among the nations of the East. It is with a peculiar sense of fitness, therefore, that I as a Catholic priest and a college president stand before you this morning to assure you of the hearty approval of both Christianity and civilization toward the declaration of freedom which you are about to make.

Personally, too, I feel it a duty as well as a privilege to speak to you a word of encouragement and of counsel. My own cosmopolitan record makes it especially fitting that I should be called upon on an occasion of this kind. By birth an Englishman, by choice an American, I can heartily sympathize with your hopes and aspirations. Born in old England, reared in New England, educated in Pennsylvania, I feel that I have an established right to raise my voice in behalf of an oppressed people. With an Englishman's love of individual liberty, a Yankee's determination to enjoy that liberty to the exclusion of all undue restraint and a Quaker's insistence upon the right to live in peace and security, it would ill become me to remain silent upon an occasion such as this.

You are assembled here today, representatives of a people oppressed by foreign domination, to announce to the world your right to shape your own course and to mould your own destiny, untrammelled by outside interference and unhampered by the dictates of a grasping militaristic power. That your position is just none can deny, and justice must in the end emerge triumphant. Your first duty, therefore, is to arouse in your own souls and in the souls of your people a consciousness of the justice of your cause. Justice in itself must ultimately prevail, but a consciousness of justice in the hearts and minds of those who strive and suffer will the sooner accomplish the desired result. Rouse, then, your own souls to a zeal that shall know no quenching and an enthusiasm that shall carry you onward in spite of every obstacle to your desired goal. Secondly let me suggest that you will aid your cause in a wonderful degree by bringing the facts in the case to the attention of the American public and enlisting the sympathy of

our American leaders of thought and action. Public opinion in this great Republic of the West is slow to arouse, but mighty in action. Witness the principles emanating from the great mind of our chosen leader, President Wilson, correctly interpreting the collective conscience of a people, and, by sheer force of truth and righteousness, fastening themselves upon a none too willing world. So shall it be with your cause when clearly presented and more fully understood.

It is fitting, too, that you should come here to Philadelphia, the Cradle of Liberty and the City of Brotherly Love, to proclaim your principles and declare your independence. The spirit of the Continental Congress of '76 hovers about you and the joyous notes of our own Liberty Bell, silent now, reverberate in memory and pulsate the very air with the spirit of freedom.

Be not discouraged that your assembly is held so far from home and kindred, nor disheartened that your numbers are seemingly so small. From small beginnings great movements have always had their origin. Nearly two thousand years ago twelve poor fishermen, destitute of the world's riches and unskilled in the world's ways, came forth from a distant corner of the East and undertook to change the whole course of civilization. They possessed nothing but truth and a consciousness of truth, yet in a few generations the world accepted their mandates and is still ruled by their teachings. They themselves paid the penalty of all zealots and reformers, yet they did so cheerfully and willingly, conscious of the fact that principle would eventually triumph over persecution and death. Some hundred and forty years ago Patrick Henry, standing in the front pew of a church in a remote Virginia village, bade defiance to tyranny and oppression. Who shall say that his words did not have a distinct bearing on the genesis of these United States.

So you stand here today, far from your native shores, appealing to the conscience of the world. Who is there among you who dares to doubt that this is but the beginning of victory? Steel your hearts to the conflict; arm yourselves with the shield of truth and justice; raise high your standard of freedom and be prepared to make any sacrifice, the supreme sacrifice if need be, to perpetuate for your people and the glorious land wherein they dwell the highest form of human liberty—"Government of the people, for the people and by the people."



Chestnut Street Side of Independence Hall



May God in his goodness and mercy guide and direct your course to success.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I have heard many wonderful speeches, but I must admit that this is one of the best I have ever heard. This gentleman comes here and he talks to us from his heart, and that is what we like about it. It is not a set diplomatic document, but it is a message from a good, true, Christian man to his fellow-men. He does not make any difference what they are, where they came from, what race they belong to, he has delivered to you a message from one Christian man to another. I want you to remember the speech and the ideals and precepts which he has presented to us. If you will carry it with you through all your lives you will make better men, better citizens and better patriots. I thank you very much, Dr. Dean.

CHAIRMAN JAISOHN: If the American public should feel that they have no right to interfere with the Korean question, as it is an internal affair of Japan, then they have no right to say anything about what Germany did in Belgium.

Ladies and gentlemen, as we have told you before, Korea is marching on to independence. Korea is progressing. In this connection I want to tell you that we have a Korean gentleman here with us today who came to this country some years ago and who is musically inclined. He plays the violin, and we will now be favored with a violin solo by Mr. K. S. Deyo.

VIOLIN SOLO BY K. S. DEYO

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: A number of telegrams have been received this morning. I will read one that we have received from Honolulu:

"All over the islands the Koreans are celebrating their independence today. The day has been declared a holiday throughout the islands. In Honolulu twelve hundred took part in a great street parade. Every one carried an American and Korean flag. All meeting places have been decorated with the flags of all nations, excepting that of Japan. The royal Hawaiian band, sent by the Mayor of Honolulu, furnished the music. The parade was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence of Korea in both the English and Korean languages. Addresses

were made by Korean citizens from this and other islands, and American friends, amid great cheers and applause, delivered addresses. An address was delivered by Dr. S. A. Park. At a meeting it was unanimously proposed to send this dispatch to the Congress held in Philadelphia to inform you that six thousand Koreans here have renounced Japanese rule and have resolved that the struggle for independence will be carried on to the end. A request should be made to the State Department at Washington that a passport be granted to our delegates to the Paris Conference to assist the Korean envoy, who is already in Paris. You have our sympathy and our support and everything that is possible for us to give you."

I consider that a very good message. There are other telegrams of like nature from organizations and individuals which will be read at another session of the Congress and embodied in the record. As some of these telegrams require immediate acknowledgment, I suggest that the Congress authorize the chair to appoint a committee of gentlemen to attend to whatever correspondence is necessary, to reply to all telegrams demanding a reply and thanking them for their sympathy and good wishes.

On motion of Mr. A. K. Yim the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to prepare replies to telegrams and other communications.

President Jaisohn appointed the three secretaries, already appointed to assist three delegates to the Congress, to prepare and send replies to the telegrams and other communications received.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The next business in order is to continue with the discussion on "Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans," which was postponed until this morning.

ILHAN NEW: With a view of sending out this resolution in more definite form and having delegates digest it, this resolution was postponed, and we have been able to consider the articles carefully. In the first place, I say that these articles as set forth in these resolutions are not supposed to be the complete "Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans," nor are they intended to exhaust the subject. When we proceeded to draft these resolutions we found that it was an immense task which we were unable or incapable of coming up to. In order to

arrive at something tangible we first drew up these cardinal principles for which we stand. We hoped that when we Koreans from all over the world were permitted to gather together in a great Congress in our own country to establish a stable government we would like to have all the eminent scholars there to form a constitution which will be second to none, but at this time it is a physical impossibility to get able men to come together. With the means we have at this time we are not able to set out in complete form our "Aims and Aspirations." As it were, this is about the best we can do.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: These are just a few cardinal points that this Congress is asked to adopt. It is not a constitution; it is not the law of the nation, but it only contains a few of those important principles to which this Congress commits itself. That is the way I understand it. As to the minor details, as well as the other major parts which will become the constitution and the law of Korea, these will come when the constitution will be drawn up by special committee for that purpose by the constituted authorities of the Korean Republic. These resolutions simply are the expressions of this Korean Congress held in Philadelphia at this time. It does not bind anybody else except those who attend this Congress and who accept the action of this Congress.

MR. MIN: Since we have had a full discussion at our executive meeting and at this Congress in the Korean and English languages on the "Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans" and we think we all understand it. I suggest that we now take a vote on the adoption of the resolution.

DR. RHEE: We discussed it last night at our executive meeting and the expression was unanimous on the main principles, such as "we believe in a government which derives its just power from the governed." And then the next point met with unanimous approval, and all the way through, with several minor details that may be improved upon, all of us have agreed on these general cardinal points.

MR. CHANG: I would like to call attention to the fact of the office of Vice-President. I understand that the French Government does not have a Vice-President, and I do not see any necessity for having a Vice-President. When the body elects the President I should recommend the same course as is followed in other legislative bodies.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: If you want to cut out the Vice-President I don't think anybody will object; it is simply a matter whether or not you want to add the Vice-President in your resolution. That is a detail that will be fixed up when the constitution is finally adopted and does not involve our cardinal principles.

Dr. Syngman Rhee moved that this Congress adopt the resolution on "Aims and Aspirations of the Koreans" as read.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The next business in order is the report from the committee appointed to draft "A Message to the Thinking People of Japan." Is that committee ready to report?

MR. P. K. YOON, chairman of the Committee on "A Message to the Thinking People of Japan." Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen, I will read the message to you at this time.

TO THE THINKING PEOPLE OF JAPAN

It may be useless to give friendly advice or to discuss the new principle of international morality with your militaristic statesmen or those who believe in autocratic government; but we know there are some Japanese who have been converted to true Western democratic ideals, and for those among you this message is intended.

Your country was the first nation in our part of the world which adopted Western methods in many lines of national endeavor, especially in military, naval and economic policies. Your nation has become strong and prosperous under these reform movements and is now the leading nation in Eastern Asia. Your improvement in military establishments was necessary for self-defense, but later your government adopted the Prussian methods and used this force, instead of self-defense, for the purpose of aggrandizement and selfish greed. This was particularly the case with your government policy toward Korea after the Russo-Japanese war. When you declared the war against Russia in 1904 we believed then that you were acting for the safety of your country and

the peace of the Orient. Many of our people sympathized with you and assisted you in many ways in that war. Our country was open to your military forces, and you used it as a base of operation against imperialistic Russia.

At the beginning of this war you assured our government that you would not violate our territorial integrity or political independence. Our country and yours went into this conflict as allies and partners in the enterprise. When the war was over your government, at the point of the sword, established a protectorate over Korea, declaring that our independence would be restored to us when our people became firmly established as a self-governing nation. This was a blow to us all, and we felt the injustice of your action; but, still worse, later on by force and despicable trickery your government snatched away not only our sovereignty, but annexed the entire country as a conquered territory. There is no other name for such an action except to call it highway robbery.

Let us briefly go over what your high-handed statesmen have done in Korea since the annexation. Did any of your rulers ever try to win the hearts of the Korean people by uplifting them to a higher level of civilization through liberal education and economic advancement? No. On the contrary, your government has done everything in its power to reduce our people to a level of slavery. You limited their educational opportunities, placed every means of hindrance in their way to economic improvement. Your whole policy has been that of oppression and repression for the temporary benefit of your own nationals. Your rulers think that you can destroy the spirit, the life, the body and the soul of our people by these barbarous policies, but they are mistaken. The Korean people may appear to you an easy victim to your greedy eye, but let us inform you now, once for all, there are millions of young Koreans today both in and out of Korea who are just as capable, intelligent and courageous as any race of man in this world. This assertion is not made in the spirit of bravado, but is founded upon systematic investigation and thorough test. Whenever opportunities have been given they demonstrated their true qualities to the surprise and admiration of their enemies as well as friends. What little opportunity they have had was in foreign countries, but if the same freedom were allowed them in their native soil they would certainly show some wonderful results in all lines of human activity. Your government has denied them this opportunity for development. Is it right? It is fair? Is it humane?

Before the world war Germany and Russia and some other powers in Europe cherished the fallacious thought that might makes right and the strong should live at the expense of the weak. But they are now reduced to impotent political units, and all their greedy dreams have been shattered to pieces beyond all repair.

Your government has been and still is entertaining the same erroneous idea and the same greedy ambition as those cherished by the European autocracies now destroyed and gone. If your people are intelligent and wise, as we think they are, you should make effort to change this policy and at once adopt the higher, the nobler and the happier principle of true democracy for your government. If you continue to carry on your present selfish policy of the Prussian type your country will meet the same fate that your prototype in Europe has encountered.

First you must right the wrong you have done to Korea. Give her absolute freedom, keep your hands from the politics of the peninsula. You will find that Korea will develop into a peaceful, democratic and industrial nation, which will be absolutely neutral in her foreign policies, will be a buffer between your country, China and Russia. The interest of your country requires a friendly buffer state in this region instead of a territory inhabited by sullen, resentful people in whose hearts hatred for you and your government will always exist as long as you try to govern them by force, cruelty and injustice. The time may come in the very near future when you will need the good will of the Korean people. Even now it is within your power to atone for your past sins against Korea and make her your ally and good friend. The same just and generous policy should be adopted toward China. By so doing your people will not sacrifice your economic interest in the Orient, and at the same time you will be living among friendly neighbors. As it is, you have no friends. Korea hates you, China dislikes you just as much as does Korea. Russia has no friendly sentiment for you; even America is watching you with suspicion and distrust. Your alliance with England will not avail you much in case you should be involved in a conflict with any first-class power, especially with America.

Therefore, for your future safety and for your prestige as the leading nation of the Orient you should embrace at once the new principle of international justice and true democratic spirit that righteous government should derive its just power from the governed. This is the only way your country will continue to be strong and prosperous and maintain the prestige that you now enjoy. Above all, there will be permanent peace in the Orient, so that all Oriental peoples will live and develop to their highest capacity. If temporary gains and petty advantages blind your statesmen to these eternal truths set forth above, all we can say is God help the Japanese people.

MEMBERS OF KOREAN CONGRESS.

April 14-16, 1919, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The subject is before you for discussion.

MR. P. K. YOON: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to have a few minutes of your time to speak on this "Message to the Thinking People of Japan." I, as well as all of you, am very much interested and also intensely active in the movement in which our brethren are engaged here and in the land of our birth for the admission of Korea to the free republics of the world, on which we are of one common mind and one in action. On account of my desire to help our cause I went to San Francisco on the 13th of March and assisted the Executive Council as much as possible in various ways in transacting business and in other connections. They were

kind enough to select me as one of the delegates to the Peace Conference to Paris, but I could not decide at that time. However, I finally consented to assume that responsibility, and after about three or four weeks time I left San Francisco and came back to Washington, and while there I wound up all the business and made all possible arrangements to be here at this time. It is a great pleasure to see you and to be here listening to the addresses and to what action is taken by this Congress. In regard to the sentiment on the coast, I came in contact with public men on my way from San Francisco to Portland and I talked with the best editors in Oregon. I had a discussion on the subject of our movement with the editors of some of the leading papers of the coast, among them Mr. Edgar Piper, of Portland, who said he would be very glad to put the matter of the Korean independence movement before the readers of his paper and would print whatever would be a properly authorized document that would come to him. Then I came to Spokane and talked to the editors of the papers there, and they also expressed the same views. On my way home to Washington I stopped off in St. Paul and I talked with the editor of the Minneapolis Tribune and the St. Paul Dispatch. All these representatives of the western papers expressed their sympathy for our cause. You have been very kind to elect me as chairman of this committee on "Message to the Thinking People of Japan." Now I submit it to you for your discussion and on behalf of the committee recommend its adoption.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: You have heard the reading of this "Message to the Japanese People." As the chair takes it, the intention is to send this message to those who are really "the thinking people of Japan." It is not intended for the military people nor the people who are in favor of an autocratic government. There are some Japanese people who are desirous of establishing a democracy of their own. Even in Germany there was a small minority who were opposed to Kaiserism and Prus-

sianism, but they were just as much victims to those evils as the rest of the people in Germany. But this minority could not do much. One of the things the Koreans should do is to send Korean missionaries to other Oriental countries, for the influence of such missions will be very great. You have a great deal of opportunity to do some real good in that part of the world. There is China, with a population of some four hundred million people, who needs wise counsels and help and the assistance of her neighbors. To my surprise and gratification I heard through American missionaries that the Korean Christians raised during the last year over \$3000 in American money to send to China six or seven Korean missionaries to preach Christianity among the Chinese.

The Koreans are a simple people, but they have certain mental characteristics which seems to take them in the direction of religion. They seem to have a religious capacity more readily developed and more sincerely practiced than by any other oriental race. The reason for that has to be explained by some men who are eminent in psychology, for I cannot. The fact that they have raised \$3000 to send the Korean missionaries into China demonstrates their sincerity. Of course, in America when we are talking about four or five billions, \$3000 is a very small figure, but when you consider the earning capacity of the Korean people it is a big sum. I hope they will keep it up. I hope the Koreans will be advanced in their materialistic welfare that they may be able to take up the missionary work in the Orient to a larger extent. We believe that what we want to do is to start in on missionary work in the Orient for the principles of Christianity and democracy. Japan knows very little about democracy. It will be a Christian-like act on your part to afford to every Japanese you can get hold of the privilege of becoming a believer in democracy. They are cruel; they are inhuman; they are barbarious to you, but even though they are all this you can act like a generous Christian man even towards your enemies. However, when he advances unfairly



Dr. Jaisohn in the Room where American Declaration of Independence was declared in 1776

upon you, you will fight like the devil. I am sure of that. Roosevelt used to say, "Hit the line hard," but always consider that a true man, a Christian man, must not be barbarous or cruel or vindictive. If you send this message to the people of Japan it will be laughed at by a large majority of the Japanese. They will scorn and scoff at you. All right. When Christ preached the Gospel at different places they scoffed at Him. Just the same, that didn't stop Him from preaching. You have two great missions to perform and you are adapted for it. You are just the people. The first mission is to Christianize the Orient, and the second is to democratize the Orient. With the first, let us begin with our worst enemy, Japan. Send him this message. Let the people have this message and let them think over it. Ladies and gentlemen, I think this is a subject that should be thoroughly discussed.

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE: There are some of us who object to having anything to do with the Japanese. Somebody may misunderstand our motives in sending this message to the Japanese people. I want to make it very clear to everybody here and to the Japanese themselves that we are not desiring to do anything except to show them that we are Christians. We realize that they will butcher our countrymen and it is natural for us to feel that we don't want to have anything to do with them. But we want them to realize that if they don't think any more than they seem to do at the present time it is not our fault. They are the ones who must take the consequences. We want to show them, as President Wilson expressed the thought in the beginning of the war between this country and Germany, when he said, "The United States is not fighting against the German people, but against the German government." And we want to show the Japanese people that if they act in the spirit of Christianity and democracy we will treat them as fellowmen; but if they keep up this method of Prussianism and barbarism and cruelty we will show them that they are the ones who are making mistakes, and,

as our President has said, we will and we must "fight like the devil." However, in this resolution we are showing the spirit of Christians, and we show them what our stand is and we ask them to consider our position, and in accordance with this sentiment I second the motion to adopt this resolution as presented and read by the chairman of the committee.

MR. CHARLES L. LEE: Mr. President, I think the message which has been prepared and presented by the Committee and which we have heard read is a very proper one to be sent to the "Thinking People of Japan." If you will remember, when the United States entered into the European War, President Wilson sent a message to the German people. The intention of sending a message to them was to let the German people know why America went into the war, and what America was fighting for. Therefore, I think that this message which we propose to send to the Japanese people is not only to show our intention of what we are fighting for, but to let the people of Japan know that Korean independence will not be abandoned or forgotten until the last Korean is killed. Mr. Chairman, it is an easy thing to talk about, but it is also a difficult thing to act. I often wonder, since I have been in this Congress, whether we have positively made up our minds from the depths of our hearts to give our lives to the cause. We are not here, ladies and gentlemen, fighting for dollars and cents; we are praying for life and death. Now is an opportune and a very proper time, as Dr. Rhee has suggested, to adopt this message unanimously and send it to the Japanese people immediately and let every Japanese man and woman everywhere know our aims and our purposes, that when the victory is won, and we are established at Seoul, as an independent republic, we may all sing for the joy and the glory of Korea, Hallelujah, and I second the motion that the resolution be adopted.

MISS NODIE DORA KIM: Mr. President, on behalf of the ladies here, I wish to make it clear, the way we understand it, that we are sending this message out to the

Japanese people. It does not mean that we wish to say we are people better than they are, but that we know what humanity is, and that we are not in sympathy with their being barbarous and butchering our innocent people, cutting off the arms of women and children and fighting unfairly. We want to show them that every Korean will be perfectly willing to act as Christians toward the Japanese people, whatever they do toward our people. The Koreans want to follow the ideals of the United States and the message of President Wilson lies deep down in our hearts, and we don't wish to treat the Japanese as enemies, but we don't want them to take away from us our rights and privileges, and we are ready to stand up, the women and the men, and defend ourselves. We want to play our part.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I will suggest to the members of this Committee that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the people of Japan, and the best channel will be through the Japanese newspapers and that all the publicity possible be given to it.

At this time I will ask Mrs. E. L. Cook, the lady who accompanied Mr. Deyo when he played the violin solo a little while ago, to tell us what she thinks of Korea. She was in the Severance Hospital in Korea, with her husband, Dr. Cook, but owing to his ill health they were compelled to return to this country. It is needless for us to ask you where your sympathies are, but I would like you to tell us from your own lips.

MRS. E. L. COOK: My husband and I left Seoul just one year ago, coming back to this country last March. We lived rather more among the Koreans in Seoul than foreigners usually do, as we were connected with the American Hospital there. I regret, and I know that Dr. Cook himself regrets that he is not able to be here with you today. I am sure that he would give you a message of encouragement. Christianity has the fragrance of all sorts of good things, and is about the only religion that holds out and is really worth while, but as soon as the individual takes up Christianity he finds that he is met on

all sides by obstacles that seem almost insurmountable. So it is with the relations of individuals with the Christian faith. You have taken up with Christianity, but one of the principles Christianity embraces is democracy, and I am afraid that you will be met just like the individual is met in Christianity, with all sorts of obstacles before you accomplish your aims, but that is no reason why you should give up your cause, and if you will arouse your soul you will have sympathy and you will have help and America will come to your rescue and you will be able to win your cause.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The hour of twelve having arrived, I will now declare a recess until 1.30 P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

PRESIDENT JAISOHN called the Congress to order at 1.30 P. M.

The minutes of the morning session were read and, on motion, approved.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I will read a telegram, received today, that may be of considerable interest to you. It is a cablegram from Shang-hai, China.

"Hearty congratulations and good wishes to the Korean Congress now held in Philadelphia, from Korean Municipality of Shang-hai.

(Signed) HUN MIN SINN.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We have a gentleman with us today who has returned from Korea, Mr. Demming. He was sent out from this land to help you, and has returned to us. I am sure he is glad to see you and you will be glad to see him and hear from him. I, therefore, take great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Demming.

MR. DEMMING: Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, I am very glad to be here today. I am sorry that I came so late that I have not been able to enjoy all the discussions that have come up before you. When I left Korea on March 1st of this year, there was a great deal of tension in Korea, and I knew that something was in the air, but I did not know what it was, and very few missionaries knew, although they knew that something was going to happen. As I was leaving on the train one of my members told me something was going to happen at two o'clock on that day. All the time that I was on the train, I saw people traveling, and I heard that a movement was on foot for the independence of Korea. When I arrived in one of the towns I saw by the papers that demonstrations had been made in Seoul and the Japanese were very much surprised at the prominence of them. While they knew that a demonstration was likely to take place, they thought it would be on the day of the funeral of the old Emperor. Those who were managing these demonstrations got well ahead of them, and the Japanese

did not think it necessary to bring any great number of troops up. That day all the stations along the route were crowded with Koreans for trains. When they saw the large number of people on the trains, for every car was packed and the stations were filled with people, the Japanese authorities thought they were getting together to attend the funeral of the Emperor, which was to take place the next day. A great many people could not get on the trains and had to be left in the stations; there were so many of them, and that is the way it went, and there was something doing all day and all night. The Japanese did not seem to be prepared for it. I have been very anxious to find out the facts of what has been taking place in Korea; this is one reason why I came over here this morning. I first heard at Honolulu that they had a revolution in Korea. They told me that Dr. Rhee was here in America, and that there was to be a congress held in Philadelphia in April. I heard at Los Angeles that the Congress was to be held in old Independence Hall on the fifteenth of April, and as soon as I arrived here I made an effort to attend the meeting; but I have been so busy that I did not have time to look it up until today, and so learned that you were meeting here and was very anxious to come and be present at your Congress.

You all know that the missionaries in Korea are in great sympathy with this effort for the independence of the Koreans. I myself, if I were a Korean, would do as you are doing, and I would seek to do all in my power to get that which is your due, as you should be a free people.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I am glad to hear from a representative of the missionaries in Korea, who tells you directly where they stand on the proposition. Well, if he goes back to Korea, after making such a statement, the Japanese gendarmes might disturb him, but he has the courage to say anything that he thinks is right.

It has been suggested by some members that we should take action in this Congress toward requesting the United States Government to recognize the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. A representative of that government is fortunately with us; I refer to Dr. Syngman Rhee. He has, I understand, been elected Secretary of State for the Provisional Government. Your movement is still in its infancy and a good many Ameri-

can people do not take your movement seriously. There is a good reason for that, which is brought about through Japanese influence and clever diplomacy. There appears to be a great deal of work done for Japan by publicity agents. They have so far educated the American people into thinking that Koreans are on a par with the American Indians; that they are weak and spineless; they have no common sense and cannot help themselves; that they need nurses and guardians—in other words, they need to be wards of some strong nation rather than a self-governing people; that not knowing the Koreans, Americans naturally believe it. It will be a long process of labor and struggle for you to eradicate that impression that is already existing in the minds of the average American. The Japanese have very clever press agencies here in this country. They have men who are highly educated and good scholars, who go around with the assistance of their government and their press bureau, which is one of the most admirable, unless we except the German press bureau previous to the war, which was then a little more perfect, spreading this propaganda. You don't have the backing of an organized government; you have no means; you are all hard-working men; many of you work your way through the colleges by labor. You have no means to carry on well-organized and extensive press bureau work to counteract what the Japanese have done in the years past. But for you your work is easier than the Japanese because you have a righteous cause; it is much easier to tell the truth than it is to tell lies. There is another phase that makes your work very much easier. The principles and ideals you advocate so ardently are the same as those of the American people, and the moment they hear you and see how you act, their hearts will open to you in spite of all this ingenious political work and all these intrigues such as the Germans and the Japanese try to propagate in this country. You have that much advantage over the Japanese; you have a righteous cause, and a public that is ready to receive your proposition with sympathy. You have to keep up this work. If you stop

after this Congress is over and go to the different parts of the country where you came from and then forget all about it, or if you work individually without any concerted plan, without any systematized method of doing the work, your labor will be wasted. Therefore, while you are here, before you dispose of this matter, I would like to have some gentleman make a motion to appoint a committee to consider the proposition of organizing a Korean Independence League or some other organization in America, whose principal function will be to bring the facts of the Korean cause before the American public truthfully, faithfully and persistently. Some such organization is badly needed. If you try to do it alone, the work is so much more difficult, and the result will be very small, but if a body of men and women join together and map out a plan by which you can carry on this work systematically and intelligently and persistently, you will accomplish a great deal, and your labor will be much easier for all of you.

I understand that a delegate desires to speak on the proposition of preparing and sending a petition to the United States Government for recognition of the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic. I cannot bring that before the Congress until some motion to that effect is made. If anybody wishes to make a motion to that effect I will be ready to entertain it.

MR. PYNG OAK CHO moved,

That the Chair appoint a committee of three from this Congress to draw up a petition to the United States Government, asking for recognition of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.

MR. P. K. YOON offered the following amendment:

That the petition be sent to the Peace Conference at Paris, as well as to the United States Government at Washington, and that the committee be authorized and empowered to draw up and send the same.

The motion and the amendment to the motion were seconded and unanimously carried.

MR. HENRY CHUNG moved,

That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, including the President of the Congress, Dr. Philip Jaisohn, as ex-officio, to draw up a petition and send the same to Washington and to Paris.



Dr. Rhee sitting in the Chair from which Gen. Washington presided in the Independence Hall

The motion was seconded and carried.

The chair appointed on that committee Mr. Henry Chung, Mr. P. K. Yoon and Mr. C. H. Min; Dr. Philip Jaisohn, ex-officio.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: In order to perpetuate the spirit of this Congress we must do this kind of work all the year round. We must organize in some shape or form for teamwork. I am going to tell you that we must work as a body if you want to accomplish any big results. If you don't have the spirit of teamwork and co-operation you cannot accomplish very much in this world. One of the old tactics which used to be practiced by the different nations to attain their ends was to make a division of the opposing party, creating internal strife. That is an old, old game and has been practiced for centuries, and it is being practiced today to break up the organization of your opponents. The reason is this: By breaking up the unity and the organization of your enemy he is weakened and you can handle him much easier because he is in this condition. The whole trouble in Korean history is that they do not attach enough importance to the spirit of teamwork and organization work. The government of a nation, or the government of a state, a government of any kind down to a small business house, requires organization and teamwork. If you want to carry on your work and obtain the desired result to any large degree you must have organization. It is unfortunate that Chinese history, Korean history or the classics do not teach the necessity of teamwork.

DR. RHEE: It is not so now.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: What is the result? The nation commits suicide. I say frankly to you that this is one of the weaknesses of our people. It has been the weakness of the Chinese, and I think it is the one weakness that all the people in the Orient have except the Japanese, and they have teamwork. It is the weakness of China; it is the weakness of the whole of India; it is the weakness of Korea and of Russia today. Russia

is today in its deplorable condition through the lack of unity and organization. That is well demonstrated in one recent event that transpired on the western front. England, France, Italy all had a big army. They had more munitions than the Germans had; their men were just as brave, if not braver, than the Germans; their generals were equally as capable as the German generals, but they could not stop the Germans' onrush. The reason was this: The German campaign was planned by their headquarters that applied to the different parts and sectors of the front, and each front or sector carried a plan made behind the lines in the headquarters. It was unity of action; it was co-ordination of effort; every sector co-operated. Whereas the French army and the English army and the Italian army fought on their own initiative. There was the weakness during the first years of the war on the part of the Allies. The combined strength of the Allies was greater than that of the Germans, but the Germans had an absolutely perfect organization and carried out their campaign along certain lines of co-operation, whereas the Allies' efforts were divided under three different heads. When the Americans went into the world war the combined Allies elected General Foch as commander-in-chief, and the whole campaign was carried out from one headquarters. When America went into the war American brains carried out the method that the American business house carries on now. Gentlemen, you must have unity, organization; you have got to have teamwork. You must have unity of purpose and organization; it is necessary, and that is something that is taught to Americans from their boyhood.

You go out with boys to play baseball in the vacant lots and your captain or your manager says: "Johnnie, you go and do your best on first base," and the captain will tell the next man, you do your best in your place, and so on each one is given his position and what he is to do at first base and second base, and the whole team is organized and they work together. That

is the game, and they play it according to rule and with teamwork. (Dr. Jaisohn described a baseball game and drew from it a lesson in the principle of teamwork.) That spirit has got to be instilled in boyhood. When the boys become business men, when they become lawyers and statesmen, the first thing they do is to organize. If a man is in a big company or has an office he organizes that office, and organization is absolutely necessary to perform the various functions of that company, and today that is the main principle of every organization and the basis on which every organization is formed. If it is a business organization you must organize it along those lines; if it is a philanthropic organization you want to take certain men who must do certain things, and they must work together in order to do the greatest good. If you go into a church or any organization, whatever it may be, success in that organization is impossible unless it is done along lines of co-operation. You have come from all parts of the United States. You are more or less excited and more or less enthusiastic, and I don't blame you, because I am myself; but we have to sit down and look at the facts right in the face. If you don't do something before you go away from this place in order to continue the work which you have been doing here, you are going away with certain impressions and somebody else will carry another impression, and you will all take away your own individual impressions. I don't expect to keep you all here. You will have to go back where you have come from, and it will be your daily business to "carry on" and to consider the work that will be mapped out by the head of this organization whoever that may be, and that requires teamwork. Under the protection of the Stars and Stripes you can talk as you like; your life and property are safe, and the least you can do is to organize, map out the work and through that the American public and the world at large will know something about Korea. A gentleman came to me the other day and said, "Call on me when you want me to do something in any capacity and I will serve you in your cause." That is the Amer-

ican spirit. We want to get more friends in America. We have a large number enlisted, but we want to have more.

MR. P. K. YOON: We will get together sometime tomorrow and organize. After all, we want special organization; the Korean Independence Union or the Korean National Association; we will co-operate together together and work out as one body even though methods may be different. We can talk it over in an informal way and then adopt some method that will be satisfactory to all. I therefore move,

That we postpone this subject with the understanding that we take it up tomorrow forenoon.

After some further discussion by Mr. New, Mr. P. O. Cho, Mr. Henry Chang, Mr. Kim, Mr. Y. P. Chung and Mr. Henry Chung, Mr. Kim seconded the motion.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: If there is no objection, the Congress will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30 A. M.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION

President Jaisohn called the Congress to order at 9:30 A. M.

The minutes of yesterday afternoon's session were read and, on motion, approved.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We have with us this morning a gentleman who represents the church which is the oldest church that we know. It is singular to say that the great religion of this world sprang from the Asiatic Continent, where there were a race of men known as the Hebrews—the Jews. They had many misfortunes politically because of the fact that they were few in number and paid more attention to the progress of civilization and religion than to fighting other people. Through oppression, through the old idea that the strong must sacrifice the weak and the weak be sacrificed by the strong, the Jewish nation was scattered throughout the world, but they gave the world a religion that the majority of the people of all the civilized countries consider their own religion. As a matter of fact, the very thought, the idea, the principle of Christianity came from the Jews. The Jews gave the world the Old Testament; the New Testament was written up by the Jews. Take Christ and his Twelve Disciples, they were all Jews. They went out as missionaries preaching this new doctrine, which converted practically the world, yet the original race of the Jews, although they are scattered to all corners of the earth, persistently kept their identity, not having lost their religion, and today they are preaching their old religion just as rigorously and as faithfully as in the days of Abraham and the Old Testament. In this country there is a large percentage of people who are of this faith. We have with us this morning a gentleman who is the rabbi of one of the largest synagogues of Philadelphia. He is not only an eminent man in

religious circles, but he is prominent in our community as a citizen and as a man who stands for what is right and what is just. Therefore it was appropriate, as I understand your mission is to convey every religion to Korea, to invite Dr. Henry Berkowitz to come here this morning to offer a prayer and to favor us with an address and tell us what the Jewish Church stands for on the questions and principles that you are struggling for today.

PRAYER

By RABBI HENRY BERKOWITZ: Let us address our thoughts and our hearts under the source of all and draw near in worship to Almighty God for all mankind, who is the arbiter of the destinies of individuals and of nations. As this Congress has been to uplift our hearts in prayer that has been spoken from the lips of divines, so in the prayer now, the ancient mother of religion would voice the ardent aspirations of those who are assembled here through the words of the great Hebrew prophets. Why should we deal treacherously, one man against his brother? Profoundly impressed with this sublime truth, we draw near, Almighty God, unto Thy throne of grace with the ardent prayer welling from our hearts to its full realization out of the righteousness of a just indignation to protest against them and against the offenses that are committed; against all bigotries and hatreds that are maintained, and will ask that as the clouds are dispersed by the warmth of the sun, so may these clouds that deal with the judgment and the conscience of men be speedily dispelled by the warmth and the light of true faith in Thee as the true Father of all who look to Thee as Thy children for help and for guidance. Let Thy light shine with renewed inspiration into the hearts of these men, representatives of the nations who are gathered across the seas. Give them clarity of judgment, sincerity of purpose; give them the courage of conviction that thereby at last peace shall come to a war-ridden world and that the great promise of the Prophet find its fulfillment in the reign of justice and brotherhood and freedom in all the lands, in all creeds for all races of men. Amen.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We have a gentleman here who besides being a patriot is a singer, and we will now be favored with a song by Mr. Samuel G. Lee.

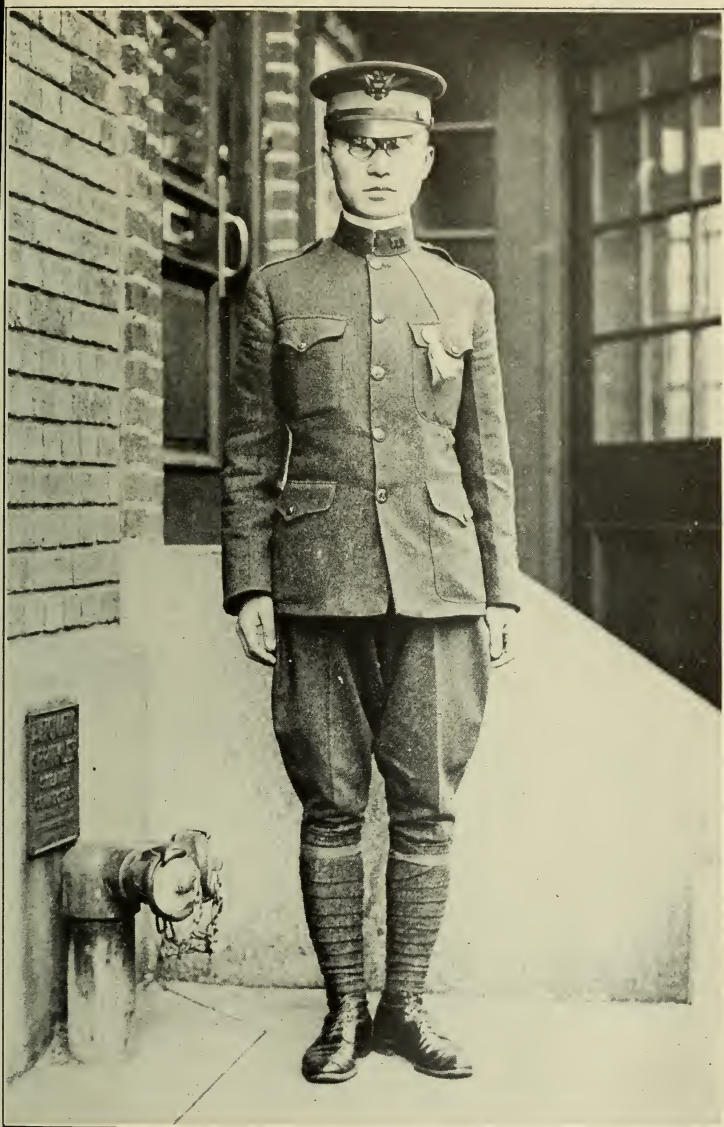
SONG BY MR. SAMUEL G. LEE

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: Dr. Berkowitz will now address you, and I want you to listen very carefully to what he is going to say, because he is a scholar and a citizen of the highest standing in this community. His words will be of great interest to you.

ADDRESS

By RABBI HENRY BERKOWITZ: My friends, when I was called on the telephone by one of your number and was asked to share with you in this Congress this morning I hesitated and demurred until the person who asked me replied with an answer informing me of the object of this gathering. I told him that I did not feel justified in appearing on a public platform to indorse or advocate a movement concerning which I knew very little, and that only from hearsay and from desultory reading and concerning which I was not an authority. The answer I received was a fitting rebuke, and that was this: "We know that you are in favor of justice; we know that you are opposed to cruelty and anything that is unfair. Those things you know all about, and that is the purpose of the Korean Congress." I felt the significance of this reply so strongly that I immediately promised to come here this morning. I am here simply to say to you that there is a very strong bond of sympathy between the Jew and all those who now or who have ever in the past made an appeal against oppression and tyranny of any kind and in behalf of freedom and justice. I come to you almost from the synagogue where yesterday was held a magnificent public service to the American opening of the ancient Passover festival that has been observed unremittingly during all the centuries by the Jewish people from the days of the exit from Egypt. For the first time in the history of the world a band of enslaved Hebrews in far-away Egypt had the courage to defy the mightiest empire of that age, and from his lips Moses pronounced the challenge of defiance to the mighty Pharaoh. That was the first proclamation of freedom ever heard. It has inspired every movement for freedom that has since been instituted in the history of the whole world. It is in your hearts as it is in mine; that great sacred principle for which the world war was fought that at last there

might be an end made to terrorism, to militarism, to all those abuses of power that have in the past prompted men urged by ambition to selfish greed and lust and to make a rule for the nations declaring that "might is right." Your Conference is gathered to proclaim the opposite principle, that only right shall be might in the future. Your President has referred to the fact that the people whose blood is in my veins had a land of their own and a government of their own in Judea. There is a strong geographical similarity to that fact in addition to that as compared with Korea. It lies in the empire on the south of the mighty monarchies of the Orient, of Persia, of Assyria, of Babylonia, of Media and the rest, and each year the great rulers of those countries felt it their business to marshal great armies and to go forth into combat with the sea on one side and Judea on the other and the desert on the other, and they went up and over across the marshes into the little narrow land called Palestine, and those thieves came down and plundered the ancient temple, and they came in broadcast and abused the people, murdered innocent women and children, and that condition raged along through the centuries, and always Korea, being between Japan and China, was butted back and forth and made to feel the brunt of the shock of these contending nations. There are other points of contact, with these little helpless people unarmed and not militaristic in spirit, the victim of these conditions which was common in ancient Judea. There was a people who were bent upon the higher and nobler and sublimer things in life, whose ambition was not to glory in arms or dominion, but whose desire was to proclaim to the world a great spiritual message of kinship between man and his maker; of the supremacy of the moral law and who by His devotion gave the great Scriptures and the spiritual life to the whole civilized earth, and given the literature that has framed the institutions that have become the Christian and the Mohammedan church. All this came out of Asia. There it again lies and is in notable contact between us. I was not long ago addressing a convention held here at the Metropolitan Opera House to make a protest against the oppression of the Jewish people. Telegrams had come out of the heart of Poland declaring that massacres had been instituted against innocent Jewish people. When the Russians overran Poland, Lithuania and Roumania the Jews were charged with being spies for the Germans, and when the Germans



Uncle Sam's Korean Soldier

came back they charged the Jews with being spies for the Russians, and so they got it both ways. They were charged with being allies of the Russians and then with being allies of the enemies of Russia, and some seven millions of them were being brutally treated and many of them murdered, and the stories that we are getting about the conditions of those people—starvation, misery, helplessness, sickness—are so appalling that human kind fails to grasp the enormity of conditions there. The Jews in the United States of America are responding to the appeals from their race in the far-off East, and \$15,000,000 has been spent not only for the Jews, but for other suffering people abroad.

(Rabbi Berkowitz continued at some length describing some of the details of existing conditions among the Jews in Poland and what in the name of freedom and independence the people of this country were trying to do for the oppressed people of other lands, saying that this country would fall in line and become interested in the cause of Korea.) I have recited these incidents as an illustration of how the Jewish heart rebels against cruelty anywhere, among any people, in any land, and this is the reason why my sympathies are with you, and I can sympathize with the millions in your land who ask for freedom, for justice, for right, for protection and to be kept free from abuse by any stronger nation. I read a review of a book that appeared in last Sunday's New York Times, the title of which is "The Mastery of the Far East," which is a story of Korea's transformation and Japan's rise in the Orient. I am sorry that book was published. It tells that the Japanese are the friends of the Koreans; that they have been helping them, and that the Japanese really have been far better materially than the Koreans and that they have introduced things in that country that are far better than anything that Korea ever knew, and the author attempts to prove conclusively what he says, while the proceedings of your Convention here does not seem to agree with that. (Rabbi Berkowitz commented at some length on the contents of the book referred to and quoted from it.) It is a credit to you that you are here to resent the domination of any people, whatever they may be, who called themselves friends and have betrayed their trust. In conclusion I simply wish to express to you my hearty sympathy in the effort you are making to secure a hearing before the world for your cause, and, whether false or true, as this man says,

there is a just God, and if you have been wronged you are destined to win and gain the freedom that is due you.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: On behalf of the Congress I thank Dr. Berkowitz for the clear thought that he has brought out to us this morning. This is not a Korean cause. It is not a question of any particular race of men. It is a question that involves all races of men; a question of justice and freedom. It is a question whether that shall prevail, no matter if it is in Korea or America, or Palestine or Russia, or any other section of the world. If they believe in justice at all they believe in it for all nations and for all people everywhere. Therefore, you are particularly interested in the Korean cause; that is natural. But we are fighting in a humble, small way the battle of humanity. The people who have been oppressing the Koreans have had the might and the strength, but if we had a little more ammunition and a little more machine guns, as I told you yesterday, Korea, with its high idea of justice and democracy in that part of the world, would not only govern Korea, but would teach their very enemy in Japan many things that they should know; that they should be Christians; that they should be democratized; that they should believe in justice and freedom and in consciousness.

We will now be favored with a vocal solo by Mr. R. K. Lee.

VOCAL SOLO BY MR. R. K. LEE

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I wish to call to the platform a gentleman who has been very friendly to us and who has been faithful in serving our cause and who has been helping us in many ways in securing publicity and making known our cause through the newspapers of Philadelphia. He has worked in the night for the newspapers and in daytime he has worked for us in this Congress, and I would like to have him come on the platform so that you may all have a good look at him, and he will address you briefly. I take great pleasure in presenting to you Mr. George Benedict.

ADDRESS

BY MR. GEORGE BENEDICT: Mr. President and gentlemen, I am very grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak to you on this most historic occasion, and I am very grateful to you for the education which I received from contact with the members of this Congress. (Mr. Benedict referred to his efforts in behalf of the cause of Korea's freedom, Dr. Jaisohn's co-operation with him and declared his intention to continue working for and with the friends of Korea until Korea was free.) It is my hope that Korea will become a free republic, and that you yourselves who have become Christians through missionaries will become the missionaries of the Far East. I am with you in brain, in heart and in soul to the end. I feel that Korea will be free and if it be God's will may it be speedily accomplished.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: Ladies and gentlemen, we have had at this Congress different representatives from the different churches. On the first day we had a minister from the Episcopal Church, on the second day we had a priest from a Roman Catholic Church and this morning you heard the views of a Jewish Rabbi. We have here today another minister, who is my personal friend and who looks after the spiritual welfare of my family. I take great pleasure in introducing to you, Reverend Crosswell McBee, Rector of St. John's Church, Lansdowne, Pa. He has come to us this morning to express his feelings on this cause which you are fighting for and to advocate Christianity and humanity. Dr. McBee will tell you his feelings, and he will now speak to you.

ADDRESS

BY REV. CROSWELL MCBEE: Ladies and gentlemen, there is nothing that can so uplift the people of Korea as the thought that over here there are people who, while they are far away today, are, nevertheless, praying for you and are in sympathy with you and are in every way willing to help you. I think they somehow feel that they have your interest at heart and they would like to travel across the waters and help you. You have just as much right to be free as to have the enjoyment of the air. I am quite sure that over in the Orient there are many

thousands of souls who ask that there shall be established the principle of freedom in your country. Let them realize that you are aspiring towards that end.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We have with us again this morning Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins who wishes to read an announcement.

REV. DR. FLOYD TOMKINS: Gentlemen, I desire to read to you a report of communication from the Federation of Churches signed by Dr. MacFarland proclaiming that the Federation of Churches and the ministers of that body in the United States will stand up in an appeal to the world to make every country independent and free, and that includes Korea. (At this point Dr. Tomkins read the report.)

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: If we had many friends like Dr. Tomkins we would find our work very much easier. You can rest assured that the clippings that have been brought out can be traced to the activity of the press bureau which the Japanese maintain in this country. They are backed by the Government, spending thousands of dollars, and I know there are a good many writers in the pay of the Japanese Government in this country today. I know that some ministers of the gospel are going around the country today defending Japanese action and speaking to the detriment of the Koreans, but they are misinformed and have come under the influence of Japanese diplomacy, or Japanese gold, or hypnotism, I don't know which. Dr. Berkowitz referred to an article in the "New York Times" in his address this morning, and that is one of the few leading papers in this country which seems to be rather Pro-Japanese; I don't know why; but since you people have come here I find that all the Philadelphia papers, which at first did not seem to be familiar with your cause. After being told more about conditions in Korea, they write very sympathetic articles. In other words, they are putting Korea on the map as far as Philadelphia is concerned.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We will next hear from the

committee which was appointed yesterday to draw up a petition to be sent to Washington and to the Peace Conference in Paris. I will ask Mr. Henry Chung, the chairman of the committee, to read the report. (Mr. Henry Chung read the report as follows, a copy of which was sent to the President of the United States, Washington, D. C., and another to the Peace Conference in Paris) :

"We, the representatives of all Koreans residing outside of Korea, in Congress assembled in Philadelphia, Pa., April 14-16, 1919, have the honor to request you to recognize the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic, organized March 1, 1919, representing the will of the entire Korean race of more than 20,000,000 people.

This Provisional Government is republican in form, and its guiding spirit is that of true democracy. Men of liberal education and mostly of high Christian character constitute this government.

Our sole aim is to *regain* the inalienable right of self-determination for our race, so that we may be able to develop as a free people under the guiding principle of Christian democracy.

We beg respectfully to point out that Korea was an independent kingdom until the year of 1905, and that in 1882 the United States was a party to the covenant guaranteeing the integrity and independence of Korea.

We submit this request to you recognizing your splendid championship of international justice, and also to you as the chief executive of the great Republic which has always stood for democracy and the rights of small nations.

May we have the joy and happiness of receiving your favorable consideration of our petition?

With deep respect,

(Signed) C. H. CHUNG,
P. K. YOON,
C. H. MIN,
PHILIP JAISOHN, *Ex Officio*."

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: We would like to get your views on this petition. The committee was authorized to draw up this petition and send it to the President of the United States, but it was the sense of the committee that a document of this sort should be sent to the President, as well as to the Peace Conference at Paris. If you have any other ideas to present, this is the opportunity to do it. The petition was brought before the Congress that it might be read and accepted.

Mr. Ough moved that the petition to the President of the United States and to the Peace Conference at Paris be accepted as presented and read by the chairman of the committee.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: There was a suggestion in favor of having an information bureau in Philadelphia. The purpose of the bureau is to give out truthful information concerning Korea and in every way to co-operate with the American friends to give them facts, so that they may understand and may be able to help you intelligently.

MR. MIN: I wish to make a report of the decision of the Executive Council held yesterday afternoon and evening. This question about establishing an organization to perpetuate the work of this Korean Independence League, the report has been prepared and we have received a dispatch from San Francisco requesting that Dr. Philip Jaisohn be appointed as the representative of the League on this work in the Korean Central Correspondence Bureau. I am glad to report to you that Dr. Philip Jaisohn has kindly consented to accept the appointment by the Executive Council of the Korean National Association, so I think there is no necessity of discussing this question this morning. I know that Dr. Jaisohn will carry out his work faithfully.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: The idea of having a bureau or an organization at some eastern point where it can do a certain amount of missionary work is good. I do not like the word "propaganda," because that was used in connection with the Germans' campaign of publicity here. We do not want any conflict with the officials of the United States Government. There is an underlying meaning that there is something hidden, something crooked in the word "propaganda." Let us get away from this word and use a word that everybody can understand; for instance, "spreading true news about Korea, the true facts about the Korean people." That is not Latin, nor has it any French in it, but is true Anglo-Saxon, and the object is to spread the truth about the Korean people. That is the function of this bureau. I appreciate the confidence of the Korean National Asso-

ciation to name me for this position, but I will only consent on the ground that I will act in an advisory capacity and not in the doing of any actual physical work. Dr. Syngman Rhee is a man of wonderfully high attainments, and I know that you have absolute confidence in him as your leader, who has a history covering the last twenty years. He is a man who has gone through hellfire and brimstone; he was five years in jail because he believed in Christ, and he is worthy of your confidence. You have another man here, Mr. Henry Chung, who is a graduate of the University of Nebraska, and he holds a fellowship in the Northwestern University. He is an experienced writer and has friends among the magazine writers and has an extensive circle of acquaintances. He is a very valuable man, and he can help to give publicity to our cause and help the American writers to prepare articles about Korea. He can supply them with the facts and the truth. If these two men will do the actual physical work and give it their time and let me act, as my duties will permit, in an advisory capacity, I will gladly accept the honor and will do what I can for you, and you can depend on that. However, no organization will succeed unless it has the hearty support of the people who compose that organization. Every man and woman who belongs to the organization must use their best efforts in support of it and to the fullest extent. Without your support this organization, or any other organization, will not last very long, or at least it will not be able to do effective work.

On motion, a recess was taken until 1.30 P. M.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION

President Jaisohn called the Congress to order at 1.30 P. M.

The minutes of the morning session were read and, on motion, approved.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: It is the desire of the Congress to sing the Korean National Hymn. I will ask all the delegates to rise and sing.

Mr. Henry Chung explained the origin of the song, the music of which is the same as the Scotch "Auld Lang Syne."

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I am in receipt of sad news. Mrs. Caroline Kennedy O'Neill, an American lady whose home is in New York City and who has given generously to the people of Korea and founded one of the main schools, which has been in charge of Dr. McCuen, whose letter was read here this morning, has passed away. I understand that some of the delegates here in this Congress were taught in the mission school established by Mrs. O'Neill. It is proper that this Congress send a telegram of condolence to her daughters. She has two daughters surviving her. If you want to go any further it will be a gracious act on your part to have a set of resolutions drawn up and properly engrossed, expressing your sympathy at the death of one of the benefactresses of Korea and forward the same to her daughters, which will be appreciated by them.

Mr. Wonnick Leigh moved that the secretary of this Congress be instructed to send a telegram of condolence to the daughters of Mrs. O'Neill, and that the president of this Congress appoint a committee of three to draw up suitable resolutions to be properly engrossed and forwarded to the daughters of Mrs. O'Neill.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I will appoint as a committee to send a telegram of condolence and to draw up resolu-

tions and have the same engrossed and sent to the daughters of Mrs. Caroline Kennedy O'Neill:

MR. CHO LYHM,

MR. LEIGH,

MR. CHUNG.

We are about to adjourn this Congress and there are a few more things to do. Since the delegates have come to this city we have made arrangements with the Police Department of the city in regard to the parade that will proceed from this place to Independence Hall. The city authorities of Philadelphia gave us every courtesy possible, and the police have been co-operating with us in every way, much to their credit and to our great satisfaction. This Congress should authorize the chairman of this meeting to write a letter to the police authorities, thanking them for the courtesies extended to the members and officers of this Congress. We also should give a vote of thanks to those gentlemen and ladies representing newspapers of this city, who came here primarily for the purpose of gathering news, but after having spent a few days with us and heard the stories being told and learned what we were fighting for they became true and enthusiastic friends of Korea. One gentleman told me that if he had the run of his paper there would be little space left for advertising, as it would be filled with news and cuts bearing on the proceedings of this Congress. However, they have done very well, and we thank the members of the press of the city for their co-operation and for the publicity they have given our cause. It will be proper for you to take official recognition of these matters. We do not want to forget our friends who delivered addresses to us. We have made friends of them and they will help us in our cause. Men like Dr. Tomkins and Dr. Dean and Rabbi Berkowitz came here and have become our friends. You have accomplished a great deal in securing the co-operation of a man like Dr. Tomkins. That man's value to your cause is worth several regiments of well-equipped soldiers to you in your fight for liberty and independence.

Mr. Henry Chung moved that this Congress extend a vote of thanks to the authorities of the City of Philadelphia for their co-operation in making this Congress a success; a vote of thanks to the members of the press of the city and also a vote of thanks to the speakers who were kind enough to address this Congress at its various sessions, and to include a vote of thanks to all who have participated and taken an active part in the proceedings of the Congress.

The motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I will write a letter to those parties who are not present here today, but I will convey the message to the members of the newspaper representatives who are present in person and tender to them the vote of thanks just passed by this Congress, for the accurate and fair manner in which you have presented our proceedings in your papers.

At our morning session I made some reference to an editorial which appeared in one of our Philadelphia papers. The point is so thoroughly covered by an editorial in today's "Philadelphia Record" that I will read it to you at this time, with a request that it be embodied in the record of the proceedings of this Congress:

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

The presence in this city of a delegation of Koreans, who will meet in Independence Hall today to proclaim the independence of their country, just as the Czechoslovaks did a few months ago, will recall to some persons an episode in international relations which cannot be called creditable to the United States. Korea, as is well known, was until a few years ago a self-governing nation. "For over 4000 years," the official statement of the visiting delegates says, "our country enjoyed an absolute autonomy. We have our own history, our own language, our own literature and our own civilization. We have made treaties with the leading nations of the world; all of them recognized our independence, including Japan."

One of these treaties was with the United States, and in it this country solemnly pledged itself to uphold the territorial integrity of the Hermit nation. Notwithstanding this treaty obligation, no protest was made when Japan, following the termination of the Russo-Japanese war, gobbled up Korea and calmly annexed it to the island kingdom. Indeed, when a delegation of Koreans came to this country and sought to interest Theodore Roosevelt, then President, in the unhappy plight of their people he refused even to receive them or to recognize that the treaty imposed any duty whatever upon this country. This was cer-

tainly a curious performance, but not so curious as the reasons which Mr. Roosevelt gave in his book, "America and the World War," for his attitude of scorn and contempt for this wronged and feeble nation. In explanation of his absolutely ignoring the obligations imposed upon the United States by its treaty with Korea, he wrote:

To be sure, by treaty it was solemnly covenanted that Korea was to remain independent. But Korea was itself helpless to enforce the treaty, and it was out of the question to suppose that any other nation without any interest of its own at stake would attempt to do for the Koreans what they were unable to do for themselves.

In the light of recent events that seems a heartlessly brutal and cynical statement. A whole world of old-time ideas lies between that callous sentiment and the finer promptings of humanity and good faith that are calling the League of Nations into life.

Korea is entitled to its independence, and we hope it will get it. It will find a world now more responsive to its appeals than when its delegates knocked in vain at the White House door a dozen years ago.

(President Jaisohn continuing): Mr. Roosevelt was a grand man and one of the most brilliant statesmen America ever produced, but on this program his argument seems to be a little lame. Roosevelt says, "We cannot do that because the other fellow cannot help himself." If the other fellow was able to help himself what is the use of getting somebody else to do the work for him? Korea needed help and America would not give her the help she needed, and, according to Mr. Roosevelt's argument, they did not give her the help she needed because Korea could not help herself. I am not a statesman; I am a business man, and Mr. Roosevelt may have had some other reason for the position he took at that time.

At this time I will ask Dr. Reimer, of Swarthmore, to say a few words to us.

ADDRESS

By DR. REIMER: Gentlemen, ten years ago I met Dr. Rhee at Pittsburgh. I recall saying to some one before I had met Dr. Rhee that the most eloquent address delivered at that gathering was by a Korean, Dr. Syngman Rhee. I am glad to tell you that I am in hearty accord with what I have heard at this Congress, and I

am in sympathy with you in your desire and hope that you will have the principle of self-determination put in practice and that you may attain to the religious ideals which all of you have been enjoying in this land and which you want to enjoy also in your own beloved Korea. You are not going to be discouraged because your resources are small or because you are not very wealthy as a people, or because your army is not as large as the armies of other peoples. No people are too little or too poor to think big things in the eyes of Almighty God. I will give to you this counsel: That you be absolutely unafraid, no matter how powerful opposition may be today. Don't let yourselves be intimidated. In 1914 the German Kaiser sent a special messenger to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt to try to have him curb his speech against German-Americans; to make him keep still and not to use his influence against the Germans, but to be in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of the German Empire. He had requested his messenger to say that he trusted that the cordial reception which Theodore Roosevelt had received in Berlin would always remain fresh in his memory. To this messenger ex-President Roosevelt said, clicking his teeth, "Tell his Majesty for me that I thank him for his cordial message and that I remember my visit to Berlin with the greatest pleasure, precisely with the same pleasure that I remember a similar visit which I paid at the same time to the King and Queen of Belgium." That was the message that ex-President Roosevelt sent to the Kaiser. Within an hour you are going to the Shrine of Liberty in this city, which you are visiting. You have been most felicitous in your choice of Philadelphia as a meeting place for your deliberations, and your spirits will be fired with fresh patriotism, with a refreshed ardor and with renewed zeal as you go into Independence Hall. That represents a page in American history which some of you have read. At the end of the Constitutional Convention and upon the adoption of the constitution of the United States of America, Benjamin Franklin rose and, facing Washington, said:

"Sir, as we have met in this convention again and again I have looked at that golden sun painted on the back of the chair above your head, and I have often wondered whether that sun is a rising or a setting sun, but now I know that it is a rising sun." Oh, my friends of Korea, to you as you think of your own people and

of your own nation, and of your own ship of state and of your own sun of destiny, no longer let there be any question in your mind as to whether that sun is a rising or a setting sun, but be sure there are thousands and thousands of American friends, be assured of that in our hearts, and I believe in the heart of the Great Eternal the thought is supreme that the sun of Korea is a rising and a shining sun.

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I thank Dr. Reimer for the scholarly address. We have another eminent visitor with us this afternoon, who is one of the leading ministers of the Christian Church in the City of Philadelphia and who sympathizes with all that is just, all that is righteous, and he is especially interested in the support of Christianity in Korea. I take great pleasure in presenting to you Dr. Clarence E. McCartney.

ADDRESS

By DR. MCCARTNEY: Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, it strikes me that this is almost a heavenly occasion because of the invisible spirits of justice and mercy and truth that are about you this afternoon, and, more than that, the spirits of the great leaders and prophets and dreamers of your race in the past, and, more than that, the spirits of the men who have suffered and died before this dream which engages your attention this afternoon is carried out. Two of my best friends who were with me at Princeton College are in Korea. I have been told that one of them is in jail as a Korean patriot, under sentence of death, and I have been wondering if anything that I might say here or that you might do here is going to make it more difficult for them or in any way further endanger their lives; but even were it so I know that their love for the Korean people is such that they would not have me keep silence at this place and at this hour. This looks like a day of small beginning, but a man would be dull of soul indeed were he not thrilled when he thought of the influences that may go forth from this Congress, and when in years to come Korea has achieved her independence some of you men will look back to the occasion of this gathering and to this day and to the pilgrimage that you are about to make within the hour to the Shrine of American Liberty, our Inde-

pendence Hall, where the Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America was declared and signed, and you will tell your children and your grandchildren of it. It is not so much the establishment of a nation in your case as it was in the case of the American Republic, but it is the restoration of an ancient nation to an honorable people; the getting back of what was yours for centuries and is to be yours again. We have a great demonstration in recent events of the power of moral authority. One year ago, just about this time, the Germans were making their last desperate assault upon the French and British lines, and there was a feeling of apprehension and almost of dread in the hearts of the lovers of freedom all over the world, but with all that apprehension one year ago as to the outcome of that German assault there was a deep-seated confidence that this German plot against the freedom of the world could not succeed, because it was conceived in injustice and carried out in cruelty. At the present time it may seem to you a very difficult and painful situation, but you have had the demonstration of the truth that the mightiest thing under heaven is right on your side and the sympathies of right-minded people, of freedom-loving people the world over. Their sympathies are with you, and their interests are with you, and their prayers are with you. We doubt not but the day is coming when Korea will take the place that she wants among the families of nations which God has planned for her. We had hoped after the great convulsion of this war that the United States and the world would be settled upon a new basis; that the nations would find some other way of dealing with one another from the combat of arms and that the liberties of such people as the Koreans might be secured and that the shedding of blood for the king in strife was at an end. However, I know that the Koreans are ready to suffer and are able to drink from the cup and to be baptized with this baptism; I know that you are. The Divine plan for humanity was this: "That God hath made of one blood all nations of men to dwell together upon the face of the earth; not one under the other, not one over the other, but to dwell together upon the face of the earth." May God speed the day when we shall salute this flag, a flag of every nation of the family of humanity.

PSRESIDENT JAISOHN: I voice the sentiment of the

delegates of this Congress when I tell you, Dr. McCartney, that we appreciate your address most heartily and thank you for your kindness in coming here.

MR. D. W. LIM: I move that this Congress suggest to all Koreans here and elsewhere that they for just a moment three times a day, morning, noon and evening, bow their heads in silent prayer for the independence of Korea.

The motion was discussed by Mr. D. W. Lim, Mr. Y. C. Lee, Mr. Taikwon Sur, Miss Nodie Dora Kim, Mrs. Jaisohn and Dr. Syngman Rhee.

By MISS NODIE DORA KIM: We all realize that God stands for justice and freedom, and I am sure that God will hear our prayer. God will hear our 20,000,000 of people if they will pray for his help. I think that when the Allies were marching against the Germans we all felt that it was through God's help and through prayer that they were victorious. They felt that God's help was necessary and they prayed once a day. If we, as a small nation who have been fighting with bare fists against a mighty power, combine our prayers and our pleadings to God three times a day I think God will help us. I surely believe there is a great power in prayer.

MR. P. K. YOON: Let us pass this motion and let us pray with more earnestness and with more devotion, so that God will help us in this cause.

The motion was unanimously carried.

President Jaisohn called upon Rev. C. H. Min to offer a prayer.

PRAYER IN KOREAN BY REV. C. H. MIN

President Jaisohn then declared the Congress adjourned *sine die*.

The delegates then formed in a body and proceeded to Independence Hall in parade formation, each man and woman carrying a Korean and American flag. The body was headed by a platoon of mounted reserves and a band.

AT INDEPENDENCE HALL

President Philip Jaisohn led the delegates into the room in Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were signed. He then introduced the curator of Independence Hall, who in a brief address said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, in this room, with John Hancock sitting in the chair which you see here, with the table and the inkwell as it is here, with John Hancock presiding, the Declaration of Independence was declared and signed, and the Liberty Bell which you saw as you entered the room proclaimed the event to all the world. The chair and the table are the same, and they are standing on the same spot just as they did when the Declaration of Independence was signed. In this same room also, with George Washington presiding, the Constitution of the United States was executed, declared and signed. It has been suggested that as you leave this room and pass by the Liberty Bell you touch it with your right hand."

PRESIDENT JAISOHN: I will now present to you Dr. Syngman Rhee, who will read the Korean Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Syngman Rhee then read the Korean Declaration of Independence by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea on March 1, 1919, which was adopted, followed by three cheers for the Republic of Korea and three cheers for the Republic of the United States.

THE DECLARATION OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

We, the representatives of 20,000,000 united people of Korea, hereby proclaim the independence of Korea and the liberty of the Korean people. This Proclamation stands in witness to the equality of all nations, and we pass it on to our posterity as their inalienable right.

With 4,000 years of history behind us, we take this step to insure to our children forever life, liberty and

pursuit of happiness in accord with the awakening consciousness of this new era. This is the clear leading of God and the right of every nation. Our desire for liberty cannot be crushed or destroyed.

After an independent civilization of several thousand years we have experienced the agony for fourteen years of foreign oppression, which has denied to us freedom of thought and made it impossible for us to share in the intelligent advance of the age in which we live.

To assure us and our children freedom from future oppression, and to be able to give full scope to our national aspirations, as well as to secure blessing and happiness for all time, we regard as the first imperative the regaining of our national independence.

We entertain no spirit of vengeance towards Japan, but our urgent need today is to redeem and rebuild our ruined nation, and not to discuss who has caused Korea's downfall.

Our part is to influence the Japanese Government, which is now dominated by the old idea of brute force, so that it will change and act in accordance with the principles of justice and truth.

The result of the enforced annexation of Korea by Japan is that every possible discrimination in education, commerce and other spheres of life has been practiced against us most cruelly. Unless remedied, the continued wrong will but intensify the resentment of the 20,000,000 Korean people and make the Far East a constant menace to the peace of the world.

We are conscious that Korea's independence will mean not only well being and happiness for our race, but also happiness and integrity for the 400,000,000 people of China and make Japan the leader of the Orient instead of the conqueror she is at the present time.

A new era awakes before our eyes, for the old world of force has gone and out of the travail of the past a new world of righteousness and truth has been born.

We desire a full measure of satisfaction in liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In this hope we go forward.

We pledge the following:

1. This work of ours is in behalf of truth, justice and life and is undertaken at the request of our people to make known their desire for liberty. Let there be no violence.

2. Let those who follow us show every hour with gladness this same spirit.

3. Let all things be done with singleness of purpose, so that our behavior to the end may be honorable and upright.

The 4252d year of the Kingdom of Korea, 3d month, 1st day.

Representatives of the people:

The signatures attached to the document are:

Son Byung Hi, Kil Sun Chu, Yi Pil Chu, Pak Yun Song, Kim Won Kyu, Kim Pyung Cho, Kim Chang Chun, Kwdn Dong Chin, Kwan Byung Duk, Na Yung Whan, Na Yum Hup, Yang Chun Paik, Yang Hun Mok, Yi Yo Dur, Yi Kop Sung, Yi Muin Yong, Yi Suing Hui, Yi Chon Hun, Yi Chon Il, Yim Yi Whan, Pak Chun Sang, Pak Hi Do, Pak Tong Won, Sim Hong Sik, Sim Sok Ku, Oh Sai Chung, Oh Wha Yun, Chun Chu Su, Che Song Mo, Che In, Hang Yong Yun, Hong Byun Ki, Ho Ki Cho.

After the reading of the Korean Declaration of Independence, the delegates formed in line and as each man passed the Liberty Bell he touched it with his right hand.

At five o'clock P. M., April 16, 1919, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the delegates to the First Korean Congress held in the United States finished their work and adjourned SINE DIE.

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