

# 대한민국 건국 대통령



# 국부이승만대통령탄신 141주년기념 🯌



# 감사예배

2016년 3월 26일

(토요일 오후 4:30 ~ 7:30)

# 콜럼비아 한인 침례교회

(Columbia Korean Baptist Church) 103 W. Columbia Street, Falls Church, VA 22046



t an aduress to a Joinn investing for Congress in 1997 1994, forcean President Syngman Rhee expressed thanks to the luited State for its intervention in the Korean War. His peech also included a frank request for additional financi, and military aid to oust communism from his homeland an or launch of an attack on China. Vice President Richard fixon (left) and Speaker Joseph Martin sat behind Rhee.

"대한민국 건국과 초대 대통령 이승만 박사의 삶(生涯)의 시종(始終)은 하나님의 섭리(攝理)였다"라고 그의 삶(1875,3,26 ~ 1965,7,19)연구 교육하는 무수한 또 전문 교수 지식인들의 결론입니다.

우리 (이승만 대통령 기념 연구교육재단 (The President Rhee Syngman Foundation: Memorial, Research, and Education)) 은 2016년 1월 17일 창립 선언식을 가졌습니다. 재단의 불변의 DNA (핵심주제)는

"국부 이승만 대통령의 현명한 독립투쟁과 영도력 미국과 UN의 도움이 없었다면 오늘의 대한민국은 없다"입니다.

3월 26일은 대한민국의 국부 이승만 박사의 탄신 제 141주년입니다.



# 삼가초청합니다

하나님께 감사와 영광을, 조국에 감사와 충성심을, 건국 대통령 이승만 박사의 경의롭고 위대한 영도력

- 기도로 시작한 제헌국회 기독교의 문을 활짝 열으신 복음의 사역자, 동서 학문을 통달하신 교육자 -

"경천애인(敬天愛人) 하늘을 공경하고 사람을 사랑하라."

탄신 141주년에 즈음하여... 기념 감사 예배를 우리 기념연구 교육재단과 재미 감리교 원로 목사회가 주최하고

콜럼비아 한인 침례교회 (담임목사:최인환)의 후원으로 올리고저 준비 되었사오니

삼가 워싱턴 지역의 모든 재미교포, 목사님, 지도자님들을 초청합니다.



# 건국대통령 우남(雩南) 이승만 박사 탄신제141주년 기념식



- 일시: 2016년 3월 26일(토요일) 4:30pm 7:30pm
- 장소: 콜럼비아 한인 침례교회 (Columbia Korean Baptist Church) 103 W. Columbia Street, Falls Church, VA 22046

주최:

건국대통령이승만박사 기념연구교육재단 워싱턴지역 감리교 원로 목사회

> 후원: 콜롬비아한인침례교회

李承晚 大統領의 미국회 연설



In an address to a Joint Meeting of Congress in July 1954, Korean President Syngman Rhee expressed thanks to the United States for its intervention in the Korean War. His speech also included a frank request for additional financial and military aid to oust communism from his homeland and for launch of an attack on China. Vice President Richard Nixon(left) and Speaker Joseph Martin sat behind Rhee.

# 우리의 믿음과 결의

- 1.우리는 아름다운 한반도 (삼천리 반도 금수강산)는 하나님이 배달민족(培達民族)에 주신 국토(영토)인 것과 배달나라(上古時代의 우리나라 이름)를 세워 주신 것을 믿습니다.
- 2.애국가의 한 가사처럼 "하나님이 보우하사..." 배달나라는 영존 할 것을 믿습니다. 그럼으로 우리에게는 자유(自由), 민주(民主), 평화(平和)를 수호하고 끊임없는 번영(繁榮)을 추구하는 의무와 책임이 있기에 이를 수행할 것을 결의한다.
- 3.건국대통령 이승만 박사의 삶 (生涯)의 시종(始終:탄신으로부터 -생의 여정 -선종에 이르기까지)은 하나님의 섭리(攝理)인 것을 믿습니다.
- 4.자유민주주의(自由民主主義), 자유시장경제(自由市場經濟), 반공(反共)을 대한민국 창건의 정체(政體)와 국시로 하여 대한민국 제헌국회에서 하나님께 감사하며 기도로 시작한 건국의 아버지(國父)의 위대한 영도력을 높이 찬양하고 세계만방에 자랑하며 우리의 감사를 영원히 드릴 것을 결의한다.
- 5. 안타깝게 남과 북으로 갈라진 배달민족 민족통일(民族統一)과 국토통일 (國土統一)은 오직 섭리(攝理)에 따라 성취 될 것을 믿고 우리는 현명한 고민과 행동, 실천을 수행할 것을 결의한다.
- 6. 대한민국 정부 관계 부처에 "건국대통령 이승만 박사의 기념관"을 수도 서울에 건립하여 주실 것을 결의한다.
- 7.건국대통령 이승만 박사는 우리 대한민국의 국부(國父)이신 것을 존엄한 역사성에 준하여 재천명하면서 이를 결의한다.

Appointed chairman of the Korean People's Republic organized by the leftists in Seoul Confers with the supreme commander of the Allied Occupation Forces in Japan, General Douglas McArthur, in Tokyo en route to Seoul

Oct 16: Arrives in Seoul after thirty-three years of exile abroad

Organizes the Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence and begins a mass campaign against the proposed trusteeship for Korea

1946 Elected the permanent chairman of the Representative Democratic Council of South

Calls for the establishment of an interim government in South Korea in a speech delivered at Chong'up, North Cholla Province. Begins his diplomacy to transfer the Korean Problem to UN. Issues a statesment calling for the cancellation of the Moscow Agreement.

Leaves for the United States to rally support for the establishment of an interim Korean government. Arrives in Washington D.C. on December 7

1947 Presents a six-point program to establish an interim Korean government in South Korea to the US State Department.

Sends a congratulatory letter to President Harry S. Truman on the Truman Doctrine issued the previous day; meets with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in Shanghai on his way back to Seoul

The US State Department under Secretary George C. Marshall decides to give up the trusteeship plan and refer the Korean question to the United Nations

The United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution to establish the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) to oversee general election preliminary to establishing a national government in Korea. The Soviet Union refuses the general election in North Korea

1948 Elected a national assemblyman, unopposed, in the East Gate Ward of Seoul in the general election.

Elected the speaker of the [Constituent] National Assembly

Promulgates the Constitution of the Republic of Korea

Elected the president of the Republic of Korea in the National Assembly

Aug 15: Proclaims the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea (ROK)

### 1948. 8. 15 ~ 1960. 4. 27

Syngman Rhee, the first, second and third President of Republic of Korea, settled the foundation of national development while in office by defending freedom in the 6.25 war, raising 650,000 national defense force, signing the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of Korea and the United States in 1953, consolidating national security, cultivating men of talent both at home and abroad and bringing up basic industries and carrying three-year plan for economic development etc.

### July 19, 1965

After resigning his presidency, Syngman Rhee died at Maunalani hospital in Honolulu, US while he was under medical treatment. The coffin was carried to home on 23rd in Seoul, Korea. After the funeral service at Chungdong First Methodist Church on 27th, he was buried in the National Cemetery in Dongjak-dong.

Awards and Decorations: Grand Order of Mugunghwa, Order of Merit for National Foundation, Republic of Korea Medal.

# 대한민국 건국대통령 국부 이승만 대통령 탄신 141주년 기념 감사 예배

2016년 3월 26일 (토요일/ 오후 4:30 - 7:30)

우남 이승만 (1875, 3, 26 - 1965, 7, 19)

### 순 人

	사회자: 양동자 박사
• 예배 의 부름 (Call to Worship & Greeting)	사회자
• 교독 (Scripture Lesson: Psalm 23/시편23편)	사회자
• 찬송 (Hymn: 278장 사랑하는 주님 앞에/ In one fraternal bond	d of love) ······ 다같이
•기도 (Opening Prayer)	유효환 목사
• 특별찬양 (Special Music) Saxophone Quartet: 김정미, 유호민, 김상용 / 피아노반주 송연석	김홍렬 목사
• 성경봉독 (Word of God / Peter 1:7-25)	····· 박용덕 목사
• 설교 와 말씀 (Sermon & Lesson)	김영훈 목사
•기도 (Prayer)	설교자
• 찬송 (Hymn: 135장 갈보리산 위에/ The old rugged cross)	다같이
•관심 중보 기도 (Concerns and Prayers for)	
조국 (Fatherland / Motherland)	····· 이강희 목사
통일 (Unification)	신덕수 목사
평화 (Peace)	··············· 최춘식 목사
• 조국사랑·믿음·결의 (Our Oath of love as we prayed)	········· 사회자와 지도자
• 찬송 (Hymn: 405장 나 같은 죄인 살리신/ Amazing Grace) ···········	
• 알리는 말씀 (Announcement)	사회자
• 감사인사 ··································	h재단: 양동자, 윤희균
•추억의 찬가 (Special Memory Song for Dr. Rhee: "Meggie" …	김홍렬 목사
Saxophone Quartet 의 인도로-	다같이
• 찬송 (Hymn복음성가: God is so Good/ 좋으신 하나님) ···········	다같이
• 축도 (Benediction)	····· 박종선 목사
치교이 서시	6·10 DM
친교와 석식	6:10 PM

콜럼지아 한인 침례교회 친교실

·기도 ············· 양돗자 박사/ 김영훈 목사

여호와는 나의 목자시니 내가 부족함이 없으리로다.

그가 나를 푸른 초장에 누이시며 쉴만한 물 가으로 인도하시는도다.

내 영혼을 소생시키시고 자기 이름을 위하여 의의 길로 인도하시는도다.

내가 사망의 음침한 골짜기로 다닐찌라도 해를 두려워하지 않을 것은

주께서 나와 함께 하심이라 주의 지팡이와 막대기가 나를 안위하시나이다.

주께서 내 원수의 목전에서 내게 상을 베푸시고 기름으로 내 머리에

바르셨으니 내 잔이 넘치나이다.

나의 평생에 선하심과 인자하심이 정녕 나를 따르리니 내가 여호와의 집에 영원히 거하리로다.

시편 23

The LORD is my shepherd, I shall not be in want.

He makes me lie down in green pastures, he leads me beside quiet waters, he restores my soul. He guides me in paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Even though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death,

I will fear no evil, for you are with me; your rod and your staff, they comfort me.

You prepare a table before me in the presence of my enemies.

You anoint my head with oil; my cup overflows.

Surely goodness and love will follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the LORD forever.

Psalm 23

### 李承晚 大統領의 大韓民國 建國

- 1933 Arrives in Geneva, Switzerland. Distributes the "Statement of the Koreans in Manchuria" to the participants and observers of the League of Nations Conference in Geneva as well as to the league secretariat
  - Meets Ms. Francesca Donner, his future wife, for the first time, at the Hotel de Russie in Geneva
- 1934 Marries Ms. Francesca Donner in New York City.
- 1938 Dedicates the new building of the Korean Christian Church in Honolulu.
- 1939 Leaves Honolulu for Washington, DC, to reactivate the Korean Commission Returns to Honolulu with Mrs. Rhee Leaves Honolulu for Washington, DC, again with Mrs. Rhee
- 1941 Appointed chairman of the diplomatic committee of the United Korean Committee in America.

Appointed chairman of the Korean Diplomatic Commission in Washington, DC, cum the Korean ambassador plenipotentiary to the United States by the KPG in Chongqing Publishes 'Japan Inside Out': The Challenge of Today

Asks the chief of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, Dr. Stanley K. Hombeck, to transmit the KPG's Declaration of War against Japan and the official request of the KPG for recognition to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, after unofficially submitting the credentials of the KPG

1942 Officially submits his credentials and the KPG communications to Secretary of State Cordell Hull

Convenes the Korean Liberty Conference at the Hotel Lafayette in Washington, DC, with the support of the United Korean Committee in America

Broadcasts a short wave radio address to Korean compatriots through the "Voice of America" urging them to continue their anti-Japanese struggle.

Proposes the organization of an anti-Japanese Korean guerrilla unit, tentatively named "Free Korean Legion," to Colonel M. Preston Goodfellow of the Office of Strategic Services.

Launches the Korean-American Council in Washington, D.C.

The Korean Christian Friends of Korea is launched by Rhee's friends

- 1943 Warns Secretary of State Cordell Hull against the possibility that a pro-Soviet regime will emerge on the Korean Peninsula in the wake of the Pacific War if the United States does not recognize the KPG immediately
  - Asks Secretary of the Army Henry L. Stimson to distinguish the Korean residents in Hawaii from Japanese and treat them as friendly aliens

Asks President Roosevelt to recognize the KPG immediately and provide lend-lease aid to the anti-Japanese Korean military units in China.

- 1944 Renews requests to President Roosevelt for the recognition of the KPG
- 1945 Appointed chairman of the Korean Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO) to be held in San Francisc.

Petitions President Harry Truman, who is conferring with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Potsdam, to issue a joint statement that the three powers recognize the KPG

- 1912 Leaves Korea to avoid the persecution of the Japanese colonial government Attends the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as a Korean lay delegate..
- 1913 Arrives in Honolulu, Hawaii

Appointed the principal of the Korean Boarding School for Boys ("Korean Compound School") by the Hawaii Methodist Episcopal Mission; renames the school the Korean Central School.

Begins the publication of a monthly magazine, T'aep'yongyang chapchi (Korean Pacific Magazine), in Honolulu.

Establishes the Korean Girl's Seminary in Honolulu

1918 Founds the Korean Christian Institute in Honolulu

Elected one of the three Korean representatives to attend the Paris Peace Conference Founds the Korean Christian Church in Honolulu.

1919 Submits a petition to President Woodrow Wilson to place Korea under a temporary mandate of the League of Nations "with the guarantee of complete independence in the future," in the capacity of a KNA representative

Elected the premier of the Korean Provisional Government (KPG) in Shanghai Convenes the First Korean Congress in the Little Theatre in Philadelphia

Elected "chief executive" (or president) of the Hansong (Seoul) Provisional Government in Seoul

Notifies the leaders of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and China that Korea had become a completely organized, self-governed, democratic state as of April 23, 1919.

Notifies the Japanese emperor to the above effect and demands the withdrawal from Korea of all Japanese officials, military and civilian, except for diplomatic envoys and consuls.

Issues a "Proclamation of the President of the Korean Republic" to the Korean people in and outside of Korea.

Establishes the Korean Commission to America and Europe, commonly known as the Korean Commission (KC), in Washington, DC

Begins issuing "Independence Bonds of the Republic of Korea" in the names of President Syngman Rhee and the KC Chairman Kim Kyu-sik.

Elected "provisional president" of the KPG in Shanghai

- 1920 Departs Honolulu for Shanghai to carry out presidential duties of the KPG Appears at the welcoming reception prepared by the Korean Residents' Association of Shanghai
- 1921 Returns Honolulu to prepare diplomatic mission to the Washinton Disarmamameht Conference

Inaugurates the [Great Korean] Comrade Society ([Tachanin] Tongji-hoe) in Honolulu Designated the chief Korean delegate to the Washington Disarmament Conference by the Provisional Legislative Assembly of the KPG.

Submits the "Korean People's Appeal to the Pacific Conference"

- 1923 Establishes the Tongji Investment Company in Honolulu.
- 1932 Appointed the ambassador plenipotentiary to the League of Nations Conference in Geneva by the KPG





278 친교와 봉사 사랑하는 주님 앞에 In one fraternal bond of love J. Montgomery TOWNER: 8.8.8.8. D. B. Towner, 1897 (행 2:46) Duet 조금 느리게 ┛=66 크 신 은 는 주 수 sus 2. With all our heart dore sus 3. Serv-ing Him with Chorus 내주예 르 71 즐 거 우 4 리 한 몸 0] and God gra - cious mer faith Our Lord, Jesue, be ful on-ly and woe De - vot - ed blood. friends Christ's we are all broth - ers and 내주예수 O let us love 난 근 섬 기 모 룩 한 손 자 들 친 밀 하 亚 음 조 나되 우 리주 Com - fort deeds love friends and foes our His ho - ly hand washed the the diciples; in god one an - oth 내몸같이 본을받아 모든사람 love friends and foes fol-low Jesus as our-selves 사랑하 로하 0 는님 종의도 보이셨 준 행 하 크신뜻 을 지성으 로 dis - tress love one an - other from our heart. those prac - ticed love; shall an - other. Lord's great let us prac - tice with whole heart. 위로하고 진 심으로 환 난근심 our heart

李承晚 大統領의 大韓民國 建國

## A Short Chronology of President Syngman Rhee's Career

- 1875 Born the only son of Rhee Kyong-son and his wife, Kimhae Kim, in Pyongsan County, Hwanghae Province
- 1877 Moves to Seoul and lives in Yomdong, Naktong, and then Todong near South gate

#### 1885-1894

Studies Oriental learning at Todong Village School

#### 1895-1897

Studies Western learning at Paejae College in Seoul

### 1898-1899

Plays a leading role in the movement of national reformation launched by the Independence Club as a newspaper editor, orator, and organizer

1898 Appointed a Councilor of the Privy Council

#### 1899-1904

Incarcerated in Hansong Prison for involvement in an ill-fated attempt to do away with the absolutist monarchy in favor of a constitutional one; evangelizes Christianity among the prisoners after converting to Christianity himself, and authors Tongnipchongsin (The spirit of independence) while in prison.

1904 Leaves Korea for the United States on a secret diplomatic mission.

### 1905-1907

Studies at the Columbian College of Arts and Sciences, George Washington University, and receives a BA degree

Meets with US secretary of state John M. Hay accompanied by Congressman Hugh A. Dinsmore.

Receives baptism from Rev, Lewis T. Hamlin of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington, DC

Meets with President Theodore Roosevelt at Roosevelt's Sagamore Hill residence in Oyster Bay, New York, and asks for Roosevelt's support for the maintenance of Korean independence in the wake of the Russo-Japanese War.

1907 Enrolls in the graduate school of Arts and Science, Harvard University.

1908 Attends the Korean Partriots' Delegation Convention held in Denver, Colorado; elected chairman of the convention

Enrolls in the doctoral program at the graduate school of Princeton University.

- 1910 Receives the diploma of a Ph.D. degree from Princeton University Oct 10, returns to Seoul, Korea. Works at the Seoul YMCA as its Student Department secretary and as the principal of the YMCA Academy.
- 1911 Plays a central role in the Second Student Summer Conference of the Korean YMCA held at the Anglo-Korean School in Kaesong as the secretary-general of the conference.

Dr. Syngman Rhee's constant fifty-two year fight for independence and justice, a struggle to which he devoted all his courage and wisdom, the Republic of Korea was born.

### 10. The Significance of the Establishment of the Republic of Korea

Korea regained its national independence thirty-eight years after its national sovereignty was robbed by Japanese imperialism in 1910. Under the leadership of President Syngman Rhee, it became possible to build the Republic of Korea under a free democratic system and take its place in world history. The ROK was born as a legitimate nation as the successor of the save-the-nation movements at the end of Choson dynasty, the 1919 March First Movement, and the Korean Provisional Government. The ROK was established in accordance with the constitution reflecting the thoughts of nationalism and free democracy. The United Nations recognized the ROK as the only lawful government in the Korean Peninsula on December 12, 1948. The new ROK was a very proud nation with many leading figures who served in the KPG, including Dr. Syngman Rhee and other independence fighters who worked at home and abroad. The ROK was founded on the basis of the persistent struggles for independence waged by the Korean people. President Rhee kept guard over free democracy by repulsing the communist invation during the Korean War. He trained the 650,000-strong ROK army and strengthened national security by signing the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America. He also adopted liberal democracy and a market economy, realized the idea that education is the main engine for national development, made it possible for the people to enjoy stable lives, and ensured national progress by developing industry.

The establishment of the ROK signified full independence from the Chinese Tributary System on one hand and opened a new chapter of learning modern culture from the marine powers on the other. With the founding of the ROK, the gifted and talented Korean people, could lay a firm foundation for national stability and prosperity, as well as peaceful reunification. In this regard, we must discard the incorrect views of history that have been propagated by pro-North Korean leftists but Clarify our history from a correct and positive point of view. Moreover, we must further study our checkered modern history to prepare for reunification.



135 갈보리 산 위에 고난 G. Bennard, 1913 OLD RUGGED CROSS;12. 9. 12. 9. (8 19:17-18) 마 자 음 0 7 는 로 르 실 71 8 rug- ged cross, a hill far a - way stood an old em - blem of 1. On 2. Oh, that old de - spised by the world, won- drous at-80 rug- ged cross the rug- ged cross, stained with blood so di - vine, won - drous I will 4: To rug - ged shame and recross ev 내 71 1 H 도 7 보 卫 상 卫 love that old cross where the suf - fering and shame; dear Lamb of God left His glo trac - tion for me: For the rv a -Je - sus suf - fered and beau- ty I see; For 'twas on that old cross Then He'll me some day my home far proach glad - ly 림셨혈 도 7} 71 충 For world sin - ness was to dark Cal - va -I'll cher - ish the old don and sanc- ti - fy I'll 십 자 71 phies 計 자 7 cross. change



United Nations, insisting on the simultaneous withdrawal of the forces of both the United States and the Soviet Union from the Korean Peninsula. At American insistence, the United Nations then voted to proceed with elections only in the south which accounted for two thirds of the total population in the peninsula.

### 8. The Visit to the North by Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik

A general election in both the south and the north supervised by the United Nations was a plan to establish a government, restore national sovereignty, and achieve peaceful unification through free elections under the principle of self-determination of peoples. But Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik opposed the general election and went to the north to hold talks in Pyŏngyang with Kim Il-sung, the puppet of the Soviet Union. They came back with the April 30 joint statement as the result of their talks with Kim Il-sung. The joint statement, however, announced that the "Choson Government" would be established only by 56 political parties and social organizations that were opposed to the general election in the south, including Kim Ku's Korean Independence Party and Kim Kyu-sik's Federation for Korean National Independence, under the leadership of the communist party, after the withdrawal of foreign forces from the Korean Peninsula. The statement also insisted that the Republic of Korea to be founded by the general election in the south would not be recognized. This was no more than a scheme to communize the Korean Peninsula by the Communist party controlled by Russia. The two Kims ignored the need for the establishment of the Korean government in the south. After witnessing the Communist armed forces in the north, they believed that even if a new government would be inaugurated in the south, it would be defeated by the red army and the People's Republic of Korea would be established on the Korean Peninsula. This was the result of the defeatism that prevailed in the hearts of Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik. Consequently, both Kims became isolated in post-liberation politics.

### 9. The Establishment of the Republic of Korea

The general election was finally conducted in the south on May 10, 1948 and the Constitutional National Assembly was inaugurated on May 31. The inauguration ceremony started with a prayer of thanksgiving, which was in accordance with Dr Syngman Rhee's request as Speaker of the National Assembly. Rhee made it clear that the government to be launched by the national assembly would be the successor of the Korean Provisional Government, signifying that the foundation of the Republic of Korea would restore national sovereignty and mark the successful completion of the independence movement. In this regard, Speaker Rhee was indeed the first President of the Korean Provisional Government, which was the successor of the Korean Empire, and now became the Speaker of the Constituent National Assembly, the successor to the Korean Provisional Government in terms of its historical spirit and legitimacy. He also proclaimed that the national assembly would be the true representative of the whole Korean people both in name and reality and the government to be inaugurated by the national assembly would be the only legitimate central government on the Korean Peninsula. Therefore the Republic of Korea is the legitimate country that will fulfill free democratic reunification in the foreseeable future. Speaker Rhee formally announced the constitution on July 17, 1948 and was elected and took office as the first President of the Republic of Korea. He subsequently announced the establishment of the Korean government on August 15, advocating free democratic market economy while blaming the Soviet Union for the division of the two Koreas. At last, after

organizations. And November 4 he issued "our resolution towards the allied forces," urging full independence, abolition of the 38th parallel partition line, rejection of the trusteeship for Korea, recognition of the KPG, and the establishment of a democratic government by election. This stance was based on the implementation of the principle of self-determination of peoples proclaimed by Woodrow Wilson on one hand and Dr. Rhee's political platform to build a nation on the other. Dr. Rhee spared no effort to accomplish these goals during the following three years and finally established the government of the Republic of Korea in 1948. The one thing he could not accomplish was the abolition of the 38th parallel line of division. At the same time, he successfully persuaded the United States Army Military Government in Korea (USAMGIK) to allow the leading figures of the KPG, such as Kim Ku, to return to Korea.

# A Mass Campaign against Trusteeship for Korea and the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission

On December 28, 1945 the decisions made by James Byrnes of the United States, Vyacheslav Molotov of the Soviet Union, and Ernest Bevin of Great Britain at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers were announced. The main issue was implementation of the Yalta agreements, particularly the imposition of a trusteeship for Korea made up of the four powers for a period of up to five years. What is more, during the trusteeship the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission would set up a Korean interim government in consultation with Korean political parties and social organizations. The Koreans who firmly believed that they would regain national independence were deeply disappointed at this decision and began a mass campaign against the proposed trusteeship for Korea. The Soviet Union, however, instructed the North Korean authorities and the Choson Communist Party to uphold the trusteeship plan while insisting on the establishment of a Korean government made up of the Communist Party and the leftists who advocated the trusteeship at the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission Conference. This led to the breakdown of negotiations. From the beginning, the Soviet Union was not actually interested in the trusteeship plan at all. Following its own designs, the Soviets pushed ahead to form a single communist regime in the North with Kim Il Sung at its helm on February 8 in an attempt to communize the whole Korean Peninsula.

# 7. Dr. Rhee's Diplomacy towards the U.N. and the U.S. and the U.N. Resolution

Dr. Syngman Rhee knew well the intention of the Soviet Union and Communists. In order to prevent the realization of Moscow's ambitions, he made an effort to bring the Korean question to the United Nations in August 1946. He issued a statement urging the withdrawal of the decisions made by the Moscow Conference in October. He went to the United States in December to seek to win over the State Department, decision-makers, and the press. As the U.S.-Soviet Joint Commission ended in failure in July 1947, the U.S. government announced its intention to move the Korean question to the United Nations as Dr. Rhee had called for. On November 11, the United Nations' General Assembly finally adopted a resolution to implement a general election in the Korean Peninsula and organized the United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea (UNTCOK) to oversee the general election that would lead to the establishment of a national government in Korea. At this time, however, the Soviet Union had already launched the Kim Il Sung regime and built up the armed forces in the North. They rejected free elections under the supervision of the

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President Syngman Rhee's Establishment of the Republic of Korea



정치학 박사 이 인 수(李仁秀)

6.25참전 공군예비역대위 Air Force Captain during the Korea War

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우남(雪南) 이승만(李承晚, 1875~1965) 박사는 대한민국을 창건한 대통령이다. 그는 우리민 족이 근대사에서 가장 어려웠던 망국(亡國)과 질곡(桎梏)의 수난기에 동양과 서양의 학식을 갖춘 경세가(經世家-Statesman)이었으며, 전 생애를 바쳐 구국과 독립운동 끝에 대한민국을 건국하여 국권을 회복하였다. 건국 후에는 공산군의 6.25남침을 격퇴하여 나라의 안보를 튼튼히 하고 경제부흥과 교육에 힘써 국가발전의 기반을 마련해 준 대통령이다.

# 대한민국 건국사의 요약

### 1. 개화기의 선각자 이승만 청년의 미국 유학

한국 민족사상 20세기의 가장 큰 사건은 1910년의 망국(亡國)이고, 1948년에 나라의 독립을 찾은 대한민국의 건국이다. 이승만 박사는 조선왕조 말, 1896년부터 개화의 선각자로 언론과 구국운동의 선봉에 선 독립협회 운동의 핵심인물이었다. 그가 반정부운동의 혐의를 받아 1899년부터 5년 7개월의 옥중에서 저술한 「독립정신」에는 조국의 현대국가 건설이라는 그의 구상이 담겨 있다. 한국의 민족주의와 근대화 그리고 자유민주주의 사상이다. 그는 출옥 후 구국의 밀사로 미국에 가서 외교활동을 하면서 조지・워싱톤, 하바드, 프린스톤대학을 5년 5개월에 졸업하여 1910년 7월 18일에는 프린스톤대학원슨 총장(미국 제28대 대통령/노벨평화상 수상)으로부터 박사학위를 받고 10월 10일 귀국하였다가 1912년에 다시 도미하여 한국의 독립운동을 영도하였다.

## 2. 대한민국 임시정부의 초대 대통령

1919년, 일제 치하 전국에서 일어난 3.1운동은 대한민국 임시정부를 탄생하게 하여 이승만 박사를 초대 대통령으로 선출하였다. 이박사는 5월에 집정관총재부를 워싱톤D.C.에 설치하여 'Republic of Korea'를 영문 국가명칭으로 사용하였으며, 6월 18일에는 일본천황에게 일본군대와 일본인관리 및 일본인의 철수를 요구하였다.

### 3. 태평양전쟁과 이박사의 독립운동

이박사는 1941년 태평양전쟁이 일어나기 전에 영문저서 (Japan Inside Out (일본 내막기))를 발간하여 이 전쟁을 예언하였고, 전쟁중에는 한국의 독립을 위해 임시정부의 국제승인과 한국인의 일본에 대한 참전 그리고 전쟁 후의 한국의 독립을 위해 여러 가지로 미국정부에 제안과 경고를 하였다. 그러나 소련과의 전쟁협력을 위해 친소정책(親蘇政策)을 취하던 미국무부는 이것을 듣지 않고 한국문제를 등한히 하였다. 이러한 중에 이박사는 VOA방송으로 국내외 동포에게 자유의 소식을 전하였고, 미전략사무국(OSS)에 교섭하여 미군과 광복군내에 한국에 진입시킬 한국인특수부대를 편성하였다. 그리하여 1943년에는 카이로선언으로 미·영·중이 한국의 독립을 약속하게 되었으나 1945년 2월, 알타회담에서 미국대통령루즈벨트는 소련의 대일참전약속을 받아내며 전후 한국에 대한 신탁통치를 스탈린과 비밀히약속하였다. 그 후 소련의 대일참전과 북한공격으로 한반도의 허리를 자르는 미소 양군에의한 38선 분단점령은 미국이 이렇게 이박사의 경고를 무시한 때문이었다.

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### 3. The Pacific War and Dr. Rhee's Independence Movement

Dr. Rhee published Japan Inside Out in August 1941, predicting Japan would provoke the Pacific War. During the war he called for the US government to approve the KPG as an independent government, allow Koreans to participate in the Pacific War, and then take measures to establish Korea's national independence after the end of the war. The State Department, which was following a pro-Soviet policy at that time, ignored his demands and disregarded the Korean question. Stung by this lukewarm American response, Dr. Rhee started to broadcast news on Korean independence movements to fellow Koreans living in and outside of Korea through Voice of America while contacting the US Operation and Strategy Service (OSS) to organize a special anti-Japanese military unit consisting of both American forces and the Korean Restoration Army (Kwangbokkun) based in the Chungking KPG in order to infiltrate the Korean Peninsula. In November 1943, the allied forces - the United States, Great Britain, and China, promised to secure Korea's independence through the Cairo Declaration. Against Koreans' expectations, President Roosevelt, however, made a secret agreement with Joseph Stalin to establish a joint trusteeship over Korea in order to obtain Russia's participation in the Pacific War at the Yalta Conference in February, 1945. The Soviet Union's entry in the war against Japan and its march into northern Korea brought about the division of the Korean Peninsula into the North and the South. The division of Korea along the 38th parallel by the United States and the Soviet Union was the result of the United States ignoring Dr. Rhee's warning that the Soviet Union would eventually occupy the whole Korean Peninsula and then communize the entire world.

### 4. The Political Situation Controlled by Leftists after Liberation

On August 8, 1945, just two days after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, the Soviet Union declared war against Japan and marched down into North Korea. On August 15, the Japanese Government-General of Korea entrusted the authority to preserve law and order to Yo Un-hyong on condition that Japanese lives and property be protected. After receiving the promise of 20 million yen of financial and political support from the Japanese authorities, Yo, who stood politically on the left, quickly set up the Committee for the Preparation of Korean Independence (Choson Kon'guk chunbi wiwonhoe). From its headquarters in Seoul, the CPKI established a wide range of leftist organizations throughout the country. In an attempt to grasp political leadership, Yŏ formed the Korean People's Republic (Chosŏn inmin konghwaguk) on September 6 by appointing Dr. Syngman Rhee still staying in the United States as chairman and himself as vice-chairman. After the United States Army landed in Inchon on September 8, the Korean rightists founded the Korean Democratic Party (Hanmindang). The Soviet Union's Army, which was occupying the northern part of the Korean Peninsula, organized the People's Committee (Inmin wiwonhoe) and established a communist regime in the North under Stalin's secret order on September 20. Accordingly, the political situation on the Korean peninsula after liberation from Japanese colonial rule was characterized by the overwhelming dominance of the Communist party and the left.

#### 5. Dr. Rhee's Return to Korea and His Platform for Building a Nation

On October 16, 1945 Dr. Syngman Rhee finally could set foot in his liberated motherland after 33 years of exile. Rhee upheld "national union" to regain national sovereignty. Refusing to take office as the chairman of the Korean People's Republic, he founded the Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence consulting with political and social

Dr. Syngman Rhee, whose pen name was Unam (零南), was one of the greatest men in Korean history. He worked as the first president of the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai before Korea was liberated from the Japanese colonial rule in 1945 and then took office as the first president of the Republic of Korea when it was established in 1948. He was a talented statesman equipped with deep knowledge of both the East and the West, a freedom fighter who devoted most of his life to regaining national independence, and a founding father who accomplished the great achievement of establishing an independent nation on the Korean Peninsula.

### The Founding of the Republic of Korea

# 1. Syngman Rhee's Education in the United States: A Pioneering Youth of Korea's Age of Enlightenment

The two epoch-making moments in Korea's modern history were the fall of the Great Korean Empire on August 29, 1910 and the birth of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948. Since 1896 when the Independence Club (Tongnip Hyŏphoe) was founded, an insightful youth Syngman Rhee actively participated in reform movements as a newspaper editor, orator, and organizer of the mass meetings sponsored by the club. As the leader of anti-government activities, he was incarcerated for five years and seven months from Jan 9, 1899 to August 9, 1904. While serving in the Hansong (Seoul) Prison, he explained his ideas for reforming the Korean empire into a modern nation in the book The Spirit of Independence (Tongnip chongsin), a work that reflected his patriotism combined with his belief in nationalism, modernization, and liberal democracy. After being released from prison he went to the United States as a secret envoy from King Kojong in November 1904 to conduct diplomatic activities to save his country. While staying in the United States, he studied at George Washington University, Harvard, and Princeton. He received a Ph. D. degree in political science on July 18, 1910 from the then president of Princeton University, Dr. Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924, the twenty-eighth President of the United States and the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize laureate) and returned to Korea on October 10. In 1912, however, Rhee was forced to return to the United States to help lead the independence movement for Korea.

### 2. The First President of the Korean Provisional Government

On March 1, 1919, widespread demonstrations drew Koreans from all walks of life together to shout "Taehan tongnip manse" (long live an independent Korea) against the oppressive Japanese colonial government that ruled the Korean Peninsula. The peaceful demonstrations sparked a nation-wide movement in the following months and led to the creation of several provisional governments, both in Korea and abroad. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen as a leading figure by all of the provisional governments. He established his office as the Chief Executive (or President) of the Hansŏng (Seoul) Provisional Government in May in Washington D.C., where he began to use the "Republic of Korea" as his government's formal title and urged the Japanese emperor to withdraw the Japanese army, Japanese officials, and Japanese civilians from the Korean Peninsula. In September he was elected as the first President of the Korean Provisional Government (KPG), the first democratic government in Korean history.

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### 4. 좌익이 주도한 해방정국

소련은 일본에 원자탄이 투하된 8월 8일에 일본에 대한 선전포고와 함께 북한에 쳐들어왔다. 일본 조선총독부는 북한이 쳐들어오자 8월 15일, 여운형을 불러 일본인의 생명·재산의 보호를 조건으로 치안권을 위임하였다. 여운형은 총독부로부터 2천만 엔의 자금과 정치활동의 후원을 받아 조선공산당과 전국적인 좌파조직을 마치고 9월 6일에는 조선인민공화국을 발표하여 이것을 기정사실화하고자 하였다. 주석에는 미국에 있는 이승만 박사를 추대하고 여운형은 부주석이 되었다. 우파에서는 9월 8일, 미군이 인천에 상륙한 후 16일에 한국민주당을 결성하였다. 북한을 점령한 소련군은 인민위원회를 조직하였으며, 9월 20일 스탈린의 비밀지시로 북한공산화와 공산정권의 수랍을 추진하기 시작하였다. 이와 같이 해방 후 한반도의 정국은 압도적으로 공산당과 좌파가 주도하는 세상이 된 것이었다.

### 5. 이승만 박사의 귀국과 건국강령

이박사는 1945년 10월 16일, 실로 33년 만에 해방된 조국에 돌아와 자주독립을 위해 '민족이 대동단결할 것'을 강조하였으며, 조선인민공화국의 주석 취임을 거절하고 정당사회단체를 통합한 독립촉성중앙협의회를 결성하여 11월 4일에는 '연합국에 대한 우리의 결의문'을 발송하였다. 그 내용은 완전독립의 요구, 38선의 철폐, 신탁통치의 반대, 임정의 법통존중과 선거를 통한 민주정부의 수립이었으니 곧 민족자결주의 원칙의 시행을 요구한 것이다. 이것은 이박사의 건국강령으로 이후 3년 동안 그는 이 강령을 실현하기 위해 국내외로 정치활동을 전개하여 마침내 대한민국의 건국으로 38선의 철폐조항만 빼놓고 모두 달성한 것이었다. 그리고 이박사는 미군정을 설득하여 11월 23일, 개인자격이라는 조건부이었지만 김구 씨를 비롯한 임정요인을 귀국하도록 하였다.

# 6. 반탁<del>운동</del>과 미·소 공동위원회

12월 28일에 모스크바 3상결정이 발표되었다. 알타 비밀협정의 실천을 위해 미·소·영·중 강대국이 한국에 5개년 신탁통치를 시행하겠다는 것이고 이 통치기간의 한국인 임시정부를 미·소공동위원회가 한국인 정당사회단체와 상의하여 세운다는 내용이었다. 자주독립이 될 것으로 알았던 한국 민족이 반대한 것은 물론이었고 반탁운동이 일어났다. 그러나 소련은 미·소 공위용으로 북한과 조선공산당에 신탁통치를 지지하게 하고 공위에서 신탁을지기한 공산당과 좌파세력만의 정부수립을 고집하여 공위는 결렬되었다. 소련은 처음부터신탁통치를 성사시킬 의도없이 이미 1946년 2월 8일, 북한에 김일성을 내세워 공산당의 단독정권을 만들었고 무력을 갖추게 하여 한반도 전체를 공산화할 계획이었다.

### 7. 이박사의 UN과 미국에 대한 외교 및 UN의 결의

소련과 공산주의의 정체를 알고 있던 이승만 박시는 이미 1946년 8월에 한국문제를 UN에 이관하도록 교섭을 시작하여 10월에는 3상결정을 취소하라고 성명하였으며 12월엔 미국에 가서 조야를 설득하였다. 1947년 7월 미국은 공위 실패 후 이박사의 주장대로 9월에 한국문제를 UN에 이관하여 11월 14일, 남북한 자유선거와 UN한국위원단의 파견을 결의하였다. 그러나 북한에 이미 김일성 정권을 만들어 군대까지 양성한 소련은 UN감시하의 자유선

거를 반대하고 양군 철수를 주장하였다. 그리하여 UN소총회는 선거가 가능하고 인구의 3분의 2가 시는 남한에서 선거를 실시하여 정부를 세우도록 결의한 것이다.

# 8. 김구·김규식의 북한행과 대한민국 정부수립 반대

UN결의 남북한 총선거는 민족자결주의 원칙에 따라 한국민족이 자유선거로 삶의 체제를 선택하고 주권회복과 평화적 통일을 달성하게 하려는 선거이었으나 민족주의자로 알려진 김구와 김규식, 두 김씨는 이 선거를 반대하고 북한에 가서 이미 단독정권을 세운 소련의 괴뢰 김일성과 요담하여 이른바 4.30성명에 서명하고 돌아와 이것을 성과라고 남한국민에게 내놓은 것이다. 이 성명은 외국군대 철퇴 후, 남한선거를 반대하는 공산당주도하의 56개 정당사회단체(김구의 한독당과 김규식의 민족자주연맹을 포함)만으로 전 조선정부를 수립한다는 것과 남한선거의 결과 즉 건국될 대한민국을 인정하지 않겠다는, 당시의 소련주장을 받드는 공산당의 한반도 적화통일안이었다.

두 김씨는 북한에 가서 이미 양성된 공산군의 실태를 보고 남한에 정부가 수립되어도 붉은군대 앞에 곧 인민공화국이 될 터이니 대한민국을 건국할 필요가 없다고 끝까지 반대하였던 것이다. 이것은 두 김씨의 패배주의가 가져온 결과이었고 결국에 두 사람은 해방정국의 정치적 미아(迷鬼)가 되고 말았다.

### 9. 대한민국의 건국

1948년 5월 10일의 총선거로 31일에 열린 제헌국회 개원식에서 이승만 국회의장은 먼저하나님께 감사를 드리자고 제의하여 국회는 감사의 기도로 시작하였고, 이 국회에서 수립되는 정부는 대한민국 임시정부의 법통을 계승한다고 선언하여 우리의 주권회복이 독립운동을 마무리하는 건국임을 분명히 하였다. 이렇게 이승만 의장은 한국독립운동에서 대한제국을 계승하게 한 대한민국 임시정부의 초대 대통령이었고, 이제는 이 임시정부를 민족사상 처음인 현대국가 대한민국 건국에 그 역사적 맥과 법통을 잇게 한 제헌국회의장이었다. 그리고 이승만 의장은 민주적으로 구성되어 주권을 회복하게 된 이 국회가 전 민족을 대표한다는 것과 이 국회에서 탄생되는 정부가 한국전체를 대표한 중앙정부라고 하였으니 한국민족에 있어 현대국가 수립의 모든 합법적 절차를 갖춘 대한민국이 앞으로 자유민주통일을 달성해야 할 정통 국가임을 천명한 것이다. 이의장은 7월 17일 제헌헌법을 공포하여 초대 대통령에 당선・취임하였고, 8월 15일에는 대한민국의 정부수립을 선포하여 자유민주주의 시장경제 그리고 국제친선을 강조하면서도 북한과 통일을 이루지 못한 책임이 소련에 있음을 분명히 하였다. 젊어서부터 의(義)와 애국으로 일관한 이승만 박사의 가시발길 52년의 용기와슬기, 줄기찬 독립투쟁 끝에 건국한 대한민국이었다.

### 10. 대한민국 건국의 민족사적 의의

한국민족은 국권을 탈취당한 지 실로 38년 만에 이승만 대통령의 영도로 자유민주 대한민 국을 건국하여 세계사에 다시 등장하였다. 대한민국은 역사적으로 조선왕조 말의 구국운동 에서 시작하여 정신적으로는 3·1독립운동과 임정의 법통을 계승한 민족사적 정통성을 가진

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나라이다. 사상적으로는 한국의 민족주의와 자유민주주의의 제 원칙 즉 제헌헌법에 따라 정부가 수립되어 UN이 1948년 12월 12일 한반도 유일의 합법적 정부임을 승인하였다. 그 구성원에 있어서도 임정의 초대 대통령인 이승만 박사를 비롯한 임정의 중진들과 국내의 많은 독립운동가들이 참여해서 정부를 세운 매우 자랑스러운 건국이었다. 대한민국은 이승만 박사 영도 아래 우리 민족이 오랜 세월 자유독립을 위한 거룩한 투쟁 끝에 전취(戰取)한 나라이다. 그 후 이대통령은 공산군의 6,25남침을 격퇴하여 자유를 수호하고 65만의 국군양성과한미상호방위조약 체결로 국가안보를 강화하였으며, 나라가 자유민주주의와 시장경제의 활력속에 교육입국의 이념을 실현하여 산업을 발전시켜 민생과 국가의 비약적인 발전을 가능하게 하였다. 그리고 대한민국의 건국은 한국 민족이 오랜 역사상 예속하여 온 대륙의 전제국가들로부터의 자주독립을 뜻하여 적극적으로 해양세력의 앞선 문화를 배우는 시대를 열었으며, 우리 민족의 우수한 자질로 원대한 안녕과 번영 그리고 자유민주통일을 달성할 기반을마련하였다. 이제 우리는 그동안 종북(從北) 좌파들이 선전해온 잘못된 역사인식을 버리고정직하게 그리고 긍정적으로 우리가 극복하여온 고난의 현대사를 연구하여 자부심을 가지고통일에 대비해야 할 것이다.

