

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

During the Japanese Occupation of Korea from 1910 to 1945, the Korean peoples were denied political rights. The new democratic Constitution that adopted a unicameral assembly was promulgated in 1948. The National Assembly Election Law of 1950, enacted pursuant to the constitutional provisions, set age limits for candidates at 25 years. The constitutional amendment of 1954, however, provided for the creation of a bicameral assembly. Therefore, the Election Law was revised in June, 1960, so as to incorporate a new provision requiring the age qualification for members of the upper house to be set at 30 years old. The general elections of July 29, 1960, were the first in which members of both lower and upper houses were elected.

Immediately after the Military Revolution of May 16, 1961, the Election Law of 1960 was repealed and the upper house was suspended indefinitely after a nine-month existence. Under the new National ^{1/}Assembly Election Law of 1963, which is in force today, the country again returned to the unicameral system of the assembly. The age qualification for the National Assemblymen under the present law is 25 years old (Article 9).

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Law No. 1256, January, 1963, as amended by Law No. 2088, January 23, 1969.