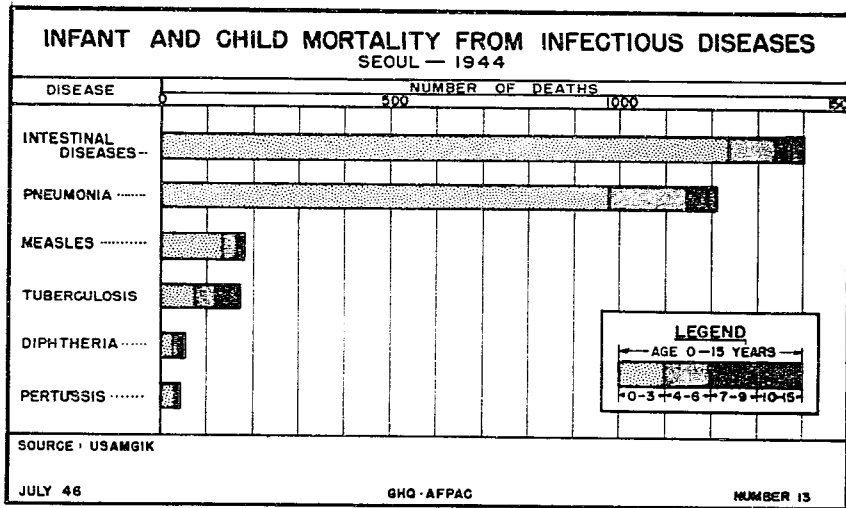


Infant and Child Mortality

35. The chart below shows infant and child mortality from infectious diseases in Seoul during 1944.



SECTION 2
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Education | 1 |
| Culture | 14 |
| Religion. | 16 |

EDUCATION

School Attendance

1. School attendance in South Korea at the end of May is shown in the accompanying table:

| <u>Type of School</u> | <u>Attendance</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Elementary | 1,613,826 |
| Secondary | 99,308 |
| Higher schools | 10,315 |

2. A great increase is expected in school enrollment for the September semester.

Textbooks

3. About 3,047,500 textbooks have been distributed throughout South Korea.

Physical Education

4. Beginning 26 July a six-day training school for community physical education directors was held at Seoul Normal College. The course included history of physical education; management of public recreation; facilities and equipment for physical education; and group exercises and games. The students participated in basketball, volleyball, track and field events and swimming.

The Department of Education formed a 15-man committee to organize school and community physical education programs.

Education Mission

5. On 26 July a Korean Educational Mission completed four months' work in the United States and departed for Korea.

Objectives of the mission were:

- (1) To arrange for an American educational survey commission to inspect the Korean educational system.
- (2) To obtain permission for Korean educators and scholarship students to attend American colleges and universities.
- (3) To obtain educational materials and equipment.

Finance

6. A national subsidy of ₩ 2,500,000 for repair of Kyonggi-do elementary schools was approved.

More than ₩ 5,000,000 was donated by citizens of six counties of Kyongsang-namdo for establishment and improvement of middle schools.

Summer Schools and Institutes

7. From 22 to 27 July the first term of the National Summer Institute was held in Seoul. Faculty members of the proposed Provincial Summer Institutes attended. The curriculum covered all phases of primary and secondary education.

The second term will be held from 19 to 24 August and will cover school administration, including school management, finance and teaching methods.

Provincial Summer Institutes will be organized in each province. Four terms of five days' duration will begin 3 August. Twenty-five percent of all teaching personnel in each province are expected to attend at least one term. Courses will include improved teaching methods, Korean history and new trends in Korean education.

Normal School Summer Session

8. On 29 July each normal school in South Korea began a one-month summer session. The courses provide re-education and training for elementary teachers and offer additional schooling to new teachers.

Ninety-six hours of instruction is being offered in all elementary school subjects. Credits earned will be accepted by normal schools and colleges towards graduation totals. Tuition and dormitory facilities are available without cost to students.

Seoul Normal College, Seoul Normal College for Girls and Taegu Normal College offer refresher courses to secondary school teachers.

Summer Music School

9. On 27 July the Summer Music School began in Seoul. Courses in sight-singing and the newest methods of teaching music will be given. The course stresses the practical value of training children in the primary grades in beginning music.

One of the special features of the course will be a series of classes and lectures in rhythmic and the relationship between physical education and music in the primary school.

Seoul Music Conservatory

10. The Seoul Music Conservatory petitioned to become a part of Seoul National University.

Entrance Examinations for Colleges

11. From 15 through 18 July entrance examinations for the colleges of Seoul University were held.

Entrance examinations for colleges other than Seoul University were held on 20 July.

Students who were unable to take examinations because of flood and cholera conditions will take them in early September.

School for Lighthouse Keepers

12. On 22 July classes in meteorology for lighthouse keepers were initiated. Thirty students were in the original enrollment.

CULTURE

Art Treasures

13. Six national treasures removed from the national museum to the Soo Chong Temple during the war were restored to the museum. The objects are a gold tower-shaped dish, a gold nine-story tower, a crystal tower, a crystal bowl, a porcelain bottle and a silk tassel.

Sports

14. On 13 July a capacity crowd of Koreans and American soldiers filled Seoul stadium to see a GI baseball team defeat the native Korean All-Stars 4 to 1. The soldier nine were composed of men from the XXIV Army Corps Headquarters troops and included six former professional players. The Korean team was composed of the best native players in the country. The game was the first meeting of the two teams.

RELIGION

15. Eight missionaries who arrived from America included three Methodists, three Presbyterians, one Roman Catholic and one representative of the United Church of Canada.

16. "A Better World," a textbook for instruction on the United Nations, will be translated into Korean and used by the missions and schools of the Methodist Church in Korea.

SECTION 3
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Radio | 5 |
| Press | 6 |

Food Distribution

1. The food problem was discussed through all media of expression. Producers, buyers and consumers were urged to pool their resources to create an equitable distribution.

Public Health Broadcasts

2. The radio program for public education on cholera control has materially helped to check the disease. The information program on sanitation and insect and rodent control was continued.

Press Releases

3. Press releases to provincial and national papers publicized all phases of governmental activity. Emphasis was placed on public law and order, cholera control, and grain collection. Other topics discussed were food distribution, flood control, the proposed legislative body, the national university plan, proposed dissolution of the New Korea Company, labor and the 15 August celebration.

The Department of Education released a series of articles on the problems of education in Korea and the plans to institute a progressive educational system.

Visual Education

4. The first visual education programs prepared and sponsored by the Department of Public Information were presented in Seoul 13 and 14 July. Three film strips, "Good Government," "Improved Farming" and "Justice," were shown. These films will be shown in all provinces in South Korea.

RADIO

Programs

5. "World News in Review," a half-hour program similar to the "March of Time," was inaugurated and is broadcast each Wednesday. Reports indicate favorable reception by the public:

Collection of research material for a proposed 15-minute lecture series on science was begun.

All political parties were given radio time in July.

Fan mail and listener response of the "Women's Hour" continued good.

PRESS

Publications License

6. Because of the critical paper shortage licenses for publication of periodicals were available only to publishers who complied with the registration requirements on or before 28 May. Two hundred forty-two periodicals were licensed by the Department of Commerce.

Press Analysis

7. The chief topics discussed by newspapers were Korean independence and unification; price control, production, distribution and foreign trade; and the proposed legislative body.

8. Writers feared that the enforcement of ceiling prices would cause commodities to disappear from the market and said these shortages would enable profiteers to realize exorbitant gains.

Minju Ilbo advocated abolition of the ceiling price on rice and the distribution of government-stored emergency holdings. The writer asserted that this would uncover hidden rice and cause supplies in the provinces to flow into the cities.

9. Dai Dong Sin Moon suggested that foreign trade be reopened to improve economic conditions. Han Sung Ilbo declared that Korean industry should be fully developed before foreign trade was reopened to increase Korean purchasing power and prevent foreign goods from flooding the Korean market.

10. Comment by papers on the proposed legislative body followed party lines. Chayoo Shin Mun reported that the Korean Communist Party refused to participate in such a body. Dai Dong Sin Moon and Evern Dai Ilbo favored the creation of a legislative organ. The latter suggested that selection of members would be biased if there were no general election and that the body could not be successful unless the Right and Left Wings united.

11. Unification of Korea and reopening of the Joint United States-Soviet Commission continued a main topic for press comment. The necessity for party unification and moves in that direction were subjects of editorials and reports.

Chung Oi Sin Po reported the formation of the Society for the Rapid Realization of the Right and the Left Unification by representatives of more than 20 political groups and parties.

Dai Dong Sin Moon reported the Korean Society for Rapid Realization of Independence planned to send 21 speakers into the provinces to launch a nation-wide movement for unification.

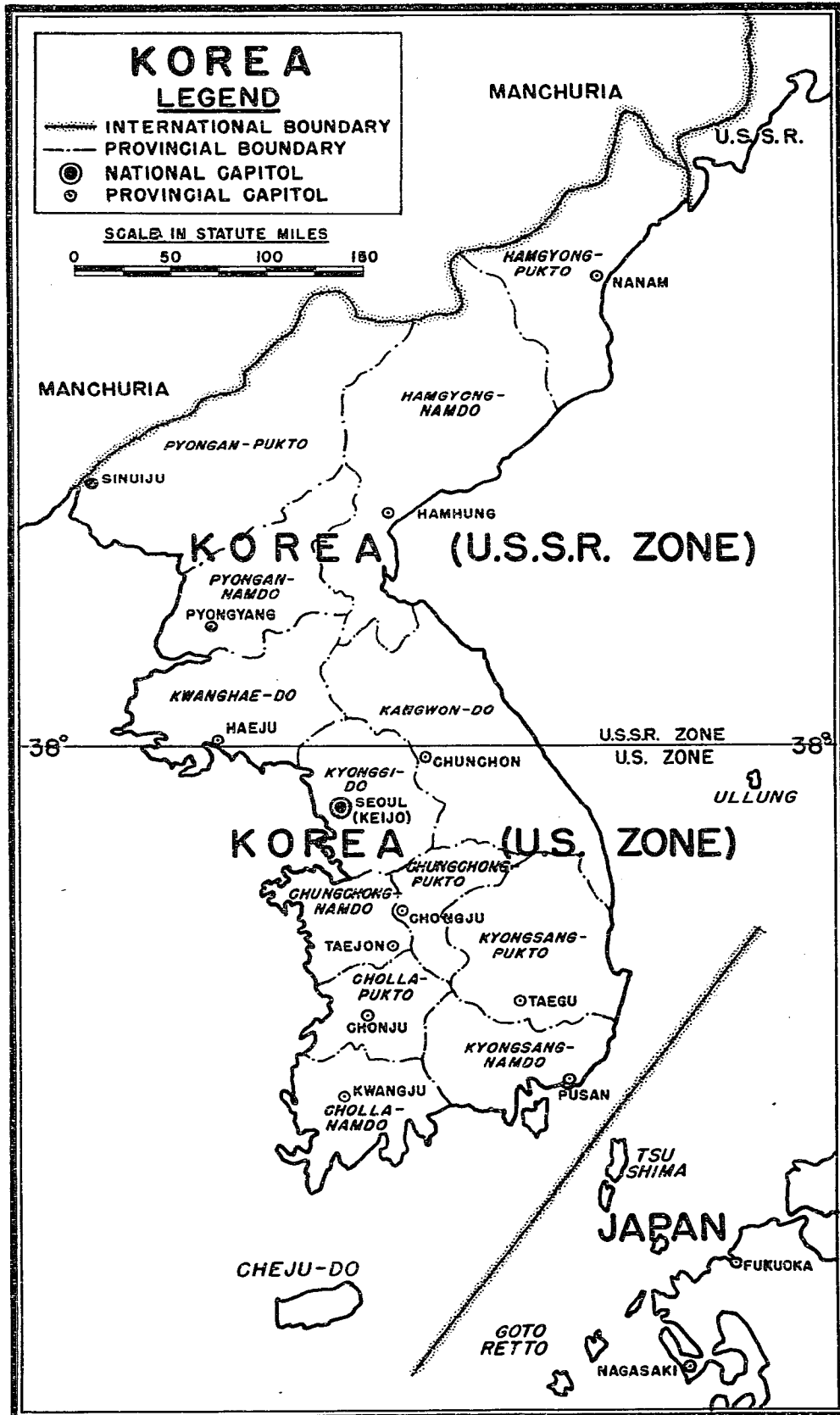
12. The basic principles for unification advocated by the People's Front and supported by the Korean Communist Party were published by Chosun In Min Po. They stated:

- (1) The Moscow Decision which guarantees the independence of Korea must be supported in full; a movement must be launched for the reopening of the Joint Commission so that a united democratic provisional government might be established. direct contacts and conferences with the People's Front in North Korea should be arranged.
- (2) There should be drastic changes in the redistribution of land; it should be obtained free and distributed

free; all main industries should be nationalized; democratic labor regulations, political freedom and all basic tasks of a democracy should be fulfilled.

- (3) Pro-Japanese, traitors, pro-Fascists and reactionary elements should be completely rejected and terrorism wiped out; all "democratic patriots" in prison should be released.
- (4) The functions of government in South Korea should be immediately transferred from the hands of Military Government to an autonomous organization, the People's Committee.
- (5) Participation in the legislative body or advisory council of Military Government must be refused.

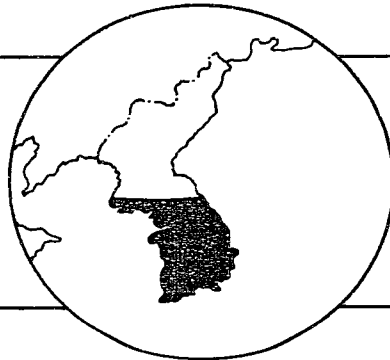
In opposition Chung Oi Shin Po alleged that the five basic principles advocated by the People's Front are aspirations of the group and not basic principles to be used for unification.



朝鮮占領報告

一九四六・八

Commander - in - Chief
United States Army Forces, Pacific



SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

NO 11 August 1946

0129

立部
外務省
記録課

外務省
記録課

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION NO 11
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
AUGUST 1946

0130

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(Boonjudo) 21784

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 11

August 1946

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PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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| Interzone Activities | 7 |
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ADMINISTRATION

1. Gradual reorganization of the Military Government continued during August, with a Department of Public Works created.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Leaders of Major Parties Resign

2. The chairmen of three major parties, Lyuh Woon Hyeung (People's Party), Kim Koo (Independence Party) and Lee Sei Young (National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence), tendered their resignations during August.

Reshuffling of Left-wing Parties

3. Discussions among factions of the Left in an effort to achieve harmony were frequent during the month but disagreement over policies and leaders became evident.

First Anniversary of Korean Liberation

4. On 15 August a joint Korean-American celebration was held commemorating the first anniversary of the liberation of Korea and the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Japan.

5. The Commanding General, USAFIK, participated in the V-J Day celebration by addressing a Korean-American assembly at Seoul. The Commanding General recalled the great victory which was being celebrated and looked forward to the establishment of a democratic Korean government. The United States forces in Korea have no other purpose, he said.

6. The Democratic People's Front held a separate Liberation Day celebration.

INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

Joint Commission

7. On 6 August the Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea replied to the 15 June letter of the Commanding General, USAFIK, concerning the reconvening of the Joint Commission. The Soviet General stated that he is ready to send representatives to Seoul when assured that "the American Delegation in the Joint

Commission will uphold the exact fulfillment of the Moscow Decision and consult only with those parties and organizations and their representatives which fully, without any reservations, support this decision and did not compromise themselves by active opposition to this decision."

8. On 12 August the Commanding General, USAFIK, replied to this communication saying that the U.S. Delegation cannot find any basis for this interpretation of the Moscow Decision. The word "democratic" which appears in the Moscow Decision can be interpreted "only as it is applied in common usage throughout the world, which normally would exclude only parties or organizations opposed to popular rule by elected representatives and to equal rights for all classes of the people."

9. The Commanding General suggested that the Soviet Delegation might wish to restudy the Moscow Decision from this point of view, and again expressed his wish for the Joint Commission to resume negotiations.

LEGAL

10. A Property Claims Commission consisting of seven members was established on 31 August.

11. The first census since 1941 of foreign nationals in Korea began on 1 August.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

12. Civil disturbances in South Korea during August were minor and centered around the Liberation Day celebrations. One policeman and three civilians were killed in the riots intended to obstruct or intimidate provincial police.

13. Sixteen persons were arrested on Ki-do, an island off Cholla-namdo, for inciting farmers against compliance with the summer grain collection program.

14. A new counterfeiting ring involving five persons and ₩ 500,000 was broken up by the Kyonggi-do Police Department.

15. The SEVENTH Fleet, U.S. Navy, is maintaining a coast patrol in Korean waters as a means of detecting and apprehending craft engaged in illegal traffic.

16. Suspected saboteurs of Military Government activities in Korea will be brought to trial before a United States Army Military Commission, the Military Government announced on 21 August.

Police

17. The second class of policewomen enrolled in the National Police College.

Prisons

18. On 15 August 1,499 selected prisoners sentenced by American and Korean provost courts were released in accordance with the Oriental custom of extending clemency to prisoners on occasions of special significance.

Fire

19. Duties and functions of the National Board of Fire Commissioners, including fire protection of Korea, have been transferred to the newly created Department of Public Works.

Internal Security

20. Pay and allowances for the Korean Coast Guard were announced. Monthly pay ranges from ¥ 125 for apprentice seamen to ¥ 900 for captains.

SECTION 2
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
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| Commerce and Industry | 7 |

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Weather conditions since early July have been more favorable to crop growing than during June.
2. Acreage of several specialty crops has been reduced sharply since 1940.
3. Fish production in June was 20,127 metric tons, about the same as in May. Fishing has been suspended in certain areas to help check the spread of cholera.

Forestry and Mining

4. Lumber production in April was about 6,960,000 board feet.
5. A shortage of food for workers reduced production of fuel-wood and charcoal.
6. Coal production improved from March to July although it was necessary to subsidize certain mines heavily to keep production up. Quality of coal remains poor.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

7. Lack of technical skill and shortages of raw materials and spare parts continue to hinder industrial production.
8. A new sulfuric acid plant and an alcohol plant were opened during August.

Textiles

9. The 1946 mulberry seedling area showed an increase of about 11,900 acres over 1944 and the cocoon crop an increase of 10 percent in the same period.
10. Factories reported 1,500 tons of hemp available for export.

Transportation

11. All railroad service has been restored since the recent floods and schedules are back to normal.
12. The Marine Division is operating 13 LST's in coastwise shipping.

Communications

13. The first and second shipments of mail for Korea from the

United States arrived at Inchon during August.

14. All postal, telephone and telegraph rates were increased effective 12 August.

Labor

15. Excellent progress is being made in the ¥ 200,000,000 road building program which is providing work for the unemployed in South Korea.

16. Employment agencies have been opened in each county and city.

17. The radio is being widely used to educate labor and management as to their duties and responsibilities as well as their rights.

Imports and Exports

18. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce has received 251 applications for foreign trade licenses.

19. There were 102,298 metric tons of imports during May, June and July, the bulk of which were items on the Emergency Civilian Supply Program. There were 3,544 metric tons of exports during the same period.

Rationing and Price Control

20. National Food Regulation No. 2, covering the collection of rice for the crop year 1946-47, went into effect 12 August. It provides for establishment of quotas for each locality and for purchase, transportation, distribution and accounting.

21. The summer grain collection program which had lagged in July improved in August because of special campaigns on the part of provincial authorities.

22. In Seoul and Inchon it was necessary to continue supplementing domestic staple food rations with imported and army surplus foods. The establishment of public restaurants for serving low-cost meals to workers was expanded in Seoul and begun in the Pusan area.

23. Cost of living continued to rise although the prices of some rationed commodities leveled off as ceilings were established; supplies of most of these articles at legal prices were not available in cities. Wages in July were at substantially the same level as in May; they have risen sharply since 1937 but not as rapidly as the cost of living.

24. Shipments of coal to market rose from 32,000 metric tons in June to 56,000 in July.

Finance

25. Bank of Chosen notes in circulation on 31 August totaled ¥ 10,961,997,000 compared with ¥ 10,332,759,000 on 31 July.

26. Reports of various financial institutions disclose that loans and deposits have been increasing slightly.

Property Control

27. The New Korea Company, Ltd., which manages directly 24 major industrial firms, is accountable to the Office of Property

Custody for all its assets. The Company's activities are limited to South Korea.

SECTION 3
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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| Public Information | 16 |

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. From 12 to 19 August a course in welfare work for provincial welfare employees was held at Chung No Settlement House in Seoul.
2. Employees of the City Welfare Department and Kyonggi-do Welfare Office are taking in-service training courses. Upon completion they will be given civil service credit.
3. Korea repatriated 785,648 Japanese nationals by 25 August. There are still 262 Japanese nationals resident in South Korea.
4. The influx of Japanese refugees from North Korea remains a serious problem.
5. Korea became an associate member of the World Health Assembly until a permanent government is established at which time she will become a full member.
6. By 31 August 9,842,000 cholera vaccine units had been distributed in all the provinces of South Korea.
7. Illegal transportation of infected persons remains the main cause for the increase of cholera.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

8. Textbooks published and distributed include "Korean Language," "Korean Language Reader," "Primary School Civics," "Middle School Civics," "Korean History" and "Manual Art." A "Teachers Manual for Korean Readers" has been published and distributed.
9. Provincial Summer Institutes and Summer Teachers College provided training for elementary and middle school teachers. A course on school administration was held at Seoul.
10. Ordinance No. 102 provides for the establishment of Seoul National University. Certain existing educational facilities were merged to form the University. The purpose of the ordinance is to raise the academic standards of the University to a level equivalent to those of leading institutions of higher learning throughout the world. Educational facilities, colleges, schools and faculties will be added to the University as required.
11. A Board of Regents will govern the University and the Department of Finance will provide the necessary funds to carry out the provisions of the ordinance.

12. The adult education program began in the provinces. Reports indicate satisfactory progress and great interest in the program which offers courses for all ages above 13 and all levels of scholastic ability.

13. Relics of the Silla Dynasty were placed on exhibit at the National Museum.

14. Boy and Girl Scouts made their first official appearance when they participated in the Liberation Day celebration.

15. Two Girl Scout leaders were invited by the Juliette Low Foundation to go to America for additional scout training.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

16. All media of information were utilized to orient the public on national issues, economic problems and the necessity for strict observance of all public health rules.

17. All-Korean lecture teams have been organized and are available to give illustrated lectures in all provinces of South Korea. Lecture topics stress democratic ideas, practices and responsibilities.

18. In a statement to the Korean people the Commanding General, USAFIK, warned the people against vicious propaganda. He cited the efforts the American Forces have made to protect the health and well-being of the Koreans, to encourage self-government and reconstruct the economy.

19. Press comment was devoted to the proposed unification of the Right and Left, dissension in the Left Wing parties, independence, price control and the food collection program. The Liberation Day celebration was reported in line with the reporting papers' political affiliations.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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ADMINISTRATION

1. Gradual reorganization of the Military Government continued during August.

Department of Public Works

2. Ordinance No. 104, dated 7 August, created a Department of Public Works to which all functions of the Bureau of Public Works and the National Board of Fire Commissioners were transferred. The new Department will develop public works to aid Korean economy and to protect the health and welfare of the people.

Survey of Personnel Requirements

3. A survey of government personnel was begun to determine whether the number of government employees exceeds present requirements.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Resignation of Major Party Leaders

4. Lyuh Woon Hyeung and Chang Kun Song, respectively Chairman and Vice-chairman of the People's Party, resigned. Their successors have not been appointed.

5. The Central Committee of the Independence Party refused to accept the resignation of Kim Koo as Chairman of the Party.

6. The resignation of Lee Sei Young from the chairmanship of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence was followed by the resignation of the members of the Central Committee.

Conflict within Communist Party

7. One faction of the Communist Party denounced Pak Heun Yung, Party leader, and his followers as lacking nationalistic spirit and being unwilling to institute democracy within the Party.

Party Registration

8. By the end of August 86 national and 86 provincial organizations were registered under Ordinance No. 55. Eighteen other organizations have disappeared through dissolutions and mergers.

First Anniversary of Korean Liberation

9. On 15 August more than 1,000,000 Koreans lined the sidewalks in Seoul to witness a gigantic parade commemorating the first anniversary of the liberation of Korea and the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Japan.

More than 150,000 persons participated in the parade. American Military Forces were followed by units of the Korean Constabulary, Coast Guard, National Police Academy, Military Government agencies and representatives of civic organizations.

Mammoth floats depicting the liberation of Korea added color to the parade, and Korean units marched to their own national music.

V-J Day Anniversary Address of Commanding General, USAFIK

10. The Commanding General, USAFIK, addressed a joint American-Korean assembly at the National Capital as follows:

"One year ago today marked the end of the greatest war in history, the end of a war that closely affected more nations and more peoples than had ever before been involved.

"This war was won by nations who fought for democracy, the freedom of mankind from despotism, oppression and dictatorships. It was won because great nations for the duration laid aside their petty quarrels and irritations and joined together in their one aim. The end of this tremendous conflict brought with it the liberation of the Korean people from their Japanese oppressors who had ruled, strangled and exploited them for years.

"This first anniversary of the end of the war, including as it did the liberation of Korea, is a day of great celebration throughout the civilized world. Since I have devoted my entire existence to the rehabilitation of Korea since the end of the war, I consider it a great personal and official honor to participate in the celebration of this great occasion in Korea with the Korean people as the senior representative of the American people.

"When the United States Forces came to Korea the American people were not well acquainted with your country, and relatively few Americans were familiar with the Korean problems. During the past year that picture has changed greatly. American correspondents and visitors have seen to it that Americans got news of Korea. Many, many thousands of American soldiers, replaced in the Occupation Forces by those with shorter service, have returned to their homes widely scattered all over the United States. The American people have developed a tremendous interest in Korea and watch the news carefully for items on occurrences here. They have developed a great friendliness to Korea and a great understanding and sympathy for Korean desires, aspirations and wishes for true democratic independence, for the Korean cause in general.

"Despite statements by certain inspired groups, the United States has no interest in colonial penetration or exploitation in Korea nor in anything that savors of permanent military bases. Our one and only interest is in the rehabilitation and re-establishment of an independent and united nation under a sovereign Korean government representing the freely expressed will of all the Korean people.

"When I arrived in Korea, I had hoped such a government could be established before now. For reasons beyond my control, that ambition has not been possible. I can assure the Korean people that

I, my forces here, and the American nation are fully aware of the great hope and ambition for independence by the Korean people and that we will do everything we can to see that it is accomplished. I can further assure that it will be the happiest day of my life when I can participate in a great ceremony of inaugurating a Korean government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"It is my great honor at this time to read to you a personal message to the Korean people from that great student of Oriental affairs and the champion of Korean independence, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur:

"This day being the anniversary of their liberation from Japanese oppression, I desire to extend to the Korean people my personal felicitations and good wishes. Knowing full well the aspirations and hopes which animate them I wish to assure the Korean people that I am heartily in sympathy with their well-founded and universal desire for a sovereign united nation. I look forward with confidence to an independent and free Korea built upon a sound and lasting economy. To make such a future possible, I shall do everything within my power."

"Through the personal interest and efforts of General MacArthur I have been able to have returned to Korea the following historically significant documents and items pertaining to your national history:

1. The Treaty of Annexation of 1910 between Japan and Korea in both Korean and Japanese languages.
2. Seal of the Imperial Order.
3. Imperial Ordinance Seal.
4. The Generalissimo's Seal.
5. Seal of the State of Korea.
6. Seal of the Cabinets.
7. Seal of the Imperial Edict.
8. Seal of the Emperor.
9. Prime Minister's Seal.

"I cannot say what the Korean people will wish as to their eventual disposition. I propose, however, that they be held secure in the Government's vaults until the inauguration of a Korean government which can take appropriate action. At this time, I am going to ask the Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, one of your most venerable and revered Korean citizens and an original signer of the Korean Declaration of Independence (Oh Seh Chang), to make symbolic acceptance of these items on behalf of the Korean people."

Democratic People's Front - Liberation Day

11. The Democratic People's Front held a separate Liberation Day celebration.
12. On 20 August the Commanding General, USAFIK, made the following statement to the Korean people:

"I take this opportunity to express to the Korean people my deep appreciation for the splendid manner in which they handled their celebration on the August 15 Liberation Day. I am proud of

the fine record of the day in its lack of terrorism and disorders in the densely populated areas. I particularly congratulate the Citizens' Committee who so ably handled the joint parade, mass meeting and entertainment for the day in the Seoul area, and the National Police for their perfect handling of the large crowds and the heavy parade traffic.

"In this connection, I feel impelled at the same time to express my great regret that one dissident political group felt that they could not afford to be smirched by any association with the great mass of their fellow Koreans nor in any way co-operate with the Americans to have a grand joint celebration of an internationally important occasion celebrated jointly over the entire world. I also regret that some imported agitations of this group, operating in one of the southern provinces, caused some unsavory and unwarranted disorders. Of course, we are all fully aware of the activities of this group and the source of their orders for non-co-operation. Because of this I have hope that no one will attempt to place any blame on the good people of South Korea."

INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

Joint Commission

13. The United States delegation to the Joint United States-Soviet Commission stood by in Korea ready to resume deliberations with the representatives of the USSR under the terms of the Moscow Decision.

Official Correspondence on Reconvening of Joint Commission

14. On 6 August Colonel General I. M. Chistiakov, Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea, replied to the 15 June letter of the Commanding General, USAFIK, concerning the reconvening of the Joint Commission, as follows:

"I have received your letter of 15 June 1946 pertaining to reconvening the Soviet-American Joint Commission in Seoul.

"Having studied the material of the work of the Soviet-American Joint Commission, I have come to the conclusion that the stand taken by the Soviet Delegation in its negotiations, which took place in Seoul, was correct.

"The Soviet Delegation was motivated by the necessity for the exact fulfillment of the Moscow Decision of three Foreign Ministers on Korea, the only document in which is laid out the program of the Allies, foreseeing the creation of a democratic government in Korea and also the measures of assistance for developing Korea on democratic principles and the establishment of an independent Korean State.

"As you know, the break in the work of the Joint Commission, fulfilling this decision, came about on the initiative and suggestion of the American Delegation.

"Regrettably, your letter did not state whether the American Delegation in the Joint Commission will uphold the exact fulfillment of the Moscow Decision and consult only with those parties and organizations and their representatives which fully, without any reservations, support this decision and did not compromise themselves by active opposition to this decision.

"Upon receiving your consent to resume negotiations on the basis of the above mentioned, I am ready at any time to send a representative of the Soviet Command to the city of Seoul for conducting negotiations in the Soviet-American Joint Commission for the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision on Korea."

15. On 12 August General Hodge made the following reply:

"This is in answer to your letter of 6 August 1946 in regard to resumption of negotiations by the Joint U.S.-Soviet Commission in Korea.

"I note with interest your statement that the Soviet Delegation is motivated by the necessity for the exact fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. I take this opportunity to state that the exact fulfillment of the Moscow Decision is and always has been the mission of the American Delegation, and is exactly what it will try to accomplish when the Commission reconvenes.

"However, there are certain factors in this connection that I am impelled to point out. These are:

- "a. There is nothing the U.S. Delegation can read into the Moscow Decision that requires or implies that only those parties and organizations are to be consulted by the Joint Commission which fully, without any reservations, support this decision and did not compromise themselves by active opposition to this decision. Reading this interpretation into the Moscow Decision is purely unilateral.
- "b. There is nothing in the Moscow Decision or in the general usage of the word 'democratic' throughout the world that restricts its application only to organizations or parties belonging to schools of social thought favoring certain classes in the community over others, which seemed to be the interpretation given in practice to the word by the Soviet Delegation. The American Delegation can apply the word 'democratic' only as it is applied in common usage throughout the world, which normally would exclude only parties or organizations opposed to popular rule by elected representatives and to equal rights for all classes of the people.
- "c. There is nothing in the Moscow Decision that prohibits Koreans in conferences with the Commission or elsewhere from expressing freely their wishes and desires in formation of their own government.
- "d. There is nothing in the Moscow Decision that makes any predetermination of the terms or nature of the Four-Power Trusteeship beyond the one provision imposing a limit of five years' duration. On the contrary, the Moscow Decision states positively that 'The proposals of the Joint Commission shall be submitted following consultation with the Provisional Korean Government for the joint consideration of the Four Powers for the working out of an agreement concerning a four power trusteeship for Korea for a period of up to five years.' I see no reason for the Joint Commission or the Korean people to enter into commitments concerning a Four-Power Trusteeship before the Korean Provisional Government is formed.

"In view of the Soviet Delegation's interpretation of the Moscow Decision during the sessions last spring, that Delegation might wish to restudy the Decision in the light of the views expressed above.

"Since the Moscow Decision was made by our Foreign Ministers in good faith and is the only legal vehicle for setting up the independence of Korea, the U. S. Delegation has no alternative but to carry it out exactly and in full, and has no intention of making changes in the Decision or of asking for any repudiation. However, I can assure you that the U. S. Delegation cannot be a party to any arbitrary, exclusive or punitive tactics in dealing with the accredited representatives of the Korean people on grounds not specifically stated in the Moscow Decision itself, and inconsistent with the world-accepted definition of the word 'democratic.'

"On the basis given above, I not only welcome but invite the Soviet Delegation to return to negotiations of the Joint Commission and suggest that you send your representative to Seoul at an early date to make preliminary arrangements."

SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Legal. | 1 |
| Public Safety. | 6 |

LEGAL

Registration of Foreign Nationals

1. The first census since 1941 of foreign nationals in Korea began on 1 August. All foreign nationals were required to register except members of the Allied Forces, United States War Department civilians, temporary residents of less than six months and diplomatic representatives.

Establishment of Property Claims Commission

2. A Property Claims Commission was established on 31 August by Ordinance No. 103. The Commission consists of seven members, four appointed by the Director of the Department of Justice and three by the Military Governor on recommendation of the Director of the Department of Justice.

The Commission has the following jurisdiction, functions and powers:

- (1) To ascertain and determine the ownership of property affected or claimed to be affected by the provisions of Ordinance No. 33, dated 6 December 1945.
- (2) To conduct investigations, hold hearings and make interlocutory and final determinations with respect to such property.
- (3) To make, issue and publish decisions, judgments and orders with respect to such property, which shall be final and binding as the determinations of a court of last resort and have the full force and effect of law.
- (4) To stay and remove cases and proceedings with respect to such property which are now or which may hereafter be pending in any court in Korea.
- (5) To direct matters to be referred to or brought before the Commission by any Property Custodian or other official, political subdivision, agency or instrumentality of the Government of Korea, or any individual, for adjudication or other disposition; and to direct any court in Korea, any Register, and any Property Custodian or other official, political subdivision, agency or instrumentality of the Government of Korea and any individual to proceed in such matters in a manner not inconsistent with the decision, judgment or order of the Commission.
- (6) To take such action as is necessary to effectuate its legal operation.

Legislation

3. Legislative measures officially promulgated since the last report include the following ordinances:

- No. 100, Repeal of Commercial Industrial Conference Association Ordinance.
Effective 25 July.
- No. 101, Amendment of Sales Tax Laws.
Effective 31 August.
- No. 102, Establishment of Seoul National University.
Effective 22 August.
- No. 103, Establishment of Property Claims Commission.
Effective 31 August.
- No. 104, Establishment of the Department of Public Works.
Effective 7 August.
- No. 105, Repeal of Rice Collection Ordinance; Revocation of Rice Transportation Licenses.
Effective 31 August.

Judicial Affairs

4. Two cases of misappropriation of funds were prosecuted recently in Korean courts.

Two employees of the Murakami Iron Works Company were sentenced for joint complicity in misappropriation of ¥ 82,943. They were sentenced to 6 and 18 months respectively and both were ordered to make restitution of funds or receive extensions of their sentences.

An employee of the Samil Clothing Company was sentenced to one year at hard labor for misappropriation of ¥ 80,000. The defendant charged off the ¥ 80,000 against 40,000 boxes of buttons already owned by the Military Government and then kept the money.

5. An appeal for clemency by Chon Sei Nam, sentenced to three years in prison for inciting to riot and the destruction of property, was denied by the Military Governor. In announcing the denial the Military Governor reiterated his firm determination to stamp out acts of terrorism and violence by whomsoever perpetrated, and to deal severely with those convicted of such crimes.

PUBLIC SAFETY

| | Paragraph |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Law and Order. | 6 |
| Police | 15 |
| Prisons. | 20 |
| Fire | 23 |
| Internal Security. | 24 |

LAW AND ORDER

Civil Disturbances

6. Minor civil disturbances in South Korea during August centered around the 15 August Liberation Day celebrations. Ten demonstrations in scattered communities aimed at obstructing or intimidating provincial police resulted in the deaths of one policeman and three civilians. Seven policemen and an undetermined number of civilians were injured. There were 32 known arrests.

7. On 2 August Korean police from Mokpo were summoned to Ki-do, off Cholla-namdo, where they arrested 16 persons for inciting farmers not to comply with the summer grain collection program. Later four policemen and two New Korea Company employees were disarmed and beaten by a mob of 600 persons. By 4 August 70 additional police and a Military Government officer were sent to the island to investigate and control the situation.

8. There were scattered demonstrations throughout South Korea on 29 August, anniversary of the day the Japanese occupied Korea.

Counterfeiting Rings

9. On 16 August a counterfeiting ring allegedly involving five persons and ¥ 500,000 was broken up by the Kyonggi-do Police Department. Kim Keol, a 31-year old artist who allegedly headed the ring, was arrested. The investigation is continuing.

10. Nine counterfeiting rings have been smashed in Korea during the past year by law enforcement agencies. In five cases tried, 25 persons were found guilty and sentences ranged from 3 to 8 years in prison. Two of the cases involved over ¥ 1,000,000.

Assassination Plot

11. On 13 August Kang Chang Su, leader of a plot to assassinate Dr. Syngman Rhee, was arrested for illegal possession of firearms.

Navy Coastal Patrol

12. For the purpose of checking illegal traffic in Korean waters a coast patrol is being maintained by destroyers of the SEVENTH Fleet, United States Navy.

13. The patrol operates in waters adjacent to Korea in order to detect and apprehend craft engaged in illegal traffic. The Korean Coast Guard is co-operating and assisting in this activity and will serve as armed guards on vessels apprehended to insure the return of the vessels to Korean ports for appropriate legal action.

Warning Against Sabotage

14. "Persons or organizations found to be deliberately attempting to sabotage Military Government activities will be brought to trial before a United States Army Military Commission, and charged with violation of Proclamation No. 2, United States Army Forces, Pacific."

This warning was incorporated in a statement issued by the Military Governor on 21 August which follows, in part:

"The United States Army Military Government in Korea welcomes constructive and just criticism of its administration of the

affairs of the Korean people under its jurisdiction. Such criticism, when properly submitted, will receive the most careful consideration, and every effort will be made to eliminate the cause for complaint.

"In the recent past, however, individuals and organizations have been credited with public and private statements that are totally without foundation in fact, that are derogatory to Military Government, and which, in some cases, urge the disruption of the operation of Military Government.

"A thorough investigation of these activities and all related circumstances is under way by Military Government officials."

POLICE

15. The Commanding General, USAFIK, commended the National Police for their handling of the riotous mob at the opening of the trial of the alleged counterfeiters in Seoul when a delivery was attempted but thwarted.

Policewomen Enter Police College

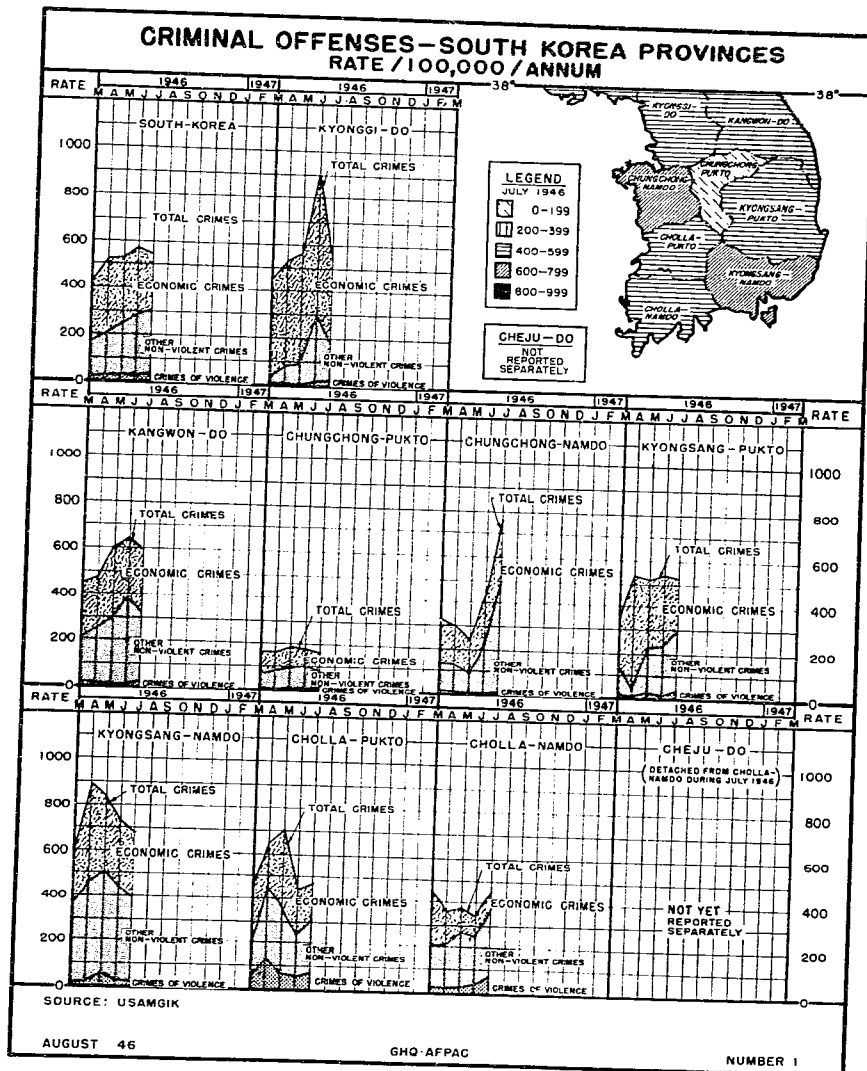
16. The second class of policewomen enrolled in the National Police College is composed of 50 students recruited from Kyonggi-do, Chungchong-pukto and Chungchong-namdo. The four-week course includes the study of the Korean language, history, penology, criminal investigation and fingerprinting.

Kyongsang-pukto Police Academy

17. The Police Academy of Kyongsang-pukto on 30 August graduated 200 student police members who had completed the regular four-week training course.

Crime

18. The number of criminal offenses during July decreased from the peak reached in June. During the five months beginning in March Chungchong-pukto had the lowest provincial crime rate and Kyongsang-namdo the highest. See the following chart.



19. Of 8,499 offenses committed in South Korea, 2,303 were crimes of larceny. See chart, page 26.

PRISONS

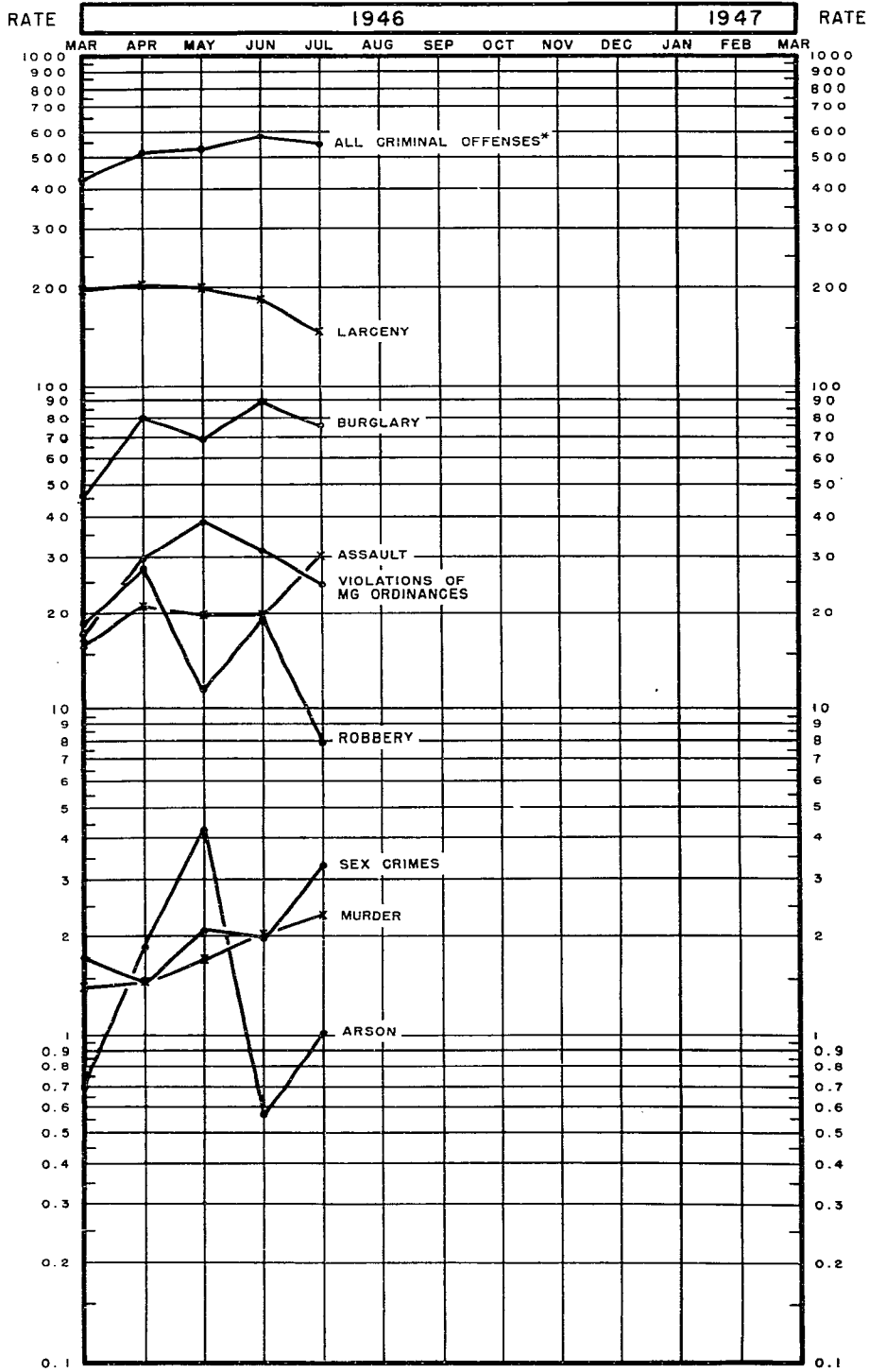
Release of Prisoners

20. On the first anniversary of the liberation of Korea, 1,499 prisoners sentenced by Korean and American provost courts were released from confinement.

The suspension of the terms of confinement was in accordance with the Oriental custom of extending clemency to deserving prisoners upon occasions of special significance.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES — SOUTH KOREA

RATE /100,000/ ANNUM



* "ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES" INCLUDE MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES NOT SEPARATELY SHOWN.
 NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.

SOURCE: USAMGIK

Those released, mainly first offenders, had served at least one third of their sentence and had excellent conduct records. The suspension of sentence is subject to revocation.

Of the 1,499 released 124 had been sentenced by the Military Government provost court and 1,375 by the Korean court.

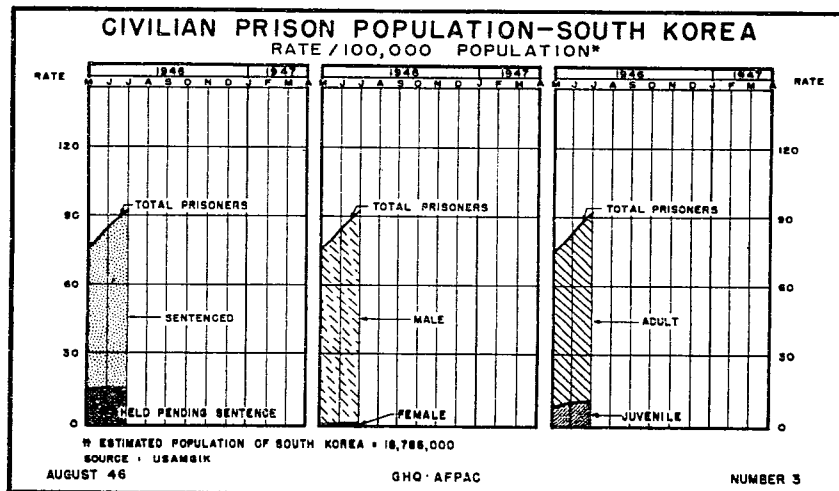
Fourth Class of Prison Guards

21. On 31 August the fourth class of prison guards finished its training course at Seoul Prison. The 95 guards in the class received instruction in handling prisoners, self-defense and various other subjects. To date 400 guards have received this training.

Prison Population

22. By the end of July there were 17,375 persons confined in the major prisons of South Korea. Of these 2,893 are being held pending trial and 14,482 have been sentenced.

The number of juvenile criminals has almost doubled in recent months. There were 2,028 juvenile prisoners confined in July compared to 1,553 in May. See the following chart.



FIRE

23. Fire protection of Korea will be a responsibility of the newly created Department of Public Works. All duties and functions of the National Board of Fire Commissioners have been transferred to this Department.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Korean Constabulary Aids Cholera Control

24. The Korean Constabulary was commended by the provincial governors for rendering valuable assistance in cholera control throughout South Korea.

Korean Coast Guard Pay Scale

25. Pay and allowances for members of the Korean Coast Guard were announced as follows:

COAST GUARD PAY AND ALLOWANCES
(yen/month)
31 August

| <u>Grade</u> | <u>Base Pay</u> | <u>Allowance</u> | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | <u>Subsistence</u> | <u>Quarters</u> |
| Apprentice Seaman | 125 | 120 | - |
| Seaman 2nd Class | 150 | 120 | - |
| Seaman 1st Class | 200 | 120 | - |
| Petty Officer 3rd Class | 250 | 120 | - |
| Petty Officer 2nd Class | 300 | 120 | - |
| Petty Officer 1st Class | 300 | 120 a/ | - |
| Chief Petty Officer | 400 | 120 a/ | - |
| Midshipman | 200 | 120 | - |
| Ensign | 500 | 120 a/ | 45 |
| Lieutenant (jg) | 550 | 120 a/ | 60 |
| Lieutenant | 600 | 120 a/ | 90 |
| Lieutenant Commander | 675 | 120 a/ | 120 |
| Commander | 775 | 120 a/ | 150 |
| Captain | 900 | 120 a/ | 180 |

a/ Plus provincial monthly cost of living differential.

SOURCE: USANGIK.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTEVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 11

August 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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| Section 2. Commerce and Industry. | 43 |

SECTION 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
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| Agriculture | 1 |
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| Forestry | 10 |
| Mining | 13 |

AGRICULTURE

1. Since early July weather conditions have been more favorable for the growing of food crops. Frequent rains have been interspersed with sunshine to make a good growing season. Much of the rice land which had been inundated, covered with silt or washed away by heavy floods in late June and early July has been restored to cultivation. The fall crops have shown excellent growth and in spite of the lack of commercial fertilizer the crop situation in South Korea has materially improved since July.

Vegetable Seed

2. During the month 76.6 bushels of vegetable seed were delivered to and distributed throughout Cholla-pukto.

Fertilizer

3. Members of the Department of Agriculture toured the provinces of South Korea during the month encouraging farmers to develop compost heaps to be used as fertilizer.

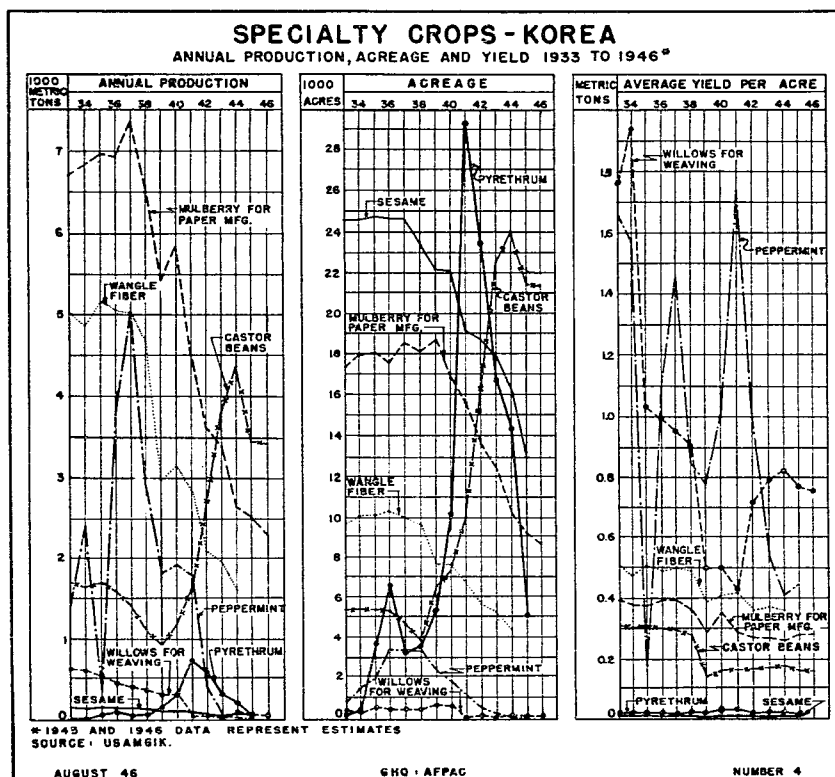
Major Food Crops

4. Production of major food crops for all Korea in 1944 and 1945 is given in table, pages 34 to 37. Crops in South Korea are also shown by provinces. The 1944 figures cover both North and South Korea.

South Korea grows the bulk of rice, barley, naked barley, sweet potatoes and rye, while North Korea grows more of the other crops shown in the table.

Specialty Crops

5. Acreage in peppermint, pyrethrum, willow trees, wangle (fiber for weaving), mulberry trees for paper, castor beans and sesame for each year since 1933 is shown in the chart on the following page. For all these crops except castor beans, acreage reached a high point about 1938 to 1940 and then decreased sharply. Consumption, imports and exports of peppermint, pyrethrum and wangle are shown on pages 66 and 67.



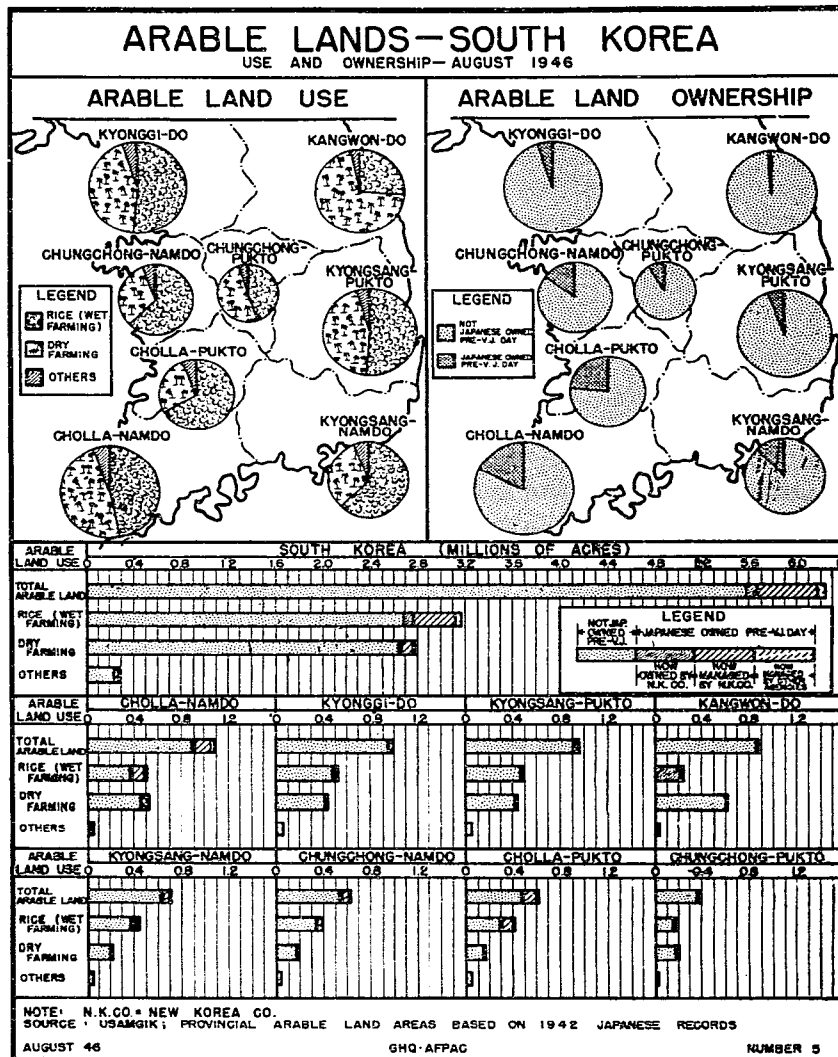
Production of rice straw from 1936 to 1944 is given in the table below.

RICE STRAW PRODUCTION 1936-1944 (pounds)

| | |
|------|----------------|
| 1936 | 9,726,560,780 |
| 1937 | 11,253,796,744 |
| 1938 | 10,049,582,906 |
| 1939 | 6,858,783,722 |
| 1940 | 9,793,402,856 |
| 1941 | 10,111,509,169 |
| 1942 | 6,975,211,833 |
| 1943 | 8,837,040,489 |
| 1944 | 7,536,095,390 |

Use and Ownership of Arable Lands

6. Use and ownership of arable lands in South Korea in August are shown in the following chart.



Illegal Production of Tobacco

7. Investigation indicated that some farmers are raising tobacco without a license and that others are selling their tobacco to unauthorized dealers rather than to the representatives of the Monopoly Bureau. Warning notices have been issued that farmers growing tobacco illegally must obtain a license from the Bureau or destroy their crops.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR FOOD CROPS
(koku) a/

| Province | Rice | | Barley | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 1944 | 1945 | 1944 | 1945 |
| Kyonggi-do | 1,857,760 | 2,070,027 | 1,059,740 | 140,443 |
| Kangwon-do | 512,474 | 452,706 | 120,288 | 24,800 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 619,003 | 810,734 | 842,548 | 32,633 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 1,406,492 | 1,637,961 | 955,267 | 152,234 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 751,513 | 1,863,721 | 2,171,747 | 751,586 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 1,059,991 | 1,687,295 | 1,421,388 | 811,533 |
| Cholla-pukto | 1,966,836 | 1,894,120 | 187,041 | 25,126 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>2,085,858</u> | <u>2,419,263</u> | <u>217,079</u> | <u>14,593</u> |
| Total South Korea | 10,259,927 | 12,835,827 | 6,975,098 | 1,952,998 |
| Total North Korea | <u>5,791,952</u> | | <u>697,187</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 16,051,879 | | 7,672,285 | |

| Province | Naked Barley | | Wheat | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| | 1944 | 1945 | 1944 | 1945 |
| Kyonggi-do | 7,832 | 338 | 151,653 | 22,976 |
| Kangwon-do | 123 | - | 48,140 | 9,166 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 5,035 | - | 99,956 | 24,508 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 201,618 | 21,382 | 66,398 | 17,519 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 46,165 | 34,155 | 190,579 | 74,076 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 422,311 | 225,182 | 88,860 | 88,746 |
| Cholla-pukto | 844,601 | 96,101 | 57,669 | 23,197 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>1,600,616</u> | <u>623,687</u> | <u>87,481</u> | <u>62,356</u> |
| Total South Korea | 3,128,301 | 1,000,845 | 790,736 | 322,544 |
| Total North Korea | <u>2,546</u> | | <u>1,118,444</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 3,130,847 | | 1,909,180 | |

| Province | Soy Beans | | Red Soy Beans | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 1944 | 1945 | 1944 | 1945 |
| Kyonggi-do | 245,116 | 215,854 | 14,696 | 12,501 |
| Kangwon-do | 119,397 | 94,343 | 19,217 | 14,943 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 85,650 | 110,933 | 9,571 | 13,827 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 92,920 | 108,569 | 10,114 | 6,959 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 87,924 | 147,499 | 4,947 | 2,813 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 65,019 | 53,121 | 14,064 | 1,779 |
| Cholla-pukto | 120,154 | 114,740 | 10,211 | 8,404 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>125,570</u> | <u>80,753</u> | <u>11,685</u> | <u>5,940</u> |
| Total South Korea | 941,750 | 925,812 | 94,505 | 67,166 |
| Total North Korea | <u>1,753,779</u> | | <u>511,061</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 2,695,529 | | 605,566 | |

| <u>Province</u> | <u>Green Beans</u> | | <u>Peanuts</u> | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> |
| Kyonggi-do | 3,033 | 3,827 | 250 | 432 |
| Kangwon-do | 851 | 558 | 22 | 13 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 1,104 | 1,073 | 23 | 23 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 1,099 | 1,749 | 10 | 8 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 339 | 171 | 3,642 | 1,451 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 237 | 48 | 664 | 668 |
| Cholla-pukto | 915 | 615 | 2 | 1 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>307</u> | <u>426</u> | - | - |
| Total South Korea | 7,985 | 8,467 | 4,613 | 2,596 |
| Total North Korea | <u>45,979</u> | | <u>2,279</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 53,864 | | 6,892 | |

| <u>Province</u> | <u>Rye</u> | | <u>Millet</u> | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> |
| Kyonggi-do | 31,109 | 10,937 | 134,783 | 99,196 |
| Kangwon-do | 39,915 | 25,360 | 136,547 | 60,533 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 13,549 | 7,693 | 84,139 | 43,726 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 16,009 | 8,288 | 32,978 | 17,351 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 28,910 | 18,986 | 291,907 | 165,269 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 20,980 | 32,178 | 56,901 | 29,290 |
| Cholla-pukto | 35,101 | 30,059 | 109,080 | 27,879 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>3,752</u> | <u>4,357</u> | <u>274,804</u> | <u>134,688</u> |
| Total South Korea | 189,325 | 137,758 | 1,121,139 | 577,932 |
| Total North Korea | <u>58,661</u> | | <u>2,795,710</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 247,986 | | 3,916,849 | |

| <u>Province</u> | <u>Barnyard Millet</u> | | <u>German Millet</u> | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> |
| Kyonggi-do | 3,390 | 1,096 | 93 | 31 |
| Kangwon-do | 13,664 | 1,019 | 59 | - |
| Chungchong-pukto | - | - | 624 | 910 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 56 | 41 | - | - |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 8,244 | 18 | 13,231 | - |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 14,221 | 2,302 | 2,055 | 598 |
| Cholla-pukto | 20 | - | 251 | 45 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>1,100</u> | <u>1,972</u> | - | - |
| Total South Korea | 40,695 | 6,448 | 16,313 | 1,584 |
| Total North Korea | <u>372,631</u> | | <u>30,236</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 413,326 | | 46,549 | |

| <u>Province</u> | <u>Oats</u> | | <u>Buckwheat</u> | |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> |
| Kyonggi-do | 44 | 6 | 22,016 | 8,832 |
| Kangwon-do | 843 | 3,258 | 39,029 | 41,281 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 1,649 | - | 19,545 | 1,914 |
| Chungchong-namdo | - | 47 | 18,982 | 5,517 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 47 | 9 | 46,994 | 4,699 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | - | - | 23,369 | 4,794 |
| Cholla-pukto | 2,389 | - | 19,994 | 8,845 |
| Cholla-namdo | - | - | <u>72,491</u> | <u>17,659</u> |
| Total South Korea | 4,972 | 3,320 | 262,420 | 93,541 |
| Total North Korea | <u>192,953</u> | | <u>379,867</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 197,925 | | 642,287 | |

| <u>Province</u> | <u>Sorghum</u> | | <u>Corn</u> | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> |
| Kyonggi-do | 27,190 | 24,593 | 9,312 | 7,395 |
| Kangwon-do | 6,711 | 6,060 | 66,283 | 62,835 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 9,134 | 9,199 | 3,130 | 23,310 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 9,512 | 5,453 | 1,159 | 2,830 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 2,542 | 1,561 | 4,274 | 3,720 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 10,892 | 848 | 2,179 | 1,072 |
| Cholla-pukto | 5,418 | 3,094 | 5,841 | 46,673 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>5,987</u> | <u>2,094</u> | <u>1,872</u> | <u>1,237</u> |
| Total South Korea | 77,386 | 52,902 | 96,050 | 149,072 |
| Total North Korea | <u>622,063</u> | | <u>1,048,256</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 699,449 | | 1,144,306 | |

| <u>Province</u> | <u>Kidney Beans</u> | | <u>Peas</u> | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> |
| Kyonggi-do | 1,916 | 1,284 | 945 | 703 |
| Kangwon-do | 258 | 270 | 21 | 24 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 141 | 384 | 59 | 122 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 7 | 7 | 47 | 19 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 53 | 31 | 41 | 55 |
| Cholla-pukto | 220 | 234 | 284 | 297 |
| Cholla-namdo | - | - | - | - |
| Total South Korea | 2,601 | 2,216 | 1,404 | 1,227 |
| Total North Korea | <u>30,140</u> | | <u>6,838</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 32,741 | | 8,242 | |

| Province | Sweet Potatoes | | Potatoes | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | 1944 | 1945 | 1944 | 1945 |
| Kyonggi-do | 9,025,213 | 12,162,671 | 6,994,004 | 7,070,625 |
| Kangwon-do | 888,705 | 1,523,340 | 20,045,583 | 19,793,013 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 2,093,807 | 411,858 | 7,424,791 | 6,478,800 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 5,646,375 | 6,296,950 | 3,370,025 | 4,566,440 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 1,670,335 | 1,054,066 | 8,273,384 | 14,576,898 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 9,117,549 | 11,575,820 | 3,434,032 | 4,369,848 |
| Cholla-pukto | 15,412,975 | 25,699,925 | 3,098,279 | 6,506,189 |
| Cholla-namdo | <u>25,425,480</u> | <u>41,708,896</u> | <u>1,504,766</u> | <u>3,920,013</u> |
| Total South Korea | 69,280,439 | 100,433,526 | 54,144,864 | 67,281,826 |
| Total North Korea | <u>40,983,996</u> | | <u>183,431,814</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 110,264,435 | | 237,576,678 | |

| Province | Other Vegetables | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| | 1944 | 1945 |
| Kyonggi-do | 6,590 | 3,199 |
| Kangwon-do | 986 | 724 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 886 | 960 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 1,278 | 596 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | - | - |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 130 | 27 |
| Cholla-pukto | 401 | 21 |
| Cholla-namdo | - | - |
| Total South Korea | 10,271 | 5,527 |
| Total North Korea | <u>12,768</u> | |
| Total All Korea | 23,039 | |

a/ One koku equals 5.12 bushels.

FISHERIES

8. Table below shows fisheries production by provinces for May and June.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

| <u>Province</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Kyonggi-do | 550 | 235 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 2,251 | 1,137 |
| Kangwon-do | 994 | 4,166 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 3,517 | 989 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | 9,780 | 10,025 |
| Cholla-namdo | 1,744 | 1,318 |
| Cholla-pukto | <u>1,718</u> | <u>2,257</u> |
| Total | 20,554 | 20,127 |

Fishing Restrictions

9. Fishing in certain areas has been suspended as a precaution against cholera.

FORESTRY

Lumber Production

10. Production of lumber in April is shown in the table below. Total production for the month was 58,000 suk or about 6,960,000 board feet.

LUMBER PRODUCTION
(April)

| <u>Square</u> | <u>Production (suk) a/</u> | <u>Average Unit Cost (yen)</u> | <u>Value (yen)</u> |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Kyonggi-do | 30,817 | 600 | 18,490,200 |
| Kangwon-do | 2,006 | 285 | 571,710 |
| Chungchong-pukto | 7,744 | 295 | 2,284,480 |
| Chungchong-namdo | 1,186 | 290 | 343,940 |
| Cholla-pukto | - | - | - |
| Cholla-namdo | 150 | 350 | 52,500 |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 4,199 | 395 | 1,658,605 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | <u>9,445</u> | 465 | <u>4,391,925</u> |
| Total | 55,547 | | 27,793,360 |

| <u>Plate</u> | <u>Production (suk) a/</u> | <u>Average Unit Cost (yen)</u> | <u>Value (yen)</u> |
|------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Kyonggi-do | 1,004 | 600 | 602,400 |
| Kangwon-do | 347 | 383 | 132,901 |
| Chungchong-pukto | - | - | - |
| Chungchong-namdo | 511 | 295 | 150,745 |
| Cholla-pukto | - | - | - |
| Cholla-namdo | - | - | - |
| Kyongsang-pukto | 54 | 250 | 13,500 |
| Kyongsang-namdo | <u>90</u> | 420 | <u>37,800</u> |
| Total | 2,006 | | 937,346 |

a/ One suk equals 120 board feet.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

Fuel Wood and Charcoal

11. Reports from several provinces indicate that fuel wood and charcoal production has declined because of insufficient food for workers. Kangwon-do, which furnishes about 70 percent of the fuel imports of Kyonggi-do, is considerably behind schedule. Continued lag in production will probably result in further denuding of slopes by illegal cutting.

Forest Area Uses and Output of Products

12. Chart, page 40, shows uses of forest areas and output of various forest products. The forest area uses are given for South Korea by province. Other sections of the chart show number and output of sawmills in South Korea, production of firewood and charcoal, 1942 to 1946, for all Korea and South Korea and 1946 production and requirements of logs and log products in South Korea.

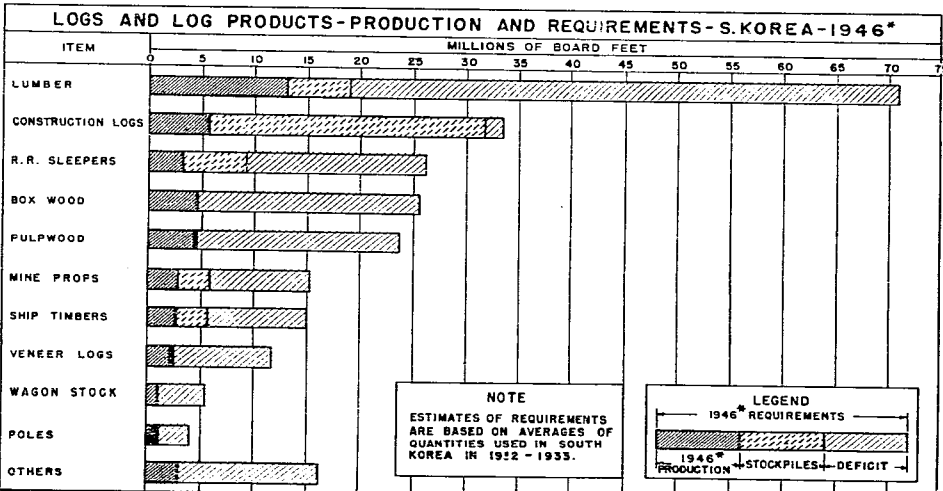
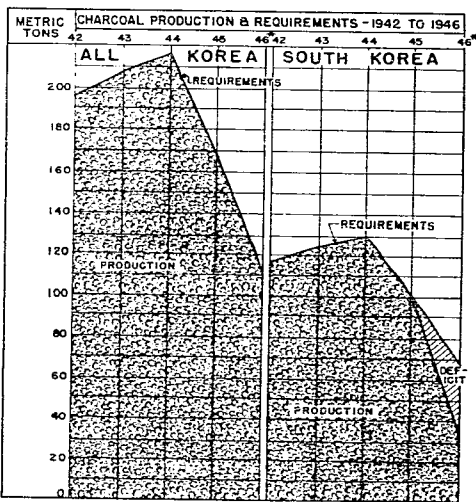
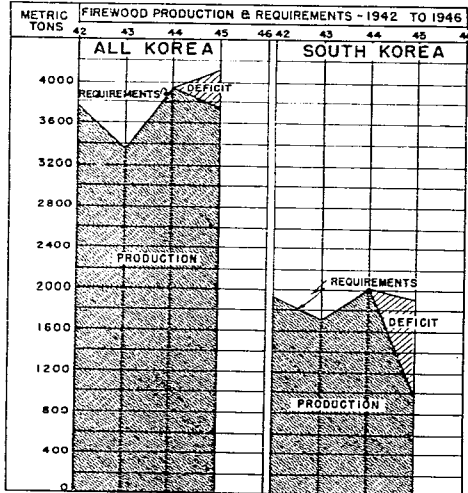
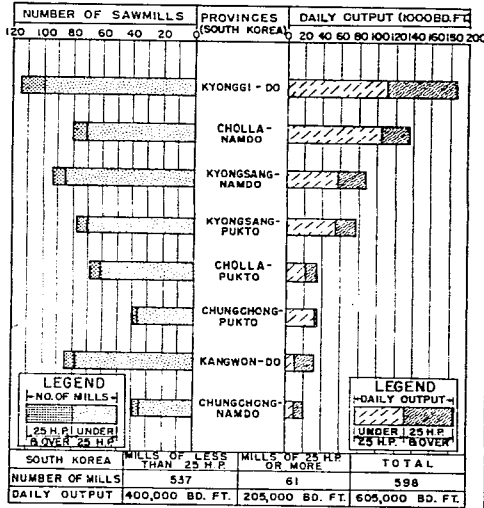
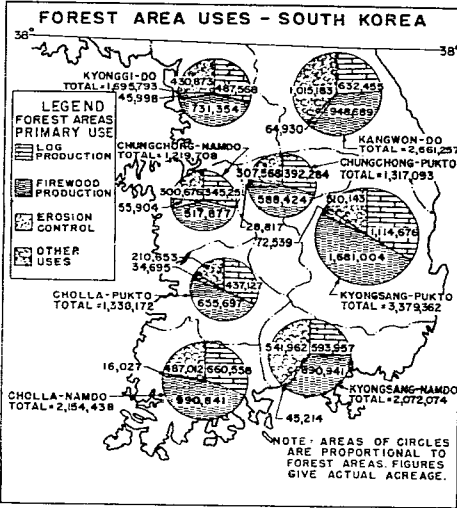
MINING

Coal

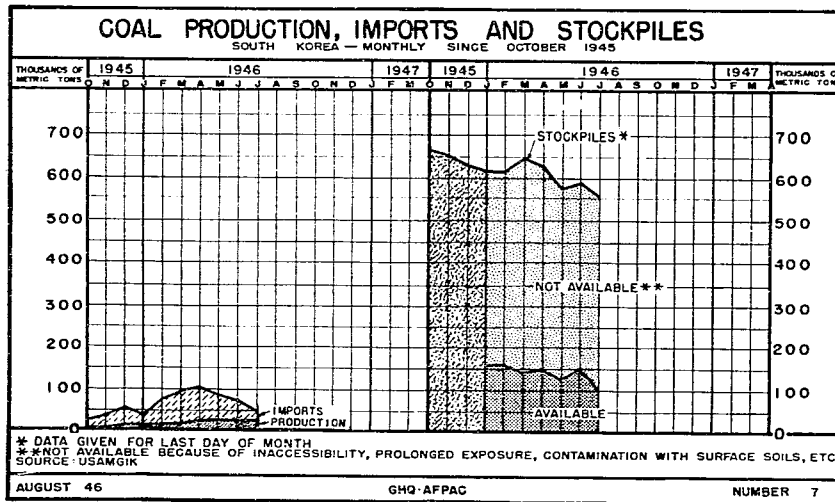
13. Since coal is a critical commodity and mines have experienced difficulty in meeting payrolls and other operating expenses, Military Government set up a coal industry fund in March to defray operating expenses certified by provincial authorities. Including ₩ 70,000,000 for marketing, the cost was ₩ 133,000,000 from March to July.

14. The record of operation since March indicates that the efforts of both provincial and national personnel have resulted in some measure of success. Production has increased and has become more stable. Chart, page 41, shows monthly production from January to July as well as imports and stockpiles.

FORESTS AND FOREST PRODUCTS-KOREA



* 1946 DATA ARE ESTIMATED.
 NOTE: YEARLY DATA ARE REPORTED FOR FISCAL YEARS BEGINNING IAPRIL.
 SOURCE: USAMGIK



Problems of Coal Mines

15. The Samchok mines, Kangwon-do, are the most productive and their record is improving. Food and material shortages have been the major problems in operation; stockpiles are being depleted at the rate of 40,000 tons a month and production must be increased to maintain steady shipments.

The Kyongju and Ulsan mines of Kyongsang-pukto have a good record of production and shipment.

Flood damage and other factors have greatly hampered production of the Hwasun mine in Cholla-namdo and of the Uisong and Tanyang mines in Kyongsang-pukto and Chungchong-pukto. They are producing small quantities of coal at high cost.

Refined Copper Production

16. The Janhang Copper Refinery is smelting copper scrap and blister copper and producing refined electrolytic copper and gold-silver sludge. Refined copper production remains at about 80 metric tons per month; there is an estimated 50 kilograms of fine gold in the sludge which will be melted into bullion as soon as bituminous coal is available.

Electrolytic Copper

17. At the Janhang smelter and at Suchon there is a total stock of 220 tons of electrolytic copper.

Ilwon Copper Mine

18. An allocation of ¥ 7,820,887 has been made for the reopening of the Ilwon copper mine, one of the largest and best producing in Kyongsang-namdo. To stimulate production every effort is being made to improve working conditions.

Crystalline Graphite

19. The only crystalline graphite mine now in operation is the Orudong mine in Kyonggi-do. Present production is approximately two

tons of graphite concentrate (80 percent carbon content) per day.

Supplies

20. The first shipment of percussion caps and fuses has been received from the United States and has been distributed to the provinces.

Other Minerals

21. A survey of known asbestos mines showed that all were war projects, the asbestos content being exceedingly low. Since the asbestos is of extremely short fiber and the veins are narrow, it is unlikely that these mines can be developed profitably.

22. Some 4,000 tons of kaolin is stockpiled at the Chunsong mine 100 miles west of Pusan.

SECTION 2
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|---|-----------|
| Industry. | 1 |
| Textiles. | 8 |
| Transportation and Public Utilities | 12 |
| Communications. | 19 |
| Labor | 33 |
| Imports and Exports | 43 |
| Rationing and Price Control | 49 |
| Finance and Property Control. | 87 |

I N D U S T R Y

1. Lack of technical skill and shortages of machinery and raw materials continue to retard industrial recovery.

2. Monthly production figures for 14 selected commodities are shown in chart, page 44.

Chart, page 44, shows the number of factories, employees and the monetary value of production by industry.

F a c t o r y O p e n i n g s

3. An alcohol plant on Cheju Island with a daily capacity of 36 drums was opened on 3 August. With a five weeks' supply of sweet potatoes on hand an estimated 1,500 barrels of alcohol will be produced.

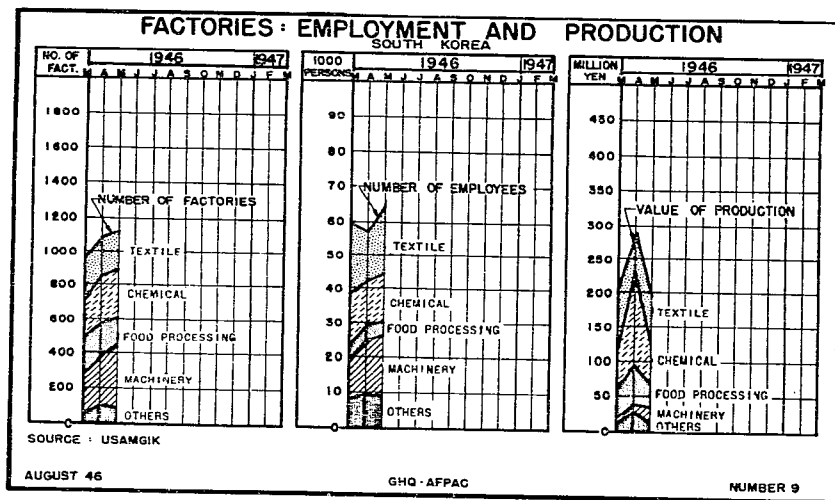
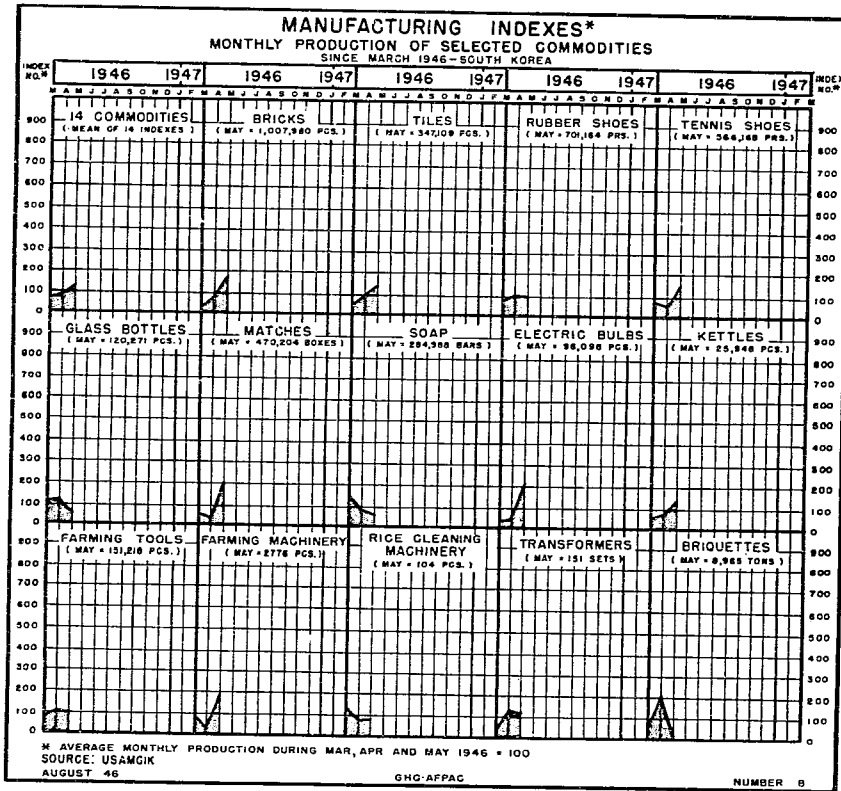
4. A sulfuric acid plant in Inchon, the only one of its kind in Korea, was opened by the Chosen Chemical Fertilizer Company. It produces four to five tons of acid daily. The product is 93-98 percent pure and is used as a dehydrating agent in the manufacture of chlorine.

F e r t i l i z e r

5. The Inchon Chemical Fertilizer plant has produced 30,000 bags of calcium phosphate since 25 June. More than 10,000 bags have been distributed to farmers in South Korea by the Korea Agricultural Association.

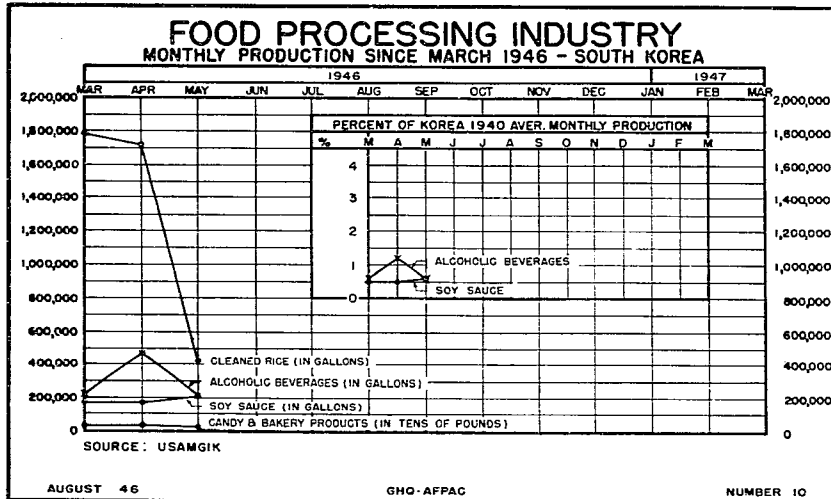
F o o d P r o c e s s i n g

6. Production trends in the food processing industry are shown in chart, page



Tugboats

7. A loan of ¥ 9,000,000 to the New Korea Company was granted for the construction of nine tugs of 200 to 700 gross tons each. The tugs will use coal-burning steam engines.



TEXTILES

Sericulture

8. Mulberry seedling area has increased about 11,900 acres since 1944 and the 1946 cocoon crop shows an increase of 10 percent since the same date.

9. A five-year plan for the rehabilitation of sericulture in South Korea sets the following production goals for mulberry seedlings and cocoons:

- (1) A yearly increase of nine percent in the present mulberry seedling area of 130,800 acres to provide 178,400 acres in 1950.
- (2) An increase in cocoon crop from 22,234,000 pounds in 1946 to 27,014,000 pounds in 1950, or approximately a five percent yearly increase.

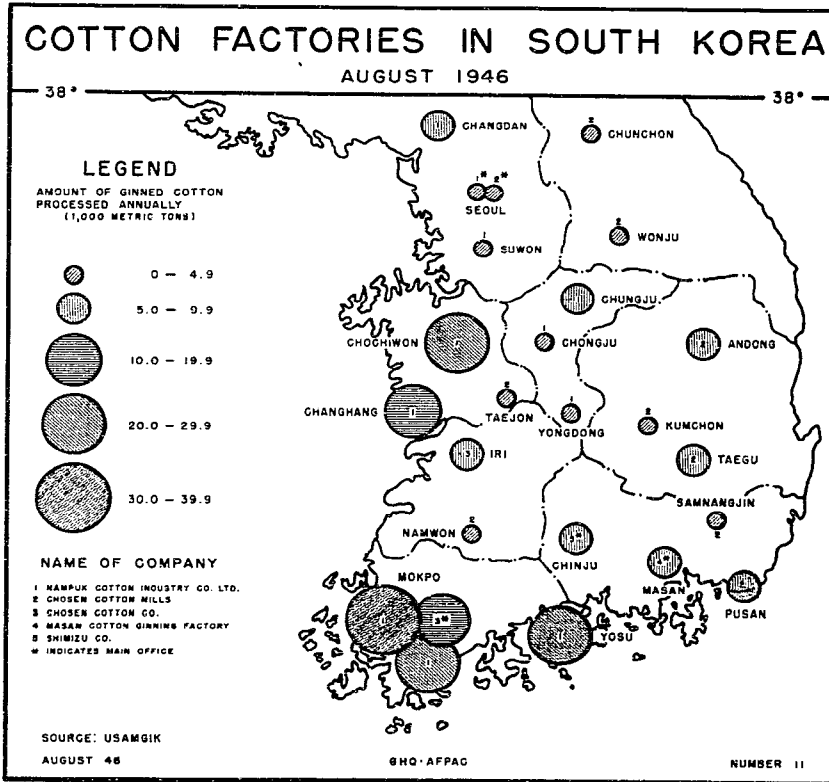
This schedule will be met by improved production methods without increasing the number of growers. It is estimated that a five percent increase in raw silk production will result.

Hemp

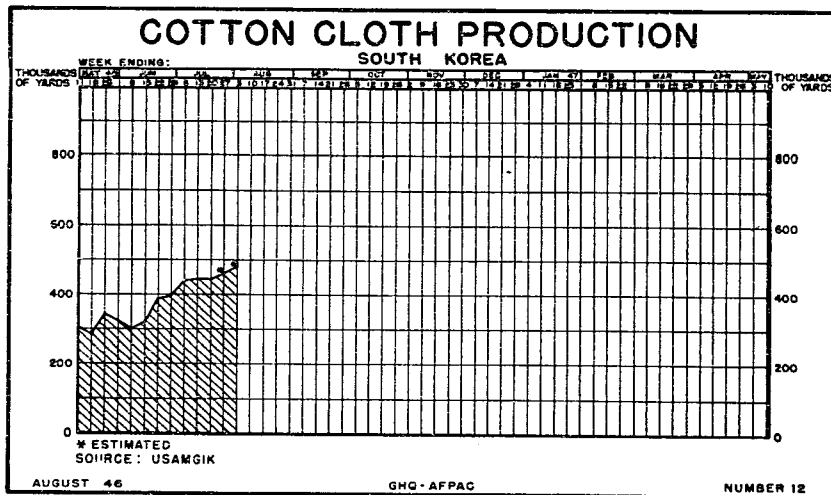
10. Factories reported 1,500 tons of exportable hemp.

Cotton

11. The following chart shows locations and production of cotton factories in South Korea.



Trends in cotton cloth production are shown in the following chart.



TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

12. Flood repair work on highways and railroads in South Korea is progressing rapidly. Although flood damage will not be repaired completely until 1947, all highways and railways are now in use.

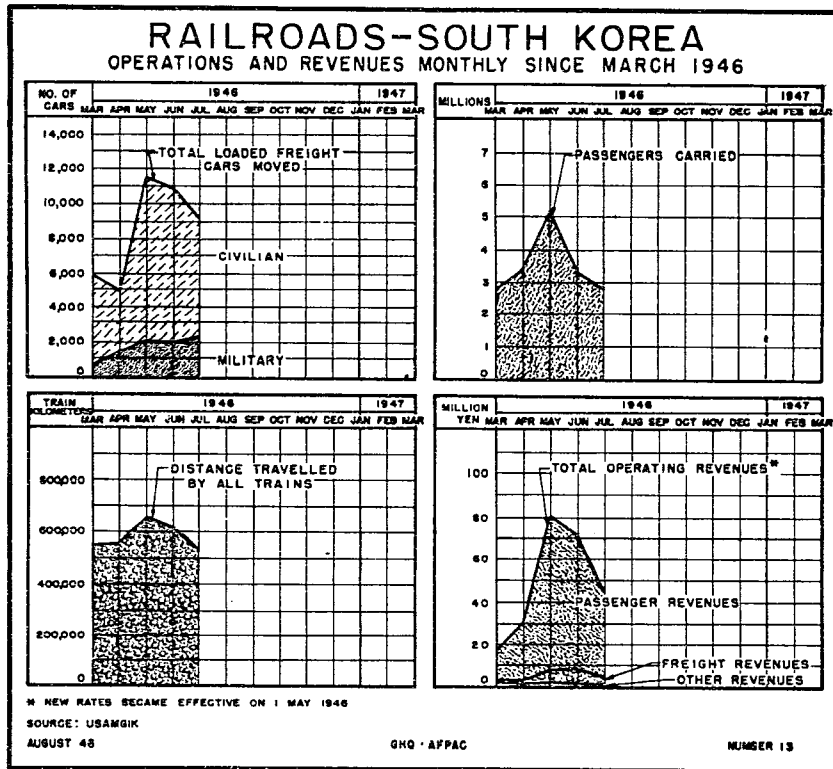
The national highway to Fusan is being repaired by the Department of Public Works. In the provinces construction is supervised by the provincial public works departments.

Rail Transportation

13. On 26 August two additional passenger trains went into operation between Seoul and Inchon. This makes a total of eight trains on the run.

A new passenger train completed its initial run from Seoul to Mokpo, Cholla-namdo, on 10 August. Two passenger trains now travel between Seoul and Mokpo daily.

14. The trend in passengers carried, train kilometers operated, loaded freight cars and operating revenues is shown in the following chart. The June floods reduced all railroad transportation.



Motor Transportation

15. In order to curtail black-market activities and enforce government-fixed cargo rates all trucks in South Korea except Military Government vehicles were ordered licensed by 31 August with the Bureau of Highways, Department of Transportation.

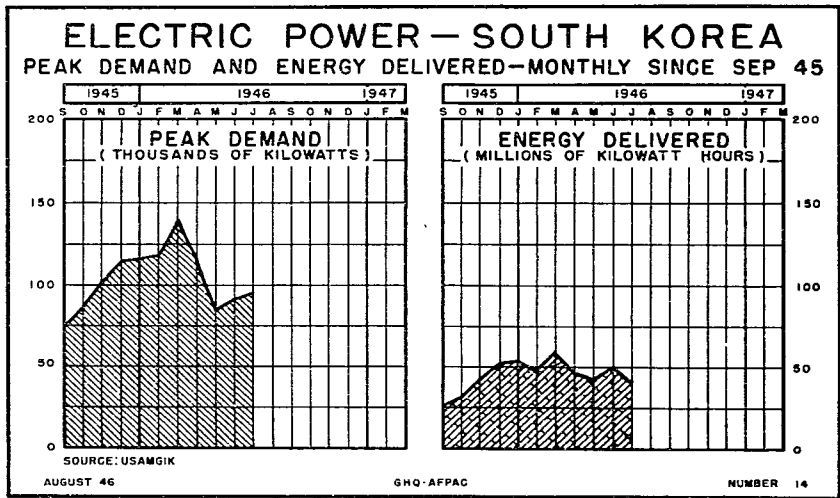
Water Transportation

16. The Marine Division of the Department of Transportation is now operating 13 LST's in coastwise shipping. Their cargo capacity is insufficient to meet Korea's rehabilitation needs.

17. To insure employment of competent personnel, examinations for staff positions on vessels were held on 20-22 August at the Mokpo Harbor Office.

Public Utilities

18. The following chart shows the monthly trend of electric energy delivered and peak demand.



COMMUNICATIONS

| | Paragraph |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Postal Communications | 20 |
| Telecommunications | 30 |
| Financial Activities | 32 |

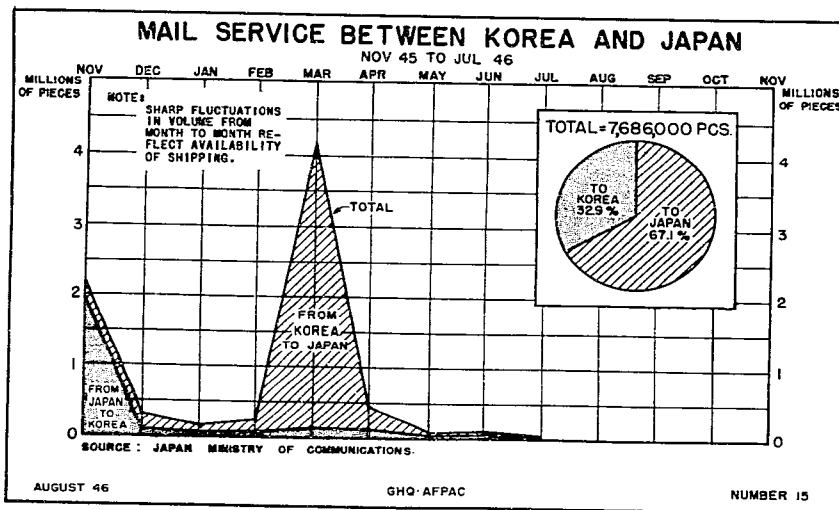
19. In order to bring service charges closer to operating costs postal, telegraph and telephone rates were increased effective 12 August.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS

Exchange of Mail

20. Exchanges of mail between North and South Korea were suspended during August because of the cholera epidemic.

21. The volume of repatriation mail exchanged between Japan and Korea from November 1945 through July is shown on the following chart.



Mail between Japan and Korea has virtually ceased except for repatriation mail intended for ultimate delivery to points in Korea north of the 38th parallel. Repatriation mail service will be discontinued 10 September with the establishment of International Postal Service.

Mail Between U. S. and Korea

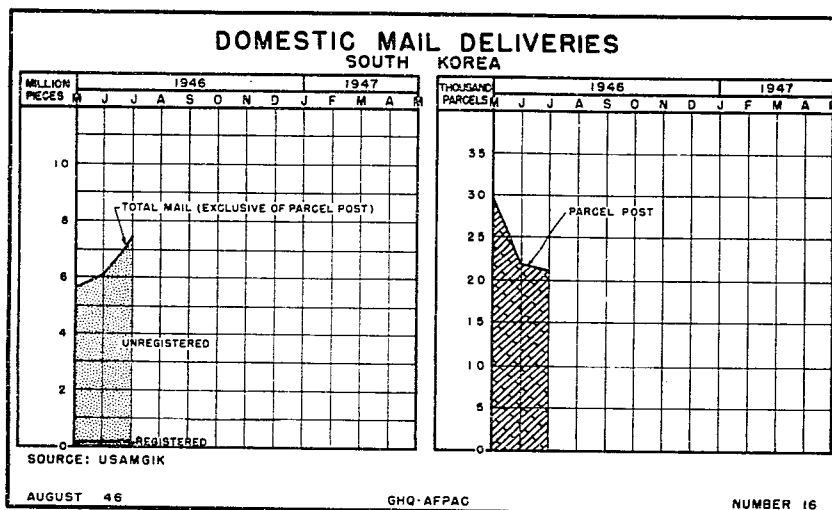
22. The S. S. Cape Tryon arrived at Inchon 10 August with the first shipment of mail from the United States.

The second shipment of mail from the United States which included 80 letters, four post cards, 19 pamphlets and 21 packages arrived at Inchon 27 August.

23. The third shipment of Korean mail to the United States consisting of 479 letters, seven post cards and 20 pamphlets left Inchon 27 August.

Domestic Mail

24. The following chart indicates the volume of domestic mail handled in Korea from November 1945 through July 1946.



Postal Rates

25. Postal rates in Korea were increased to approximately five times the former rates effective 12 August.

CURRENT POSTAL RATES

| <u>Classification</u> | <u>Rates a/</u> |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1st Class Letters | 50 cheun per 20 grams |
| Ordinary post cards | 25 cheun |
| Printed letters, circulars | 50 cheun per 100 grams |
| 2nd Class Return post cards | 50 cheun |
| Letter style cards | 50 cheun |
| 3rd Class Periodicals | 25 cheun per 100 grams |
| Daily newspapers | 15 cheun per 100 grams |
| 4th Class Booklets, commercial papers, samples of merchandise | 50 cheun per 100 grams |
| Printed matter for blind | 15 cheun per 100 grams |
| Parcel post | 5 weun per 2,000 grams |
| 5th Class Parcel post | 7.50 weun per 4,000 grams |
| Agricultural seeds | 15 cheun per 100 grams |

a/ Rate specifying weight limitation for maximum indicated or fraction thereof.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

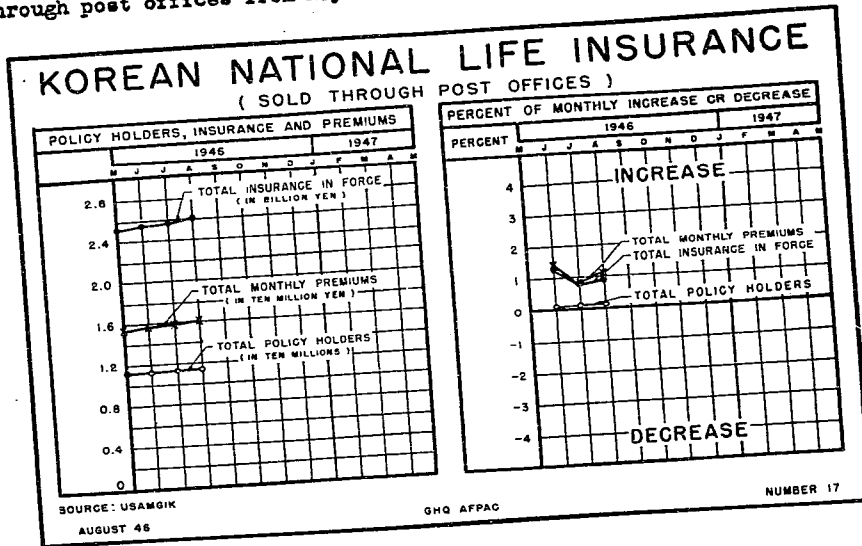
New Stamp

26. A new 50-cheun stamp commemorating the first anniversary of Korean Liberation Day went on sale on 15 August in post offices in South Korea. The stamp is purple with the dove of peace over a white outline of the map of Korea.

Postal Insurance

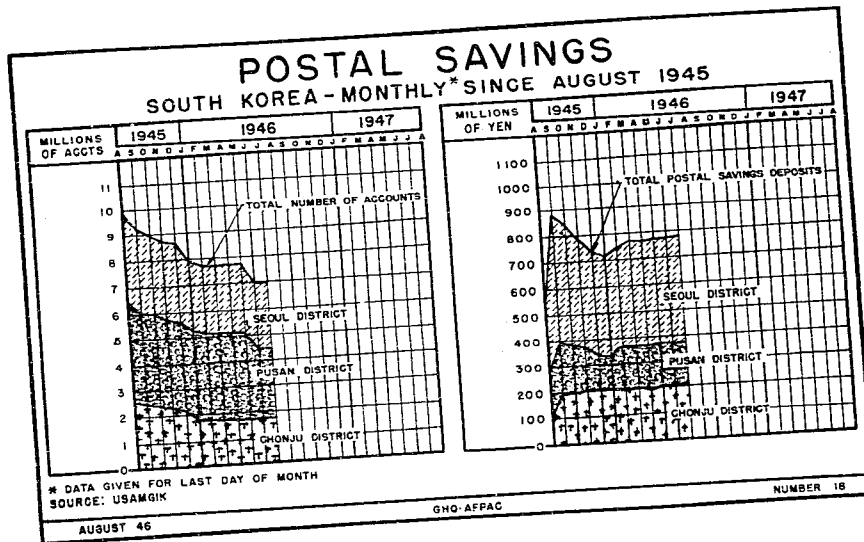
27. During July 30,282 insurance policies totaling ¥ 47,278,916 in maturity value were sold by the Postal Savings and Insurance Bureau. This represents both adult and infant policies with a total annual premium value of ¥ 296,851.

28. The following chart shows the Korean life insurance sold through post offices from May through August.



Postal Savings

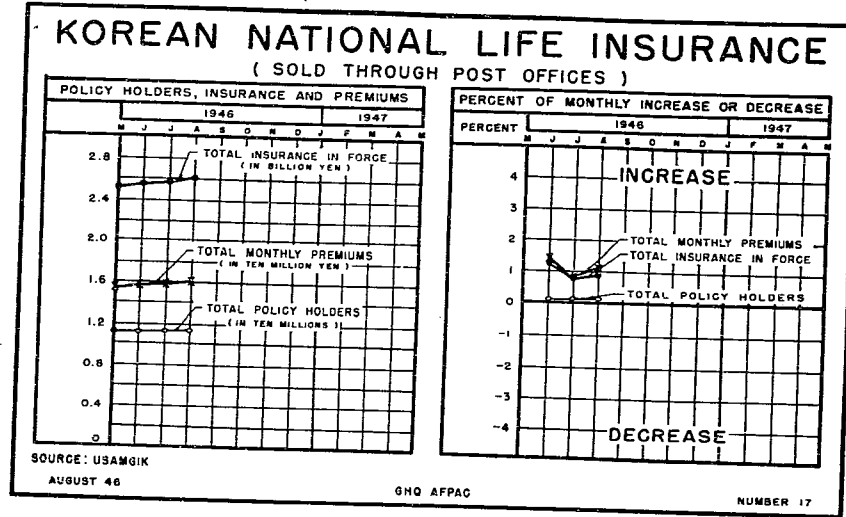
29. The accompanying chart indicates the postal savings deposits and depositories from November 1945 through July 1946.



Postal Insurance

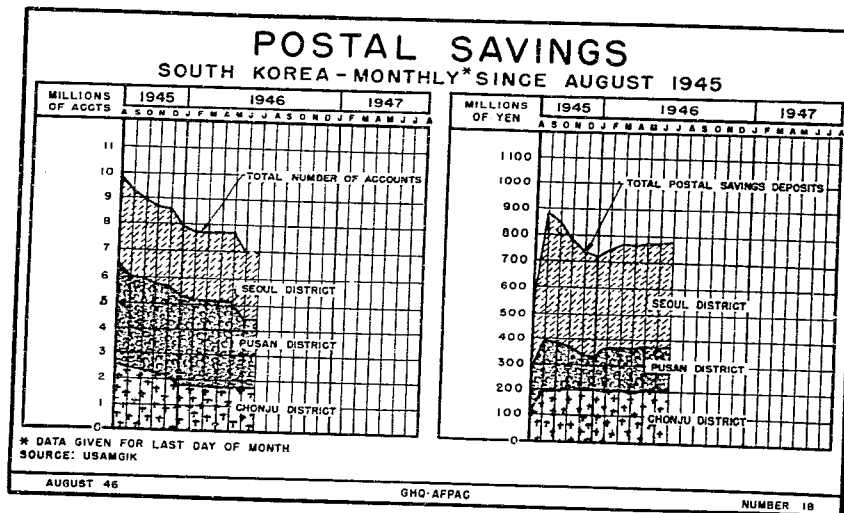
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Postal Savings

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This project which is giving work to hundreds of unemployed Koreans consists of both maintenance and construction. The elimination of water fords by the construction of bridges is an important phase of the job. On 20 August work began on three of the contemplated 15 concrete reinforced bridges.

35. Of the total allocation for unemployment relief, ¥ 50,000,000 was designated for use in building and maintaining feeder roads within the provinces.

When reconstruction is completed on the Seoul-Pusan highway, maintenance will be provided by the employment of one local resident responsible for each kilometer of the road. Scraping and major repairs will be made by major crews from the district offices.

Unemployment

36. Unemployment in Cholla-pukto has declined steadily in the last few months due mainly to the opening of former Japanese-owned and new Korean industries.

37. Employment agencies have been established in each county and city to aid the unemployed in finding work.

Coal Mine Labor

38. Since mining and the food supply are closely related in Kyongsang-pukto, rates of production fluctuate accordingly. At present many persons, particularly the group working at the Uisong coal mine, have difficulty in obtaining grain.

LABOR RELATIONS

39. On 15 August the workers of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau in Kyongsang-pukto attempted a sit-down strike and engaged in a disturbance of the peace which resulted in 40 arrests. The incident was allegedly the result of the dismissal of three fellow workers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Controlled Restaurants

40. During the week ending 17 August four low-cost controlled restaurants serving four offices of the Department of Communications and the railroad shops were opened in Kyongsang-namdo.

41. Similar restaurants will be opened in some of the large factories as soon as equipment can be obtained.

Radio Broadcasts

42. Radio is being widely used to educate labor and management as to their duties and responsibilities as well as their rights. Typical of the programs broadcast was one entitled "How to Present Labor Demands" which outlined the necessary procedures in settling labor-management disputes, both on the plant level and on the Provincial Mediation Board level. The necessity for continuance of production during such negotiations was stressed.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

43. Up to 22 August the new Bureau of Foreign Commerce had received 251 applications for licenses to engage in foreign trade. Issuance of licenses to approved applicants will begin on or about 1 September.

44. The Bureau is taking a liberal attitude in reviewing applications. Licenses will be approved for all firms or persons with sufficient capital, business expansion, financial character and serious intent to engage in foreign trade. The objective is to stimulate trade with other countries as well as to control trade relationships.

This careful control of foreign trade will prevent the export of critical or controlled commodities and the import of certain luxury items and other types of goods subject to governmental regulation. The system will also protect the inexperienced Korean firms from unsound promotional schemes and foreign importers from hazards involved in Korean trade until such time as the economy is established on a more stable basis.

45. Trade with Korea north of the 38th parallel is deemed to be domestic commerce and not within the purview of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce but no items will be unloaded from vessels arriving from North Korea without the approval of the Bureau.

46. The following have been designated as ports of entry: Inchon, Kunsan, Mokpo, Mukko and Pusan.

47. The following tables show imports and exports for May, June and July:

| IMPORTS (metric tons) | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|
| | <u>Emergency Civilian Supply Program</u> | <u>All Other</u> | <u>Total</u> |
| May | 18,555 | 847 | 19,402 |
| June | 37,794 | 613 | 38,407 |
| July | <u>37,814</u> | <u>6,675</u> | <u>44,489</u> |
| Total | 94,163 | 8,135 | 102,298 |

| EXPORTS (metric tons) | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| May | 142 |
| June | 547 |
| July | <u>2,855</u> |
| Total | 3,544 |

48. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce has listed the following items as available for export: agar-agar, beryl, cyanide, fish products, fluorite, ginseng, graphite, horseshoes, laver (edible seaweed), manganese, mica, molybdenum, pyrophyllite, raw silk, sea slugs, small unfinished furs, slippers (waulgul), taro, tungsten and talc.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

| | Paragraph |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Food Supply and Distribution. | 49 |
| Cost of Living. | 73 |
| Distribution of Commodities | 80 |

FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

National Food Regulation No. 2

49. On 12 August National Food Regulation No. 2, entitled "Collection of Rice", went into effect. This regulation is intended to provide for the food needs of Koreans from 1 December 1946 to 1 August 1947. The objective is to collect a maximum of rice by government purchase from farmers at equitable prices and to ration the rice to Koreans through government-controlled channels.

Functions of Various Agencies

50. The National Food Administration will establish rice collection quotas for each province based upon production statistics supplied by the Department of Agriculture and will direct all movement of rice and its release for retail distribution.

51. Provincial Governors will break down their provincial rice collection quotas into county, city, town and village quotas based upon reports from city and county heads and Agriculture Association and Provincial Food Service officials, they will supervise the collection and delivery of the rice to warehouses designated by the city and county heads and supervise inspection of weight and quality of rice collected.

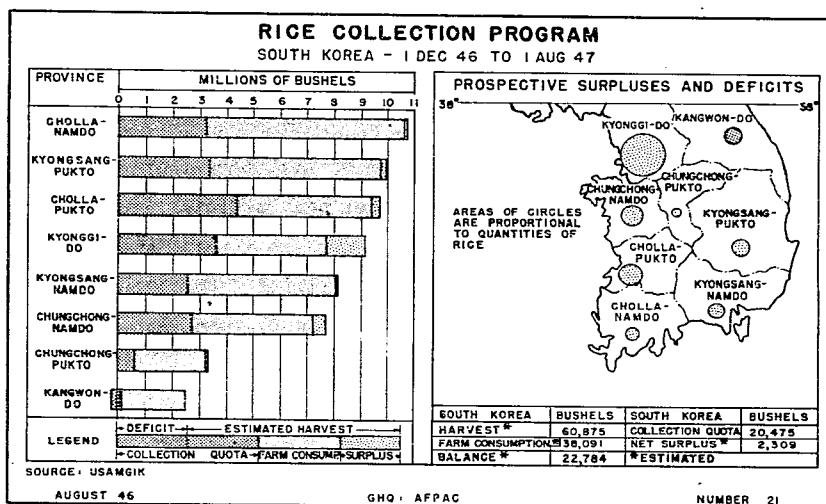
52. The Controller of Commodities acting through the Provincial Food Services will make payment to farmers upon presentation of their collection receipts; transport rice from town and village collection points to designated warehouses and process, store, move and release collected rice for retail distribution.

Phases of the Rice Collection Program

53. The first phase of the plan, preparation for the collection program in each province, is scheduled for completion at least 20 days prior to the commencement of the harvest. The second phase, actual collection of the rice, is to begin immediately after harvest. The third phase, accounting, is to be completed not later than 31 January 1947.

Quotas for Each Province

54. Rice collection quotas for each province are shown in the following chart, together with estimated harvest.



Personnel and Expenses

55. A total of 36,751 employees, most hired locally, will be required for the rice collection program. The majority will be employed for six months, but grain inspectors will work only three months.

Salary costs will be ¥ 41,191,700, of which ¥ 15,843,100 is for temporary employees. Travel, transportation and other expenses will amount to ¥ 26,648,200, bringing the total expenditures to ¥ 67,839,900. Between ¥ 9,000,000 and ¥ 12,000,000 will be spent in each of the following provinces: Kyonggi-do, Cholla-pukto, Cholla-namdo, Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo. Smaller amounts will be spent in the other provinces.

Repeal of Rice Collection Ordinances

56. National Rice Collection Ordinance No. 45 and special rice collection ordinances for the cities of Seoul and Pusan were repealed on 19 August since they were superseded by National Food Regulation No. 2.

Payment of Farm Rental

57. The Regulation provides that the landlord shall collect rent in cash from the tenant on the basis of the established government price for rice, regardless of any provision in the rental contract requiring payment in kind.

Government Purchase and Sales Prices

58. The government purchase prices for unhulled rice were set as follows, per kilogram: first grade ¥ 11.11, second grade ¥ 10.74, third grade ¥ 10.19. Polished rice will be sold for ¥ 11.28 per kilogram.

Violations of Collection Regulations

59. The following acts are violations of Regulation No. 2:

- (1) Hoarding, illegally storing or concealing, or wrongfully failing to deliver rice in accordance with collection quotas assigned.
- (2) Obstructing the announced plan for the collection of rice, or any announced requirements of the Military Government or authorized agencies thereof.
- (3) Selling, offering for sale, buying or offering to buy rice, except by permission or authority of Military Government, or at other than officially established prices.
- (4) Failing or refusing to receive, collect, inspect, grade, store, safeguard, transport, issue proper receipts, keep accurate records and accounts, or make payments for or reports concerning rice delivered under the collection program.

Summer Grain Collection

60. On 6 August the Military Governor issued a statement to counteract rumors that because of the repeal of Ordinance No. 72 the Government did not intend to enforce the grain collection program. He said, "I wish to emphasize that there will be no deviation from Military Government's announced policy of grain collection . . . Ordinance 72 was suspended because the Korean people believed it covered too many offenses. Its suspension can and will have no effect upon the strict enforcement of the summer grain program."

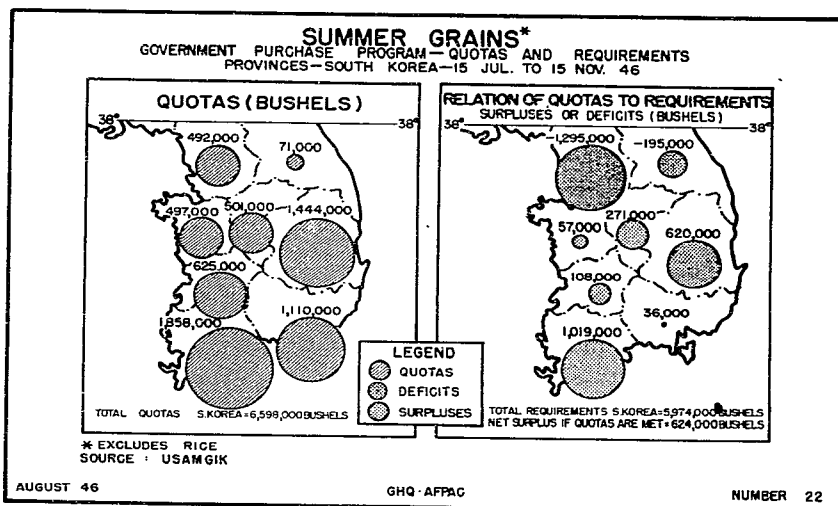
61. Special drives were made in August to insure success of the summer grain program, which lagged in July. Kangwon-do exceeded its quota as a result of intensive efforts made by provincial and local officials. A special meeting of the gun leaders of Kyonggi-do and the chief and inspectors of the provincial police department was held on 6 August to organize a plan for completion of grain collection. Similar programs were carried out in other provinces with gratifying results.

Summer Grain Quotas

62. Summer grain quotas were revised during the last week of July to allow for flood damages and to conform to more recent crop estimates. Requirements were figured on a basis of two-thirds pint per person per day.

Based on a population of 4,864,000 requiring rationing, the total requirement for the 120-day period is 5,974,000 bushels. It was planned originally to collect 6,916,000 bushels from summer grain collections, but this figure was adjusted to 6,598,000 bushels.

Deficit provinces are Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do and the principle surplus provinces are Cholla-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto. Chart below shows total grain requirements, adjusted quotas and surplus or deficit for the eight provinces.



Purchase Prices of Summer Grains

63. Government purchase prices for rough summer grains delivered to collection points are shown in table below. Prices will be reduced after 20 September.

**GOVERNMENT PURCHASE PRICES FOR
ROUGH SUMMER GRAINS DELIVERED TO COLLECTION POINTS
(yen/kg)**

Before 20 September 1946

| | <u>Grade 1</u> | <u>Grade 2</u> | <u>Grade 3</u> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Barley | 11.67 | 11.43 | 10.95 |
| Naked barley | 12.57 | 12.40 | 12.07 |
| Rye | 12.67 | 12.67 | 11.93 |
| Wheat | 15.33 | 15.00 | 14.33 |

After 20 September 1946

| | <u>Grade 1</u> | <u>Grade 2</u> | <u>Grade 3</u> |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Barley | 10.71 | 10.48 | 10.00 |
| Naked barley | 11.50 | 11.33 | 11.00 |
| Rye | 11.67 | 11.67 | 10.93 |
| Wheat | 14.17 | 13.83 | 13.17 |

Increase of Food Ration

64. In accordance with the announced policy of increasing the food ration in Seoul the ration was set at .33 pint of corn and .33 pint of wheat per person per day for the 10-day period beginning 26 August.

The new ration is an increase of .16 pint per person per day over the 16-26 August ration. It compares with a ration for the 10-day period beginning 26 July of .16 pint of rice plus 100 grams of flour per person per day.

In Kwangwon-do during the week ending 17 August 370,000 persons were given a ration of .42 to .49 pint per person per day, mostly wheat, barley and rye.

Corn Ration and Army Rations

65. Half a pint of corn per person per day was distributed to residents of Seoul and Inchon during the 10-day period beginning 6 August. The corn, part of a shipment from the United States, sold at ₩ 3.15 per pint.

66. This ration of corn did not change the previously announced plan to distribute U. S. Army rations in Seoul and Inchon. Ten-in-one and other types of army rations such as crackers and luncheon meats were made available. Because of transportation difficulties there were delays in making these army rations available to all families.

Food in Penal Institutions

67. Although efforts have been made to place penal institutions upon a self-supporting basis, they continue to require grain from provincial food services.

Food Shortage in Yongwol Coal Mines

68. On 1 August a special food allocation was assigned to workers and their dependents at the Yongwol Coal Mines in Kangwon-do as follows: heavy workers 1.30 pints, light workers .98 pint, dependents .98 pint and dependents under six years of age .65 pint. The coal from this mine is necessary for the efficient operation of the Yongwol Power Plant as the principal source of standby electrical energy in South Korea.

Fish

69. Fish was used as a food supplement in all localities where local catches were possible in view of health conditions, particular attention being exercised to avoid any products contaminated by cholera contact.

American Food Recipes

70. A pamphlet of recipes designed to show Korean housewives how to make full use of American shipments of corn and wheat in Korean meals has been prepared by the Department of Education. In addition to recipes, the pamphlet encourages the more wholesome use of a variety of dry-field grains which have a greater nutrition value than the straight diet of polished rice.

Low Cost Food Program

71. Plans to establish the low cost food program on a national scale are under way. Low cost meals were made available first in Seoul. An estimated 6,000 persons are fed daily at public eating houses where they pay ₩ 3 per meal. It is expected that eventually all people in South Korea who lack money to purchase food in the markets will have an opportunity to buy low cost meals.

Food for Workers in Kyongsang-namdo

72. Workers in Kyongsang-namdo complained of inability to purchase food at prices which they can afford. Many petitions were received threatening strikes unless grain was made available at controlled prices.

To meet this need restaurants were established which serve meals at reasonable prices. Four such restaurants were opened in industrial areas of the province and plans were made to open several others.

COST OF LIVING

Increase in Cost-of-Living Differential

73. The cost-of-living differential for August was made in accordance with the following schedule: cities with population over 1,000,000, ¥ 1,100; all other cities ¥ 990; towns and county capitals ¥ 880; villages ¥ 770.

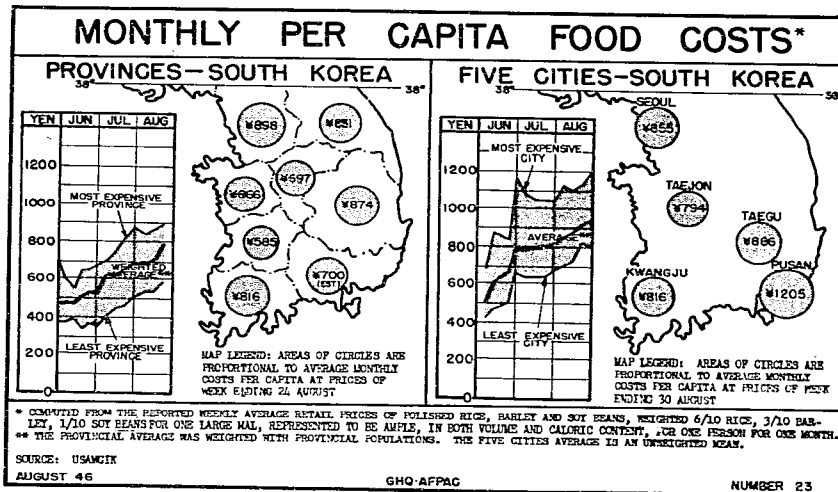
74. Lesser amounts may be paid if local cost of living permits and the provincial governor deems it advisable.

Payment of the differential is made in accordance with the above provisions with the following exceptions:

- (1) Employees at the national level occupying positions which have been classified according to proper tables of organization receive additional ¥ 120, to be added to the applicable differential listed above.
- (2) Office boys and office girls receive 30 percent of the total differential authorized in the applicable category. This includes 30 percent of the ¥ 120 listed above, when authorized.
- (3) Student nurses receive 30 percent of the authorized differential.

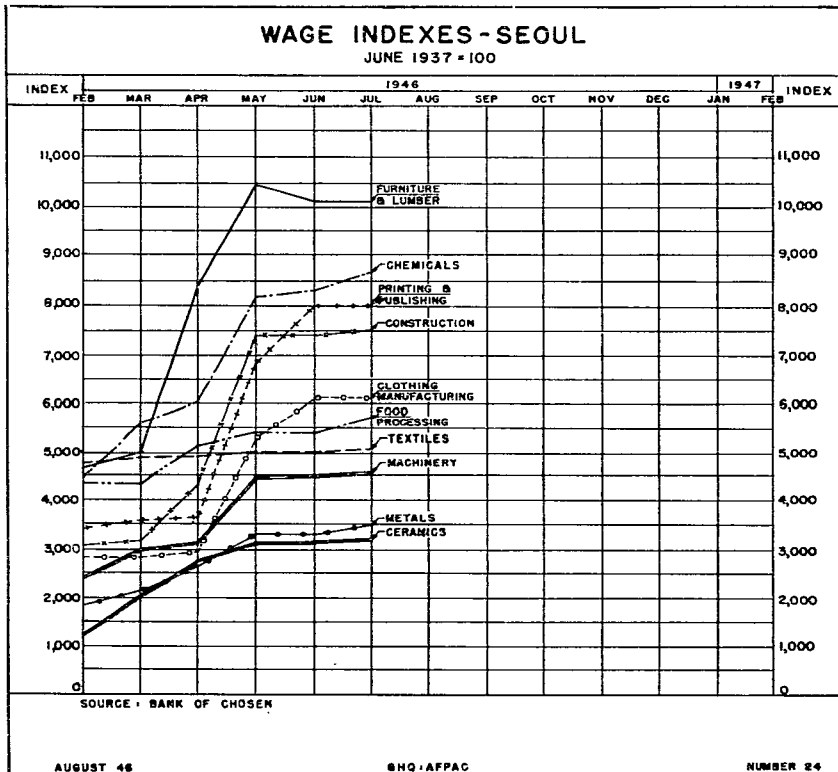
Basic Diet Cost Index

75. A basic diet cost index is computed each week for each province and major city of South Korea. Chart below shows the trends of these indexes as well as an index for the whole of South Korea. The latter stood at 791 on 24 August. This figure is the cost in yen of basic food for one person for one month.



Wages

76. Chart below shows wage indexes in Seoul for several important industries. With July 1937 as a base period the index ranged from 3,000 to 10,000 in July 1946 for various industries. Wages leveled off in May and have remained substantially the same since. The cost-of-living index in May stood at 14,000 with 1937 as base period.



Retail Prices

77. Retail prices of staple foods continued to rise in August, but there was a tendency for prices of rationed consumer goods to remain stable or even drop slightly, probably reflecting the effect of establishment of price ceilings on some articles in July. In most cities rationed articles with price ceilings disappeared from shops entirely. Only in Seoul was soap available at ceiling prices.

The tables, page 63, give the latest available retail prices of selected articles for the five major cities and seven provinces. Chart, page 64, shows price indexes of eight representative commodities in the five major cities, with December 1945 as base period.

Grain and Flour Prices

78. In addition to the rice price of ¥ 11.28 per kilogram prices to consumers of other grains and of flour were set. They are given in the table, page 65.

RETAIL PRICES IN 5 CITIES
Medium Prices Used
23 August
(yen)

| Item | Unit | Seoul | Fusan | Taejon | Kwangju | Taegu |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| Cleaned rice a/ | marl b/ | 1,050.00 | 1,300.00 | 900.00 | 975.00 | 950.00 |
| Barley | marl | 800.00 | 965.00 | 700.00 | 500.00 | 800.00 |
| Soy beans | marl | 500.00 | 650.00 | 750.00 | - | 830.00 |
| Millet | marl | - | 700.00 | - | - | - |
| Fresh fish | 100 mme c/ | - | 22.50 | - | - | - |
| Salt | doi d/ | 45.00 | 32.50 | 23.00 | 42.50 | 23.00 |
| Potatoes | keun e/ | 8.00 | 9.60 | 7.20 | 3.25 | 8.96 |
| Sweet potatoes | keun | 16.00 | - | 12.00 | - | - |
| Cotton cloth | yard | - | 60.00 | - | 112.50 | - |
| Leather shoes | pair | 500.00 | 700.00 | 600.00 | 750.00 | 600.00 |
| Rubber shoes | pair | - | 110.00 | - | - | 145.00 |
| Charcoal | bag | 105.00 | 70.00 | 60.00 | - | 65.00 |
| Laundry soap | each | 12.00 | 25.00 | 12.00 | 30.00 | 25.00 |
| Matches | 10 boxes | - | 95.00 | - | 150.00 | 95.00 |
| Electric light bulb, 40 watt | each | 40.00 | 60.00 | - | 87.50 | 80.00 |

a/ Black market prices of rice. d/ One doi equals 0.476 gallon.
b/ One marl equals 4.76 gallons. e/ One keun equals 0.6 kilogram.
c/ 100 momme equals 0.375 kilogram.

SOURCE: Commerce Bureau, Research Statistics Records Section.

RETAIL PRICES IN 7 PROVINCES a/
Medium Prices Used
11 - 17 August
(yen)

| Item | Unit | Kyonggi-do | Kangwon-do | Chungchong-pukto | Chungchong-namdo | Cholla-pukto | Cholla-namdo | Kyongsang-pukto |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Cleaned rice b/ | marl c/ | 937.50 | 870.00 | 810.00 | 770.00 | 660.00 | 650.00 | 975.00 |
| Barley | marl | 770.00 | 600.00 | 520.00 | 420.00 | 310.00 | 380.00 | 650.00 |
| Soy beans | marl | 530.00 | 500.00 | 575.00 | 350.00 | 505.00 | 450.00 | 705.00 |
| Millet | marl | 650.00 | - | 560.00 | 305.00 | - | 205.00 | - |
| Fresh fish | 100 mme d/ | 21.00 | 40.00 | 60.00 | 27.50 | 14.00 | 32.00 | 6.00 |
| Salt | doi e/ | 50.00 | 6.00 | 20.00 | 36.00 | 46.00 | 37.50 | 62.00 |
| Potatoes | keun f/ | 5.30 | 5.84 | 4.50 | 5.50 | 3.10 | 5.05 | 5.50 |
| Sweet potatoes | keun | - | - | 2.24 | 9.50 | - | 4.50 | - |
| Cotton cloth | yard | 65.00 | - | 90.00 | 66.00 | 72.00 | 118.50 | 36.00 |
| Leather shoes | pair | 650.00 | 850.00 | 675.00 | 700.00 | 830.00 | 750.00 | 700.00 |
| Rubber shoes | pair | 80.00 | 90.00 | 100.00 | 127.50 | 95.00 | 155.00 | 100.00 |
| Charcoal | bag | 80.00 | 48.00 | 38.00 | 46.50 | 64.00 | 50.00 | 32.50 |
| Laundry soap | each | 24.00 | 20.00 | 17.50 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 32.50 | 17.50 |
| Matches | 10 boxes | 70.00 | - | 67.50 | 100.00 | 114.00 | 125.00 | 70.00 |
| Electric light bulb, 40 watt | each | 40.00 | 67.50 | 48.00 | 82.50 | 85.00 | 86.00 | 35.00 |

a/ No report from Kyongsang-namdo.

b/ Black market prices of rice.

c/ One marl equals 4.76 gallons.

d/ 100 momme equals 0.375 kilogram.

e/ One doi equals 0.476 gallon.

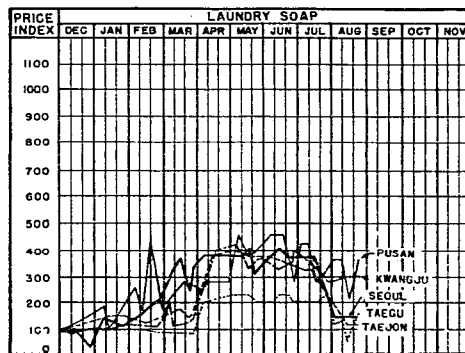
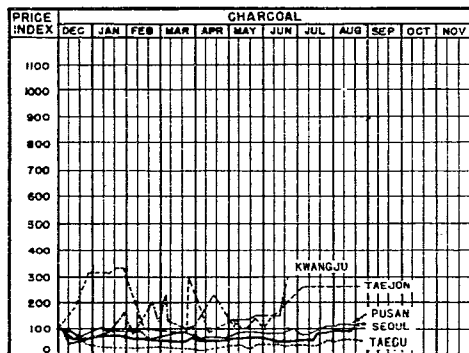
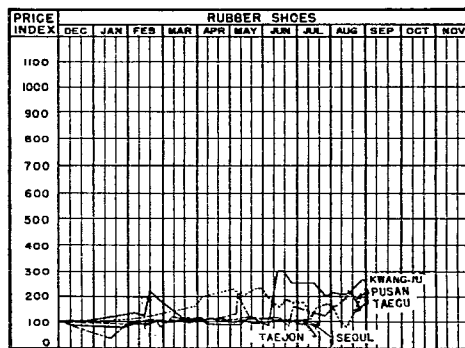
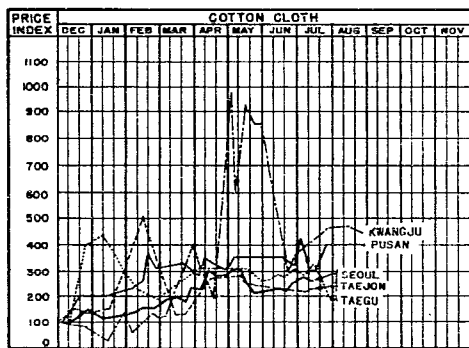
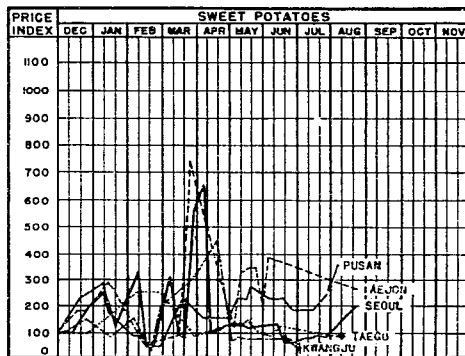
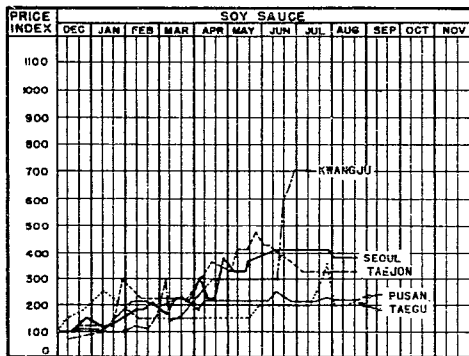
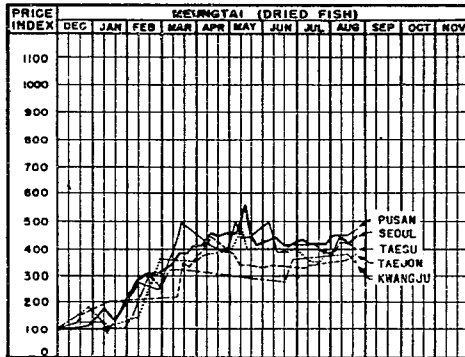
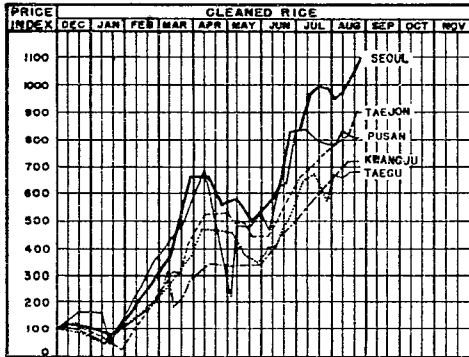
f/ One keun equals 0.6 kilogram.

SOURCE: Commerce Bureau, Research Statistics Records Section.

RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES-FIVE CITIES-SOUTH KOREA

SINCE DECEMBER 1945 (DECEMBER 1945=100)



* BASE PERIODS FOR FIVE CITIES : SEOUL 4 DEC; PUSAN 5 DEC; TAEJON 26 NOV; KWANGJU 3 DEC; TAEJU 29 NOV

SOURCE : USAMGIK
AUGUST 46

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 25

GRAIN AND FLOUR PRICES TO CONSUMERS

Effective 26 August
(yen/kilogram)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Wheat | 11.96 |
| Barley | 10.42 |
| Rye | 12.10 |
| | |
| Corn | 11.11 |
| Wheat flour | 16.36 |
| Rye flour | 15.45 |

Prices of Cocoons, Egg Sheets and Waste Silk

79. Price trends of cocoons and of silkworm egg sheets since 1933 are shown in chart below. The price of cocoons has increased nearly 2,000 percent and the price of silkworm egg sheets more than 1,000 percent in the past year.

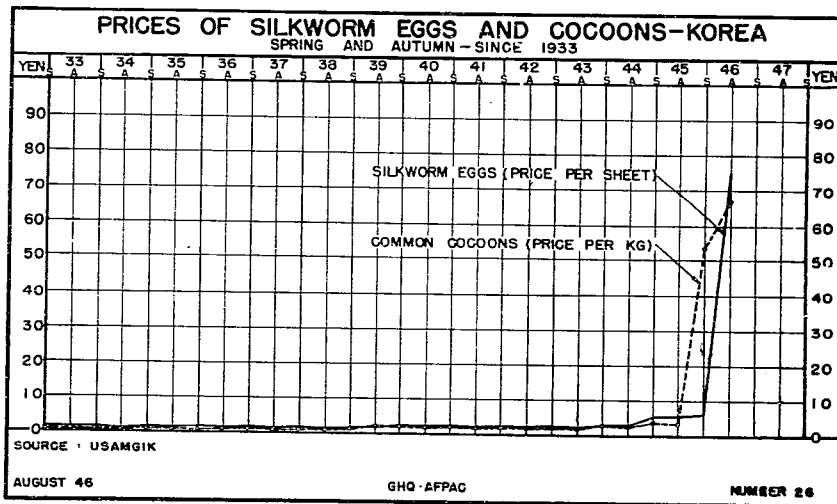


Table below shows prices of six types of waste silk from 1936 to 1944.

WASTE SILK PRICES
1936-1944
(yen/kwan) a/

| Year | Kibiso | Pisu | Boiled Cocoon | Waste Cocoon | Empty Cocoon | Keba Silk |
|------|--------|-------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1936 | 12.37 | 5.07 | 2.18 | - | - | - |
| 1937 | 12.85 | 4.85 | 3.16 | - | - | - |
| 1938 | 17.48 | 7.56 | 4.70 | - | - | - |
| 1939 | 26.32 | 11.38 | 7.62 | - | - | - |
| 1940 | 30.90 | 14.44 | 6.27 | 7.85 | 25.50 | 18.50 |
| 1941 | 33.80 | 9.07 | 8.02 | 8.50 | 27.70 | 19.00 |
| 1942 | 32.52 | 14.98 | 10.23 | 9.15 | 29.88 | 20.00 |
| 1943 | 32.75 | 15.40 | 10.55 | 9.55 | 30.10 | 21.00 |
| 1944 | 38.97 | 18.33 | 12.55 | 11.25 | 35.90 | 25.00 |

a/ One kwan equals 8.27 pounds.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES

Civilian Supply Distribution Procedures

80. On 8 August Military Government issued a directive providing for accountability for receiving, issuing, transfer and rental or sale of civilian supplies received within the Civilian Supply Program by agencies of the Military Government of Korea which operate with funds allocated or granted as subsidies under the national budget.

Sales of Materials Control Corporation

81. During July the Materials Control Corporation sold over ¥ 17,000,000 worth of supplies, the Department of Commerce being the allocating authority.

Peppermint, Pyrethrum and Wangle Consumption

82. Consumption, export and import of peppermint and pyrethrum for all Korea 1933 to 1945 are given in table below.

PEPPERMINT AND PYRETHRUM CONSUMPTION, EXPORT AND IMPORT
1933-1945
(kwan) a/

| Year | Peppermint | | | Pyrethrum | | |
|------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------|--------|---------|
| | Consumption | Export | Import | Consumption | Export | Import |
| 1933 | 585,081 | - | 200,000 | 34,715 | - | 33,000 |
| 1934 | 646,937 | - | - | 38,671 | - | 37,000 |
| 1935 | 936,167 | - | - | 28,000 | 19,617 | 23,000 |
| 1936 | 820,446 | 206,000 | - | 43,500 | 28,047 | 43,500 |
| 1937 | 943,939 | 400,000 | - | 47,600 | 11,600 | 47,600 |
| 1938 | 785,011 | 90,000 | 94,000 | 58,000 | 17,608 | 58,000 |
| 1939 | 480,809 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 52,500 | 33,098 | 52,500 |
| 1940 | 526,337 | 12,300 | 24,600 | 93,400 | 84,074 | 93,400 |
| 1941 | 716,761 | 60,000 | 290,000 | 164,529 | 39,500 | - |
| 1942 | 618,531 | 80,000 | 595,000 | 182,466 | 56,000 | 82,000 |
| 1943 | 139,899 | - | 120,000 | 172,554 | 30,000 | 119,000 |
| 1944 | 90,852 | - | 83,000 | 152,691 | - | 94,000 |
| 1945 | 82,340 | - | 80,000 | 53,400 | - | 41,000 |

a/ One kwan equals 3.27 pounds.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

Consumption of wangle (fiber for weaving) 1921 to 1944 is shown in the following table.

WANGLE CONSUMPTION
1921-1944
(pounds)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Home Consumption</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Home Consumption</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1921 | 1,640,032 | 1933 | 4,423,598 |
| 1922 | 1,827,720 | 1934 | 4,307,512 |
| 1923 | 1,897,303 | 1935 | 4,573,475 |
| 1924 | 1,953,978 | 1936 | 4,464,344 |
| 1925 | 2,024,173 | 1937 | 4,508,407 |
| 1926 | 2,038,075 | 1938 | 4,211,249 |
| 1927 | 2,123,050 | 1939 | 1,315,997 |
| 1928 | 1,887,032 | 1940 | 1,391,560 |
| 1929 | 1,824,610 | 1941 | 1,257,784 |
| 1930 | 2,123,025 | 1942 | 142,298 |
| 1931 | 4,137,365 | 1943 | 876,620 |
| 1932 | 4,353,339 | 1944 | 709,376 |

Coal

83. From March through July 258,000 metric tons of coal moved to market sites. Of this amount 106,000 metric tons were stockpiled to meet essential military and civilian requirements during the winter months. Over 122,000 metric tons were sold to consumers during the same period.

Much of this went to the railroads to augment the reduction in the amount of imported bituminous coal from Japan. The other large consumers were textile mills, paper mills and manufacturing establishments.

Monthly production and movements to market since October 1945 are given in table below. Imports are in addition to these figures.

COAL SHIPMENT TO MARKET
October 1945-July 1946
(metric tons)

| | |
|----------|--------|
| October | 9,274 |
| November | 19,981 |
| December | 32,072 |
| January | 24,003 |
| February | 29,903 |
| March | 53,184 |
| April | 69,870 |
| May | 47,037 |
| June | 31,696 |
| July | 56,451 |

Korean Coal Distributing Company

84. A representative of the Korean Coal Distributing Company is being placed in each provincial capital to help provincial authorities prepare statements of coal requirements, direct movements of coal into the province to essential users and bill consumers and collect bills promptly.

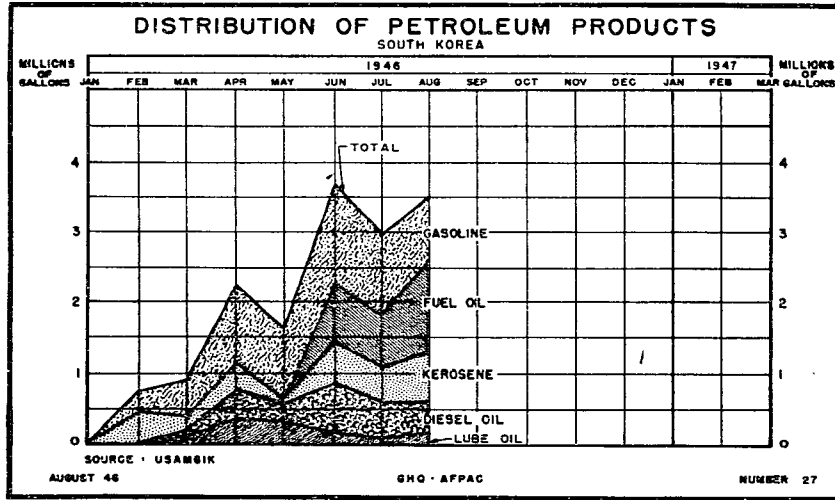
Distribution of Fertilizer

85. The Korea Agriculture Association purchased 10,000 bags of fertilizer produced by the Chosen Chemical Fertilizer Company plant

at Inchon; distribution of the fertilizer was begun on 7 August to all provinces of South Korea through branches of the Association.

Distribution of Petroleum Products

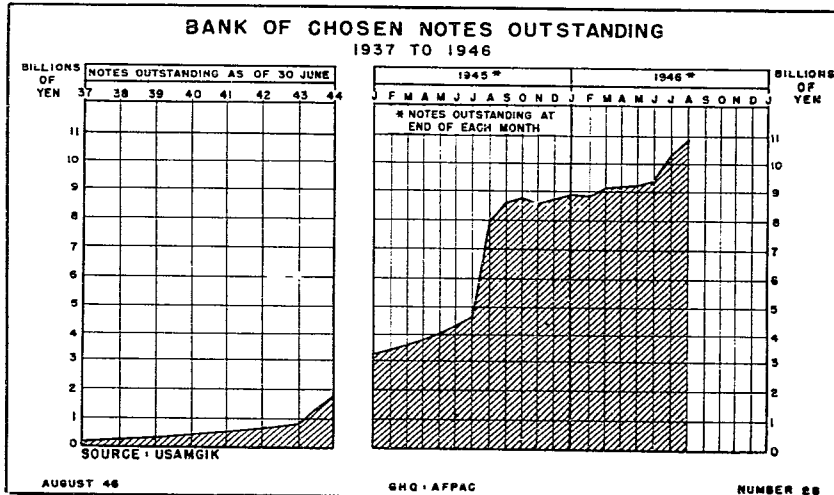
86. The following chart shows distribution of petroleum products from January to August.



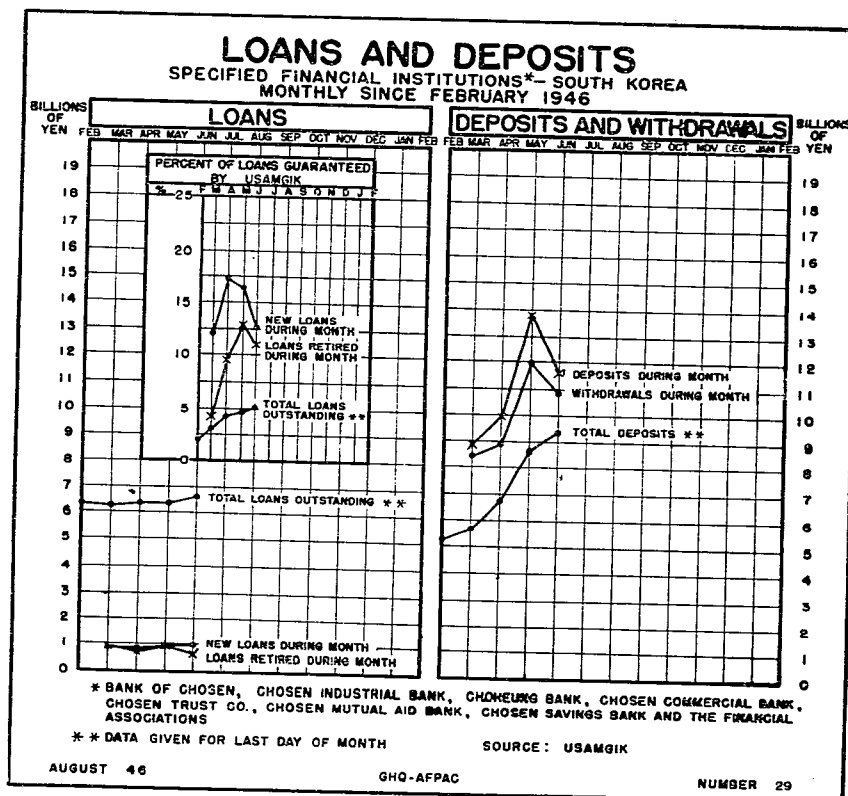
FINANCE AND PROPERTY CONTROL

Finance

87. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 31 August totaled ¥ 10,961,997,000, an increase of ¥ 629,238,000 since 31 July.



88. Loans and deposits of various financial institutions are summarized in the following chart.



89. Ordinance No. 101 effective 31 August raised the sales taxes on most affected commodities. Sugar consumption, advertising and construction taxes imposed by the Japanese in 1940 were repealed.

Property Control

90. Custody Order No. 5 dated 30 July requires the submission of financial reports by vested companies to the Office of Property Custody. These reports, which emphasize total receipts and expenditures, will permit better control in preserving property and assets vested in Military Government.

91. The New Korea Company, Ltd., is accountable to the Office of Property Custody for all its assets. With its activities now limited to South Korea the Company is operated in the interests of the Korean people. Koreans are in the key positions formerly held by Japanese.

The Company controls directly 24 major industrial firms which include shipyards, forests, ceramic plants, wool and rubber factories and mines.

FIRMS DIRECTLY MANAGED BY THE NEW KOREA COMPANY

| | <u>Total Assets</u> <u>31 March</u> |
|---|--|
| <u>Completely Owned by NKC</u> | |
| Han Il Mining and Industry Company | ¥ 20,320,817 |
| San Wha Mining Company | 18,142,300 |
| Korea Woolen Company | 12,319,977 |
| Oriental Mica Company | 12,100,841 |
| Korea Zinc Mining Company | 6,909,237 |
| Chunnam Agricultural Company | 6,232,937 |
| Moon-Kyung Iron Mining Company | 4,046,064 |
| Man Jung Mining Company | 2,249,093 |
| Korea Heat-proof Ceramics Company | 1,712,060 |
| Ok San Mining Company | 876,431 |
| Haeman Agricultural Company | 494,085 |
| <u>Partially Owned by NKC a/</u> | |
| Korea Land Development Company (35) | 149,870,904 |
| Chosen Livestock Company (77) | 39,670,623 |
| Korea Heavy Industry Company (22) | 28,545,489 |
| Korea Magnesite Company (37) | 24,890,667 |
| Korea City Enterprise Company (10) | 17,463,323 |
| Chosen Industrial Agricultural Company (13) | 10,988,991 |
| Korea Phosphate Company (10) | 8,870,845 |
| Korea Riken Rubber Company (37) | 6,913,944 |
| Korea Pure Alcohol Company (93) | 5,000,000 |
| Shin Han Printing Company (75) | 1,270,359 |
| Korea Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company (10) | 212,071 |
| <u>Not Owned by NKC</u> | |
| Tosan Agricultural Company | 8,041,820 |
| Green Hill Engineering Company | 2,767,790 |

a/ Figures in parentheses indicate the percent owned by the New Korea Company.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

The largest single project of the Company has been the inventory, custody, rent collection, management and leasing of all former Japanese farm lands and orchards. This has been accomplished wholly with Korean personnel who have recorded and assumed custody over 600,000 acres.

Land owned or managed by the New Korea Company is shown in chart, page 33. The land has been leased in small parcels averaging 3.8 acres at a minimum rental.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 11

August 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Education

1. A course in welfare work for provincial welfare employees was held from 12 to 19 August at Chung Ho Settlement House in Seoul. The subjects covered were public welfare general relief measures, welfare budgeting and reporting, welfare instruction and social case work.

2. An in-service training course for civil service welfare employees of the Seoul area was initiated with the enrollment of 45 employees of the City Welfare Department and six from the Kyonggi-do Welfare Office.

Seven lectures are being given on the principles and functions of public welfare, institutional programs, general relief measures, reporting and budgeting and case work principles and procedures.

All candidates satisfactorily completing the course will be given civil service credit.

Welfare Institutions

3. Lectures on institutional child care were given to institution inspectors and welfare officials from Seoul and national welfare offices, and copies of the lectures in both English and Korean are being disseminated to all institutional superintendents and welfare officials in South Korea.

4. On 1 July the national subsidy to public social welfare institutions operated by cities and provinces and to private social welfare institutions was increased from ¥ 5 to ¥ 12 per capita per day. Reports of provincial welfare chiefs and a study of food costs in children's institutions prompted the increase.

5. A survey conducted in August showed that approximately one third of the children's institutions in the Seoul area were below desirable standards.

6. The accounts of the Korean Society for the Protection of National Life show available assets of approximately ¥ 3,500,000.

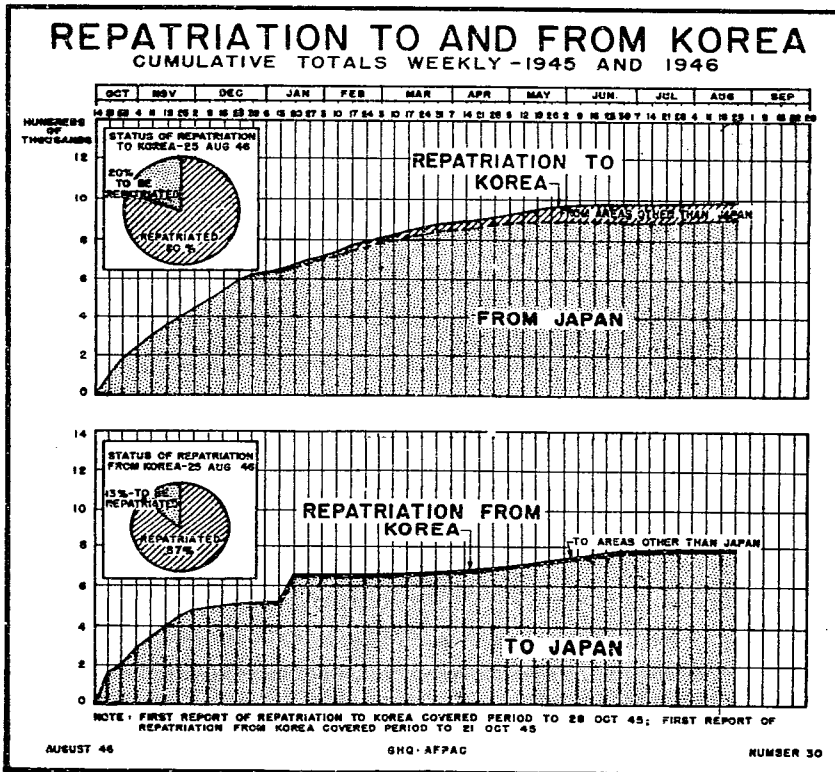
Flood Relief

7. A study of flood damage and collections by private citizens and agencies to relieve flood sufferers in Kyonggi-do is being made to avoid duplication in relief, materials and money being issued to sufferers.

8. Considerable supplies of clothing, medicine and money have been collected by nongovernment groups for flood relief and their total will reduce the special expenditures of the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Repatriation

9. By 31 August 785,648 Japanese nationals had returned to their homeland from North and South Korea and 995,134 Koreans had returned to South Korea, 908,554 from Japan and 86,580 from other Pacific areas. The following chart shows repatriation to and from Korea, cumulative by weeks.



10. The cumulative totals of the repatriation figures on 25 August are as follows:

Departing

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| Japanese | 785,648 |
| Chinese | 1,378 |
| Formosans | 49 |
| Ryukyuan | 253 |

Arriving (Koreans only)

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| From Japan | 908,544 |
| From China | 52,913 |
| From other areas | 33,667 |

11. There were 262 Japanese nationals resident in South Korea on 25 August. These were for the most part qualified by marriage ties to remain or were too ill to be moved.

12. On 10 August 1,884 Korean repatriates from Singapore were unloaded at Pusan.

13. During the month 2,701 Koreans attempting illegally to enter Japan were apprehended and returned to Korea from Sasebo.

14. Sixty men of the Korean Constabulary took over the repatriation work at Pusan formerly conducted by United States Army troops.

Refugee Camps

15. Reduction of the quarantine period from 10 to 6 days for Japanese refugees who enter South Korea from the north was authorized. This will prevent the overcrowding of refugee camps which have had a heavy influx during the last few weeks.

16. In August 28,305 Japanese refugees entered South Korea from the north.

World Health Assembly

17. Korea was made an associate member of the World Health Assembly sponsored by the United Nations.

Korea's associate membership is effective until a Korean Government is established, at which time Korea will become a full member.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

18. Approximately 3,400 of an estimated 3,948 medical practitioners in South Korea have registered with the National Board of Medical Licensure and Registration.

19. The survey of hospitals in Cheju-do, Sorok-do, Kwangju and Suncheon conducted 16 to 23 August indicated satisfactory improvement of nursing standards.

20. The Sorok-do Leprosarium has made progress in the care of its 6,000 patients. Many of the patients are self-supporting and the women inmates are aiding the nurses.

The use of the Takasaki Farms, Cholla-namdo, as a leprosarium was approved.

21. A pediatric ward was opened at the City Hospital in Pusan.
22. Requests for funds for rehabilitation of hospitals in Kyonggi-do, Chungchong-pukto and Cholla-pukto were approved.

NURSING AFFAIRS

23. The establishment of a maternal and infant welfare center and the institution of a midwifery training program are in progress in Pusan.

24. To raise Korean nursing standards a nationwide campaign to obtain highly qualified candidates for schools of nursing was initiated. Applicants 15 to 25 years old with good health and possessing at least junior high school education are being sought.

Entrance examinations covering Korean language, mathematics, Korean history, natural science and a foreign language will be given by individual schools of nursing.

25. The fourth class of the Modern Nursing Arts Institute will begin on 3 September at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul with a student body of 40 to 50. This course is for graduate nurses selected from hospitals in Kangwon-do, Chungchong-pukto, Chungchong-namdo and Kyonggi-do. A similar institution in Pusan is enrolling nurses from other provinces.

The purpose of the institute is to re-educate Korean nurses in modern nursing techniques. Subjects taught during the two-month course are nursing procedures, hygiene and sanitation, ethics and ward management.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

26. Five dentists and 11 assistants from the Bureau of Dental Affairs are touring the provinces where dental facilities are scarce to provide dental service and give lectures on oral hygiene. The group is divided into three teams.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

27. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 96 pharmacists, drug merchants, medicine manufacturers and patent medicine merchants, previously licensed under the old drug and drug business law, must apply for a new license by 23 September to continue with their business or profession.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

28. The veterinary curriculum was dropped from agricultural middle schools and elementary veterinary courses such as anatomy, physiology and sanitation were substituted.

Rinderpest

29. Kangwon-do has vaccinated 56,763 cattle against rinderpest, completing the belt across Korea for 25 miles south of the 38th parallel.

SUPPLY

Distribution

30. Twenty-five thousand United States Army khaki uniforms were dyed and allocated to the provinces. Seventy-five thousand suits of wool underwear are ready for distribution.

31. Distribution of relief supplies received from Hawaii was completed by provincial welfare sections.

32. On 11 August 7,995,000 cubic centimeters of Japanese cholera vaccine and 1,847,000 cubic centimeters of Korean vaccine were distributed throughout South Korea.

33. The third allocation of American medical supplies, including operating room equipment, surgical instruments, sulfa drugs, insulin, ether, alcohol, vitamins and disinfectants was shipped to Cholla-namdo. Kyonggi-do and Chungchong-pukto have already received their supplies.

Production

34. The Korean National Laboratory produced 28,416,300 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine between 11 May and 26 July for distribution throughout South Korea.

It cost ₩ 4,262,255 to produce this quantity which if purchased in the United States would have cost ₩ 38,362,000.

35. The equipment in the Taegu smallpox vaccine laboratory is being transferred to the Seoul and Pusan laboratories to concentrate laboratory equipment and reduce personnel.

The Seoul laboratories, which hitherto specialized in producing cholera and typhoid vaccine, will be engaged in smallpox vaccine production for the first time.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Cholera

36. On 24 August cholera cases reported totaled 10,648 with 6,894 deaths. The following is a weekly report of cases and deaths.

| <u>Week Ending</u> | <u>Cases Reported</u> | <u>Deaths Reported</u> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 13 July | 1,957 | 1,337 |
| 20 July | 1,273 | 815 |
| 27 July | 1,283 | 809 |
| 3 August | 846 | 778 |
| 10 August | 931 | 638 |
| 17 August | 812 | 419 |
| 24 August | 824 | 596 |

37. The increase of cholera in Chungchong-pukto resulted from illegal traffic into that province from Chungchong-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto.

38. Cholera broke out in epidemic proportions on Cheju-do due to cholera carriers being landed secretly from fishing boats in violation of the travel and transport restrictions.

Sanitation

39. In view of the cholera epidemic water supply and purification have become a major problem in all localities. In some cholera areas it is necessary to distribute water from central points to lessen the danger of infection.

40. A sanitary inspection team returned to Seoul on 10 August after a two-week tour of Chungchng-pukto.

This was one of three teams traveling through South Korea making sanitary inspections and instructing local officials and citizens in proper water purification, sewage disposal, general sanitary requirements and fly and mosquito control.

42. A city-wide campaign was conducted in Pusan in August to improve general cleanliness and sanitary conditions in factories.

SECTION 2
EDUCATION AND CULTURE

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Education | 1 |
| Culture | 20 |

EDUCATION

Korean Education Mission

1. On 16 August the Korean Education Mission returned from a survey in the United States. The Mission acquired primary information of the latest techniques in education and science.

Textbooks

2. During the Japanese occupation of Korea all textbooks were written in Japanese. When liberated the Koreans destroyed the Japanese texts which necessitated the writing and publishing of new texts in the Korean language.

A Bureau of Textbooks, organized in the Department of Education, has written, published and distributed the following texts since February 1946:

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

| | <u>Printed</u> | <u>Sold</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Korean Language-First Step | 1,024,526 | 852,252 |
| Korean Language Reader | | |
| Vol I | 700,000 | 537,783 |
| Vol II | 571,800 | 368,912 |
| Vol III | 268,000 | 144,539 |
| Primary School Civics | | |
| Vol I | 415,000 | 287,312 |
| Vol II | 382,000 | 202,048 |
| Vol III | 464,000 | 153,865 |
| Music | | |
| Vol I | 1,000 | 941 |
| Vol II | 71,500 | 9,558 |
| Vol III | 297,000 | 20,772 |
| Teachers' Manual for Korean Readers | 50,000 | 44,849 |
| Middle School Civics | | |
| Vol I | 75,000 | 73,903 |
| Vol II | 50,000 | 36,841 |
| Korean History | 57,143 | 42,900 |
| Manual Art <u>a/</u> | 455,128 <u>b/</u> | 455,128 |

a/ Printed by the Japanese prior to 15 August 1945.
b/ Number in stock February 1946.

3. The books published by the Bureau of Textbooks were the first in which the text was written horizontally. Use of Chinese characters is kept to a minimum; the science manuscripts which have been completed use the Korean alphabet exclusively.

When a new textbook is printed each teacher of the subject is given a free copy. Distribution is made within one month of the appearance of the text.

Surplus Army Education Books

4. U.S. Army education books which have been declared surplus are being distributed to the provinces. A further supply is being sought from Okinawa and Manila.

Teacher Training

5. Provincial Summer Institutes were held in each province during August. Emphasis was placed on explanation and study of the new elementary curriculum; integration of instruction and use of the new textbooks. Methods of teaching elementary subjects were illustrated by demonstration classes.

Summer Teachers College

6. There were 606 students officially registered at the Summer Teachers College held from 29 July to 24 August at Seoul. Of these 397 were middle school teachers who returned for additional work, 91 were prospective middle school teachers, 48 were primary school teachers and 70 were college students.

School Administration

7. From 19 to 24 August Korean educators attended a course on school administration at Seoul. Studies included school finance, efficient use of classroom space, scheduling, new curriculums, the school and community and democratic practices in the school.

Summer Music School

8. The four-week summer music school for primary teachers which began 27 July was attended by 285 teachers from all provinces of South Korea. Of these 272 were graduated.

Establishment of Seoul National University

9. By the provisions of Ordinance No. 102, "Establishment of Seoul National University," effective 22 August improved facilities for higher education will be available.

The objective of the ordinance is to raise the academic standards of the University to a level equivalent to those of leading institutions of higher learning throughout the world. Certain existing educational facilities are merged into a reorganized Seoul National University. There will be a progressive amalgamation of additional educational facilities, required colleges, schools and learned faculties in the University.

Entrance requirements are to be prescribed from time to time by the Board of Regents. At no time shall any consideration of race, nationality, religion, sex, caste or economic position be made or deemed a requirement for admission to or attendance at the University or for the granting or withholding of any degree, diploma, certificate, scholarship, grant, emolument, honor or award by or in the University.

Seoul National University is created as a body corporate and continued in existence in perpetuity as a public instrumentality of the Government of Korea free from all forms of public and private taxation, assessment and levy.

10. The following Seoul colleges and institutions of learning and affiliated installations are disestablished and merged into Seoul National University: the Seoul Commercial, Dental, Law, Medical, Mining, Normal and Technical Colleges, the Seoul University, the Women's Normal College and the Suwon Agriculture and Forestry College.

The corporate existence of each listed college and institution of learning is terminated and the property, equipment, records, funds and personnel of each institution and its affiliates are transferred to the control of Seoul National University.

11. The following colleges are established within Seoul National University: Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Fine Arts, Law, Liberal Arts and Sciences, and Medicine, including School of Nursing and Nursing Education and Graduate School.

12. A Board of Regents is established as the governing body of the University.

The Department of Finance of the Government of Korea is authorized and directed to appropriate such funds as are necessary to carry out the provisions and objectives of the ordinance.

Student Aid Program

13. A Student Aid Program has been established at Seoul National University to help students who are unable to obtain food and lodging due to economic distress.

New Teachers Needed

14. The increased enrollment at Seoul National University has created an urgent need for new teachers. Properly qualified individuals have been encouraged to apply for instructional posts.

Posung College

15. The curriculum of Posung College has been expanded and its standards raised to university level. The name of the school will be changed to the University of Korea. The University will have three colleges: Law and Politics, Economics and Commerce, and Literature.

Gift of Textbooks

16. As a token of appreciation for the Korean drum sent to the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra by the Director of Posung College, the citizens of Baltimore are sending more than 300 textbooks to the College.

The textbooks include social science, mathematics, engineering, electricity, chemistry, dental surgery and music. They were selected from contributions by the Johns Hopkins University Library, the University of Maryland Library, the Peabody Institute Library, and the Department of Pharmacology of the University of Maryland.

Petition for National University at Pusan

17. A petition was filed with the Department of Education requesting the founding of a national university in Pusan.

The city now has a normal college and a college of fisheries. Pusan citizens have collected ₩ 10,000,000 for additional education facilities.

Adult Education

18. Reports from the provinces indicate that the adult education program is showing satisfactory results.

The 140 men and 100 women teachers from each gun (county) in South Korea who were trained as adult education leaders earlier this year have organized adult classes in Korean history and the written Korean language in several provinces.

The curriculum of the folk schools is divided into three sections:

- (1) The Adult Course, for persons over 18 years of age who have had no previous schooling, will teach the Korean language, civics and arithmetic.
- (2) The Adolescent Course, for persons 13 to 18 years of age, offers civics, Korean language, Korean history and geography, arithmetic, science, music and gymnastics, home economics and sewing and a vocational course.
- (3) The Supplementary Course is for Koreans who have completed school but wish additional training in Korean language and history.

Adult Education in Kyongsang-pukto

19. A total of 213,715 persons have been enrolled in the Folk Schools of Kyongsang-pukto. The Province now has 1,000 adult education centers with 2,635 teachers giving instruction in Korean history and language to citizens whose opportunities for education were limited.

CULTURE

Relics of Silla Dynasty

20. On 15 August relics of the Silla Dynasty were exhibited at the National Museum. Motion pictures of the relics taken by the Chosun Cinema Company were shown in all Seoul theaters.

Korean Seals

21. Eight national seals of Korea which had been looted by the Japanese were recovered. The seals were presented to the Korean people at Liberation Day ceremonies on 15 August.

Korean Language

22. The ousting of the Japanese from Korea permitted the first unrestricted practice of the Korean language in more than two generations. Prior to the date of liberation Japanese was the official language of Korea.

The 4,000-year-old Korean language was first systematized in 1446 by a committee of scholars appointed by the King of Korea. The many Chinese words in the Korean language were given Korean pronunciations derived from custom and usage while the basic meaning of the Chinese was retained.

Derivation

23. The Korean language belongs to the Ural-Altai group, is polysyllabic, agglutinative and highly developed syntactically. The modern Korean alphabet of 10 vowels and 14 consonants forms a script known as Eunmoon said to be one of the most perfect in the world.

Relation to Chinese Language

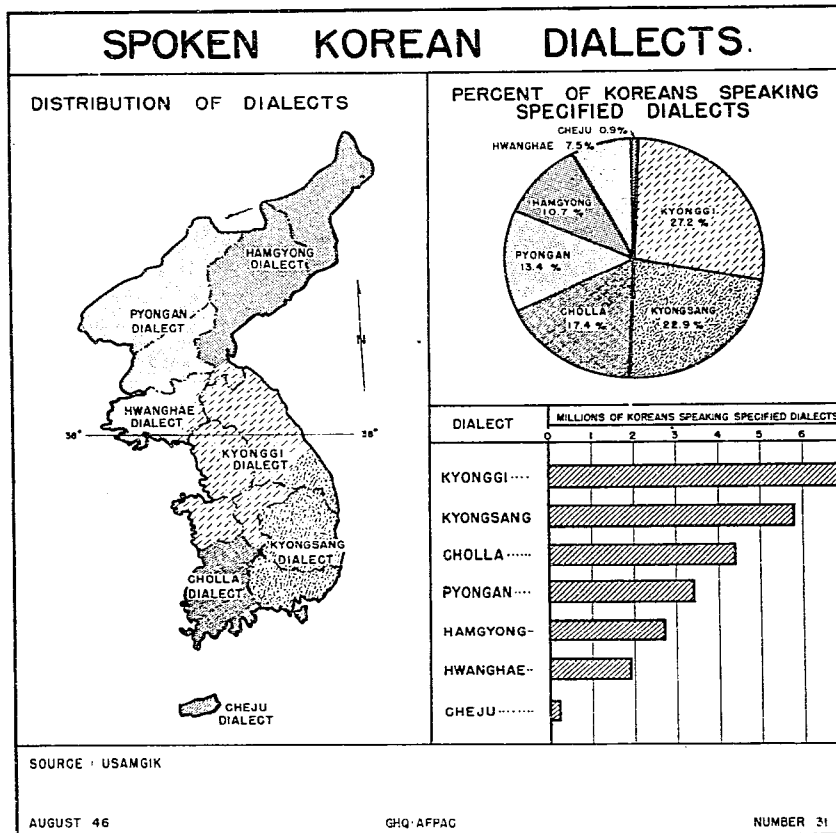
24. The relationship of the Korean language to the Chinese is analogous to the relationship of English to Latin, particularly in word derivatives which were fitted into their own grammatical structure. The sentence and grammatical construction of the Korean language is nearly identical with the Japanese to which it is most akin. The common origin of many words in Korean and Japanese probably accounts for the great facility the Koreans demonstrated in learning the Japanese language.

Present Usage

25. Before the liberation of Korea practically all the literature available to the Korean reader was printed in Chinese or Japanese. All periodicals are now published in the native language and more textbooks are appearing in Korean.

26. Written Korean is uniform throughout South Korea but the spoken language differs noticeably in various parts of the country, although Koreans have little difficulty in understanding any of the seven distinct dialects.

The accompanying map and charts show the areas where the various dialects are spoken and the populations using each.



Liberation Concert

27. On 16 and 17 August a concert to celebrate the liberation of Korea was held on the National Capitol grounds. The Korean Symphony Orchestra, the National Music Culture Association and the United Chorus of middle schools in Seoul participated.

Presentation of Flags

28. At Chongju on 15 August approximately 10,000 primary school children participated in the presentation of two large American and Korean flags to the provincial governor of Chungchong-pukto as a token of public recognition.

Concert Series

29. Except on 17 and 18 August open air concerts were given by the Korean Symphony Orchestra at the Duk Soo Palace each Saturday and Sunday night. Sponsored by the Korean Free Press the concerts were attended by large crowds which included many Americans.

The Symphony executed a brilliant repertoire of Korean folksongs and western classics including Rossini's "Barber of Seville Overture," the mixed quartet from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and Suppe's "Poet and Peasant Overture."

Official Appearance of Scouts

30. On 15 August Boy and Girl Scouts made their first official appearance in Liberation Day Ceremonies in Seoul. The scouts marched in the parade and then held a place of honor near the reviewing stand.

Boy Scouts

31. A letter was received from the Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America commending the progress made in the organization of scouting in Korea.

32. The Boy Scouts of Korea received 5,000 International Scout badges from the Boy Scouts of America through the World Friendship Fund.

The badge is in the form of the international scout trefoil with the Korean national emblem, the tiger, in the center.

Girl Scouts

33. The Juliette Low Foundation Fund, established by the originator of the International Girl Scouts, has invited two Korean girl scout leaders to come to the United States for six months additional scout training. One leader will major in training in scout administration and organization and the other in scout leadership.

Athletics

34. On 16 August a two-event program pitting the best athletes of Korea against the best teams of the United States Army Forces in Korea was held in Seoul Stadium. The first event consisted of a field and track meet which was won by the Koreans with 94 points. The second was a baseball game between the Korean All-Star Baseball Team and a team composed of players taken from XXIV Corps which was won by the Americans.

Meteorological records

35. Meteorological records of Seoul Meteorological Observatory and of Incheon Central Meteorological Observatory, stolen and removed to Japan prior to the liberation, were recovered by United States Forces and returned to the Korean observatories.

SECTION 3

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Information Programs. | 1 |
| Motion Pictures | 4 |
| Radio | 5 |
| Press and Public Opinion. | 8 |

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Home Economics

1. Motion pictures dealing with home economics problems and possible solutions were shown at the Summer School Institute for Home Economics.

Nursing

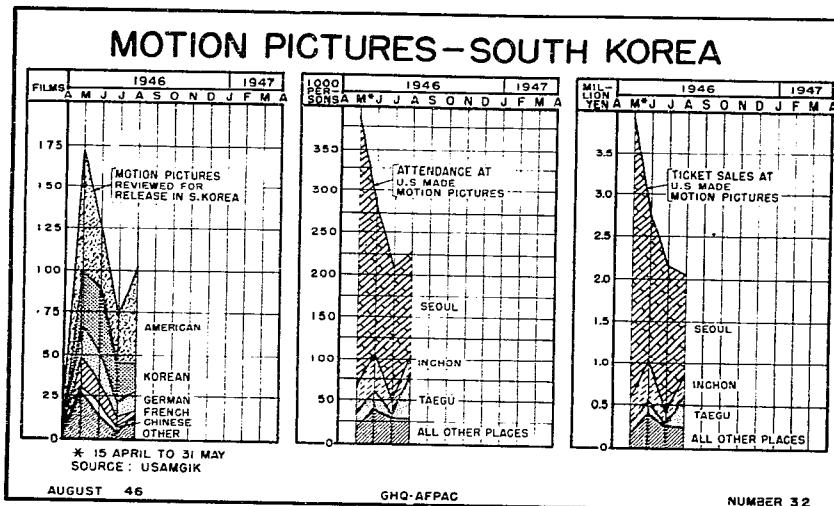
2. A film entitled "The Korean White Angel" is being shown throughout South Korea to orient the people as to nursing aims and techniques.

Political Education

3. The Political Education Section has created teams which are available for the presentation of illustrated lectures on democratic topics. Subjects include: Need for Good Government, Democratic Justice, Meaning of Democratic Freedom, Korea Must Be United, and Art of Self-Government. The teams are composed of Koreans and will visit all provinces of South Korea. The lectures will be given to public meetings, institutions and societies which are interested in the dissemination of democratic information or desire to orient their membership politically.

MOTION PICTURES

4. The following chart shows the number of motion pictures reviewed for release in Korea and the number of pictures shown, attendance and income from ticket sales.



RADIO

General and Public Health Programs

5. The program of general health and public health information continued to utilize radio facilities at the national and provincial levels. The importance of strict adherence to travel restrictions to prevent the spread of cholera, the necessity of care in the use of water and food and the dangers of cholera exposure were emphasized.

"World News in Review"

6. The program "World News in Review" which was inaugurated in July increased steadily in popularity and received excellent listener response.

"Women's Hour"

7. Of the three program series directed entirely at a particular group, the "Women's Hour" received the most response and was strongest in listener opinion.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Press Conferences

8. The Military Governor held four press conferences and presided during the open discussion on questions propounded by the newspaper correspondents. Written answers were made to questions submitted in advance by representatives of the press.

Commanding General's Statement

9. On 31 August the Commanding General, USAFIK, proclaimed American aims to the people of Korea. The statement declared:

"We Americans have a clear conscience in our aims and efforts to help smaller nations; therefore we welcome just criticism. However, freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly

allowed to the people in South Korea are being diverted to unwarranted attacks on our efforts to help the Korean nation and to spread entirely false representations of our aims and the aims of those conscientious Korean patriots who are co-operating in the effort to help their own people. Such diversion of democratic freedoms can be viewed only as license and violations of the basic principles of freedom of speech, press and assembly, and in flagrant cases as a violation of the provisions of Proclamation Number 2."

10. The declaration set forth in detail the efforts made by the United States:

- (1) To prevent disease and suffering.
- (2) To create an opportunity for Koreans to influence policies and handle Korean affairs through a legislature until such time as the Korean Provisional Government is established under the Moscow Decision.
- (3) To feed the Korean people through a grain collection program.
- (4) To maintain law and order.
- (5) To seek, establish and follow the truth to the end that a better nation and a better life for Korea and for Koreans may be gained.

The statement warned the Korean people against the growing play of vicious propaganda issuing from the mouths, the press, pamphlets and posters of some political groups in South Korea aimed at discrediting all American effort to help the rebuilding of Korea.

Press Reaction

11. On 31 August the following editorial was published in the conservative Chosun Ilbo which has one of the largest circulations in Korea.

"To General Hodge:

"We thank you and your officers and men. The Korean people will always remember that your country, making a great sacrifice in this war, swept away the Japanese from our land. We also thank you and your subordinates for the effort made to govern Korea with all its inconveniences.

"Let us look at the present situation in Korea, General Hodge.

"The Korean people are now suffering more than they ever did under the Japanese rule. We do not believe that this suffering is due only to the political confusion and lack of patriotism among the Korean people. We had never been rationed one hop of rice (.318 pint) per day, nor rationed only Indian corn in the past. We had never paid ¥ 500 for one mal of rice (2.38 gallons) nor paid ¥ 10 for a box of matches.

"We can glibly say that this present economic confusion is due to the postwar inflation but how to relieve the suffering of the people is a difficult problem. We beg your pardon to say that we do not approve the results of the Military Government. We acknowledge ourselves to be in the wrong. However, there isn't any country which has only good nationals. There are many criminals and unscrupulous persons in every country. Therefore, the prosperity

of every country depends upon the policy of the Government.

"We believe that the Military Government in Korea has not been successful in its efforts, and that this failure is due to your country's lack of understanding concerning Korea, the interpreters' administration, the permission of free economy without any preparation and to your wavering policy.

"These accusations against the Military Government in Korea are not slanderous but true. We hope that your country will heed the public opinion of the Korean people more than it did in the past and that your country will reflect this quickly and positively in the policies carried out in Korea.

"Recently, the Democratic Council and many political parties discussed the problems dealing with the people's livelihood. We hope that you will take into consideration their opinions.

"One item, saying, 'Transfer administrative power to Koreans' was written in the resolutions at the National Meeting for the Anniversary of National Humiliation Day. The Left Wing has frequently demanded the transfer of administrative power from the Military Government to the People's Committee, but this is the first time that the Right Wing has ever demanded such a thing. We think that it is necessary to consider why such a demand was made.

"It is apparent that the Military Government is not a permanent organ but a temporary one to be in effect till the Korean Interim Government is established. Therefore, we hope that you will listen to the public opinion of the Korean people and that you will agree to this demand."

Press Analysis

12. Major subjects discussed in the Korean press were: the 15 August celebration, unification of the Right and Left, the counterfeiters trial, the rice collection program and the credit advanced from the United States. Editorial comment continued to express party views upon each topic.

13. Chayoo Shin Mun and other Rightist newspapers devoted extensive space to news of the celebration of Liberation Day and printed numerous pictures showing the parade and the ceremony in front of the National Capitol. They carried the full text of the messages from General MacArthur and General Hodge to the Korean people and specifically commented on the return of the annexation documents and the seals of the former Korean Government from Japan.

Dai Dong Sin Moon criticized the Leftists who decided to celebrate the occasion separately and thereby caused dissension among the people.

14. Chosen In Min-Po reported that the Leftists held their celebration of 15 August at the Seoul Playground and passed 16 resolutions. Included were declarations that the five basic principles of the People's Front should be supported, independence should be established and land should be confiscated and distributed free to farmers; other resolutions expressed opposition to the national university system and the United States credit to Korea.

15. Dong-A Ilbo reported that the unification movement between the Right and the Left is very active because dissident Communist elements are supporting it. On 26 August the representatives of the Right and the Left Wings met and discussed the means and

ways of making further progress toward unification. The contents of the conversations were not disclosed but the atmosphere of the meeting was amicable.

16. Dai-Han Dok Rip Shin-Mun stated that the Communist Party overestimated its own strength while it minimized the strength of South Korea, hence it lost ground in the latter area. The writer asserted the Rightists and the Leftists should be united unconditionally to achieve the rehabilitation of Korea and fight for independence.

17. Chosun In Min-Po and other Leftist papers gave prominent space to news concerning the unification of the three major Leftist parties. The paper asserted that the People's Front still maintains that unless their five basic principles are accepted by the Rightists there is no possibility of realizing the unification of the Right and Left.

18. Political comment of a general nature was chiefly concerned with the role of the Communists in Korea. Dong-A Ilbo and Hyern Dai Ilbo discussed changes made in the Communist Party in North Korea. Other comment varied from criticism of the party's conflicting statements to suggestions that the party should change its name to Labor Party and assume a more constructive role in Korean politics.

19. Chosun Ilbo editorialized that the sole interest which Americans have in Korea is the setting up of a united independent nation under a Korean government according to the free expression of the general will of the people.

20. The conservative press denounced the mob action at the trial of the alleged counterfeiters. Writers declared that the demonstration and riot infringed the sanctity of the court, that law and order must be maintained and the case tried on its merits.

21. Kun Kuk, a Communist weekly, attacked the action of the police who dispersed the mob at the counterfeiters' trial and demanded the release of the defendants. Chosun In Min-Po declared that the five-year sentences given the 50 leaders of the riot were too severe and reported that Leftist groups were protesting the verdict.

22. Writers continued to blame ceiling prices for the disappearance of commodities from the market. The crop and food policy was criticized but little of a constructive nature was offered other than to hope political leaders would give up ideas of personal gain in the interest of the masses.

23. Dong-A Ilbo suggested that the Government should buy up a large amount of rice and set it aside for emergencies. Permission to sell the balance of the available rice should be granted and in case the price rose part of the emergency rice should be released to bring price readjustment, the paper said.

24. Papers admitted that Korea needs credit to reconstruct her economy but questioned the right of the Democratic Council to accept it. Minju Ilbo pointed out that Leftist objections to the credit can be sustained theoretically but that the economic conditions of Korea are such that abstract theories must be overcome.

The paper asserted:

"The extension of credit to Korea is a manifestation of American good will towards Korea. If a sick man refuses to take medicine because he has no prospect of paying it back soon, then

he may die of his illness. Likewise, if the Leftists oppose and reject this good will of the Americans, Korea will be a sick man and die economically. If the Leftists are really serious about rejecting this credit, before they do it, they should solve the very grave economic problems beforehand. Without doing this and by opposing this credit theoretically, they will strangle the poor people in Korea. It is really a heartless situation."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMARY
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 11

August 1946

APPENDIX

REVIEW OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES
7 SEPTEMBER 1945 - 31 AUGUST 1946

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SECTION 1

PROBLEMS OF THE OCCUPATION

C O N T E N T S

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INITIAL TASKS

1. When the first proclamation of military government for Korea was issued on 7 September 1945, the American Occupation Forces there found themselves faced with a unique and difficult task. They were assigned to administer 36,700 square miles of rugged and practically unknown land and about 17,000,000 people who for 40 years had been under Japanese domination.

2. Since the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, all resources of men and materials had been subjected to a domination that was absolute and ruthless, and in which Koreans had been shut out of every position of responsibility in every phase of Korean life.

3. The economy was poverty-stricken by long years of draining for the benefit of Japanese interests.

4. The people were confused and bitter. When they finally realized, after the first shock of liberation, that they were actually freed from Japanese domination there was a wave of reaction. Some irresponsible elements spent many days in reckless and destructive celebration.

During these anti-Japanese outbursts, buildings, equipment, rolling stock and other property of all kinds were destroyed, adding to the already acute impoverishment of the nation's economy.

ELIMINATION OF JAPANESE INFLUENCE

5. At the time of the Occupation there were 625,957 Japanese in South Korea, and elimination of their influence was the most pressing task confronting Military Government. To remove all Japanese immediately, installed as they were in all positions calling for skilled administrators and technicians, would have created chaos.

Registration of Japanese nationals in Korea was started in October 1945.

6. A total of 179,277 Japanese military surrendered, were disarmed and were evacuated to Japan.

7. In addition to this evacuation of Japanese from South Korea proper, 221,867 have streamed into the American Zone from north of the 38th parallel and, with the exception of about 5,000 currently being processed for repatriation, have been returned to their homeland.

8. Fewer than 300 Japanese remain as residents in South Korea today. Except for about 40 who have evaded registration, these are

either qualified by marital ties to remain or are in such bad health that their repatriation must be deferred.

9. At the time of the initial occupation the Korean Civil Service, with the exception of some who had fled to Japan, numbered 70,000 while there were more than 130,000 minor Japanese employees.

These Japanese employees were rapidly eliminated. By the end of January, only 60 Japanese nationals remained in the government service; today none remain.

10. Following the elimination of Japanese and known pro-Japanese Koreans from major public offices, elimination of Japanese influence from provincial and lower levels of government was finalized by a sweeping order dissolving all such governmental councils and impounding their records on 24 March 1946.

11. Pro-Japanese propaganda and nationalistic societies were eliminated. In the schools, used by the Japanese to the fullest extent for the dissemination of Japanese ideology, the Military Government removed 15,000 Japanese teachers and destroyed textbooks of a propagandistic nature.

12. In December 1945, an ordinance was published vesting title to all former Japanese property in the Military Government. Where formerly the vast majority of these properties contributed to Japanese economic life at the expense of Korea, they are now being utilized in the interests of the Korean people.

13. Reforms were instituted which completely de-Japanized the legal system of Korea. Many branches of the profession, notably the Korean Bar, have been reorganized; the procurator system has been modernized to center on prosecution rather than investigation; and all important court decisions and opinions are now made public.

FLOODS AND CHOLERA

14. Two catastrophes in the summer of 1946, one of the most disastrous floods in 20 years and the other an almost nation-wide epidemic of cholera, strained every facility of the Military Government.

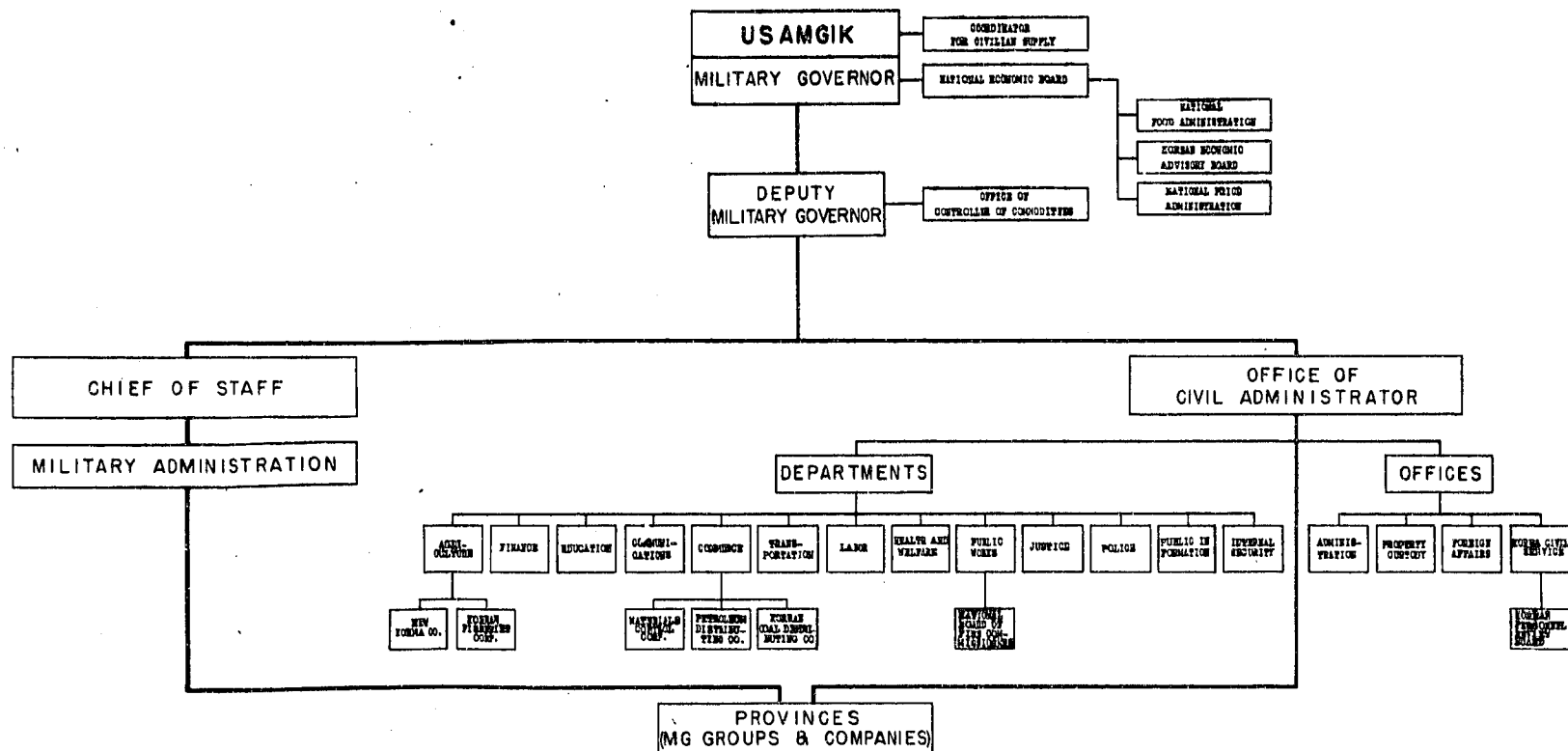
15. Flood damage to highways, railroads, bridges, croplands and homes totaled many millions of yen. By utilizing available Korean resources, Military Government was able to restore all essential services within a few days after the flood peak had passed.

16. Of 11,000 persons affected by cholera, 7,000 perished. When the disease struck several urban centers simultaneously, the Military Government immediately organized sanitation squads, case-finding teams and doctors and nurses for city-wide inoculations. Entire affected areas were inoculated. Port and railroad controls, increased border and refugee facilities and many other emergency measures were instituted.

17. While the epidemic is still claiming victims daily, it has been brought under control in probably the outstanding single achievement of Military Government.

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

31 AUGUST 1946



SOURCE : USAMGIK
AUGUST 1946

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SECTION 2

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Governmental Organization. | 1 |
| Reinstatement of Koreans | 6 |
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| Legislative Assembly | 19 |
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GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

1. The Military Government organization immediately after the Occupation consisted of a Military Governor, a Civil Administrator, a Secretariat and nine Bureaus.

2. The Secretariat took over the functions of general affairs, foreign affairs, intelligence and information, civil service, army administration, property custody, planning and accounts.

3. The Bureaus administered finance, mining and industry, agriculture and commerce, public safety, public health, education, justice, communications and transportation.

4. On 4 January 1946, tactical commanders were relieved of Military Government duties by the establishment of government on a territorial basis, a system under which it is still operating.

5. On 31 August 1946, the Commanding General, USAFIK, requested the Military Governor to turn over actual operation of all departments of government to Koreans.

Temporarily excepted from this directive are operation of the Materials Control Corporation, property custody, and the Civilian Supply Program. In all other departments American military personnel will be left in only an advisory capacity as far as is practicable.

REINSTATEMENT OF KOREANS

6. Although the Military Government which is administering Korea has gone through many changes, from the outset it has scrupulously followed a policy of reinstating Koreans in positions of responsibility.

This policy has involved not only the reform of Korea's Civil Service but the progressive training of able Koreans for every position in national and provincial administration.

7. Utilization of Korean personnel has been stressed in all departments and activities of Military Government. Working with the military incumbent in every position is a Korean official of equal rank, while the majority of minor positions in government of all levels are occupied by Korean personnel.

8. On 14 February 1946, Korean advice was introduced into the highest levels of administration by formation of the Representative Democratic Council, an advisory body to the Military Governor.

All major political parties were invited to nominate members of the Council, and Dr. Syngman Rhee, famous Korean patriot, was nominated Chairman.

9. By March 1946, the utilization of Korean personnel had progressed so far that the Bureau of Justice was able to withdraw all but a few top Military Government men and turn over operation to Koreans.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

10. Coincident with the purge of Japanese and pro-Japanese elements from the Government, the Korean Civil Service was reorganized.

11. A Civil Service Training Academy was established and an extensive in-service training program was put into effect in all branches of the government.

12. Policies, organization and responsibilities of the Korean Civil Service as a modern government employment and training agency were finally crystallized into law on 23 June 1946.

Wage Differential Installed

13. Wage scales for all categories of government workers were established and a cost-of-living differential, at present averaging about ¥ 1,000 a month, was devised. The differential is paid to civil servants in addition to their regular salaries, and fluctuates monthly with the rise or fall in living costs.

Police Reform

14. The basic police system, designed and manned by Japanese prior to the Occupation, was reorganized. A total of 14,000 Japanese policemen were removed and 15,000 Koreans recruited and trained into an efficient, loyal and dependable force.

15. A constabulary force of 5,000 has been organized. It is designed to aid in the maintenance of internal security, and will ultimately have a strength of 25,000.

16. A Korean Coast Guard numbering 1,500 trained officers and men has been established as a coastal and harbor police organization.

Coast Guard bases have been installed at five strategic points and three additional bases will soon be in operation.

A Coast Guard training academy has been established at Chinhae and sufficient vessels have been obtained or contracted for to establish effective coastal training patrols. These patrols will be of valuable assistance to naval vessels now patrolling Korean waters and will help to reduce the smuggling of food and people from Korea to Japan.

17. As a result of these measures, the crime rate in Korea has decreased and public disorder is at a minimum.

Fire

18. Korean fire departments were completely reorganized and provincial and local boards of five commissioners were established in April.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

19. Plans to form a legislative assembly, recently approved by the Commanding General, USAFIK, will form the basis of the future Korean Government.

The proposed assembly's duty will be to enact legislation at the national level. It will extend to Koreans valuable experience in administration, will introduce to Korea its first experience in electoral processes, and is expected to help reconcile political factions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

20. Political parties sprang up in Korea in great profusion immediately after the Occupation. Some of them were legitimate and of long standing, but many others were organizations led by irresponsible opportunists under the guise of nationalism. The parties ranged through all shades of ideology.

21. Gradually smaller parties were absorbed by more established groups, and then the task of unifying some of the larger groups was begun. Unification of most of the Rightist groups was accomplished and was quickly followed by a unification of some Leftist organizations.

22. Unification of the Right and Left was discussed by the party leaders and came close to realization in July 1946; however, progress was halted by the attitude of the Communist elements. At present, there is a rift in the Communist ranks and a merger of the Left and Right does not appear immediately feasible.

23. The discussions have achieved a clarification of the aims and platforms of the responsible parties and practical elimination of numerous small but highly vocal elements which confused the political picture at the beginning of the Occupation.

24. All political parties were required to register with Military Government in February 1946, and 134 parties initially registered. Since that time, new parties have been formed, but many of those existing have joined forces and the total has been substantially reduced.

25. The general tenor of political discussions is far from conciliatory toward Military Government. Koreans want their own government, abolition of the 38th parallel dividing the country, elimination of Trusteeship, control of their own economy and an end of Military Government, as indicated by the platforms of various parties.

INTERZONE ACTIVITY

26. Negotiations of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission for Korea to implement pertinent phases of the Moscow decision of December 1945, an impasse due to the refusal of the Soviets to recognize the rights of free speech and opinion.

Russian delegates insisted that any Korean party representative who had ever expressed criticism of Trusteeship should be ineligible for consultation in forming the proposed Korean provisional government. The American position was that such an interpretation would deny the rights of free speech.

SECTION 3
SOCIAL REFORMS

C O N T E N T S

| | Paragraph |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Public Health and Welfare. | 1 |
| Education. | 5 |

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Japanese Administration

1. Under the Japanese the supervision of public health and welfare in Korea featured few and ill-equipped institutions. Doctors were poorly trained and used obsolete methods. The police were charged with enforcement of public health and welfare policies.

The Japanese took little positive action against outbreaks of disease, and the incidence of communicable diseases was high. Inadequate medicines, maladministration and lack of medical knowledge minimized effectiveness of the public health program.

Changes under USAFIK

2. In September 1945, the Department of Public Health and Welfare was organized into an effective agency. Police participation was ended. Branch offices of the Department were organized in provinces and rural communities, and sanitation methods were publicized and effected.

DDT Program

3. Complete programs of DDT spraying of people, buildings and transportation systems were undertaken. Smallpox incidence was cut substantially by city-wide vaccinations, and in newly established laboratories, the manufacture of smallpox, typhus and cholera serum was inaugurated.

4. In outlying areas agencies were established to prevent disease, control epidemics and make systematic coverage of densely populated areas. Health education was popularized, and has resulted in declining rate of sickness and disease.

EDUCATION

Problems of Education

5. Education personnel in South Korea faced difficulty in undertaking the education of an estimated 1,723,449 students -- the largest number in the country's history. School buildings were scarce, only 26,439 Korean teachers were available and the low salaries caused rapid turnover in personnel.

Improvements Realized

6. To cope with this, Military Government in the current fiscal year is spending ¥ 1,333,733,355 in operating and improving the 3,222 public schools in South Korea. Already this includes training courses

for teachers and the appearance of 3,000,000 new books to replace the discarded Japanese texts.

7. Double shift operation is necessary to accommodate all children desirous of attending school. Many school buildings which the Japanese used for barracks have been reconverted.

Educators Return

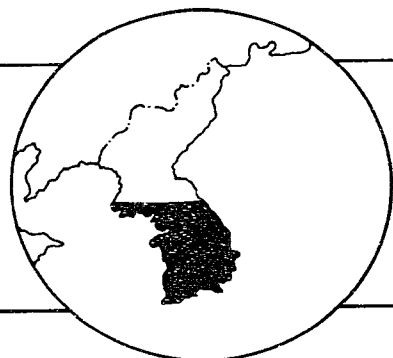
8. Six prominent Korean educators returned from the United States after four months of conferences, tours and investigation of America's school system and teaching methods.

They returned with what is hoped will provide the foundation for new educational procedures in Korea, and had arranged for scholarships for Koreans in technical and vocational schools in America.



資新部
長

Commander - in - Chief
United States Army Forces, Pacific



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SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA



No 12 September 1946

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朝鮮占領報告

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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC**

SUMMATION NO 12

**UNITED STATES ARMY
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IN
KOREA**

**FOR THE MONTH OF
SEPTEMBER 1946**

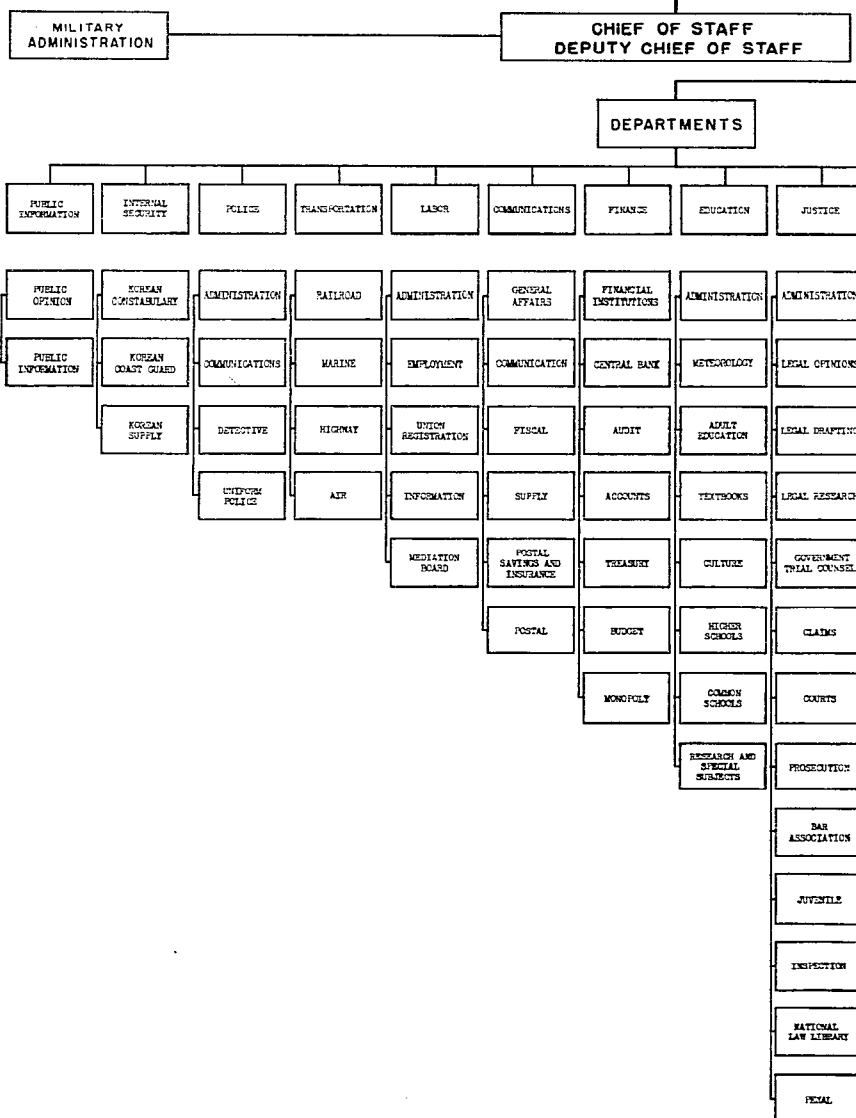
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