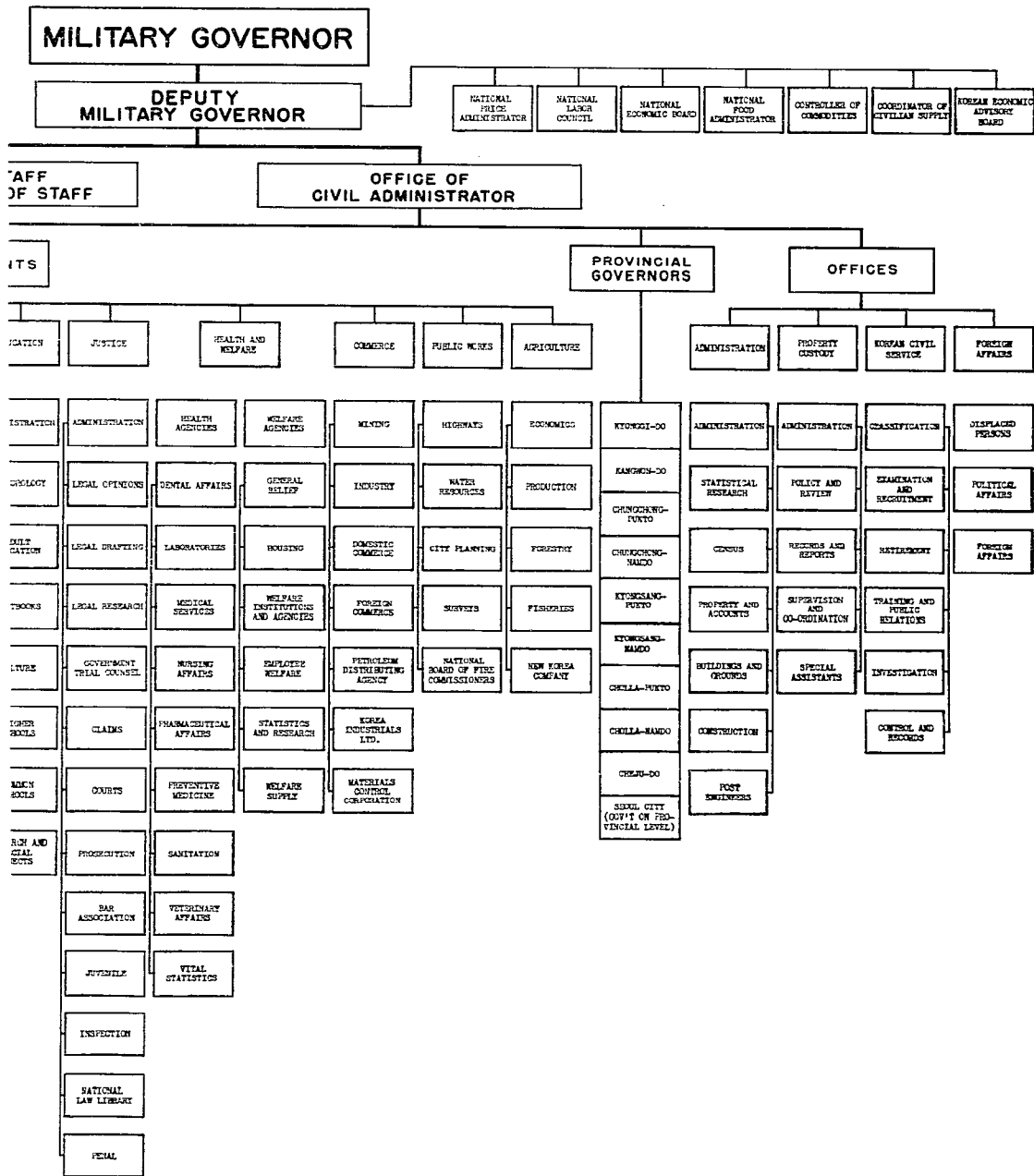


MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

30 SEPTEMBER 1946



GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 1

1/2

0239 2/2

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 12

September 1946

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

	Page	
PART I	GENERAL	1
	Section 1. Political Activities	3
	2. Economic Activities	5
	3. Social Activities	7
PART II	POLITICAL	9
	Section 1. Government and Politics	11
	2. Legal and Public Safety	17
PART III	ECONOMIC	23
	Section 1. Natural Resources	25
	2. Commerce and Industry	33
PART IV	SOCIAL	55
	Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	57
	2. Education, Culture and Religion	67
	3. Public Information	73

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 12

September 1946

CHARTS, GRAPHS AND MAPS

No.	Page
1. United States Army Military Government in Korea.	11
2. Criminal Offenses - South Korea.	19
3. Criminal Offenses - South Korea Provinces.	20
4. Civilian Prison Population - South Korea.	21
5. Summer Grain Production.	27
6. Coal Mining - South Korea.	29
7. Coal Production, Imports and Stockpiles.	30
8. Output of Operating Metal Mines and Smelters.	30
9. Manufacturing Indexes.	33
10. Factories: Employment and Production.	34
11. Paper Production - South Korea.	34
12. Food Processing Industry.	35
13. Railroads - South Korea.	36
14. Highways.	37
15. Electric Power - South Korea.	37
16. Mail Service between Korea and Japan.	38
17. Korean National Life Insurance.	39
18. Postal Savings.	39
19. Wire Telegraph between Japan and Korea - 1946.	40
20. Monthly Per Capita Food Costs.	46
21. Government Controlled Staple Food Stocks.	46
22. Retail Price and Wage Indexes.	47
23. Wholesale Price Indexes - Seoul.	47
24. Urban Retail Price Indexes.	48
25. Provincial Retail Price Indexes.	49
26. Distribution of Petroleum Products.	50
27. Provincial Allocation of Rationed Goods.	51
28. Bank of Chosen Notes Outstanding.	52
29. Loans and Deposits - Principal Financial Institutions.	52
30. Loans and Deposits - Specified Financial Institutions.	53
31. Price of Gold - South Korea.	53
32. Chosen Life Insurance Company.	54
33. Repatriation To and From Korea.	58
34. Communicable Diseases.	64
35. Important Cultural Sites.	71
36. Motion Pictures - South Korea.	74
37. Newspapers and Periodicals.	78
Map of Korea.	79

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 12

September 1946

PART I

GENERAL

	Page
Section 1. Political Activities	3
Section 2. Economic Activities	5
Section 3. Social Activities	7

SECTION 1
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Political Affairs	3
Legal	6
Public Safety	7

ADMINISTRATION

Korean Administrators Take Charge of Military Government

1. Giving final effect to a policy announced last March, the Military Governor announced on 13 September that "the time has come when Korean directors must take full charge of their respective departments and the Americans must function only in advisory capacities."

Classification System Set Up

2. New Civil Service rules, effective 30 September, established a classification system for all government employees. All positions will be graded and salaries will be set in accordance with the duties, responsibilities, education and experience of the employees.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Motives of Rail Strike Leaders

3. On 27 September the Commanding General, USAFIK, in an address to the Korean public, discussed aspects of the rail strike which started on 22 September.

The Commanding General said in part, ". . . I regret deeply and am much disappointed that the splendid Korean railway workers have been misled by radical agitators into an illegal strike against the Korean Government and the Korean people. . . . I have reliable information that the strike has been fomented by agitators to discommod and discredit the American forces in Korea. At the same time. . . I fully recognize that the earnest wish of the worker in Korea to improve wages and working conditions is the reason that they can be easily misled into illegal and improper action. However, I point out that the action of illegal striking, together with our inability to contact responsible representatives makes it extremely difficult to carry out negotiations with the workers and gain any reasonable settlement until they return to work. . . . Serious disturbances of this nature can only further confuse the Korean people and mislead the rest of the world into a belief that the Korean people are not ready to handle their own affairs. . . I urgently advise the railway workers to return to work without further ado and to delegate your representatives to negotiate with the National Labor Mediation Board as provided by the law of your government. Let us solve the problem in a truly democratic manner."

Communist Activities

4. As the result of activities prejudicial to law and order, the arrest of the three ranking members of the Communist Party of Southern Korea was ordered. They have not yet been apprehended.

LEGAL

Legislation

5. Legislation enacted during the month included child labor regulations, issue of Korean revenue stamps and extension of time for filing declarations of property.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

6. An attempt to assassinate Dr. Syngman Rhee occurred while he was driving to the headquarters of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence to deliver a speech.

7. More than 700 Koreans who had entered Japan illegally were returned to Korea. About 4,000 such persons have been returned to Korea to date.

8. Three newspapers were suspended and two men were tried and convicted for publication of inflammatory articles.

Police

9. The seventh class of policemen and the second class of policewomen were graduated from the National Police Academy. The Academy has trained 306 officers and 2,870 policemen since October 1945.

10. The crime rate increased in all provinces except Chollapukto during August.

Internal Security

11. A group of specialists from the United States Coast Guard arrived in Korea to advise and supervise the expanding Korean Coast Guard.

SECTION 2
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources	1
Commerce and Industry	7
Finance	18

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Public education programs were initiated to aid successful completion of rice and grain collections.
2. Estimated yields of wheat, rye, barley and naked barley indicate substantial increases over last year's production.
3. Fisheries exports gained. Incomplete figures set fisheries production totals close to July levels.

Forestry and Mining

4. Forestry problems were studied and winter fuel needs estimated at a meeting of provincial fuel officers.
5. Mining and railroad strikes lowered production of coal and hampered distribution.
6. Nine more copper mines are scheduled for operation.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

7. Lack of technical skill and shortages of raw materials and spare parts continue to hinder industrial problems.

Transportation

8. The railway strike on 22 September stopped all railroad transportation in South Korea.

Public Utilities

9. A Public Utilities Board was established for Seoul.

Communications

10. Strikes interrupted mail service.
11. The fourth shipment of mail left for the United States, and two shipments of mail were received from the United States.
12. The tendency to strike without presentation of preliminary demands or any attempt at mediation spread through many industries and occupations.

The presence of agitators was observed as the result of activities undertaken and in some cases it was not possible to contact alleged strike leaders or other responsible parties.

13. The child labor law which was signed in September affords previously unknown protection and benefits to children.

Imports and Exports

14. Plans for government-to-government trade with Japan on a barter basis were completed and ¥ 24,000,000 worth of graphite, fluorite and talc and some fresh fish were shipped. Korea is receiving coal, small parts, commercial chemicals and other critical items from Japan.

Rationing and Price Control

15. Strikes produced a food crisis which necessitated granting individuals permission to bring in food from the country.

16. Low cost eating places are being furnished U. S. Army food.

17. National Food Regulation No. 3 set up procedures for land rental payments.

FINANCE

18. Bank of Chosen notes in circulation on 30 September totaled ¥ 11,341,307,000 compared with ¥ 10,961,997,000 on 31 August.

19. Total loans and deposits of various financial institutions continued to increase.

SECTION 3
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare	1
Education, Culture and Religion	13
Public Information	20

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. A Women's Bureau was established within the Department of Public Health and Welfare to promote the interest and general welfare of Korean women.
2. The fall semester of the National Blind and Deaf School commenced with 200 deaf and 39 blind students.
3. Repatriation ships are carrying capacity loads as the danger from communicable diseases decreased.

On 29 September there were 278,905 shipping spaces on American and Japanese repatriation shipping vessels assigned and operating.
4. Official recognition was given to five medical colleges in South Korea by the Department of Education as fully qualified medical training schools.
5. A Modern Nursing Institute similar to one in Seoul was established in Pusan. The courses will last one month with practical work in the morning and lectures and classes in the afternoon.
6. Thirteen midwives were graduated on 3 September from the Second Midwifery Refresher Course in the Seoul City Hospital.
7. All veterinary work was transferred to the Koreans during the month.
8. Thirty veterinarians passed the written examination at Suwon Agricultural College on 2-7 September.
9. On 2 September 300 long tons of UNRRA supplies arrived in Korea. This relief supply was contributed by the people of the United States and Canada and will be distributed in South and North Korea.
10. One million vitamin pills were received from America through the Church Committee for Relief in Asia to aid children in orphanages.
11. Air transportation was used to transport drugs, medical supplies and blood plasma to deficit localities during the railroad strike which began 22 September.
12. Incidence of cholera continued to increase during September. Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto showed the highest incidence.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

13. Each college of Seoul National University held formal opening ceremonies the week of 21 September. By that date a total of 6,799 students had enrolled in the University. Late registrations are expected to increase the number.

14. The differential between living costs and teachers' salaries continued to be the chief obstacle to teacher recruitment and maintenance of teaching staffs.

15. In September Korean schools opened under a new system of organization. Six years of elementary and six years of secondary education will be given. Core curriculums were instituted in junior and senior middle schools.

16. A total of 4,225,000 textbooks had been distributed by the end of September. New textbooks printed and distributed were an arithmetic for the sixth grade and a middle school reader.

17. Of 339,791 households in Kyonggi-do 229,367 voted approval of the establishment of 4-H clubs in the province. There were 29,083 nonvoters.

18. On 30 September the first of a series of leadership training schools for Girl Scout Leaders opened at Ewha College.

19. Five missionaries returned to Korea in September. A total of 22 have returned to Korea since its liberation.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

20. All media of information were utilized to publicize the provisions of the Child Labor Ordinance and the grain and rice collection programs. Programs were designed to acquaint the people with the necessity for compliance with the applicable regulations and to enlist their co-operation.

21. A Labor Information Party conducted a program of inspection and instruction on labor-management topics in Chungchongnamdo.

22. A new radio program, "The Culture Hour," was inaugurated and broadcast time was made available to Buddhist, Confucian and Christian religious organizations.

23. Major subjects of press comment were the food situation, transfer of governmental responsibility to Koreans and unification.

24. Three newspapers were suspended for publishing articles allegedly prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order. The responsible persons were taken into custody.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 12

September 1946

PART II
POLITICAL

	Page
Section 1. Government and Politics	11
Section 2. Legal and Public Safety	17

SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Civil Service	3
Political Affairs	6
Interzone Activities	14
Joint United States-Soviet Commission	16
Foreign Affairs	17

ADMINISTRATION

Establishment of Legislature

1. Plans for the establishment of a Korean legislature progressed satisfactorily during September. Efforts were made to obtain competent stenographers, a skilled parliamentarian and an administrative secretary.

Koreans to Run Military Government

2. Emphasizing the policy placed into operation last March, the Military Governor on 13 September stated:

"The time has come when Korean directors must take full charge of their respective Departments and the Americans must function only in advisory capacities. Military Government will henceforth be exercised so far as is practicable by the Koreans themselves. . ."

CIVIL SERVICE

Training Academy

3. The Korean Civil Service Training Academy opened its Fall term on 1 September with 120 government employees from all the provinces of South Korea attending. These students will receive instruction in government administration, Korean history, filing, typing, accounting, stenography and English.

Efficiency Reports

4. Standard forms are being prepared for efficiency reports on all government civil service officials. These reports will serve as the basis for future promotions, transfers and other personnel actions.

Compensation

5. Rules Number 3, effective 30 September and entitled "Rules for the Administration of the Compensation Plan," established a classification system to insure that all government employees receive salaries commensurate with their duties, responsibilities, education and experience.

Statement of Commanding General, USAFIK, on Political Unity

6 On 16 September Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, USAFIK, issued the following statement on the unification of political parties:

"In my opinion unification in Korea is a most urgent step that must be accomplished by Koreans before they can hope for any final solution of their national problems. Bitter factionalism among Koreans not only confuses and discourages the masses of the Korean people and gives rise to terrorism and disorders, but it is not understood by the rest of the world. It leads to an erroneous belief in many quarters that Koreans lack ability to handle their own affairs and establish a sound government representative of the people."

Anniversary of Landing of United States Forces in Korea

7. In commemoration of the landing of United States Forces in Korea on 8 September 1945 the Commanding General, USAFIK, issued the following message to the Korean people:

"On the anniversary of the first landing of American troops upon the beaches of Korea, I take the opportunity to affirm to the Korean people that the United States of America has not departed from and will not depart from her stated commitments to see a liberated Korea grow strong, free and independent.

"Though we recognize the extensive and profitable advances our joint Korean and American efforts have made toward securing that aim, we are mindful still of the trials and difficulties through which we must pass before its final fulfillment. We abide by our resolve to see this future brought about on the principles of justice, democratic freedoms and economic, social and political liberty. We do not intend to resort to measures of compulsion or to techniques incompatible with the expressed will of the Korean people. Nor will we be dissuaded by the criticism or intimidations of any minority factions whose motivating interests may be ulterior to the independence of their nation.

"Our concern is still with the peace, security and freedom of all the Korean people. We do not intend to abandon our efforts until Korea can stand alone as an independent nation among the sovereign nations of the world."

Political Motives of Rail Strike Leaders

8. The railroad strike of 22 September occurred under circumstances suggesting that the motives of the strike leaders were political rather than economic. On 27 September the Commanding General, USAFIK, discussed these aspects of the strike in the following address to the Korean people:

"I address this statement to all of the Korean people, as well as to the striking railway workers. I regret deeply and am much disappointed that the splendid Korean railway workers have been misled by radical agitators into an illegal strike against the Korean Government and the Korean people. I regret that any fine Korean workers have been misled into such a gross violation of good labor practices as to go on strike without first formally presenting demands and going into negotiations with their employers and the mediation board.

"I have reliable information that the strike has been fomented by agitators to discommode and discredit the American forces in Korea. In view of other information and the vicious propaganda aimed against the United States Forces that has re-

cently been spread by certain groups in South Korea, there is little doubt but that this is the primary aim of the agitators. At the same time I am sure of this aim on the part of the agitators, I fully recognize that the earnest wish of the worker in Korea to improve wages and working conditions is the reason that they can be easily misled into improper and illegal action. The aim of the honest worker for better conditions is laudable, and I am greatly interested in improving conditions to the highest possible level consistent with the state of Korean economy. However, I point out that the action of illegal striking, together with our inability to contact responsible representatives makes it extremely difficult to carry out negotiations with the workers and gain any reasonable settlement until they return to work. To date the mediation boards have been unable to contact responsible committees although I have received some unsigned petitions from unnamed persons.

"I have been a worker myself and have known the pinch of real poverty. As a boy and a young man I have performed manual labor on the farm and in industry in order to get funds to live and to get an education. In fact I once worked several months as a railway employee. Hence, no man can say that I do not know personally of the worker's life and his hardships. This is all the more reason that I regret to see the worker misled into blind alleys by those who make great promises of something for nothing.

"Your country is in a critical stage of its history. We all know that. Rice is scarce. Prices are high because of the scarcity of commodities. Many persons are unemployed. Housing is short. Over two million Korean repatriates returned from other lands have to be absorbed in the limited industry and in the limited farm lands of Southern Korea. However, you are well aware that these conditions are not peculiar to Korea alone. All or many of them exist in most lands of the world as effects of a devastating war. In fact, South Korea is lucky that it escaped the great destruction that occurred in so many nations during that terrible war.

"Your agitators-misleaders would have you believe that the Americans and the Military Government are the instigators and perpetrators of all the troubles in South Korea. It is to their interest to make you believe that. For example, they spread the stories that Americans have shipped out or eaten Korean food, when in fact the Americans have not shipped out or eaten any Korean food. To the contrary, we have shipped and are shipping into Korea hundreds of thousands of tons of foods, medical supplies and other items for the benefit of Koreans alone. Tens of thousands of tons of those supplies are lying right now in warehouses and depots awaiting shipment to needy Koreans as soon as the railways start running. Since arrival in Korea, Americans have shipped from the United States all the food they use plus much food turned over to Koreans. The agitators spread propoganda that the grain collection program is aimed at robbing the farmer, when actually it is the one and only means whereby Koreans can insure an equitable distribution of its meager food stocks to prevent starvation in cities and food deficient areas. There are many other falsities and distortions being spread.

"The Americans and many, many patriotic Koreans are making constant all out efforts to improve conditions in Korea. Progress has been made. It will continue to be made in direct proportion to the support and cooperation of the Koreans themselves in their efforts to solve their own Korean problems.

"Although the rail strike is considered to be aimed at discommoding the American Forces in Korea, I will list for you the actual result that will be seen:

"The American Forces are organized and equipped to care for themselves without using rail transportation whenever such is not available. They have ample food stocks for their own needs, therefore will not be seriously discommoded by the strike.

"Movement of food supplies vital to Korean life will stop; even those moved by trucks will stop as soon as local gasoline supplies are exhausted and cannot be replenished by rail. Summer grains now waiting at collection points cannot be moved to feed hungry people. The food situation will become critical.

"Movement of all other vital supplies such as medicines for cholera patients, gasoline for Korean vehicles, fuel, etc. will cease.

"Railway equipment will deteriorate through lack of care thus permanently injuring the Korean recovery program through damage to equipment that cannot be repaired from supplies on hand.

"Ships bringing greatly needed civilian supplies from the U. S. lie idle in the harbors, because the supplies are not cleared from the docks to allow unloading.

"Many thousands of other Korean laborers who work for their living are being thrown out of work because of stoppage of trains.

"Many thousands of Korean repatriates are stranded and cannot return to their homes because of a lack of transportation.

"Those things sum up to the fact that the current railway strike accomplished no end except to cause great hardships and danger to many of your fellow Koreans, to endanger the food and fuel supply of your cities, to further embitter one part of your people against another when true harmony is needed and to discredit South Korea in the eyes of most great nations.

"At a time when patriotic leaders are struggling day and night to affect unification and coalition to get the Korean people solidly lined up behind their aim of independence and self-government, serious disturbances of this nature can only further confuse the Korean people and mislead the rest of the world into a belief that the Korean people are not ready to handle their own affairs. It tends to destroy the fine Korean record over several months in a period of a few days.

"I urgently advise the railway workers to return to work without further ado and to delegate your representatives to negotiate with the National Labor Mediation Board as provided by the law of your Government. Let us solve the problem in a truly democratic manner.

"I urgently advise the Korean people to assist any misled railway workers to operate in a legal manner and to continue operating the railways while they negotiate their demands. This will prevent unneeded suffering among the rest of the people."

National Society for Rapid Realization of Independence

9. The society held a national convention in Seoul on 7 September and Dr. Syngman Rhee, president of the organization, was empowered to nominate members of the new Central Standing Executive Committee. His nominees were changed several times and at the end of the month Cho Sung Hwan was listed as chairman and Chung In Ho as vice-chairman.

Hankook Democratic Party

10. On 15-16 September the Hankook Democratic Party held a national convention in Seoul.

Communist Activities

11. As the result of activities prejudicial to law and order, the arrest of Pak Heun Young, Lee Kang Kook and Lee Chu Ha, the three ranking members of the Communist Party of Southern Korea, was ordered. Apprehension has not yet been effected.

Death of Hong Jin

12. Hong Jin, head of the Emergency National Assembly, died on 9 September 1946.

Registration of Political Parties

13. On 30 September registered national organizations totaled 75. Organizations transferred to provincial level numbered 103 and organizations which have dissolved totaled 19.

INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

Suspension of Mail Exchange

14. There was no exchange of mail between North and South Korea during September.

Refugee Movement from North Korea

15. The flow of refugees from North Korea increased, contributing to the disruption of scheduled repatriation to Japan.

JOINT UNITED STATES-SOVIET COMMISSION

American Representatives Standing By

16. Public attention during September was focused primarily upon the food situation but interest in the reconvening of the Joint Commission has not abated. The American representatives stood ready and available at Seoul to re-open discussions on the basis set forth in August.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

American Foreign Policy-Korean Reactions

17. The Korean public showed intense interest in the address of Secretary of Commerce Wallace. Local interests speculated on its possible reflections in Korean affairs.

Foreign Trade Possibilities

18. With the granting of licenses to engage in foreign trade, much interest in the possibilities of trade with China and the United States was evident.

Chinese Residents of South Korea

19. A list is being compiled of all Chinese residents of South Korea who desire to be repatriated.

SECTION 2
LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal.	1
Law and Order.	4
Police	9
Prisons.	14
Internal Security.	16

LEGAL

Korean Revenue Stamps

1. Newly issued Korean revenue stamps in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 weun (equivalent to a yen) have displaced the Japanese stamp bearing the Korean overprint. Ordinance No. 110 effected this change on 24 September.

Extension of Time for Filing Declarations of Property

2. The deadline for filing declarations of property or obligations under Section II of Ordinance No. 93, Foreign Exchange Control, was extended 60 days from 2 September 1946.

Child Labor

3. All violations of the provisions of Ordinance No. 112, Regulation of Child Labor, will be tried by military occupation courts.

LAW AND ORDER

The Press

4. Lee Sang Ho, editor of the suspended Chung Ang Shin Mun, and Kwang Tai Byuk, chief of the administrative section, were sentenced to 18 months at hard labor by a provost court at Seoul.

The conviction of these men developed out of the suspension of three newspapers, Chosen In Min Po, Hyern Dai Ilbo and Chung Ang Shin Mun for activities prejudicial to the proper maintenance of law and order. Lee and Kwang were charged with an act prejudicial to good order and life, safety and security by ordering the publication or causing to be published in the Chung Ang Shin Mun various inflammatory articles.

5. An attempt was made to assassinate Dr. Syngman Rhee on 12 September while he was driving to the headquarters of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence. Bullets fired into his automobile did not strike either Dr. Rhee or his chauffeur. Dr. Rhee made his speech as scheduled without reference to the attack.

Dr. Rhee, long-time militant advocate for Korean independence, is leader of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence.

Illegal Taking of Funds

6. For illegally accepting ¥ 250,000, the property of Military Government, Paik Hak Soo, former manager of the Sun Kwang Printing Company, was ordered by the Chongno provincial court to reimburse the Kyonggi-do property custodian within 30 days or serve one year at hard labor.

The ¥ 250,000, paid to Paik by the present company, represented ¥ 100,000 that Paik had paid to the former Japanese owner and an unauthorized payment of ¥ 150,000 bonus to the employees of the company.

Illegal Emigration

7. Over 700 Koreans who had entered Japan illegally were returned to Korea on an American repatriation vessel 14 September. To date 4,704 Koreans who entered Japan illegally have been returned to Korea.

Riot at Yongdungpo

8. Three Koreans were killed and 27 injured on 21 August in a riot at the Yongdungpo branch of the Seoul Spinning Company.

The riot occurred about two weeks after 12 men, all belonging to one political faction, had been discharged by the company. Two truck loads of men forced their way into the plant and attacked the employees. U. S. troops were called to quell the disorder when Korean police available could not stop it.

POLICE

National Police Academy

9. On 6 September 104 police officers and 234 police investigators were graduated from the National Police Academy in the seventh class to be trained since the liberation of Korea. The Academy has trained 206 police officers and 2,870 policemen since the school opened on 16 October 1945.

10. The second class of policewomen was graduated from the National Police Academy on 11 September. Diplomas were presented to the 45 policewomen at graduation ceremonies held at the school. The class was congratulated by the Military Governor and told of the excellent progress made by the policewomen of Korea.

Department of National Police

11. Plans to improve the efficiency of the Department of National Police and broaden its educational system were completed. The police system will be divided into three zones with headquarters at Seoul, Chonju and Taegu. Each zone will be subdivided into police divisions.

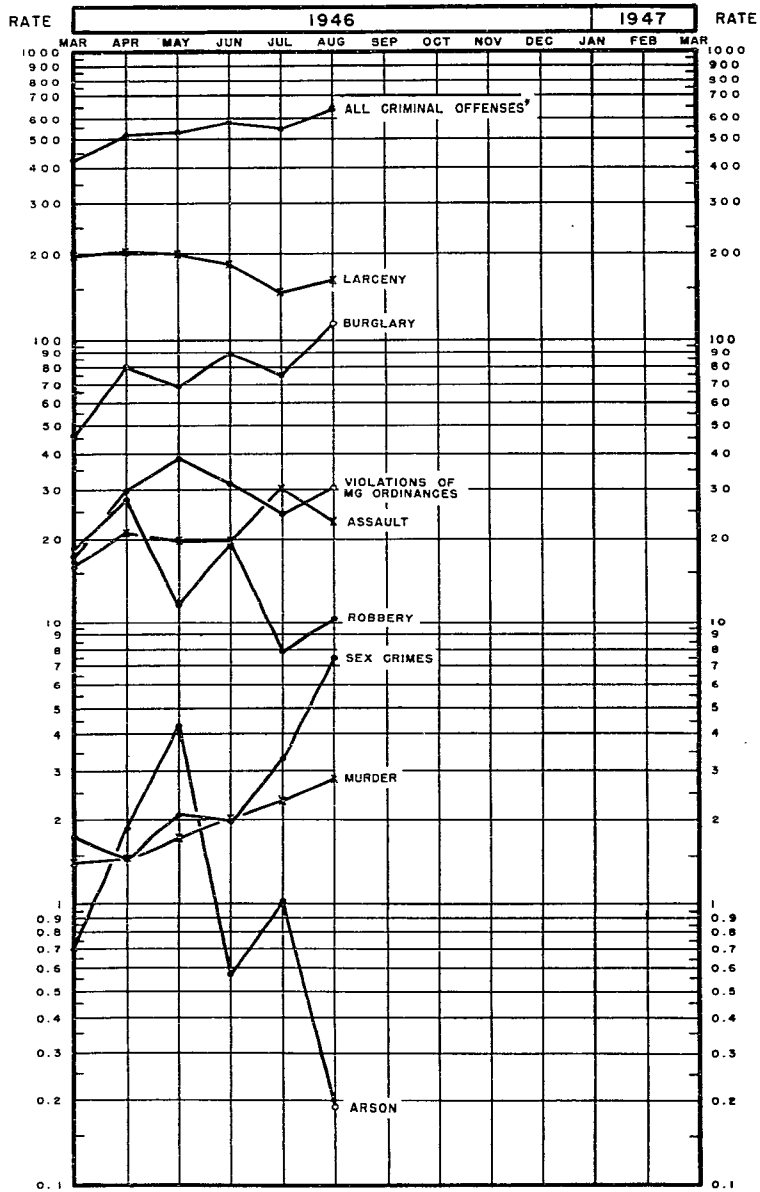
A Bureau of Education will be established in the Department of National Police and the name of the National Police Academy will be changed to the National Police College.

Crime

12. The number of criminal offenses in August increased over those in the preceding month. See the accompanying chart.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES — SOUTH KOREA

RATE /100,000/ ANNUM

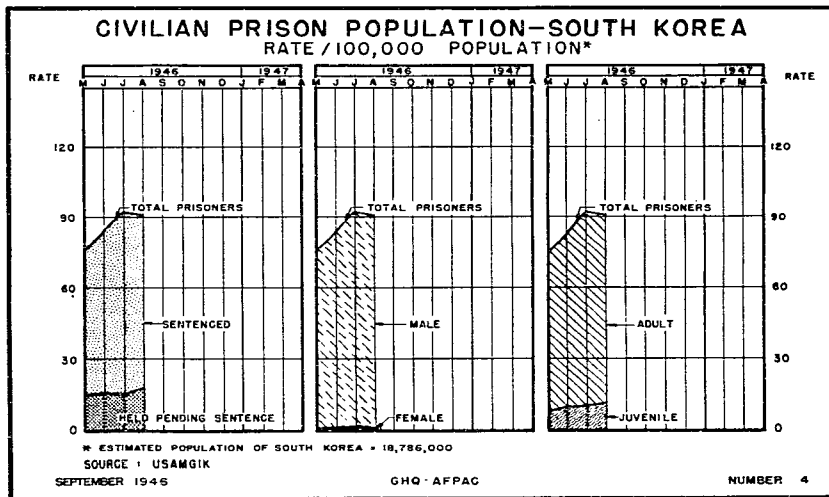


* "ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES" INCLUDE MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES NOT SEPARATELY SHOWN.
 NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
 SOURCE: USAMGIK

SEPTEMBER 1946

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 2



INTERNAL SECURITY

Korean Constabulary

16. Of 400 applicants for the Korean Constabulary Officer Training School, 155 passed the entrance examinations held 17-19 September. These and 42 others recommended by the constabulary will undergo three months training preparatory to commissioning.

Korean Coast Guard

17. A group of specialists including officers and enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard arrived in Korea to advise and supervise the Korean Coast Guard which is expanding its operations to furnish coastal security to Korean shipping and marine operations.

18. The six-month course for Korean Coast Guard radio operators closed on 11 September. The course was conducted by the Department of Communications.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 12

September 1946

PART III
ECONOMIC

	Page
Section 1. Natural Resources	25
Section 2. Commerce and Industry	33

SECTION 1
NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agriculture	1
Fisheries	13
Forestry.	20
Mining.	21

AGRICULTURE

Crop Collections

1. Efforts continued for successful completion of the grain and rice collection programs, retarded by continued profiteering and by the railroad strike.
2. Experimental transplantings of rice and increased plantings of different varieties are being undertaken at the experimental rice fields at Suwon, Kyonggi-do.

Sung Duk Project

3. The Sung Duk agricultural project in Kangwon-do is now about 80 percent complete. Yields from this project, which is scheduled for completion by May 1947, will increase total annual crop production by 1,332 tons.

Orchards Bonded

4. Seven hundred orchards in Kyongsang-pukto controlled by the New Korea Company were bonded. These orchards are being leased to tenant farmers who will later be given an opportunity to purchase the lands.

Agricultural Schools

5. Subsidies totaling ¥ 296,250 were made available to agricultural training schools.
6. The Kyongsang-pukto Farmers' Agricultural School, with a staff of five teachers, opened on 10 September. Sixty students are enrolled for the 12-month course.

Land Company Dissolved

7. On 6 September the Korea Land Development Company was formally dissolved. The physical assets are being transferred to the Reclamation and Irrigation Section of the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Association

8. Department heads, section chiefs and employees of the Korea Agricultural Association met in Seoul on 25 September. Organization policies and details were discussed with a view toward increasing assistance to farmers.

Autumn Silk Cocoons

9. Autumn silk cocoons to be purchased in Chungchong-pukto will total an estimated 23,424 kwan (193,500 pounds).

Sericulture

10. Waste silkworm pupas discarded by the filatures are being tested for possible use as fertilizer for mulberry trees.

11. Preliminary figures based on the first registration of mulberry acreage since the war's end show 175,408 cho under cultivation. (A cho equals 2.45 acres.)

Food Production

12. The accompanying chart compares the actual 1944-45 production of major food crops by province with estimated harvests for 1946.

FISHERIES

Production

13. Fisheries production in South Korea during July and August was:

FISHERIES PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

<u>Province</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Kyonggi-do	198	380
Chungchong-namdo	-	-
Kangwon-do	836	118
Kyongsang-pukto	160	342
Kyongsang-namdo	-	-
Cholla-pukto	210	128
Cholla-namdo	<u>2,197</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	3,601	968

Export

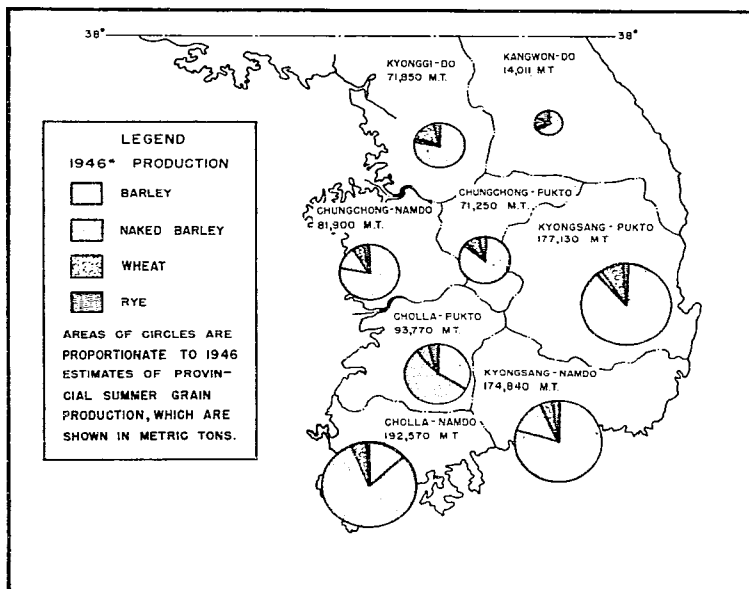
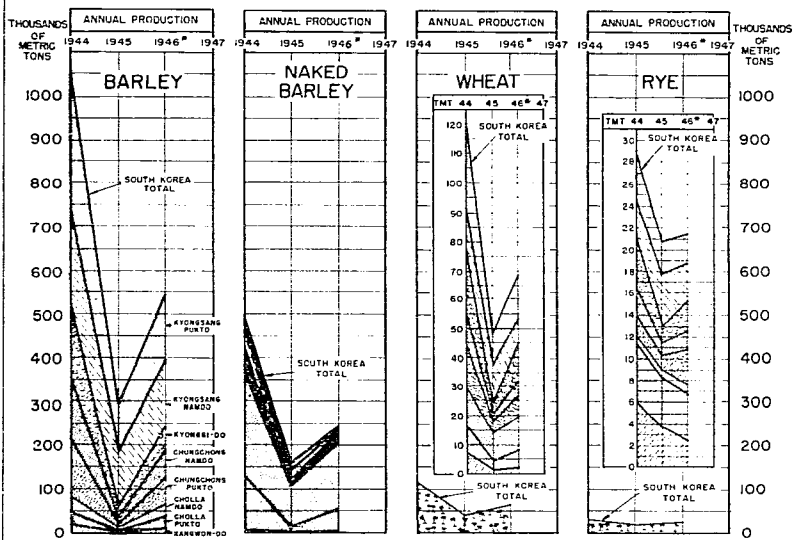
14. Exports to China of fisheries products from April through August totaled 44,700 kilograms valued at ₩ 3,096,229.

EXPORT OF FISHERIES PRODUCTS TO CHINA
(kilograms)

<u>Product</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sea slug	300	3,400	2,900	-	1,200	7,800
Shark fins	100	7,400	-	1,400	-	8,900
Agar-agar	-	2,200	7,500	-	3,100	12,800
Dried laver	-	300	-	-	-	300
Abalone	-	100	2,400	-	-	2,500
Shrimp	-	900	100	2,400	-	3,400
Dried fish	-	200	-	-	-	200
Trepang	-	-	-	8,500	-	8,500
Herring roe	-	-	-	300	-	300
Total	400	14,500	12,900	12,600	4,300	44,700

SUMMER GRAIN PRODUCTION

SOUTH KOREA - 1944 TO 1946*



*1946 DATA ARE ESTIMATES AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 1946

SOURCE: USAMGIK

SEPTEMBER 1946

GHQ - APPAC

NUMBER 5

15. Annual production capacity of agar-agar factories in South Korea is:

YEARLY AGAR-AGAR PRODUCTION CAPACITY
(kilograms)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Fine</u>	<u>Angle</u>	<u>Dregs</u>	<u>Deposited</u>	<u>Factories</u>
Kyongsang-pukto	44,436	1,350	-	-	5
Kyongsang-namdo	221,866	210	180	1,440	18
Cholla-pukto	9,960	-	72	-	1
Cholla-namdo	<u>82,800</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	359,062	5,160	252	1,440	27

Fishing Fleet

16. The following table shows the South Korea fishing fleet by type of vessel and province.

FISHING VESSELS IN SOUTH KOREA
(August)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Sail boats</u>	<u>Fishing</u>	<u>Transport</u>
Kyonggi-do	974	56	64
Chungchong-namdo	264	38	22
Cholla-namdo	17,145	267	73
Kyongsang-pukto	2,391	305	36
Kyongsang-namdo	9,647	966	218
Kangwon-do	1,531	99	23
Hwanghae-do	<u>1,275</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>81</u>
Total	33,227	1,748	517

Mackerel Seiners

17. The mackerel seining fleet of Cholla-namdo, Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto totals 22 craft, or 25 percent of the prewar number.

Licenses

18. Licenses issued and disposed of by the Bureau of Fisheries from April to August were:

Dragnet	168
Diving	204
Whaling	4
Purse, seine mackerel	<u>27</u>
Total	403
Japanese licenses disposed of	218

Sail cloth

19. Fifteen hundred bolts of light cotton cloth for sails were allocated to the Korean Fishery Corporation by the Depart-

ment of Commerce. The cloth is from textile factories in the Yongdong-po area, and will be distributed to the fishing unions.

FORESTRY

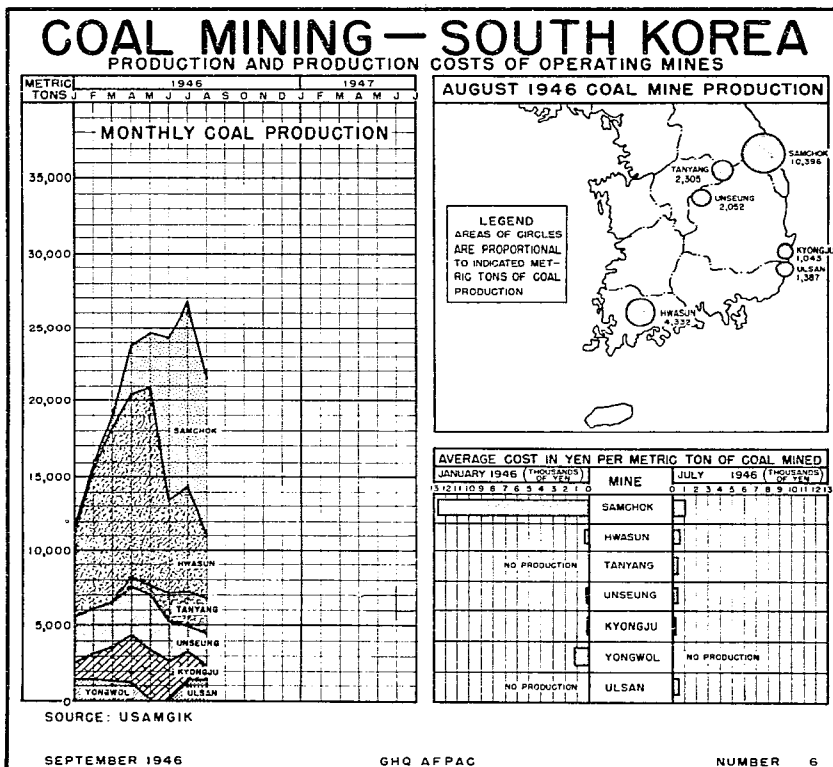
Fuel Needs

20. Provincial fuel officers met at Seoul on 17 September and estimated that 150,000 pyong (or 600,000 square yards) of fuel wood would be needed this winter in Seoul.

MINING

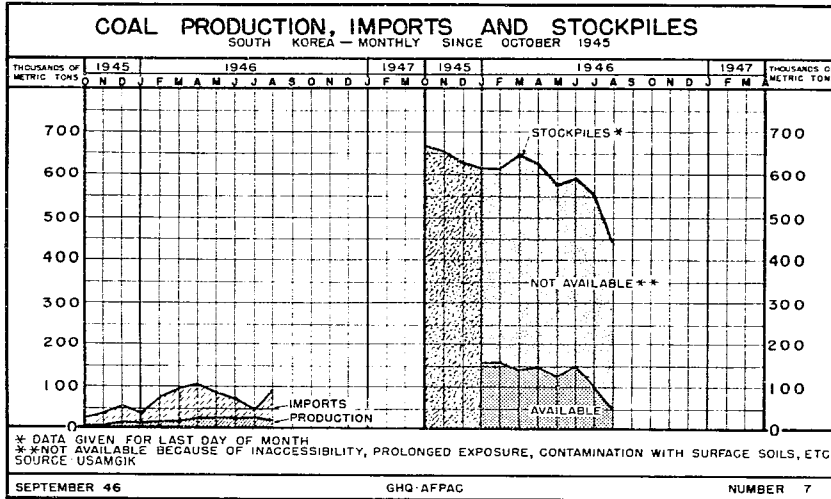
Coal

21. Coal mined in August totaled 26,516 metric tons. This was below previous months' production due in part to labor trouble at the Hwasun Coal Mine where only 4,000 tons were mined. Chart, page 30, shows coal production, stockpiles and imports by month since October 1946.



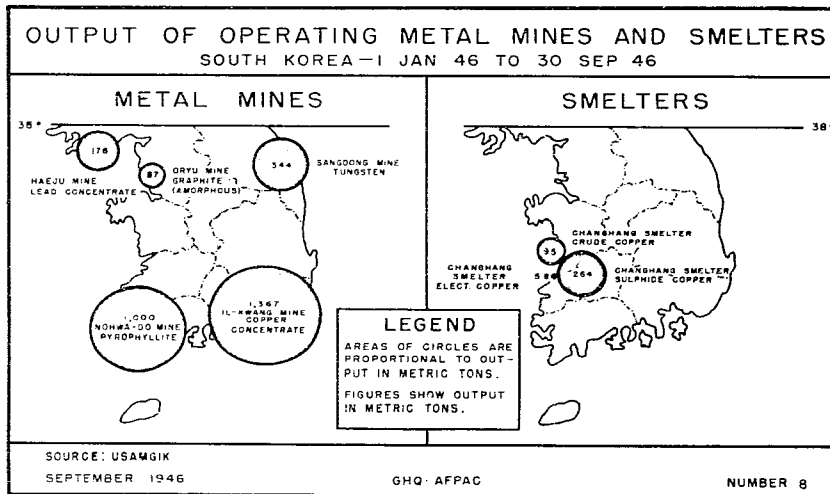
22. The coal industry in South Korea faces four principal problems: shortage of rolling stock, lack of credit, insufficient imports and too few experienced supervisors and technicians.

23. Inability to get rail shipments of coal out of Pusan due to the railroad strike slowed up shipments to Pusan by water from Samchok. The coal is being stockpiled at the port of Mukko pending acquisition of storage space at Pusan.



Domestic and Export Minerals

24. Mining of cobalt, graphite, talc, kaolin, copper, lead and tungsten is being encouraged so as to meet domestic and foreign demands. Operating metal mines and smelters are shown in the following maps.



25. Annual mineral requirements for South Korea as obtained from 1944-45 production figures and adjusted to fit the peacetime economy are:

ESTIMATED ANNUAL MINERAL NEEDS
(metric tons)

Copper	2,000
Lead	2,000
Zinc	2,000
Tungsten	30

Molybdenum	-
Nickel	60
Cobalt	5
Pyrite	12,000
Arratite	20,000
Alumite	20,000
Refractory clay	10,000
Barite	200
Antimony	60
Manganese	500
Asbestos	2,000
Fluorite	200
Graphite	
Crystalline	500
Amorphous	7,000
Mica	120
Kaolin	3,000
Talc	200
Arsenic	10

Problems of Mining Industry

26. Production of minerals such as iron, manganese, lead, zinc, cobalt, asbestos, fluorite, molybdenum and mica suffers from lack of plant equipment, trained personnel, the absence of open foreign markets and the lack of balance in South Korean industry.

Liquidation of Idle Companies

27. Idle mining companies with properties in South Korea are being liquidated. Their workable parts will be transferred to the control of the Bureau of Mining.

Changhang Smelter

28. South Korea has one smelter, at Changhang near Kunsan, where lead and copper were smelted during the war. The smelter is currently producing only electrolytic copper due to the shortage of coke and bituminous coal.

Nine low-grade copper mines are scheduled to be put into operation as a source of supply for this installation.

Metal Concentrates

29. The Onjin Mine in Hwanghae-do, one of the chief producers of gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper in South Korea, cannot operate due to lack of smelter facilities.

The Changhang Smelter has no equipment to process zinc concentrates. Under the Japanese, concentrates from the Onjin Mine were smelted at the Haeju Smelter in North Korea.

30. The Haeju Mine, which adjoins the Onjin site, has been operating at a fraction of capacity and is producing a lead concentrate which is being stockpiled pending availability of smelter services.

31. Ore dressing plants are operating only to a limited extent.

32. The Ilkwan Copper Mine is producing about 150 metric tons of ore daily. Although the ore runs only about 0.9 percent copper it is the best in South Korea.

Approximately 1,000 metric tons of copper concentrate, running about 12 percent copper, are ready for shipment to the Changhang Smelter.

Lead and Copper Ingots

33. Forty-three metric tons of copper matte and 300 of pig lead are ready at Pusan for processing.

Gold and Silver

34. Gold, silver and platinum mines were closed by the Japanese and stripped of equipment in 1943. Gold mining has been prohibited since 25 September 1945 by Ordinances No. 2 and No. 3.

SECTION 2

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

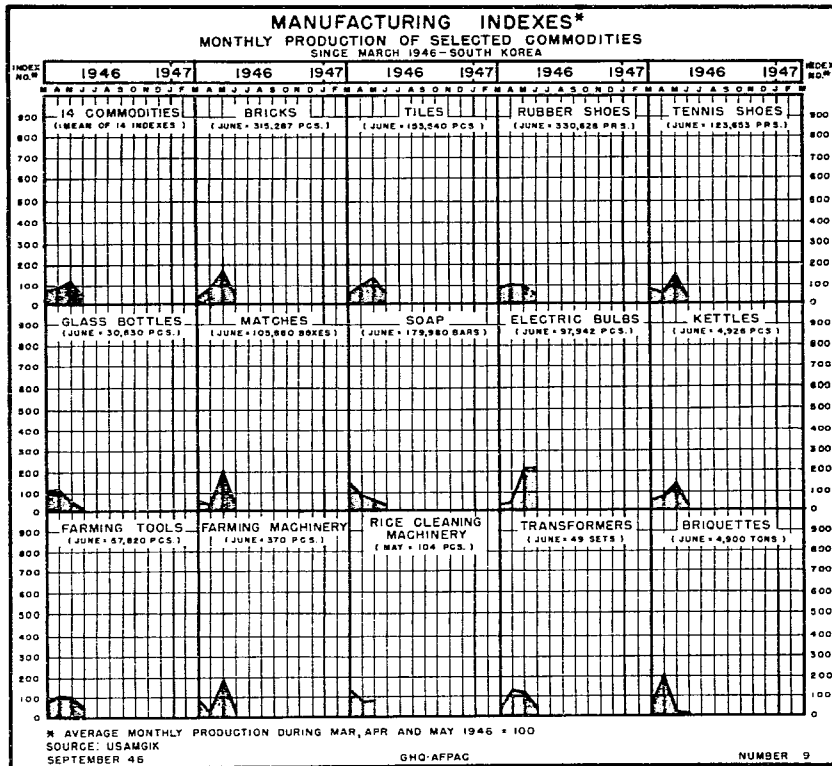
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Industry	1
Transportation and Public Utilities	8
Communications	19
Labor	29
Imports and Exports	41
Rationing and Price Control	45
Finance	59

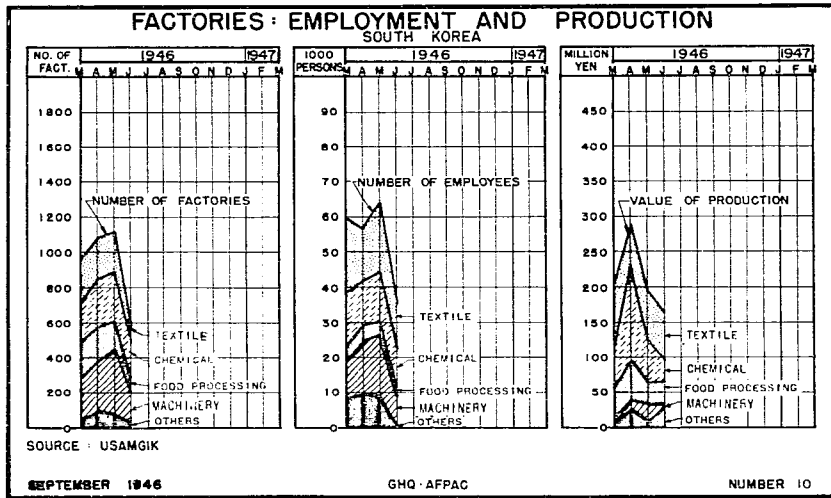
INDUSTRY

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

2. Monthly production figures for 14 selected commodities are shown in the following chart.

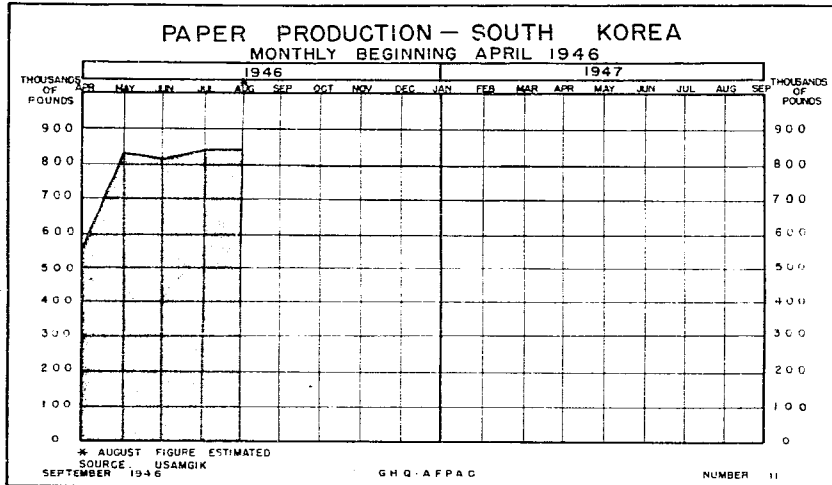


The following chart shows the number of factories, employees and the monetary value of production by industry.



Paper Production

3. Paper production reached its peak as shown in the following chart. Unless raw materials and replacement parts are imported production will drop sharply.



4. The Hokusen Paper Company at Kunsan, the sole producer of newsprint in South Korea, faces a complete shut-down because of lack of roll covers.

Construction

5. Railway construction in August is shown below:

ADDITIONS TO RAILWAY FACILITIES
(yen)

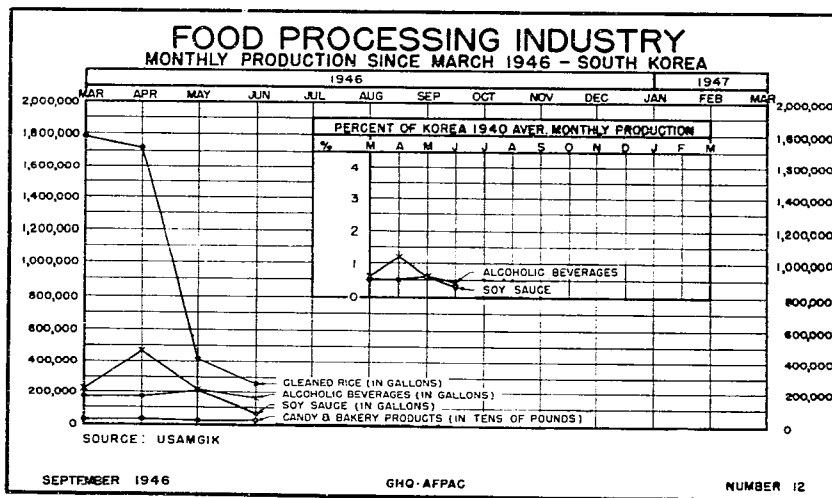
	<u>Labor Cost</u>	<u>Material Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Track construction (1,500 feet)	10,000	48,000	58,000
Platform extensions	20,000	5,000	25,000
Electrification (75,440 feet)	<u>204,000</u>	<u>430,000</u>	<u>634,000</u>
Total	234,000	483,000	717,000

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

Food Processing

6. Wheat shipments from the United States enabled several flour mills to resume operations.

Production trends in the food processing industry are shown in the accompanying chart.



Bicycle Production

7. With the import of parts from the United States bicycle production increased.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

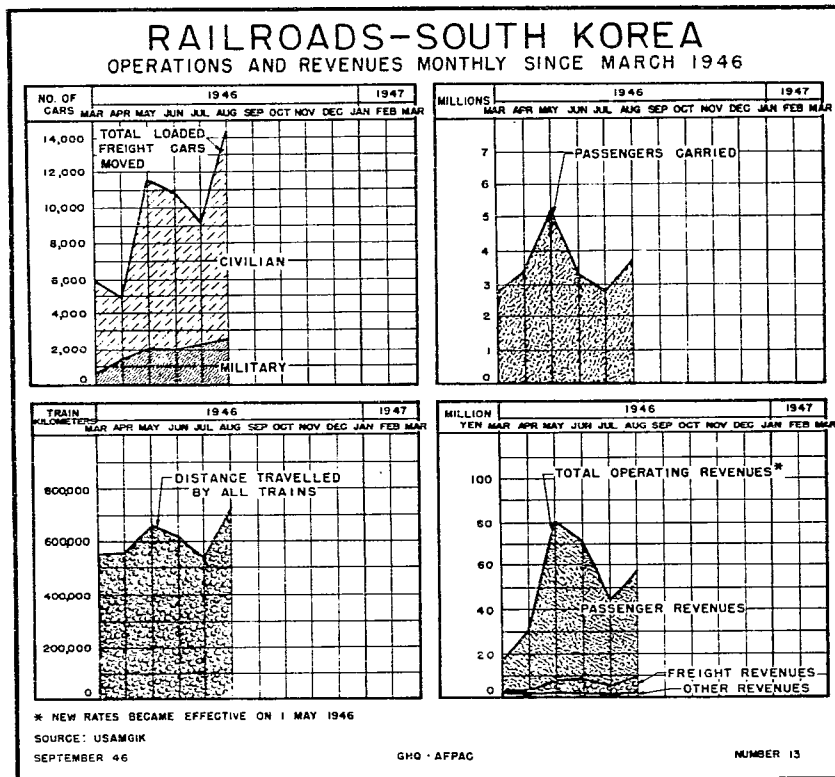
8. The Military Governor on 30 September lifted all travel restrictions except in quarantined areas.

9. Work on all highway, river and water supply projects was pressed, using the good weather to advantage.

Rail Transportation

10. Railroad facilities suffered a critical set-back through the illegal strike of railroad employees which stopped all railroad transportation in South Korea on 22 September.

11. The trend in passengers carried, train kilometers operated, loaded freight cars and operating revenues is shown in the following chart.



12. All phases of railroad operation increased in August due to: (1) the complete repair of flood damage; (2) the removal of travel restrictions; (3) the usually heavy traffic in August.

Water Transportation

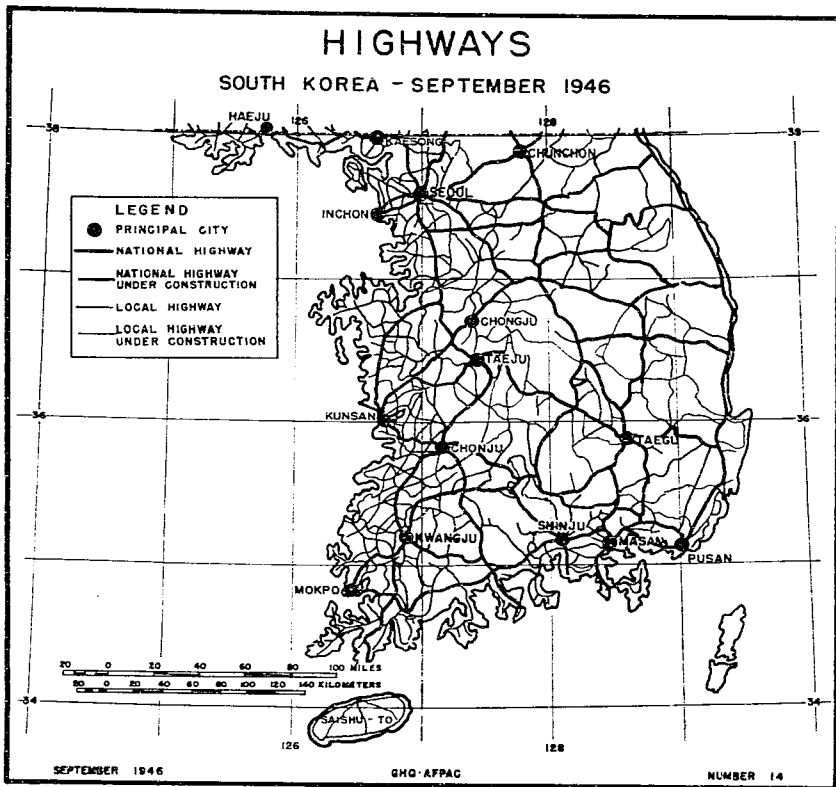
13. A survey of marine freight rates and wage scales is under way preliminary to securing the participation of privately owned ships as well as nationalized vessels in the transportation system. Present rates are such that marine carriage is not fully utilized.

14. Of a total of 33 lighthouses 17 are operating; five more will be in operation this year.

Motor Transportation

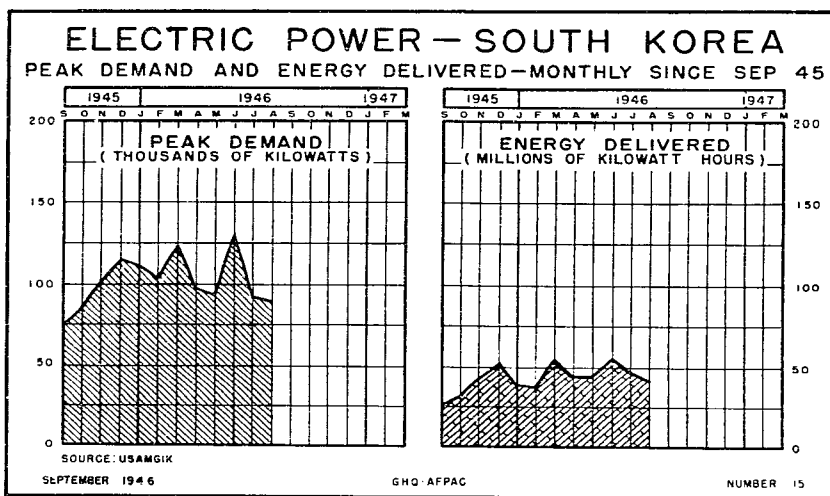
15. In Kyonggi-do the equipment of the dissolved Korean Trucking Company is operated by the newly formed Kyonggi Trucking Service. Vehicles are used primarily to transport food and other essential items at the established rate of ₩ 75 per hour.

16. The shortage of tires is critical.



Public Utilities

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



18. A Public Utilities Board was established consisting of four Koreans and three Americans representing the City of Seoul, the Department of Commerce and the Seoul Electric Company. The Board will make recommendations to the City and the Electric Company concerning the service, rates, fares and policies of the bus lines, street railways and the gas system.

COMMUNICATIONS

Paragraph

Postal Communications 19
 Electric Communications 25

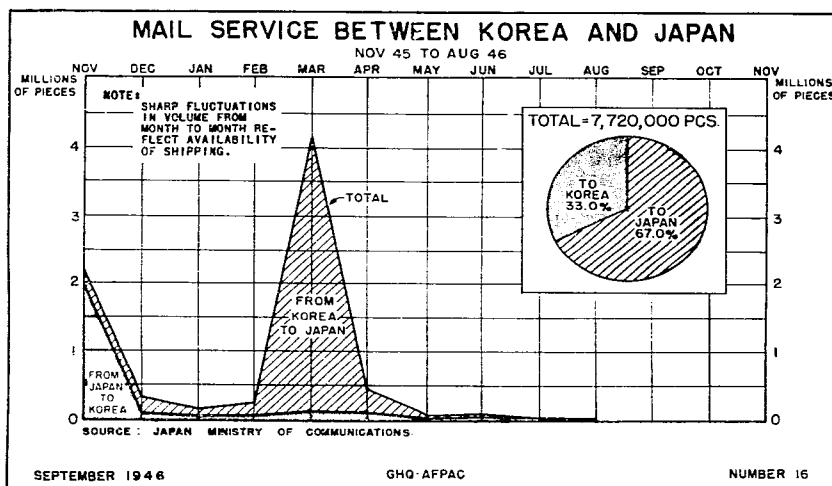
POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS

19. Current strikes and unrest have interrupted mail service. Taegu post office employees struck 27 September and those at Kyongu on 29 September. The office staff at Seoul Central Post Office struck on 28 September but returned to work the same day.

20. The railroad strike also affected mail service. The Seoul-Kangnung mail run was undertaken by a contract bus line, but general use of buses instead of trains was impracticable due to lack of equipment, personnel and fuel.

21. On 16 September the fourth shipment of mail, 287 pieces, left Korea for the United States. Mail received from the United States consisted of 491 communications and parcels on 2 September and 688 on 16 September.

The accompanying chart shows mail service to and from Japan.

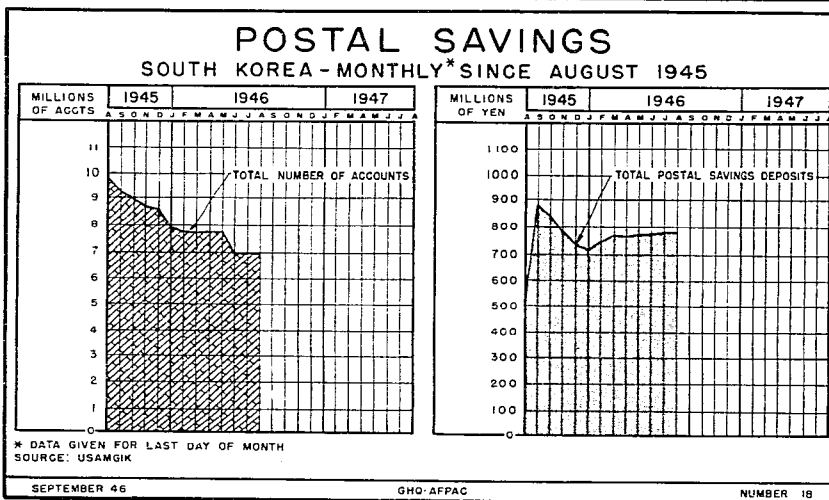
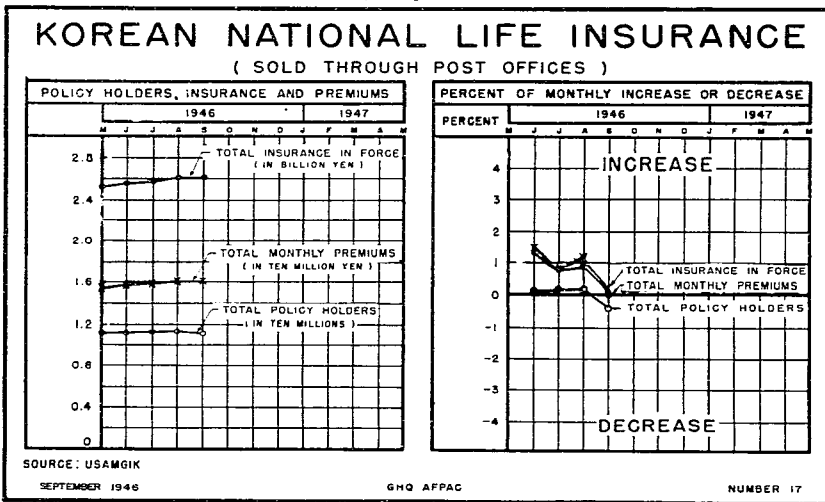


22. The chart at the top of page 39 reflects postal insurance figures.

23. Chart 18, page 39, gives the trend of postal savings.

24. The number of money orders sold during August declined from 84,997 in July to 50,880 while the sum involved increased

from ¥ 23,473,835.13 to ¥ 25,228,841.89. The number of money orders redeemed increased from 50,937 to 61,666 and the amount from ¥ 15,287,996.50 to ¥ 24,920,505.63.

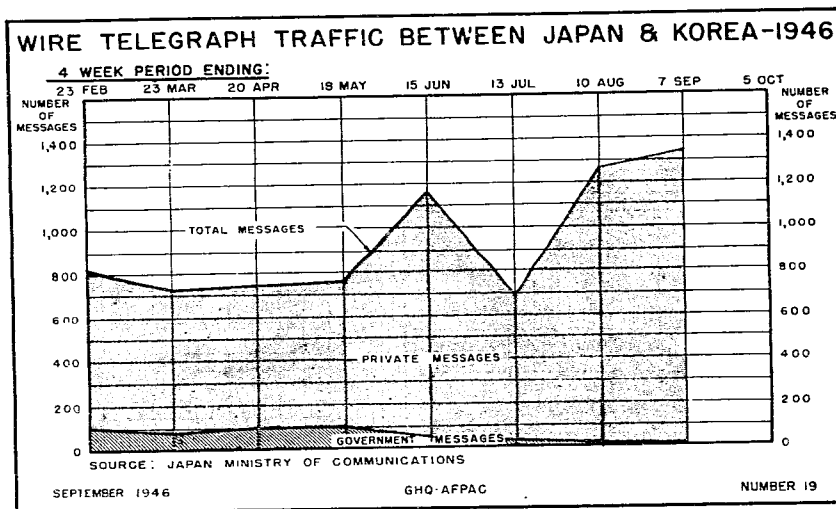


ELECTRIC COMMUNICATIONS

25. The submarine cable between Cheju-do and Kahwa, Kyongsangnam-do, was repaired by a cable ship dispatched from Japan. Approximately 10 miles of new cable were laid to repair the eight breaks discovered.

26. Four men are being sent from the Japanese Ministry of Communications to train repeater and telephone maintenance men in Korea.

27. The following chart shows the volume of telegraph traffic between Japan and Korea.



28. The number of radio receiver owners increased from 130,112 in August 1945 to 180,342 in August 1946.

LABOR

Labor Disputes

29. During the week of 22 September more than 30,000 railroad workers struck in South Korea without prior attempts at mediation or other settlement of their grievances.

The labor mediation boards were not able to contact responsible committees with whom to discuss details of the strike and such petitions as were received were not signed.

30. Railway workers at Pusan staged a walkout which was followed by a strike of the engine repair shop workers at Seoul. The grievances causing this action were allegedly the food situation and the cost of living.

31. On 30 September, to protect some 500 to 700 returning employees, the Department of Transportation, aided by railroad police and the National Police, took action to oust the striking employees from installations at Seoul.

32. On 30 September about 85 percent of the personnel of the Seoul Central Telegraph Office went on strike. The persons involved were clerical rather than technical employees.

33. Operations of newspaper plants in Seoul were stopped during late September because of grievances between employees and employers. This resulted in the disruption of news services.

34. On 30 September approximately 500 of the 1,500 employees of the City Hall, Seoul, went out on strike.

Absenteeism

35. Inspections of industries in Kyonggi-do indicate that absenteeism is critical. This condition is attributed to the low wage scale which precludes the purchase of sufficient food.

Labor Legislation

36. Ordinance 112, the Child Labor Law, which was signed on Labor Day and became effective 14 September, regulates child labor "in accordance with humanitarian enlightened principles accepted by civilized nations throughout the world."

This law prohibits any child 14 years old or under from working in any business or service during school hours and from working at any time in industrial or mercantile concerns. Those under 16 are prohibited from working in any heavy industrial enterprise, and those under 18 are prohibited from any occupation injurious to physical or mental health.

Maximum working hours were established in sections which will become effective 15 February 1947. These include children under 18 not working more than six days in one week or for more than 54 hours per week, more than 10 hours per day, nor before 6 a.m. or after 10 p.m. Those under 16 will not be allowed to work more than six days per week nor more than 48 hours a week. This group's working hours must fall between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Labor Education

37. Between 5 and 18 September a program on labor problems, issues and policies was conducted in the factories of Chungchongnamdo through the medium of moving pictures.

Labor Unions

38. A breakdown of labor unions and union membership by industry in South Korea follows:

LABOR UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP May

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Unions</u>	<u>Office Workers</u>		<u>Laborers</u>		<u>Total Membership</u>
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Metallurgy	17	112	4	823	41	980
Machine and tools	65	435	18	8,040	120	8,613
Chemicals	27	276	30	3,323	1,618	5,247
Public Utilities	1	50	-	280	-	330
Ceramics	6	20	-	223	38	281
Textiles	38	202	16	1,971	4,396	6,585
Lumber and woodworking	6	20	1	441	46	508
Food processing	6	24	-	584	39	647
Printing and binding	19	7	-	378	23	408
Other manufacturing	3	9	-	109	106	224
Mining	3	67	4	2,008	-	2,079
Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	20	130	21	2,849	39	3,039
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public works	8	71	-	2,429	43	2,543
Medical and hygienic	1	-	-	98	2	100
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Labor	12	94	-	7,392	15	7,501
United labor union	7	9	-	2,906	265	3,180
Total	239	1,526	94	33,854	6,791	42,265

Employment

39. The table below gives industrial employment statistics by size of establishment.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
June

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 - 50			
Factories	452	143	595
Employees	8,532	1,770	10,302
51 - 100			
Factories	72	4	76
Employees	4,996	285	5,281
101 - 150			
Factories	22	2	24
Employees	2,721	209	2,930
151 - 200			
Factories	22	1	23
Employees	3,838	188	4,026
201 - 250			
Factories	6	-	6
Employees	1,373	-	1,373
251 - over			
Factories	21	1	22
Employees	13,826	500	14,326
Total			
Factories	595	151	746
Employees	35,286	2,952	38,238

Wages

40. The following table shows the average daily wage of different types of workers:

REPORTED AVERAGE DAILY WAGE BY INDUSTRIES
May
(yen)

	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Textile</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Machinery and Electrical</u>	<u>Lumber</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of factories	133	235	273	178	75	894
Skilled workers						
Number	2,382	6,215	1,967	2,917	470	13,951
Average wage	93	49	52	69	59	61.4
Unskilled workers						
Number	3,734	17,458	2,916	4,064	727	28,899
Average wage	51	31	34	41	38	35.5
Office workers						
Number	854	1,414	940	1,075	236	4,519
Average wage	61	47	41	50	51	49.3
Total workers	6,970	25,087	5,823	8,056	1,433	47,369
Average wage	66.6	36.4	41.2	52.3	47.0	44.4

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

41. Plans for government-to-government trade with Japan were completed and ¥ 24,000,000 worth of graphite, fluorite and talc and some fresh fish were shipped, in exchange for which Korea is receiving coal, small parts, commercial chemicals and other items critical in the rehabilitation of industry. Graphite and tungsten were offered to the United States.

42. Barter is the only method by which Korea can engage in foreign trade until international credit facilities are established and a greater degree of stability in currency is achieved.

The main obstacle in establishing such a program is the critical lack of exportable items and of both domestic and foreign transportation. Marine and mineral products are the chief items now available for export.

43. Exports to Japan for the first half of 1946, for August and September and for the first three quarters of 1946 were:

EXPORTS TO JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>January- September</u>
Fish, fresh	lb	421,696	72,189	84,321	578,206
Fluorite	MT	-	-	386	386
Graphite	MT	-	1,800	-	1,800
Talc	MT	-	-	593	593

a/ Revised.

44. Imports from Japan for the first half of 1946, for August, for September and for the first three quarters of 1946 were:

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/</u>	<u>Septem- ber b/</u>	<u>January- September</u>
Alcohol, industrial	gal	528	-	-	528
Aluminum sulfate	MT	907	445	33	1,385
Arsenic acid	MT	-	-	1	1
Asphalt	MT	-	10	-	10
Bromine	MT	-	-	10	10
Butyl acetate	MT	1	-	-	1
Calcium carbonate	MT	254	175	20	449
Chlorine, liquid	MT	12	-	-	12
Cholera vaccine	cc	10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Gypsum	MT	579	-	-	579
Hydrochloric acid	lb	26,455	661	30,038	57,154
Ink, printing	lb	800	-	-	800
Magnesium carbonate	MT	30	-	-	30
Mercury	MT	-	5	-	5
Methanol	MT	-	-	4	4

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January- July</u>	<u>August a/ -</u>	<u>Septem- ber b/ -</u>	<u>January- September</u>
Oil, peppermint	gal	-	45	-	45
Phosphorus					
pentachloride	MT	1	-	-	1
Pyrethrum flowers	MT	85	-	-	85
Sodium amide	kg	100	-	-	100
Sodium bicarbonate	MT	5	-	-	5
Sodium, carbonate	MT	75	-	-	75
Sodium sulfate					
(glauber salt)	MT	3	-	-	3
Sulfur	MT	548	1,928	-	2,476
Urea	MT	-	-	1	1
Bamboo	MT	2,018	973	-	2,991
Coal	MT	403,460	57,951	50,093	511,504
Iron pyrite	MT	-	5,910	4,019	9,929
Paper, cigarette	lb	396,879	196,770	-	593,649
Pitch	MT	8,426	-	301	8,727
Salt	MT	4,000	-	-	4,000
Seedlings, mulberry	piece	910,000	-	-	910,000
Seeds, mulberry	lb	3,000	-	-	3,000
Seeds, vegetable	lb	72,200	-	-	72,200
Apparatus, electric	MT	10	-	-	10
Bicycle parts	case	938	-	-	938
Blanket, rubber	sheet	-	-	5	5
Communications					
equipment	meas tons	95	136	12	243
Cutter, cloth	each	3	-	-	3
Filaments, tungsten	piece	-	200,084	-	200,084
Film, X-ray	sheet	8,016	-	-	8,016
Fuses, blasting	km	2,000	-	-	2,000
Instruments,					
meteorological	kg	4,341	-	-	4,341
Knife blades,					
paper cutting	each	-	10	-	10
Needles,					
record cutting	piece	500	-	-	500
Phonograph recording					
discs	piece	-	-	300	300
Photograph supplies	pkg	12	-	-	12
Spare parts,					
automotive	pkg	-	6,499	1,433	7,932
Tools, hand					
and machine	lb	3,440	189	-	3,629
Clothing, navy					
uniforms and					
clothing acces-					
series	set/pc	71,100	8,460	-	79,560
Cloth, cotton	sq yd	981,796	-	-	981,796
Cloth, silk	sq yd	148,716	-	-	148,716
Serge, wool	sq yd	190,854	59,473	-	250,327
Yarn, cotton	lb	-	20,000	39,000	59,000
Car, motor	each	2	-	-	2
Locomotive, electric	each	1	1	1	3

	Unit	January- July	August a/	Septem- ber b/	January- September
Locomotive, gasoline	each	5	-	-	5
Locomotive, steam	each	3	-	3	6
Locomotive and tender	each	2	-	-	2
Locomotive parts and accessories:					
Air brakes	piece	-	264	-	264
Boiler for steam locomotive	set	-	4	-	4
Frame, main	each	1	-	-	1
Motor, electric, and accessories	set of 6 motors	1	-	-	1
Supplementary accessories	set	-	2	-	2
Tender, frame	set	2	-	-	2
Tender truck	set	2	-	-	2
Tires, steel locomotive	pr	292	-	-	292
Truck, leading	each	1	-	-	1
Truck, trailing	each	1	-	-	1
Tubes, boiler	lb	19,019	10,461	-	29,480
Valves	piece	-	15	-	15
Water tank	set	1	-	-	1
Wheels, driving	set	1	-	-	1
Wheels and axles	pair	80	-	-	80

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary figures.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

	Paragraph
Food.	45
Cost of Living.	49
Other Controls.	56

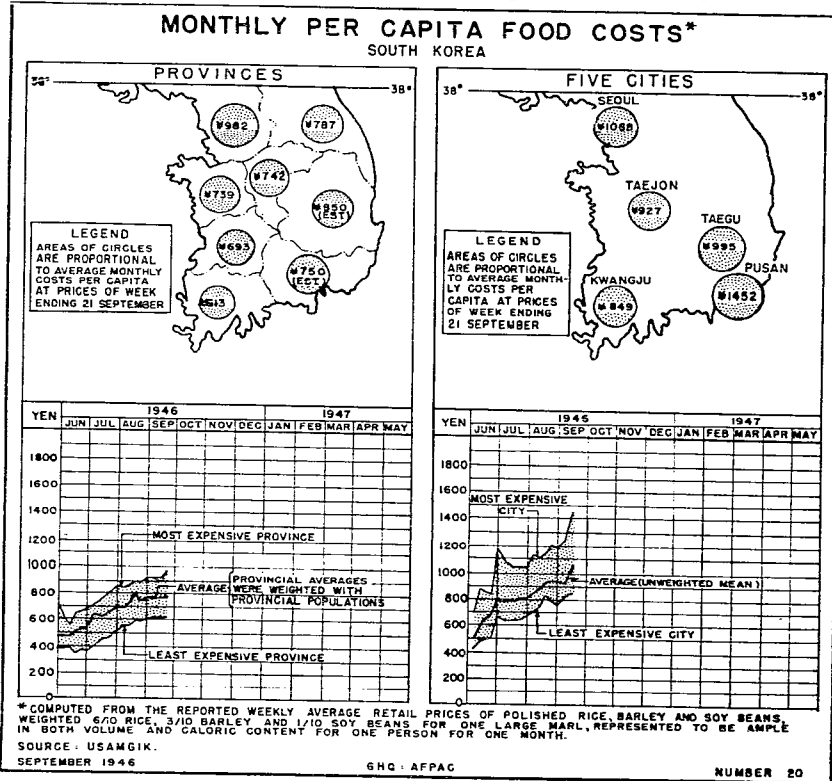
FOOD

45. Current transportation strikes aggravated the food shortage. The number of persons dependent on official rations rose to 6,500,000 in September while the Government was able to collect only 88,650 metric tons of summer grains, 52 percent of estimates made before the June floods.

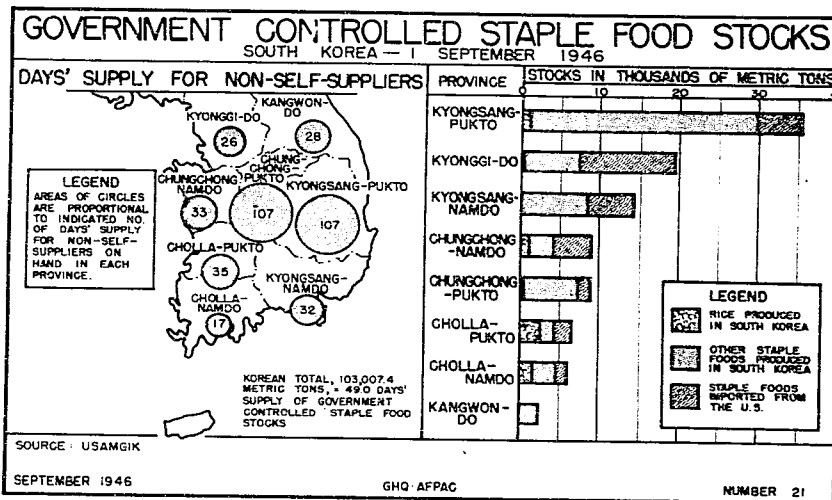
Each rationed person was allotted 270 grams of rice or rice equivalents per day in Seoul. The rest of South Korea averaged only 250 grams, except workers in essential industries who received 500 to 750 grams.

46. Several special measures were taken to relieve the crisis. Individuals were given permission until 1 November to go to the country, buy and transport small amounts of rice from last year's crop. The U. S. Army supplied food to low-cost restaurants and public eating houses. The Department of Communications fed one meal a day to about 6,000 employees, 150,000 meals in all, at ¥ 3 per meal, a loss of 16 sen which was made up by a subsidy.

47. Even with these measures the black-market price of rice rose to ¥ 43 a pound in Seoul and ¥ 49 a pound in Pusan. The accompanying chart shows monthly per capita food costs.

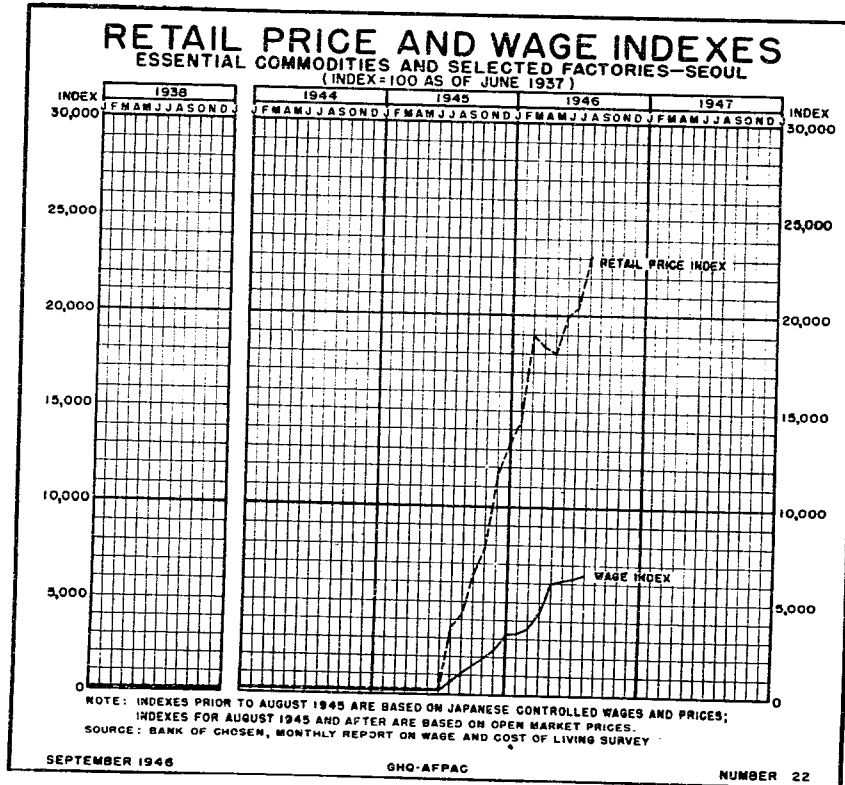


48. Imported grain needs are 32,000 metric tons in October and 77,000 in November. The accompanying chart shows government controlled staple food stocks.

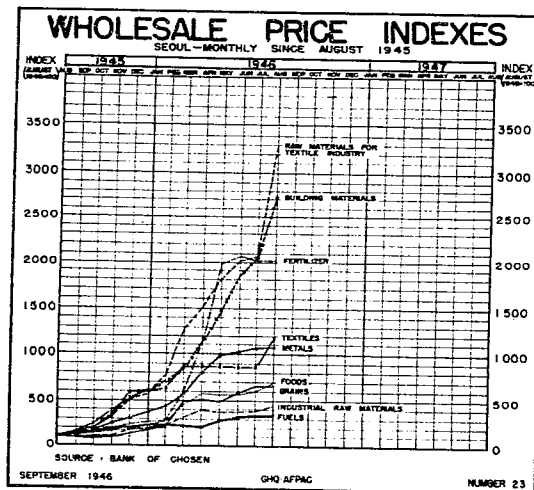


COST OF LIVING

49. The cost of living differential was unchanged in September.
50. The accompanying chart shows retail wage and price indexes for South Korea.

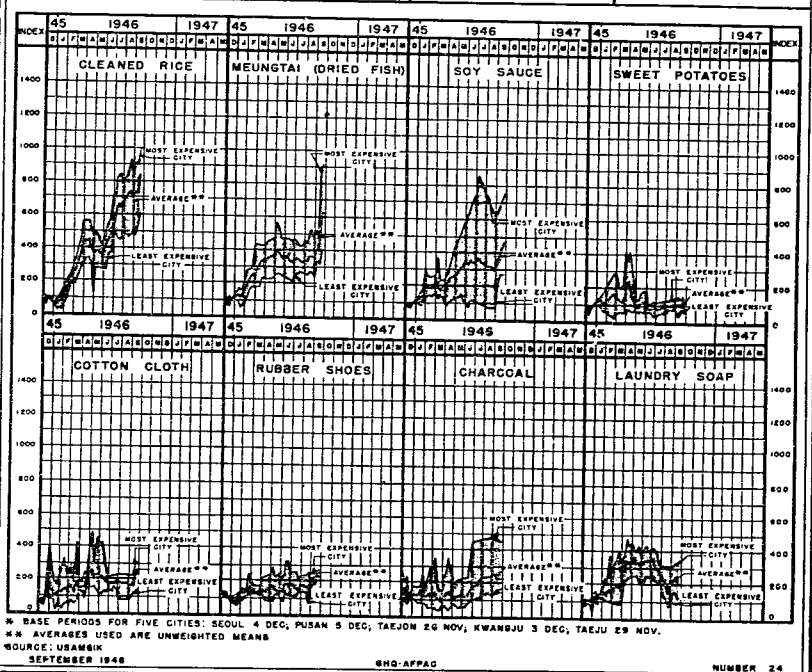
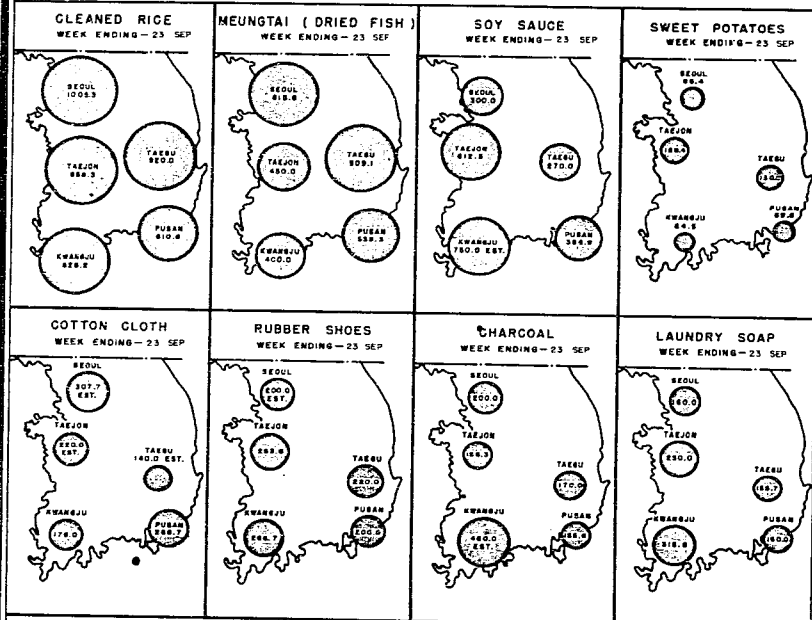


51. The cost of living is further portrayed in charts, pages 48 and 49, which show urban and provincial retail price indexes.
52. Wholesale price indexes in Seoul are given in the accompanying chart.



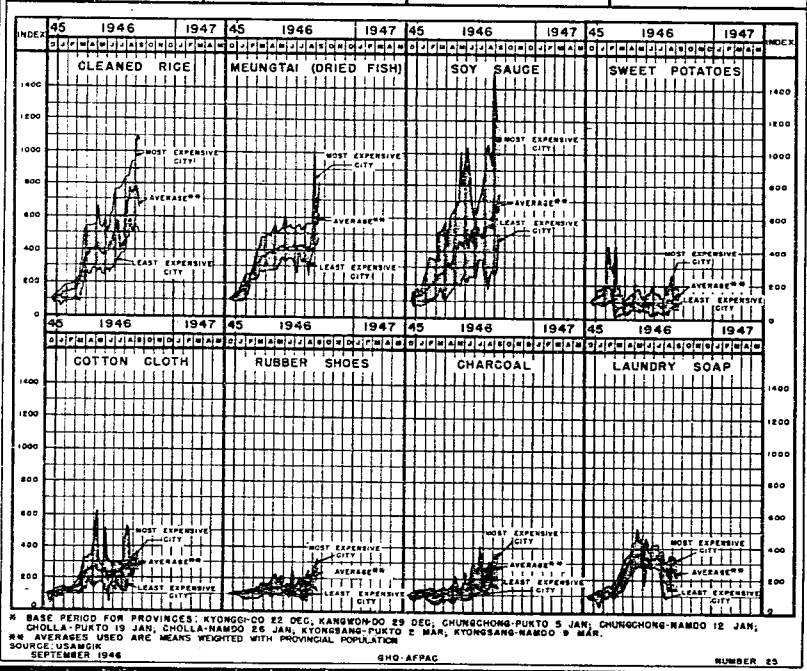
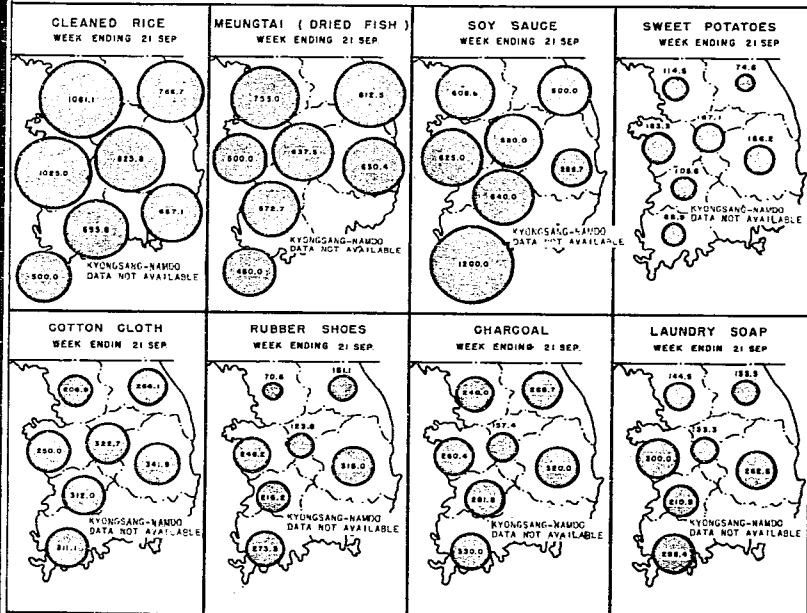
URBAN RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES—FIVE CITIES—SOUTH KOREA
DECEMBER* 1945 = 100



PROVINCIAL RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES—PROVINCES—SOUTH KOREA
DECEMBER* 1945 = 100



53. September distribution of controlled commodities and total third quarter distribution were:

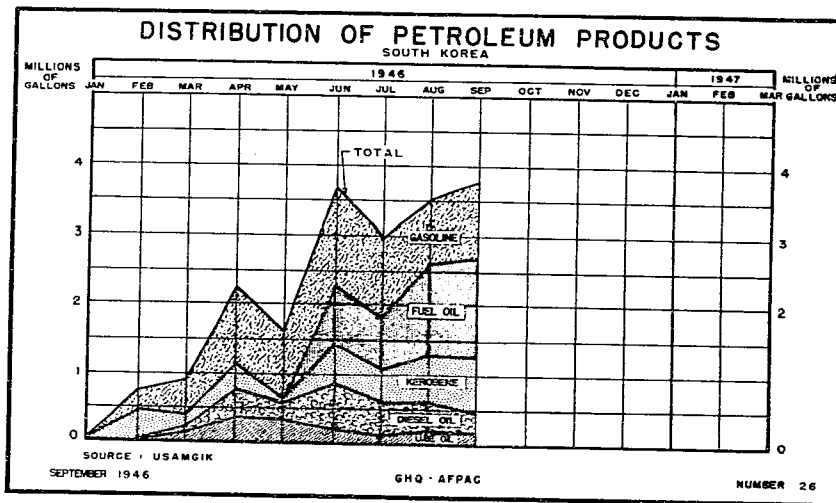
DISTRIBUTION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

Item	Unit	September	July-September Total
Cotton cloth	yard	931,895	3,182,046
Silk cloth	yard	364,905	364,905
Mixed cloth	yard	127,537	127,537
Rayon cloth	yard	52,387	52,387
Socks, cotton, men's	pair	-	1,114,244
Rubber shoes			
Men's	pair	-	182,876
Women's	pair	-	1,245,649
Children's	pair	-	69,906
Sport shoes, rubber and canvas			
Large	pair	-	89,486
Medium	pair	-	31,564
Small	pair	-	12,269
Work shoes, rubber and canvas	pair	-	50,845
Matches, large box	box	198,400	539,200
Matches, small box	box	6,940,800	8,046,520
Soap, toilet	each	12,600	74,008
Soap, laundry	each	1,339,926	2,983,166
Cement	ton	2,165	2,165
Upper leather	pyong ^{a/}	48,000	66,000
Inner leather	pyong	20,000	20,000
Sole leather	keun ^{b/}	57,000	69,000
Paper, machine-made	pound	600,000	600,000

^{a/} One pyong is about 4 square yards.
^{b/} One keun is 1.3 pounds.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

54. The accompanying chart shows petroleum distribution.



55. Allocations of rationed goods by provinces is shown be-

PROVINCIAL ALLOCATION OF RATIONED GOODS-SOUTH KOREA												
ITEM	RATION PERIOD	TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED	PERCENT OF SOUTH KOREA TOTAL ALLOCATED TO EACH PROVINCE									
			KYONGGI-DO	CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO	CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO	CHOLLA-PUKTO	CHOLLA-NAMDO	KYONGSANG-PUKTO	KYONGSANG-NAMDO	KANGWON-DO		
			0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	0 10 20 30 0	
POPULATION		18,786,000 PERSONS										
COTTON CLOTH	MARCH *	1,000,000 YARDS										
	APRIL *											
	MAY ** JUNE JULY											
SILK CLOTH	MARCH * TO JULY											
SOCKS	MARCH *	792,500 PAIRS PLUS 1,000,000 PAIRS OF JAPANESE SOCKS (MAY-JULY)										
	APRIL *											
	MAY ** JUNE JULY											
SHOES	MARCH *	3,663,000 PAIRS										
	APRIL *											
	MAY ** JUNE JULY											
SOAP	MARCH *	5,685,600 BARS										
	APRIL *											
	MAY ** JUNE JULY											
MATCHES	MARCH *	404 CASES OF SMALL MATCHES 94,400 CASES OF HOUSEHOLD MATCHES										
	APRIL *											
	MAY ** JUNE JULY											
PAPER	MARCH * TO JULY	1,500,000 POUNDS										
CONSTRUCTION LUMBER	MARCH * TO JULY	86,472,000 BOARD FEET										
CONSTRUCTION TIMBER	MARCH * TO JULY	39,420,000 BOARD FEET										
* PERCENTAGES BASED UPON POPULATION AND OCCUPATION STATISTICS												
** PERCENTAGES BASED UPON GRAIN PRODUCTION AND USED AS INCENTIVE GOODS FOR THE GRAIN COLLECTION PROGRAM												
SOURCE: USAMGIK												
SEPTEMBER 1946			GHQ-AF PAC				NUMBER 27					

OTHER CONTROLS

56. National Food Regulation Number 3, published 23 September, set up procedures for payment of farm rentals in cash based on the official price of rice.

57. Prices were established on asphaltic pitch, communications equipment, medical supplies, switch system parts, brake parts, pneumatic hammers, tools and telephone cord.

Coal

58. Almost all bituminous coal from Japan is used by the railroads with only about five percent going to industry. Monthly imports of 160,000 tons of bituminous coal for six months have been requested.

COAL SALES AND STOCKPILES

August
(metric tons)

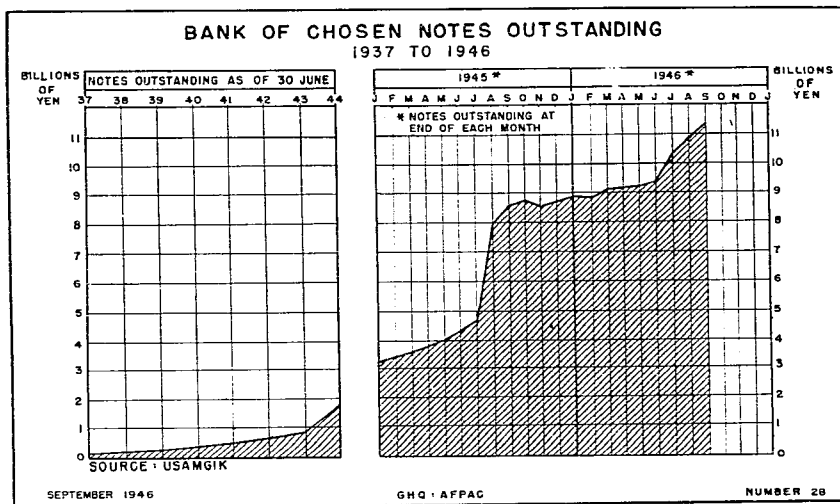
	Sales	Stockpiles 30 August
Anthracite	18,721	117,003
Bituminous	72,704	3,460
Lignite	1,617	6,011
Pitch	-	504
Total	93,042	126,978

SOURCE: Korean Coal Distributing Company.

FINANCE

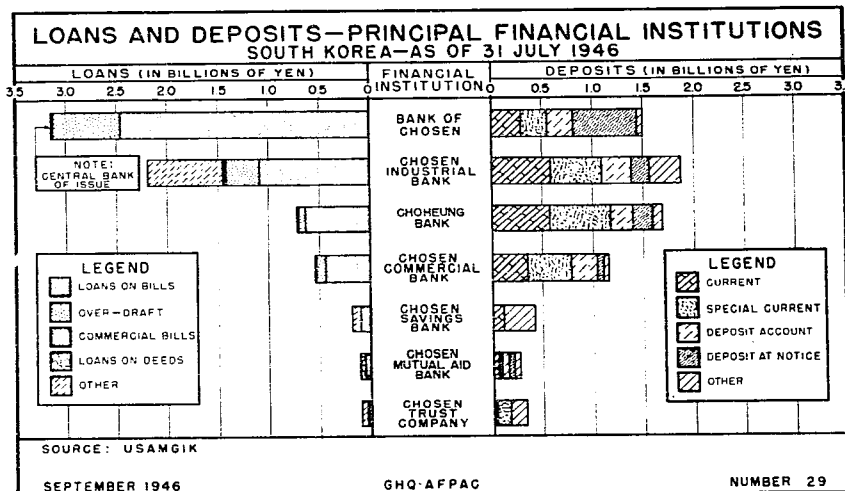
Currency

59. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 30 September totaled approximately ¥ 11,341,307,000, and increase of ¥ 379,310,000 since 31 August.

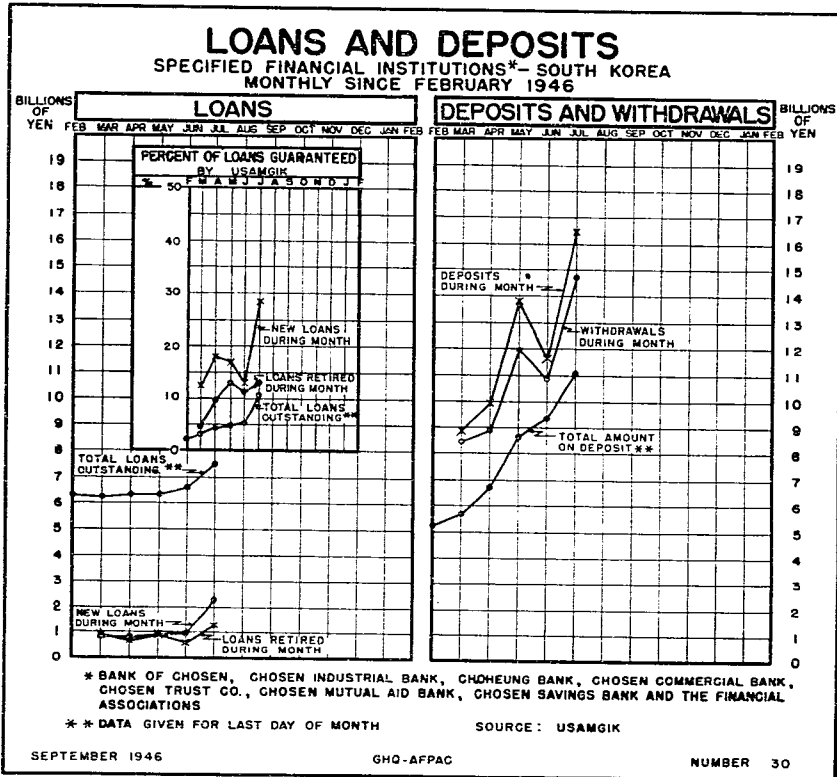


Financial Institutions

60. Loans and deposits in the principal financial institutions increased as indicated in the following chart.

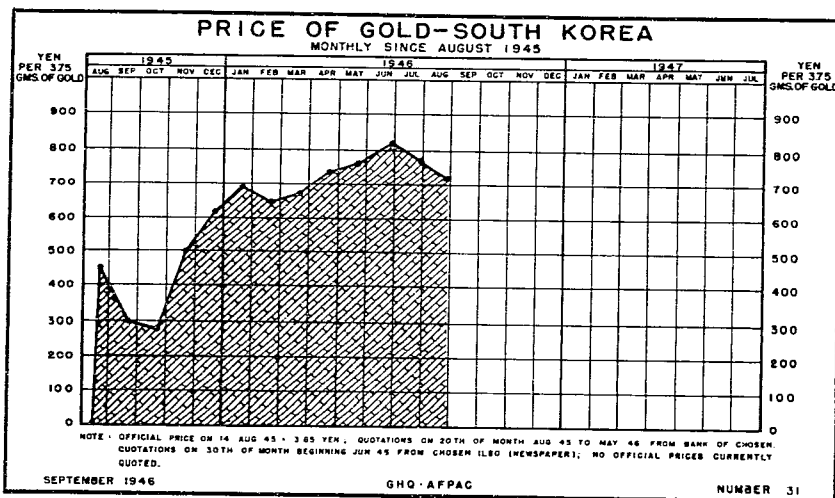


61. Loans and deposits of six major banks are compared in the following chart.



Prices of Gold

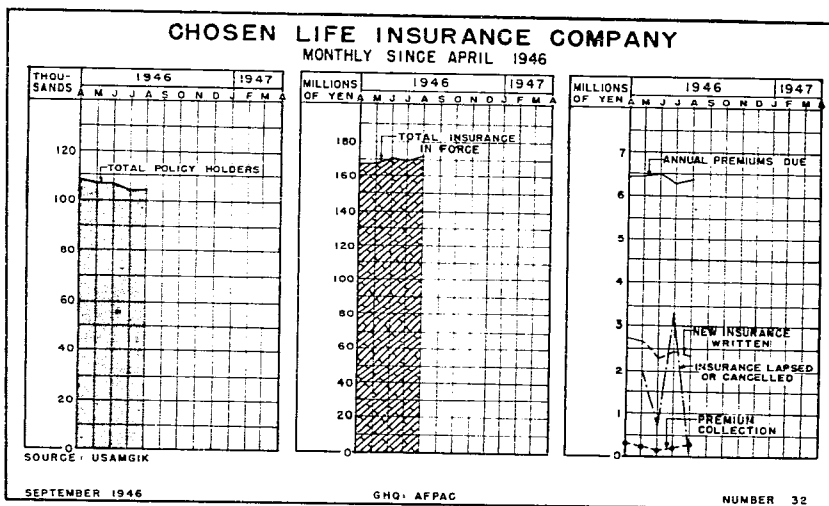
62. Fluctuations in the free-market price of gold are shown in the following chart.



Insurance

63. The Tai Han Life Insurance Joint Stock Company, capitalized at ₩ 10,000,000, was licensed by the Department of Finance. This is the first life insurance company organized in South Korea since the liberation.

64. The increased activity of the Chosen Life Insurance Company is reflected in the following chart.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 12

September 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	57
Section 2. Education, Culture and Religion	67
Section 3. Public Information	73

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Welfare	1
Medical and Hospital Affairs	11
Nursing Affairs	14
Pharmaceutical Affairs	19
Veterinary Affairs	20
Supply	25
Preventive Medicine	38

PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Education

1. A three day in-service Training Institute was held at Chunchon 4-6 September and at Kangnung 9-11 September for welfare workers in Kangwon-do.

Instruction was given in the principles of public welfare, institutional programs, general relief measures and social case work.

2. The quarterly conference of public welfare chiefs was held on 24 September in Seoul. Members inspected institutions for visual study and criticism.

Women's Bureau

3. A Women's Bureau was established within the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The chief of the Bureau is a woman appointed by the Military Governor.

The functions and duties of the Women's Bureau are:

- (1) To advise the Military Governor on policies affecting the social, economic, political and cultural amelioration of Korean women.
- (2) To compute and analyze data and to make and publish continuing studies of matters affecting the position and general welfare of Korean women.
- (3) To formulate standards and policies for recommendation to the appropriate political subdivisions, officials or agencies pertaining to the promotion of the welfare and interests of Korean women.

These include improvement of the working conditions of women; the welfare of women in industry, agriculture, education, the arts and professions and the home; the activities of women in government service; advancing the opportunities of women for profitable employment; health, prenatal care and maternity confinement;

woman suffrage; control and elimination of prostitution; female delinquency and institutional care; and travelers' aid for women and children.

Blind and Deaf School

4. The National Blind and Deaf School opened its fall semester. Two hundred deaf and 39 blind students are enrolled.

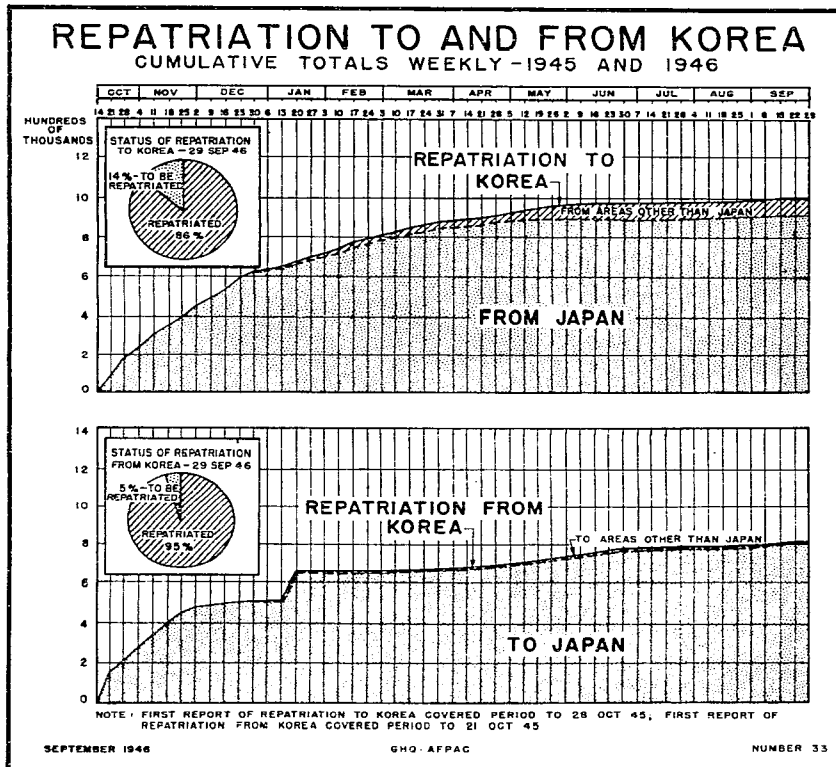
The enrollment is expected to increase with the lifting of travel restriction on 30 September.

Yonghori Leprosarium

5. The Yonghori Leprosarium in Kyongsang-namdo, opened as a temporary institution in August, is now treating 600 lepers. Plans to make it a permanent institution are being considered.

Repatriation

6. By 29 September 812,559 Japanese nationals had been repatriated from North and South Korea while 915,600 Koreans had been returned to their homeland from Japan and 87,313 from other Pacific Islands. Twenty-two Koreans are awaiting repatriation from Pacific Ocean Areas and the Philippine Islands. The following chart shows repatriation to and from Korea, cumulative by weeks.



7. Cooler weather and decreasing danger of cholera and other communicable diseases enabled repatriation ships to carry capacity loads as contrasted to the 80 percent load during the summer months.

8. On 29 September there were 189,449 passenger spaces on U. S. repatriation vessels assigned and operating and 89,456 spaces on Japanese vessels.

9. A directive issued 4 September permits Korean repatriates from Japan to ship tools, light machinery and business equipment in excess of 4,000 pounds, subject to SCAP approval.

Refugee Camps

10. Refugees from North Korea totaled 27,657 on 30 September. The Kaesong and Uijongbu camps expanded facilities and increased supplies to care for 20,000 refugees.

The interruption of railroad service on 22 September created a backlog of refugees in the camps. Trucks were utilized to transport refugees to the shipping zones.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

11. On 30 September 2,906 physicians had renewed their licenses to practice.

12. Official recognition was given the College of Medicine of Seoul National University, Severance Union Medical College, Seoul Women's Medical College, Taegu Medical College and Kwangju Medical College by the Department of Education as fully qualified to give medical training.

Child Mortality

13. In August 5,000 mothers were interrogated and the following child mortality figures were obtained:

	<u>Deaths per Thousand</u>
First year	180
Second year	127
Third year	102
Fourth year	59
Fifth year	39
Sex ratio:	
Males	114
Females	100

A woman over 45 years averaged 5.7 children, live births.

NURSING AFFAIRS

14. The fourth class of the Modern Nursing Arts Institute began on 5 September at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul with 58 students. The class will continue until November.

15. A Modern Nursing Institute was set up at Pusan along lines similar to the Seoul Institute.

The course lasts one month and the training is more concentrated than at Seoul with practical hospital work in the morning and classes and lectures in the afternoon.

16. The first monthly meeting of the chief nurses of all hospitals in Seoul was held on 19 September. Discussions were held on topics of common interest with food receiving the most attention.

17. The Second Midwifery Refresher Course at the Seoul City Hospital graduated 13 midwives on 3 September. They received two months' instruction in practical work at the Maternity Clinic.

The third class will be graduated in October and the fourth class began 2 September.

18. Public health nurses and students in the courses of the Bureau of Nursing Affairs were instructed in welfare principles during the month by special lectures and visits to orphanages and refugee camps.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

19. Deadline for the registry of pharmacists, originally set at 25 September, was extended for persons who were unable to register because of the travel restriction.

The extension period is left to the discretion of the Director of Public Health and Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

20. Complete authority and responsibility over veterinary work were transferred to Korean personnel. The policy of turning over 10 percent of the work each month commenced in December 1945.

21. Thirty veterinarians passed written examinations at the Suwon Agricultural College 2-7 September. They are now eligible to take the practical examinations during 2-4 October.

22. A new curriculum, "School of Veterinary Medicine," was introduced in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Seoul National University.

Entrance requirements will be 12 years of schooling and the course will last four years with emphasis on professional subjects.

23. A drive to encourage better care of draft animals was initiated in Seoul and extended throughout Kyonggi-do.

Five press releases were published with emphasis on proper feeding, harnessing and care of animals, loading of carts, dangers and results of beating and cruelty, and the necessity of taking all sick or injured animals to a veterinarian.

24. An eight-month school for lay inspectors of meat and dairy products commenced in September. The graduates will not be veterinarians but will assist in inspecting foodstuffs.

SUPPLY

Distribution

25. During the month the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section commenced distribution of the fourth and final allocation of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies valued at ¥ 20,000,000.

26. Social welfare institutions in South Korea received 1,000,000 vitamin pills from the United States through the Church

Committee for Relief in Asia.

These pills will be available to children in orphanages who are suffering from malnutrition and dietary deficiencies.

27. Supplies received by Korea through the Civilian Supply Program 13 to 20 September were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Source</u>
Insecticide (louse powder)	case	100	U. S.
Compound germicidal	case	450	U. S.
DDT (diluted)	case	50	U. S.
Diphtheria toxoid alum	case	142	U. S.
Truck (2½ ton)	each	84	U. S.
Truck (¼ ton)	each	84	U. S.
Salt	metric tons	3,500	Japan
Sugar	pounds	15,840	U. S.

28. During August 7,995,000 cubic centimeters of Japanese cholera vaccine and 1,847,000 cubic centimeters of Korean cholera vaccine were distributed in South Korea.

29. Atabrine to combat malaria was distributed throughout the provinces during the month from Civilian Supply Program sources.

30. The 1,173,987 pounds of insecticide received under the Civilian Supply Program will be utilized for the prevention of disease among the civilian population and will not be used for agricultural purposes as originally planned.

31. The first shipment of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies to Cheju-do arrived on 11 September.

The supplies included aspirin, sulfa drugs, bandages, cotton, syringes, needles and surgical instruments.

32. Four tons of Japanese clothing purchased from the Materials Control Corporation were distributed to all provinces during the month.

33. The first shipment of UNRRA supplies arrived in Inchon on 2 September.

Three hundred long tons of used clothing and footwear contributed by the people of the United States and Canada will be distributed equally between South and North Korea.

Military commands are responsible for free distribution to refugees and other needy persons according to the following rules of UNRRA:

"That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed or political belief."

34. Drugs, medical supplies and blood plasma were transported by air to deficit localities during the September railroad strike.

Production

35. The production of smallpox vaccine was reduced during September due to the lack of calves.

36. The status of biologicals at the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases on 30 September was as follows:

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Cholera vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	1,531,250	1,800,750	864,500
Cholera vaccine <u>J/</u>	cc	0	31,500	0
Cholera diagnostic antigen, original <u>K/</u>	cc	250	25	225
Cholera diagnostic antigen, varied <u>K/</u>	cc	250	25	225
Cholera diagnostic antigen, polyvalent <u>K/</u>	cc	0	5	0
Diphtheria antitoxin <u>K/</u>	cc	27,120	1,800	25,320
Diphtheria toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	554,540	200,500	999,450
Dysentery diagnostic anti-serum, shiga <u>K/</u>	cc	0	4	52
Insulin <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	360
Para B diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	360
Para A diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Para B diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Penicillin <u>A/</u>	vials	0	253	0
Plague vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	0	100	900
Rabies, human <u>K/</u>	treatments	50	51	8
Rabies, vaccine, dog <u>K/</u>	cc	0	600	0
Rinderpest vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine <u>K/</u>	doses	0	177,000	0
Tetanus antiserum <u>A/</u>	vials	0	3	3,890
Tetanus toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	24,984
Typhoid vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	782,285	412,850	1,209,940
Typhoid diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	332
Typhus vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	735,000	269,760	380,660
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	2,000	0	0

A/ American.
K/ Korean.
J/ Japanese.

37. The status of biologicals at the Pusan and Anyong Institutes for Veterinary Research on 30 September is shown by the following figures:

PUSAN

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	0	1,300
Anthrax serum, cattle	cc	0	0	15,900
Anthrax serum, horse	cc	0	0	104,000
Anthrax, vaccine	cc	0	56,400 a/	
Blackleg serum	cc	0	0	1,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	18,000	0	269,000
Contagious pneumonia of cattle	cc	0	0	1,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	27,800	100,000	85,800
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	0	1,780
Hemorrhagic septic vaccine	cc	0	0	37,800
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	0	0	17,500
Mallein	cc	0	0	3,000
Positive serum of pleurisy pneumonia	cc	0	0	140
Pullorum antigen	cc	0	0	1,100
Mixed serum of 3rd virus of swine	cc	0	0	13,800
Rinderpest serum	cc	24,500	0	2,574,200
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	696,600	0	1,427,800
Smallpox vaccine	doses	1,242,000	0	2,378,000
Tuberculin	cc	0	0	380

ANYONG

<u>Product</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax vaccine	cc	25,000	0	25,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	15,900	0	15,900
Hemorrhagic septic vaccine	cc	30,000	0	30,000
Infant pneumonia vaccine	cc	20,000	0	20,000
Rinderpest serum	cc	190,540	0	615,329
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	108,000	0	108,000

a/ Destroyed.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Sanitation

38. A survey of four water plants in Seoul showed insufficient technically trained personnel and a shortage of chlorine for water treatment.

39. The inspection and educational teams in the provinces continued their work. They have inaugurated a program of on-the-spot training of water plant operators.

40. DDT spraying of Pusan and adjacent areas involved in the cholera epidemic is being continued.

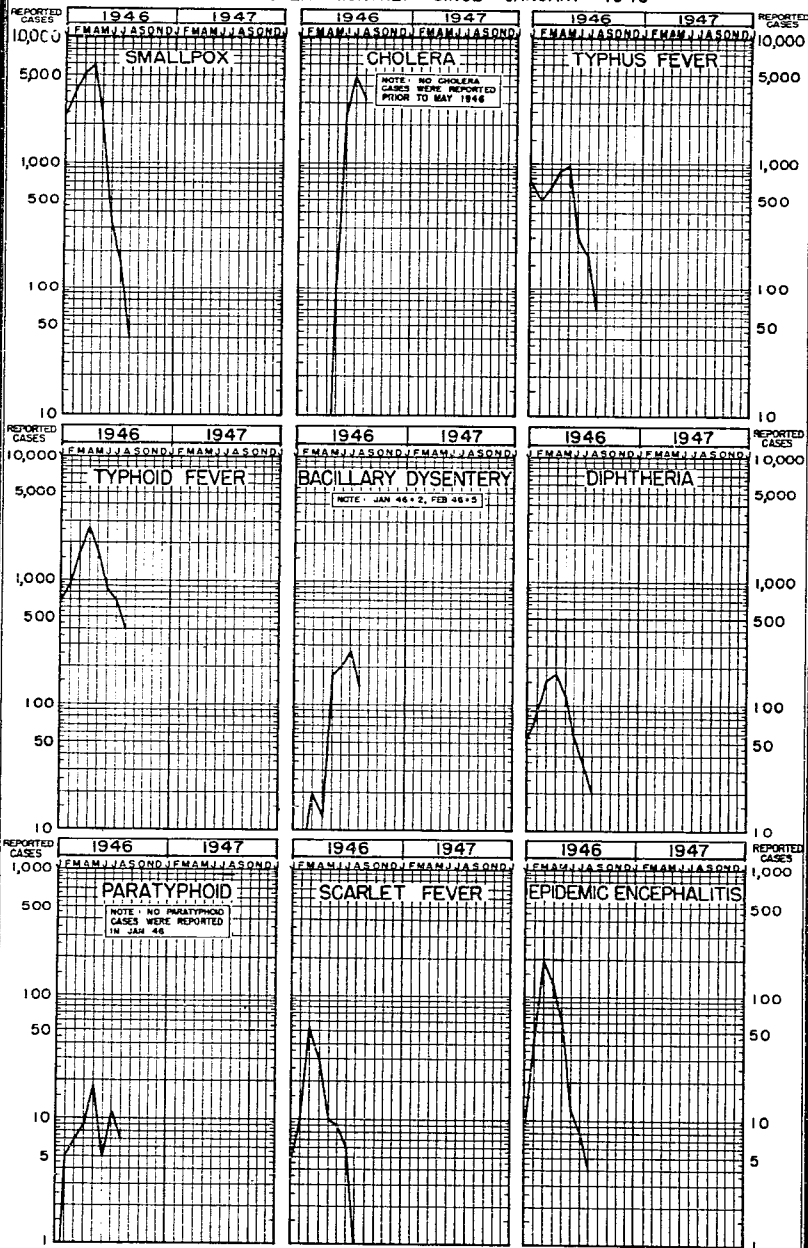
Charts, page 64, show disease rates in South Korea from January to August. Insets on maps show number of cases from all Korea during 1940 to 1945 and cases in South Korea from January to August 1946.

Cholera

41. Cholera incidence reported on 30 September totaled 14,614 cases and 9,474 deaths.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SOUTH KOREA—MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SEPTEMBER 1946

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 34

42. Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto showed the highest incidence of cholera with 1,549 cases and 955 cases respectively.

The mortality rate of cholera for Kyongsang-pukto during the month was 69 percent compared with 82 percent in August. There was an increase of 357 cases over the previous month.

In Kyongsang-namdo there was an increase of 380 cases over the previous month.

43. A typhus control program is undergoing final revision pending the arrival of 20,000,000 cubic centimeters of vaccine from the United States.

Tuberculosis

44. The shortage of X-ray film is impeding diagnostic activities in tuberculosis cases.

Japanese B Encephalitis

45. A case-finding team of seven doctors visited Kusan during the month and reported that there were no clinical cases of Japanese B encephalitis. Disease-carrying mosquitoes were abundant in that area.

46. An antityphus program was started in Seoul on 16 September with procedures similar to the campaign conducted last fall. The 1945 campaign reduced the typhus figure from 3,204 in 1944 to 508.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education.	1
Culture.	12
Religion	21

EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. During the week of 21 September formal opening ceremonies were held in each college of Seoul National University. Some opposition to the merger of existing colleges to form the University continued but the selection of faculty members progressed and all colleges except the College of Commerce were in operation by the end of the month.

By 21 September 6,799 students had registered in the University. Evidence of some student and faculty opposition to the University was shown during registration and some groups attempted to persuade individuals not to enroll. A fee of ¥ 180 will be charged for late registration but many students initially opposed to registration are expected to enroll.

College of Education

2. On 30 September the enrollment of the College of Education of Seoul National University was 933 students. Approximately 600 eligible students had not registered.

Training of Nurses

3. The School of Nursing and Nursing Education in the College of Medicine of Seoul National University is offering a three-year course of instruction and training for nurses. The course is designed to provide improved and intensive training. Korean women who are graduates of the four-year middle schools are eligible to enroll.

Colleges Qualified to Give Special Training

4. The Department of Education has recognized the following colleges as qualified to give training in the indicated professional fields:

Medicine	College of Medicine, Seoul National University Severance Union Medical College Seoul Women's Medical College Taegu Medical College Kwangju Medical College
Dentistry	College of Dentistry, Seoul National University
Pharmacy	Seoul Pharmaceutical College
Veterinary Medicine	School of Veterinary Medicine

Resignation of Teachers

5. The primary cause of teacher resignations is the difficulty of meeting costs of living on the salaries paid. To alleviate living conditions and keep teaching staffs intact transfers of teachers to home districts are being made.

School Construction

6. Inadequate supplies of cement and other necessary materials have delayed school construction. Present establishments are utilized to capacity, many on a double-shift basis, but cannot accommodate the number of pupils who wish to attend.

Interested local groups organized School Foundation Committees in the counties of Chungchong-pukto to solicit and administer construction funds from public and private sources.

School Reorganization

7. The Korean schools began the fall semester with a new organizational system. Under the new system, six years of primary education will be followed by six years of secondary training. Formerly the secondary schools offered a four-year course which was equivalent to that of American junior high schools.

The maximum tuition fee of primary schools is ₩ 1 per month and that of middle schools ₩ 20 per month.

Admittance to secondary schools will be by competitive examination as there is insufficient space to accommodate all who wish to enroll.

School Curriculums

8. The accompanying tables outline the core curriculums for the junior and senior middle schools which became effective 1 September. The number of class periods per week for each subject are:

CORE CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS
(class periods/week)

<u>Required Subjects</u>	<u>Grade 7</u>	<u>Grade 8</u>	<u>Grade 9</u>
Social studies	5	5	5
Mathematics	5	5	0
General science	5	5	5
Korean language	5	5	5
Physical education and health	5	5	5
Vocational subjects <u>a/</u>	2	2	2
Music	2	2	2
<u>Electives</u>			
Music	2	2	2
Fine arts			
Arts	2	2	2
Crafts	2	2	2
Mathematics <u>b/</u>	0	0	5
Foreign language <u>b/</u>	5	5	5
Vocational subjects	0 to 10	0 to 10	0 to 15
Special courses <u>c/</u>			
Science	1	1	1
Korean	1	1	1

- a/ Each school to offer courses agreed upon with the Department of Education and must meet national standards of instruction and equipment. Elective vocational courses offered as agreed with Department of Education.
- b/ Foreign language and ninth grade mathematics required of all except terminal students.
- c/ Special courses in Korean language and science are temporary only but may be added to regular work next year if needed to bring students up to standards recommended in the outline of work.

CORE CURRICULUM FOR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS
(class periods/week)

<u>Required Subjects</u>	<u>Grade 10</u>	<u>Grade 11</u>	<u>Grade 12</u>
Korean language	3	3	3
Social studies	5	5	5
Sciences	5	5	0
Mathematics	5	0	0
Physical education and health	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5
Foreign language a/	0 to 3	0 to 3	0 to 3
<u>Electives</u>			
Korean language	2	2	2
Social studies b/	(5)	(5)	(5)
Science	0	0	5
Mathematics	0	5	5
Foreign language	5	5	5
Music	3	3	3
Arts	3	3	3
Psychology	0	0	5
Vocational subjects c/	5 to 15	5 to 20	5 to 25

- a/ This course is a continuation of the same language elected in junior high grades.
- b/ Special economic geography given five periods per week for one year and open to students in grades 10, 11 or 12.
- c/ Vocational courses to be organized to fit needs in various communities and must meet national standards of instruction and equipment. Terminal students doing 15 or more periods per week of vocational training may reduce physical education to three periods per week and may be excused from foreign language. Variations in the number of periods per week of other elective subjects may be made within limitation of the minimum total of 39 periods required for all subjects.

Textbooks

9. By the end of September 4,225,000 textbooks had been distributed. The number distributed and printed during the month were:

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

	<u>Sold</u>
Korean Language - First Step	500
Korean Language Reader	
Volume I	55,887
Volume II	62,542
Volume III	75,808

	<u>Sold</u>	
Primary School Civics		
Volume I		106,519
Volume II		68,504
Volume III		115,386
Music		
Volume I		124,959
Volume II		112,307
Volume III		87,853
Teachers' Manual for Korean Readers		200
Middle School Civics		
Volume II		3,247
Korean History		23,887
	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Sold</u>
Arithmetic		
Grade 6	40,000	16,516
Korean Reader, Middle School	2,900	100

Improvement of Korean Living Conditions

10. A society for the improvement of Korean living conditions established in July under the supervision of the Adult Education Bureau is investigating all phases of Korean national life. The group is concentrating on study of food, clothing, housing, sanitation, domestic, educational and economic conditions.

Meteorology

11. There are 400 auxiliary and 14 central weather stations in South Korea.

CULTURE

Harvest Festival

12. The Holiday of Chu-suk, the Harvest Festival, was celebrated on 10 September for the first time since the liberation of Korea.

International Women's Conference Representative

13. Mrs. Pak In Tuk was appointed to represent Korea at the International Women's Conference to be held in New York.

4-H Clubs in Kyonggi-do

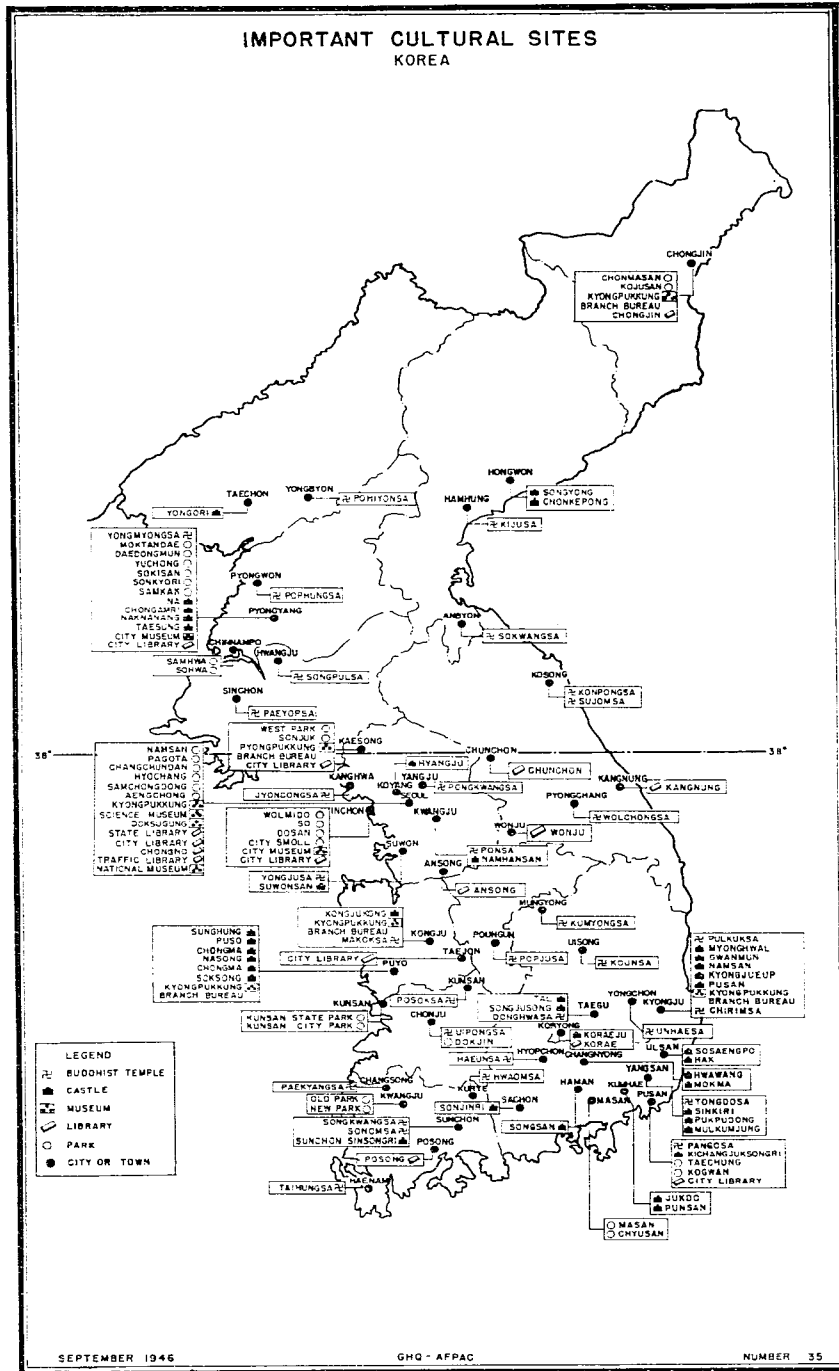
14. From 8 to 15 September an election on the issue, "Should a 4-H Club Be Organized in Kyonggi-do," was held. A total of 310,708 households participated in the balloting with 229,367 in favor. Nonvoters totalled 29,083 households and 8,102 ballots were declared invalid because of inaccuracies.

This was the first occasion in the history of the province that all the people participated in balloting on a topic of general interest. It was an outstanding lesson of indoctrination in democratic procedures.

Scout Organizations

15. Boy and Girl Scout troops are being organized among the younger employees of the government service.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL SITES KOREA



16. On 30 September a leadership training school for Girl Scout Leaders opened at Ewha College. This school represents the first of a series of training classes for potential troop leaders which will be held in colleges, churches and local communities throughout South Korea.

The first classes will be taught by American women volunteers but as training and experience is assimilated the classes will be conducted by Korean women.

Athletics

17. During July and August representatives of the Amateur Athletic Association made a survey of the production of recreational and athletic supplies. In September the Association recommended that prices of athletic supplies and equipment be stabilized.

18. On 28 August the Olympic Planning Committee decided to make application to the central Olympic Association authorities for permission for South Korea to participate in the next international contests. A representative of the committee will consult with Olympic officials in the United States.

19. On 5 September the first meeting of the Korean Football Association was held. The group will sponsor western style football in Korea.

Cultural Sites

20. Sites and areas considered to have cultural significance are shown on the map, page

RELIGION

21. On 20 September two Australian Presbyterian missionaries arrived at Inchon. They will survey the condition of Australian mission stations in Kyongsang-namdo in preparation for the return of other Australian missionaries.

22. On 30 September three American Presbyterian missionaries arrived from the United States. All had engaged in mission work in Korea prior to the war. The missionaries will carry on their activities at missions in Seoul, Taegu and Antong, Kyongsang-pukto.

A total of 22 missionaries have returned to Korea.

SECTION 3
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Information Programs	1
Motion Pictures	10
Radio	12
Press and Public Opinion	15

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Child Labor Ordinance

1. Press releases, speakers and radio broadcasts were utilized to publicize the significance, content and purposes of the Child Labor Ordinance. The provisions of the Ordinance mark a unique step in Korean Labor history and will afford previously unknown opportunities for the education of children.

Political Education

2. In September the information program of the Political Education Section emphasized the problem of the black market. Presentation of information was directed to arouse popular assistance for economic control.

Home Economics

3. The development of home economics was sponsored by the Department of Education through press articles on specific foods and products, the sulfuring of fruit and the use of American foods in Korean homes.

Agriculture

4. Recommended procedures for the drainage of fields, the harvesting and shocking of rice were presented through the press and over the radio to improve farm methods of rice culture.

Orientation

5. The orientation of the public on all new ordinances, particularly those whose provisions affect the life, activities or employment of the individual, was made by way of releases to the press which was encouraged to disseminate the information.

A radio program presented the origin, purpose and accomplishments of the Korean Constabulary.

Public Health Information

6. Motion pictures of cholera control practices in infected areas have been filmed. Showings will be made to inform the public of what has been done to prevent cholera, what operations are now in effect and the safeguards necessary to control cholera.

Rice Program

7. Visual education teams have been briefed on the rice collection program. The teams will publicize the program throughout the provinces.

Mobile Education Unit

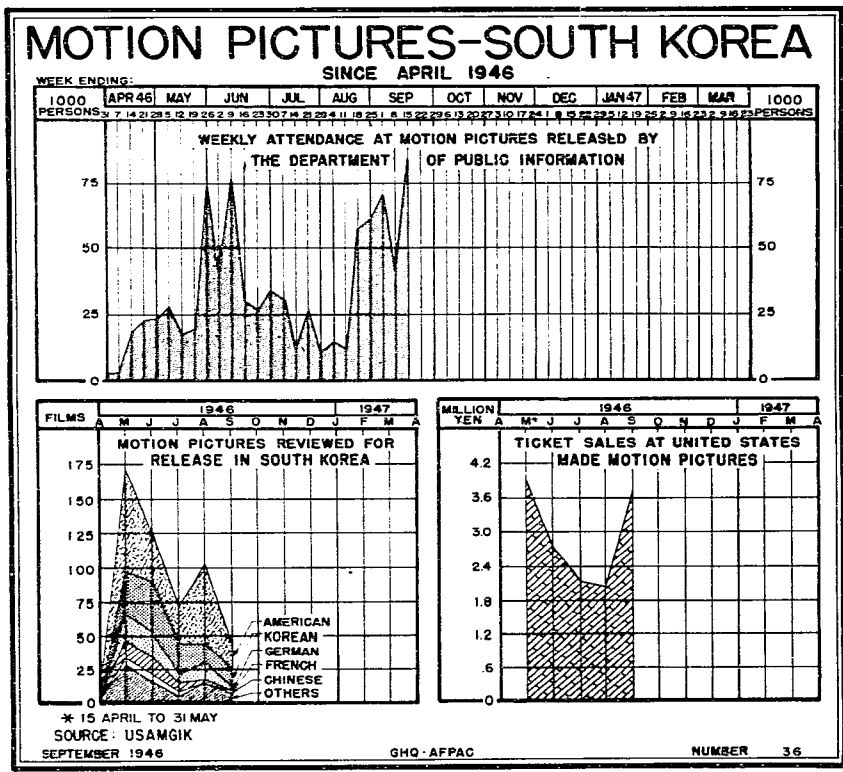
8. The Mobile Education Unit toured Kyongsang-pukto. Attendance at some open air performances totaled 15,000; indoor audiences were smaller.

Labor

9. From 7 through 19 September a Labor Information Party conducted a program of inspection and instruction on labor management topics in Chungchong-namdo. By motion pictures and lectures the mission explained to labor and management the Military Government labor policy, methods of presenting labor demands and the necessity for preventing work stoppages and increasing production.

MOTION PICTURES

10. The accompanying chart shows the number of motion pictures reviewed for release, attendance at showings of films released by the Department of Public Information and income from ticket sales of U. S.-made motion pictures.



Films released

11. Films released in September included:

- (1) "Dol Dol Ri" depicts the adventure of a school-boy hero while aiding his people to realize their responsibilities to their new-found freedoms.
- (2) "Children's News" portrays the arrival of the Americans in South Korea.
- (3) "Woman Be Strong," the story of Haai, a Korean girl, who rehabilitates the economy of her native village after a crop failure by teaching the people silk culture and weaving.
- (4) "Imperial Gardens" presents the beauties of the Imperial Gardens at Seoul.
- (5) "Sports Meeting," the graphic presentation of an athletic competition between pupils of the middle schools of Seoul.
- (6) "Life of Mr. Ahn" portrays the deeds of Ahn Choong Ken, a national hero of Korea.
- (7) "Emancipated Native Land," the story of a family in dire economic straits who placed honesty above life.
- (8) "Korean Volunteer Army," a picture graphically representing operations of Koreans in China.
- (9) "White Angel," an education film on nursing.
- (10) "Liberation News," current events.
- (11) "Scenery of Mount Diamond" portrays the Buddhist monastery in the mountains, depicting rituals and surroundings.

Four newsreels showing current events of general interests were released.

RADIO

The Culture Hour

12. A new program, The Culture Hour, was inaugurated during the month. Broadcasts discuss religion, politics, industry, public health, education and the news. Initial listener response was favorable.

Workers' Song

13. On 23 September the first broadcast of the "Workers' Song" was made.

Religious Programs

14. In September radio time was made available to Buddhist, Confucian and Christian denominations.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Conferences

15. On 4 September the U. S. Economic Adviser discussed the civilian supply program with representatives of the press. The aims and purposes of the program, the nature of Korean internal economy and the attitude of the United States were explained. The measures taken to eliminate trade barriers, stimulate the movement of goods and food and develop leadership among the people were emphasized.

At a later date, assisted by a representative of the New Korea Company, he outlined the rice collection program to the press, explained the local situation in relation to the world shortage of foodstuffs and stressed the necessity for complete co-operation by everyone to eliminate the black market, and urged the press to present the true facts to the public to make possible a successful collection of rice and an equitable distribution of rice and grains to all consumers.

Freedom of the Press

16. On 17 September in a conference with the representatives of the Korean press the Military Governor reiterated his policy of a free constructive press. He differentiated the same from a malicious, destructive, inflammatory attitude conducive to disorder and inciting the overthrow of government.

Suspension of Publications

17. Publication of the newspapers Chosun In Min-Po, Hyern Dai Ilbo and Choon Ang Lin Moon was suspended the first week of September pending investigation of their activities.

Chosun In Min-Po, with a claimed circulation of approximately 35,000, is the official organ of the Korean Communist Party. The other two newspapers claim a combined circulation of approximately 40,000 and are generally regarded as "sympathetic" to the Communists.

18. Press comment on the suspension varied from that of Han Lung Ilbo which stated that they had abused freedom of speech and publication to the criticism expressed by Dok Lib Sin Bo and Chayoo Shin Mun. Each of the latter papers asserted that the reasons for closing the papers were not clear. Chayoo Shin Mun reported that the following observation was made by the Vice-chairman of the People's Party:

"The reasons for the closing of three Leftist papers are not clear. The investigation should have been carried on while the papers continued to be published. Government activities should give explanations why it was necessary to suspend the papers when the government has guaranteed freedom of press and assembly."

Press Analysis

19. Major subjects of press comment continued to be the food situation and politics. The rice collection program, unification, the transfer of governmental responsibility to Korean administrators and the proposed legislative body received extensive editorial coverage.

The speech and resignation of Secretary of Commerce Wallace was the chief item of foreign news reported in the Korean press.

20. Minju Ilbo gave prominent space to the statement of the Commanding General, USAFIK, on the first anniversary of the landing of United States troops in Korea. Full credit was given to Military Government for maintenance of law and order and the elevation of Korean culture.

The editor expressed the belief that Military Government and the United States Government are exerting every effort to restore sovereignty to Korea. The writer emphasized that the language problem and the existence of the division at the 38th parallel made the solution of issues difficult.

21. All newspapers speculated on the possibility of a Korean being appointed Civil Administrator in Military Government. Rumors of alleged nominees were suggested.

22. Editorial opinion favored the transfer of administrative responsibility to Koreans. Dong-A Ilbo and Dai Han Dok Rip Shin-Mun published editorials which emphasized that the transfer would eliminate interpreter government. Koreans would be faced with all the responsibilities of running a government for Koreans. The latter paper stressed the idea that the food problem could be handled more successfully by Koreans.

Minju Ilbo suggested that the administrators should have an advisory council which might possibly be found in the proposed legislature.

23. Comment on the proposed legislative body reflected the views of the various political parties with which the papers are affiliated.

Dong-A Ilbo reported the Korean Democratic Party issued a statement that all Koreans who served under the Japanese should be barred from the legislature. A Dai Dong Sin Moon editorial asserted that every Korean under Japanese domination was pro-Japanese and that every useful person should be utilized in the government.

24. Newspaper space devoted to comment on the food problem indicated that writers felt its importance equal to that of political issues. Food was of paramount interest to the man in the street.

The chief news centered around the controversy contained in the National Food Regulations. All papers demanded a free market in rice and that individuals be permitted to transport it from the country.

25. Han Sung Ilbo stated that the unification of the Leftist parties is of interest only to the Leftist groups but that the unification of the Left and the Right is of importance to all the people. The report asserted that party unification should be carried out more vigorously so that a provisional government could be set up in the near future.

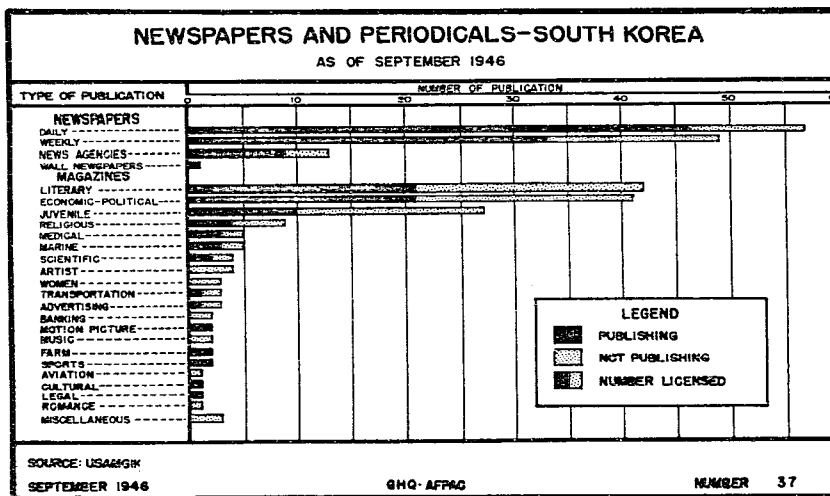
26. Dai Han Dok Rip Shin-Mun editorialized on the alleged enforcement of "American labor regulations in Korea." The writer stated that conditions in the two countries are vastly different and that any regulations imposed should be in conformity with local conditions.

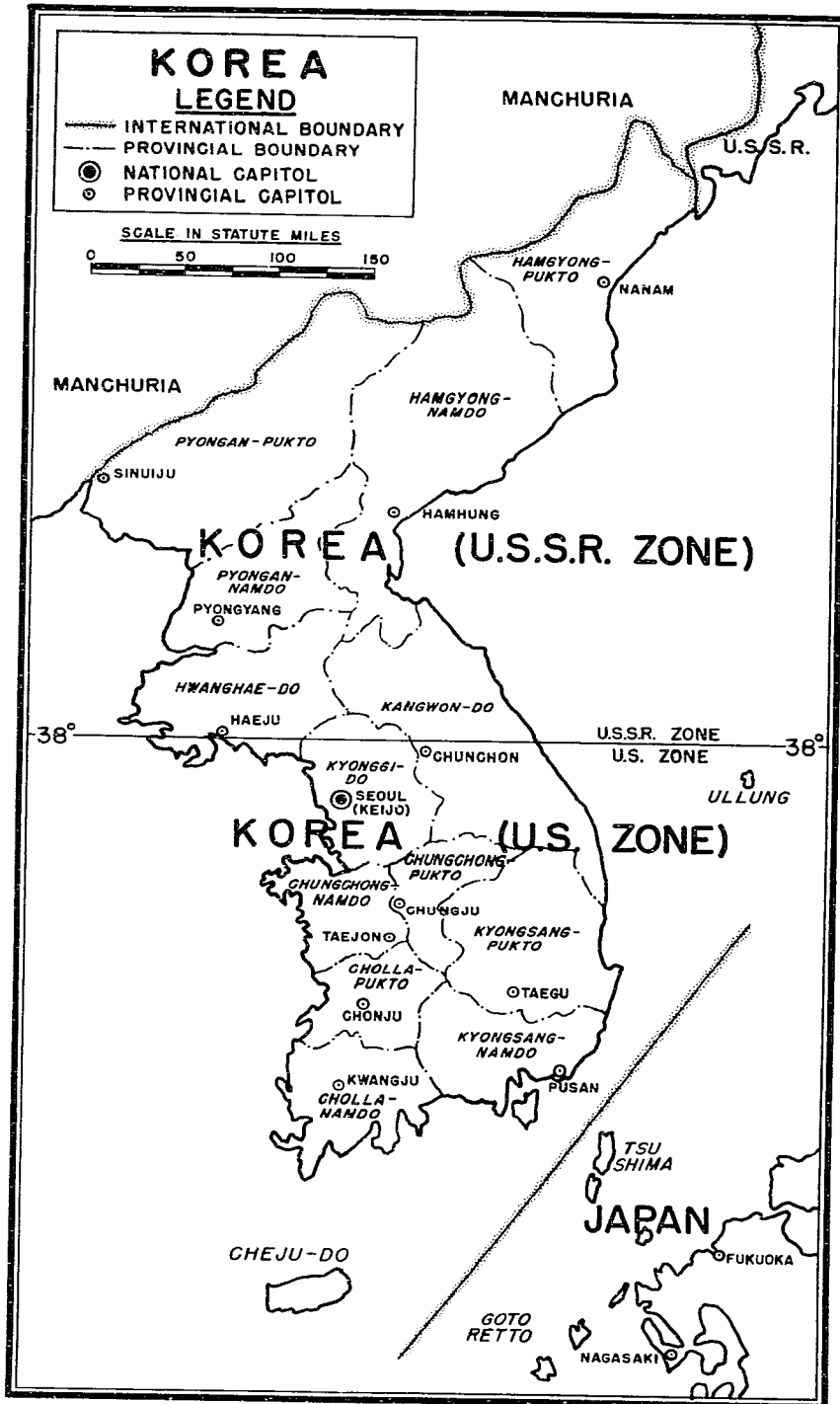
27. Han Sung Ilho stated that the speech of Secretary of Commerce Wallace caused a great deal of uneasiness among the Koreans, but that his resignation has relieved the strain.

Chayoo Shin Hun editorialized that the world could be divided into two kinds of ideologies, yet the same should not delay the solving of the Korean problem.

Licensed Publications

28. The accompanying chart shows the status of licensed publications in South Korea.



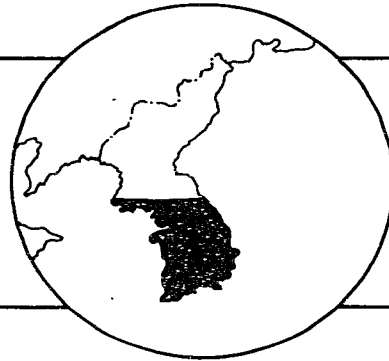


朝鮮占領報告

一九四六年

新 部
資 命

Commander - in - Chief
United States Army Forces, Pacific



外
保
存
用

SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

NO 13 October 1946

0321

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

SUMMATION NO 13
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER 1946

0322

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 13

October 1946

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

		Page
PART I	GENERAL	1
	Section 1. Political Activities	3
	2. Economic Activities	5
	3. Social Activities	7
PART II	POLITICAL	11
	Section 1. Government and Politics	13
	2. Legal and Public Safety	21
PART III	ECONOMIC	29
	Section 1. Natural Resources	31
	2. Commerce and Industry	45
PART IV	SOCIAL	67
	Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	69
	2. Education, Culture and Religion	77
	3. Public Information	81

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 13

October 1946

CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

No.		Page
1.	Civilian Prison Population	27
2.	Summer Grains - Production and Collections	32
3.	Summer Grain Production Per Capita	32
4.	Rice Production Per Capita	33
5.	Fish Catch	35
6.	Fisheries Workers and Fleet	36
7.	Processed Marine Products	37
8.	Lumber and Timber Production and Consumption	38
9.	Timber Stockpiles	39
10.	Charcoal and Firewood Production	39
11.	Charcoal and Firewood Stockpiles	40
12.	Sawmills	40
13.	Coal Production, Imports and Stockpiles	41
14.	Coal Mining	42
15.	Manufacturing Indexes	45
16.	Food Processing Industry	47
17.	Railroads	48
18.	Korean National Life Insurance	49
19.	Monthly Per Capita Food Costs	58
20.	Government Controlled Staple Food Stocks	59
21.	Allocation of Controlled Commodities	61
22.	Urban Retail Price Indexes	62
23.	Provincial Retail Price Indexes	63
24.	Bank of Chosen Notes Outstanding	64
25.	Loans and Deposits	65
26.	Repatriation To and From Korea	71
27.	Medicines and Patent Medicines	74
	Map of Korea	87

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

PART I

GENERAL

	Page
Section 1. Political Activities	3
Section 2. Economic Activities	5
Section 3. Social Activities	7

SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Political Affairs.	4
Legal.	9
Public Safety.	15

ADMINISTRATION

Reorganization of Provincial Governments

1. Proposals to reorganize the provincial governments were made public during October. Under Ordinance No. 114 provincial Departments of Police were abolished and their functions transferred to divisions of the national Department of Police. New provincial bureaus were created for home affairs, agriculture, banking and taxation, commerce, education, labor, public health and welfare and public works.

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

2. Ordinance No. 118 established a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly composed of 45 elected members and 45 members appointed by the Military Government. The Assembly will enact ordinances, subject to the approval of the Military Governor, on matters affecting the general welfare.

Secretary to the Assembly

3. The Military Governor appointed Dr. Chyun Kyu Hong as Administrator-secretary to the Legislative Assembly. Dr. Chyun has been Deputy Director for Administration of the Department of Justice.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Election of Legislature

4. The first elections in South Korea since the Japanese annexation resulted in victory for 31 right-wing candidates, two left-wing candidates and 12 independents. These 45 successful candidates will comprise the elected half of the new Legislative Assembly.

Unification Committee

5. The formal announcement of a Unification Committee resulted from the talks between Kim Kyu Sic and Lyuh Woon Hyeung on measures to unify right- and left-wing political parties. The committee issued a declaration of principles and expressed approval, with reservations, of the plan to establish a Legislative Assembly.

Committee of Nine Political Parties

6. A committee representing nine left-wing political parties was formed during the month. The committee expressed its disapproval of the new Legislative Assembly and offered to help Military Government investigate the causes of riots in Southern Korea.

Joint Korean-American Conference

7. The Joint Korean-American Conference formed by members of the Unification Committee and American representatives undertook a comprehensive study of the causes of recent riots. The Commanding General, USAFIK, invited the Committee of Nine Political Parties to suggest the names of leaders for inclusion in the conference.

Formation of Socialist Labor Party

8. Recent splits in the Communist, People's and New Democratic Parties resulted in the formation of a Socialist Labor Party. The remaining elements of the three parties are reported engaged in an attempt to form a South Korea Labor Party.

LEGAL

9. Prosecutors and judges were instructed in the handling of cases of violations of price and food regulations.

10. Ordinance No. 91, effective 15 October, effects the enactment of a Patent Law for Korea.

11. A ceiling of 10 percent ad valorem import tariff duty on all taxable imported articles is established by Ordinance No. 116, effective 18 October.

12. Grain mills of South Korea were brought under control of provincial governors by the passage of Ordinance No. 113, effective 18 October.

13. The Korean Department of Public Information is designated by Ordinance No. 115 as a reviewing and licensing authority for all motion picture films shown in South Korea.

14. Under Ordinance No. 122 Korean names will be restored to all Koreans who acquired a Japanese name through law during the period of annexation, unless application is made to retain the Japanese style name.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

15. Riots occurred against police power in South Korea during October causing casualties among police and rioters.

Internal Security

16. Prompt action by the Korean Coast Guard in apprehending vessels carrying refugees and rice is reducing this illegal marine traffic.

SECTION 2
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources.	1
Commerce and Industry.	3
Finance.	21

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Regulations requiring the presale inspection of grains and legumes were placed in effect.

The estimated fall rice and other late crops are 15 percent below normal.

Fish production held generally to previous months.

Forestry and Mining

2. Delivery of wood for winter fuel remained a major problem in October.

September coal production fell slightly while absence of capital and inadequate markets continued to retard growth of the minerals industry.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

3. Shortages of raw materials and spare parts, lack of skilled labor, strikes and violence continued to retard industrial growth.

4. Effective 1 November, production of alcoholic beverages is to be curtailed and the production of industrial alcohol controlled by the Department of Commerce.

Textile Industries

5. Filatures received an allocation of 66,152 pounds of high-grade cocoons to reel raw silk for export.

Transportation

6. By 26 October the railroad strike was settled and operations were normal.

7. The acute gasoline shortage halted all motor transportation except that used in food distribution and police work.

8. At a conference of harbor masters it was decided to divide South Korea into eight principal port districts.

Communications

9. Mail service to North Korea and the Philippines was resumed during October.

10. The number of telephone messages in August increased 59 percent over July.

11. Maintenance checks and necessary repairs are being made in the telephone, telegraph and radio systems.

Labor

12. Labor disputes were widespread with major disturbances occurring in the Seoul and Inchon areas and in Kyongsang-pukto.

13. Final agreement in the railway strike was reached between representatives of labor and management on 12 October, although most employees had returned to work on 1 October.

14. The marine strike which halted shipping at Pusan for over a week in early October was settled on 17 October by negotiations between the Seamen's Association and representatives of the Marine Bureau, Department of Transportation.

Imports and Exports

15. Since the organization of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in August 311 licenses have been issued to engage in foreign trade; 110 of these were granted in October. Forty-one import and 31 export permits have also been issued.

Rationing and Price Control

16. After the period of strikes the Materials Control Corporation has resumed its emergency distribution of civilian goods.

17. The Seoul-Inchon staple food ration was increased slightly to allay unrest. Individuals were permitted to carry 33 pounds of rice without restrictions.

One percent of the new year's staple food quota was collected in October. Since this is below schedule rationed goods incentives and a publicity program were used to increase Korean co-operation.

18. New official cotton prices were established on 22 October. Distribution of controlled commodities continued as goods were available.

19. The cost of living differential was increased about 25 percent.

20. Controls over the black market were tightened and fines for price violations raised.

FINANCE

21. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 31 October totaled approximately ¥ 12,197,703,695, an increase of ¥ 856,396,695 since 30 September.

SECTION 3
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare	1
Education, Culture and Religion	13
Public Information	21

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. A committee of representatives of churches and civic organizations and leading citizens was organized in Kyongsang-pukto to develop an educational program to familiarize the citizens with the necessity of collecting and rationing grain and to establish work relief projects to reclaim rice land and increase rice production.

2. Housing of repatriates continued to be the greatest problem of the provincial welfare offices, particularly in the cities. The high cost of living together with the lack of remunerative employment make these people an object of local welfare.

Japanese Refugees

3. The flow of Japanese refugees from North Korea to the South decreased to 13 percent of the previous month.

4. The temporary refugee camp in Inchon was closed on 14 October. During the short period of operation 27,460 refugees were shipped to Japan.

Repatriation

5. There were 860,534 Japanese nationals repatriated from North and South Korea by 27 October while 918,143 Koreans returned to their homeland from Japan and 87,323 from other Pacific Ocean Areas.

Hospital Administration

6. From 14 to 19 October a six-day refresher course was held for government hospital physicians at the Seoul Medical College. Instruction was given in western methods of modern medical technique.

7. One hundred sixty "limited" doctors and 60 doctors from Manchuria desiring "regular" status took examinations on 23-25 October in Seoul.

Nursing Affairs

8. On 14 October 17 nurses were graduated from the Third Public Health Nursing Class held in Seoul.

Dental Affairs

9. A dentists' association was organized in Seoul with a total membership of 108.

Nutrition

10. A book titled "The Chemical Analysis of Korean Foods" was prepared by the National Chemistry Laboratory.

Distribution

11. The first shipment of UNRRA supplies to North Korea was turned over to Soviet representatives on 12 October.

Cholera

12. Cholera cases reported to 28 October totaled 15,481 with 10,043 deaths. Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto continued to have the highest incidence during the month.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

13. Some students continued to show opposition to Seoul National University by strikes and absence from classes. The general unrest was expressed by student participation in demonstrations.

14. Low salaries continued the chief obstacle to employment of experienced capable teaching staffs for the colleges of the University. Positions in middle schools offer more attractive living conditions and income.

15. On 25 October formal ceremonies marked the raising of Chosun Christian College to the status of a university.

16. An elementary school festival was held at Duk Soo Palace on 19 October. The finals of a primary school music festival were held on the Palace grounds on 19 and 20 October.

17. New arithmetic textbooks for grades four and five were published in October.

18. The celebration of Hankul Day on 9 October marked the five hundredth anniversary of the Korean alphabet. National Foundation Day was celebrated on 27 October with traditional ceremonies.

19. The outstanding athletic event was the 1946 Korean Olympics, the first meet of its type presented by Koreans. The first annual National Korean Horse Show attracted approximately 10,000 spectators to Seoul Stadium on 26 and 27 October.

20. Nine Christian missionaries arrived in Korea in October.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

21. All media of expression were utilized to inform the public of the facts concerning the labor situation, its causes and consequences. Through the press, by radio and voice the people were urged to assist in maintaining law and order and to continue public health and welfare measures to prevent spread of disease and misfortune.

22. Speakers were sent to the provinces to assist local officials in the orientation of the public as to the necessity of the rice collection program. Airplanes were used to distribute pamphlets on the program to all rural areas.

23. Press comment continued to center on unification of the Right and Left and on the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. The national unrest, its causes and remedy was a major subject while food, trusteeship and labor news were reported. Papers continued to mirror the views of their respective political affiliations.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

PART II
POLITICAL

	Page
Section 1. Government and Politics	13
Section 2. Legal and Public Safety	21

SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Political Affairs	15
Joint Commission	27
Foreign Affairs	28

ADMINISTRATION

1. Two major legislative measures affecting the national administration were announced during October.

Reorganization of Provincial Governments

2. Ordinance No. 114, which was made public 23 October, reorganizes provincial government. The provincial Departments of Police will be abolished and their functions transferred to divisions of the national Department of Police. These divisions are administrative districts under the national Department and correspond geographically to the provinces. The present provincial police chiefs will remain responsible for maintenance of law and order.

The ordinance also abolishes provincial secretariats, transferring their functions to various other bureaus. Bureaus are created for home affairs, agriculture, banking and taxation, commerce, education, labor, public health and welfare and public works.

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

3. The second major legislation, Ordinance No. 118, provides for the establishment of a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

The purpose of the ordinance is to increase the participation of democratic elements in the Government. A legislative body will foster the development of the country along democratic lines pending establishment of a unified Korean state as provided by the Moscow Agreement.

Composition of Assembly

4. The Korean legislative body will consist of 90 members of whom 45 are to be elected and 45 appointed by the Military Government. Elective members will be chosen in each province and in the independent City of Seoul on the basis of one member for each 550,000 population. In addition, each province and the City of Seoul will elect one representative-at-large.

5. Members of the Assembly will receive the same compensation as judges of the Supreme Court.

Powers

6. The Assembly will enact ordinances on matters affecting

general welfare and on such other matters as may be referred to it by the Military Governor. It will also have the power to review all past appointments to the Military Government above Civil Service Class 4 and to confirm all such future appointments. Ordinances enacted by the Assembly will become law when approved by the Military Governor.

Quorum and Debates

7. Three fourths of the members shall constitute a quorum unless otherwise determined by the Assembly and all action shall be by a majority vote. Debates in the Assembly shall be free and the members shall not be questioned for their utterances, but the Assembly shall have the power to adopt rules of order and to punish its members for disorderly conduct.

Qualifications of Members

8. Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly must have passed their twenty-fifth birthday and have been residents of the province represented for at least the year preceding the election.

9. The following persons shall not be eligible for membership.

- (1) Persons who occupied positions as central, provincial or municipal councilors.
- (2) Persons of rank of chokunin or above under the Japanese regime.
- (3) All those who collaborated with the Japanese for gain to the detriment of the Korean people.

Method of Election

10. Elective members will be chosen by universal suffrage according to rules to be established by an ordinance to be enacted by the Assembly and approved by the Military Governor. Pending the enactment of this ordinance elective members were chosen by the following procedures established by the Military Governor: each hamlet, village and district elected two representatives who in turn elected two representatives for their township. These township representatives elected two representatives for their county. The county representatives elected provincial representatives to the Assembly.

Term of Office

11. Original members of the Assembly will hold office only until the seating of members elected in the first general election held under the proposed new election ordinance.

Secretary to the Assembly

12. On 14 October the Military Governor appointed Dr. Chyun Kyu Hong as Administrator-secretary to the Assembly.

Dr. Chyun has been Deputy Director for Administration of the Department of Justice and Secretary of the Special Criminal Investigation Committee. He is not affiliated with any political faction.

The Administrator will have under his supervision a clerical staff, specially trained recorders, a legal drafting section, and a reporter of daily activities.

Policy of Military Governor

13. In a statement to the press on 18 October the Military Governor defined his policy on exercising his veto power over the Interim Legislative Assembly, scheduled to meet in Seoul early in November. The Military Governor said:

"I shall give to the legislature every power that it can take. There are only three types of laws I shall veto.

"I shall veto any laws that attempt to legislate General Hodge and his command out of Korea.

"I shall veto any laws that place the burden of collecting rice, for example, upon the American people, and the business of distributing it in the hands of the Korean people. If the legislature passes a law which charges a Korean agency with collecting the rice and with distributing the rice, that is all right. If the legislature wants to pass a law providing a free market in rice, that is all right.

"The third type of laws that I shall veto is that which endangers Korean economy. If I see that a law is going to result in ruinous inflation, then I must stop that law. Outside of those three things the legislature will have a free hand. I want the legislature to have a free hand because I am anxious that the Korean people govern themselves. I shall keep my staff here and I shall keep the economic board here as advisers."

National Economic Board - Korean Economic Board

14. The first joint meeting of the Korean Economic Advisory Board and the National Economic Board was held on 3 October.

The Military Governor gave the opening address and the joint boards discussed the problems of taxation and inflation.

A revision of the tax structure by increasing the land tax, placing income taxes on a modified pay-as-you-go basis and utilizing new revenue sources was proposed.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Election of Legislature

15. During October the first elections in South Korea since the Japanese annexation were held. Forty-five members for the new Korean Interim Legislative Assembly were chosen.

Among rightist parties the Korean Democratic Party elected 15 members; the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, 14; and the Korean Independence Party, 2. The extreme left-wing People's Committee elected two members from Cheju-do. Twelve independents were chosen.

16. The 45 elected members were distributed among the provinces as follows:

Seoul City	3
Kyonggi-do	6
Chungchong-namdo	5
Chungchong-pukto	3
Cholla-namdo	6
Cholla-pukto	4
Kyongsang-namdo	6
Kyongsang-pukto	7
Kangwon-do	3
Cheju-do	2

17. Forty-five additional members will be appointed by the Military Government so as to represent major Korean democratic elements equally and fairly.

Unification Committee

18. The talks between Kim Kyu Sic and Lyuh Woon Hyeung on unification of right- and left-wing political parties resulted in formation of a "Unification Committee" working under the joint chairmanship of the two leaders.

On 7 October the Committee issued the following declaration of principle:

"To attain the aim of the Unification Committee, which is to establish a transitional government and accelerate the realization of a complete sovereignty of Korea, we have hereby decided upon the following fundamental principles:

"(1) We will establish a democratic transitional government in accordance with the decision of the Tri-power Conference, which secures the independence of Korea, by attaining a unification of the right and left wings throughout South and North Korea.

"(2) We will issue a joint announcement demanding the reconvening of the Russo-American Joint Commission.

"(3) We will give to the farmers land which will be seized with or without conditions or with a small compensation. The farmers will be given land at no cost. All building lots and buildings in the cities will be properly disposed. All important industries must be nationalized. We will put into practice the self-government system in various territories in accordance with the labor ordinance and based upon political freedom. We will immediately solve all problems concerning the people's life and economic welfare to achieve the task of rehabilitation of our nation.

"(4) This Unification Committee will propose to the legislative organ the regulations concerning the punishment of the pro-Japanese and the national traitors, which the legislative organ will examine and put into practice.

"(5) We will endeavor to release the political leaders who were arrested under the present government. We will also try to stop all terroristic actions throughout South and North Korea.

"(6) This Unification Committee will draft temporary plans concerning the functions, structure and administration of the legislative organ.

"(7) We must turn our efforts toward securing freedom of speech, assembly and organization for the people throughout Korea."

Unification Committee on the Korean Legislature

19. On 7 October the Unification Committee sent the following recommendations on the Korean Legislature to the Commanding General USAFIK:

"(1) All decisions of the legislative organ should be published with the agreement of the Military Governor.

"(2) The words 'sanction' or 'ratification' should be changed to 'agreement.'

"(3) The number of members of the legislative organ must be increased from 50 to 90. Forty-five persons among them must be

those who are selected by the people. The other 45 members will be elected by the Unification Committee with the agreement of the Military Governor. The reason for this is that the present situation is a political step in which we are engaged in the realization of our independence, and therefore, the politicians who have been striving for our independence should be allowed to participate in the legislative organ.

"(4) The following persons should not be allowed to participate in the legislative organ: pro-Japanese and traitors, namely government officials who served the Japanese in the grades higher than delegate of province or city, or higher than the sonin rank; and those leaders of precincts and vicious profiteers.

"(5) The Unification Committee will send two delegates to each province to supervise the voting.

"(6) This preliminary legislative organ will conduct itself as a legislature which represents the whole of Korea."

Answer to Proposals of Unification Committee

20. The Commanding General, USAFIK, acknowledged the recommendations of the Unification Committee in the following statement:

"Dr. Kim Kyu Sic, the spokesman of the Coalition Committee (Unification Committee), has officially informed me by letter that the Committee has unanimously recommended the establishment of an interim legislative body for Southern Korea to be participated in by representative democratic elements. I am very happy to hear that representatives of Rightist and Leftist groups have sat together in the interests of Korea and have agreed to recommend this extremely important milestone in the democratic progress of Korea leading toward self-government.

"Full details of the establishment of the interim legislative body will be embodied in an ordinance now in final stages of preparation and soon to be published. The ordinance is being drafted to give full consideration to the recommendations of the Committee concerning the legislative body. The legislative body will be brought into being as soon as practicable.

"This body will be a law-making body for South Korea. It will have authority to review present and future high appointments in the Government. It will be a forum for full and free discussion of Korean problems. It will permit free expression by the people and will be a sounding board for public opinion in Korea. It will be a place for the public meeting of the minds of patriotic Koreans who are interested in their nation. In general, I shall leave to the legislature the determination of future policies affecting the Korean people, including such vital things as collection and distribution of grains, imposition of taxes and redistribution of land. It is to be expected that the legislature will follow the will of the people. The seven basic coalition principles enunciated by the Coalition Committee are their own recommendations, and do not in any way bind or restrict freedom of action or decision by the legislative body.

"I join with all patriotic Koreans in expressing the earnest hope that the legislature to be created will prove to be worthy representatives of the Korean people and will contribute to the attainment of those two great and inseparable goals so earnestly desired by us all: Korean national unity and Korean independence."

Political Personalities

21. Interest in the newly formed Unification Committee naturally centers on the two men who share the joint chairmanship.

Kim Kyu Sic, an honor graduate of Virginia College, Roanoke, is an outstanding right-wing leader. He was Minister, Foreign Affairs Committee, and later Minister of Education in the Korean Provisional Government. He returned to Korea in November 1945 as Foreign Secretary of the Korean Provisional Government at Chungking and subsequently became Vice-chairman of the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea.

Lyu Woon Hyeung was the leader of the left-wing faction which repudiated the leadership of Pak Heun Yung some months ago. He was educated at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Pyongyang, and at Nanking University and was once editor of the Central Daily News, published in Seoul. He is Chairman of the Korean People's Party and one of four Chairmen of the Executive Committee of the Democratic People's Front.

Activities of the Committee of Nine Political Parties

22. A committee composed of representatives of nine left-wing political parties was formed during the month.

The parties represented were the Communist Party, New Democratic Party, People's Party, Independence Party, New Revolutionary Party, Socialist Democratic Party, Chundokyo Young Friends' Party, Independent Farmers' and Laborers' Party and League of United Koreans.

After the first session of the committee the representative of the Independence Party withdrew. The remaining representatives:

- (1) Expressed their disapproval of the Legislative Assembly.
- (2) Approved the principle involved in the efforts of the Unification Committee of the Right and Left Wings, but stated their dissatisfaction with its present nature.
- (3) Decided to send a group to investigate disorders in the Taegu area.

Proposal of Committee Representing Nine Political Parties

23. On 26 October the Commanding General, USAFIK, made the following reply to the Committee Representing Nine Political Parties' offer to investigate the cause of the riots in Southern Korea:

"I have carefully considered the requests submitted by you in the petition which you recently presented to me. I appreciate your offer of assistance in inquiring into the causes of the recent disturbances in South Korea. I have recently appointed a Korean-American Conference consisting of members of the Coalition Committee (Unification Committee) with American officers and civilian experts to inquire into the causes of disturbances. Since the objective of your group is the same as the Conference appointed by me, I request that you select and submit to me the names of three members from your group for appointment by me as members of the Korean-American Conference. The enlarged Conference will thus have the benefit of experience, advice and assistance of your group which will make the work of the Conference more effective."

Joint Korean-American Conference Agenda

24. The Joint Korean-American Conference, participated in by members of the Unification Committee and American representatives, adopted a comprehensive agenda of matters to be discussed by the Conference to determine the causes of the recent disturbances in Southern Korea.

The following problems will be discussed:

(1) Personnel problems: Enmity against the police, the presence of former Japanese collaborators in Military Government, effect of interpreters in Government, corruption of some Korean officials and agitators against best interests of Southern Korea.

(2) Economic problems: The rice collection and distribution programs, wages, prices and inflation, refugee housing and living problems and disappointment of the people in the slowness of economic recovery.

(3) Political problems: The nonappearance of a Korean provisional government, discontent concerning administration of former enemy property, party influences and how to set up a moral government.

Formation of Socialist Labor Party

25. On 14 October elements of the Communist, People's and New Democratic Parties formally announced the formation of the Socialist Labor Party.

The announcement was made by Lyuh Woon Hyeung of the People's Party, Kang Jin of the Communist Party and Paik Nam Un of the New Democratic Party.

Soon after the formation of the new Party newspapers reported that Kang and Paik had departed for North Korea.

Near the end of the month newspapers also reported that the new Party had elected a central committee but as yet its members have not been announced.

26. Remaining elements of the Communist, the People's and the New Democratic Parties, according to newspapers, continue to be engaged in the formation of the South Korea Labor Party.

JOINT COMMISSION

New Head of American Delegation

27. Major General A. V. Arnold, formerly head of the United States Delegation of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission, has returned to the United States and Major General Albert E. Brown has been appointed in his place.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Registration of Foreign Nationals

28. The following numbers of foreign nationals have registered with the Government:

Americans	22
English	2
French	15
Germans	11
Irish	4
White Russians	16
Turks	3
Australians	2
Stateless Tartars	<u>41</u>
Total	116

SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal	1
Major Legislation	3
Public Safety	8

LEGAL

Admissions to the Bar

1. Six Koreans were admitted to the bar on 8 October.

Violations of Price Regulations

2. Prosecutors and judges have been instructed as follows in handling violations of price and food regulations:

- (1) If the accused is under arrest or imprisonment his case shall be tried and disposed of by judgment within 48 hours after arrest, or, if he is not under arrest or imprisonment, within five days after he has been charged; and in either case, if requested, additional time may be granted at the discretion of the court to prepare a defense.
- (2) The accused may plead guilty and submit to the judgment of the court upon being charged, and he shall not at any time while a court of competent jurisdiction is in session, be subjected to imprisonment or detention.
- (3) All cases involving alleged violations of price regulations or food regulations shall be given a trial preference on the trial date and shall be placed at the head of the trial calendar of each court.

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Patent Law

3. Ordinance No. 91, dated 5 October, effects the enactment of a Patent Law which is expected to encourage the manufacture of new inventions and devices and their early utilization in Korea. All laws, decrees, ordinances, notices and regulations in contradiction to it are repealed.

Revision of Customs Laws

4. Customs laws are revised by Ordinance No. 116 in order to promote foreign trade with Korea by reducing existing import tariff rates and to suppress smuggling by providing rewards to informers and seizing officials.

Existing import tariff rates will be levied upon articles imported from foreign countries but in no case shall the customs duty collected upon any taxable article exceed 10 percent ad valorem.

Exemptions include all shipments to the United States Army Forces in Korea, the Korean Government and subagencies, members of the armed forces of the Allied Powers in Korea, accredited civilians on duty with those forces and the dependents of any of the foregoing.

Rewards to informers and seizing officials for detection and reporting of violations of the customs laws which lead to a fine, penalty or forfeiture are not to exceed 25 percent of the net amount recovered or not to exceed in any case ¥ 50,000.

The ordinance became effective 18 October.

Control of Grain Mills

5. Grain mills of Korea are brought under control of provincial governors by Ordinance No. 113, effective 18 October, as a method of effecting enforcement of certain National Food Regulations.

The ordinance directs, in part:

- (1) Each provincial governor shall immediately establish regulations for licensing of grain mills within his province. The regulations become effective after approval by the Military Governor of Korea.
- (2) Complete records of all grain milling or polishing transactions are to be kept by the mills.
- (3) Certificates are to be issued by the provincial governor to owners of grain stating the amount of grain permitted to be milled or polished. Any amount in excess of that authorized by the certificate which is brought to the mill shall be turned over to the provincial governor for confiscation.

Licensing of Motion Pictures

6. Ordinance No. 115, entitled Licensing of Films, designates the Korean Department of Public Information as a reviewing and licensing authority for all motion picture films to be exhibited in South Korea. The ordinance became effective 18 October.

The Department of Public Information is authorized and directed to pass upon the propriety of all motion picture films prior to their public exhibition.

Films unlawfully distributed or exhibited shall be seized and confiscated. Penalties for violations of this ordinance are to be determined by a military occupation court.

Fees are to be collected for the licensing of the films. Educational films used exclusively and without charge in the school system are exempt from the payment of fees.

This ordinance shall not apply to any films exhibited by the United States Army Forces in Korea or any agency thereof.

Restoration of Korean Names

7. By authority of Ordinance No. 122, effective 23 October, original Korean names will be automatically restored to all Koreans except those who apply to retain their Japanese names acquired by law during the period of annexation. Deadline for filing this application is 23 December.

No changes are to be made in family registers until after 23 December when official registers will restore all Korean names excepting those of persons wishing to retain their Japanese names.

PUBLIC SAFETY

	Paragraph
Law and Order	8
Police.	20
Prisons	22
Internal Security	24

LAW AND ORDER

8. Strikes and demonstrations provoked by pressing economic conditions spread throughout the major industries in several provinces during the last week of September and suddenly turned into a swelling wave of violence and disorder.

9. At the peak of the riots mobs ranging in size from several hundreds to as many as 10,000 overran police stations and stole arms and ammunition.

10. When police power was knocked out at several points, martial law was invoked and order was restored.

11. The Commanding General, USAFIK, in a public statement on 4 October attributed the strikes which preceded the rioting to "professional troublemakers who have infiltrated into South Korea and utilizing the honest desire of Korean workers for better conditions to further their own ends."

The Commanding General issued additional statements on 14 and 23 October as the disorders grew in proportion and violence. On 14 October he said: ". . . the many serious disorders which have occurred and some still expected have been carefully planned and worked out by dangerous anarchists, criminals and agitators under a leadership that has little, if any, interest in the welfare of the Korean people and nation."

12. Disorders occurred in the following widely separated places: Seoul, Taegu, Waegwan, Yongdong, Yongchon and surrounding areas. Police installations and homes of government and police officers were raided.

Martial law was established in Taegu in quelling the rioters. Casualties reported were 44 police killed and 153 injured and among rioters 39 killed and 148 injured.

Commanding General's Statement

13. On 4 October the Commanding General, USAFIK, announced "The United States Army will continue with its mission and will not be misled by groups of vicious agitators from the outside.

"During recent weeks, several thousands of trained propagandists and agitators, many of them from outside of South Korea, have spread falsehoods and rumors designed to rupture the welfare of the Korean people and cause disorders and confusion.

"The strike wave of September-October began when railroad workers were agitated into a strike for higher wages and rice

rations. This strike was timed in view of the fact that the Korean food supply from the United States and from the Korean harvest depends upon transportation for distribution. This strike was followed by a sympathetic walkout on the part of the printers. The electric and water utilities workers threatened to strike but this was averted when the workers realized that the strikes were the work of agitators and that trouble and hardship would result to the people.

"In Taegu, agitators started a riot. Hoodlums entered the police station and killed several Korean policemen. Order was restored and martial law was invoked.

"These strikes were not caused by the demands of the workers for more rice and higher wages. They were caused by groups of professional troublemakers who have infiltrated into South Korea and are utilizing the honest desire for better conditions of Korean workers to further their own ends. They would have the people believe that the Americans and Military Government are the cause of all Korean troubles."

Disorders Continue

14. Riots occurred in Sonean, Kumi, Masan, Chinju, Yonsan and towns in Chungchong-namdo and Cholla-namdo. The disturbances were short-lived, order was quickly restored and agitators were arrested. Casualties were suffered by both the police and rioters.

15. On 14 October the Commanding General issued a statement to the Korean people declaring that the disorders were being caused by criminal agitators and calling upon the Korean people to recognize these criminals for what they are. The statement follows, in part:

"I do not condemn all Koreans who have participated in the serious disorders. I know full well that there are many members of the mobs who have been misinformed and misled by dangerous criminals who are willing to destroy their nation to gain selfish immediate personal or political aims. These self-styled leaders are merely taking advantage of the well known and clearly recognized unpleasant conditions to stir up riots and disorders. They may be expected to continue their activities unless the people recognize their character. They have moved in gangs from town to town in the southern provinces, agitating, lying, slandering and stirring up the people. They have caused many deaths and the destruction of much valuable public and private property and there is evidence that they intend to cause more. Their efforts have been and are to throw all of South Korea into turmoil and strife. They pose as the friend of the worker and farmer. They lie and agitate to confuse the good citizens of South Korea. They make great promises of something for nothing and urge the destruction of orderly government under the guise of promised ability to give all men all things they want. By their recent action of deliberately murdering many police and other Koreans in Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo, they have branded themselves for the criminals that they are.

"The American Command is doing everything possible to help the Korean people improve their condition. It is doing everything it can to improve the condition of the worker and farmer. It is doing all in its power to build better economic conditions. But it cannot do these things alone. The Korean people must help. Each and every one of you has a definite personal responsibility to add his patriotic efforts to improve conditions, and to prevent agitators from putting your peaceful country in a bloody turmoil.

"Despite what agitators tell you about the subject of

labor regulations, there exist today in South Korea labor laws second to none in the world, that give to laborers full rights accorded to them anywhere in the world. Hours of work, formation of unions, collective bargaining, right to strike, protection against exploitation, protection of women and children, and means and methods of peaceful mediation and adjustments of differences are all included. Honest requests from labor to better conditions for the workers are welcomed. These should be presented to the proper authorities by your own worker committees for consideration and mediation well before any strike is planned. Legitimate complaints made by workers themselves will be given full consideration. Complaints and demands of purely political character presented by non-worker agitators allegedly in the name of the workers inherently denude these demands of authenticity and tend to throw suspicion upon the good and legitimate workers.

"There is absolutely no reason and no excuse for disorders in connection with legitimate labor disputes. The riots and brutal murders in the Kyongsang provinces have little if anything to do with strikes, merely being committed under the cover of alleged striker demands. Disorders of this nature can only arise through illegal acts and agitation by those who have their principal interest in causing disturbances rather than the welfare of the masses. Sabotage and murder are criminal offenses in all nations of the world and are still to be so considered in Korea."

16. On 20 October a new outbreak of rioting and disorder occurred in Kyonggi-do, the disturbances being largely centered in Inchon and Kaesong.

Three policemen were killed at Kaesong, the main American outpost just south of the 38th parallel, and the rioting spread to several small adjacent towns.

Yonan and Palkcho police stations, located almost on the border lines, were also attacked the same day. Ten riot leaders were taken into custody.

Curfew in Seoul-Yongdong-po area

17. A curfew for all Koreans in the Seoul-Yongdong-po area between the hours of 2200 and 0600 daily was instituted on 21 October.

18. A 20-minute demonstration of about 2,000 people at Chongno Dong in Chungchong-pukto was dispersed by police on 22 October. One person was killed and leaders of the demonstration were arrested. Slogans displayed during the short demonstration included: "We strongly object to a legislature which is a revised version of former Jap advisory council"; "Do away with Military Government"; "Transfer governmental functions to the people"; "Let us reopen the U. S. Soviet Convention"; "Let us set up a Democratic Provisional Government for the United Korea"; "Give us rice."

19. On 23 October the Commanding General appealed to the Korean people in a third public statement "to put an end to the disgraceful agitated riots that are now prevalent in your country."

"The ultimate aim (of these criminal agitators) is to try to force the Korean people into submitting to the despotic rule of these same few self-styled leaders who are now so busily engaged in engineering the murders of their fellow Koreans," he declared, and, continuing:

"Their killing pattern is now so well established that we can all know where they stand. They try to eliminate the following:

"First: The police because the police stand for and enforce law and order and protect law-abiding people and their property. The police stand in the way of other disorders those agitators wish to stir up, so they work up a great hate campaign in an attempt to destroy and demoralize them.

"Second: Those patriotic Koreans who are enough interested in the future of their nation that they are willing to sacrifice self gain and help the Military Government develop an orderly and sound democratic government in South Korea.

"Third: Those leaders in the community who stand for law, for order and for individual liberties of mankind. I call upon all the Korean people now to do everything in their power to stop this criminal defamation of the fair name of Korea, to stop this criminal murder of your law-abiding citizens; to stop the dangerous flow of lies that mislead honest men; to build strong unity of all groups through true coalition and to get back on the great highway of the march to a new Korea, free and independent.

"Do not listen to or participate in the filthy schemes devised by brutal murderers to further their own political ends.

"It is my great hope that I will not be forced to use troops in stringent measures that unduly restrict or cause suffering to innocent persons."

POLICE

20. Relations between the civil populace in South Korea and the civil police reached a point of conflict. The wave of civil disturbances led by agitators and propagandists was mainly directed at the police and, in some localities, police authority was over-run and usurped.

21. Intimations were expressed that the National Police contained many pro-Japanese personnel. In clarification and for better understanding the Military Governor made the following statement on 15 October:

"We have made every effort to get rid of former officials under the Japanese. It must be remembered that Korea was under Japan for some 40 years, that the great majority of Korean young men never lived under any condition except under the Japanese. It is hard to find a physically able young man of 28 or 29 or 30 years old who at least was not a member of the Japanese army. The mere fact that a man has served under the Japanese is not against him. Most of you people here had to serve under the Japanese, but you did not become Japanese in thought and action. And so the people we are trying to get rid of in the police force are those who became Japanese in thought and action. And just as soon as we find a policeman who is thinking as the Japanese think and who is acting as the Japanese acted, we are getting rid of him. There are many customs the police have which the Korean people have gotten used to. Some of those customs are bad and some are probably all right. The bad ones we are trying to eliminate. We see no reason to eliminate customs that are not bad and to which the Korean people are accustomed. We will continue to eliminate bad customs, bad practices and bad police."

PRISONS

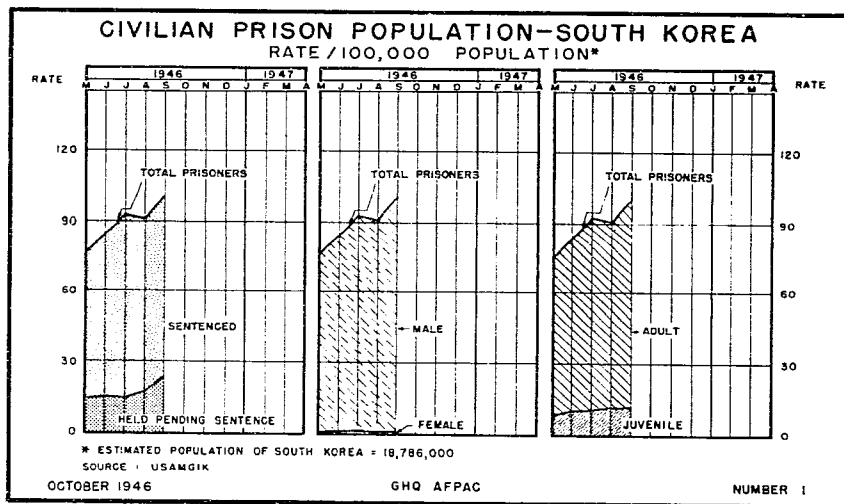
22. Efforts are continuing to rehabilitate inmates of prisons, to employ their labor in useful industry and production and to teach them industrial arts and vocational handicrafts.

Prison camps are being established so that inmates may

work out of the camps on public projects and return to the camps at night.

Prison Population

23. Prison population in South Korea totaled 19,407 during September, an increase of 2,358 over August.



INTERNAL SECURITY

Korean Coast Guard

24. In order to prevent refugees from straggling into South Korea without facilities for taking care of their needs or making the proper precautions to prevent the spread of disease, legal action was taken against marine carriers apprehended in transporting refugees from the North. The vessels were confiscated and the captains sentenced to prison terms.

25. Prompt action by the Korean Coast Guard is reducing the amount of smuggling of rice to Japan and other localities.

On 13 October three ships were apprehended off Chinhae carrying rice. During the week of 17 October two ships were seized and during the week of 26 October seven vessels were apprehended on similar violations.

26. The navigation school conducted at Chinhae by the Department of Transportation was transferred to the Department of Internal Security and will be conducted by personnel of the Korean Coast Guard.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

	Page
Section 1. Natural Resources	31
Section 2. Commerce and Industry	45

SECTION 1
NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agriculture	6
Fisheries	22
Forestry	28
Mining	33

1. Summer grain and fall rice estimates set crop production within 58 percent and 83 percent respectively of the 1940-44 average late yields, despite floods and the shortage of fertilizer.

2. The Korean Agricultural Association took action to extend voting privileges to member farmers on township and village levels.

3. Fifty additional fishing vessels were put in use but the industry still lacks fuel, nets and hooks.

4. Fullest use of all transportation is being made to insure delivery of sufficient winter fuel wood.

5. September coal output held close to the August level. Production is hindered by transportation delays and labor unrest.

AGRICULTURE

	Paragraph
Grain Inspection	6
Crop Production	8
Production Program	11
Korean Agricultural Association	17
Livestock	19

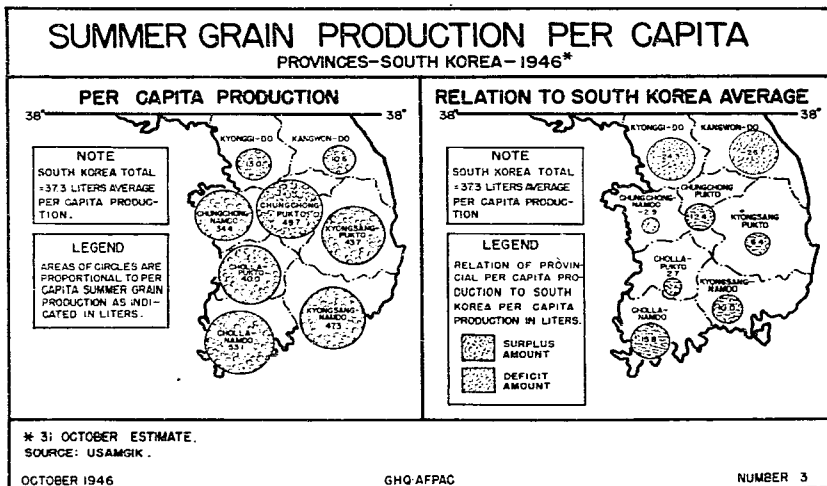
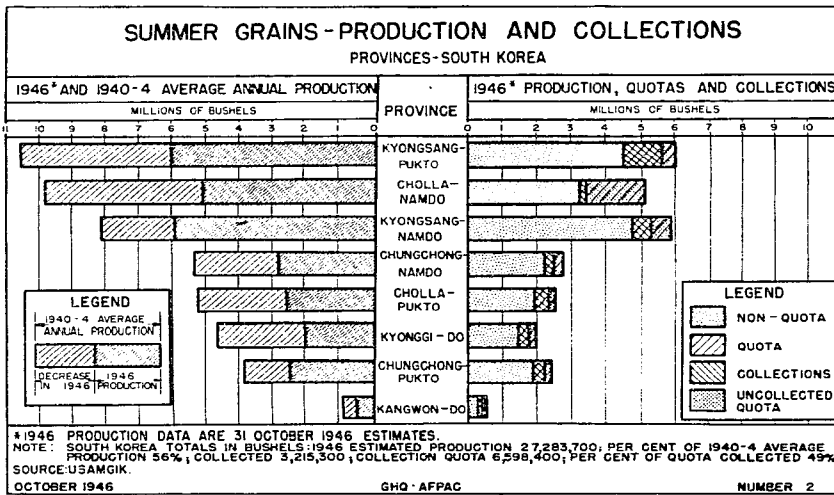
GRAIN INSPECTION

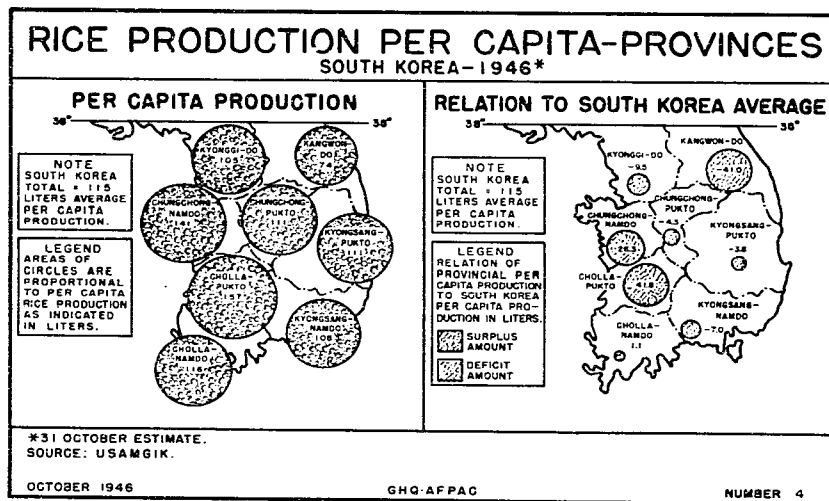
6. Grain inspection regulations to implement provisions of Ordinance No. 111 were published by the Department of Agriculture. These regulations provide that 18 varieties of grains and legumes henceforth may not be transported or used in commercial transactions until inspected and approved by authorized grain inspectors.

Varieties affected are unhulled, brown or polished rice; barley and naked barley, cleaned barley and pressed barley; wheat, rye, Italian or Indian millet, clean or unhulled; corn, soybeans, kidney beans, red beans and peas.

Inspection fees are 15 sen for each bag of cleaned rice and 30 sen for all other grains.

7. Provincial grain inspectors met at Seoul 11-12 October to discuss the new regulations.





CROP PRODUCTION

Rice Estimate

8. The fall rice harvest is estimated at 1,779,519 metric tons, 83 percent of the wartime average yield. Upland crops are in good condition but flood damage and lack of fertilizer will cut lowland yields.

Summer Grain

9. The summer grain yield will reach an estimated 660,000 metric tons, only 17 percent less than the 1940-44 average yield. The fall harvest of other grains and pulses is set at 250,000 metric tons, 70 percent of the 1940-44 average yield.

Sweet Potatoes

10. The island province of Cheju-do will produce an estimated 45,000 metric tons of sweet potatoes, 30 percent less than in 1945.

PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Crop Schedules

11. The 1947 crop production schedule for summer grains was distributed to all provinces.

Horticulture

12. Studies are being made by the Department of Agriculture on the rehabilitation of Korea's fruit industry. To replace old trees Korea needs annually 500,000 apple trees and 325,000 pear, 230,000 peach and 260,000 persimmon trees.

Arrangements have been made to collect sufficient native crab-apple seed to meet South Korea's 1947 requirements for grafting stock.

Modern Farming School

13. Discussions of modern rice farming methods are being held in the rural areas under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Information.

Seed Testing

14. To minimize crop losses through inferior seed the Department of Agriculture plans to establish seed testing laboratories throughout South Korea.

Water Utilization

15. Changes in laws and ordinances governing irrigation projects in South Korea were recommended on 21 October at a meeting of the Land Reclamation Section of the Department of Agriculture and the Federation of Water Utilization Associations. Some irrigation projects have been suspended for lack of labor and materials.

Insecticide Allocations

16. To shield crops and check the spread of contagious diseases the Department of Public Health and Welfare allocated large quantities of larvicide and rat poison and 700 units of spraying and disinfecting equipment during September and October.

KOREAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Extension of Franchise

17. The Korean Agricultural Association, a government sponsored, semi-independent grange, has initiated action to extend voting privileges to member farmers on village and township levels. Membership of township and village locals will include all landlords and resident tenants, represented by an elected executive committee.

18. Heretofore the Association's agricultural projects have been planned on a county basis. Extension of the voting privileges will give farmers in townships and villages a voice in planning, and insure co-ordination of co-operative projects.

LIVESTOCK

Rehabilitation

19. Plans to rehabilitate the livestock and dairy industry in South Korea were discussed on 31 October in a meeting of provincial chiefs of livestock sections and breeding sections.

Programs discussed included an eight-year plan for the dairy industry, increasing production of breeding stock, a campaign to protect animals against contagious diseases, and training of local livestock technicians.

Training Courses

20. From 1 to 3 October livestock technicians and farmers of Chungchong-namdo attended a course on methods of raising the grade of livestock and encouraging development of the industry.

Animal Census

21. Farm animals in South Korea total 2,335,312 according to the latest census.

FARM ANIMALS IN SOUTH KOREA
(1946 census)

Cattle	1,127
Swine	148,089
Sheep	44,143
Horses	8,715
Native ponies	22,789
Donkeys and mules	89
Oxen	556,220
Chickens	1,516,389
Rabbits	12,356
Goats	25,395
Total	2,335,312
Bee colonies	28,816

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

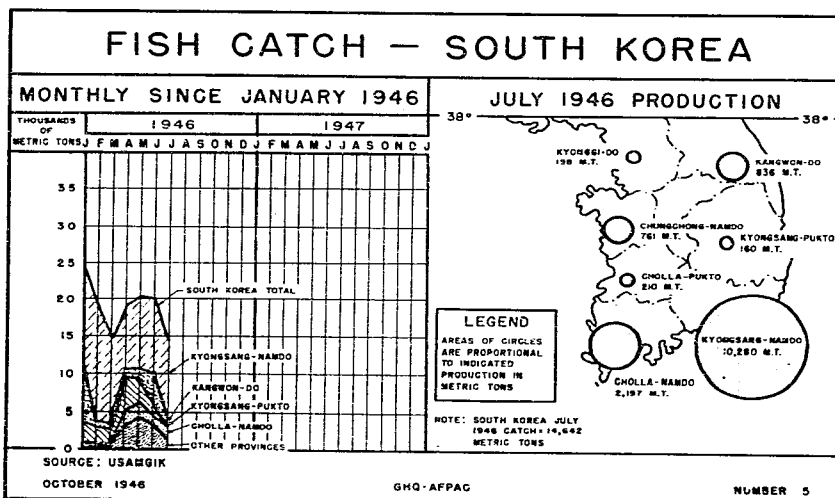
FISHERIES

Production

22. Preliminary reports on six provinces in South Korea Set October fish landings at 14,880 metric tons.

OCTOBER FISH LANDINGS
(metric tons)

Kyonggi-do	380
Chungchong-namdo	450
Kangwon-do	118
Kyongsang-namdo	11,481
Cholla-pukto	128
Cholla-namdo	2,323
Total	14,880



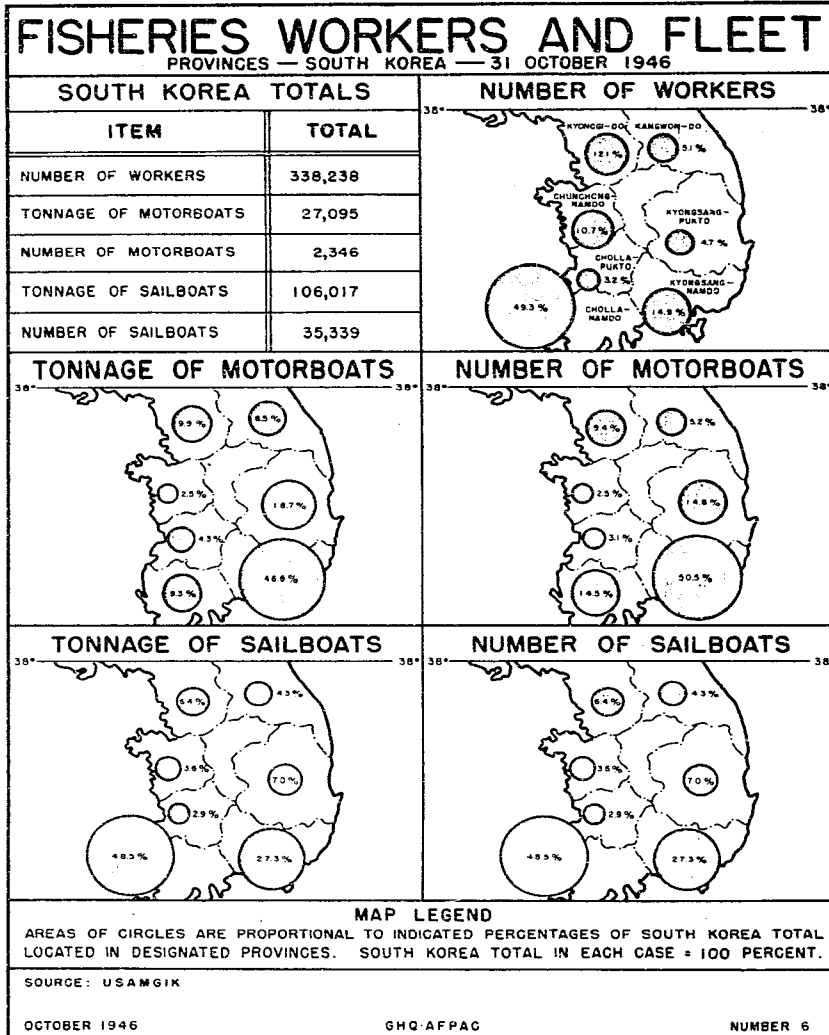
23. Forty-five whales were caught in the 30-day period ending 15 October.

Fishing Licenses

24. Fishing licenses issued by the Bureau of Fisheries during October totaled 423 of which 220 were for diving, 176 for whale fishing and 27 for dragnet fishing.

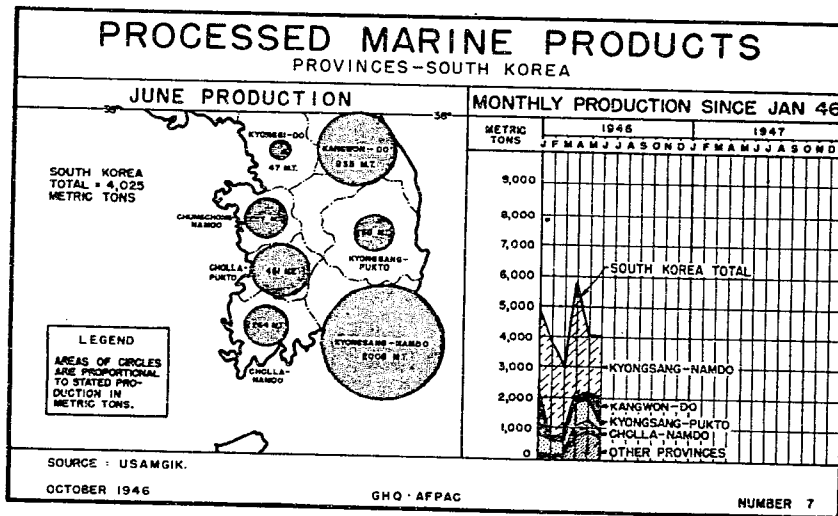
Fishing Fleet Strengthened

25. Fifty boats were added to the Kyongsang-pukto fishing fleet in a ceremony at Pohang on 5 October. The number of fishing vessels registered with the Bureau of Fisheries reached 38,321.



Industry Needs

26. Widespread shortages of boats, nets and fuel continue to hamper recovery of the fishing industry. Fish oil and meal exports have been suspended for lack of plant facilities in South Korea. Straw bags, ropes and mats also are needed.



Salt Allocation

27. The Salt Monopoly Board during October allocated 1,000 metric tons of salt for fisheries use.

FORESTRY

Lumber Production

28. Three provinces reported lumber production for July totaling 690,000 board feet.

JULY LUMBER PRODUCTION
(board feet)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Beam</u>	<u>Board</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kyongsang-namdo	339,600	3,360	342,960
Kyonggi-do	280,080	-	280,080
Chungchong-pukto	44,160	22,800	66,960
Total	663,840	26,160	690,000

Estimated lumber production for 1946 is set at 21,803,000 cubic feet, consumption at 28,844,000, as shown in chart, page 38. Timber stockpiles on 1 October are shown in chart, page 39.

Charcoal and Firewood

29. Charcoal production for 1946 will total 69,000 metric tons, 118,000 metric tons less than in 1945. Firewood will total 202,603,000 cubic feet, or 10,126,000 less than in 1945. See charts, pages 39 and 40.