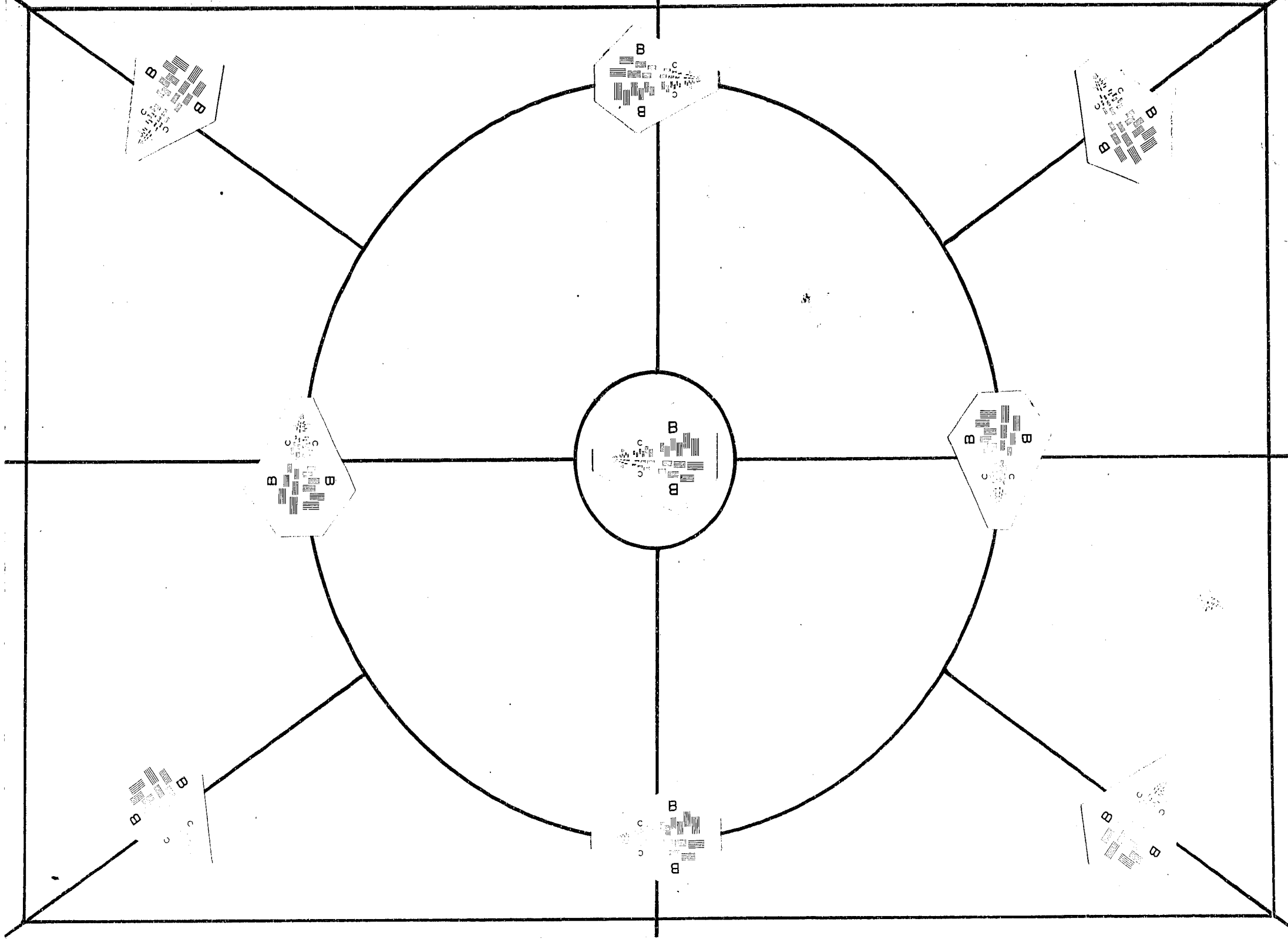


# 外務省記録

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外務省文書課



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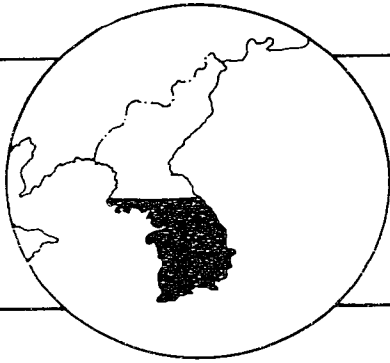


朝鮮占領報告

資料部  
了  
長

格外保存

Commander - in - Chief  
United States Army Forces, Pacific



**SUMMATION**  
of  
**UNITED STATES ARMY**  
**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
in  
**KOREA**  
  
No 15      December      1946

0001

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

SUMMATION NO 15  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
IN  
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF  
DECEMBER 1946

0002



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 15

December 1946

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

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SECTION 1  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Appointment of Members to Korean Legislative Assembly

1. On 10 December the Commanding General, USAFIK, announced his selections for the 45 appointive seats in the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. Another forty-five members of the Assembly had previously been chosen in elections held throughout South Korea.

2. In announcing his selections the Commanding General, USAFIK, said in part, "The selections are considered to be a fair cross section of Korean political thought in the best representative democratic tradition. Particular consideration has been given to recognizing the ability and experience of those leaders who have struggled long and zealously in the cause of Korean independence."

Opening of Legislative Assembly

3. On 13 December Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, elected chairman of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, called the first meeting of the Assembly to order.

Dr. Kim outlined a program for the Assembly calling for legislation to improve the welfare of the people, establish provincial self-government and effect a smooth transfer of administration from military officers to Korean civilians.

Hankook Democratic Party Boycotts Legislature

4. Members of the Hankook Democratic Party boycotted the 12 December opening session of the Legislative Assembly in protest against the decision of the Commanding General, USAFIK, to invalidate the results of the elections in Kangwon-do and the City of Seoul. Members of the Party began attending sessions on 23 December.

The two People's Committee members elected from Cheju-do have not yet reported to the Assembly.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Dr. Syngman Rhee Departs for the United States

5. Dr. Syngman Rhee, chairman of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, left for the United States

on 2 December to plead the cause of Korean independence before the American people and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

#### Socialist Labor Party

6. The retirement of Lyuh Woon Hyeung to private life because of his failure to unite the Socialist Labor Party and the South Korea Labor Party led one group of Socialist Labor Party members to call for dissolution of their Party. The Central Committee of the Party formally expelled this group on 30 December.

#### JOINT KOREAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

7. On 26 December the Commanding General, USAFIK, issued his second report on the progress of the Joint Korean-American Conference which is investigating the causes of the recent disturbances in South Korea. The report stated that the Conference had recommended continuance of Military Government's rice collection and distribution program.

In response to certain suggestions of the Conference the Commanding General announced that the following measures had been instituted:

- (1) Close co-ordination of all government agencies concerned with the program.
- (2) Arrangement for transportation of grain from producer to consumer.
- (3) Study of the distribution system in Seoul.
- (4) Provision for adequate and reliable information for the public on the quotas required from the farmers and size of the ration to be distributed.

#### LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

##### Legal

8. The Central Council of the National Bar Association met at Seoul on 12-14 December. Comparisons of the judicial systems of the United States and Korea were discussed.

##### Major Legislation

9. Narcotic controls were established, limiting the supply and prohibiting its use except for legitimate purposes by Ordinance No. 119, dated 11 November.

10. Ordinance No. 126, effective 15 November, established procedures for the election of provincial and local officials and councils through popular elections.

11. Severe punishment for smuggling rice out of Korea is provided for in Ordinance No. 127, effective 15 December.

##### Public Safety

12. Isolated minor disorders occurred in South Korea during the month.

13. Juvenile courts were established in Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu in an effort to help the delinquent youths in South Korea and to prevent the spread of juvenile crime.

E R R A T A

E R R A T A

The following corrections should be inserted in Summation No. 15 of United States Army Military Government Activities in Korea, dated December 1946:

Page 7, Paragraph 1:

1. Rice production for 1946 was 17 percent below average wartime production in terms of yield per unit area, a decrease attributed to floods, an acute shortage of fertilizer and lack of adequate transportation.

Page 27, Paragraph 1:

1. Despite bad weather and a serious shortage of fertilizer the 1946 rice crop was 83 percent of the wartime average yield per unit area.

Page 27, Paragraph 5:

F. The 1946 rice crop in South Korea was 1,849,535 metric tons, or 88.5 percent of the wartime average yields. Yield per unit area was 82.7 percent of the wartime average, due to floods and shortages of fertilizer and farming equipment. These shortages more than offset the gains anticipated from the addition in 1946 of 29,323 acres to the 1940-44 average rice acreage.

0009

14. The Acting Military Governor designated the week beginning 9 December as "Fire Prevention Week" and urged the public to co-operate in eliminating fire hazards.

Internal Security

15. The Korean Coast Guard is maintaining close surveillance in Korean coastal waters to prevent smuggling of rice and other commodities from Korea.

16. The Korean Constabulary commissioned 192 graduates of the Korean Constabulary Officers' Training School on 14 December.





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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Rice production for 1946 was 18 percent below average wartime production, a decrease attributed to floods, an acute shortage of fertilizer and lack of adequate transportation.

2. The small but steady flow of equipment and supplies was reflected in October fish landings, which approached peak catches of the season.

Forestry and Mining

3. Emphasis continued in December on delivery of winter fuelwood to heavily populated areas.

An appropriation was granted for the preservation of forests in South Korea.

4. Production of coal declined as strikes and a shortage of power put two mines out of operation in November while a third mine was abandoned.

INDUSTRY

5. Shortages of raw materials and spare parts, lack of skilled labor and labor strife continued to retard industrial growth.

6. In accordance with plans to eliminate nonagricultural interests of the New Korea Company, the Chosen Heavy Industries Company, a subsidiary, was transferred to the Department of Transportation.

Textiles

7. Production of cotton and silk yarns and cotton cloth increased substantially in September. Reporting for the month was based on 107 factories as compared with 89 factories reporting in August.

The output of finished cotton in September was a fraction of the August production but the manufacture of cotton thread was much greater. Fewer suits of clothing were made but the output of underwear almost tripled.

Labor

8. Special programs in conjunction with the "Labor Week" activities were conducted from 2 to 8 December.

COMMERCE

Finance

9. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding reached ₩ 17,710,623,249.90 on 31 December.

10. Organization of the Life Insurance Association of Korea was announced on 24 December.

Imports and Exports

11. The trade of Korea with foreign countries showed little change in December on the basis of permits issued. Fertilizer continued to be an important item of import from the United States.

12. Transportation difficulties and the policy of the Chinese Government in restricting trade to essential items brought about a reduction in trade with China.

Transportation

13. Railroad repair and construction was hampered by a scarcity of supplies and the shortage of electric power.

Motor transportation remained critical due to the gasoline shortage and lack of spare parts.

14. Korea's ₩ 200,000,000 road building program was 30 percent complete by 31 October.

15. Three customs control stations were established at Chumunjin, Yongyu-do and Yeosu for coastal traffic.

Public Utilities

16. The electric power shortage caused a slow-down in all Korean industry.

Communications

17. Censored mail between Korea and China was resumed on 10 December.

Mail exchanges with North Korea and the United States continued.

18. Rehabilitation and repair of equipment continues as materials become available.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

19. By 31 December about 62 percent of the year's rice quota had been collected.

20. Transportation shortages hindered distribution, especially of foods; various goods are being distributed as they become available.

21. One hundred seventy-seven ships have been seized since September for smuggling and 2,266 other price and ration law violators have been apprehended since 15 July.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. Four thousand Christmas boxes, contributed by American children through the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, were distributed to 62 children's institutions in South Korea.

2. Thirteen former Japanese-owned restaurants were converted to shelter 2,460 homeless refugees during the month.

Repatriation

3. Repatriation of Japanese nationals from Korea was approximately 99 percent complete by 31 December while repatriation to Korea was approximately 98 percent complete.

Medical Affairs

4. On 19 December five medical students who had studied in the United States for one year under the auspices of the Department of Public Health and Welfare returned to South Korea.

Nursing Affairs

5. Nursing arts refresher courses were completed by 28 persons at Pusan on 4 December and by 10 persons at Chunchon on 20 December.

6. Fifty-two students passed the examination in midwifery given at the Seoul Men's Medical College on 3 December.

Dental Affairs

7. There were 456 licensed dentists and 107 licensed crown makers registered in South Korea by 31 December.

8. A total of ¥ 51,500 was received by the Bureau of Dental Affairs in the form of license, registration and examination fees during the year.

9. Lack of fuel and the difficulty of maintaining satisfactory sanitary conditions forced Seoul Dental College to close on 21 December.

Narcotics

10. Narcotics control was transferred from the Department of Finance to the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs of the Department

of Public Health and Welfare during the month.

#### Typhus Fever

11. Under the sponsorship of the National Bureau of Preventive Medicine, medical school professors and members of the Bureau of Preventive Medicine toured the provinces and gave lectures to local physicians on diagnosis, pathology, laboratory findings and methods of typhus control.

#### Vital Statistics

12. The second national census of South Korea was completed during the month.

#### EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

13. The College of Arts and the College of Law of Seoul National University were closed and their students suspended. Student strikes and faculty absences had made the colleges inoperative. Conditions for reopening the colleges and to govern the other colleges of the University were outlined in a statement issued by the American Adviser of the Department of Education.

14. Plans were completed to hold a Winter University at Seoul National University and winter institutes at all normal schools in January. Courses offered for primary and middle school teachers will emphasize teaching methods, scientific education and technical discussions on elementary sanitation and healthful living.

15. Ten ancient court books on Korean history were translated from Chinese to Korean.

16. Four women missionaries returned to Korea to serve on the faculty of Ewha Women's College.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION

17. The rice collection information program was continued in December.

Public health information emphasized control of typhus and smallpox.

18. The opening of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly was photographed and recorded for inclusion in the historical record of Korean activities.

19. Radio broadcasts were utilized to explain to the public the policies necessary to rehabilitate Korean commerce and industry and the work of the Department of Justice.

20. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly was the chief topic of press comment throughout December. Papers continued to present partisan views; the primary means utilized were published statements of political groups and leaders. Underlying the majority of comment was the expressed desire for unity and independence.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 15

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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Appointment of Members to Korean Legislative Assembly

1. On 10 December the Commanding General, USAFIK, made the following announcement:

"The selection of 45 representative Korean men and women as members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, which is scheduled to convene on December 12, 1946, is announced. The selections were made after nominations by the Coalition Committee and consultations with many other leaders of political and professional thought. In addition, consideration was given to the many suggestions and recommendations from patriotic, interested citizens and organizations.

"The selections are considered to be a fair cross-section of Korean political thought in the best representative democratic tradition. Particular consideration has been given to recognizing the ability and experience of those leaders who have struggled long and zealously in the cause of Korean independence.

"The selection of four Korean women among the list of 45 appointed members is a fitting tribute to Korean womanhood and to the signal patience and fortitude that the Korean women displayed during the bitter years of Japanese occupation and the economic postwar dislocation. Their participation will contribute to the development of Korean democracy.

"These Korean leaders are to be congratulated upon the opportunity which they now have to be of great service to their country.

"I hereby designate as members of the Legislative Assembly the following men and women:

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Kim Kiu Sic      | (5) Ahn Chai-hong   |
| (2) Lyuh Woon Hyeung | (6) Kim Poong-choon |
| (3) Won Seh-hoon     | (7) Hong Myung Hi   |
| (4) Choi Tong-o      | (8) Pahk Keun-woong |



- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (9) Whang Chin-nan   | (27) Kim Ho          |
| (10) Moon Mu Sul     | (28) Huh Kyu         |
| (11) Yum Chung-kwon  | (29) Ko Ch'ang-il    |
| (12) Kang Shoon      | (30) Kim Ton         |
| (13) Tahk Chang-hyuk | (31) Byun Song Ok    |
| (14) Syn Keui-oun    | (32) Chung Kwang-cho |
| (15) Kim Har Pai     | (33) Kim Bub         |
| (16) Yi Bong Koo     | (34) Chang Myun      |
| (17) Syn Eui-kyung   | (35) Chang Kun San   |
| (18) Whang Sny-duk   | (36) Sho Wan Chu     |
| (19) Pakk Seung-ho   | (37) Yoon Ki Sup     |
| (20) Pakk Hyun-sook  | (38) O Han-young     |
| (21) Lyuh Woon-hong  | (39) Ohn Hang-sup    |
| (22) Chang Chah-il   | (40) Chung Yi-hyung  |
| (23) Kim Chi Kan     | (41) Kim Yak-soo     |
| (24) Chang Yun-song  | (42) Yi Bang-chin    |
| (25) Har Kyung Duk   | (43) Yi Shoon Taik   |
| (26) Huh Kan-yong    | (44) Ohn Wu-vyong    |
|                      | (45) Yoo Chin Hi     |

Opening of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

2. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly convened on 12 December at 1200 hours in the remodeled assembly hall of the Capitol Building at Seoul.

Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, elected chairman of the Assembly, opened the meeting and said that he hoped that the Assembly as now constituted would be temporary. He believed that it was the first step toward the unification of North and South Korea and that the second step would be to enlarge the Assembly to include members from North Korea.

While all Koreans hoped that the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission would reconvene at an early date and establish a government for a unified Korea, he said, Koreans must establish their own interim government without waiting for the reconvening of the Commission which might be indefinitely postponed.

"The work of the Assembly is not to lengthen the administration of the Military Government," Dr. Kim said. "On the contrary, it will try to shorten the term of the occupation."

Outlining a program for the Assembly, he said that the body should legislate provisions to improve the welfare of the people, establish self-government for the provinces and effect

a smooth transfer of the administration from military officers to Koreans.

Hankook Democratic Party Boycotts Legislature

3. Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly belonging to the Hankook Democratic Party did not participate in the opening session of the legislature on 12 December, but began attending on 23 December. This action was intended to show dissatisfaction with the decision of the Commanding General, USAFIK, calling for new elections in Kangwon-do and the City of Seoul.

4. The two members elected in Cheju-do, both of the People's Committee, have not yet reported.

Address of the Commanding General, USAFIK, to the Legislature

5. The Commanding General, USAFIK, addressed the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly as follows:

"Members of the Interim Legislative Assembly and good people of South Korea:

"I consider that this initial meeting of the Legislative assembly marks the most important step forward in the development of democratic processes as well as the greatest single step in the progress of Korean self-government in South Korea.

"The Legislative Assembly is the public servant only of the people of South Korea, and through its establishment the American Command has high confidence of furthering the self-governing program for, by and of the South Korean people. With sincere service by the members of the Assembly itself, and full support of the people of South Korea, the tempo of democratic progress in government will be greatly increased, pending the establishment of the Provisional Government of United Korea by the Joint U.S.-Soviet Commission.

"With the opening of this great assembly, the people have for the first time a law-making body, a body free to discuss and study the many Korean problems and devise ways and means according to the wishes and psychology of the people to make for better social and economic life. In addition to its legislative status this body will be an open forum for free discussion of Korean affairs through which the Korean people can make known their wishes. As elected and selected representatives of the people, this Assembly takes on great responsibility which I have full confidence it will faithfully discharge.

"Discharge of our sacred duties here will not be easy. In study of all problems, we will have to seek facts as opposed to rumors and propaganda. We will have to study carefully and think through proposed reforms clearly to determine their final effect on the future welfare of the nation. We will have to hear all sides of every question in order to ensure sound judgment in final action. We will have to set aside any purely political ideas where they conflict with the welfare of the country, and unite behind these reforms for the general good. We must rise above party politics and avoid action tied strictly to party lines, concentrating on the national welfare.

"Progress in truly democratic practices and true representation of the people in government must go on unimpeded. Therefore, I charge this Legislative Assembly as one of its first duties to

provide laws and machinery whereby all adult Southern Koreans will, at an early date, be able to exercise direct universal suffrage in the election of an all-elected national legislative body as well as in election of key officials on all levels. Through this process I foresee progress in representative democracy beyond the highest hope of most of those who hear my voice."

Message from the Military Governor

6. The following message from the Military Governor was delivered to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly at the opening of the Assembly:

"I deeply regret my inability to be present and to offer in person my felicitations to the Korean people on this first meeting of the Interim Legislative Assembly. My absence, however, in no way lessens my gratification that a representative, democratic Legislative Assembly for Korea has at last become a reality, and that there has been placed in the hands of the Korean people an instrument with which they can forge the destiny of the Korean nation.

"It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the grave importance of the trust that has been placed in your hands. In your deliberations you will make decisions which will affect the lives and fortunes of generations to come, and it is your solemn duty to direct every effort toward the economic, social and political welfare of the people of Korea.

"Korea stands on the threshold of a new era in its long and honorable history. To you members of the Interim Assembly is given the opportunity granted to few men, that of participating in the rebuilding of your nation on precepts of equality, justice and freedom.

"You have been given a great responsibility. May you guide the affairs of the people of Korea wisely and judiciously, so that the Korean nation may take its rightful and honored place among the democratic countries of the world."

Message from the Supreme Commander

7. The following message from the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers was transmitted to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly:

"I congratulate the people of South Korea upon the birth of their new law-making body. I consider it to be their greatest step forward in the democratic processes of self-rule and offer my sincerest best wishes for its full success."

ADMINISTRATION

1947 Budget

8. The budget for 1947 will be submitted to the Interim Legislative Assembly, and both the appropriations and the means of raising adequate government revenues for the next fiscal year will be fully discussed.

Election of Local Officials

9. Ordinance No. 126, effective 15 November, provides that chief officers of all provinces, cities, towns and villages of

Southern Korea shall be chosen by vote of the people rather than by appointment of the Military Governor. These officers include provincial governors, mayors, councilors and the headmen of all counties, towns, villages and islands. Other provincial and local officers may from time to time be added to the list of elective leaders.

10. Any Korean citizen may be elected if he has reached his twenty-fifth birthday, has resided in his district for at least one year and has not been guilty of willful collaboration with the Japanese.

The voting procedures are to be determined by the Interim Legislative Assembly and approved by the Military Governor. Future election processes will provide for universal adult suffrage.

#### Governmental Reorganization Board

11. The Governmental Reorganization Board and the Korean Committee on Governmental Economy initiated joint sessions during the week of 15 December in order to draft plans to make the Korean Government more effective.

12. The Board was appointed by the Military Governor to study and make recommendations on governmental reorganization. It will process all requests for changes in the organization and functions of governmental agencies.

13. The Committee will study the present organization of governmental agencies and make recommendations to the Board concerning the elimination of unnecessary functions and personnel.

#### Civil Service Training Academy

14. Ninety-seven members of the Civil Service Training Academy were graduated on 6 December. The purpose of the Academy is to provide practical training directed toward more efficient handling of particular governmental jobs.

### POLITICAL AFFAIRS

#### Coalition Committee

15. The Coalition Committee, headed by Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, continued its efforts to effect political unity, to further proposed reforms and to gain support for the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

16. In a letter to Dr. Kim, Lyuh Woon Hyeung stated that his withdrawal from the Coalition Committee did not mean that he had withdrawn his support.

#### Dr. Syngman Rhee's Departure for the United States

17. On 2 December Dr. Syngman Rhee, chairman of the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, left for the United States to plead the cause of Korea before the American people and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

#### Diplomatic Supporting Association

18. The Diplomatic Supporting Association sponsored a mass meeting on 8 December to support Dr. Rhee and his mission to the United States. The Association conducted a campaign during the month to solicit funds to finance the trip.

Resignations from Hankook Democratic Party

19. During the month approximately 80 members of the Hankook Democratic Party resigned. The resignations were popularly attributed to dissatisfaction with the stand taken by the Party in opposing the efforts of the Coalition Committee headed by Dr. Kim Kiu Sic.

New Party

20. The Laboring Masses Party, which began its organization in November, was formally established on 12 December with Kang Soon as chairman and Whang Han Chul as vice-chairman.

Socialist Labor Party

21. On 4 December Lyuh Woon Hyeung, former Socialist Labor Party leader, announced his retirement from active public life, allegedly as the result of his failure to effect the merger of his Party and the South Korea Labor Party. Later nine members of the People's Party who had been most active in the formation of the Socialist Labor Party withdrew their support.

22. These resignations led one group of members to call for a dissolution of the Socialist Labor Party. On 30 December this group was expelled by vote of the Central Committee.

Emergency National Assembly - Representative Democratic Council

23. At a joint meeting of the Emergency National Assembly and the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea it was decided that the latter named group would continue to exist as a civic organization.

Popular Alliance

24. Establishment of the Popular Alliance was formally announced on 23 December with Kim Yak Soo as chairman.

Dr. Kim Kiu Sic and Won Sei Hoon delivered congratulatory messages at the opening ceremonies.

JOINT KOREAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

25. On 26 December the Commanding General, USAFIK, made the following statement:

"The Joint Korean-American Conference consisting of the Coalition Committee and American representatives which met to determine the causes of the recent disturbances in Southern Korea has submitted to me a second report of its recent discussions chiefly affecting certain economic aspects of the problem, including the rice collection and distribution programs.

"The Conference obtained the views of several Korean and American specialists who have devoted much time and thought to the study of these problems. The Conference also obtained the views of several Koreans who have no direct responsibility for the program. The weight of the testimony convinced Conference members of the necessity for a close-knit rice collection and distribution program. Such a program fairly and efficiently managed will enable the Government to sell at reasonable prices at least two and one-half hop of food per person per day to nonproducers and refugees, chiefly city and town dwellers. Without such a program, all

nonproducers would be dependent on an uncertain and extremely high black-market price for procurement of grain required to maintain their welfare and life.

"The Conference concluded that the rice collection and distribution program as proposed by Military Government is sound, can be made to function effectively and that its continuance is necessary.

"Domestic grain production in South Korea this year must be supplemented by large imports from abroad if the minimum needs of the Korean people are to be met. In addition to the grain produced in South Korea, approximately 2,000,000 suk of grain will need to be imported during the coming year, to allow all nonproducers to be given a living ration. This grain is being imported from the United States. Approximately 1,300,000 suk were imported during the past year.

"Should government control of grain produced in South Korea be discontinued, grain shipments to South Korea would end since release of controls would indicate the local supply to be ample for all needs, which it is not. In view of the urgent need for grain imports into Korea, it would be extremely rash to take any action which would endanger this required addition to the Korean ration.

"Discussions before the Conference revealed certain difficulties encountered in the rice collection and distribution program. The Conference was impressed with the difficulty which such a program faces due to the necessity for close co-operation and the support of all governmental officials down to the lowest political element. Also, unless the Korean people themselves will support the Government's program, the program cannot succeed to the extent which is necessary in order to assure nonproducers adequate food. Certain of the obstacles encountered have been already overcome; others will be overcome with the assistance and co-operation of all concerned in the execution of the program. In order to correct the difficulties found, the following actions have been initiated:

- (1) Close co-ordination is being maintained within all departments of government to assure the maximum efficiency of planning and organization of the program.
- (2) Arrangements are being made for transportation required to move the grain from the source of production to shipping point, to storage point and to distribution center for the consumer. The movement of the large volume of grain to be collected places a burden on all existing transportation facilities which can only be met by close co-ordination by all concerned and by those Korean trucking and transport firms which have available transportation giving their full co-operation to the Government at the peak of this program.
- (3) The National Food Administration has been directed to make no promises announcing future rations for distribution without first having full assurance that the grain would actually be ready for distribution at the time and place announced.
- (4) The retail distribution system in the City of Seoul is being closely studied with a view to increasing

the number and adequacy of the distribution centers and to speed up the distribution.

- (5) The people will be kept more fully informed as to the quotas prescribed throughout all political subdivisions for collection and as to the quotas required from the individual farmers. They will also be informed as far in advance as possible of the kinds and amounts of food to be distributed and the place and time it is to be distributed.

"In order to assure myself that everything possible has been done to make the grain collection and distribution program of the Government function effectively, I have directed that the National Economic Board review the entire food collection and distribution program and submit to me any recommendations which in their opinion will make this program more efficient and effective.

"I avail myself of this opportunity again to thank the members of the Coalition Committee and the American members of the Joint Korean-American Conference for their zealous and faithful execution of an important task."

U. S.-U. S. S. R. JOINT COMMISSION

26. The American delegates to the Joint Commission held themselves available at Seoul ready and willing to participate in discussions on pertinent matters on the basis already set forth by the Commanding General, USAFIK.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Manchurian Repatriation

27. A liaison team has been sent to Manchuria to set up a plan for the repatriation of Koreans in that country. Repatriates will be brought back by ship to Inchon and Pusan.

SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal . . . . .	1
Major Legislation . . . . .	3
Public Safety . . . . .	6
Internal Security . . . . .	14

LEGAL

Admissions to the Bar

1. Eight Americans, including one woman, were admitted to the Korean Bar on 11 December.

Convention of National Bar Association

2. The Central Council of the National Bar Association met on 12-14 December at Seoul.

The group discussed the part the lawyers will play in establishing democratic government in South Korea. The judicial system of the United States and the applicability of certain of its phases to Korean practice were also discussed.

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Narcotics Control

3. Ordinance No. 119 dated 11 November established control of all sources of narcotic drugs in South Korea, limiting the supply of narcotics and prohibiting their use except for legitimate medical and scientific purposes.

Provincial and Local Elective Officials and Councils

4. Rules governing the election of important provincial and local officials and provincial and local councils were established by Ordinance No. 126, effective 15 November.

Penalties for Rice Smuggling and Connected Acts

5. Because of the necessity of keeping vital foods in South Korea to meet the needs of the Korean people severe punishment for smuggling rice out of Korea is provided for by Ordinance No. 127, effective 15 December 1946.

Minimum penalties for first offenses are a sentence of not less than 10 years and a fine of not less than ¥ 100,000. In cases where the amount of rice exceeds 70 suk (357 bushels) the penalties are doubled.



PUBLIC SAFETY

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Police. . . . .	7
Prisons . . . . .	11
Fire. . . . .	13

LAW AND ORDER

Disorders

6. Isolated disorders continued in South Korea during the month but were minor in nature and almost completely without violence. A few weapons were confiscated from individuals.

POLICE

Juvenile Delinquency

7. The Department of Justice established Juvenile Courts at Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu during the month. These courts are presided over by a chief judge and three assistant judges. About two thirds of the juveniles brought before the court are returned to their parents for guidance. Co-operating with the police and boys' organizations the Department of Justice inaugurated a program to teach delinquent youths useful occupations in an effort to prevent the spread of juvenile delinquency.

Inspections

8. Inspections of local police installations were carried out by division chiefs of police. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. There was evidence of inadequate heating facilities and poor sanitary conditions in some places.

Police Affairs

9. During the month the Department of National Police worked to familiarize its personnel with the necessity of correlating local and national operations in the overall maintenance of law and order. Individual and collective responsibilities were stressed and experiences in the recent disorders were studied so that appropriate action may be taken in the future.

Railway Police

10. On 14 December the ninth class of 250 railroad policemen was graduated from the Railroad Police Academy. Fifteen of the graduates were women. A new class of 200 students entered the Academy on 16 December.

PRISONS

Rehabilitation

11. All prison institutions are utilizing the capabilities of the inmates in useful occupations and more work camps are being established for the purpose of creating useful work and relieving the congested conditions in the prisons.

Prison Guard Training School

12. On 30 December 125 student guards were graduated from the Prison Guard Training School. They are being assigned to posts throughout South Korea.

FIRE

Fire Prevention Week

13. The week commencing 9 December was designated as "Fire Prevention Week" by the Acting Military Governor, who made the following statement:

"I urge every person to help in protecting lives and property from fires by learning to discover and by eliminating all fire hazards in and around the home, dormitory, barracks and places of business. I also urge places of worship, schools, the press, radio, labor and other organizations to co-operate to the fullest in the observance of 'Fire Prevention Week.'"

INTERNAL SECURITY

Paragraph

Korean Coast Guard. . . . .	14
Korean Constabulary . . . . .	15

KOREAN COAST GUARD

Smuggling

14. The Korean Coast Guard has made notable progress in lessening the smuggling of rice out of Korea. Off-shore patrols are being maintained to provide maritime service and to prevent smuggling.

KOREAN CONSTABULARY

15. Continued progress is being made to increase the personnel in the Korean Constabulary in order to maintain appropriate complements throughout South Korea.

16. On 14 December 192 graduates of the Korean Constabulary Officers' Training School were commissioned and assigned to provincial regiments.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 15

December 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1  
NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
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Fisheries . . . . .	13
Forestry. . . . .	17
Mining. . . . .	20

1. Despite bad weather and a serious shortage of fertilizer the 1946 rice crop was 82 percent of wartime average yields.

2. Revised figures set October fish landings close to season monthly highs.

3. The Department of Agriculture in South Korea allocated ¥ 197,327 for preservation of forest lands.

4. November coal production, hampered by labor unrest and power shortage, decreased from the October level. Stockpiles declined.

AGRICULTURE

Rice Production

5. The 1946 rice crop in South Korea was 2,105,748 metric tons, or 82 percent of the wartime average yields, despite floods and shortages of fertilizer and farming equipment. These shortages more than offset the gains anticipated from the addition in 1946 of 29,328 acres to the 1940-44 average rice acreage.

Grain Acreage

6. Removal of intensive agricultural controls after the surrender, and loss of the major portion of the fertilizer industry located in North Korea reduced the grain acreage from 470,235 in 1940-44 to 290,873 in 1946.

Fertilizer Distribution

7. Forty provincial Agricultural Association chiefs and fertilizer technicians met at Seoul on 20-21 December with representatives of the National Korean Agricultural Association and the Department of Agriculture to study plans for the distribution of 60,000 metric tons of fertilizer imported from the United States during the past two months.

Livestock Census

8. The revised livestock census for South Korea sets the number of cattle at 556,220.

The two guns of Cheju-do have a total of 25,106 cattle and 78,300 acres of grazing land. Horses number 12,695, an estimated 365 of which are improved breeding stock.

Livestock Association

9. The first general meeting of the Central Livestock Association was held at Seoul on 23 December. The Association was organized to further rehabilitation and development of South Korea's livestock industry.

Land Speculation

10. The Korean Department of Agriculture quashed rumors of plans by the Military Government to seize and redistribute land. The rumors were spread by speculators who sought to purchase land at a low price.

Standard Rices

11. Seven standard rice varieties for the 1946 crop were selected at a meeting of provincial grain collectors.

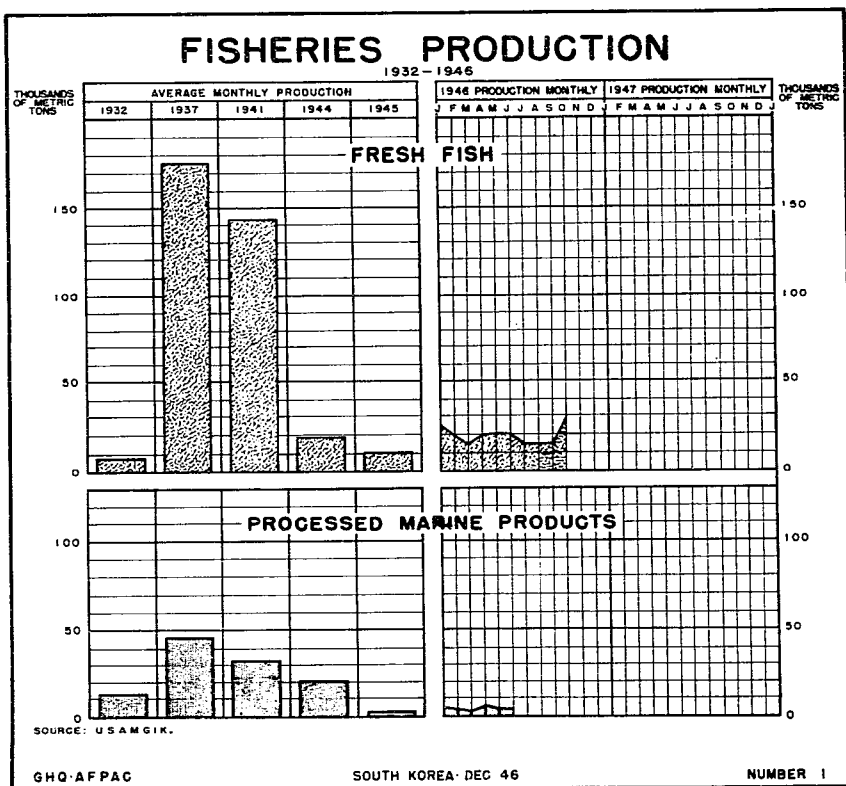
Potato Contest

12. Awards of ₩ 10,000, ₩ 5,000 and ₩ 1,000 were distributed among eight winners of the Irish potato growing contest in South Korea.

FISHERIES

Production

13. Revised figures set the October fish catch at 28,801 metric tons valued at ₩ 263,263,249.



### Winter Trawling

14. Winter trawling was commenced in the offshore waters of the Yellow Sea, the first catch totaling 20 metric tons of croaker, codfish and hairtail.

### Supplies

15. The Bureau of Fisheries received an allocation of 4,725 feet of jute rope, and the fifth and sixth shipments of bamboo from Japan were allocated to the Korean Fisheries Corporation.

### Leased Vessels

16. Sixty-six fishing vessels have been leased to individuals by the Bureau of Fisheries during the past three months, with monthly rentals totaling ¥ 129,000.

## FORESTRY

### Lumber Production

17. September lumber production in South Korea totaled 657,740 board feet.

#### SEPTEMBER LUMBER PRODUCTION (board feet)

	<u>Board</u>	<u>Beam</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kangwon-do	60,600	162,480	223,080
Chungchong-pukto	26,400	160,220	186,620
Chungchong-namdo	24,600	90,240	114,840
Kyongsang-namdo	<u>1,200</u>	<u>132,000</u>	<u>133,200</u>
Total	112,800	544,940	657,740

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture.

### Forestry Allocation

18. On 7 December the Korean Department of Agriculture allocated ¥ 197,327 for the preservation of 1,074,337 acres of forest land.

#### FORESTRY ALLOCATION

	<u>Area</u> <u>(chungbo) a/</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(yen)</u>
Kyongsang-pukto	81,714	36,771
Kyonggi-do	70,751	31,838
Chunchon b/ Chungchong-pukto	63,601	28,620
	57,908	26,059
Cholla-namdo	44,792	20,156
Kyongsang-namdo	39,103	17,596
Cholla-pukto	32,990	14,846



	Area (chungbo) a/	Amount (yen)
Chungchong-namdo	27,900	12,555
Kangnung b/	17,199	7,740
Cheju-do	1,527	687
Seoul	1,020	459
<b>Total</b>	<b>436,505</b>	<b>197,327</b>

a/ One chungbo equals 2.45 acres.  
b/ Forestry stations.

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture.

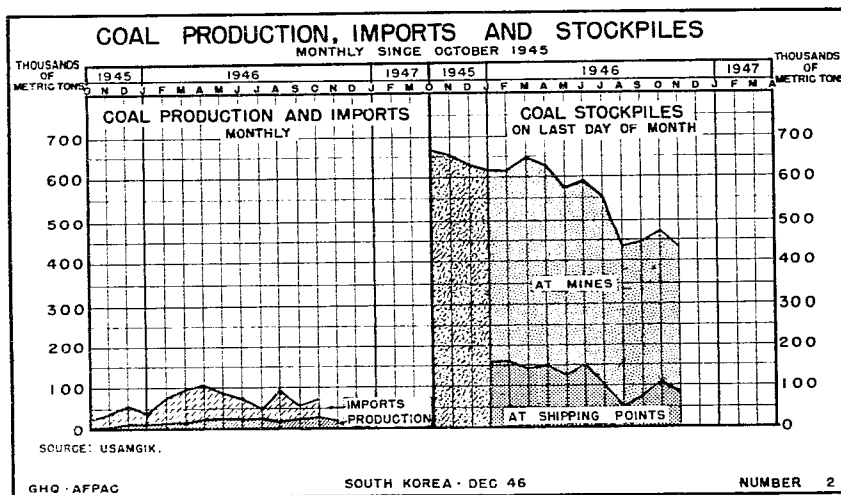
#### Fuelwood Deliveries

19. Thirty Military Government trucks are being used to help deliver 12,420,000 cubic feet of fuelwood required by large centers of population. To date about 4,000,000 cubic feet have been delivered.

### MINING

#### Coal Production

20. November coal production was 21,667 metric tons, a decrease of 6,225 under revised October figures. Average monthly production for the seven-month period ending November was 24,311 metric tons.



#### Stockpiles

21. Stockpiles at the mines continued to decline in November, falling 16,516 metric tons under October to 345,515, the smallest stockpile in seven months.

#### Mines Closed

22. Labor trouble closed the Hwasun mine during November, while insufficient electric power retarded output of the Samcnok, Ulsan and Eunsung mines. The Kyongju mine was abandoned as useless.

Sales and Stockpiles

23. November sales of anthracite dust and lump coal gained over October, but decreases occurred in sales of bituminous coal and pitch. Declines in stockpiles were slight except for bituminous which dropped from 9,120 tons in October to 1,383 in November.

NOVEMBER SALES AND STOCKPILES  
(metric tons)

	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Anthracite		
Lump	648	4,789
Dust	40,151	72,700
Bituminous	33,333	1,383
Pitch	200	5,762
Lignite	-	4,350

SOURCE: Korea Coal Distributing Company.

Graphite

24. South Korea in September produced 63 metric tons of crystalline graphite and 80 metric tons of amorphous graphite.

Copper

25. Fifty-five metric tons of copper were produced in September.



SECTION 2

INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Heavy Industry and Manufacturing. . . . .	1
Textiles. . . . .	15
Labor . . . . .	26

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

1. Except for cloth, production in general decreased because of the lack of raw materials. As depletion of stocks continues additional factories will be obliged to close.

Korean Standards Committee

2. On 17 December the Korean Standards Committee met at Seoul and decided on a standardization program for Korean industry and the gradual adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. A National Bureau of Standards was established and a scientific research program for industry was inaugurated.

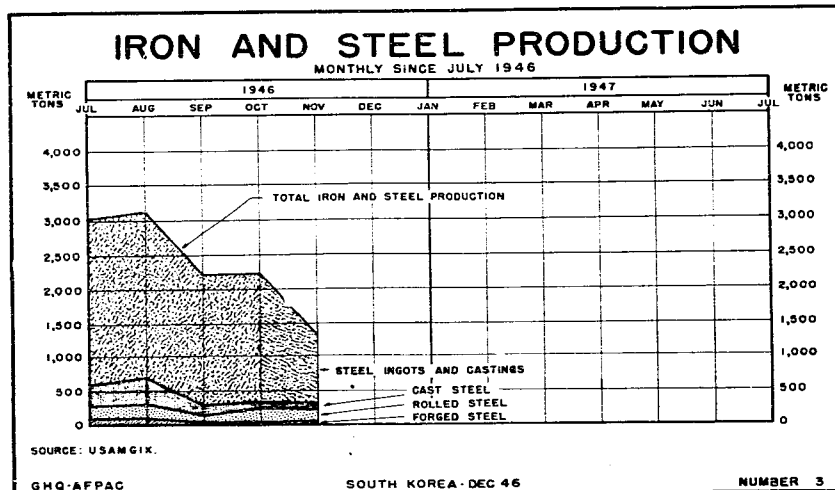
New Korea Company

3. In keeping with plans to reduce the New Korea Company to a solely agricultural organization, the Chosen Heavy Industries Company at Pusan, which constructs ships for Korean coastal trade and produces water pipe for the City of Seoul, has been transferred to the Department of Transportation.

Rubber, textile and alcohol factories and mica, phosphate, magnesite, graphite, zinc, iron and copper mines are to be transferred to the Department of Commerce.

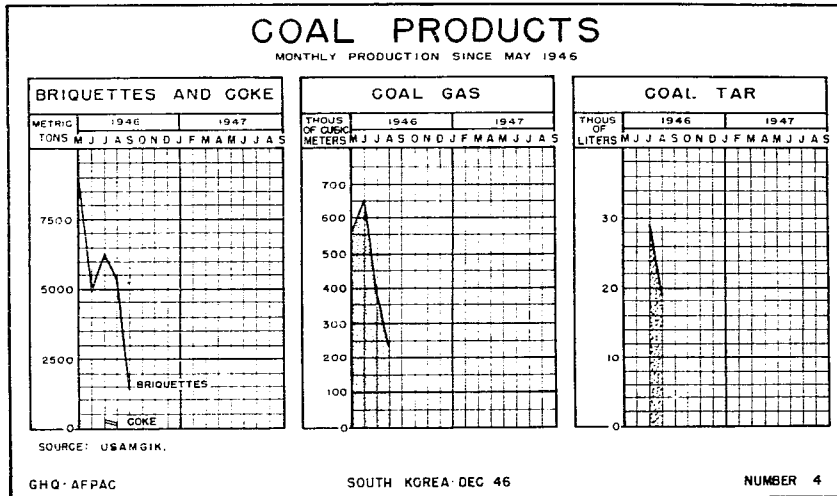
Metal Industry

4. November output of iron and steel increased.



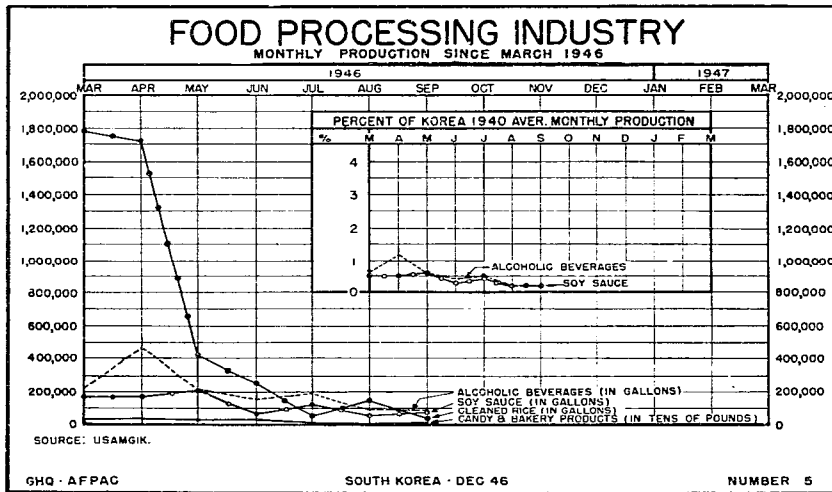
Coal Products

5. August output of all coal products decreased due to the shortage of coal.



Food Processing

6. Rice milling in December was handicapped by the power shortage.



Alcohol

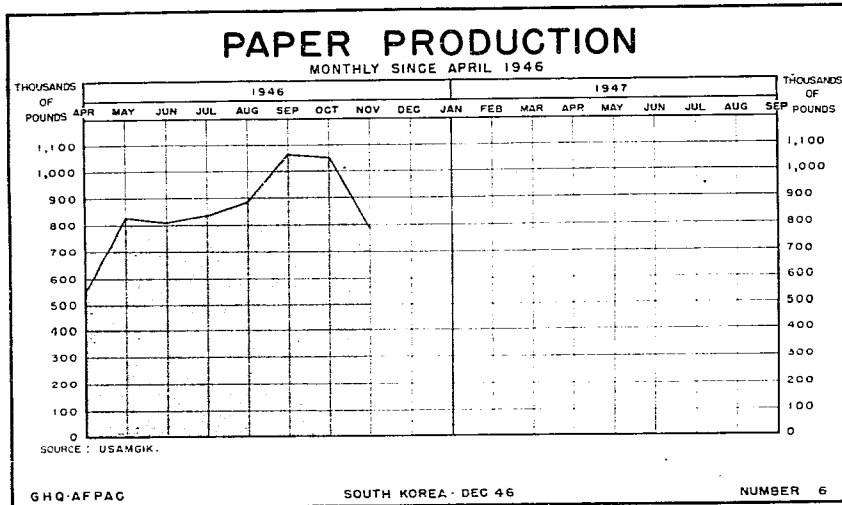
7. The alcohol plant at Cheju-do is using dried sweet potatoes in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol for pharmaceutical purposes. Two hundred twenty-three 50-gallon drums were shipped to the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Rubber

8. The Chosen Tire Industrial Company will close soon due to a shortage of raw material.

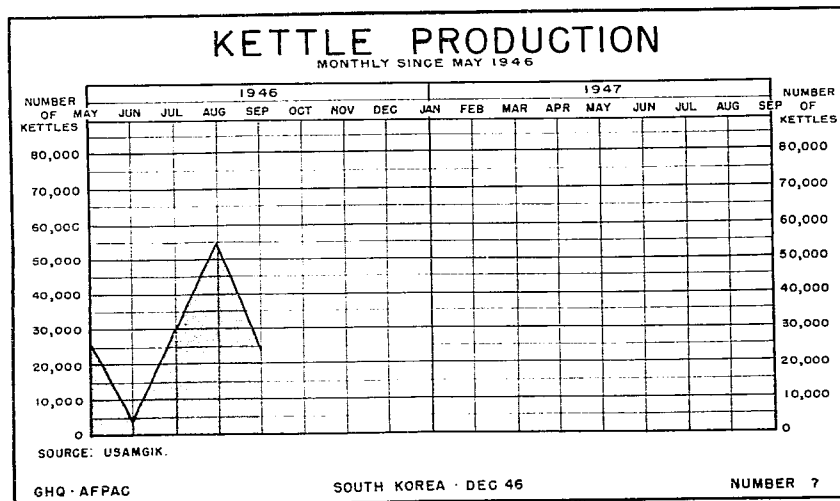
Paper Production

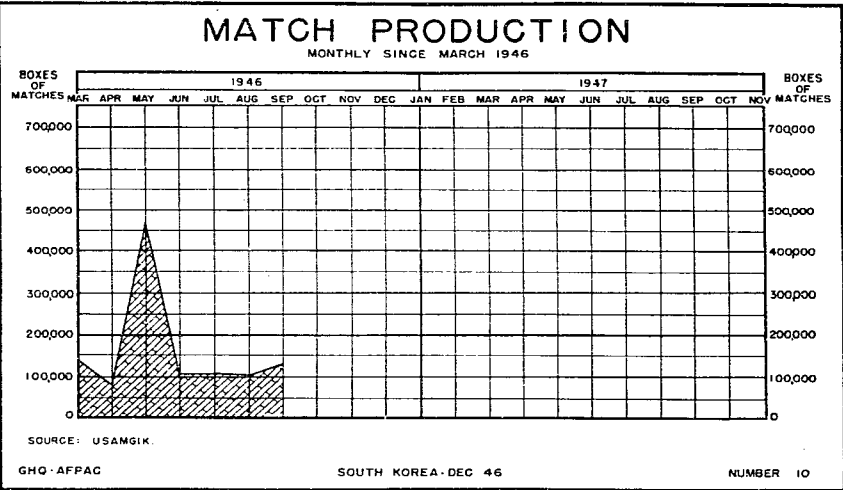
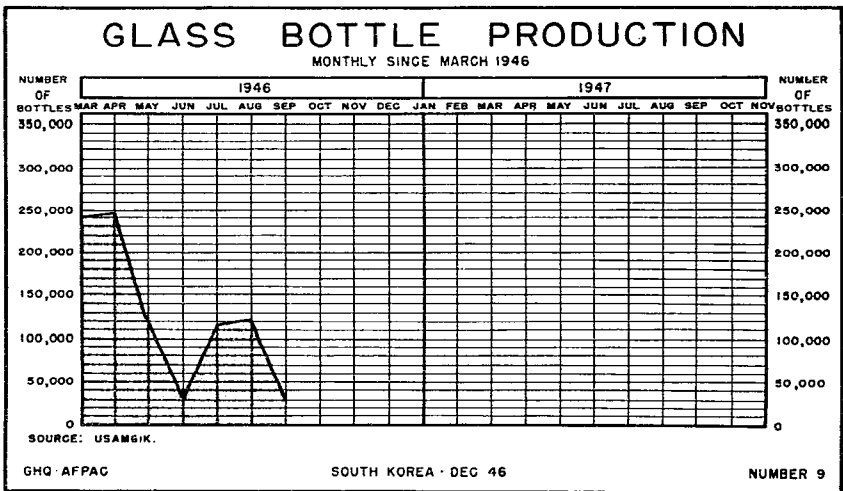
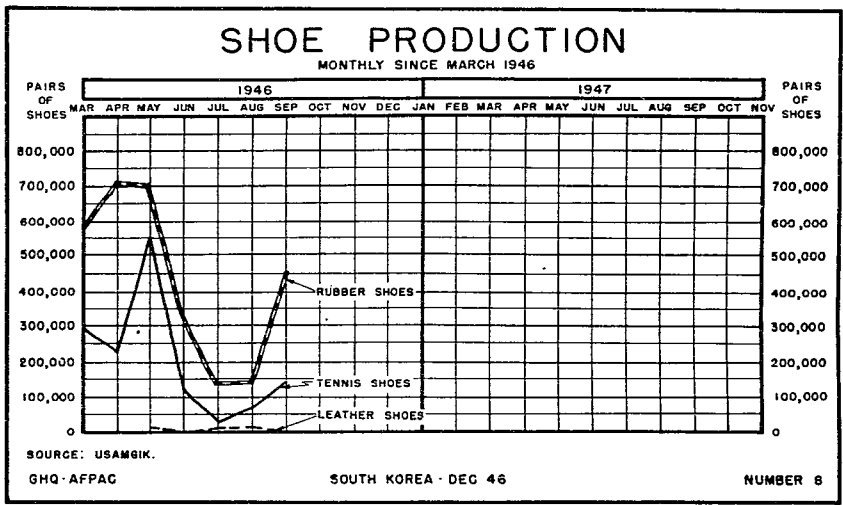
9. At a meeting of newspaper publishers in Seoul on 16 December the paper shortage was explained. An increased supply of pulp and blankets is necessary to alleviate the situation.

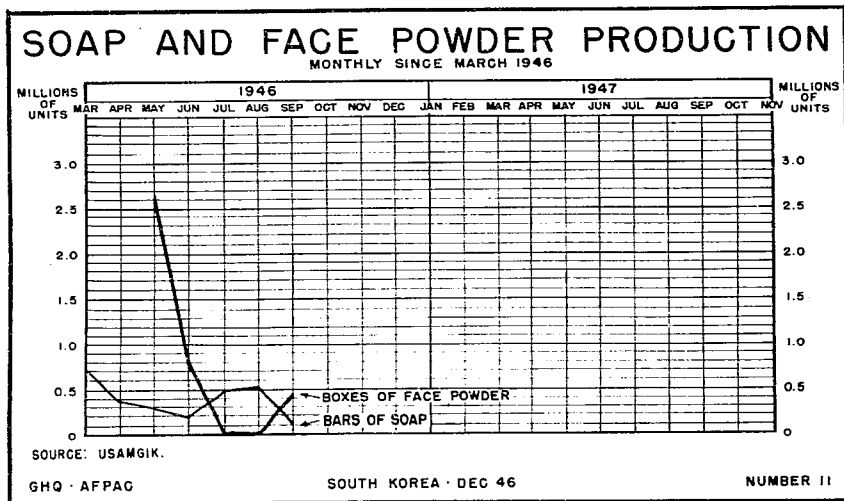


Consumer Products

10. Production of consumer items varied with the individual company's success in procuring raw materials and skilled labor. The following five charts show monthly trends in various branches of consumer production.

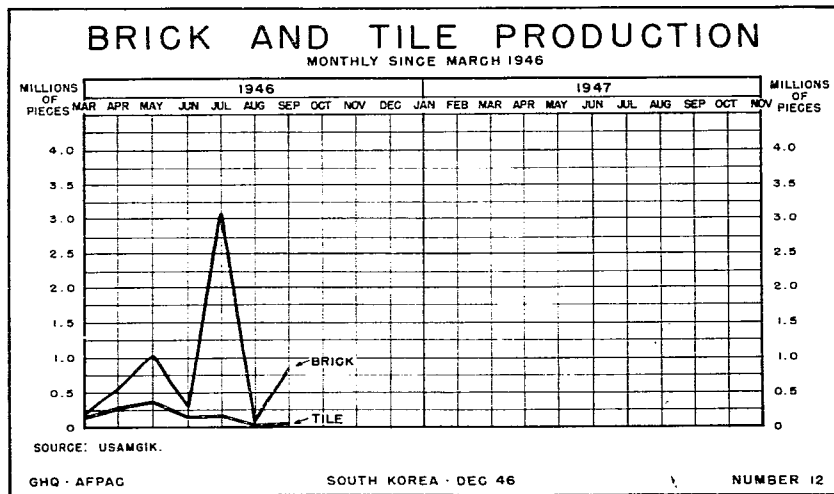






Structural Clay Products

11. Production of bricks increased to 825,640 pieces to keep pace with increased construction work.



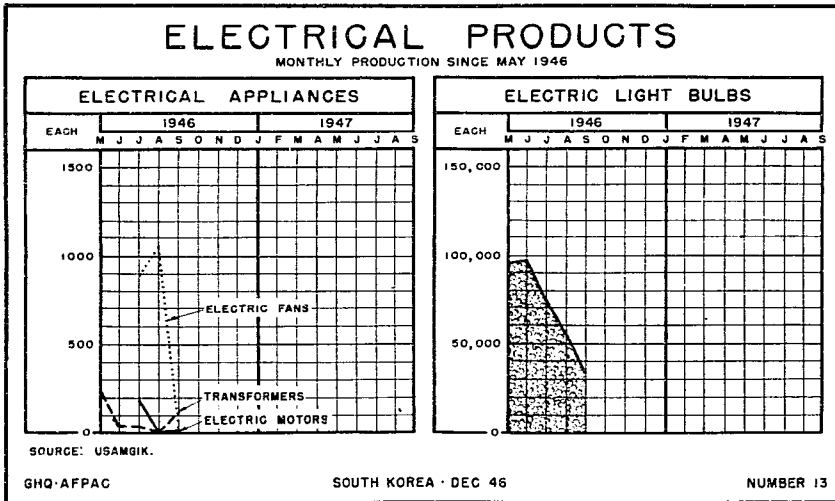
Electrical Products

12. Electric light bulb production continued to decline in September because of the tungsten shortage. Capital type electrical equipment output increased. See chart, top of following page.

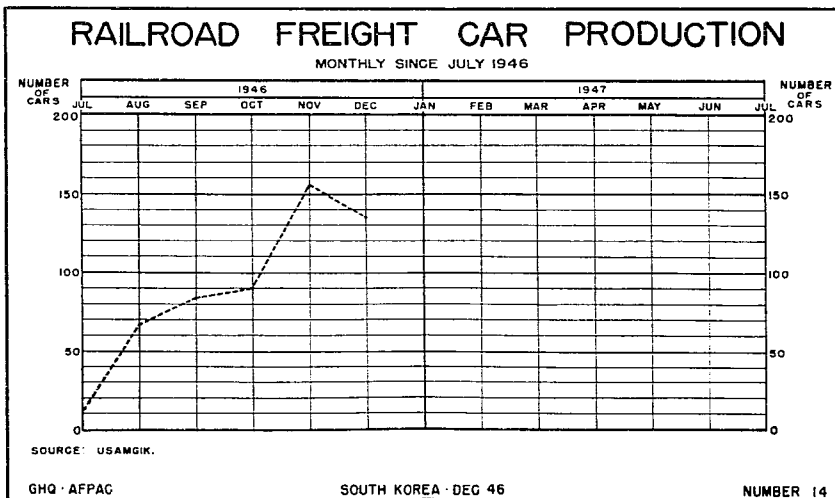
Transportation Equipment

13. Since resuming production on 1 December 1945, the Chosen Locomotive Manufacturing Company at Inchon has constructed 140 coal cars, 15 tank cars, 10 mining cars, three passenger cars, three streetcars, six small boats, two locomotives and seven steel bridge girders.



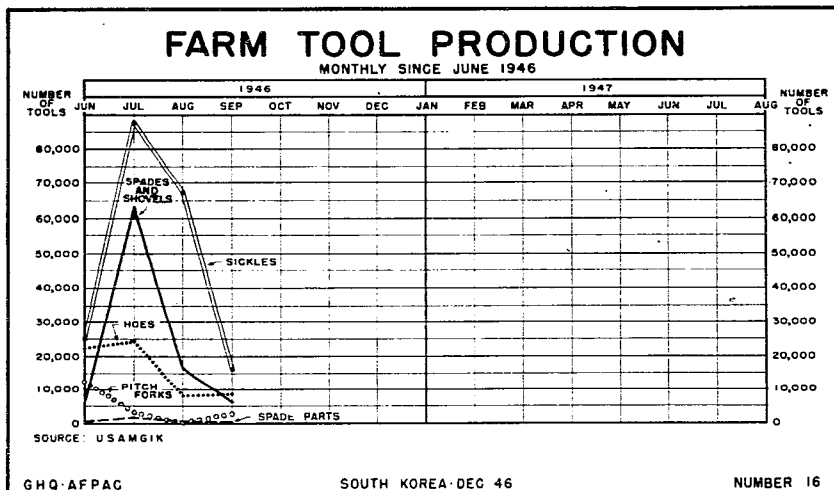
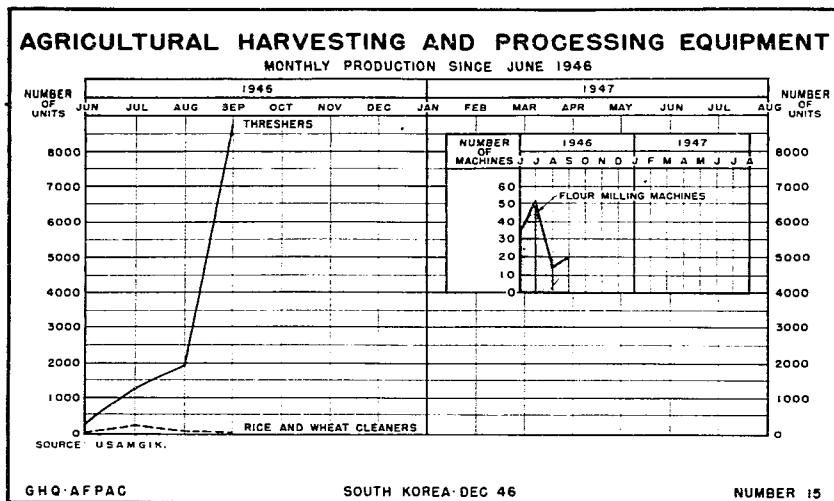


Five locomotives and several passenger cars were repaired.



#### Agricultural Tools

14. In September the industry concentrated on the manufacture of threshers to meet harvesting demands.



#### TEXTILES

15. Textile manufactures of all kinds reported by 107 factories were valued at ¥ 55,956,207 in September as compared with ¥ 49,190,126.52 in August.

#### TEXTILE PRODUCTION

	Unit	August	September
Silk cloth	square yard	48,368	180,419
Mixed silk cloth	square yard	27,290	26,327
Cotton cloth	square yard	484,499	832,438
Hempen cloth	square yard	1,272	12,235
Artificial silk	square yard	-	2,076
Clothing	suit	21,201	16,240
Underwear	each	15,151	43,816
Socks	pair	39,057	41,629

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>
Fish net	pound	-	6,862
Finished cotton	pound	800,675	15,211
Silk thread	pound	27,761	25,867
Cotton thread	pound	6,299	191,794

#### Cotton

16. South Korea's 1946 cotton crop was seven percent greater than the 1945 crop.

#### COTTON PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Kyonggi-do	6,252	3,234
Chungchong-pukto	6,775	3,086
Chungchong-namdo	5,730	3,838
Cholla-pukto	8,103	16,828
Cholla-namdo	18,686	23,749
Kyongsang-pukto	10,667	6,058
Kyongsang-namdo	7,558	13,494
Kangwon-do	3,512	1,033
Cheju-do	-	661
Total	67,283	71,981

17. Factories in three provinces, Kyonggi-do, Kangwon-do and Kyongsang-namdo, reported September production of 15,211 pounds of finished cotton, valued at ₩ 230,868. More than 12,500 pounds of the total was produced in Kyonggi-do. Cotton thread production of 191,794 pounds was reported by factories in five provinces: Kyonggi-do, Kangwon-do, Chungchong-namdo, Cholla-namdo and Kyongsang-namdo. This thread was valued at ₩ 2,718,250.

The manufacture of cotton cloth in September, reported by factories in five provinces, was 842,438 yards valued at ₩ 35,097,105.

September production of fish net, all in Kyongsang-namdo, was 6,862 pounds at a value of ₩ 478,910.

#### Silk

18. Forty-two formerly Japanese-owned sericulture factories are operating in South Korea.

Production at these factories is now 70 percent of Japanese production but efficiency is greater than under Japanese domination. Absence of spare parts and replacement materials are the chief difficulties encountered in increasing production.

19. Production of 180,419 square yards of silk cloth in September was reported by factories in six provinces; the value was ₩ 3,541,715. Provinces reporting were Kyonggi-do, Kangwon-do, Chungchong-namdo, Cholla-pukto, Cholla-namdo and Kyongsang-namdo. Mixed silk cloth produced in September by factories in four provinces totaled 26,327 square yards; the value was ₩ 1,088,888. Factories in four provinces produced 25,867 pounds of silk thread valued at ₩ 5,376,305.

20. The amount of silk being tested at the National Silk Conditioning House has been increasing monthly:

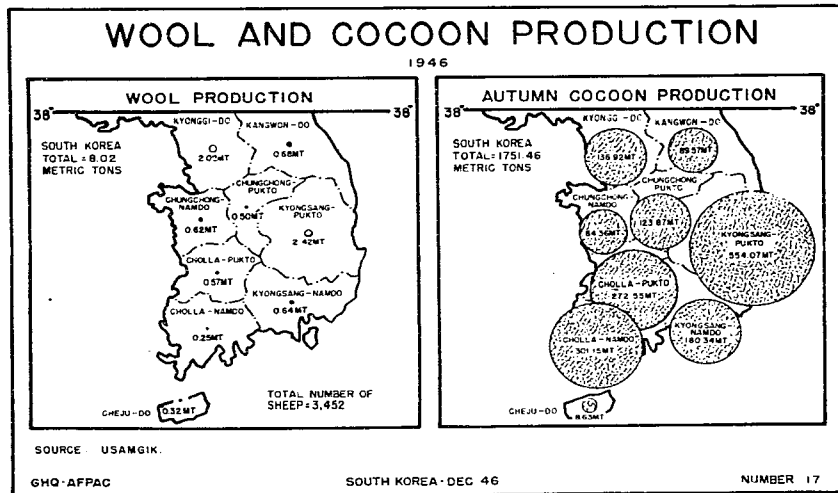
	SILK TESTING (bales)	
	Domestic Use	Foreign Use
August	23	0
September	34	6
October	54	-

Artificial Silk

21. The production of artificial silk in factories of three provinces totaled 2,076 square yards at a value of ¥ 57,894.

Wool Production

22. The nine provinces of Korea in 1946 reported 8,011 kilograms of wool production.



Hempen Cloth

23. Factories in two provinces produced 12,235 square yards of hempen cloth valued at ¥ 543,377.

Sewing Goods

24. Production of 16,240 suits valued at ¥ 1,902,136, with more than 10,000 of the suits produced in Kyonggi-do, was reported for September by factories in six provinces.

Underwear production reported by factories in five provinces totaled 43,816 suits and had a value of ¥ 4,016,864.

Knit Goods

25. Factories in four provinces reported 41,629 pairs of socks valued at ¥ 903,895 were produced in September.

## LABOR

### Labor Education

26. "National Labor Week" was observed from 2 to 8 December. Labor programs were presented in the factories, and Department of Labor representatives acquainted the workers with current labor legislation.

Thirteen principal factories at Inchon conducted special activities pursuant to the "Labor Week" program.

27. Factory manager meetings were held at Pusan with a view to centralizing the adult education program in industrial establishments.

28. On 28 December the Department of Labor sponsored a radio program "This Year's Resolutions," emphasizing labor's part in the economic stabilization of Korea.

### Labor Legislation

29. The National Labor Conference on 6 December discussed the proposed ordinance, "Union Registration and Unfair Labor Ordinances."

### Labor Relations

30. There were no major labor disturbances in December. Incipient disputes were resolved by officials in round-table conciliatory discussions.

### Employment

31. Industrial employment statistics indicate a general increase in operating factories in September.

#### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS September

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 - 50			
Factories	451	124	575
Employees	7,748	1,226	8,974
51 - 100			
Factories	76	3	79
Employees	5,497	225	5,722
101 - 150			
Factories	29	1	30
Employees	3,738	102	3,840
151 - 200			
Factories	17	3	20
Employees	3,050	457	3,507
201 - 250			
Factories	12	-	12
Employees	2,658	-	2,658
251 - over			
Factories	23	-	23
Employees	13,795	-	13,795
Total			
Factories	608	131	739
Employees	36,486	2,010	38,496

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY INDUSTRY  
September

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Factories</u>		<u>Employees</u>	
	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>
Food	124	77	3,029	771
Textile	107	29	14,758	688
Chemical	148	4	9,954	61
Machinery and electric	197	16	8,319	440
Lumber	<u>32</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>50</u>
Total	608	131	36,486	2,010



SECTION 3

COMMERCE

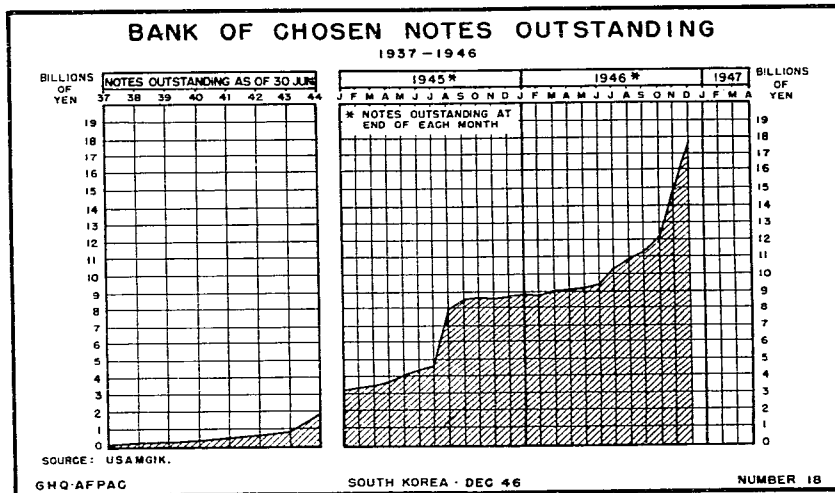
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FINANCE

Currency

1. An increase of ¥ 2,829,629,889 in Bank of Chosen notes outstanding was noted on 31 December, bringing the total on that date to ¥ 17,710,623,249.90.



Financial Institutions

2. There was an increase in the transactions of principal financial institutions during December, as shown in chart, top of next page.

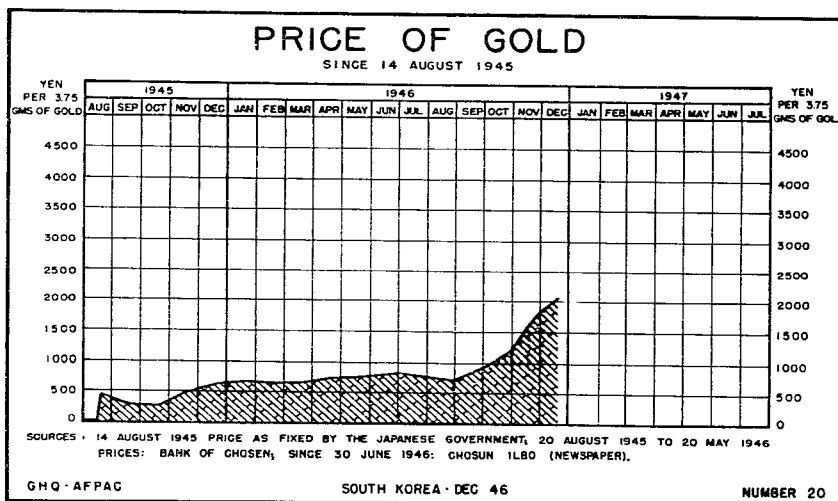
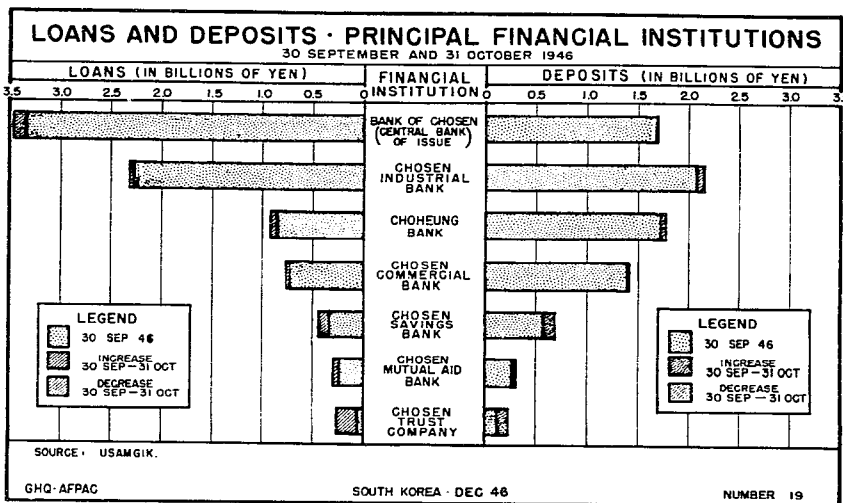
Price of Gold

3. The free-market price of gold increased between 25 November and 20 December. See chart, middle of following page.

Insurance

4. Organization of the Life Insurance Association of Korea was announced on 24 December. The purpose of this association is to promote co-operation among life insurance companies.





Member companies include the Chosen Life Insurance Company, the Tai Han Life Insurance Company and the Co-operative Life Insurance Company.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

##### Trade Trends

5. Korean foreign trade in December, as measured by the number of permits granted and the yen value of goods involved, showed little change from November and remained considerably below the peak reached in October.

Fewer import permits were issued and the number of export permits leveled off.

##### Licenses Granted

6. During December a total of 65 import and export licenses were granted. This figure compared with 82 in November, 110 in

October and 148 in September. The total number issued to the end of the year was 405.

Trade Policy and Planning

7. The Department of Commerce has prepared lists of commodities that may be exported and imported and commodities that are prohibited from being exported and imported. These lists were prepared on the basis of existing needs in Korea and the necessity of conserving foreign exchange credit for urgently needed commodities.

- (1) Commodities whose import into Korea is encouraged: rice, barley, wheat, oats, millet, soy beans, cornstarch, wheat flour, seeds, pepper, sugar, vermicelli, meats, poultry and game, eggs, salt, leather and leather goods, oils, fats and waxes (except perfumes), drugs, medicines, rubber, ammonia, soda and soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine, bicarbonate of soda, alum, matches, dyes, pigments, coatings and filling materials, yarns, threads, twines, tissues and tissue goods (except carpets and rugs), clothing and accessories including footwear but excluding costume jewelry; pulp, paper and paper products, flint, copper, tin, brass and bronze, metal products, machinery, wood, wood products, incandescent electric lamps, fertilizers, slate, gypsum, coal, coke and briquettes, cement, asbestos, glass and glassware, aluminum.
- (2) Commodities whose export from Korea is encouraged: apples and pears, chestnuts and pine nuts, marine products, small unfinished furs, buttons and button blanks, drugs and medicines, ginseng, raw silk, embroidered cloths, silica sand, mica, talc, fluorite, pottery and clay products, tungsten concentrates, graphite, pyrophyllite, straw products (except bagging and rope) and lacquer ware.
- (3) Commodities whose import is prohibited: sea products, walnuts and dried persimmons, tea, confectioneries and cakes, vinegar, duck eggs, soda water, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and tobacco products, fur and fur goods, feathers and feather goods, coral, pearls, toilet preparations (except soap), joss sticks, carpets and rugs, jewelry for personal adornment, playing cards, precious metals and their products, coins, watches and clocks, gramophones and parts, musical instruments and parts, firearms, brooms and brushes, toys and fountain pens.
- (4) Commodities whose export is prohibited: Livestock and poultry, grain, flour, starches, seeds, onions, potatoes, sweet potatoes, radishes, sugar, hard candy, molasses, honey, confectioneries and cakes, meat, poultry and game, eggs, salt, vermicelli, tobacco, hides, leather, turpentine, oils including sesame, maize, soy bean, cotton seed and fish, animal fats, petroleum, vaseline, paraffin wax, candies, soaps, glycerine, chemicals, dyes, metal powders, varnish, coal tar, pitch and asphalt, pencils, paints, cotton yarns, wool or worsted yarns, felts, blankets, mesanite nets, rags, gloves, socks

and stockings, footwear, pulp, paper and paper products, gypsum, coal, coke and briquettes, cement and cement products, glass and glass products, platinum, gold, silver, iron and steel products, aluminum and alloys, copper, tin, zinc, nickel, mercury, bismuth, antimony, sulfides, bronze and brass, babbitt and other antifusion metals, magnesium and alloys, metal products, coins and currency, watches, clocks, parts and movements, surveying instruments, electric batteries and parts, surgical instruments and parts, straw bagging and rope, bamboo, corks, wood, charcoal, celluloid and fertilizers.

#### Trade with China

8. Because of the policy of the Chinese Government to trade only in essential items private trade in all but a limited number of essential items was "temporarily suspended."

9. The only Chinese import items of particular value to Korean economy which remained on the permitted list were agar-agar and salt fish, while salt was the only important Chinese export still allowed.

Unfavorable weather has hindered salt production in Korea causing an acute shortage. The Monopoly Bureau is trying to alleviate this situation by arranging for more salt imports from China.

10. The trade mission to China which left Korea in November was unsuccessful in negotiating private barter arrangements for Korean apples and ginseng.

#### Trade with the United States

11. A contract was signed during the month with the U. S. Commercial Company to control and supervise the sale of Korean products in the United States on a government-to-government basis. The company will not have an exclusive contract but its facilities for disposing of certain products such as minerals will supplement private trade.

12. On 25 December the first Korean cargo left for the United States. Products were 67,950 pounds fish liver oil, 35,263 pounds hog bristles and 16,961 pounds fish creels. Total value was \$ 112,000.

13. Fertilizer continued to move from the United States to Korea with 60,000 metric tons of ammonium nitrate arriving in the past two months.

14. Shipments of grain from the United States started last summer and up to 2 December totaled 162,462 metric tons of wheat. Flour shipments amounted to 26,402 metric tons.

#### Trade with North Korea

15. Firmer control was placed on trade with North Korea by the adoption of a system of checkpoints to regulate coastwise shipments.

#### Trade with Japan

16. Graphite and magnesite clinker continued as exports to

Japan. In December 1,701 metric tons of magnesia clinker and 350 metric tons of graphite were shipped.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

<u>Consumer Goods</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>November a/</u>	<u>December b/</u>
Bicycles	case	134	-
Bicycle parts	case	4	-
Lamps, miners'	piece	1,000	-
Phonograph discs, recording	piece	150	-
<u>Chemical and Drugs</u>			
Acetic acid	metric ton	1	-
Ammonia, liquid	metric ton	5	-
Dyestuffs	metric ton	73	20
Manganese dioxide	metric ton	-	90.5
Sulfuric acid, fuming	metric ton	4	-
<u>Metals and Minerals</u>			
Coal	metric ton	40,055	33,576
Filament, tungsten	piece	200,000	-
Pitch	metric ton	-	750
<u>Textiles and Wearing Apparel</u>			
Serge suitings	linear yard	-	59,441
Overcoating	linear yard	-	21,802
<u>Miscellaneous Products</u>			
Bamboo	metric ton	382	-
Caps, blasting	measurement ton	-	1.35
Detonators	piece	-	500,000
Dynamite	metric ton	-	100
Ink, printing	metric ton	2	11
Matches	case	2,500	4,540
Paper, bank note	pound	-	1,775
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	18	-
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>			
Blankets, rubber	sheet	10	10
Communications equipment	measurement ton	68	5.7
Gauges, pressure	piece	14	-
Knives, rotary	each	-	10
Parts, automotive	measurement ton	-	5
Rollers, glass	case	-	1
Railway equipment Tender trucks	set	2	-
Tubes, boiler	metric ton	37	-
Regulators, roly thermo	piece	10	-
Saws, miters and drags	each	-	30

	Unit	November a/	December b/
Textile machinery			
Jacquard cylinders	measurement ton	8	-
Leather belting	measurement ton	7	7
Leather pickers	measurement ton	1	1.9
V-belts	piece	4,035	-

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

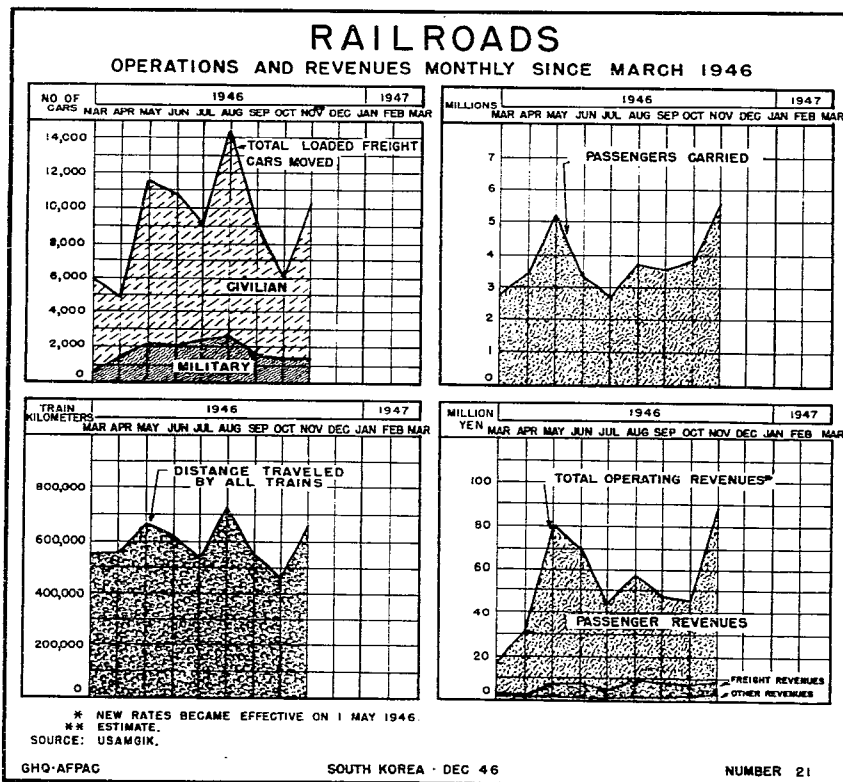
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Rail Transportation

17. Railroad repair and construction was hampered by low temperatures and the shortage of electric power. Due to the scarcity of railroad crossties only 13 percent of the required 1946 replacement of railroad ties has been possible.

18. National railroads, South Korea, employed 34,384 persons at the end of November.

An increase was noted in train kilometers traveled, passengers carried, revenues and loaded freight cars moved in November.



19. One locomotive tender was received by the Department of Transportation under the Civilian Supply Program.

#### Motor Transportation

20. All motor transportation except that utilized in food collection and distribution and police work was hampered by the gasoline shortage.

21. Vehicular transportation remained in short supply in December due to the lack of batteries and spare parts.

22. Automotive parts received in the December shipment of the Civilian Supply Program will be distributed in January 1947.

23. The Department of Public Works announced that South Korea's 1946 ₩ 200,000,000 road building program was 30 percent complete by 31 October.

Construction on the National Highway ceased on 13 December due to cold weather.

#### Marine Transportation

24. Owners and supervisors of former Japanese-owned vessels were required to submit reports concerning their possession and control before 20 December to the Department of Transportation. Those failing to comply lost control of the vessels.

25. Advertisement was made of the sale of six steam-driven tugs ranging from 100 to 200 tons. Sealed bids will be accepted by the Marine Bureau of the Department of Transportation until 6 January.

26. Acetylene gas has been shipped to Fusan for delivery to lighthouses operating between Fusan and Mokpo.

#### Customs Control Stations

27. In order to derive full advantage from coastal trade a directive effective 15 December provided for the establishment of three customs control stations at which all coastal vessels must report if these points are on the route of travel:

- (1) Chumunjin for north and south traffic on the east coast.
- (2) Yongyu-do for north and south traffic on the west coast.
- (3) Yosu for east and west traffic on the south coast.

If coastal vessels carry acceptable commodities clearance papers will be issued at these stations and the vessels may proceed to their destination.

Violators will be subject to fines by Customs or Provost Courts.

#### Public Utilities

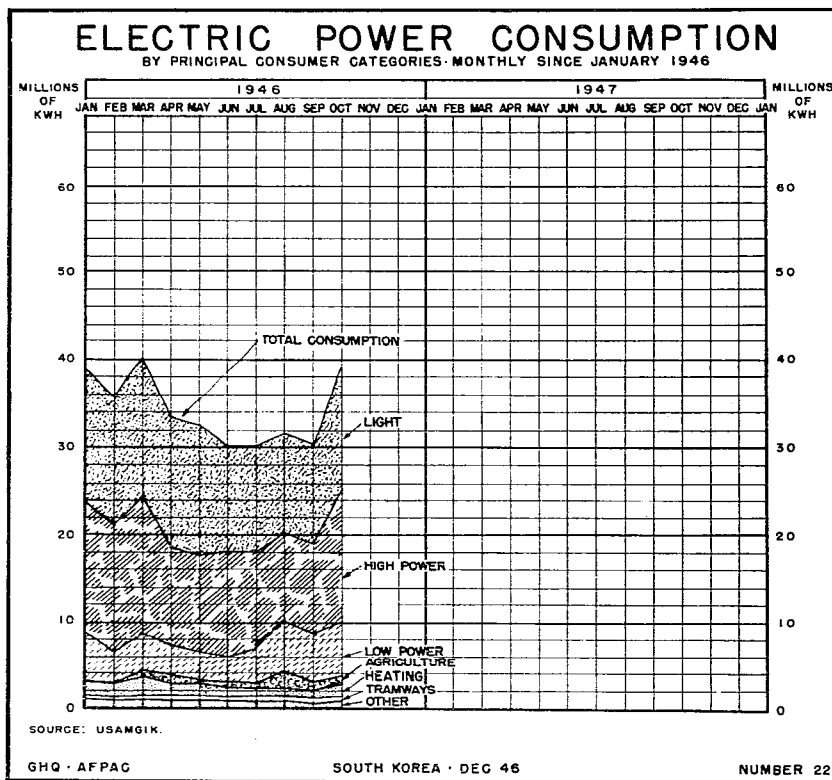
28. The present maximum peak of electric power is 69,800 kilowatts with an average of 55,500 kilowatts.

The Samchok area is receiving 4,000 kilowatts, used mainly for coal loading operations at Mokpo.

The Yongwol steam-power plant is producing from 10,000 to 15,000 kilowatts, while the Tejinri steam-power plant is producing 6,000 kilowatts.

29. Excessive and unlawful use of electricity and the use of inferior electrical appliances are placing a strain on the electrical system and threatening the future of heavy industries.

The electric power shortage necessitated a slowdown in all industry in December and seriously hampered the milling of the rice crop.



#### Water Supply

30. The discovery of new water sources has increased the water supply of the Kyong Bok Palace and Ascom City areas. Construction of the new waterworks was completed in December.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

##### Postal Services

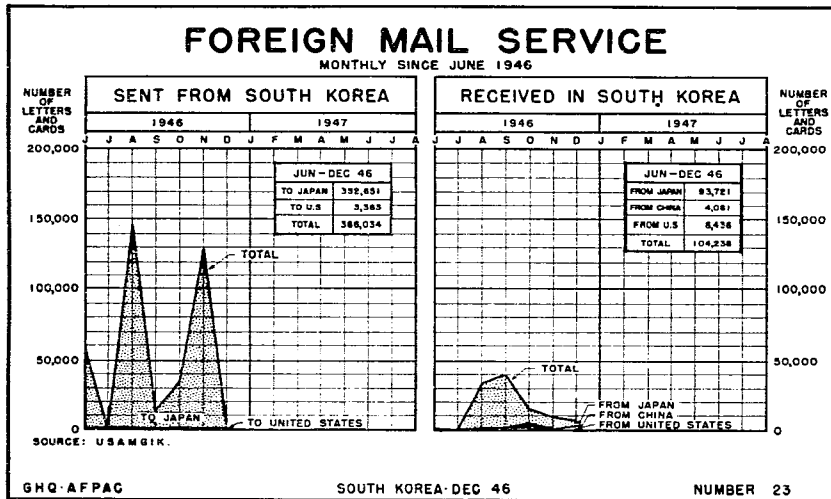
31. Mail service between Korea and China was resumed on 10 December. Letters, postcards and printed matter within specified size limits may be sent.

Permitted languages are Korean, Chinese, English, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

There is no registered, special delivery or collect on delivery mail.

32. On 6 December 515 communications and parcels arrived from the United States.

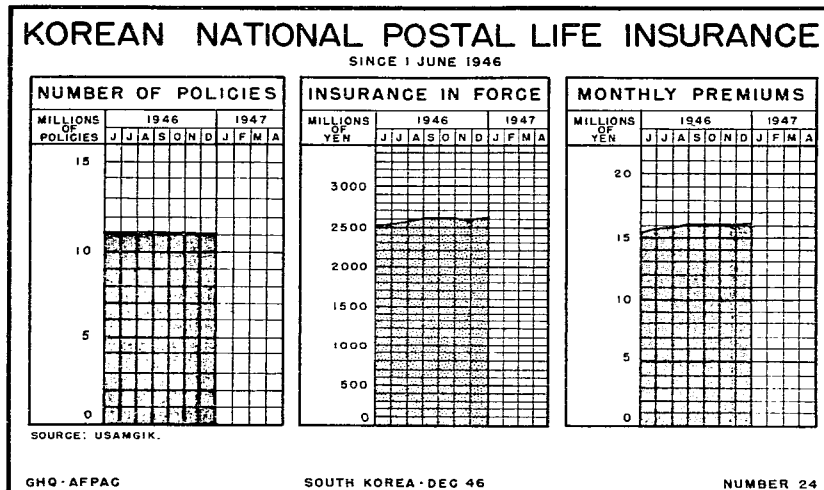
33. Foreign mail declined sharply during December.



34. The following mail was exchanged on 8 December between North and South Korea.

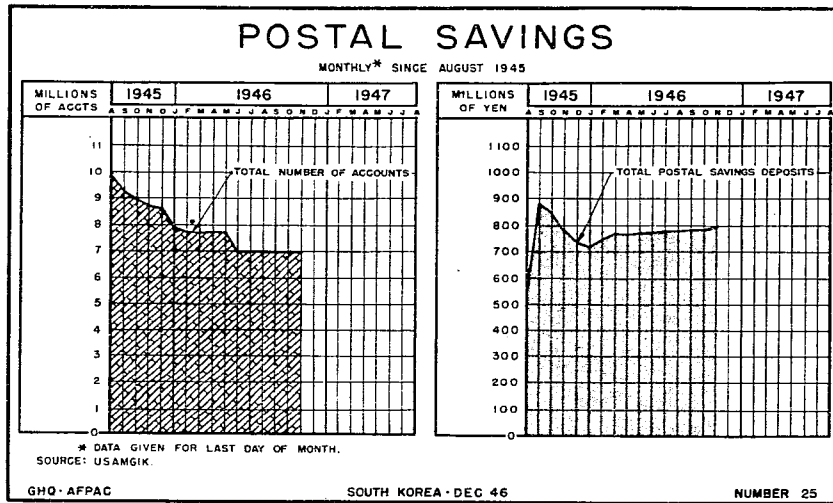
	<u>From South Korea</u>	<u>From North Korea</u>
Ordinary letters	5,176	3,316
Post Cards	2,627	637
Registered letters	365	264

35. During December total Korean National Life Insurance increased.



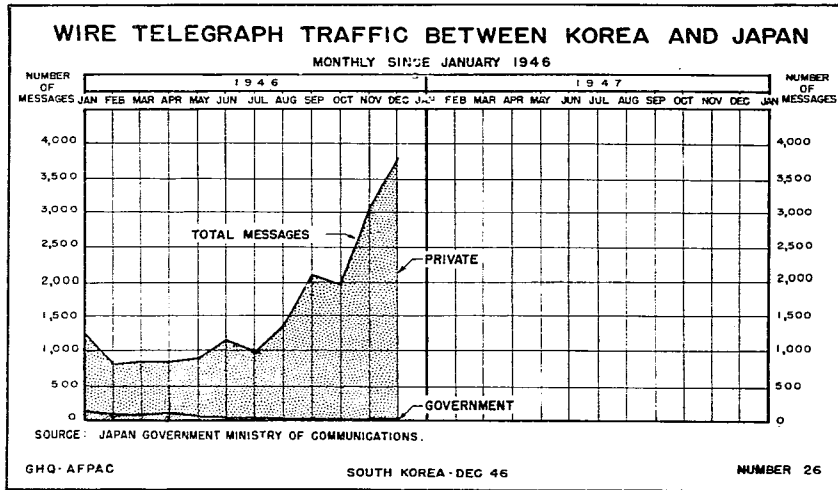
36. Postal savings increased slightly in November. See chart, top of following page.





Wire and Radio

37. wire telegraph traffic between Japan and Korea increased about 20 percent during December.



Equipment

38. The Department of Communications received 500 fuses, 3 jacks and 154 telephones during December.

39. Lack of raw materials hampered Korean manufacturing of communications equipment. Repairs and rehabilitation, particularly of the Seoul-Pusan telephone line, are continuing.

40. Japanese manufacturing of equipment for Korea slowed down during December because of the electric power shortage and year-end holidays which closed factories for nearly two weeks.

Of 56 items needed for the Korean Broadcasting System 21 were shipped from Japan during December and 6 were prepared for shipment. The remaining 19 items are scheduled to arrive in Korea by air before 15 February.

SECTION 4

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

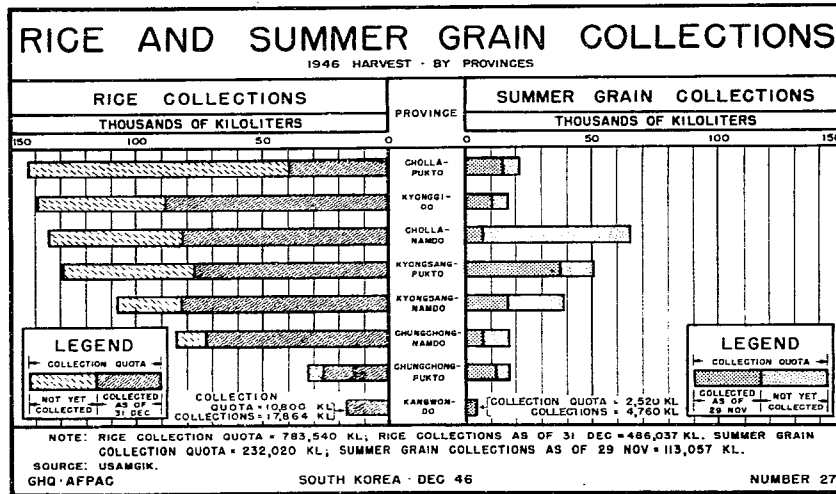
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food . . . . .	1
Other Goods . . . . .	6
Cost of Living . . . . .	13
Controls and Violations . . . . .	16

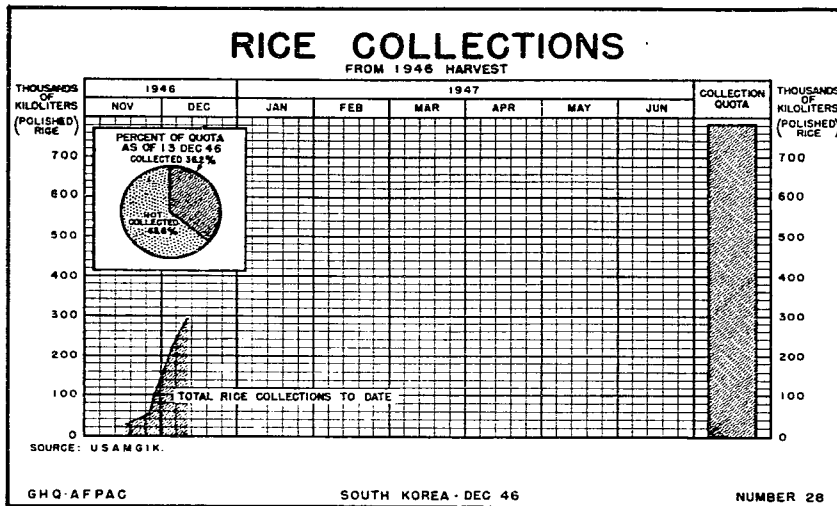
FOOD

Rice Collection

1. By 31 December 2,700,203 suk of rice (about 400,000 metric tons) were collected. This is equivalent to 62 percent of the year's quota. The collection schedule called for 90 percent of the year's rice to be purchased by 31 December and the remaining 10 percent in January.



2. The collection progressed rapidly during December. On 13 December 36.2 percent of the quota had been collected. This increased to 52.2 percent on 20 December and 55.8 percent on 27 December.



3. The rice collection program is being tied in with the fertilizer distribution program. The farmers who turn in the greatest percentage of their rice quota get first delivery of imported fertilizer. About 60,000 metric tons of fertilizer which arrived in Korea during the last two months are being distributed on this basis.

#### Food Distribution

4. In spite of priorities transportation of rice into large cities was inadequate. Local rice deficiencies had to be made up from flour, wheat or barley stocks.

5. The Civilian Supply Program Agency has received imported foods for distribution and has allocated 3,500 tons of salt to the Salt Monopoly Bureau and 528,591 pounds of corn starch, 2,476 cases of United States Army food and 20,000 pounds of United States Army sugar to the National Food Administrator.

#### OTHER GOODS

6. Official December prices for industrial salt are given below although none was available for distribution during the month.

SALT PRICES				
December				
(yen/keun) a/				
	<u>Special Class</u>	<u>First Class</u>	<u>Second Class</u>	<u>Other</u>
Unrefined	7.40	6	5.30	5
Refined	10.20	-	-	-
Crushed	8.90	-	-	-

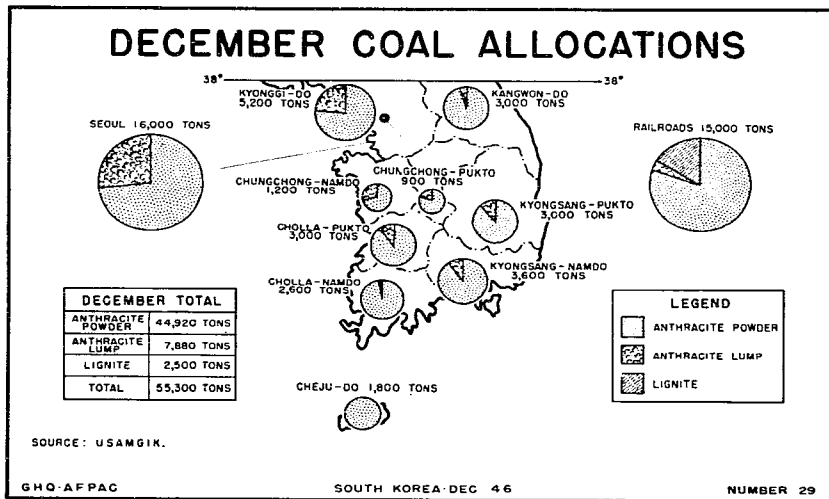
a/ One keun equals 1.32 pounds.

7. The Korean Agricultural Association has been allotted 1,000 short tons of imported ammonium nitrate fertilizer and

250,000 straw bags and 40,000 kwan (165.4 short tons) of straw rope for bagging 8,600 metric tons of imported potassium sulfate.

8. December coal selling prices to dealers were: anthracite, ¥ 700 per metric ton; lignite, ¥ 400 per ton; lump coal, ¥ 900 per ton.

The "lump" coal is medium and large anthracite lumps which have been screened at the mine. The other anthracite is the remaining powder and small lumps.



9. The Civilian Supply Program Agency received 9,176 500-pound drums of imported pitch for distribution. The price to dealers is ¥ 700 per ton.

10. The Department of Agriculture set the price of a grafted mulberry tree at ¥ 2.50, that of a mulberry seedling before grafting at ¥ 1.00 and that of mulberry root stock to be grafted at ¥ .35.

11. The following table shows paper distribution by provinces in November.

NOVEMBER PAPER DISTRIBUTION  
(pounds)

Kyonggi-do	459,000
Kangwon-do	16,500
Chungchong-pukto	25,000
Chungchong-namdo	31,000
Kyongsang-pukto	82,000
Kyongsang-namdo	82,000
Cholla-pukto	41,000
Cholla-namdo	<u>71,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>807,500</b>

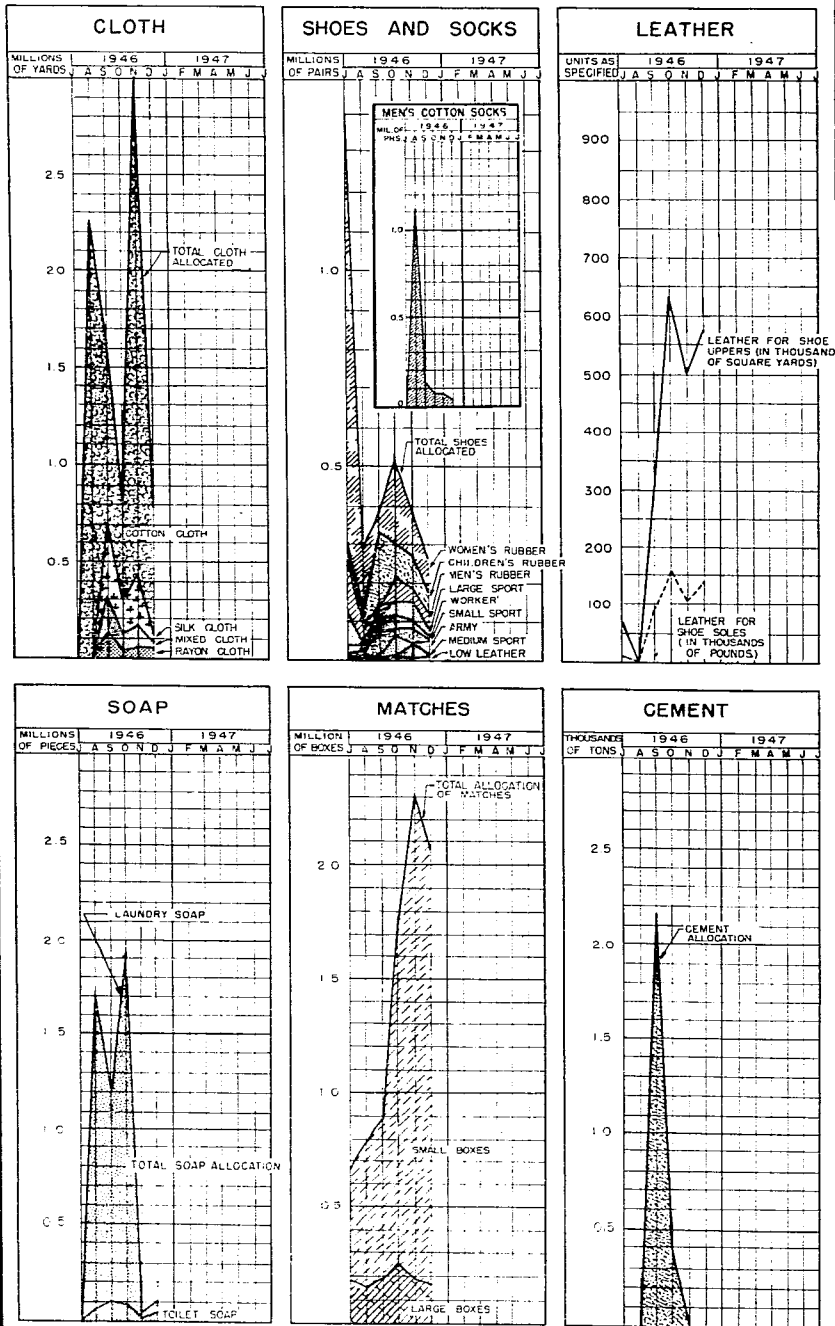
12. Controlled commodities were distributed as available. Note the chart on next page.

#### COST OF LIVING

13. The cost-of-living differential remained unchanged in December.

# ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



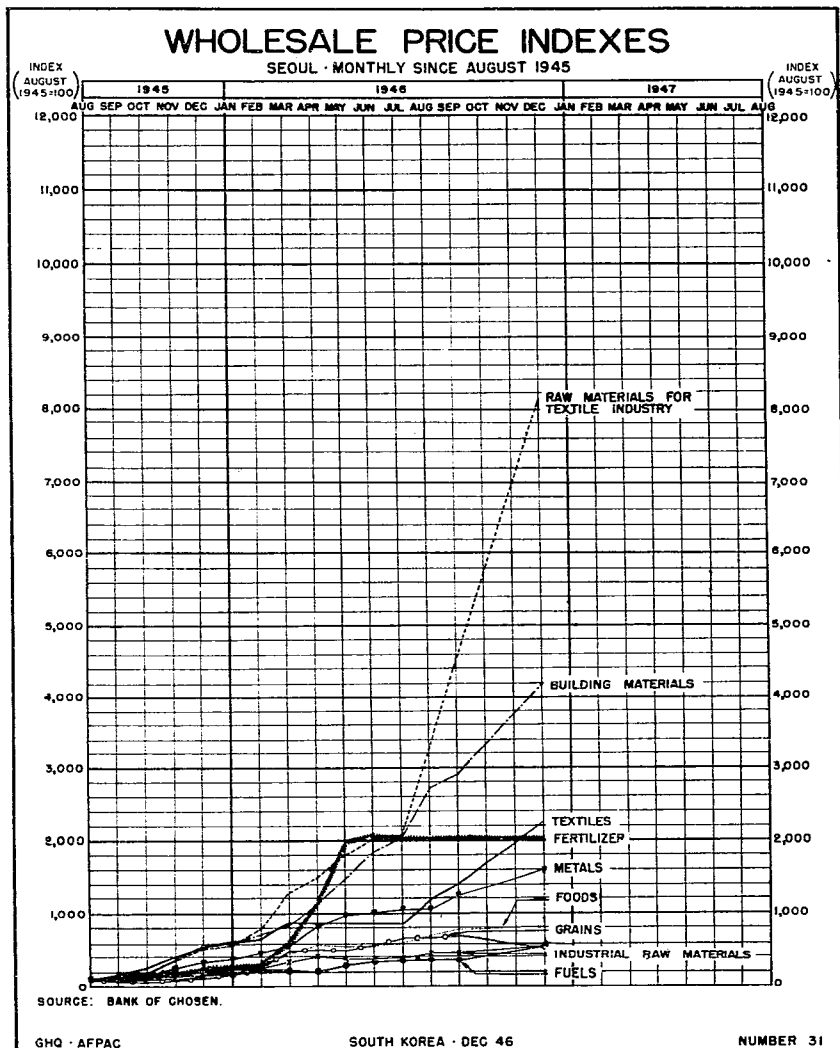
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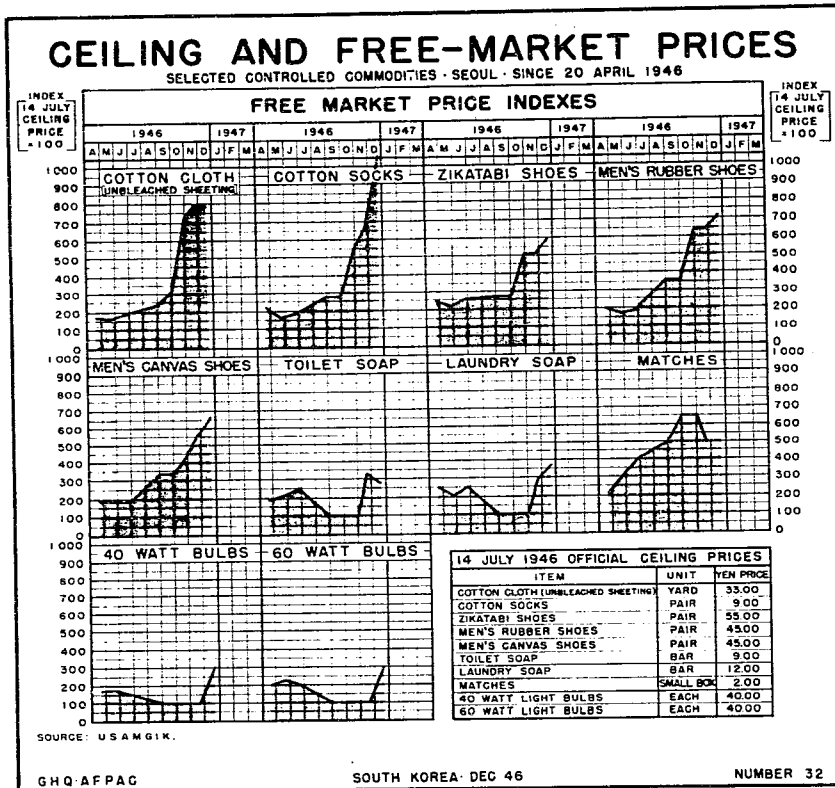
SOUTH KOREA · DEC 46

NUMBER 30

14. Seoul wholesale price indexes of foods declined because of the recent harvest. Other prices continued to rise.



15. Free-market prices, shown on chart on following page, followed the same upward trend as wholesale prices.



### CONTROLS AND VIOLATIONS

16. On 15 December the Provincial Food Service took over Pusan ration stores. The new system eliminates the retail association as a middleman.

17. During the last four months of 1946, 177 ships were seized for smuggling. Twenty-four of these were seized in December.

18. More than 2,200 price and rationing violations occurred in South Korea in the past six months.

#### PRICE AND RATIONING VIOLATIONS 15 July - 16 December

	Number	Cases	
		Tried	Pending
Kyonggi-do and City of Seoul	1,036	187	849
Kangwon-do	101	19	82
Chungchong-pukto	45	7	38
Chungchong-namdo	116	45	71
Kyongsang-pukto	239	64	175
Kyongsang-namdo	430	159	271
Cholla-pukto	46	0	46
Cholla-namdo	133	39	94
Cheju-do	120	0	120
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,746</b>

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 15

December 1946

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SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Dental Affairs. . . . .	17
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PUBLIC WELFARE

1. The quarterly conference of provincial welfare chiefs was held at Seoul 19-21 December and the following subjects were discussed: refugee housing and the construction of temporary family shelters, the need of increasing home relief allowances partially to offset inflation and to protect the health of welfare recipients, administration of the Korean Relief Law, emergency and unemployment relief policies and plans, utilization of former Japanese-owned restaurant properties for refugee housing, policies governing the distribution of welfare supplies and progress in the liquidation of the Conscripted Laborers' Association.

2. The campaign to remove homeless and beggar children from the streets is progressing satisfactorily with the co-operation of the Department of Justice and the police.

Christmas Presents

3. Four thousand Christmas boxes were distributed to 62 children's institutions in South Korea. These boxes, each containing a towel, wash cloth, stockings, tooth brush, candy and toys, were the gift of American children through the Church Committee for Relief in Asia.

White Cross supplies received from the above committee were also distributed to welfare institutions during the month.

4. Under the leadership of United States Army chaplains Christmas parties were arranged at each orphanage by the neighboring military units. The parties included programs in which both soldiers and children participated and ended with the distribution of toys, clothes, candy and food.

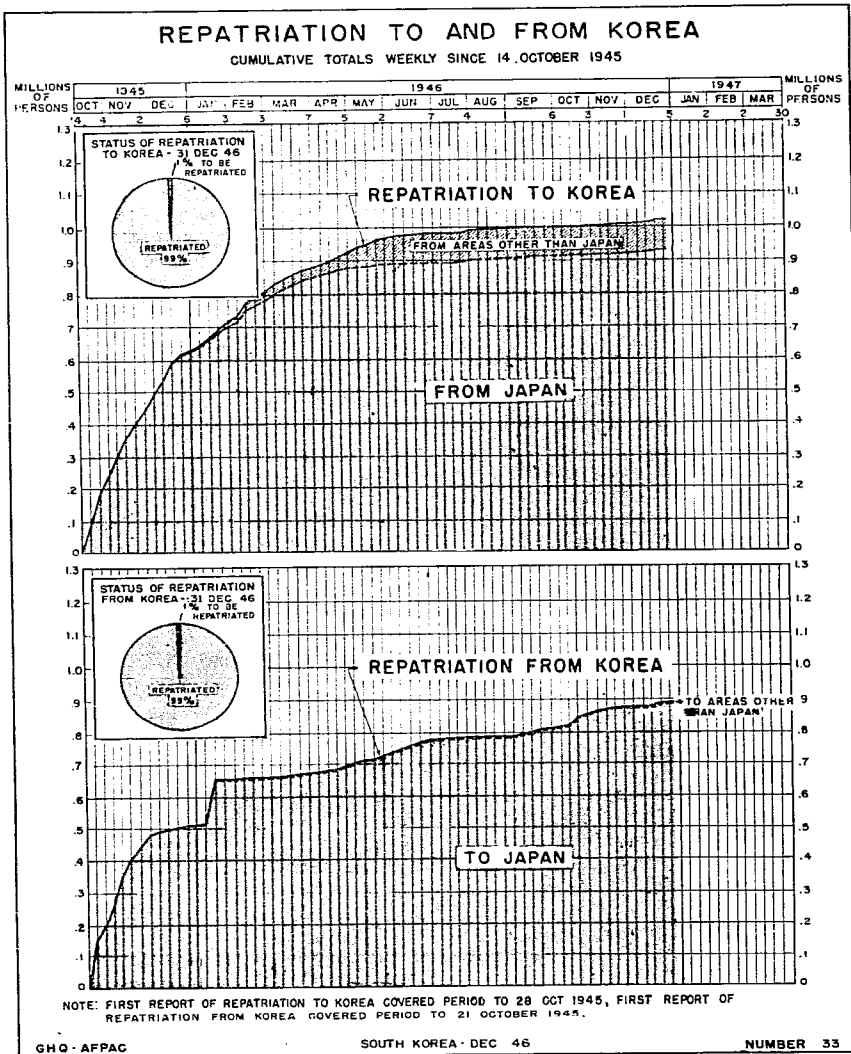
Refugee Housing

5. The Association for Assisting in Building Shelters for Refugees continued to raise private funds during the month to supplement the public grant for temporary refugee housing.

6. Thirteen former Japanese-owned restaurants in Seoul were converted for the shelter of homeless refugees during the month. They previously provided living space for 95 persons but converted they accommodate 2,460.

Repatriation

7. From 2 to 31 December 17,990 Japanese nationals were evacuated from North and South Korea and 4,298 Koreans returned to their homeland from Japan. During the same period 4,288 Koreans were repatriated from China, Manchuria and Southeast Asia areas.



8. On 27 December 2,524 Korean repatriates arrived at Incheon from Manchuria.

9. A liaison team of four Koreans and one American adviser was sent to Manchuria on 14 December to set up plans for the repatriation of Koreans in that country.

### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

10. Five students arrived at Inchon on 19 December after completing one year of medical study in the United States under the auspices of the Korean Department of Public Health and Welfare.

11. The Masan Tuberculosis Sanitarium has a capacity of 144 patients; 116 beds were occupied during December.

12. On 31 December the Sorokdo Leprosarium reported 3,389 men and 2,186 women inmates. There were also 61 isolated leper children in the institution.

### NURSING AFFAIRS

13. Twenty-eight students were graduated on 4 December from the nursing arts and refresher courses given at Pusan and on 20 December 10 were graduated from a similar course given at Chunchon.

14. Nurses from the Department of Public Health and Welfare assisted in the inoculation of 10,212 persons during the typhus immunization program for civil service employees at Seoul from 25 November to 7 December.

15. On 3 December 52 out of 159 students passed the examinations in midwifery given at Seoul Men's Medical College.

16. February 1947 was set as the deadline for submission to provincial Public Health and Welfare Departments of applications for renewal of licenses to practice midwifery.

### DENTAL AFFAIRS

17. By 31 December there were 456 licensed dentists in South Korea and 107 licensed crown makers. Approximately one third of the 456 dentists were reported in Seoul City with 150 presently practicing.

18. The second distribution of medical gold for dentists who had previously made application began on 20 November.

19. The Bureau of Dental Affairs received a total of ¥ 51,500 in fees during 1946.

#### FEES RECEIVED FROM DENTISTS (yen)

	<u>Amount</u>
License	22,150
Registration	15,400
Examination	4,050
Examination (local dentists)	5,700
License (local dentists)	<u>4,200</u>
Total	51,500

20. The Seoul Dental College was forced to close on 21 December due to lack of fuel and the difficulty of maintaining

satisfactory sanitary conditions. The college has 40 dentists' chairs with eight units usable.

Prior to 1945 the clinic cared for approximately 100 patients per day but in December it was working at 10 percent of its former capacity.

21. The average number of patients treated at the Dental Clinic of the Seoul Women's Medical College during December was 15 per day. The clinic has two operating units and a small laboratory.

22. The dental clinic of the Severance Union Medical College with its five staff members, four chairs, two American operating units and a laboratory treated approximately 25 patients per day in December.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

23. A meeting of the Central Livestock Association was held on 23 December in Seoul. Discussions were held on the rehabilitation of the industry, the problem of obtaining feed at reasonable prices and the future of livestock breeding.

24. An epizootic of bovine influenza was brought under control in all the provinces during December. Kyongsang-namdo, with the highest incidence, on 17 December reported the following statistics:

Total cattle	146,663
Number of cases	19,727
Number receiving treatment	11,902
Number of deaths	92

25. In Kyongsang-namdo 4,380 chickens were tested for pullorum diseases in December and 121 positive reactors were slaughtered.

#### SUPPLY

##### Distribution

26. During the month the following supplies were distributed to the hospitals in all the provinces.

Cotton cloth	80,000 yards
X-ray film	8,922 dozen sheets
Developing powder	165 gallons
Fixing powder	200 gallons

27. In December the following items were allocated to licensed pharmaceutical companies for drug manufacturing:

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(kilogram)</u>
Sodium bicarbonate	1,550
Bromine	3,045
Sugar	14,220

	Quantity (kilogram)
Oil of menthol	150
Sanonin	1
Phenobarbital	22
Quinine hydrochloride	9

28. In December 21,289 bags (20 kilograms each) of sweet potatoes were procured by the Government from Cheju-do for the manufacture of medicinal alcohol.

29. The allocation of 19,000 bags (20 kilograms each) of sweet-potato starch for the manufacture of medicinal starch was completed in December.

30. Four hospital units, including medical equipment and supplies costing ¥ 1,890,000, were distributed among the Masan Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Seoul City Hospital, Severance Medical School, Kyongsang-pukto Hospital, East-gate Kyonggi-do Women's Medical Hospital, Chonju Hospital and Pusan Hospital.

#### Production

31. The experimental production of peptones for use by vaccine laboratories to make cholera and typhoid vaccines was initiated during December at the National Chemistry Laboratory.

#### Status of Biologicals

32. The Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases began destroying outdated biological supplies during December. New American vaccines received during the month were typhus and plague.

#### INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (23 November - 27 December)

	<u>Units</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Cholera diagnostic anti-serum, original <u>K/</u>	cc	0	35	140
Cholera diagnostic anti-serum, varied <u>K/</u>	cc	0	40	95
Cholera vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	30,800	1,053,500
Diphtheria antitoxin <u>K/</u>	cc	0	4,680	14,840
Diphtheria toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	0	88,380	97,870
Diphtheria toxoid <u>K/</u>	cc	13,380	0	13,380
Dysentery diagnostic anti-serum, shiga <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	52
Insulin <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	240 <u>a/</u>	0
Para B diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	240 <u>b/</u>	80
Para A diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	24	296
Para B diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	24	296
Pertussis vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	76,700	1,305	76,600

	<u>Units</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Flague vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	40,000	20,400	19,900
Rabies, human, vaccine <u>K/</u>	treat	109	106	8
Rinderpest vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine <u>K/</u>	doses	5,754,000	5,080,000	4,075,700
Tetanus antiserum <u>A/</u>	vials	0	11	3,800
Tetanus toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	24,684
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	5,200	2,000	5,700
Typhoid diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	240 <u>a/</u>	0
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	24	268
Typhoid vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	159,950	3,640
Typhus diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320 <u>c/</u>	0
Typhus vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	2,194,320	659,340	2,031,460
Typhus vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	5,340	1,545	6,400

K/ Korean.  
A/ American.

a/ Plus 320 cubic centimeters destroyed as outdated.  
b/ Plus 240 cubic centimeters destroyed as outdated.  
c/ Plus 360 cubic centimeters destroyed as outdated.

PUSAN INSTITUTE FOR VETERINARY RESEARCH  
(17 November - 2 December)

	<u>Units</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	0	15,000
Blackleg serum	cc	12,000	5,000	7,500
Contagious pneumonia of cattle antigen	cc	0	0	1,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	0	10,000	6,200
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	0	1,780
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	0	0	70,600
Infectious pneumonia	cc	0	0	40,700
Mallein	cc	0	50	2,950
Malleus antigen	cc	0	0	3,300
Malleus emulsion	cc	0	0	0
Mixed serum of third virus and swine influenza	cc	0	0	13,600
Positive serum of conta- gious plural pneumonia of cattle	cc	0	0	140
Fullorum antigen	cc	0	0	20
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	0	2,574,000

	<u>Units</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	1,427,000
Smallpox vaccine	doses	3,957,000	4,603,000	1,441,400
Smallpox, crude, vaccine	grams	-	5,130	-
Tuberculin	cc	0	30	350

#### Narcotics

33. The Narcotics Control Section of the Monopoly Bureau of the Department of Finance was transferred to the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs of the Department of Public Health and Welfare during the month.

34. Distribution of Ordinance No. 119, dealing with narcotic drug control, was made to all departments, agencies, bureaus and provincial governments.

Co-ordination of relations was established with the Bureau of Pharmaceutical Affairs and police agencies and means of enforcement were initiated.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

##### Epidemic Typhus

35. The National Bureau of Preventive Medicine sponsored a lecture tour throughout the provinces during the month. Three groups consisting of medical school professors and members of the Bureau of Preventive Medicine visited each provincial capital and gave lectures to local physicians on diagnosis, pathology, laboratory findings and methods of typhus control.

36. Typhus cases were reported from the following provinces during 1-21 December: Kyonggi-do 8, Chungchong-pukto 7, Seoul City 5, Chungchong-namdo 4 and Kyongsang-pukto 2.

##### Smallpox

37. During 1-21 December there were only four isolated cases of smallpox in South Korea but on 28 December an outbreak of 35 cases was reported in Kangnung.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (1-21 December)

	<u>Cases</u>
Relapsing fever	2
Cholera	16
Meningitis	3
Malaria	9
Diphtheria	22
Smallpox	39 <sup>a/</sup>
Typhus	26
Typhoid	91
Bacillary dysentery	12

<sup>a/</sup> Includes 35 cases reported from Kangnung on 28 December.



Sanitation

38. During the month a course of instruction in sanitary inspection was given to 31 provincial sanitation section chiefs and assistants. The course consisted of five hours of lecture and discussion plus two days of field work in the Seoul area.

VITAL STATISTICS

39. A conference was held at Seoul on 4-7 December to train provincial officials in the theory and methods of vital statistics. Each province except Cheju-do sent two representatives to the conference.

40. The second national census of population of South Korea by geographical subdivisions was completed during the month.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education. . . . .	1
Culture. . . . .	6
Religion . . . . .	10

EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. The following statement dated 24 December was issued by the American Adviser of the Department of Education to the President of the Seoul National University, outlining conditions for the continued operation of the University:

"I have inspected the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Law and the College of Commerce of Seoul National University. I found the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Law inoperative by reason of student strikes, faculty absences, or both. I found the College of Commerce seriously handicapped by reason of student refusal to attend classes.

"Acting on instructions of the Military Governor I hereby declare the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Law of Seoul National University closed and all their students suspended. On February 3rd you will be permitted to reopen these two colleges and the suspension of their students will be lifted upon the following conditions:

- (1) Provision shall be made for an accurate check of all students in attendance February 3rd, 1947.
- (2) All students absent from work on that date without adequate cause shall be immediately expelled.
- (3) The loss of work this week shall be compensated by the conduct of Saturday afternoon classes for the remainder of this semester.
- (4) Any further interruption of regular work by reason of student refusal to attend for even so much as a single day will result in the expulsion of such students. Should this so reduce the students as to make such action advisable the institution will be closed for the current school year.

"You are furthermore advised that actions numbered one, two and four above are made to apply likewise to all other colleges under your jurisdiction. It is the policy of the Military Governor that any schools not in operation by reason of student strikes shall be immediately closed and their faculties utilized in other schools by proper authority. You are directed to execute this policy in all schools under your control."

### Winter University

2. Plans were completed for a Winter University to be held from 6-31 January at Seoul National University. The project, sponsored by the Department of Education, will offer teachers extensive four-week middle school and college courses designed to improve teaching methods and develop scientific education.

### Winter Institutes

3. Plans have been made to hold winter institutes in all normal schools during January 1947. The schools will offer courses for primary and middle school teachers which include Korean language, civics and physics.

The Department of Public Health and Welfare has detailed personnel to present lectures and demonstrations on child care and welfare and on the principles of health and sanitation. Lectures will emphasize suggestions for the improvement of sanitation, water supply, sanitary plumbing and toilet facilities for Korean homes.

### Textbooks

4. Approximately 317,800 textbooks for use in the schools of South Korea were sold in November.

By the end of December more than 200,000 copies of "The First Step in the Korean Language" had been distributed for use in the Adult Education Program.

### Distribution of Books

5. On 6 December the Department of Education received a gift of 1,000 books from the Armed Forces. The volumes, which were published in the United States, were distributed to 16 colleges and universities.

## CULTURE

### Translation of Ancient Writings

6. Ten of the ancient court books dealing with Korean history which were written in Chinese have been translated into the Korean language.

### National Playground Committee

7. The National Playground Committee met on 24 December to discuss the best methods for organizing the building program on the Oo Ei Dang project which contemplates a progressive playground and recreational development over a 10-year period.

### Sports

8. Attendance at sports events held in Seoul Stadium showed that soccer with an attendance of over 15,000 was the leading sports attraction. Other sports of major interest were baseball, boxing, track and field and cycling.

### Boy Scouts

9. Kyongsang-namdo with 500 troops and 15,000 Boy Scouts leads all areas in the development of the Scouting program.

BOY SCOUT TROOPS, DECEMBER 1946 a/

	<u>Troops</u>	<u>Members</u>
Seoul City	194	965
Kyonggi-do	69	460
Chungchong-pukto	3	32
Cholla-pukto	8	66
Kyongsang-pukto	20	116
Kyongsang-namdo	<u>500</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Total	794	16,639

a/ Boy Scout troops have not been organized in Chungchong-namdo, Cholla-namdo, Cheju-do and Kangwon-do.

RELIGION

Ewha Women's College

10. On 9 December four Methodist women missionaries returned to Korea to serve on the faculty of Ewha Women's College.



SECTION 3  
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Information Programs . . . . .	1
Motion Pictures . . . . .	4
Radio . . . . .	7
Press and Public Opinion . . . . .	10

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Programs

1. The program of sending speakers into the provinces to assist local officials in orienting the public concerning rice collection was continued in December.

Labor information emphasized orientation of employers and workers with regard to existing labor legislation.

Public health information throughout South Korea stressed the dangers, preventive precautions and methods for handling cases of smallpox and typhus.

Information Centers

2. Additional material which arrived from the United States for use in information centers included still pictures illustrating life in America and articles from leading periodicals and magazines.

Articles describing American life and living standards are being translated into Korean to inform the public of western habits and customs.

Mobile Education

3. Mobile Education units presented stage plays and motion pictures in all provinces. The programs were designed to interpret modern procedures of democratic living with emphasis on law and order, community activities and welfare. Attendance at the programs was limited by the size of the buildings available for the shows. Audiences were receptive and interested.

MOTION PICTURES

Newsreels

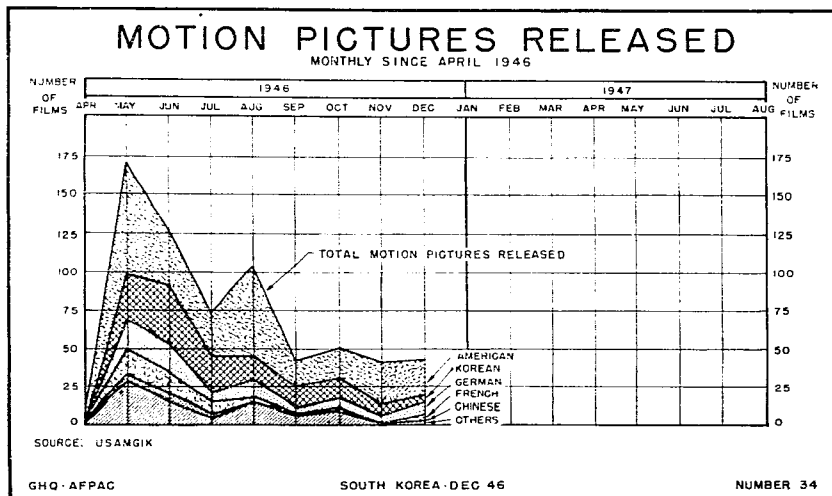
4. Newsreels of world affairs, local events and sports contests were utilized in a continued program for public education in current events.

Historical Photographic Record

5. Photographs and recordings were made of the opening of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly for presentation to the public and for inclusion in the historical record of Korean activities.

### Pictures Released

6. American films led all others in the number of releases in December.



### RADIO

#### Political Broadcasts

7. Broadcast time was made available for various political groups to express their views on current affairs.

#### Programs

8. Representatives of the Department of Commerce presented to the Korean public the policies necessary to rehabilitate Korean commerce and industry. Employer and employee co-operation was stressed.

On the 25 December Military Government Hour the aims and purposes of the Department of Justice and progress made in its reconstruction were broadcast.

Daily educational programs included Korean language, Korean history, English, domestic science, democracy, music appreciation, news, "The Home Hour" and "Questions and Answers."

#### Christmas Programs

9. Multiple choral programs broadcast Christmas Eve and Christmas Day received enthusiastic listener response.

### PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

10. Comment on the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly dominated press reports and editorials throughout the month. Prior to the opening of the Assembly, papers were concerned with the elections held to select members of the Legislature in those districts where the previous polls were declared invalid.

Published statements of the various parties, interested groups and political figures were the chief means for expressing

opinion regarding the elections.

11. The rightist Dong-A Ilbo published a statement issued by the Kangwon-do branch of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence which asserted that the voiding of the previous election ignored the will of the voters and was not democratic. It claimed that the election supervisors dispatched by the Coalition Committee arrived too late to see the election, that they then consulted their own men and thus received a one-sided and unfair impression.

12. The nonpartisan Kyeng Hyang Sin Mun reported the Association of Tongks met on 5 December and passed a resolution opposing a new election in Seoul on the grounds that the first election was held "in accordance with directives and regulations issued by the Government authorities." The resolution declared "until the reasons for making the previous election null and void are clearly demonstrated to the citizens of Seoul, we cannot comply with the directive ordering a second election in Seoul."

A topical column in the rightist Chosun Ilbo maintained that the Tonghois had no right to refuse to conduct another election. The article asserted that the Tonghois were civic leaders and as such are not authorized to pass any resolution against a second election unless the citizens manifest that such is their will. The report declared that the people should comply with the request of the Commanding General, USAFIK, and of Military Government to conduct a second election.

13. The leftist Chayoo Shin Mun reported only 40 percent of the voters participated in the second election in Kangwon-do. Dong-A Ilbo alleged Seoul's second election was a failure as the people showed no interest.

14. Dong-A Ilbo and Chosun Ilbo reported that Cho So Wang, elected as representative at large from Seoul, declined to accept the verdict of the voters. Dong-A Ilbo reported he did not desire to represent a divided Korea and that his hostile attitude toward the Moscow Decision did not warrant his acceptance of a seat in the legislative body.

15. A Han Sung Ilbo editorial claimed that the Legislature is an American institution in New Korea; that members should be congratulated; and that the only regret was that some prominent businessmen and certain party members were not appointed.

The left-wing Chung Oi Sin Po expressed an opposite view in an editorial which objected to the Legislature being under Military Government. This paper also published a statement of the Socialist Labor Party which maintained the Legislature was nothing but a means of prolonging American Military Government in Korea.

16. After the Interim Assembly convened attention was focussed on the activities of the body. Papers continued to express partisan views. A Han Sung Ilbo editorial quoted the opening speech made by Kim Kiu Sic, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the oaths taken by every member. It suggested that the Assembly will represent a strong force in the consummation of Korean independence. Chung Oi Sin Po published a statement of the People's Front which criticized the Speaker of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly on the grounds that his opening speech ignored the People's Committees and the Moscow Decision.

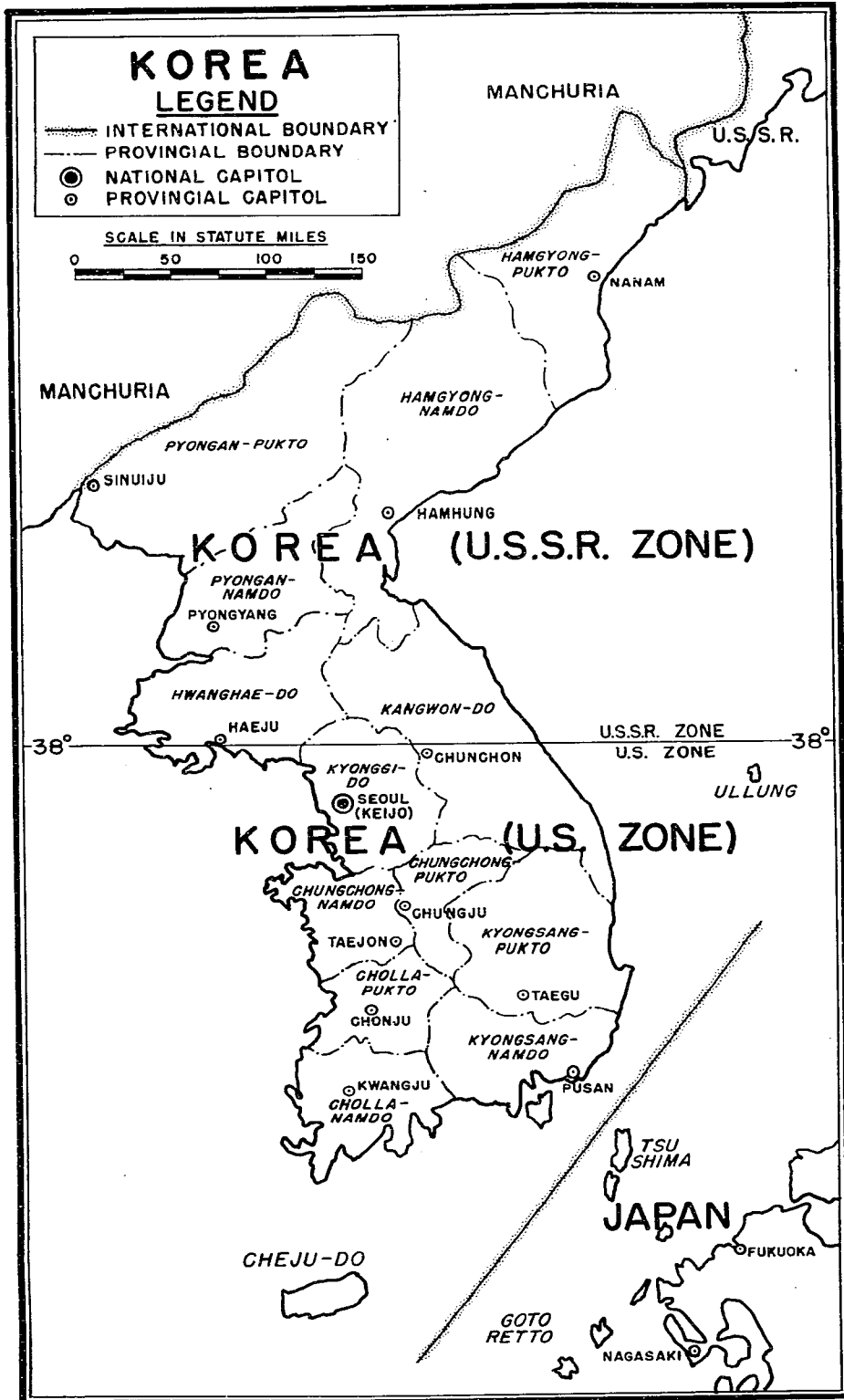
Kyeng Hyang Sin Mun reported the Chosen Democratic Party criticized the Assembly for sending a letter to the People's Committee in North Korea which congratulated them for the success made in



developing democracy. Dong-A Ilbo reported the chairman of the Labor Party of South Korea stated in a press conference that the Legislature is betraying the will of the people and the message sent to the People's Committee was only a political gesture.

17. Dai Dong Sin Moon and Chayoo Shin Mun published reports of the activities and statements of various political parties and leaders on the first anniversary of the Moscow Decision. The comment was notable in that despite varying attitudes regarding the Decision and trusteeship all expressed a desire for early independence.

18. Other topics of comment were the Korean Democratic Council, a reported split in the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party and inflation. A Chosun Ilbo editorial on inflation and its causes suggested that Military Government should liquidate and sell all former Japanese-owned industrial plants to Koreans. It asserted this would absorb floating currency.



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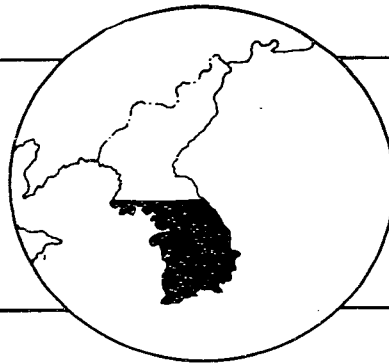
朝鮮占領報告

一九四七·一

資料部長

外保存了

Commander - in - Chief  
Far East



# SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

# KOREA

No 16

January

1947

0086

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION No 16

UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
IN  
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF  
JANUARY 1947

0087-1

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

Number 16

January 1947

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 16

January 1947

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GENERAL

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SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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Political Affairs . . . . .	2
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly . . . . .	4
Major Legislation . . . . .	6
Public Safety . . . . .	7

U. S.-U. S. S. R. JOINT COMMISSION

1. On 11 January the Commanding General, USAFIK, made public a new exchange of correspondence with the Commander of Soviet Forces in North Korea. In these letters the Soviet Commander reiterated his contention that "parties or social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not nominate for consultation those representatives who have compromised themselves by actively voicing opposition to the Moscow Decision."

In answer the Commanding General, USAFIK, suggested that "signing the declaration in Communiqué No. 5 will be accepted as a declaration of good faith with respect to upholding the Moscow Decision. . ."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Anti-trusteeship Movement

2. Following the publication on 11 January of the latest exchange of letters between the Commanding General, USAFIK, and the Soviet Commander in North Korea, an anti-trusteeship movement headed by Kim Koo was initiated. A committee representing the various organizations concerned criticized the statements of the Commanding General, USAFIK, and announced the abrogation of their signatures to the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission Communiqué No. 5.

The emergence of the anti-trusteeship movement led newspapers to speculate on the possibility of a merger of rightist groups including the Headquarters for National Unification, the Emergency National Assembly and the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence.

Reorganization of People's Party

3. Persons who had previously withdrawn from the People's Party to form the Socialist Labor Party and the South Korea Labor Party met from 28 to 30 January. The press speculated that these meetings might presage a return of Lyuh Woon Hyung to active political life as leader of a restored People's Party.

KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Organization of Session

4. The Interim Legislative Assembly made progress in the

selection of legislative committees and the allocation of appropriate duties to them. Electees and appointees who failed to appear or to qualify were notified that their seats will be filled by new elections or appointments.

#### Message of Acting Military Governor

5. On 9 January the acting Military Governor outlined the problems facing Military Government in an address to the Legislative Assembly. He discussed the problems of agriculture, finance, industry, foreign trade, governmental reorganization, the suffrage laws, and wartime collaboration with the Japanese.

#### MAJOR LEGISLATION

6. Land taxes and service fees were increased to provide increased revenue and to combat inflation by Ordinance No. 128, effective 10 January.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

##### Law and Order

7. Taking cognizance of plans to instigate widespread demonstrations in South Korea, the Commanding General, USAFIK, issued a statement reassuring the Korean people that the United States has not changed its policy of freedom of expression by the Korean people in the formation of their government, that the Allied Powers have pledged Korean independence and that any disorders, violence or false propaganda may operate to delay their national aspirations.

##### Police

8. The Police Trial Board, instituted by the Department of Police to improve the service of the police and to protect officers from dismissals without cause, held three hearings since its founding on 21 December.

9. Inspections of jails are being carried out.

##### Prisons

10. The prison population in South Korea, following the trend of the crime rate, continued to decline at year end.

##### Fire

11. Inspections of provincial theaters were conducted and instructions given for necessary corrective action.

##### Internal Security

12. Five new officer ranks were added to the organization of the Korean Constabulary and Korean Coast Guard.

SECTION 2  
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources. . . . .	1
Industry . . . . .	7
Commerce . . . . .	11
Rationing and Price Control. . . . .	19

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Seed cotton production for South Korea in 1946 decreased 14 percent from the previous year's yield.
2. Flood control and irrigation programs under way are designed to increase South Korea's annual rice production by 114,000 metric tons.
3. Shortages of fuel and rope continue to retard fishing, with trawling at a virtual standstill from lack of these materials.

Forestry and Mining

4. October lumber production gained. Charcoal production in 1946 achieved 80 percent of the quota.
5. Coal production fell slightly under December while stock-piles gained. Coal sales declined.
6. Graphite output dropped.

INDUSTRY

7. Manufacturing and heavy industries continued to be hampered by raw material and fuel shortages. In addition many industries must replace obsolete and worn-out equipment and train a force of skilled laborers for future operations.

Textiles

8. A large increase in silk thread production was reported for October while the output of cotton cloth dropped to less than 10 percent of September production.

Labor

9. The National Labor Federation was organized on 12 January.
10. The Department of Labor was reorganized to eliminate superfluous offices.

## COMMERCE

### Finance

11. Bank of Chosen notes in circulation on 31 January totaled ¥ 18,277,613,498.

12. The International Fire Reinsurance Company with a capitalization of ¥ 20,000,000 was incorporated.

### Imports and Exports

13. Korean products offered the U. S. Commercial Company for sale in the United States included silk, agar-agar and minerals now surplus in South Korea.

Trade with the Chinese Government is at a standstill.

### Transportation

14. Railroad passenger rates were increased to ¥ 1 per kilometer.

15. The shortage of gasoline continued to hamper all motor transportation.

### Communications

16. On 14 January Korean mail service was expanded to include all countries.

17. Koreans who had postal savings accounts under Japanese names are being given an opportunity to reregister the accounts under their Korean names so that the Property Custodian will not impound their money.

18. Efforts are continuing to improve and maintain wire communications. Equipment is being imported from Japan and the United States and training classes for Korean personnel have been started.

### RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

19. The small amount of rice collected from farmers during November and the shortage of transportation made it necessary to release 69,417 metric tons of imported staple foods during December. Later collections improved, with 78 percent of the year's quota being sold to the Government by 31 January.

20. Official distribution of other commodities was limited by availability.

SECTION 3  
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	1
Education, Culture and Religion . . . . .	12
Public Information. . . . .	18

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Relief supplies consisting of cloth, shoes, blankets and soap were received from Koreans in Japan and distributed to all the provinces in January.
2. A 10-day retraining course for provincial public health department laboratory technicians was instituted in Seoul during the month. The course is conducted by professors of the Seoul National University Medical College.
3. The Association for Assisting in Building Shelters for Refugees raised ₩ 7,362,997 by 31 January to assist in housing refugee families. The Society also purchased ₩ 2,200,000 worth of clothing material and is distributing it to approximately 16,000 refugees.
4. A "Refugee Saving Corps" was organized by members of the National Police to assist refugees arriving in Seoul.
5. Japanese nationals repatriated from North Korea from 1 January to 2 February numbered 10,036 while 15 were evacuated from South Korea. Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan numbered 15,283.
6. On 31 January there were 2,384 licensed doctors, 451 limited doctors and 1,023 herb doctors in South Korea.
7. Seven hospitals in South Korea received hospital units from the Church Committee for Relief in Asia.
8. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received three cases of textbooks on nursing from the University of Virginia during the month.
9. During the month Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do reported that cattle are being transported across the 38th parallel from North Korea. Veterinarians feared the possible importation of animal disease, particularly rinderpest.
10. Shipments of zinc chloride and sulfite of soda were received under the Emergency Civilian Supply program.
11. From 28 December to 7 January 58 cases of smallpox were reported from the Kangnung area of Kangwon-do. The vaccination program which had been lagging due to transportation difficulties and shortage of doctors was accelerated during the month to cope with the epidemic.

The initial case of this epidemic was reported from a person returning from north of the 38th parallel.

#### EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

12. A Winter Institute for teachers and other qualified personnel was held at Seoul National University 6-31 January. College credit was given for work satisfactorily completed.

13. Distribution of American reference books for use in English classes in 17 normal schools and two colleges of education was begun in January.

14. The first general science textbook to be published in the Korean language was released in January.

15. The first official report of the membership of the Korean National Youth Movement showed 19,270 young people had joined the organization. The Movement, initiated in August 1946 to provide a constructive program for Korean young men and women, has completed its national organization, conducted a training school for leaders and is now engaged in organizing local groups in the provinces. The program provides for individual development and community improvement.

16. Leading Korean scientists held a two-day conference to draft a constitution and bylaws for a Korean Association for the Advancement of Science and to initiate plans for a Korean Academy of Science.

17. Seven missionaries returned to Korea and two Korean ministers were cleared to go to the United States for theological study.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION

18. The rice collection program utilized the Mobile Education Train in Cholla-pukto and three pamphlets were issued by the Department of Public Information urging completion of the collection prior to 22 January.

19. Articles by prominent authors whose copyrights are owned by the U. S. War Department will be released to responsible Korean publishers.

20. Radio broadcasts publicized the Korean National Youth Movement, the Winter Institute and the work of the Korean Police.

21. Discussion of the problem of trusteeship dominated newspaper comment. Editorials and news reports dealing with the activities of Military Government, the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the efforts to reopen the U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission were considered in relation to trusteeship. Activities and statements of political groups and leaders were featured, those of Rightist elements dominating newspaper columns throughout the month. The antitrusteeship resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, the statement of the Commanding General, USAFIK, and the organization of an antitrusteeship movement were highlighted.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 16

January 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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ADMINISTRATION

Reorganization of the National Economic Board

1. The National Economic Board was reorganized during the month to give Koreans a greater share in determining economic policy.

Under the plan of reorganization, the Korean Economic Advisory Board will cease to function and will merge its activities with those of the National Economic Board. This Board will now be composed of an American chairman, an American executive, a Korean deputy chairman and a Korean executive secretary. Four Korean departmental directors representing the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Finance and Transportation will work jointly with four American advisers and their personnel.

First Meeting

2. The reorganized National Economic Board met on 29 January and discussed production goals for agriculture, shipping schedules for food and a loan for copper mining.

AMERICAN POLICY

Unification of Korea

3. On 4 January 1947 the Commanding General, USAFIK, issued the following statement:

"In Cairo in December 1943 and again at Potsdam in July 1945, the President of the United States approved for his country a formal declaration of the Allied Powers that Korea should in due course become free and independent. Realizing the insecurity of Korea, a small defenseless nation in a troubled postwar world, the United States at the Moscow Conference in December 1945 bound itself in an agreement with other major powers as to the general procedure by which Korea's freedom and independence would be achieved. This agreement, known as the Moscow Decision, provides for the development of a democratic, unified government for all Korea with initial assistance by the U. S., U. S. S. R., England and China. Through this agreement, the Allied Powers assured the

world that the blood, lives, and resources expended by them in making possible the liberation of Korea would bear fruit and not be wasted, and that Korea would be independent.

"The Secretary of State of the United States, speaking for his Government, has recently publicly reaffirmed the unchanging intention of the United States in the following words:

"The State Department and the Government's policy is the same as it always has been and as I have stated several times our policy is to bring about the unification of a free and democratic Korea. We intend to stay there until we have been successful in doing it."

"In order to fulfill its commitments to Korea and to the Allied Powers, the United States Government placed forces in Korea and designated the Commanding General of these forces to act as its agent with broad powers. Included in his directives, in addition to his responsibility for commanding all U. S. forces in Korea, is the requirement that he exercise executive power for governing the American occupied zone until the Provisional Government of all Korea is established. As the executive head of the Government within this area, the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, has designated a principal assistant as Military Governor to act as his deputy in handling the details of civil government.

"Either through lack of knowledge of facts or through malicious intent to deceive the Korean people, certain elements are creating the impression that the United States now favors and is actively working toward a separate government in southern Korea; and that the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly is a completely independent body designed as the forerunner of that government. Both of the above assumptions are incorrect and dangerous conclusions, entirely without justification, and are contrary to the announced basic policies of the United States and the other great Allied Powers who liberated Korea from the Japanese.

"In furtherance of United States policy and in order to prepare South Koreans for democratic self-government, the Commanding General, through his deputy for Military Government, has been progressively drawing Koreans into governmental activities in order that they may, to the maximum extent possible, gain experience in and take over governmental responsibility pending establishment of their unified government. This does not mean that he intends to or that he can under his directives shirk his responsibility as executive or completely transfer his executive power to any other agency until the Provisional Government of unified Korea is formed.

"At the same time it is the repeatedly announced and continuing intention of the American Commander to give to Koreans the maximum possible freedom in operation of the agencies of government assisted as required by American advisers, and to foster all legitimate and proper aspirations of the people of Southern Korea for independence. The Legislative Assembly is a body established with extensive powers under Ordinance No. 118, designed to give Koreans greater influence and voice in the affairs of Southern Korea. It is a great step forward and offers a great opportunity for the Korean people to develop their nation. It may draft legislation leading to important political, economic and social reforms pending the establishment of the Provisional Government. However, it must remain clear to all that the Legislature is not a government within itself, nor is it the governing body of South Korea. It is exactly what its name implies, an Interim Legislative Assembly with legislative powers to make laws for enforcement by the

executive branch of government, and to assist the executive branch in carrying out government in South Korea according to the will of the Korean people pending the establishment of the Korean Provisional Government under the Moscow Decision.

"As previously stated, I and my assistants, in accordance with the policy of the United States Government, will continue to work for a united Korea, governed by a democratic Provisional Government created in accordance with recognized international agreements and with the expressed will of the Korean people which will lead to the independence of Korea as a nation united--North and South into one.

"The desire of the Korean people to achieve unity, independence and democracy can best be realized by full knowledge of and adherence to the foregoing policies. Efforts to undermine or oppose these policies for selfish political or personal gains can only bring harmful results and delay the progress of your nation. The Korean people must know and recognize facts as they exist and should not follow the will-o'-the-wisp of purely wishful thinking.

"Those who support and aid in the development of the Korean Government within the framework of these policies will make the greatest possible contribution to the cause of early Korean independence."

#### U. S.-U. S. S. R. JOINT COMMISSION

##### Exchange of Correspondence

4. On 11 January the Commanding General, USAFIK, announced a new exchange of letters between himself and the Soviet Commander concerning the reopening of the Joint Commission.

Contents of a previous Soviet letter dated 26 October and the United States letter dated 1 November were made public locally early in November. The last exchange of letters was the Soviet Commander's letter dated 26 November, answered by the United States Commander on 24 December.

5. The Soviet letter of 26 November proposed reopening the Joint Commission based on the following conditions of consultation with Korean groups:

- (1) The Joint Commission must consult with those democratic parties and organizations which uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea.
- (2) Parties or social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not nominate for consultation those representatives who have compromised themselves by actively voicing opposition to the Moscow Decision.
- (3) Parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not and will not voice opposition nor will they incite others to voice opposition to the Moscow Decision and the work of the Joint Commission.

The Soviet Commander's letter added, "If such be the case such parties and social organizations, by mutual agreement of both delegations, will be excluded from further consultations with the Joint Commission."

The United States answer of 24 December followed the announced policy of the American Commander and proposed modification of the suggested conditions to give greater freedom of expression to the Korean people concerning the formation of their Provisional Government. This was summarized as follows:

"Proposal No. 1 - to be interpreted as follows:

Signing the declaration in Communique No. 5 will be accepted as a declaration of good faith with respect to upholding fully the Moscow Decision and will make the signatory party or organization eligible for initial consultation.

"Proposal No. 2

I consider it the right of a declarant party or organization to appoint the representative which it believes will best present to the Joint Commission its views on the implementation of the Moscow Decision. However, should such representative for good reason be believed to be antagonistic to the implementation of the Moscow Decision or to either of the Allied Powers, the Joint Commission may, after mutual agreement, require the declarant party to name a substitute spokesman.

"Proposal No. 3 - it is suggested that it be reworded as follows:

Individuals, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission shall not after signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5 foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied Powers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. Those individuals, parties and social organizations which after signing the declaration contained in Communique No. 5 do foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied Powers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision shall be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission. The decision excluding such individuals, parties and social organizations shall be by agreement of the Joint Commission."

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Antitrusteeship Movement

6. Following the publication on 11 January of the statement of the Commanding General, USAFIK, on the latest exchange of letters with the Soviet Commander in North Korea, an antitrusteeship movement was initiated, headed by Kim Koo and supported by statements from Dr. Syngman Rhee, now in Washington, D. C.

By the end of the month the committee had issued two statements, one in criticism of the letter of the United States Commander and one announcing that the organizations represented in the Committee had abrogated their signatures to the United States-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission Communique No. 5

Proposed Mergers

7. As the antitrusteeship movement developed the merger of leading Rightist antitrusteeship organizations was discussed.

Newspapers spoke of a possible union under the leadership of Kim Koo of the Headquarters for National Unification, the Emergency National Assembly and the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence. It was also reported that the Independence Party would merge with the Hankook Democratic Party, but no such merger had come about by the end of the month.

#### The Coalition Committee

8. The Coalition Committee was subjected to criticism during the month from Rightist elements because of its failure to take an unequivocal antitrust stand. The Hankook Democratic Party, some members of the Independence Party, the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, the Emergency National Assembly and the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea joined in the criticism.

#### "The National Independence Front"

9. A third "national front" named "The National Independence Front," allegedly supported by 25 organizations and favorable to the principles of the Coalition Committee, announced formation of a Preparatory Committee on 29 January. Lee Kuk No of the Healthy People's Society, Cho Bong Am and Kim Chan, former members of the Communist Party, and Chung Ee Hyung of the League of Independence Movement Champions are representatives of the principal organizations involved.

10. Under the auspices of the Coalition Committee, representatives of the Socialist Democratic Party, the Chundokyo Young Friends Party, the New Progressive Party, the People's Alliance, the Industrial Masses Party, the People's Emancipation League, the revived People's Party and part of the Independence Party met on 28-31 January. A negotiation committee was sent to make contact with the National Independence Front.

#### Democratic People's Front

11. On 29-30 January the Extension Central Committee of the Democratic People's Front met and re-elected Kim Won Bond, Hu Hun, Pak Hun Yung and Lyuh Woon Hyung to chairmanships. Two new chairmen, Kim Kee Chun and Kim Chan Chun, were also chosen.

Pak Hun Yung, former chairman of the Communist Party of South Korea, has been wanted for arrest since 6 September 1946 on a charge of violating Proclamation No. 2.

#### Reorganization of People's Party

12. A Committee for the Restoration of the People's Party, including representatives who had previously left the People's Party for the Socialist Labor Party and the South Korea Labor Party, met on 28-30 January. The press speculated on the possibility that Lyuh Woon Hyung might emerge from his self-imposed retirement and lead a reorganized People's Party.

#### Socialist Labor Party-South Korea Labor Party

13. By the end of the month Kang Chin, Kim Chul Soo, Kim Kun and Lee Young had left the Socialist Labor Party to join the South Korea Labor Party.

The four individuals named had signed a statement on 5 August 1946 which condemned Pak Hun Yung, former leader of the

Communist Party of which they were members. Their action had caused a split in the Communist Party, with the anti-Pak faction working for the establishment of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Pak faction working for the establishment of the South Korea Labor Party.

The joining of the South Korea Labor Party by these four men is generally interpreted as a victory for Pak Hun Yung.

#### Solicitation of Funds by Political Parties

14. The Acting Military Governor on 7 January warned the public that Military Government is not sponsoring any collection or solicitation of funds by political parties or by members of political parties.

### KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

#### Reconvening of Assembly

15. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, which had been in recess since 30 December, reconvened on 6 January. Progress was made in the selection of legislative committees and the allocation of appropriate duties to them. Electees and appointees who failed to appear or to qualify as to representatives of the people were notified that their seats will be filled by new elections or appointments, so that a fully representative body might be present to perform its duties.

16. The following named Assemblymen were elected as a nominating committee to propose members for eight standing committees and six special committees:

An Jae Hong, Chairman	Independence Party
Won Se Hun	Nonpartisan
O Ha Yong	Sino-Korean Association
Lee Chong Kun	Rapid Realization Party
Kim Pong Chun	New Progressive Party
Lyuh Woon Hong	Social Democratic Party
Choi Myong Hwan	Independence Party
Chang Cha Il	Nonpartisan
Chung I Hyong	Independence Workers' League
Kim Ho	New Progressive Party
Kang Sun	Labor Masses Party
Pak Son Ung	Emancipation League
Faek Kwan Su	Hankook Democratic Party
Yun Sok Ho	Independence Party
Hong Song Ha	Hankook Democratic Party

#### Message of Military Governor

17. On 9 January, in an address to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, the Acting Military Governor outlined the problems facing Military Government. The speech follows in part:

"The internal problems which face Korea are many and diverse. They fall under the broad subjects of finance, economics, government reorganization and social problems.

"Under finance, the most acute problem is the stabilization of currency or prevention of inflation. The buying power of the yen, which first was sharply cut when the Japanese flooded

Korea with a large issue of currency before the end of the war, has continued to fall. The Government of Korea has been operating at a deficit. Expenditures above income have been required to offset maladjustments of war, to permit necessary reconversion, to facilitate restoration of a peacetime economy and to start the wheels of industry turning.

"It is now imperative to tighten fiscal controls and to establish policies of taxation for the immediate and long-range needs of the Government. The revenues of the Government must determine what programs and what activities can be financed during the next fiscal year. The general programs of the Government are inseparable from taxation and budgetary programs.

"Because agricultural and industrial production have failed to meet the demand for consumers' goods, general price levels have risen almost constantly since liberation. The sharp increase in population, and unemployment created by the postwar maladjustment of the economy, have made constant demands upon public funds for various forms of relief. The general rise of prices and wages have increased costs of governmental administration. The necessity of selling rice and other grain at a reasonable low price, with a consequent loss to the Government, has required heavy subsidies for the government procurement and rationing programs. Increased costs have required subsidies for provincial and town governments. As a result of these conditions, government expenditures have cumulatively increased.

"Government revenues have failed to keep pace with rising prices. In previous years the greater part of the Government's income was receipts from government-owned utilities and monopolies, and only one quarter was derived from taxation. Today, tax receipts are insignificant in relation to government expenditures, and all government utilities are operated at a loss rather than a profit, since their payrolls and costs of materials have increased more rapidly than their income.

"Means must be found, therefore, to provide the Government with adequate revenues, and at the same time to keep the scope of government activities within the limits of available resources.

"Later, when the various departments and offices have presented their requests for funds for the next fiscal year--beginning 1 April 1947--I propose to submit to the Assembly a comprehensive single national budget, for its consideration. This budget will set forth the work programs planned for the coming fiscal year. The urgent need for establishing a proper balance between the Government's income and expenditures will call for drastic action by the Assembly in drafting laws to provide for more adequate revenues and to insure the greatest possible economy in the Government's expenses.

"Under economics, there are two factors which temporarily delay a solution for many basic problems. The first is the division of the country at the 38th parallel. The second is the ultimate disposition of the Japanese-owned assets in Korea, which constitute a large part of the industrial and agricultural properties in this country. On both of these problems the United States is striving for an early solution. The position taken by the United States is that Japanese assets in Korea shall inure to the benefit of the Korean people; the final decision, however, must be made by the Allied Powers in negotiations concerning reparations.

"In spite of this handicap, a number of current problems require our serious attention. The principal ones are food,



forestation, industrial production and foreign trade.

"The average yield of agricultural production has decreased during the last several years, due largely to the lack of chemical fertilizer. Imports of millet and soybeans from Manchuria have been cut off. There has been an increase of over 2,000,000 people to feed.

"To offset these adverse factors exports of rice, customary under Japanese rule, were entirely forbidden; substantial imports of food have been procured from the United States, amounting since July 1, 1946 to over 1,200,000 suk of grain and flour; fertilizer is being brought into South Korea from the United States and elsewhere in increasingly large quantities.

"The most important steps taken, however, were the summer grain and the rice collection programs. These were necessary to spread the available supply of summer grain and of rice evenly among the Korean people and at a price that they could afford. A successful rice collection program will prevent starvation and unrest, and it will make the people of the United States and of the world more disposed to continued help for the Korean people to meet food and clothing shortages. I am sure this Legislature sees the imperative necessity of taking appropriate action to make the present rice collection program a success, and in the future to provide means to insure sufficient food for the people.

"An increased production of agriculture and fisheries is a vital necessity. American technicians have been and will be made available to assist in the rebuilding of agriculture; raw materials are being imported to increase crop yields; the industry and hard work of the Korean farmer and fisherman are relied upon to produce the required results. The increase of Korean agriculture and fishery production to prewar levels will help the Korean people more than any other factor to solve the food problems.

"Closely tied in with agriculture is a program of reforestation. This will not only provide fuel, but will tend to control floods which cause loss of fertility of uplands, which silt irrigation projects and which cover lowlands with sand and gravel. If denuding of uplands continues, it will ruin the agricultural economy on which this nation is built and will deprive Korea of fuel within reach of the people needing it. Conservation of forests is a vital necessity for the Korean economy.

"Industry is a particularly difficult problem. The industries developed by Japan were not designed to produce goods for Korea. They were designed to utilize the resources of Manchuria, Korea and Japan, largely for Japanese war purposes. As the war progressed there was conversion and expansion for war production. A large part of the industrial plants cannot be put to peacetime use without complete reconversion and importation of suitable equipment from abroad. Those plants suitable for use lack raw materials, fuel and power for full utilization. There is a dire need for maintenance and repair parts. There is not adequate Korean technical personnel for their efficient operation and maintenance.

"The present economy of South Korea can support only a small part of the wartime industry. The industries of Korea are being carefully examined, and all effort must be concentrated upon those which can be used most efficiently, considering raw materials, power, technical knowledge and immediate needs of the Korean people. We must accept for the time being a scale of industrial operations which can be supported by South Korea, based

upon the limited resources available.

"The rail and power systems and the coal mines on which industry and the culture of Korea are based have had little upkeep for 10 years of exploitation. Means for upkeep are available in negligible quantities in South Korea. The efforts of Korea must be bent to keeping these vital utilities functioning to the extent necessary to insure operation essential to the Korean economy.

"A final economic problem requiring immediate attention is foreign trade. South Korea is largely dependent upon outside resources for many indispensable items such as iron, coal, fertilizer, petroleum, chemicals, wool, rubber. To extend foreign trade beyond simple barter, a stabilized economy with firm commercial rates of exchange is necessary. This requires an exploitation of resources and production of commodities to meet domestic needs at least partially and to build up export surpluses. Foreign trade requires articles for export in exchange for essentials needed for import. Negotiations are being made for means to build up credits which will permit trade with other countries. The essential problem is to build up the stocks which can be used to exchange in trade.

"Government reorganization is a third pressing problem. Military Government, in its work of democratizing Korea, was compelled to make changes in governmental organization. Agencies and procedure furthering the interest of imperialistic Japan had to be eliminated, and democratic institutions to serve the needs of the Korean people were created.

"This work of democratization, although necessary, enlarged an already over-extended government organization. Under the Japanese there was a wartime expansion and again under Military Government a further postwar expansion of governmental organization.

"Our Government now is in need of simplification and systematization. Among existing departments there is much overlapping of functions and activities. Our whole government organization must be carefully scrutinized. Korea must plan a government consistent with her population, her wealth and income, and yet capable of insuring the welfare of the Korean people.

"A committee on governmental reorganization is now making an intensive study of all government agencies, to eliminate duplicating agencies, to weed out inefficiency and to reduce the number of government employees so that the Government will be one that Korea can afford and yet large enough to do the job. I shall ask the Legislature in its deliberations to assist the Military Government and the Committee on Governmental Reorganization in the solution of this critical problem.

"The fourth class of critical problems is social in nature. This includes policies for handling the large number of refugees which have been repatriated in the last year; unemployment, regulation of laboring conditions and hours; welfare of women and children; health, education and public information. Many of these problems are intimately tied in with industrial and agricultural rehabilitation.

"Of grave social consequence to the Korean people is the problem of determining the basis for branding a person pro-Jap and collaborator, and as such unworthy of participating in government. Of those who remained in Korea, only the ones now approaching half a century in age can remember any previous government except the

Japanese. In order to survive they had to conform to Japanese rule. In order to live, large numbers had to take part in Japanese government, in Japanese-controlled industry and commerce. Many of them have learned efficiency and discipline from their former taskmaster and form a reservoir of talents and knowledge which is indispensable to the welfare of Korea now and in the future. Statesmanship must be exercised to avoid severe internal dissension. Justice and understanding must be used in solving this vexing question.

"Of wide social and political importance also is the necessity of having an entirely elected Interim Legislative Assembly to be chosen by universal suffrage of the people of South Korea. I invite your attention to the remarks of General Hodge on this subject in his address at the opening of the Legislative Assembly. Others are conditions which have important bearing on the over-all work of the Assembly. The problems we face press in upon us daily. We must do first things first. I therefore suggest that the following items be placed upon your immediate agenda.

"The first consideration of the Assembly should be the framing of the laws and machinery whereby all adult South Koreans will at an early date be able to exercise direct universal suffrage in the selection of an all-elected Interim Legislative Assembly. In order to have the elections at as early a date as possible, I urge that you complete this legislation before the end of February.

"Another early action should be the determination, as indicated by Ordinance No. 118, of the standards under which review of qualifications of government officials will be made.

"The solution of the food problem is of major importance. The present rice collection program is essential to the well-being of the country, and the whole-hearted support of the Legislative Assembly should be given to the successful completion of that program. To insure that adequate food is available throughout the year will require immediate study of the disposition of the summer grain and rice crops for 1947. The people look to you to propose methods which will insure just and adequate distribution of these crops.

"I commend also to your attention the problem of forestation. A practical solution of this problem will go far to preserve an adequate Korean agricultural economy.

"When the requests of the various departments and offices have been analyzed and co-ordinated, a comprehensive single national budget will be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration. At that time also there will be submitted an over-all system of taxation to provide more adequate revenues.

"Intimately tied in with the budget and governmental costs is a program of government reorganization. When present analyses are completed and a co-ordinated plan has been devised, I shall ask the Legislative Assembly to consider this important subject.

"Labor ordinances which have been promulgated in the past will be particularly appropriate for review with regard to the conditions, customs and traditions of Korea. I invite your attention particularly to Ordinance No. 112, Regulation of Child Labor, which will have a wide effect upon Korean industry. Since many provisions become effective on 15 February 1947, a prompt review of this Ordinance is desirable.

"There are many other important subjects for consideration.

but I believe these are ones which should receive early attention. From time to time I will present to the Legislature the most urgent governmental problems which require a legislative solution.

"The drafting of legislation is a difficult and exacting task. It requires a consideration of all facts bearing upon the question, a weighing of advantages and disadvantages for the whole of the people. It requires deep study. In the furtherance of this task, I wish to assure you that all the facilities of the Government are at your disposal. The heads of all departments, with their experts; the National Economic Board; and any specialized knowledge available in Korea will be placed at your disposal to render assistance in solving your problems. I urge you to call on me for the services any of you desire.

"The Military Governor functions in two capacities. One is in connection with the military occupation of Korea, in which he exercises control over enemy property and other matters of international concern. The other is in connection with the civil administration of the Government of Korea. Many activities in this civil administration are controlled by executive orders or by ordinances, which in some cases may have the nature of laws. As emergencies arise in the operations of government, the Military Governor may be required to take immediate action to remedy specific conditions. The necessary action will be taken by ordinance but if it is in the nature of a law, the instructions will state that they will be subsequently referred to the Legislative Assembly for its review and recommendations as to changes.

"The Government is a team; the Legislative Assembly to draft laws according to the desires, customs and needs of the Korean people; the executive branch to carry out the laws; and the judicial branch to apply the laws. The three branches of government are bound together intimately, for laws cannot be drawn without regard for the means of carrying them out and applying them.

"I welcome you, who are the voice of the people, to that team; and entertain high hope that as a team we can attack the grave problems of South Korea and find practical solutions for them. And that as a team, we may lay a firm groundwork on which to build a provisional government, under the Moscow Decision, for the whole of an independent Korea."

#### Questions Following Address

18. Following the presentation of the major problems confronting Korea, the Acting Military Governor answered questions put to him by the Assemblymen.

Kang Sung of the Labor Masses Party questioned his statement that the Assembly should draft laws providing for universal suffrage, arguing that conditions are not ripe for the preparation of such legislation because pro-Japanese have not been purged and the people are not politically minded.

He further stated that the food policy of Military Government is widely criticized.

The Acting Military Governor replied that (1) machinery for general suffrage is needed immediately, and the members of the Assembly have the knowledge of conditions, the experience and the position necessary to create and develop this machinery; (2) the Assemblymen are the representatives of the people for establishing standards for the determination of who are pro-Japanese

and traitors; and (3) no effort is being spared by Military Government in an attempt to solve the food problem.

#### Discussion on Amnesty to Political Prisoners

19. The question of amnesty to alleged political prisoners, originally proposed by Kang Sung and 12 others on 10 January, was discussed on 14 January.

Rightist members urged postponement of discussion until the all-Korea Provisional Government is established.

Dr. Kim Kiu Sic pointed out that such a delay might be indefinite, that the matter had been brought to the attention of the Commanding General by Lyuh Woon Hyung and that consideration of pardon could not be delayed indefinitely merely because it was a Leftist partisan proposal.

At the conclusion of the discussion the matter was referred to the Legislative and Judicial Committee and the Internal Affairs and Police Committee for joint conference and report.

#### Kangwon-do Elections

20. As the result of the new elections in Kangwon-do, So San Jung and Cho Shin Koo, members of the National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence and Chung Chu Kwo, independent, were elected. So and Cho had been chosen in the initial election.

#### Representatives from Cheju-do

21. On 13 January the Chairman of the Assembly announced that the two representatives from Cheju-do who had never taken their seats would be replaced through a new election to be ordered by the Military Governor.

#### Motion Against Trusteeship

22. On 20 January supporters of a resolution against trusteeship, filed on 14 January, carried it to a vote despite arguments that the matter should be held in suspense until the Commanding General, USAFIK, could reply to inquiries on American policy.

An Jae Hong spoke in support of an amendment to the resolution which provided that the signers of the original resolution, while leaving their final objections unchanged, would co-operate with the Commanding General's full provision for freedom of expression on the part of both Rightists and Leftists. This amendment was rejected by a vote of 17 to 43.

The vote on the resolution was taken by a show of hands and resulted in its passage, 44 to 1, nine members abstaining from voting.

The resolution as adopted by the Assembly read as follows:

"According to the news release made by the Department of Public Information on 11 January 1947, Lieutenant General Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, sent a reply under the date of 24 December 1946 to General Chistiakov, Russian Commanding General in North Korea, concerning the reopening of the U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission. In the letter there is

one important factor which will determine the nature of the future Korean Provisional Government. Hereby this Assembly proposes the following resolutions on behalf of 30,000,000 people:

- (1) That regardless of the fact that Koreans strongly object to the provision for trusteeship of Korea in the Moscow Agreement, General Hodge understands that signing the 5th Communique of the Joint Commission means supporting the Moscow Agreement in full. This is a distortion of the general will of the people. We, hereby, point out the unreasonableness of his contention and oppose it strongly.
- (2) That the individuals, political parties, and social organizations are restricted and 'in some cases' forbidden to express their will freely in regard to the enforcement of the Moscow Agreement. This means that trusteeship is going to be imposed upon our people and that it is not only against the principle of freedom of expression which is guaranteed in the Atlantic Charter but also against General Hodge's own statement which he issued at the time of adjournment of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission. We, hereby, point out 'the violation of the freedom of expression' and strongly object to it.

13 January 1947

Signatures

Lee Nam Kyoo  
Yang Chei Bank  
Moon Chin Kye

Song Chong Ok  
Hong Soon Tch'awl  
Kim Tch-ang Kern

Lee Wawn Saing  
Ha Man Bok  
Sin Choong Mok

Lee Il Oo  
Kim Yong Mo  
Lee Hwal

Tch'awn Chin Tch'awl  
Baik Kwan Soo  
Yoo Chin Hi

O Ha Yong  
Bak Serng Ho  
Hwang Sin Dwak

Haw Kan Lyong  
Hwang Bo Ik  
Chawng Chin Hi

Ha Sang Hoon  
Lee Chong Kern  
Tch'ei Myawng Hwan

Kim Yerng Kyoo  
Lyoo Yawng Kern  
Lyoo Chong Ho

Son Moon Ki  
Lee Choo Hyawng  
Su Sang Il

Kim Kwang Ryawn  
Kang Ik Hyawng  
Hong Song Ha

Yoon Sawk Koo  
Kim Do Yawn  
Awm Oo Hyong

Kim Pun In  
Bak Hyawn Sook  
Hwang Tch-awl Sawng

Chang Yawn Song  
Baik Nam Yong

Attitude of the United States

23. Under date of 25 January the following announcement was made to the public by the Commanding General, USAFIK:

"By a vote of 44 members, the Interim Legislative Assembly of South Korea has passed a resolution concerning the Moscow Decision. I regret that there are erroneous statements contained in this resolution, apparently brought about through misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

"It is very unfortunate that the resolution should state incorrectly the position of the United States. The position of the United States Government and of the Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea, has been frequently and clearly explained to the people of Korea. This position has not changed.

"In this connection, it is pointed out that the very fact that members of the Legislative Assembly which was formed through American efforts are free to express themselves in open meeting is guarantee that there has not been and will not be any denial of freedom of expression to the people of South Korea."

24. On 19 January Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, chairman of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, suggested to the Commanding General, USAFIK, that the true character of the Legislative Assembly should be clarified and the transfer of the administrative power to Koreans made more specific. He further pointed out that the announcement of the Commander of the Soviet Forces in North Korea had been interpreted as meaning the prevention of freedom of speech.

Replying to these suggestions the Commanding General made the following answer:

"It has been brought to my attention by you that there are some misinterpretations or misunderstandings concerning certain points contained in recent official statements by me.

"One of these points of misunderstanding had to do with the position of the Legislative Assembly in government where I used the expression 'to assist the executive branch in carrying out government in South Korea according to the will of the Korean people' which would be more clearly expressed if the wording were changed to read 'to co-operate with and assist in guiding the executive branch in carrying out according to the will of the people.'

"Another point of misunderstanding concerns my explanation of my status under my directions as being the responsible agent of my Government for executing government of South Korea until such time as the Korean Provisional Government is formed.

"It is difficult to see how my statement concerning this could be misunderstood. I stated in effect that under my directives, I cannot turn over my final executive power to any group or individual until the Provisional Government is formed. This is correct. The fact that I use the so-called Military Governor as my deputy to handle the multitude of details involved in this responsibility in no way changes the facts or the validity of that statement. Also, there was nothing in my statement or in my intent to change the often-stated intention of the Americans here to turn over the administration of operational phase of governing to Koreans as rapidly and as completely as is possible consistent with the execution of my assigned mission, using Americans as advisers.

"As to the third point you raised, I have covered it in additional statements to the public and to the informal assemblage of a portion of the Legislature. Briefly, it sums up that there

is no change in the American stand that Koreans shall have freedom of expression. You mention a 'parenthetical statement' where I am supposed to have said 'including trusteeship.' I made no such parenthetical statement. If one appears anywhere, it was added by someone who was trying to foster misunderstanding. There appear to be many Koreans who are currently making great efforts to do just that. . ."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Japanese Nationals in South Korea

25. The latest census reported 49 Japanese nationals still living in South Korea.





SECTION 2  
LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Major Legislation. . . . .	1
Public Safety. . . . .	3
Internal Security. . . . .	19

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Revision of Land Taxes and Service Fees

1. Ordinance No. 128, effective 10 January, increased land taxes and service fees and will provide the Government with more revenue and combat inflation.

The ordinance requires that land taxes be levied at the rates established by Imperial Ordinance No. 6, dated 31 March 1943, but increases assessed valuations to 10 times the old rates, set by Imperial Ordinance No. 37, dated 4 December 1940.

Amendment

2. The first sentence of Section VI of Ordinance No. 118, dated 24 August 1946, is amended by Ordinance No. 129, dated 11 December, to read as follows:

"All action of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly shall be by a majority vote of the quorum, and a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum unless otherwise determined by the Assembly."

PUBLIC SAFETY

	Paragraph
Law and Order. . . . .	3
Police . . . . .	4
Prisons. . . . .	10
Fire . . . . .	17

LAW AND ORDER

Trusteeship Demonstrations

3. Taking cognizance of plans to instigate widespread demonstrations in South Korea, the Commanding General, USAFIK, issued the following statement on 16 January:

"It has come to my attention that there are extensive plans under way by certain Korean groups to instigate widespread demonstrations in South Korea against the Moscow Decision, against the so-called 'trusteeship,' coupled with attempts to discredit the American effort in Korea. This appears to be tied in with

ill-advised propaganda that if South Korea is given a separate government it can itself unite all of Korea and solve all the international problems without outside help.

"I wish to point out to all Koreans the following facts:

- "(1) Korea was freed from Japanese rule by the lives, blood and power of the Allied Powers. These Allied Powers have pledged Korean independence.
- "(2) Negotiations are under way to reconvene the Joint U. S.-Soviet Commission to establish a Korean Provisional Government in accordance with solemn international agreement. There is no change in the American stand for freedom of expression by the Korean people in the formation of their government.
- "(3) Through internal dissension and ill-advised political activity on the part of several Koreans who disregarded international aspects during sessions of the Joint Commission last spring, the establishment of a Korean Provisional Government has already been delayed several months.
- "(4) Public opinion abroad, among those Allied Powers interested in Korean independence, is building up favorably to the Korean cause and is accompanied by a desire to see prompt action for progress toward independence.
- "(5) The United States Government has publicly and repeatedly pledged the independence of Korea and is making every effort to bring that about.
- "(6) The Americans are well aware of and deeply concerned over the delay of progress toward Korean independence and are making renewed efforts to speed it up. We need no demonstrations and disorders to prove that Koreans want independence.
- "(7) Any precipitate action on the part of ill-advised groups in South Korea can only operate to alienate the good will of the nations most interested in your cause and may convince them that Korea is not ready for independence because her people will not co-operate with the machinery now set up to provide for it.

"I, as well as the people of the United States whose interest in Korea is increasing, would regret extremely any untoward demonstrations and actions by the good Korean people which will injure their chances of independence. I shall do everything I can to prevent a misunderstanding but I remind the Korean people that disorders, violence and false propaganda within your nation can only cause the nations pledging your independence to distrust your motives and bring serious injury to your national aspirations. In addition, ill-advised actions by Korean groups may operate against the interest of Korea in future international conferences."

## POLICE

### Police Trial Board

4. A Police Trial Board consisting of five officers, instituted by the Department of Police to improve the service of the police to the public, to protect officers from dismissal without cause and to safeguard the rights of both the public and officers in cases of misunderstanding, held three hearings since its initial sitting on 21 December.

### Jail Inspections

5. Inspections of jails are being carried out to alleviate prisoner congestion and to correct unsatisfactory conditions.

### Railroad Police

6. The first anniversary of the founding of the Railroad Police was celebrated by units throughout South Korea on 25 January.

7. The tenth class of railroad police was graduated in January from the Railroad Police Training School at Seoul. The members will be assigned to units throughout South Korea, including three new stations opened at Chunchon, the north terminal of the Kyong-chun Line; Kunsan, the south terminal of the Kyong-nam Line; and Masan, on the South Kyong-chun Line.

8. To insure the safe dispatch of rice shipments, railroad police are riding all food trains in South Korea.

### Crime

9. Arrests in South Korea totaled 7,232 during November. The principal offense was violation of Military Government ordinances with 1,977 arrests followed by larceny with 1,390 and burglary with 1,130.

The crime rate in South Korea continued to decline from the peak reached in August 1946. See chart, page 30.

## PRISONS

### Manual for Wardens

10. A manual for the guidance of wardens, guards and other employees of prisons is being prepared in order to make practices uniform throughout all penal installations in South Korea and to raise the standards of operations.

### Prison Personnel

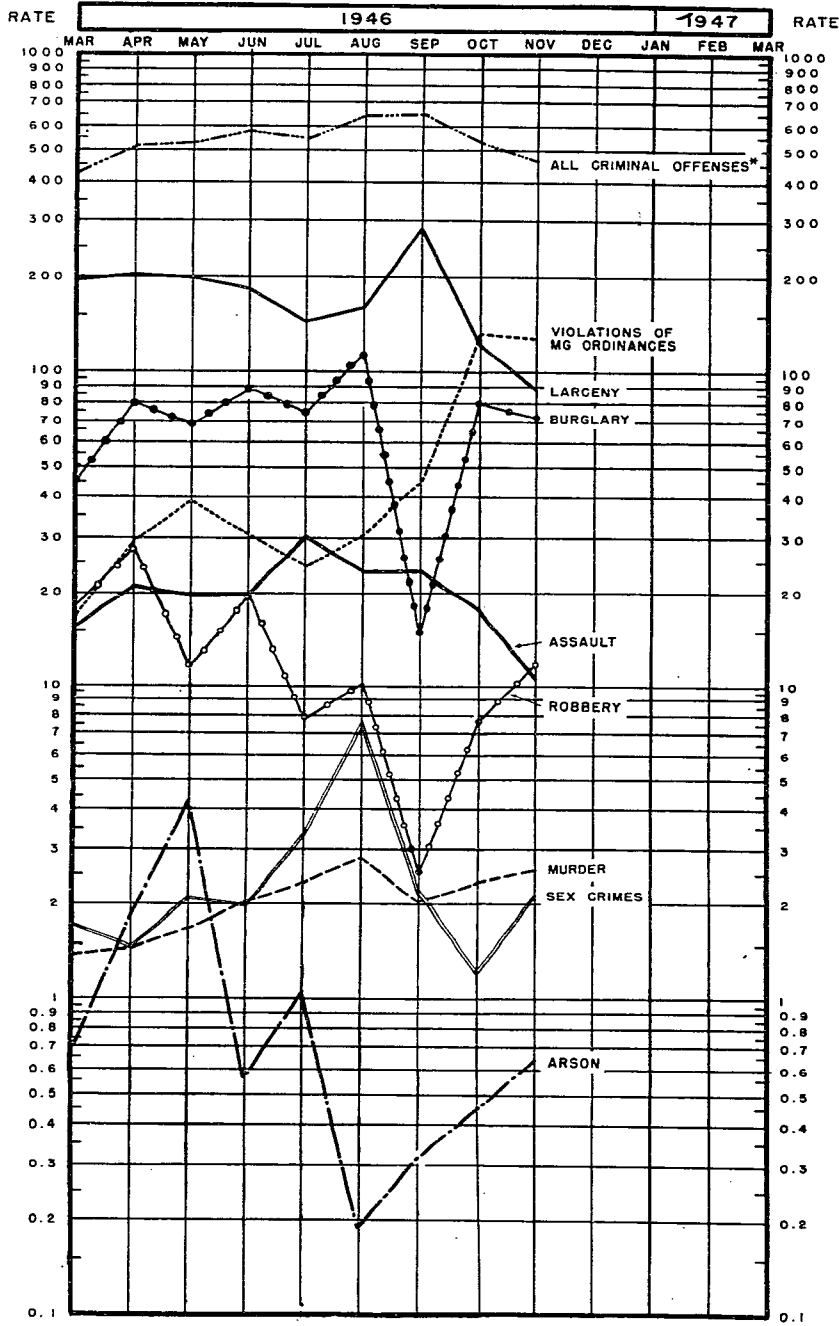
11. The following table gives a breakdown for December of prison personnel in prisons throughout South Korea.

#### PRISON PERSONNEL December

Wardens	18
Vice-wardens	7
Physicians	16
Assistant physicians	2
Subtotal	43

# CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE/100,000 POPULATION/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.

Carried forward	43
Medical aids	14
Pharmacists	1
Chaplains	13
Assistant chaplains	20
Industrial teachers	59
Assistant teachers	12
Guards (male)	2,443
Deputy guards (male)	455
Guards (female)	49
Deputy guards (female)	4
Chief guards	131
Clerks	83
Others	<u>356</u>
Total	3,683

#### Guard Turnover

12. During 1946 there was a turnover of 1,206 guards in prisons throughout South Korea. One hundred fifty-four were discharged for administrative reasons, 328 for cause, the principal causes being violation of orders, neglect of duty and inefficiency, and the remaining 724 were transferred, accepted other appointments or resigned.

#### Prison Guard Academy

13. Of 3,843 applicants for the Prison Guard Academy during 1946, 3,751 were examined, of whom 1,472 were rejected for physical reasons and 1,425 failed the preliminary written examination. A total of 807 were graduated and assigned to duty in prisons in South Korea.

#### Prison Population

14. The prison population in South Korea, following the trend of the crime rate, continued to decline in November and December. Increased paroles which totaled 2,464 granted out of 2,856 applications during the last three months of 1946 lowered the prison population markedly.

15. The prison population in November was 17,920 and was 17,742 in December compared with 18,096 in October, as shown in chart, top of following page.

#### Prison Educational Activities

16. Sixteen penal institutions in South Korea aggregated 2,842 school days during 1946 with an attendance of 240,595. Courses included Korean language, citizenship, history, geography, mathematics, English, music, natural science and sports. The majority of institutions were limited to language, history, citizenship and mathematics.

All institutions suffered from lack of adequate facilities and an insufficient number of teachers.

#### FIRE

#### Fire Hazards

17. Provincial theaters were inspected for fire hazards