

SECTION 4
 RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

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Administrative.	1
Food.	2
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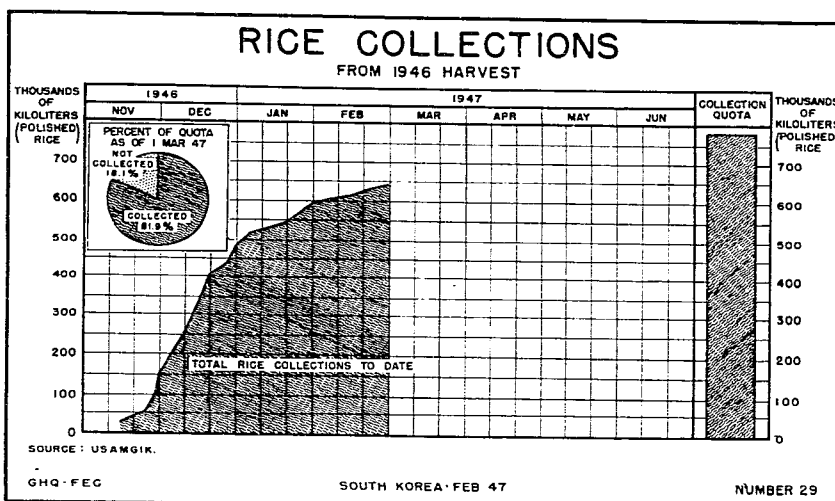
ADMINISTRATIVE

1. The USAMGIK Services of Civilian Supply has been established to assume the mission and responsibilities of the Office of the Coordinator of Civilian Supply which has been dissolved. The new agency will consolidate the requirements for USAMGIK civilian supplies and prepare programs in collaboration with the National Economic Board and government departments and agencies, and will procure, store, distribute and account for all USAMGIK civilian-supply imports into Korea.

FOOD

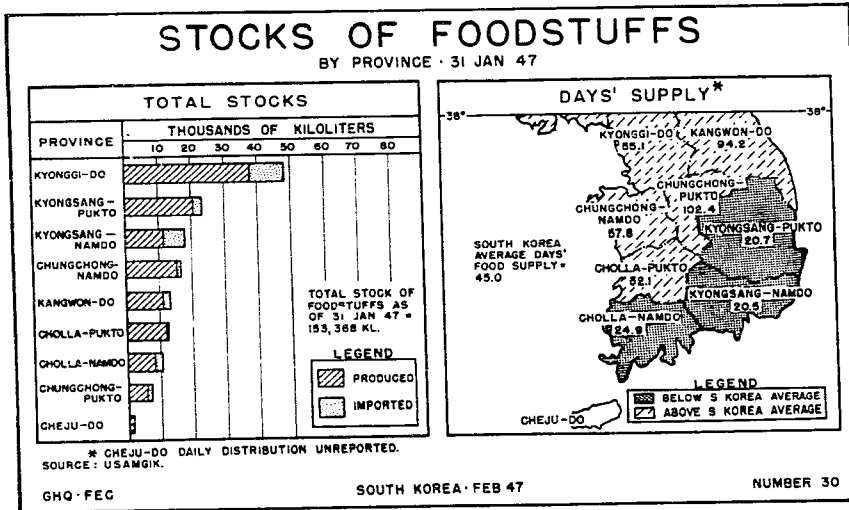
Staple Foods

2. On 28 February 83 percent of the year's rice quota had been collected.



Statistics and records on rice collection and distribution are being made available to the press so that misunderstandings may be eliminated and the good faith of the Government emphasized.

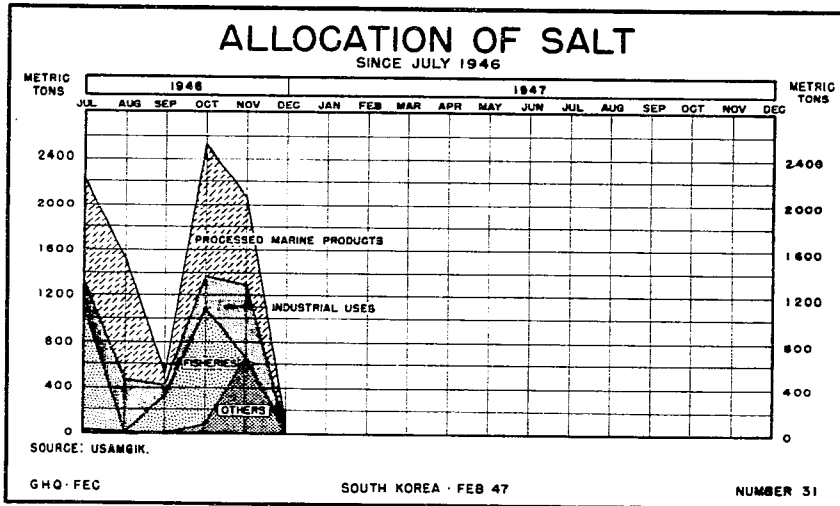
3. Government-controlled staple food stocks dropped 37 per cent during January.



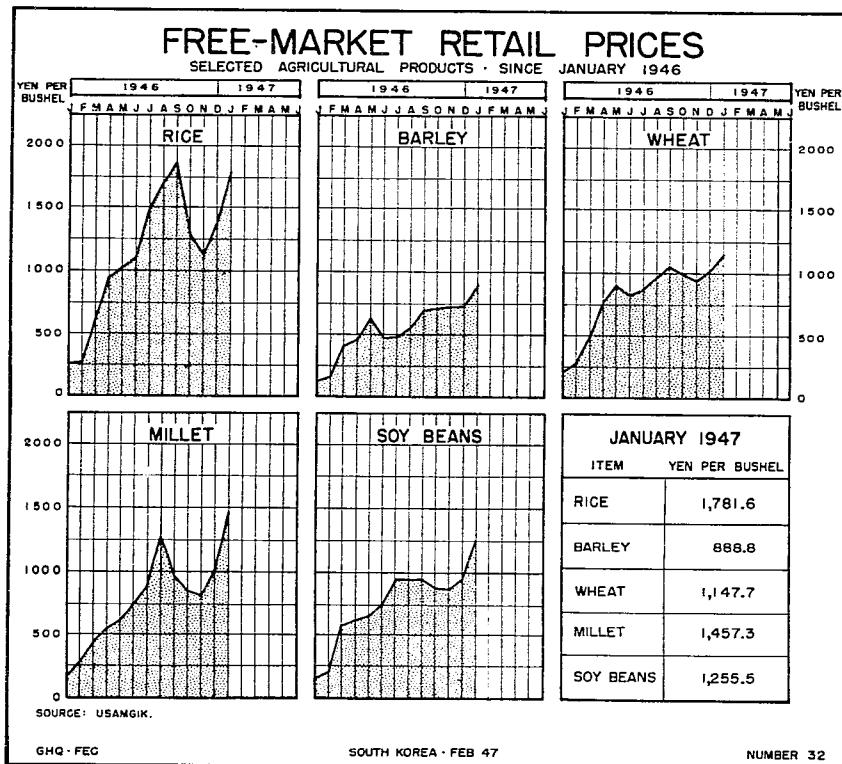
4. Allocations of imported wheat, wheat flour and maize by provinces from May through November totaled 113,310 metric tons.

ALLOCATIONS OF FOODSTUFFS BY PROVINCES
May - November 1946
(metric tons)

	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Wheat Flour</u>	<u>Indian Corn</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kyonggi-do	53,223.4	8,227.5	7,504.6	68,955.5
Chungchong-pukto	780.0	-	-	780.0
Chungchong-namdo	2,706.7	209.3	829.8	3,745.8
Cholla-pukto	1,942.5	-	234.0	2,176.5
Cholla-namdo	3,237.8	238.7	841.8	4,318.3
Kyongsang-pukto	3,161.4	475.0	898.3	4,534.7
Kyongsang-namdo	12,236.8	431.6	1,340.0	14,008.4
Kangwon-do	7,918.2	447.0	3,916.6	12,281.8
Cheju-do	<u>509.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>509.0</u>
Total	85,715.8	10,029.1	15,565.1	111,310.0

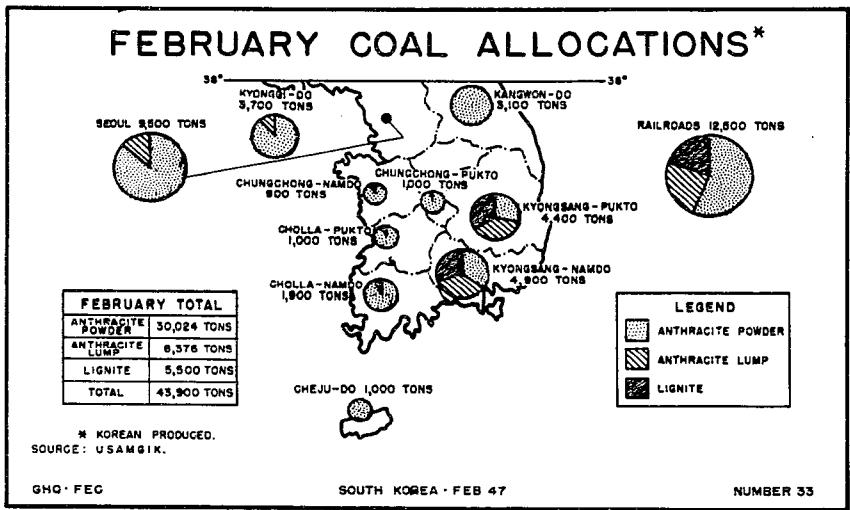


5. Retail free-market food prices rose during December after falling during the autumn harvest season.

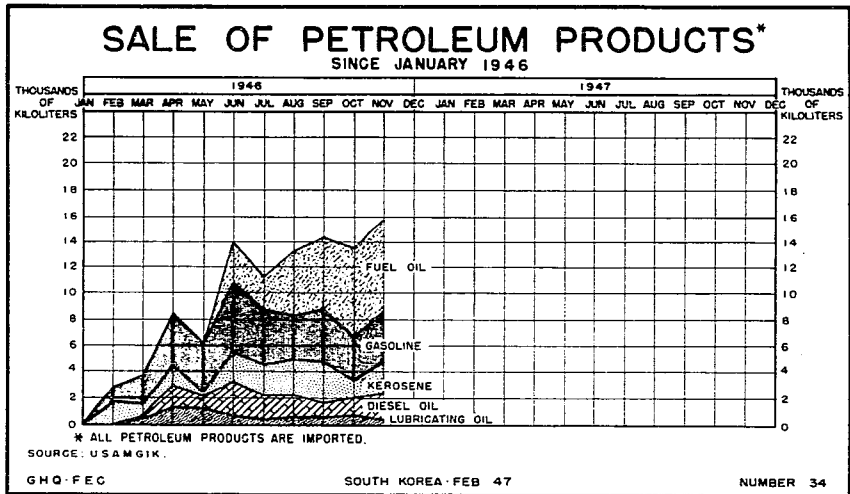


FUEL

6. Prices of indigenous coal and lignite were not changed during February. Twenty-eight percent of that coal was allotted to Korean railroads and 22 percent to the city of Seoul.



7. The amount of imported petroleum distributed increased nearly 17 percent during November.



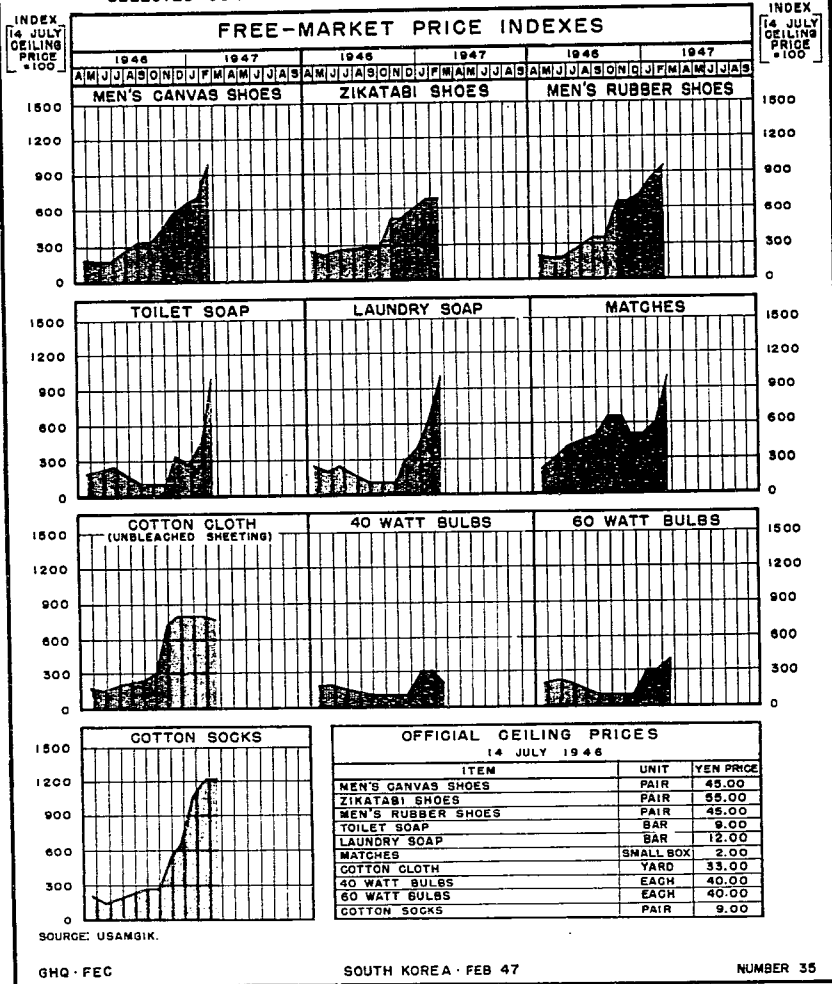
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

8. During February free-market prices generally continued to increase. Soap, match and canvas shoe prices rose the most. Cotton socks remained the same and cotton cloth declined slightly. See chart, top of facing page.

9. Seoul free-market metal prices generally increased during January.

CEILING AND FREE-MARKET PRICES

SELECTED CONTROLLED COMMODITIES - SEOUL - SINCE 20 APRIL 1946



WHOLESALE FREE-MARKET METAL PRICES - SEOUL (yen)

	Unit	December	January
Iron			
Sheet	metric ton	7,000	9,500
Rod	metric ton	7,000	10,000
Angle	metric ton	7,000	10,000
Nails, 3-inch	100 keun a/	4,750	5,800
Wire, No. 8	50 kilograms	2,100	4,000
Pig	metric ton	3,000	3,000
Copper			
Electric plate	metric ton	64,000	80,000
Bulk	metric ton	53,400	77,330
Brass	metric ton	45,400	53,400

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Zinc	metric ton	40,000	45,000
Lead	metric ton	12,000	14,700
Tin	metric ton	590,000	800,000
Aluminum	metric ton	60,000	60,000
Gold	momme <u>b/</u>	2,000	3,100
Silver	momme	38	40

a/ One hundred keun equal 132.3 pounds.

b/ One momme equals .12 troy ounces.

10 On 10 February over 2,000 short tons of seed cotton had been purchased by Government-operated gins.

11. The following table shows January paper allocations.

PAPER ALLOCATIONS BY PROVINCES

	<u>January</u> (pounds)
Kyonggi-do	452,000
Chungchong-pukto	25,000
Chungchong-namdo	41,000
Cholla-pukto	41,000
Cholla-namdo	74,000
Kyongsang-pukto	82,000
Kyongsang-namdo	82,000
Kangwon-do	17,000
Cheju-do	<u>8,000</u>
Total	822,000

12. Revised figures show that allocations of controlled commodities generally dropped in January, as shown in the facing chart. Laundry soap allocations nearly trebled. Cement, showed an increase because there was no December allocation.

VIOLATIONS

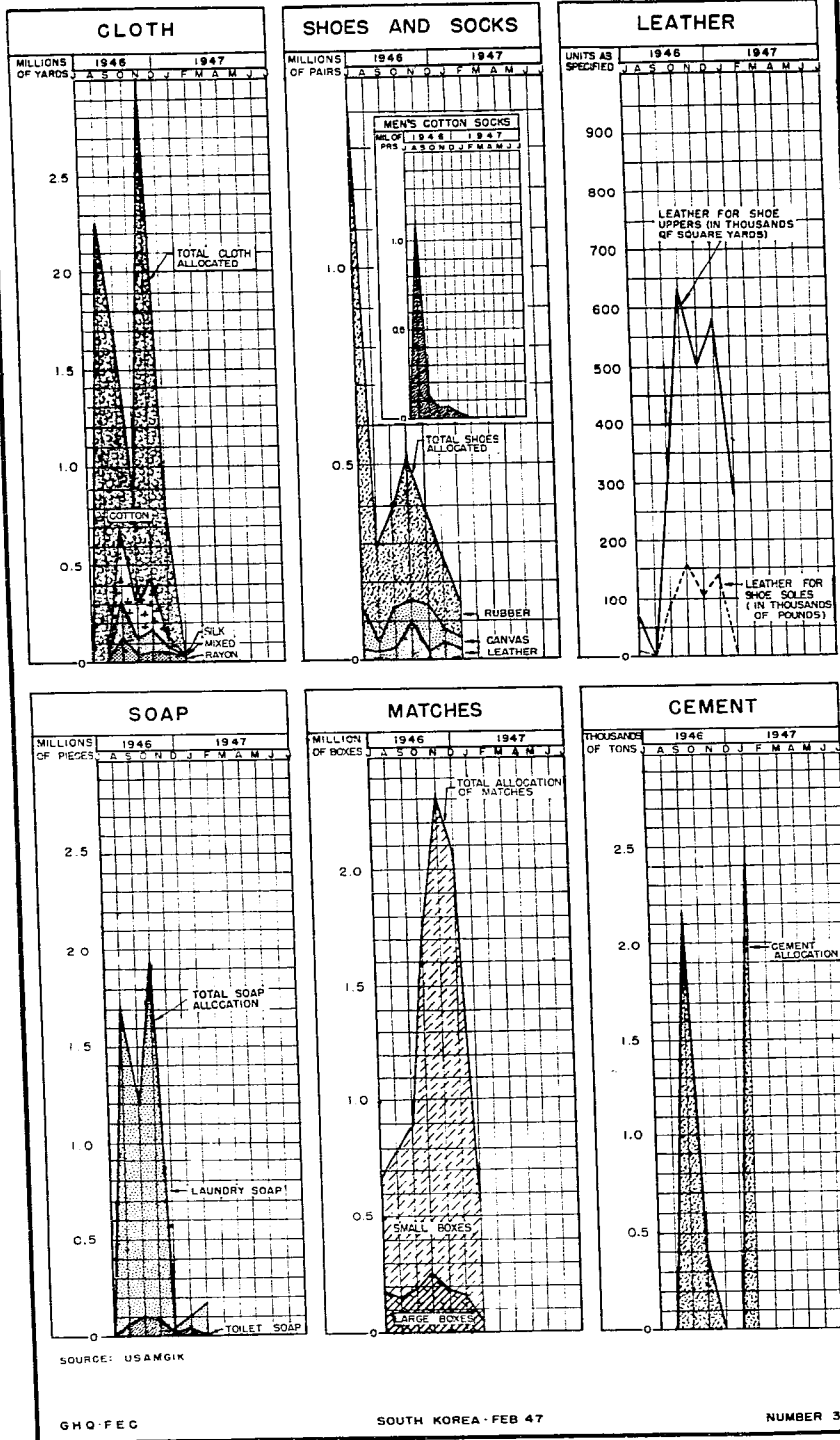
13. There were 2,771 price violations between 15 July 1946 and 21 February 1947. One hundred twenty of these violations occurred between 22 January and 21 February.

PRICE VIOLATIONS
15 July 1946 - 21 February 1947

	<u>Tried</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kyonggi-do	269	1,073	1,342
Kangwon-do	61	41	102
Chungchong-namdo	56	72	128
Chungchong-pukto	8	47	55
Kyongsang-namdo	189	305	494
Kyongsang-pukto	64	217	281
Cholla-namdo	50	124	174
Cholla-pukto	21	31	52
Cheju-do	<u>-</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>143</u>
Total	718	2,053	2,771

ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

SINCE JULY 1946



14. During 22 December to 21 January Korean courts acted on 256 price violation cases. Sentences ranged up to six months' imprisonment and fines up to ₩ 50,000. Most of the fines were under ₩ 3,000. Total fines exceeded ₩ 600,000.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 17

February 1947

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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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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. A refugee-feeding program was started in Kyongsang-namdo in February following reports of severe hardships experienced by refugees in Pusan. By 20 February 12,475 persons in Pusan were receiving a daily grain ration of two hop (.65 pint).

This program is dependent upon regular allotments of government funds. The grain ration allotted by the Government meets the minimum food needs of about 15,000 persons but due to shortage of funds many refugee families and unemployed are not receiving aid through the public assistance program.

Of Chinhae's 18,000 refugees approximately 7,000 are receiving daily grain rations.

2. A monthly statistical report form was developed by the Department of Public Health and Welfare during February to determine the relief case load and general relief costs in South Korea.

Specialists were sent to the provinces to conduct welfare administration research in order to provide operative bureaus with necessary material.

3. Fifty-three carloads of U. S. Army rations allocated to the Department of Public Health and Welfare by the National Food Administrator were being distributed in February to public hospitals and clinics to relieve the hospital patients' critical food situation.

4. The Public Utilities Section received the following relief supplies from the U. S. Army during the month to be distributed to the Yongwol and Macha-ri miners.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR MINERS

Overalls	4,000
Underwear	4,000
Blankets	2,000
Shoes (pairs)	1,000
Field jackets	4,000

5. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received from UNRRA supplies 230 bags of shoes and 138 bags of clothing which will be used for relief purpose.

Korean Red Cross

6. The reorganization plan of the Korean Red Cross Association was approved by the Military Governor during the month. The Association will be formed by 60 incorporators comprising three men and one woman elected by the citizens of each provincial capital and Seoul; nine men and three women designated by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly; six men and two women appointed by the Military Governor from the Departments of Justice, Education, Public Health and Welfare, Finance, Commerce and Labor.

The governing body of the Association will be known as the Central Committee with 15 members elected by the incorporators, who in turn will elect the president and other officers of the organization. The president will also be chairman of the Central Committee.

The work of the Korean Red Cross will be carried on by an executive committee of seven members elected from the Central Committee. Administrative matters of the Association will be handled by a paid executive director appointed by the Central Committee.

Repatriation

7. From 3 February to 2 March 356 Japanese were repatriated from North Korea while an estimated 234 were awaiting evacuation. On 2 March 49 Japanese were residing in South Korea. Koreans evacuated from Japan during this period numbered 835.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

8. During February 41 licensed pharmacists made applications for registration certificates.

9. An investigation was instituted during the month to ascertain the total number of pharmacists employed in Korean hospitals and their qualifications.

10. Problems in pharmaceutical affairs were discussed at a conference of provincial health officers held in Seoul from 11 to 13 February.

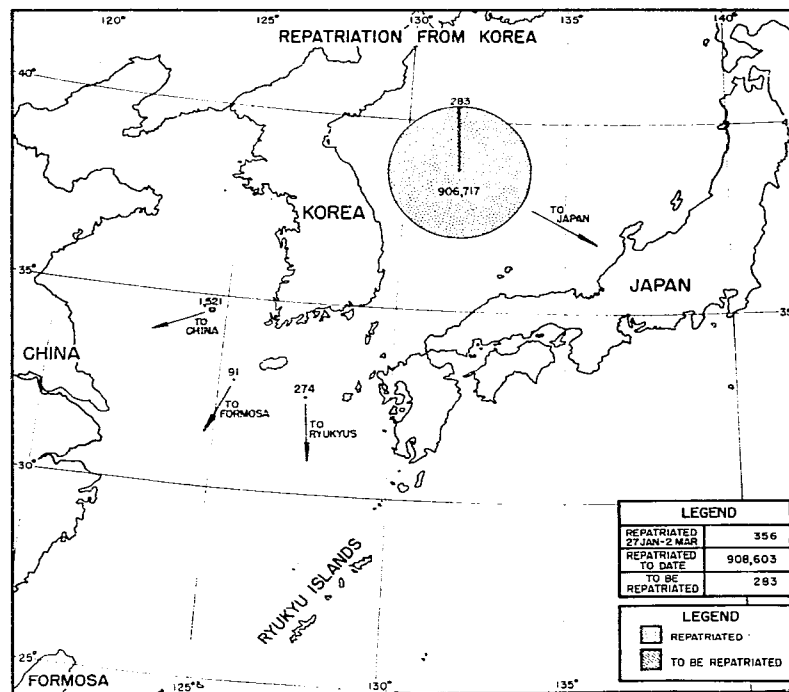
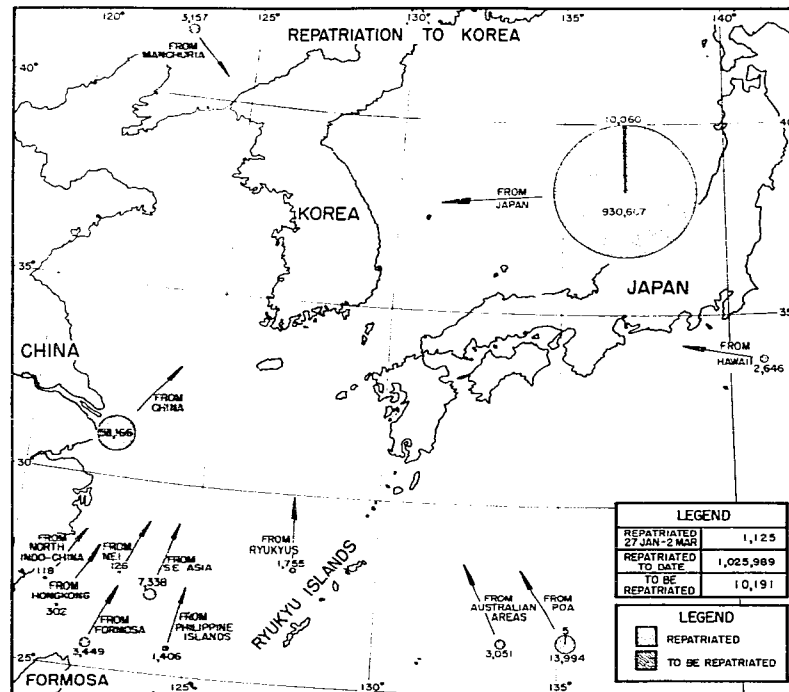
NURSING AFFAIRS

11. Nursing education in South Korea has been handicapped during the winter by lack of heat in classrooms and living quarters.

On 28 February there were 16 schools of nursing in South Korea with a total of 610 students. Of these, 282 were first-year students, 295 second-year and 33 were third-year.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 2 MARCH 1947



SCHOOLS OF NURSING
February

	<u>Students</u>
Seoul	
National University Hospital No. 1	65
National University Hospital No. 2	70
Seoul Women's Medical Hospital	38
Severance Medical Hospital	75
Red Cross Hospital	60
Seoul Transportation Hospital	66
Kyonggi-do	
Inchon Provincial Hospital	15
Chungchong-namdo	
Taejon Provincial Hospital	30
Cholla-pukto	
Chonju Provincial Hospital	20
Cholla-namdo	
Kwangju Medical School Hospital	39
Kyongsang-namdo	
Pusan City Hospital	26
Transportation Hospital	15
Chinju Provincial Hospital	4
Kyongsang-pukto	
Taegu Medical College Hospital	31
Tong San Hospital (Presbyterian Hospital)	<u>26</u>
Total	610

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

12. The newspaper "Farmers Weekly" initiated a column entitled "Animal Health" during the month to disseminate information on proper care of farm animals.

13. Milk sanitation continued to be substandard in a majority of the dairies. Acquisition of new sanitary equipment is difficult and proper disinfectants are unavailable.

14. A program to reinforce the 25-mile immune zone along the 38th parallel was initiated during the month with 9,356 cattle in Kyonggi-do vaccinated with rinderpest vaccine.

15. An investigation of the rabies epizootic in Cheju-do showed that a total of 256 persons were reported to the provincial public health bureau as having been bitten by dogs from 3 September to 13 February. Seventeen deaths occurred from rabies.

SUPPLY

Production

16. Production of medicines and patent medicines in January increased from approximately ¥ 9,138,000 in over-all volume in December to ¥ 15,344,000.

Biologicals

17. Typhoid vaccine dispensed during February increased from 67,550 cubic centimeters in January to 352,800, while smallpox and typhus vaccines decreased from 3,368,200 and 1,041,800 cubic centimeters to 314,000 and 604,800 cubic centimeters respectively.

BIOLOGICALS

1 to 21 February

Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>
Cholera vaccine	cc	0	30,800
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	0	3,600
Diphtheria toxoid a/	cc	0	24,000
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	40
Pertussis vaccine	cc	0	29,440
Plague vaccine a/	cc	0	7,000
Rabies vaccine, human	treat	119	113
Smallpox vaccine	dose	0	314,000
Tetanus antiserum a/	vial	0	200
Tetanus toxoid a/	cc	0	4,110
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen	cc	13,950	11,100
Typhoid vaccine	cc	554,400	352,800
Typhoid diagnostic antigen	cc	0	160
Typhus vaccine a/	cc	34,420	604,800
Typhus vaccine	cc	0	220
Anthrax serum, cattle	cc	4,400	0
Anthrax serum, horse	cc	1,500	0
Anthrax vaccine	cc	6,500	0
Blackleg serum	cc	2,100	0
Blackleg vaccine	cc	7,000	0
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	62,000	65,000
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	11,000	0
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	1,500	0
Fullorum antigen	cc	490	100
Rabies vaccine, dog	cc	7,200	3,300
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	500	100,000

Pusan Institute of Veterinary Research

Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	50
Anthrax serum, cattle	cc	4,500	2,000
Anthrax serum, horse	cc	3,000	0
Blackleg serum	cc	6,000	0

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>
Contagious pneumonia of cattle antigen	cc	600	0
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	80,200	33,200
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	80	0
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	0	3,000
Mallein	cc	300	40
Mixed serum of third virus and swine influenza	cc	0	200
Pullorum antigen	cc	1,110	0
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	810,500 ^{b/}
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	1,137,000
Smallpox vaccine	dose	0	2,000
Tuberculin	cc	0	60

^{a/} American.
^{b/} Destroyed.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Fever

18. Typhus incidence increased to 271 cases, approximately 84 percent over the 147 cases reported in January. Kyongsang-pukto reported 91 cases, the highest of all the provinces. Kyonggi-do increased from 49 cases in January to 81.

19. Typhus control operations were hampered by the shortage of transportation facilities and personnel during the month but arrangements were made to obtain the assistance of the malaria control units in the provinces to assist in carrying out delousing measures in the stricken areas.

During January over 125,000 persons in Seoul were sprayed with DDT powder as part of the antityphus program.

Typhoid Fever

20. Typhoid incidence in February increased to 159, 48 percent over the 457 cases in January. Kyongsang-pukto reported 287 cases from 22 areas during the first week of February. An epidemiological survey of the province is being made under the supervision of an epidemiologist of the Bureau of Preventive Medicine and a number of the National Vaccine Laboratory staff. All areas are being investigated and serological confirmations are being obtained.

Cholera

21. The Bureau of Preventive Medicine prepared the 1947 cholera control program which will be put into effect on 1 April. All persons in Pusan, Mokpo, Inchon and the Kusan port area will be inoculated. Vaccination of the entire population of South Korea is impracticable because laboratory production is inadequate to meet the demand. The prevention and control of cholera will depend upon prompt reporting and early isolation of cases with adequate quarantine of contacts and carriers. All provinces will maintain a reserve stock of cholera vaccine to be used in quarantined areas and for repatriates from China.

22. Organizations and individuals who participated in the cholera control program in 1946 were commended by the Military Governor at a ceremony held on 12 February.

23. With the exception of typhoid fever, relapsing fever and meningitis, communicable disease incidence decreased during February.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Cases	
	January	February a/
Relapsing fever	15	24
Meningitis	4	5
Malaria	6	0
Diphtheria	97	88
Smallpox	74	31
Typhus fever	147 b/	271
Typhoid fever	457	659
Paratyphoid fever	3	1
Bacillary dysentery	9	6

a/ Includes some cases occurring 26 January to 1 February which were not reported for January.

b/ Revised.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

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EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. On 14 February the Military Governor discontinued the classes given by American instructors at Seoul National University. The announcement stated:

"Due to student absences in connection with recent strikes, which rendered impossible the completion of acceptable academic progress, all American teachers of Seoul University classes whose personnel have been involved in strikes have been removed. These instructors, whose services have been supplied to the University without charge, receive a total annual pay of \$ 39,785. Their transfer will be a distinct loss to the University."

2. The Military Governor recommended the establishment of a new method of selecting members of the Board of Regents and the President of Seoul National University in the following letter to the Secretary of the Korean Directorate on 13 February:

"Upon the recommendation of Dr. Yu Uck Kyum, Director of the Department of Education, I have come to the conclusion that a different method of selecting the members of the Board of Regents and the President of the University should be established. In my opinion this change should be made in the very near future. It will involve amending Ordinance No. 102, dated 22 August 1946. It is my present plan, in case you and the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly concur, to appoint a Board of Regents composed of 10 Koreans, nine of whom will be nominated by the Directors and confirmed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. To that Board of Regents will be given the power and responsibility under the general supervision of the Department of Education of governing the Seoul National University, including the nomination of a University President who shall be an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents. Such nomination will be final when confirmed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

"I, therefore, request that at your earliest convenience you submit to me nominations for nine members of the Board of Regents. Please give this matter your earliest attention."

3. A conference of the deans and the Board of Regents of Seoul National University declared a midyear recess 18-28 February and decided to begin the second semester on 3 March. The group determined that no credit would be given for first-semester studies unless it was validated by examinations which will be held in April.

0260

Student Strikes

4. On 10 February students of 12 Seoul middle schools struck in sympathy with students of Seoul National University. Students of middle schools in Incheon, Munsan, Suwon and Kunsan also participated in strikes.

"Teaching Methods for Teaching English"

5. On 17 February the American Language Institute of the Department of Education began a special course on "Teaching Methods for Teaching English." The course is conducted by instructors from the United States and is open to middle-school and college English teachers.

Arrival of Libraries

6. Ten libraries of 200 books each were received from the Church World Service, Inc., for distribution to universities and colleges.

Vocational Education

7. As of 31 January 109 agricultural, 16 commercial and 3 fisheries schools offered vocational education in South Korea; 24 private vocational schools are not included in the above list.

CULTURE

Language Purification

8. Eighteen educators and philologists have been selected as members of the Korean Language Purification Committee. The Committee will investigate the Korean language to eliminate the use of Japanese words and phrases which became part of the language during the 40 years of Japanese occupation.

Korean National Youth Movement

9. Interest in the Korean National Youth Movement continued to increase; a report from 51 counties showed a membership of 20,808 on 31 January.

10. Meetings of the Central Women's Committee of the Korean National Youth Movement were held in February to plan a women's program which will emphasize homemaking, household crafts and nursing.

National Training School

11. Graduation ceremonies for the 174 youth leaders who completed the Second National Training School were held on 20 February. Candidates for the Third National Training School are being selected.

12. The syllabus of the National Training School includes lectures on economics, government, history, sociology and the relation of international affairs to Korea. Discussion periods are held to enable students to discuss and debate practical applications of theories to Korean problems.

Field Day

13. A field day held at Kimpo, Kyonggi-do, on 16 February included a concert by the Korean National Youth Band and addresses by members of the national executive body of the organization.

Women's Activities

14. On 13 February the professional women of South Korea held a conference in Seoul to meet the American press representatives who were touring the country during the month.

15. The Women's Bureau held the first of a series of meetings on 10 February to discuss international affairs and to provide an opportunity for Korean women to learn the current international developments. The group is composed of women in the legislature and Military Government, professional women and housewives.

RELIGION

Missionaries

16. One Christian missionary, a representative of the St. Columban's Society, returned to Korea on 3 February. By the end of February Christian missionaries in South Korea included 40 men and seven women.

SECTION 3
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Rice Collection Program

1. Representatives of social, educational, political and civic organizations continued their cooperation with national and provincial officials in the rice collection program. Increased efforts utilizing all media of expression were made in localities which were slow in filling their quotas. Speakers continued to tour the southern provinces as their efforts have helped promote the collection program.

Public Health

2. Public health information programs were continued during the month to increase standards of cleanliness and health throughout South Korea.

Use of American Food

3. All information agencies and radio were utilized to instruct the people in the proper use of canned, dehydrated and other processed American foods released to relieve the food shortage. Emphasis was placed upon the importance of minimizing waste and the necessity for proper preparation to obtain the maximum nourishment from such foods.

MOTION PICTURES

Sericulture

4. An educational motion picture on sericulture was completed and will be utilized to encourage progress in the silk industry.

Current Events

5. Motion pictures of current events were made to publicize newsworthy affairs throughout South Korea.

RADIO

Programs

6. A new daily program featuring news of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly was instituted to inform the public of the procedure and functions of this branch of government.

7. The Department of Public Health and Welfare presented on 22 February a discussion of refugee housing problems on the "Military Government Hour." Broadcasts by the Department of Labor explained labor legislation and the responsibilities of employees and management.

8. The "Korean National Youth Hour" featured orientation talks on the purpose and aims of the Youth Movement. Music on the programs was furnished by the organization's band.

9. Supplemental weekly programs were broadcast on preparation and use of American foods; topics included "Temperature and the Thermometer" and "Transmission of Heat and Our Daily Life."

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Printing of Unverified Statements

10. On 21 February the Military Governor issued the following statement requesting newspapers to verify the facts of the stories and statements they publish to the Korean people:

"In the Korean newspaper Dok Lib Sin Bo two days ago there was printed a statement about the government reorganization plan now under consideration. This statement was untrue, and action is now under way to assure that remedial measures are taken at once to combat the false and misleading information contained in this article.

"In my press conference yesterday with the Korean newspapermen, I explained the present status of the reorganization plan and stated that it is being referred to the Korean Directorate for their study and recommendation. The plan has not yet been approved by me or by the Directorate, and it may never be approved.

"The statement made in the Dok Lib Sin Bo that certain police officials had been removed or would be removed in the very near future is absolutely false.

"The printing of unverified stories by the Korean press is a very dangerous practice and one which can and does do great harm to the Korean people.

"It is the duty of the editors of the newspapers of Korea to make certain of their facts before printing articles, particularly those dealing with matters of such great importance to the Korean people as the reorganization of their Government. It is regretted that the editor of Dok Lib Sin Bo did not check this story with me before giving the public such false information."

Press Visit

11. Representatives of the press visited the National Food Administration where they were given full access to records of the rice collection and distribution program.

Press Comment

12. Antitrust activities were the chief topics of press comment throughout the month. Papers continued reporting statements issued by political groups and leaders as their principal means of expressing opinion.

13. Two leftist papers carried reports of the activities of

Kim Koo, chairman of the Society to Fight for Korean Independence by Antitrusteeship Movement. Hyern Dai Ilbo reported on 4 February that he sent a message to each patriotic organization in the provinces urging them to launch a nationwide systematic movement against trusteehip. Chayoo Shin Mun on 10 February reported Kim issued an appeal to the people which called for rightist groups to merge in the effort to obtain removal of the 38th parallel line and to denounce trusteehip.

14. On 11 February rightist Dai Dong Sin Moon reported the Antitrusteeship Society issued a declaration criticizing the first statement on the Moscow Agreement and the function of the Joint Commission made by the Chief United States Commissioner to the U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission. Later this same paper reported criticism of the Commissioner's fourth statement by the Antitrusteeship Association. The Association attributed current disunity and disorders to the division of the country by the 38th parallel and insisted that to maintain peace in the Far East the Allies should make Korea independent rather than adopt a five-year trusteehip.

15. Hyern Dai Ilbo reported statements of the Antitrusteeship Association which declared that fulfillment of the Moscow Decision is nothing less than the Protectorate Treaty that Japan imposed upon Korea after the Russo-Japanese War and that independence was a more important objective than land reform.

16. On 31 February Hyern Dai Ilbo reported the Hankook Democratic Party issued a statement asking the Interim Legislative Assembly to draft rules and regulations for a general election and to hasten the transfer of administrative powers to Koreans. The statement also requested that the next international meeting eliminate the trusteehip provision and establish a joint commission of United States, Soviet, British and Chinese delegates plus Korean representatives.

17. A Hyern Dai Ilbo article noted the release by the Democratic Council of two telegrams received from Syngman Rhee which advocated establishment of an interim government. Other groups whose activities were reported included the Democratic Council and the People's Congress, which was formerly the Emergency National Assembly.

Minju Ilbo reported that the People's Front was willing to cooperate with the Military Government if the latter would revoke the warrant for the arrest of Pak Heun Yung and release the patriotic political prisoners.

Dai Dong Sin Moon reported that the Korean Youth Party was urging a convention between the representatives of the South and the North for the purpose of uniting the two regions.

18. Papers showed some concern for the strike problem in Korean schools. The leftist Dok Lib Sin Bo reported that Leftists alleged 13 colleges and 11 high schools had a strike problem that involved 18,183 students.

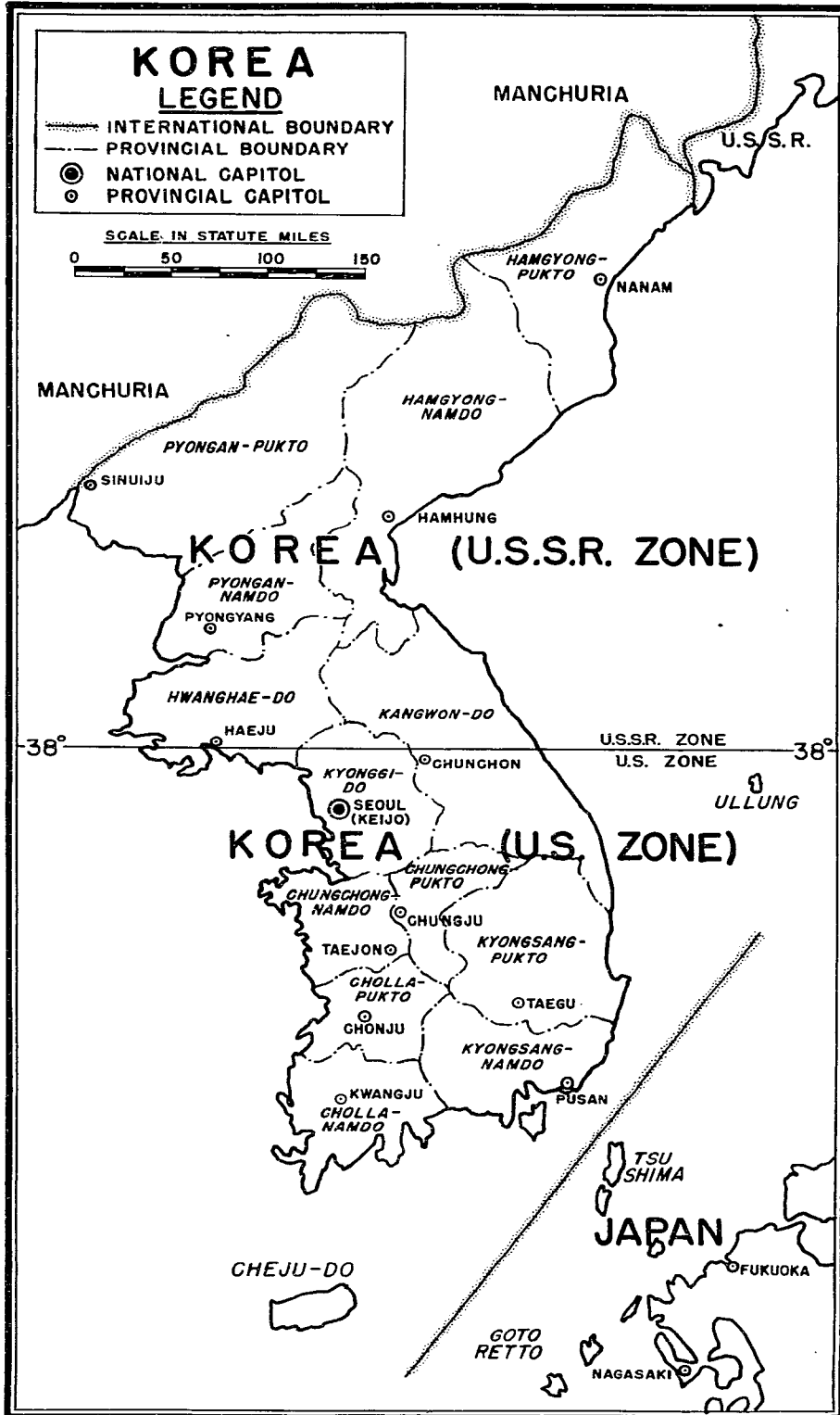
Hyern Dai Ilbo reported the antitrusteeship Students' League is opposing school strikes as being Communist-instigated and detrimental to centers of learning. A Dai Dong Sin Moon story stated that the acting president of the Democratic Council in a speech on 18 February urged students to return to school and end strikes.

The neutral Chung Oi Sin Po reported that the Labor

Party of South Korea instigates and encourages strikes on the ground that the present education system is a means of prolonging slavery.

19. Economic comment included an editorial in rightist Minju Ilbo which expressed the belief that use of the United States credit to Korea to purchase canned food might mitigate the food situation but would not help Korean industry which needed raw materials, semifinished goods, machines and machine parts.

This same paper reported the War Refugee Relief Association requested the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly to initiate action to dispose of Japanese property to Koreans to relieve the housing shortage.



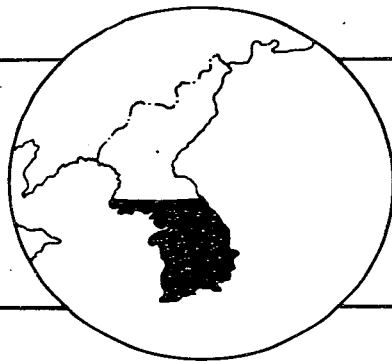
朝鮮占領報告

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資料部

海外保存

Commander - in - Chief
Far East



SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

NO 18

MARCH

1947

資料部海外課

0269

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION NO 18
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
MARCH 1947

0270

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

Number 18

March 1947

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SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Temporary Constitution for South Korea

1. A draft of a temporary constitution for South Korea sponsored by 55 rightist legislators was presented to the Interim Legislative Assembly on 11 March. The document proposes a three-branch government based on democratic principles. The Assembly referred the measure to various committees for study and report.

General Franchise Law

2. The Committee for Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws, acting through its chairman, Kim Fung Chung, reported a general franchise law to the Interim Legislative Assembly on 25 March. The law establishes universal adult suffrage and assigns the supervision of elections to district election committees. These committees will be controlled and directed by a 15-man general election committee to be chosen by the chairmen of the various committees in the Interim Legislative Assembly.

Chungking Provisional Government

3. On 2 March the former Chungking Provisional Korean Government in exile declared itself the de jure government of Korea. Military Government authorities immediately announced that the act was illegal.

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

Final Report of Chief U. S. Commissioner

4. During the month the Chief U. S. Commissioner to the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission issued his final report explaining the application of the Moscow Decision to Korea. This report to the people of South Korea was intended to summarize the discussion contained in the preceding four reports and said in part:

"The section of the Moscow Agreement pertaining to Korea was written in the spirit of friendliness and helpfulness. It was not conceived as an instrument to hold Korea under foreign domination. Quite the contrary, it prescribes a series of orderly steps under which Korea will become a truly independent and stable nation. It is the intent of the Moscow Agreement to re-establish Korean sovereignty so firmly that it will not be threatened in the future."

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

5. An amendment to Ordinance No. 118, "The Korean Interim

Legislative Assembly," and an ordinance prescribing inspections and tests of raw silk were enacted during March.

6. Independence Day was celebrated in many large cities throughout South Korea. Crowds were orderly in all but a few instances.

7. Labor disputes culminated in a general strike on 21 March but there was a minimum of disorder.

8. The prison population in South Korea rose to 17,431 during February.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Fertilizer requirements for the 1947 planting of seven chief food crops total an estimated 330,463 metric tons. The planted area will be more than 2,800,000 acres.

2. The establishment of branches of the Korean Society for Scientific Agriculture in all provinces of South Korea was proposed at the group's first meeting, held at Seoul in March.

3. March imports included 378 metric tons of bamboo, part of which will be used for production of agar-agar nets.

Forestry and Mining

4. The December gain in lumber production reflected a rise in beam output; board production dropped sharply under November.

5. February coal production exceeded January's but still fell short of the monthly quota.

6. Intermittent orders for commercial minerals are hampering the steady operation of mines and depleting existing stockpiles of commercial minerals.

INDUSTRY

7. Shortages of raw materials, skilled labor and spare parts continued to hamper industry. March paper output reached a new low while February steel production increased sharply.

Textiles

8. The major spinning and weaving plants of Korea produced 8,740,400 pounds of cotton yarn and 21,700,040 yards of cloth in 1946.

Labor

9. A general strike of workers throughout South Korea was called by the Chun Pyung Labor Union on 22 March. The strikes were of short duration.

10. Representatives of the World Federation of Trade-unions arrived in Seoul on 30 March.

COMMERCE

Finance and Property Control

11. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding continued a downward trend from January's peak.
12. The price of gold was ¥ 2,500 per momme (3.75 grams) on 20 March, a decline from the preceding month.
13. Tax payments were not coming in as expected; tax delinquency was high in all provinces.
14. Provincial property custodians held a two-day conference in Seoul late in March.

Imports and Exports

15. In addition to the usual large shipments of machinery and equipment from Japan, Korea received 30 American-made steam locomotives from Germany.

Transportation

16. New truck, bus and taxi rates went into effect 1 March.

Communications

17. Radio listening fees were quadrupled effective 1 May.
18. Efforts are continuing to improve the Korea communications system. Imported materials are gradually arriving from Japan and the United States. Domestic production is controlled to fit needs. A training program is fitting Koreans for technical service.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

19. New food ration books were distributed during March.
20. The price of all types of coal was raised about 30 percent.

In line with general increasing prices the cost-of-living differential paid to Government employees was raised.

SECTION 3

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Public Health

1. Typhoid incidence increased from 659 in February to 1,409 in March. Kyongsang-pukto reported 580 cases, highest of all the provinces.
2. Typhus fever incidence declined to 208 in March from 271 in February.
3. The immunization program against rinderpest to reinforce the 25-mile immune zone along the 38th parallel was completed in March.
4. An advisory committee for pharmaceutical affairs was organized during the month and regulations were drafted.
5. The St. Mary's Dispensary, a unit of the St. Mary's Hospital in Seoul, opened its services to the general public.
6. The Masan National Tuberculosis Sanatorium modified its regulations for admission to provide for a more representative number of patients from each province.
7. Lepers in institutions on 1 March numbered 7,600 and tuberculosis persons in sanatoriums totaled 215.

Welfare

8. The refugee-feeding program in Pusan and Chinhae was discontinued during the month due to exhaustion of funds. Approximately 20,000 persons were receiving rations until 10 March.
9. The 60 incorporators of the Korean Red Cross Association met 15-16 March and chose a Central Committee of 15 members which in turn selected an Executive Committee of seven men.

The charter of the Korean Red Cross Association was presented by the Military Governor on 16 March.

10. From 3 to 30 March 266 Koreans were repatriated from Japan and 126 from the Netherlands East Indies, while 5,299 Japanese were evacuated from North Korea.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

11. By 20 March 3,396 students were registered for the second semester of Seoul National University.
12. Student strikes continued; some cases of faculty participation in student agitation occurred.
13. Forty middle school English teachers are enrolled in the American Language Institute and 20 women enrolled in the English course sponsored by the Women's Bureau.
14. A conference of normal-school principals was held at Seoul.
15. Reported membership of the Korean National Youth Movement was 43,994 on 31 March. The Inchon Gun Committee initiated an "A-Block-a-Day Cleanup Campaign."

PUBLIC INFORMATION

16. Motion pictures were distributed to supplement the public health information program.
17. A translation of the statement defining democracy made by the United States Secretary of State was broadcast on 21 March.
18. New radio programs included "Hall of Fame," "The Tiger" and the "School Music Hour."
19. Authority to license newspapers and periodicals was transferred to the Department of Public Information.
20. Press comment was dominated by reports of continued opposition to trusteeship and requests for independence. Increasing attention was given to foreign news concerning Korea.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT
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SECTION 1
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ADMINISTRATION

Policy in Government Reorganization

1. On 12 March the Military Governor announced the following government reorganization policy:

"Koreans may be assured that there will be no changes in the South Korean Interim Government without opportunity to be heard by all concerned.

"I have heard statements indicating that Korean citizens are alarmed over rumors of reorganization of the Government. There are fears of great changes in the Department of Transportation, the Department of Communications and the Department of Public Information. The entire matter of reorganizations has been referred by me to the Korean Directorate headed by Civil Administrator Ahn Chai Hong, and there will be no changes without the approval of a majority of the members of the Directorate, unless the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly provides for changes by the enactment of law.

"The Korean Directorates as a policy-making body and the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly as a law-making body have been charged by me with most of the functions of government. I do not expect to interfere except in those extraordinary cases in which the direct interests of the United States Government are involved. Those interests are not involved in any reorganization of the several departments of the Government.

"A citizen of Korea who has any special interest in a particular government activity should make his desires known to the Directorate or to the Legislature. It is the duty of those bodies to carry out the wishes of the Korean people."

Civil Service

2. Examinations for civil-service positions began during March and will continue until all Korean civil-service employees have been tested.

3. Approximately three hundred applicants registered to take the first public civil-service examination for clerks held at Seoul on 31 March.

Course in Statistical Mathematics

4. A 12-week course in statistical mathematics began on 24 March for personnel of the Examination Division of Korean Civil Service, the Department of Public Health and Welfare and the Office of Administration.

KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Summer Grain Collection Program

5. On 3 March the Military Governor sent the following letter to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly:

"It is now necessary to formulate and agree upon a summer-grain collection program. Accordingly, I am submitting for your consideration a draft of a regulation providing for the collection of summer grain. I prefer that the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly cover the subject by appropriate legislation. If that is not possible, we shall use the regulation as written.

"Duplicate copies of the draft of the regulation I am sure can be procured through the facilities of the office of Ahn Chai Hong, Civil Administrator.

"I suggest that the committee members of the legislature, who are principally concerned with matters of food, in addition to their consultations with officials of the various departments and offices, also confer with Dr. Arthur Bunce and his associates, American staff members of the National Economic Board and the American Advisers to the Department of Agriculture and the National Food Administration. It must be remembered that there can be no ordinance or regulation relating to the distribution of food until there has been legislation relating to the collection of food.

"Since time is so limited, action on the part of the Legislature should be completed on or before 1 April 1947."

First Legislative Act of Assembly

6. On 8 March the Military Governor announced his concurrence in the first legislative act of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly which provides that no member of the Assembly may hold any other public office.

Temporary Constitution for South Korea

7. On 11 March the Assembly heard the first reading of the draft of a temporary constitution for South Korea. The document was presented by Suh Sang Il on behalf of himself and 54 other legislators with rightist inclinations.

Article 1 of the measure provides for a three-branch government to be established on democratic principles.

Comments and objections to the proposed measure came almost exclusively from Leftists.

After discussion, the Assembly voted to send the draft for further study and report to the Committee on Legislative and Judicial Affairs, Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws and Drafting of Administrative and Organization Regulations.

Seoul National University

8. The session of 13 March was devoted to a discussion of

proposals concerning Seoul National University. The Leftists in the Assembly are opposed to the national university plan.

On 14 March the Assembly accepted the following eight proposals:

- (1) To consider opinions of the deans and professors in administration and academic affairs.
- (2) To increase the salaries of deans and professors.
- (3) To provide a sufficient number of capable professors by increasing personnel, inviting foreign professors and lecturers to teach here and sending Korean students abroad.
- (4) To improve living conditions of students and faculty by giving special rations to students and teachers in allocation of rationed goods, improving dormitories and faculty residences and providing transportation and dining facilities for those whose need is most urgent.
- (5) To improve library, classroom and laboratory facilities.
- (6) To apportion university funds equitably and to allow each college to supervise its own financial affairs.
- (7) To expel petty radicals and troublemakers.
- (8) To expel those with outside political connections who are responsible for the strikes.

General Franchise Law

9. On 25 March Kim Pung Chung, chairman of the Committee for Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws, introduced a general franchise law for first reading. Important provisions of the law follow:

- (1) All citizens over 20 years of age are granted the right to vote.
- (2) Candidates for election to the Assembly must be 25 years of age. No restrictions as to sex, education, property or religion are imposed.
- (3) Election districts coincide with administrative districts, one representative being chosen for every 150,000 persons.
- (4) Six months prior to election, district election committees will register the voters and determine their eligibility to vote.
- (5) Fifteen-man general election committee will be designated by the chairman of the Assembly committees.
- (6) Candidates for Assembly must register with district committees 15 days before election. Each candidate must be recommended by at least 100 voters.
- (7) Assembly members will hold office for two years, counted from day of election. No restriction on

the number of times a member may be re-elected is imposed.

Representatives to Pan-Asiatic Conference

10. On 20 March the request for leave made by Dr. Har Kyong Dok, a member of the Assembly, to attend the Pan-Asiatic Conference at Delhi, India, provoked a discussion of the propriety of sending representatives of Korea to foreign countries without consulting the Assembly.

Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, chairman, reported on 24 March that he had communicated with the Military Governor requesting clarification of Dr. Har's status and had received the following reply:

"The invitation from the Pan-Asiatic Conference had been sent through the American Department of State, which had forwarded it to the American Consul in Korea, Mr. W. R. Langdon. Because the conference was considered more an American than a Korean enterprise, Mr. Langdon had taken charge of the matter, and with the assistance of the U. S.-U. S. R. Joint Commission, had designated the representatives of Korea. The Military Governor was not concerned in the appointments."

Democratic Women's League of South Korea

11. On 26 March the Military Governor met with a delegation representing the Democratic Women's League of South Korea.

The delegation demanded equal rights for women and men in economy, politics and culture; equal suffrage; equal benefits in labor, social insurance and education; equal marriage and divorce laws; and equal property inheritance.

In a letter dated 27 March the Military Governor transmitted the petition of the League to Dr. Kim Kiu Sic, chairman of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly, stating:

"In my opinion, the demands made are generally very reasonable and are in keeping with modern democratic standards."

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Chungking Provisional Government

12. On 2 March an effort was made by the former Chungking Provisional Korean Government in exile to declare itself the de jure Government of Korea. A body of 14 political counselors was named with Dr. Syngman Rhee as President and Kim Koo as Vice-president.

Military Government authorities immediately announced that the act was illegal and there was little evidence of popular support.

Strike of Cheju-do Government Employees

13. Government employees in Cheju-do went on strike 11 to 18 March. They were supported by Leftists throughout South Korea.

People's Front

14. During the month the People's Front strongly urged legislative action to punish collaborators and pro-Japanese. It also

criticized the draft of the election law proposed by the Military Governor.

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

15. The following is the fifth and final report of a series by the Chief U. S. Commissioner to the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission:

"It is gratifying that the Korean press has devoted such generous space to the publication of the series of articles recently issued by the Joint Commission explaining the steps under the Moscow Agreement which will lead to Korean independence. It is regretted, however, that critical comment was in general confined to arbitrary statements of disagreement rather than to constructive criticism of specific points stated.

"Unfortunately the objections to the Moscow Agreement have been directed against one word. The great benefits assured to Korea under the provisions of the agreement have been ignored and buried under the volumes of written and spoken objection to this one word. Those who have studied the entire agreement with sufficient seriousness to understand its great advantages are fearful of expressing their approval of the agreement lest they be denounced as traitors by those who argue against the word 'trusteeship.' Blind adherence to a mistaken idea on the part of some and fear of voicing an honest conviction on the part of others will never lead to democracy.

"The Joint Commission again urges all Koreans who consider the future independence and welfare of their country of greater importance than immediate personal or political advantages to carefully review the four articles previously published. To assist in such review, the following brief summary of the principal points stated in those articles is offered:

- "(1) The section of the Moscow Agreement pertaining to Korea was written in the spirit of friendliness and helpfulness. It was not conceived as an instrument to hold Korea under foreign domination. Quite the contrary, it prescribes a series of orderly steps under which Korea will become a truly independent and stable nation. It is the intent of the Moscow Agreement to re-establish Korean sovereignty so firmly that it will not be threatened in the future.
- "(2) The Moscow Agreement pledges the complete independence of Korea.
- "(3) It envisions an interim period of internationally controlled aid and assistance which will prepare Korea for admission into the United Nations.
- "(4) The procedures of the Moscow Agreement visualize the creation of a Korea that will not be dominated by any country, including the Allied nations.
- "(5) It envisions a Korea capable of standing on its own feet, economically and politically, and a nation that will contribute to maintenance of peace in the Orient.
- "(6) The American position during the interchange of correspondence with the Soviet Commander in North

Korea has been constant. The United States insists that right of freedom of expression cannot be denied to Koreans in the matter of implementation of the Moscow Agreement. At the same time, however, no group will be permitted to interfere with the orderly progress of the work of the Joint Commission or disrupt its proceeding by fomenting and instigating active opposition.

"(7) As for the word 'trusteeship' to which Koreans unreasonably attach sinister meanings, it means that the Allies will give some form of jointly supervised help and assistance to the new Korean nation, the exact nature of which will have to be worked out by the Joint Commission in consultation with the Korean Provisional Government. It means maintaining the stability and authority of the Korean Provisional Government during the interim period.

"In conclusion, it may be well to quote from General Hodge's special press release made just before his recent departure for the benefit of thoughtful Koreans and their leaders:

"We must bear in mind that the Korean problem has an international aspect. Neither you nor I can change a word of the Moscow Decision. Some Koreans seem to believe that a nationwide movement against "trusteeship" may impress the signatory Powers so as to change the agreement. There is no guarantee but that the effect may be quite different. It is far more important to utilize an already existing international agreement to unite your nation, to get your Provisional Government and to establish your independence than to continue social turmoil over the use by the great Allied Powers of an instrument that is still to be worked out with the participation of your own patriots.

"I earnestly urge that you not bring about unpatriotic consequences through an ill-advised patriotic movement and that you discontinue agitation that can only delay the establishment of a Provisional Government for a united Korea."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Pan-Asiatic Conference - Delhi, India

16. Three Korean leaders left Seoul on 17 March for Delhi, India, where they will serve as observers at the Pan-Asiatic Conference to be held from 24 March to 3 April. They were Dr. Paik Lak Chum, president of Chosen Christian University; Dr. Koh Whang Kyung, chief of the Women's Bureau, Department of Public Health and Welfare; and Dr. Har Kyung Dok, manager of the Seoul Shinmun.

These appointments were made by the Commanding General, USAFIK, at the request of the United States Department of State.

Formal Recognition of British Consulate General

17. Effective 27 March, Military Government formally recognized the reopening of the British Consulate General in Seoul.

SECTION 2
LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

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MAJOR LEGISLATION

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

1. Ordinance No. 131, effective 6 March 1947, amends Ordinance No. 118 to provide a qualified immunity against arrest of Korean Interim Assembly members while the Assembly is in session. "No member shall be arrested without his consent, unless he has committed treason or is apprehended in the act of committing a crime," the Ordinance states.

The Ordinance also provides that vacancies caused for any reason shall be filled in the same manner as that by which such member was originally chosen.

Raw Silk Inspection Law

2. Ordinance No. 133, effective 18 March 1947, prescribes inspection and tests of all raw silk produced in licensed filatures for quality, condition, weight and grade. The Department of Agriculture will supervise the inspection.

LEGAL

Universal Suffrage

3. On 31 March the Military Governor requested the Director of the Department of Justice to draft an ordinance providing universal suffrage, in case the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly does not enact a general election law by 30 June. The General election is to be held on 15 August.

PUBLIC SAFETY

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LAW AND ORDER

Independence Day Celebration

4. Independence Day was celebrated throughout South Korea on

1 March.

One of a few disturbances occurred on Cheju-do when an estimated 20,000 persons participated in an unauthorized mass meeting which culminated in civil disorders requiring police action.

5. On 5 March the Commanding General, USAFIK, made the following announcement relative to the order maintained on Korean Independence Day:

" . . . We were heartened to notice that in many cities large public meetings were held in which the people greeted the great occasion with enthusiasm. Orderly meetings of citizens to express their legitimate patriotic feelings are an integral part of democratic society.

"It was with regret that we learned, however, that in a few places physical clashes occurred between persons holding divergent political beliefs. Some people were killed in these clashes. . .

"The United States stands firmly with the great majority of law-abiding Korean people in desiring for them lasting independence created through orderly international procedure. . ."

Labor Disputes

6. A general strike of governmental officials affecting management, labor, transportation and schools on Cheju-do began on 12 March. Four hundred provincial police were dispatched from the mainland to reinforce the normal force of 300 to maintain law and order.

7. On 22-23 March an unauthorized general strike spread throughout South Korea. In Seoul transportation and communications were disrupted by interference with the power supply.

Orders were issued to break up all unlawful gatherings, demonstrations and parades and to arrest responsible leaders. Prompt action by the police in identifying and apprehending agitators resulted in a minimum of disorder.

Student Strikes

8. On 22 March students in Seoul and Inchon went on strike in sympathy with the general strike. Streets leading to Seoul University were picketed and police action was necessary to maintain order.

Organized Groups

9. A petition from 26 Directors and Governors was forwarded by the Military Governor to the Civil Administrator, Ahn Chai Hong, recommending that all organized groups in South Korea which aim to discredit Military Government and to disturb social order be dissolved, and suggested that the matter appeared to be one which could be handled either administratively by him or by enactment of appropriate legislation of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. A copy of the petition was also forwarded to Dr. Kim Kiu Sic.

POLICE

Police Review

10. Three thousand uniformed members of the Metropolitan

Division of the National Police held a review at Seoul on 1 March. In reviewing the police the Military Governor said in part:

" . . . The preservation of peace and order is the primary condition to your national reconstruction--the completion of a unified democratic and independent Korea.

"I fully realize that the members of the National Police are discharging their duties under many handicaps such as the high cost of living, political conflicts and international complexities. Let me assure you that you have done well. . . ."

Police Strength

11. Growing from 15,000 policemen in November 1945, the strength of the Korean National Police totaled 26,386 in January. Distribution by provinces is shown in the following table:

KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE
January

<u>Province</u>	<u>Strength</u>
City of Seoul	4,470
Kyonggi-do	3,281
Kangwon-do	1,991
Chungchong-namdo	2,189
Chungchong-pukto	1,444
Cholla-pukto	2,336
Cholla-namdo	3,121
Kyongsang-pukto	3,777
Kyongsang-namdo	3,432
Cheju-do	345
Total	26,386

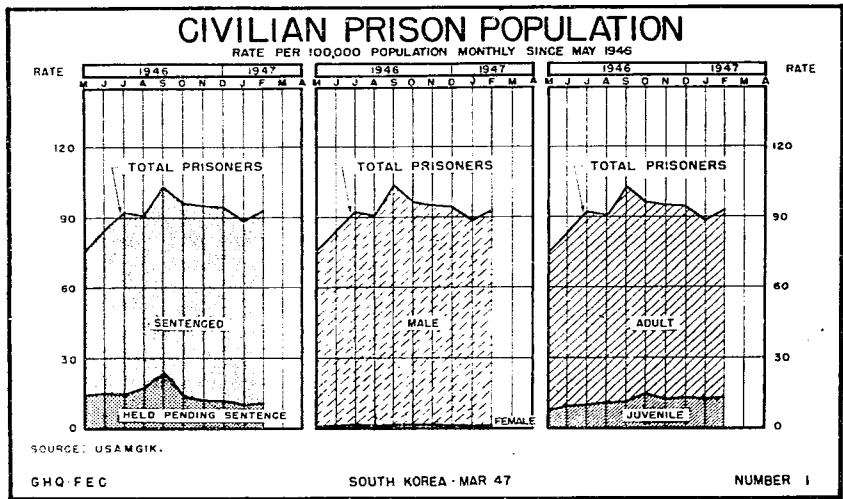
Crime Prevention Week

12. The week beginning 4 March was designated as Crime Prevention Week to enlist public cooperation in preventing crime.

PRISONS

Prison Population

13. February prison population, as shown on the following chart, increased over previous months to 17,431. Of these 15,297 were sentenced prisoners and 2,144 were awaiting trial.



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14. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly confirmed the nomination of Colonel Sang Ho to Brigadier General of the Constabulary and Sahn Won Il to Commodore of the Coast Guard.

KOREAN CONSTABULARY

15. On 24 March 16 candidates of the advance section of the Officers' Training School at Seoul were graduated and commissioned as second lieutenants.

KOREAN COAST GUARD

16. One hundred seventy-one vessels found to be engaging in illegal commerce were seized by the Korean Coast Guard during 1946 and 25 were seized during January and February 1947. Of the 1946 total 77 were taken at sea and the rest in ports listed below.

SEIZURE OF CRAFT

	1946	Jan-Feb 1947
Mukhojin	3	8
Pusan	3	4
Mokpo	61	7
Inchon	18	1
Chinhae	9	1
Kunsan	0	3
Pohang	0	1
At sea	77	0
Total	171	25

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

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SECTION 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

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AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Meeting

1. A proposal that the Korean Society for Scientific Agriculture establish a national organization with branch societies representing all South Korea was made at the group's first meeting on 29 March in Seoul. A Korean and American group, the Society plans to publicize improved growing techniques, integrate scientific information and promote research in agricultural science.

Seed Shipments

2. Forty-four kilograms of vegetable seeds from Japan arrived in South Korea for the spring planting. The shipment included 13 kilograms of cucumber seed, five of daikon, five of tomato and 21 of eggplant, which will be distributed to members of the Korean Central Seed Federation. The imported seed supplements output of South Korea's developing seed production industry which, although progressing satisfactorily, cannot meet immediate needs of the normal acreage.

Wheat Milling

3. Barley-polishing mills in Pusan are milling the wheat allocations of Pusan and Seoul.

Meat, Fat and Oil

4. Production of meat, fat and oil for human consumption in 1947 will total an estimated 23,894 metric tons.

MEAT, FAT AND OIL PRODUCTION - 1947
(metric tons)

Beef	12,643
Poultry	2,722
Pork	2,541
Miscellaneous stock	1,731
Fats and oils	
Vegetable	4,000
Animal	<u>257</u>
Total	23,894

Farming Information

5. The South Korea Department of Agriculture in March distributed 10,000 copies of "The Farmers' Reader," containing information on growing techniques and characteristics of agriculture in South Korea, to farmers, agricultural leaders, schools and prisons. The Department also disseminated information in all provinces on the raising of pyrethrum.

Farming Students

6. Fifty students, candidates for positions with the New Korea Company, will be graduated from the Company's Agriculture Institute on 1 April.

Ginseng Sales

7. The order dissolving the Kaesong Ginseng Growers' Association was revoked in March and ginseng will continue to be released on the free market. The revocation resulted from recommendations of a special investigating committee appointed by the Military Governor to study the backgrounds and operations of the Association. Further study of the ginseng market is planned by a committee of representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Finance and the National Economic Board.

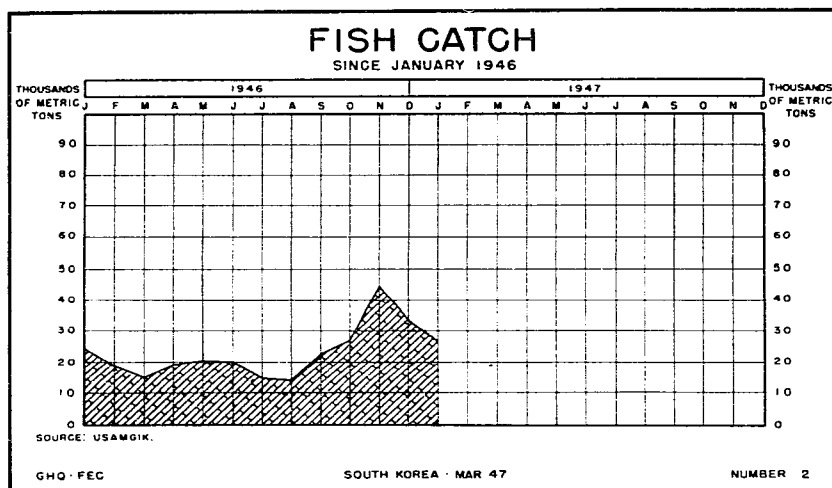
Land Developed

8. Twenty-one irrigation projects in seven South Korea provinces in 1946 increased irrigated area by 36,368 chungbo (88,982 acres). Fifty large and small flood-damage projects are scheduled to be completed by 30 June.

FISHERIES

Fish Landings

9. Fish landings in January decreased 6,687 metric tons under the December total of 33,609.



JANUARY FISH LANDINGS
(metric tons)

Kyongsang-namdo	11,000
Cholla-namdo	9,192
Kyongsang-pukto	3,006
Kangwon-do	2,359
Chungchong-namdo	767
Cholla-pukto	435
Kyonggi-do	<u>163</u>
Total	26,922

SOURCE: Bureau of Fisheries.

Bamboo Import

10. Two Japanese ships arrived at Pusan on 25 March with 378 metric tons of bamboo, part of which will be allocated to the Bureau of Fisheries for production of agar-agar nets.

Fishing Fleet

11. The fishing fleet of seven provinces in South Korea now totals 38,742 vessels of three principal types.

FISHING FLEET - SOUTH KOREA

	<u>Sail</u>	<u>Motor</u>	<u>Motor Transport</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cholla-namdo	17,240	31	94	17,365
Kyongsang-namdo	10,457	1,105	87	11,649
Kyongsang-pukto	2,579	321	37	2,937
Kyonggi-do	2,288	83	164	2,535
Kangwon-do	1,582	111	24	1,717
Chungchong-namdo	1,371	50	23	1,444
Cholla-pukto	<u>1,023</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,095</u>
Total	36,540	1,773	429	38,742

FORESTRY

Lumber Production

12. December lumber production in South Korea was 1,209,960 board feet, 199,920 under November. Beam production in December accounted for 1,098,960 board feet, a gain of 1,440 over the previous month. Board production slumped 201,360 under November to 111,000 board feet.

Planting Week

13. Fifteen thousand seedlings will be distributed throughout South Korea to participants in "Emancipation Planting Week" beginning on 5 April.

Fuelwood

14. Insufficient transportation and poor roads continue to hamper shipment of fuelwood from forest areas.

MINING

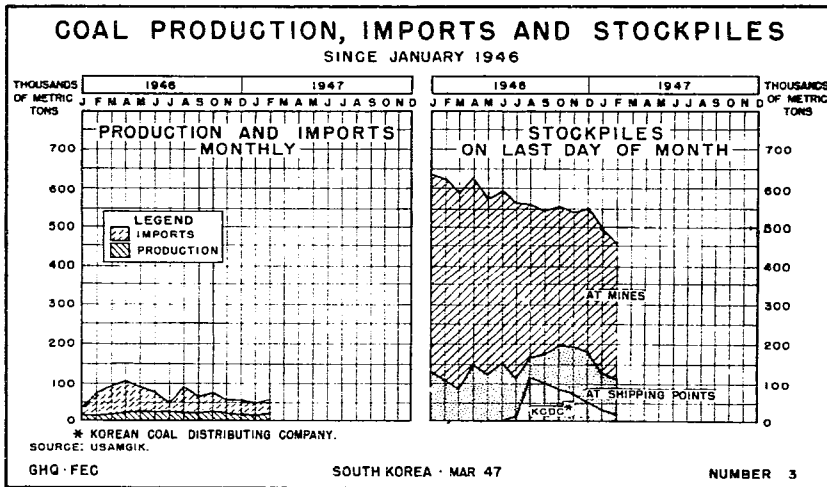
Coal Production

15. February coal production was 21,366 metric tons, exceeding January output by 4,366 tons but falling short of the quota by 10,834.

Coal Stockpiles

16. February stockpiles at the mines totaled 348,830 metric tons.

17. Stockpiles of anthracite and bituminous coal at the Korea Coal Distributing Company dropped to 23,061 metric tons, a decline of 18,848 from January; anthracite dust decreased 11,110 metric tons to 20,066, while bituminous stocks dropped from 10,733 metric tons to 2,995 in February. Lignite stockpiles decreased 201 metric tons to 3,032. Pitch stockpiles totaled 6,718 metric tons.



Coal Consumption

18. Coal supplied in February totaled 70,998 metric tons, about 44 percent of the required 162,000.

FEBRUARY COAL SUPPLY
(metric tons)

	<u>Required</u>	<u>Supplied</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Bituminous	75,000	41,589	55.45
Anthracite	80,000	25,910	32.39
Lignite	4,000	2,020	50.50
Pitch	<u>3,000</u>	<u>1,479</u>	49.30
Total	162,000	70,998	43.83

Mining Conditions

19. The Hwasun coal mine, the second largest in South Korea, produced 5,022 metric tons in February compared with estimated monthly capacity of 15,000. Production at the Samchok mine remains nearly 6,000 metric tons below its 15,000-ton monthly quota due to labor problems and inadequate equipment.

Transfer of Mines

20. Representatives of the National Property Custodian, the New Korea Company and the Commerce Custody Administration announced on 29 March that the Han Il graphite mine and the Moon Kyung iron mine would be transferred from the New Korea Company to the Bureau of Mining, Department of Commerce, on 1 April.

Graphite

21. Amorphous graphite output in January totaled 23 metric tons. The lack of a continuous demand cuts the operating efficiency of the graphite mines, and scattered orders for graphite are depleting stockpiles.

Copper

22. Three mines in South Korea in January produced 137 metric tons of copper in concentrate.

Tungsten

23. January tungsten output was 61 metric tons.

Mining Problems

24. Intermittent orders are draining existing stockpiles of commercial minerals and hampering steady mine operations. Production cost of minerals continued to rise in January despite incentive goods.

SECTION 2

INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Heavy Industries and Manufacturing	1
Textiles	11
Labor.	15

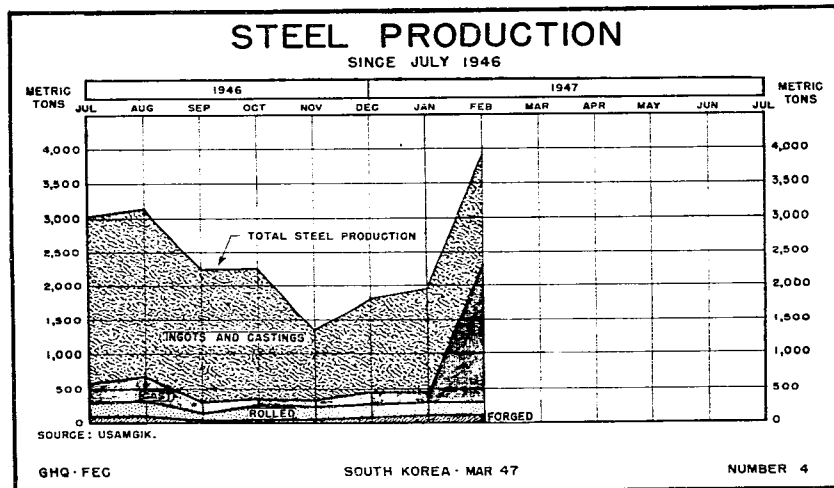
HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING

Engineering Tests

1. Second qualification tests covering chemistry, machinery, architecture, metallurgy, mineralogy and electrical, mining and civil engineering were given to engineers at the Central Research Laboratories beginning 17 March.

Metal Industry

2. As a result of increased coal production and allocations February output of steel more than doubled January's total.



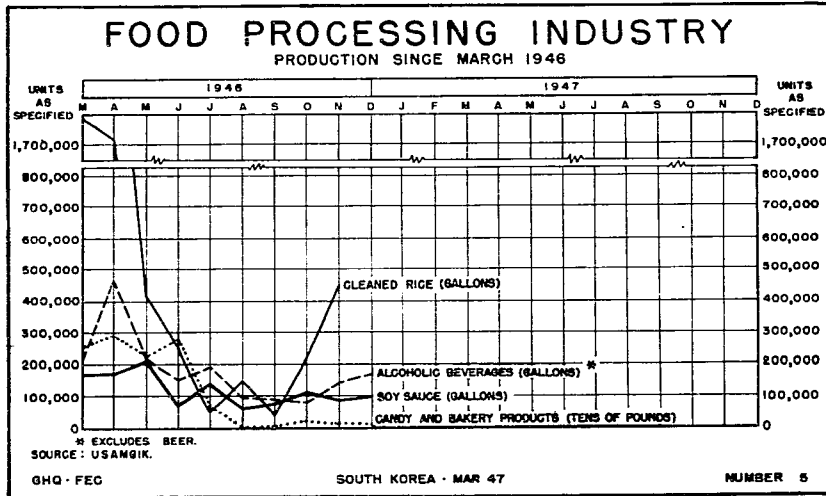
Food Processing

3. Flour milling continued its decline with a March output of 87,513 fifty-pound bags.

Noodle production in March increased to 98,000 kwan (810,460 pounds).

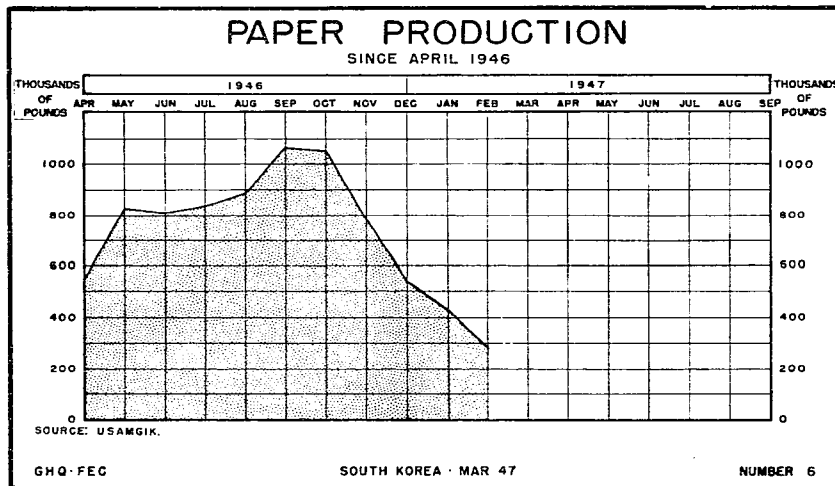
Canned goods output totaled 219 cases compared with a pre-war monthly output of 20,000 cases.

Six pastures with a total of 55 dairy cattle supplied 5,822 kilograms of milk to Seoul in February.



Paper

4. March paper production dropped to 282,914 pounds compared with a prewar output of 1,500,000 pounds.



Consumer Goods

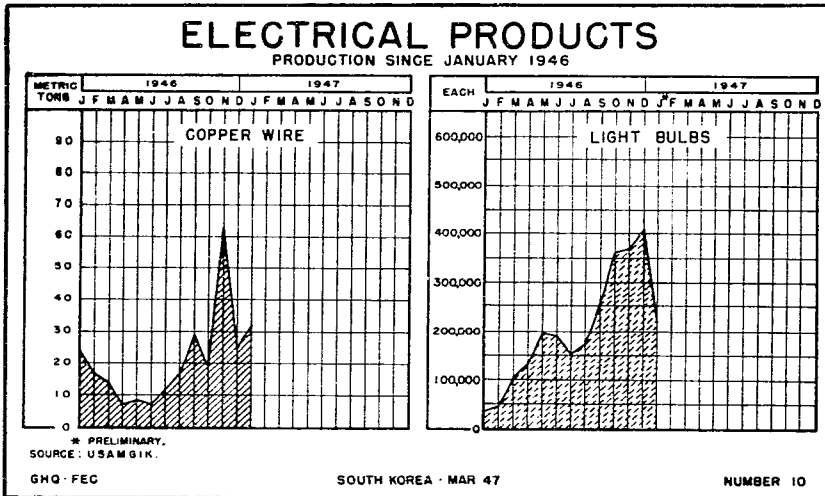
5. Production of consumer items varied with the individual company's success in procuring raw materials and skilled labor. Shoe production and kettle output showed large decreases. Note charts on facing page.

Electrical Products

6. On 16 March the first shipment of American light bulbs was put on sale. Output of Korean bulbs is insufficient to meet minimum needs.

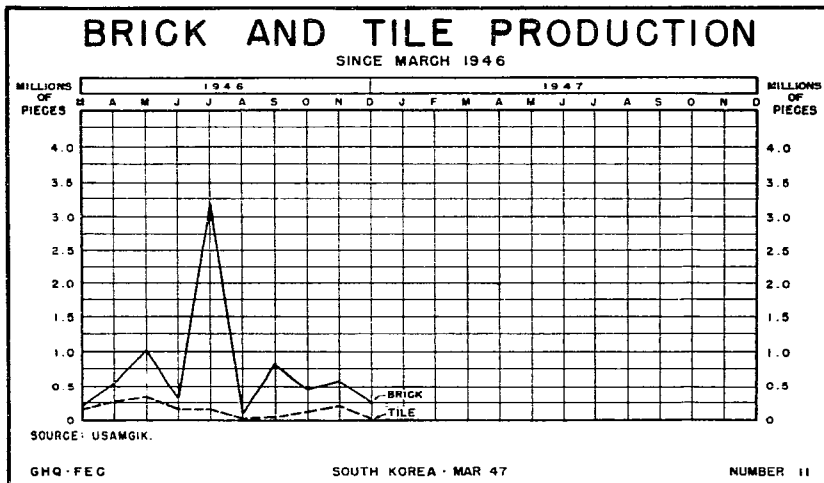
January output of copper wire dropped slightly to 24,040

kilograms. Reversing a two-month trend February production rose to 35,776 kilograms.



Structural Clay Products

7. Partly due to the cold weather December output of tile and brick decreased sharply.



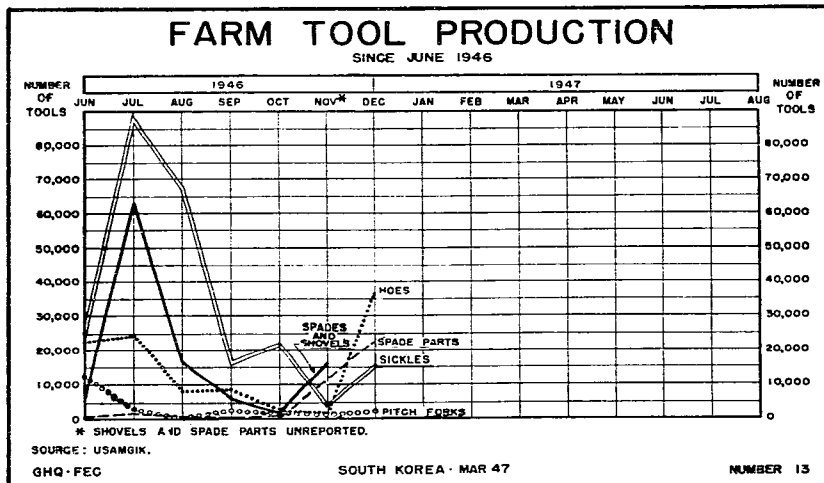
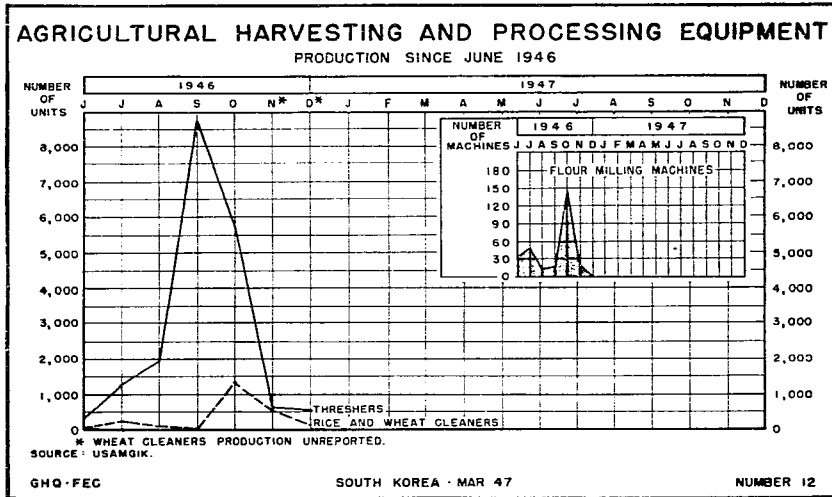
Leather

8. Progress has been made in the control and allocation of hides. Hide collection agencies will be licensed by the Department of Agriculture and will report collections to both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce will allocate hides to efficiently operated tanneries.

February production amounted to 488,400 square meters of leather sheet, 45,000 kilograms of sole leather and 3,000 meters of leather belting.

Agricultural Equipment

9. Output of small farm tools of a nontechnical type increased. Production of the more complicated types of farm implements showed large decreases.



Metric System

10. As one of the first steps in the planned nationwide adoption of the metric system, members of the Meat Seller's Association of Seoul agreed to use the metric system in their shops.

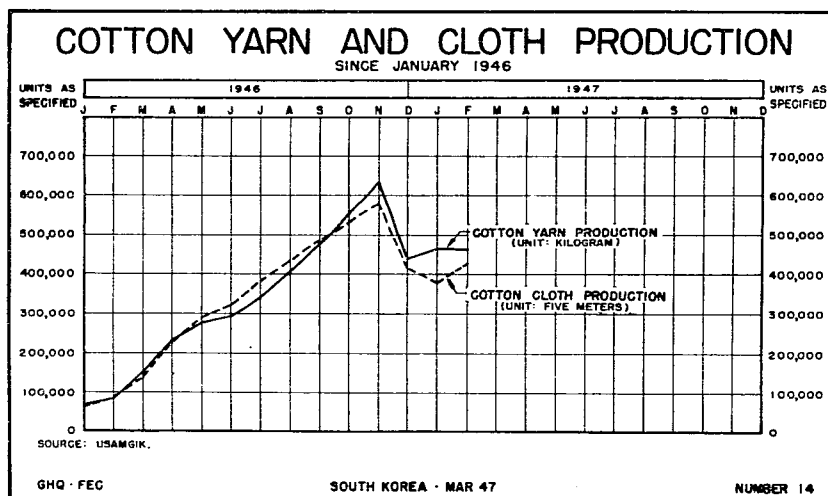
TEXTILES

Cotton

11. The major spinning and weaving plants of Korea produced 8,740,400 pounds of cotton yarn and 21,710,040 yards of cloth in 1946. Output increased steadily during the first 11 months but

dropped off in December because of shortages of food, coal, electric power and raw materials.

The cotton cloth production was divided between garment manufacturers and the incentive goods program.



Silk

12. Ordinance 133, effective 18 March, requires that all silk reeled in licensed filatures be tested for quality, condition and grade by or under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture before allocation for export or domestic consumption.

Labor

13. On 31 December there were 11,031 Koreans employed in nine major spinning and weaving plants, an increase of approximately two and one-half times over December 1945.

14. The following textiles and textile products were manufactured in December.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY PRODUCTION December 1946

Silk cloth	yard	94,165
Mixed silk cloth	yard	25,717
Cotton cloth	yard	432,277
Clothing	suit	21,769
Underwear	piece	19,847
Socks	pair	10,520
Refined cotton	pound	554,716
Silk thread	pound	597,528
Cotton thread	pound	182,950

LABOR

Labor Relations

15. On 22 March the Chun Pyung Labor Union called a strike of workers throughout South Korea. The strikers' demands included wage and ration increases, family allowances, ousting of

pro-Japanese and traitors and surrender of government to Peoples' Committees.

In the Seoul area newspaper printers went out on strike in all plants except one. Streetcar service was suspended when the switches were removed. There were a few disorders in Seoul factories caused by dissension between rightist and leftist union groups.

At Pusan and Andong a strike of railway yardmen went into effect on 21 March.

16. The strike spread to utilities workers in Pusan, Kwongju, Chongju, Kunsan, Taegu and Seoul; harbor and heavy industry workers in Pusan and Military Government employees in Kwongju. The strikes were short, generally lasting two to three days.

Labor Education

17. Radio programs were broadcast during March to continue the labor orientation and education program.

World Federation of Trade-unions

18. On 30 March representatives of the World Federation of Trade-unions arrived in Seoul.

Employment and Unemployment

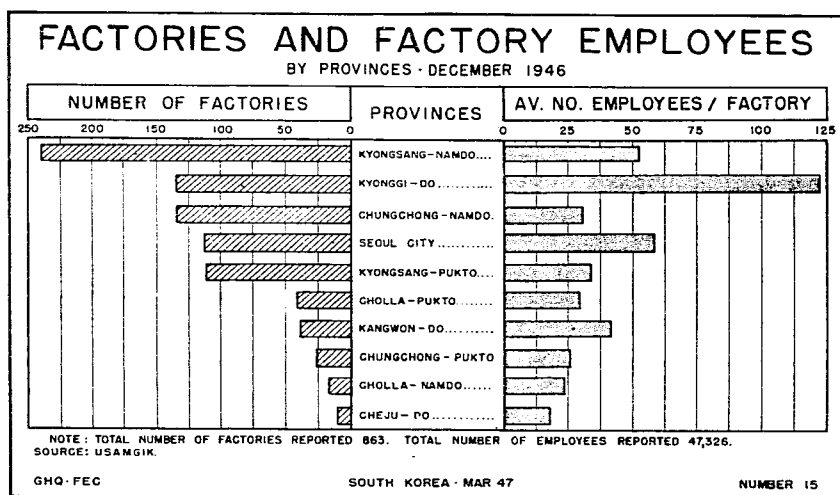
19. The number of factories reported idle in December almost doubled that in November. Workers normally employed in the food industry accounted for most of the increase in unemployed persons.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
December

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 - 50			
Factories	547	147	694
Employees	9,498	1,518	11,016
51 - 100			
Factories	73	6	79
Employees	5,190	402	5,592
101 - 150			
Factories	29	3	32
Employees	3,690	406	4,096
151 - 200			
Factories	12	2	14
Employees	2,140	314	2,454
201 - 250			
Factories	12	1	13
Employees	2,648	243	2,891
251 - over			
Factories	27	4	31
Employees	17,897	3,380	21,277
Total			
Factories	700	163	863
Employees	41,063	6,263	47,326

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY INDUSTRY
December

Industry	Factories		Employees	
	Operating	Idle	Operating	Idle
Food	135	102	6,490	4,477
Textile	115	42	14,245	1,370
Chemical	175	11	9,295	200
Machinery and electric	239	5	10,513	193
Lumber	36	3	520	23
Total	700	163	41,063	6,263



Wages

20. The wage scale continued its downward trend in February. See the opposite chart.

Public Works Projects

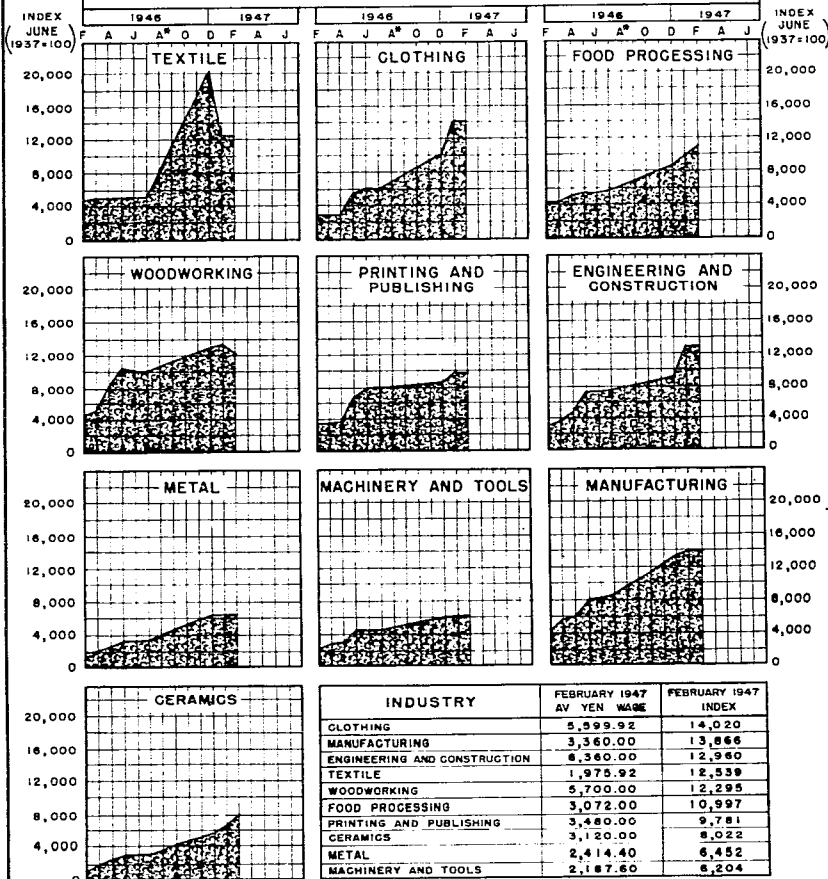
21. A completion date of 30 June has been set for several national irrigation projects. These are the Kim O San, Sun Sa and An Ge projects in Kyongsang-pukto, the Dong Myun project in Kyongsang-namdo and the Kang Yong project in Kyonggi-do. The projects involve 4,690 chungbo (11,279 acres).

22. The collection and distribution of road materials continued during March for the highway maintenance and construction program but work on the roads was postponed due to inclement weather.

WAGE INDEXES

SINCE FEBRUARY 1946

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - SEOUL



* DATA NOT AVAILABLE AUGUST THROUGH NOVEMBER 1946.
 NOTE: WAGES INCLUDE COMMODITIES PAID IN LIEU OF, OR IN ADDITION TO, MONEY.
 SOURCE: USAMGIN.

GHO-FEC

SOUTH KOREA - MAR 47

NUMBER 16

SECTION 3

COMMERCE

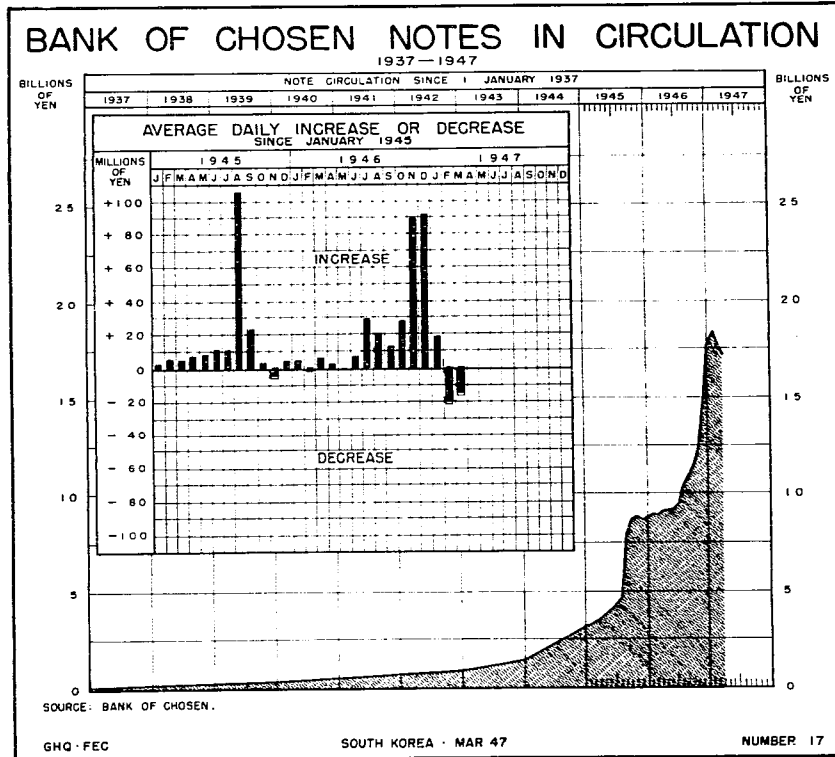
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Finance	1
Property Control.	5
Imports and Exports	9
Transportation and Public Utilities	11
Communications.	18

FINANCE

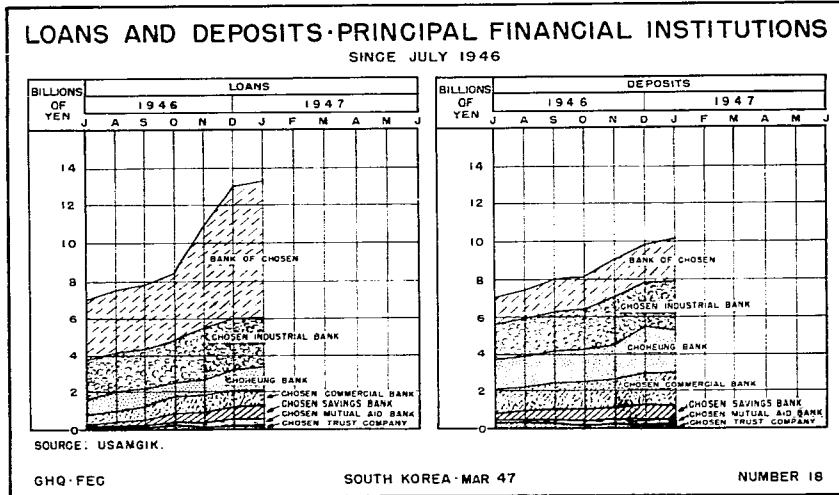
Currency

1. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 29 March totaled ¥ 17,191,319,554 as compared with ¥ 17,689,196,183 on 28 February. This is the second month of downward trend from the peak in January.



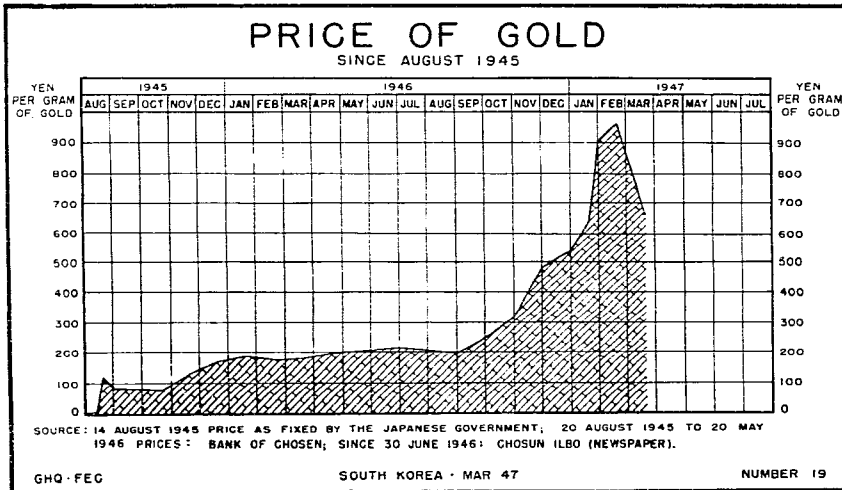
Financial Institutions

2. In January the Industrial Bank, among the seven reporting financial institutions, had the largest deposits and, except for the Bank of Chosen which is the central bank, the largest amount of loans.



Price of Gold

3. On 20 March the price of gold had dropped to ¥ 2,500 per momme (3.75 grams) as compared with ¥ 3,600 in February and ¥ 2,400 in January.



Tax Collections

4. The approaching end of the fiscal year did not bring expected tax payments; unparalleled tax delinquency was reported in all provinces.

PROPERTY CONTROL

5. A two-day conference of provincial property custodians was held in Seoul 20 to 21 March. Plans were made to coordinate the work of the provisional property custodians with the policy decisions of the Office of the Property Custodian.

6. The Military Governor in addressing the conference stated:

"We shall continue to Koreanize the Government until we function here only as an advisory body or an inspection service. This will affect property custody as it will affect all other agencies. As this program expands and grows, more and more Koreans will assume full responsibility. The appointment of Mr. Ahn Chai Hong as Civil Administrator is the latest development of this process. Ultimately a Korean will perform the functions of General Helmick and myself."

7. Property returned from Japan to Korea from November through January included light machinery and personal baggage. In November 1,450 pieces of light machinery were returned to 112 owners and 46 pieces of personal baggage were restored to their owners. In January 123 pieces of light machinery of 12 owners and 73 pieces of personal baggage of 11 owners were returned. All shipments were made via Pusan.

Patents

8. All persons filing caveats for patents and individuals holding Japanese patents were requested to submit applications to the Bureau of Patents, Department of Commerce, not later than 14 April. Otherwise patent rights will be lost. Those holding Japanese utility patents and patents for design will register not later than 14 October.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports from Japan

9. Machinery and equipment for the rehabilitation of Korean industry continues to be the chief import from Japan.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>			
Automotive spare parts	each	5,100	0
Balls, steel	each	-	88,586
Batteries, storage	each	-	100
Communications equipment	piece	2,155	30,000
Diesel engine parts			
Air valves	set	0	1
Pumps	each	0	1
Nozzles	each	0	1
Fuses, safety	kilometer	500	0
Medical equipment			
Cable	meter	0	100
Gauges	set	0	2
Radio plates	piece	0	150
Tubes (X-ray therapy equipment)	each	0	50
Vacuum tubes	each	0	75

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
<u>Machinery and Equipment (continued)</u>			
<u>Textile machinery parts</u>			
Leather belting	yard	20,341	19,082
Leather pickers	piece	12,500	11,500
Leather high-draft aprons	square foot	0	13,657
Leather covers for spinning rollers	square foot	0	13,657
Needles	gross	1,160	500
V-belts	piece	5,241	0
Wire rope	meter	3,200	0
Trailers, cargo (1 ton) <u>a/</u>	each	-	23
Trucks, cargo (3/4 and 2-1/2 ton) <u>a/</u>	each	-	236
Trucks, dump (2-1/2 ton) <u>a/</u>	each	-	23
<u>Chemicals and Drugs</u>			
Acid, acetic	kilogram	0	60
Acid, citric	metric ton	0	1
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	58	0
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	0	60
Ammonium nitrate	kilogram	0	150
Ammonium phosphate	kilogram	0	150
Ethylene glycol	metric ton	10	0
Egnesium carbonate	metric ton	10	10
Naphthalene, crude	metric ton	6	0
Toluol	kilogram	0	680
<u>Consumer Goods</u>			
Bicycle parts, rims	pair	3,450	0
Carts, rear	each	400	0
Discs, recording	each	0	150
Instruments, band	each	30	0
Lamps, miner	each	0	5,000
<u>Metals and Minerals</u>			
Clay, refractory	metric ton	0	99
Coal	metric ton	35,860	46,506
<u>Wood Products</u>			
Bamboo, kerimoso	piece	-	4,000
Bamboo, netsuki	bundle	-	400
Bamboo, waritake	piece	-	1,000
	bundle	-	250
Lumber	board foot	-	473,760
Matches	case	450	0
Newsprint	pound	99,875	99,875
Paper, bank note	ream	0	10,364
Paper, flooring	sheet	150,000	0
Paper, postage stamp	sheet	32,000	352,000
Ties, railway	piece	0	23,976
<u>Textiles</u>			
Fabric, silk	linear yard	65,484	0
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	74,538	0
Felt, wool	pound	0	633

	Unit	February	March
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Candles	pound	-	242,995
Ink, printing	kilogram	-	1,525
Seeds, vegetable	kilogram	-	4,287

a/ U. S. Army surplus stocks.

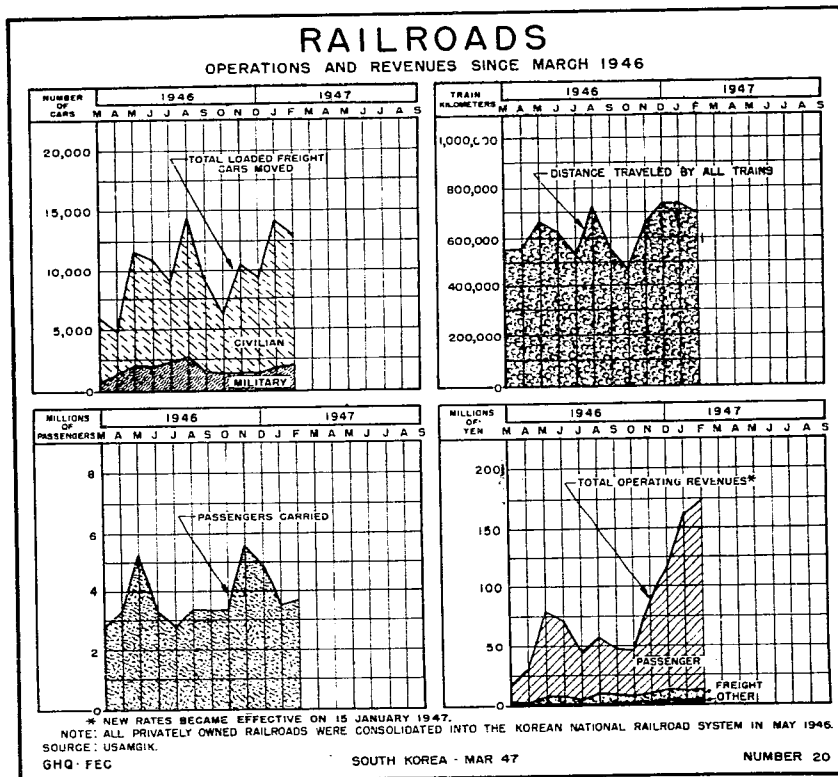
Other Imports

10. In addition to the above, 30 American-made steam locomotives were received from Germany in March. Receipts from the United States included 285 metric tons of canned foods and 200 metric tons of mixed Quartermaster supplies.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Rail Transportation

11. Thirty American-made locomotives, the first of 100 allocated on a loan basis to the Korean Department of Transportation by the United States Government, arrived at Pusan on 19 March. Road and safety tests were conducted and all locomotives are reported to be in excellent operating condition.



12. On 17 March 18,000 railroad ties were received at Pusan from Japan.

13. Railroad passenger rates per kilometer were established at ¥ 1 for third-class fare, ¥ 2 for second-class and ¥ 4 for first-class.

Railroad freight rates are as follows:

RAIROAD FREIGHT RATES a/

	General	Separate Car
Valuable goods	12.50	16.20
Lumber	8.50	14.80
Coal	5.90	14.10

a/ Yen per 100 kilograms per 10 kilometers.

Motor Transportation

14. New truck, bus and taxi rates went into effect 1 March.

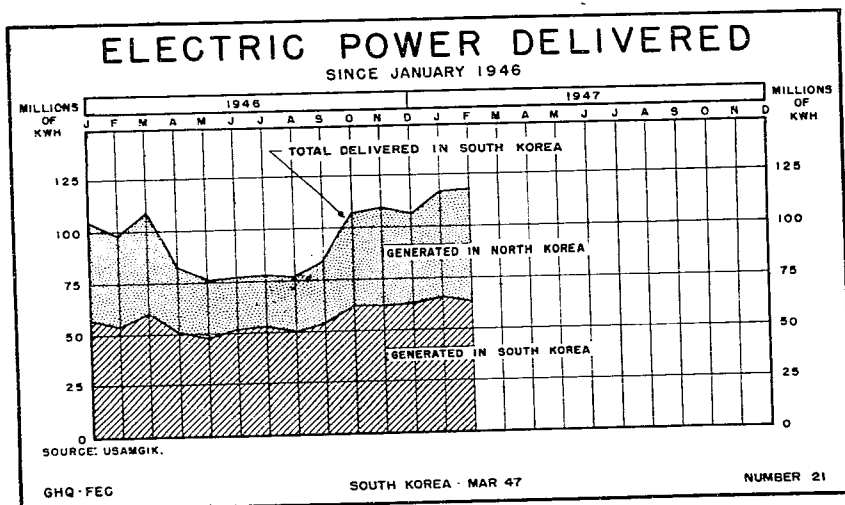
Marine Transportation

15. Sealed bids for the purchase of eight wooden Japanese cargo vessels now at Pusan will be accepted by the Materials Control Corporation until 22 April. Half of the vessels are in good condition while the others are in need of repair.

16. Lack of spare parts and accessories is hampering the normal operation of the Baltic Coaster vessels of the Department of Transportation.

Public Utilities

17. Total power delivered in South Korea was 117,000,000 kilowatt hours during February. Of this, 54,000,000 kilowatt hours were supplied by North Korea.



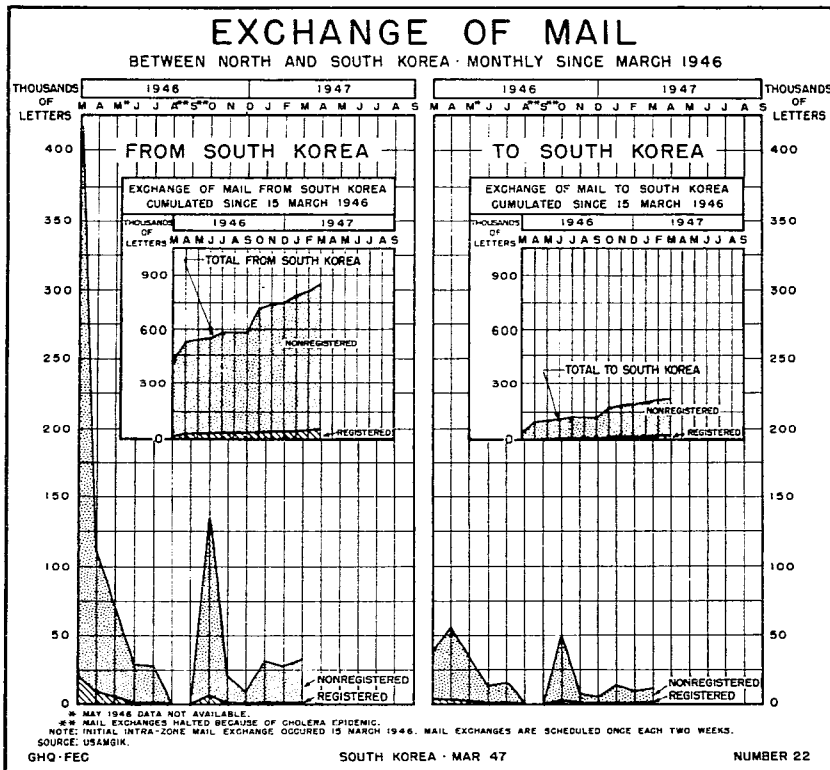
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COMMUNICATIONS

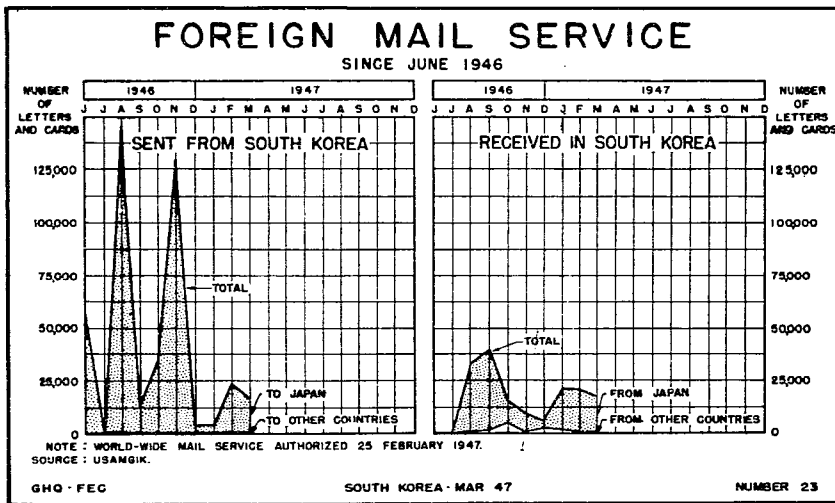
	Paragraph
Postal Services	18
Wire and Radio	25
Equipment and Supply	32
Personnel	38

POSTAL SERVICES

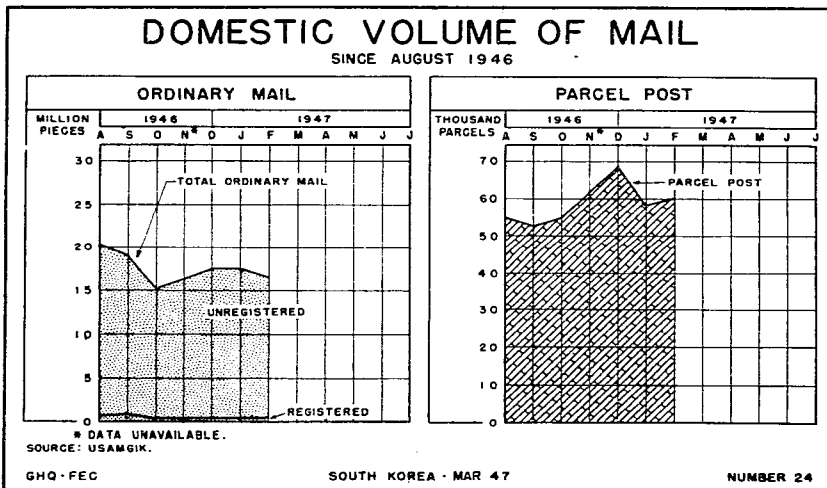
18. Mail sent from South to North Korea increased 14 percent during March while incoming mail from North Korea increased 17 percent.



19. During February Korea exchanged mail with Japan and the United States. See the chart at top of next page.



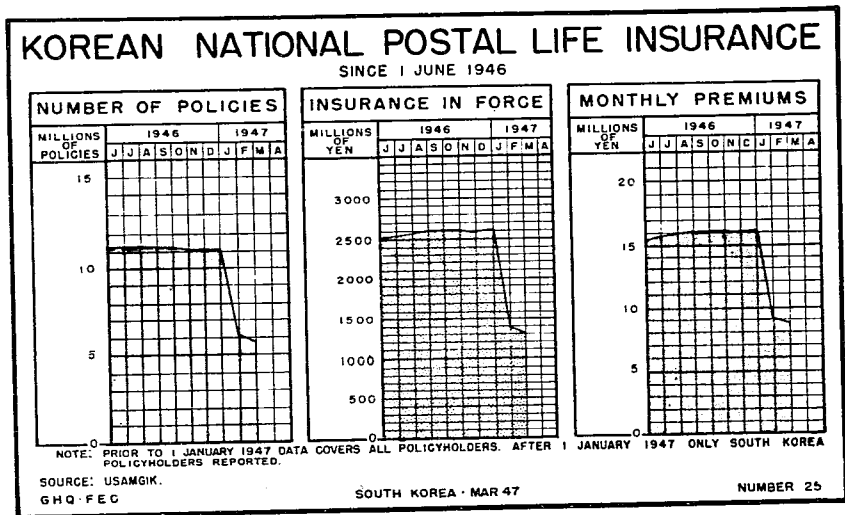
20. During February South Korean post offices handled 16,176,515 ordinary letters, 499,813 registered letters and 60,242 parcels.



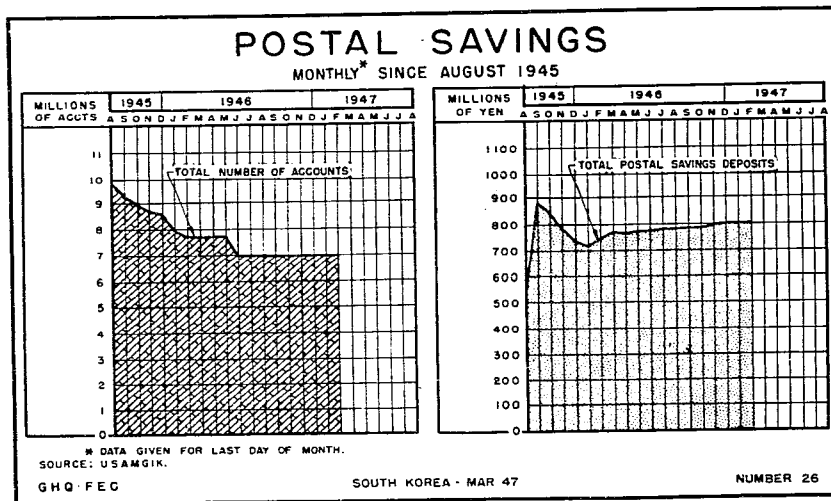
21. Stamp sales increased from ¥ 2,357,233.25 in January to ¥ 2,424,764.07. Registry fees increased from ¥ 156,663 to ¥ 168,898.50 in February. Sales of post cards and other cash income decreased to ¥ 58,234.09 in February compared with ¥ 96,953.12 in January.

Postal Life Insurance and Savings

22. Korean National Life Insurance in force decreased nearly six percent during February.



23. Korean Postal Savings deposits and the number of accounts rose slightly during February.



24. Deposits in the Korean Book Transfer Savings System increased about 17 percent during February.

	KOREAN BOOK TRANSFER SAVINGS SYSTEM		
	<u>31 December</u>	<u>31 January</u>	<u>28 February</u>
Deposits	¥ 57,142,524	¥ 71,336,750	¥ 83,224,383
Accounts	52,737	52,323	52,365

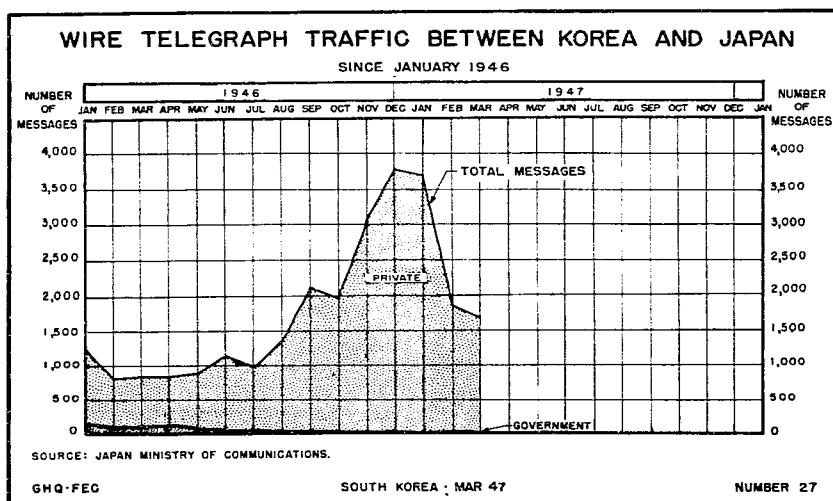
WIRE AND RADIO

Wire

25. During February the number of telephone calls placed in South Korea rose from January's level of 132,640 to 141,776. The Department of Communications received ¥ 1,358,509.10 in telephone revenue.

26. Total income from domestic telegraph traffic in February was ¥ 882,153.02, covering 150,962 direct point-to-point messages and 202,891 relay messages.

27. March wire telegraph traffic between Japan and Korea declined nearly 11 percent.



28. A heavy snowfall late in March disrupted wire service along the west coast, particularly around Kangnung.

Radio

29. The Department of Communications announced that effective 1 May the listening fee will be increased from ¥ 10 to ¥ 40 per year to meet mounting costs.

30. A new modulation transformer enabled the station at Iri, a satellite of JODK, to begin full operation at 500 watts on 10 March.

31. Operational tests were completed early in March on a 250-watt radiotelegraph transmitter which will be installed at Pusan.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY

32. During March 76,000 sheets of Japan-made postage stamp paper were received by the Postal Bureau.

33. Former Japanese-used telephones are being collected. This program is expected to put into use about 5,500 idle telephones.

34. During March the Korean Communications Service Plant in Seoul produced small parts, repaired equipment and refinished used apparatus.

35. Twenty-five cases of vacuum tubes were received from Japan early in March for use in Korean radio stations, receivers and in the Seoul-Pusan carrier telephone system.

36. South Korea now has 20 ships which are equipped with wireless. Eight belong to the Coast Guard and the remaining 12 are operated by the Taehan Steamship Company.

37. The Korean Broadcasting Corporation has installed a new 50-kilowatt transmitter at Seoul.

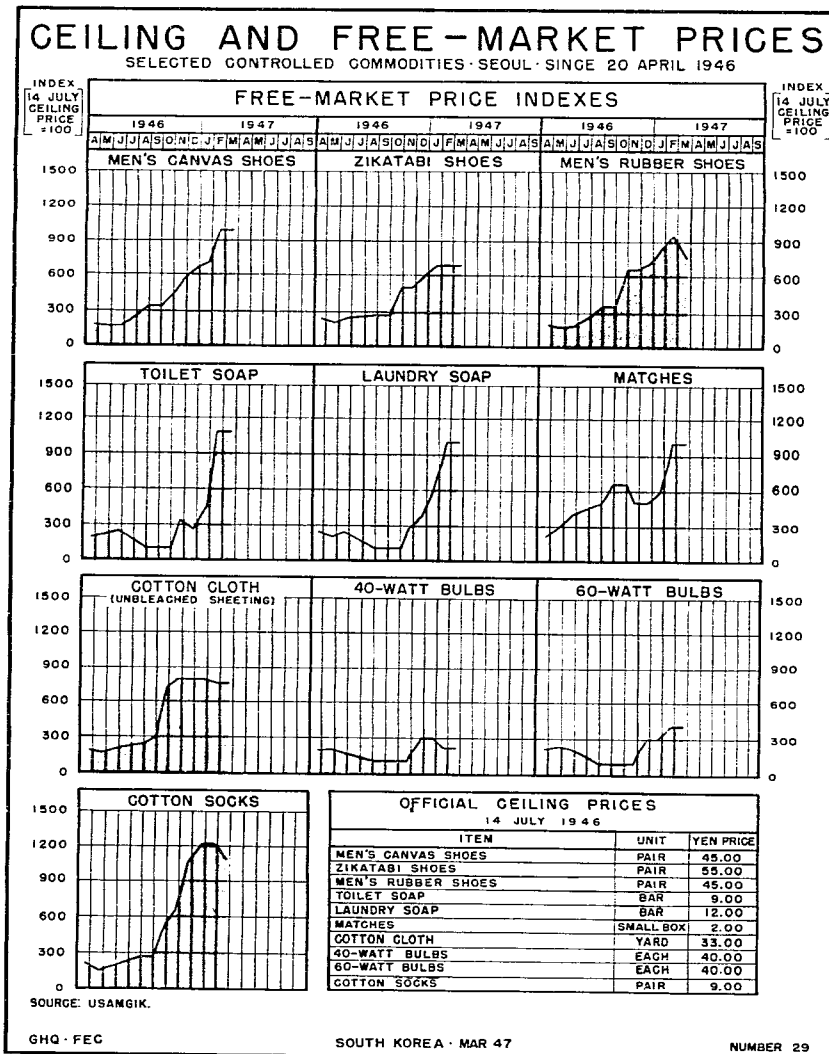
PERSONNEL

38. On 28 March 45 students were graduated from the Radio and Telephone Class of the Department of Communications Employees' Technical Training School. There is still a lack of experienced engineers.

39. The Seoul Central Telephone Exchange is being reconditioned by personnel in "on-the-job" training.

40. During February the number of employees of the Department of Communications decreased from 18,867 to 18,602.

3. Seoul free-market retail prices of consumers' goods remained steady between 20 February and 24 March except prices of cotton socks which declined about 10 percent and men's rubber shoes which declined about 19 percent.

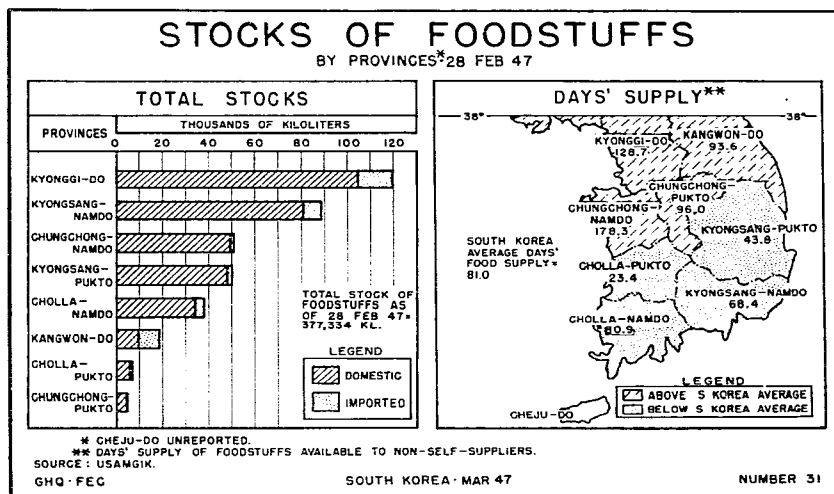
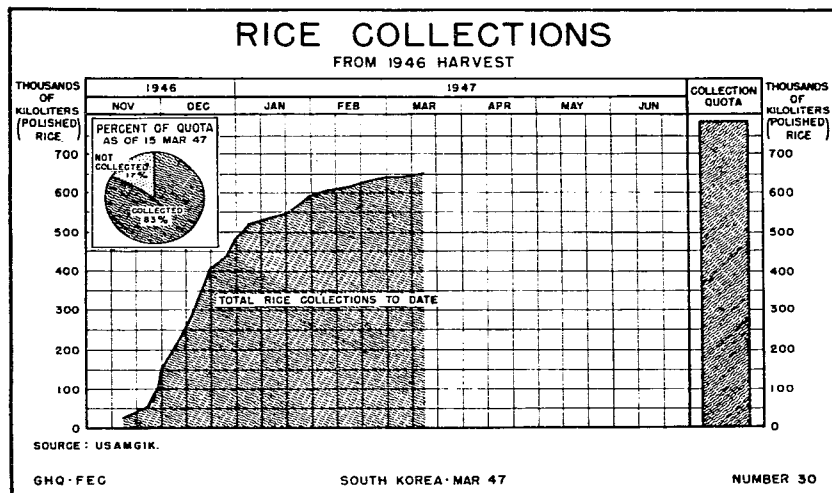


FOOD

4. On 15 March, the end of the rice collection program, 650,646.44 kiloliters of rice had been collected. Note the two charts on facing page.

5. During March the Services of Civilian Supply allocated 8,000 metric tons of imported barley for distribution in food rations.

6. New ration books were distributed beginning 16 March. People will obtain ration books by showing their census registration cards. Distribution is scheduled for completion by 1 April and a new rationing plan will be effective on that date.



Previously rations were drawn by households. Under the new plan each person will be issued a ration book at a cost of ₩ 3 against which he may draw food. Travelers must carry their registration cards and ration books to draw rations enroute. All food not drawn on the appointed day will be forfeited.

7. The official price to farmers for imported seed potatoes was set at ₩ 32 per kwan (8.27 pounds).

OTHER GOODS

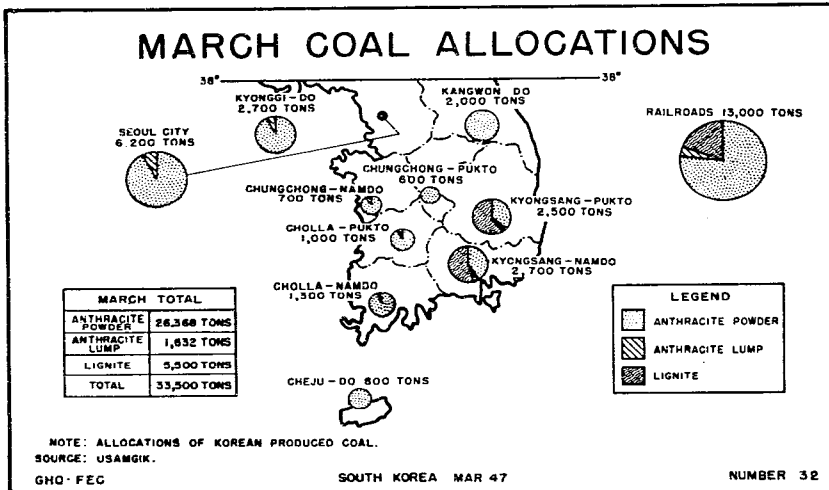
8. Effective 1 April the official price of Korean-produced coal to dealers was raised.

PRICE OF COAL TO DEALERS
(yen/metric ton)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Anthracite		
Powder	700	1,000
Lump	900	1,200
Lignite	400	600

9. The price of imported pitch, used to make briquettes, was raised effective 1 April from ¥ 700 to ¥ 2,500 per metric ton.

10. More than 33,000 metric tons of Korean-produced coal were allocated to Korea's industries during March. Of this, Seoul received 6,200 metric tons and the Korean railways 13,000 metric tons.



11. Imported petroleum distribution during 1946 totaled, in liters: gasoline 39,427,892, kerosene 20,821,622, diesel oil 15,525,510, lubricating oil 7,255,493 and fuel oil 37,143,076. In addition 71,635 kilograms of imported grease were distributed. In January 1947, 2,166 kilograms of imported grease were distributed, and increased to 18,811 in February.

During February petroleum distribution increased about 13 percent, as shown on the chart, page 55.

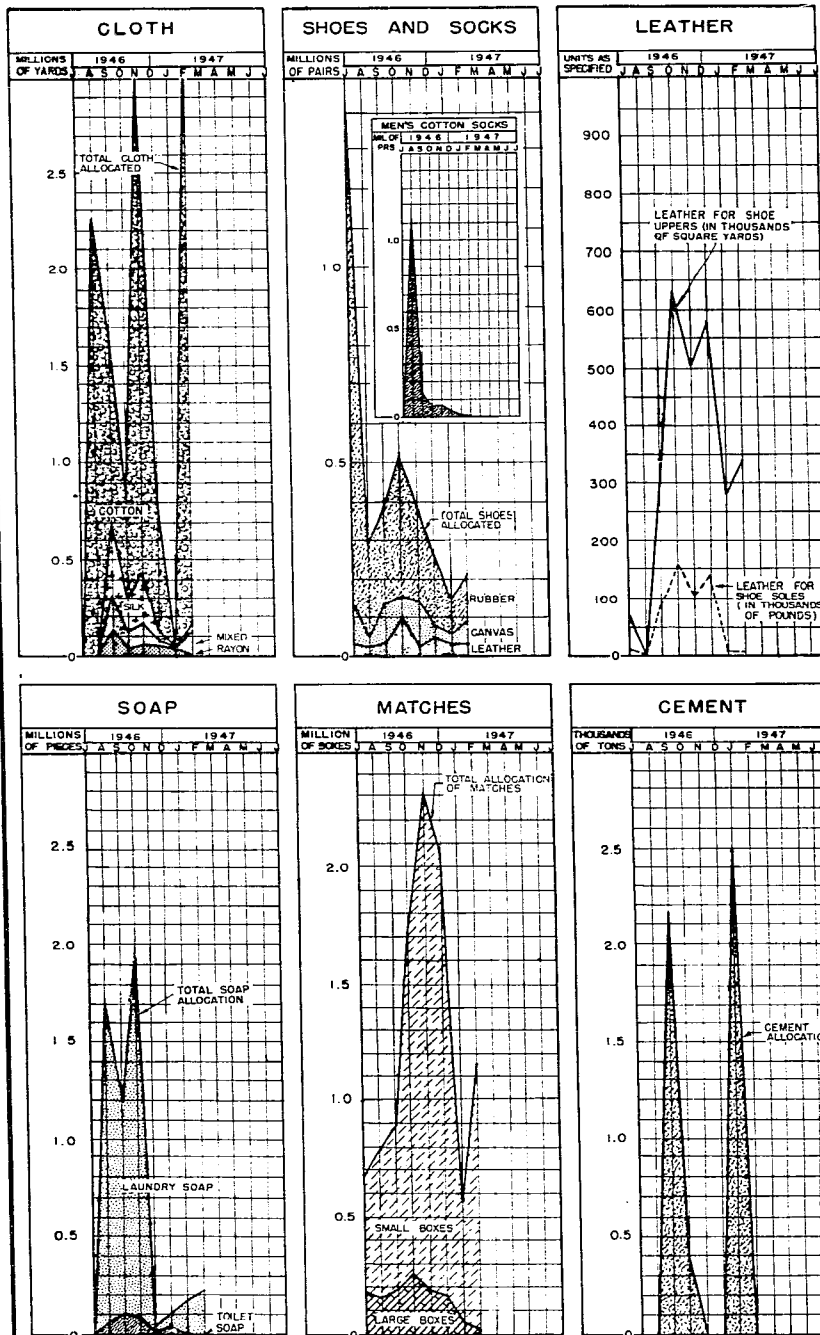
12. During February large quantities of cloth were again earmarked for distribution and other commodities were allocated as available. See the chart on facing page.

VIOLATIONS

13. A total of 8,631 people have been detained for refusal to comply with the rice collection program. Of these, 6,339 were acquitted, 367 imprisoned, 1,907 fined and 18 held for trial and investigation.

ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

SINCE JULY 1946

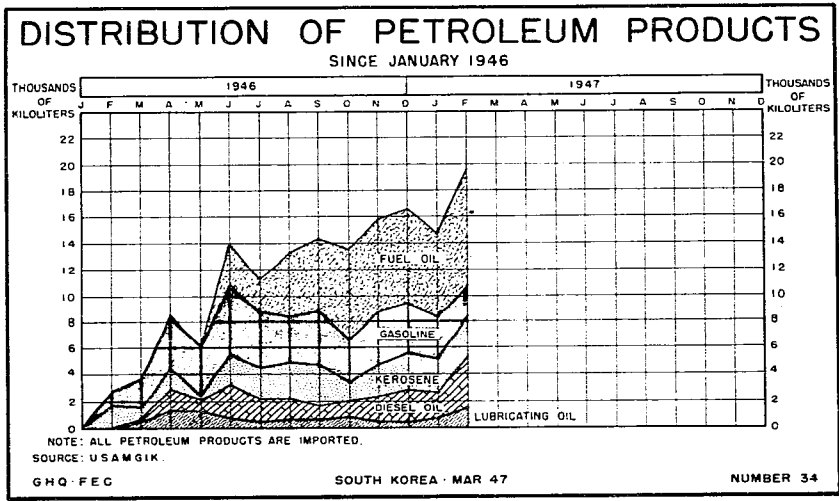


SOURCE: USAMGIK.

GHQ-FEC

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14. During 1-15 January five ships were seized for smuggling. Goods confiscated included 500 gallons of gasoline, three trucks, 925 bags of rice and 65 bales of cotton. Eight illegal passengers were detained.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 18

March 1947

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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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Sanitation	5
Medical and Hospital Affairs	9
Supply	16
Narcotics.	18
Public Assistance.	19
Repatriation	23

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhoid Fever

1. Typhoid incidence in March totaled 1,409, increasing 113 percent over the February total. The highest incidence continues to be in Kyongsang-pukto where 590 cases were reported.

Typhus

2. Typhus incidence in March was 208, declining to 77 percent of the February total. The cases were sporadic throughout the provinces.

Blood samples from persons who have had typhus during the last six months are being procured and these specimens will be sent to Japan for complement fixation reaction to determine the incidence of murine typhus.

Cholera

3. Preparations for the 1947 cholera control program, which will be put into effect on 1 April, were completed during the month. Sufficient cholera vaccine has been distributed to immunize all individuals living in the major port cities.

4. The incidence of typhus, bacillary dysentery and relapsing fever decreased during the month.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	<u>Cases</u>	
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Relapsing fever	24	17
Malaria	0	4
Diphtheria	88	115
Smallpox	31	34

	<u>Cases</u>	
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>
Typhus fever	271	208
Typhoid fever	659	1,409
Paratyphoid fever	1	15
Bacillary dysentery	6	1

SANITATION

5. A conference of provincial veterinary officers was held in Seoul 20-21 March. Discussions were held on the treatment and prevention of animal diseases, autopsies, food conveyances and sanitation of dairy farms, dairy plants, slaughterhouses and fish markets.

6. Supplemental immunization of cattle against rinderpest to reinforce the 25-mile immune zone along the 38th parallel was completed during the month. Pilled rinderpest vaccine was used in this program.

7. The rabies epizootic in Cheju-do was brought under control during the month. No new cases were reported.

8. Subjects on animal ration and nutrition were discussed in the "Animal Health" column of the Farmers' Weekly during the month.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

9. An advisory committee for pharmaceutical affairs was organized in March to plan the basic form of drug administration. At a meeting held from 17 to 19 March committee officers were elected and regulations drafted.

10. Sixteen of 29 applications for permission to manufacture patent medicines were approved during the month.

11. Sixty licensed pharmacists made application for registration certificates during the month.

12. The St. Mary's Dispensary, a unit of St. Mary's Hospital in Seoul and operated by the Paulist sisters, opened its services to the general public on 3 March. The dispensary will be supported by private contributions.

13. Regulations for admission to the Masan National Tuberculosis Sanatorium were modified during the month to provide for direct application for admission rather than through provincial government channels. Allocations were made on basis of population to provide for equitable representation of patients from each province.

14. Physicians, limited physicians and herb doctors who renewed their licenses during the month numbered 533, bringing the total to 4,515.

15. On 1 March there were 7,600 lepers and 215 tuberculous persons in institutions.

SANATORIUMS AND LEPROSARIUMS
1 March

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>In-patients</u>
Masan Tuberculosis Sanatorium	200	130
Seoul Wonchong Songmo Branch Hospital	30	25
Inchon Red Cross Branch Hospital	60	60
Sorokdo Leprosarium	6,000	5,700
Pusan Leprosarium	500	500
Taegu Leprosarium	700	700
Yosu Leprosarium	700	700

SUPPLY

Biologicals

16. Production of medicines and patent medicines increased in over-all value from ₩ 15,344,000 in February to ₩ 16,922,000 in March, while sanitary materials produced in March dropped to ₩ 170,000, compared with ₩ 1,004,000 of the previous month.

17. Five hundred bags of sweet potatoes were allocated to the Choong Ang Brewery for the manufacture of medical alcohol.

NARCOTICS

18. The Department of Public Health and Welfare announced on 10 March that no permits are being issued to grow opium poppy during 1947.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Refugees

19. The refugee-feeding program, started in Pusan and Chinhae in February, was discontinued during March due to exhaustion of funds. Approximately 13,000 persons in Pusan and 7,000 persons in Chinhae were receiving daily grain rations until 10 March.

20. National and provincial welfare workers made field visits to Tongduchon-ni, Kaesong, Tosong-ni, Paekchon, Yonan and Chongdan during the month to survey the refugee problem along the 38th parallel. It was estimated that a daily average of 1,000 persons were entering Tongduchon-ni from north of the 38th parallel. The daily migration into Chongdan was estimated at 500 to 600 and Tosong-ni averaged 100 to 200. Majority of the refugees from Manchuria and North China were in need of assistance.

21. The Department of Public Health and Welfare shipped five carloads of tents to Pusan to provide temporary shelters for refugees.

Korean Red Cross

22. On 15 and 16 March 60 incorporators of the Korean Red Cross Association met in Seoul and chose a Central Committee of 15 members to serve as the governing body of the organization. The committee in turn elected an Executive Committee of seven members to carry on the work of the Korean Red Cross. The Military Governor was appointed honorary president of the Association.

The charter of the Korean Red Cross Association was presented by the Military Governor at a formal inauguration ceremony held in Seoul on 16 March.

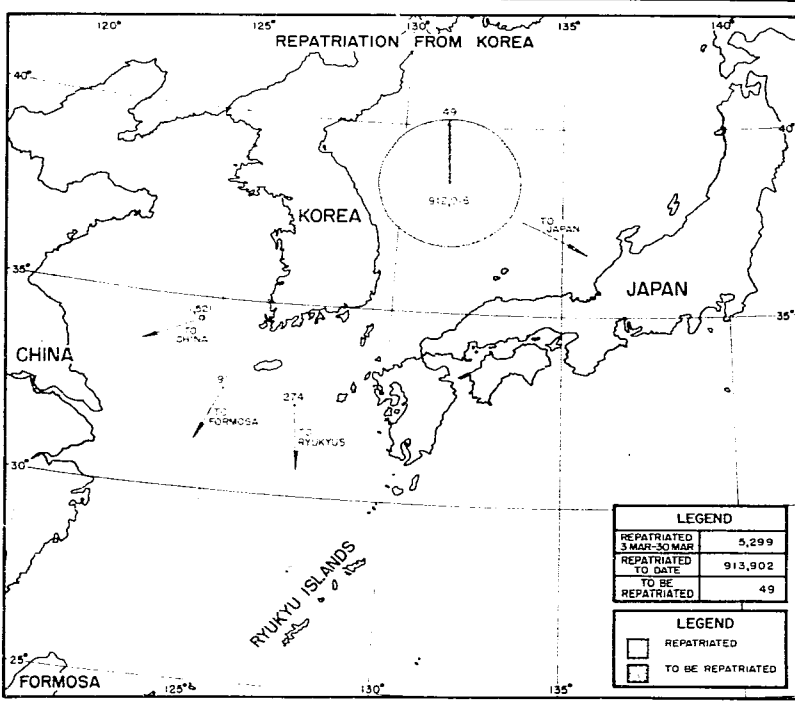
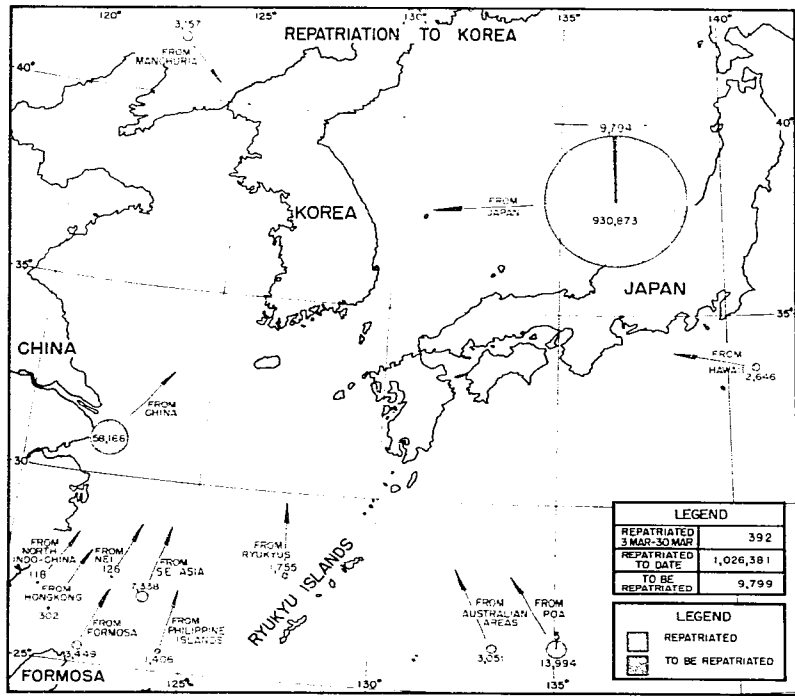
REPATRIATION

23. Koreans repatriated during 3 to 30 March totaled 392 of whom 266 were from Japan and 126 from the Netherlands East Indies. From North Korea 4,299 Japanese were evacuated during this period.

Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan numbered 9,794 while 49 Japanese in South Korea were awaiting repatriation to their homeland.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 30 MARCH 1947



GHQ - FEC

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SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

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Education.	1
Culture.	6
Religion	11

EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. By 20 March 3,396 students were registered for the second semester of Seoul National University.

Student Unrest

2. Provincial reports showed that all normal schools were closed by strikes in late February.

Student unrest continued in March and instances of active participation in some school strikes by faculty members occurred. By 17 March the resignation of 50 percent of the faculty of Suwon Public Agricultural Middle School and a strike of the majority of the students caused the school to close. The first- and second-year classes of the Fisheries College at Pusan were on strike. On 22 March three private middle schools in Seoul were on a strike, reportedly in sympathy with the general strike called by the Chun Pyung Labor Union.

English Classes

3. Forty middle-school English teachers are enrolled in the American Language Institute. Visual education materials are used to facilitate instruction in the lower-level classes.

A nine-week course in English for Korean women was initiated by the Women's Bureau on 19 March. The class, conducted by a volunteer instructor, meets three times per week and has an enrollment of 20 members. News of foreign affairs is integrated in the English instruction.

Conference of Normal-school Principals

4. A conference of principals and other key personnel of South Korean normal schools was held at Seoul the week of 29 March. The conference discussed normal-school problems and visits were made to local primary and middle schools where methods of instruction and administration were demonstrated.

Adult Education

5. Beginning 8 March a series of provincial adult education conferences was initiated. The series will be completed throughout South Korea in June.

CULTURE

Korean National Youth Movement

6. Reported membership of the Korean National Youth Movement was 43,994 on 31 March.

The third National Training School opened at Suwon on 15 March.

7. More than 1,000 persons attended the organization meeting of the Inchon Gun Committee of the Korean National Youth Movement on 30 March. The Inchon group initiated an "A-Block-a-Day Cleanup Campaign" as a civic project. Members will use tools and motor vehicles furnished by the municipal government to assist residents in cleaning their respective blocks.

Free Concerts

8. Free concerts for school children were held at Seoul on 28, 29 and 31 March.

Boston Marathon

9. Three Korean athletes were invited to participate in the Marathon sponsored by the Boston Athletic Association which will be held 19 April.

Young Men's Christian Association

10. On 22 March the Seoul Young Men's Christian Association joined the International Young Men's Christian Association. This was the first official contact between the two organizations.

RELIGION

Christian Missionaries

11. On 14 March two Southern Presbyterian missionaries returned to Korea. They will conduct mission work in the Taegu area.

SECTION 3
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

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Press and Public Opinion	10

I N F O R M A T I O N P R O G R A M S

Public Health

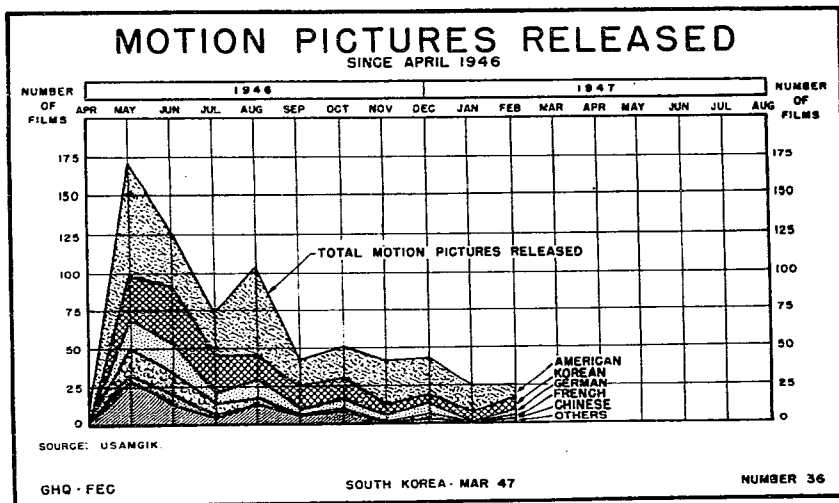
1. Motion pictures on the control of cholera, typhus and smallpox released in March will be utilized to supplement continuing public health programs.

Publications

2. Publications distributed in March included the booklets "Lessons in Democracy" and "The Farmers' Reader." Ten thousand copies of the latter were distributed to farmers, farm leaders, agricultural associations, schools, prisons and church organizations.

M O T I O N P I C T U R E S

3. American films led in number of releases in February.



RADIO

Special Broadcasts

4. A translation of the statement of the United States Secretary of State defining democracy was broadcast by Radio Station JODK on 21 March. The declaration, which provided Koreans a clear outline of American convictions, follows:

"I realize that the word 'democracy' is given many interpretations. To the American Government and citizens it has a basic meaning. We believe that human beings have certain inalienable rights--that is, rights which may not be given or taken away.

"They include the right of every individual to develop his mind and soul in the ways of his own choice, free of fear and coercion provided only that he does not interfere with the rights of others. To us a society is not democracy if men who respect the rights of their fellowmen are not free to express their own beliefs and convictions without fear that they may be snatched away from their home or family.

"To us a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work or deprived of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

5. The Korean Civil Administrator and the President of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly made radio speeches pointing out the unpatriotic motives of the agitators of the 22-23 March general strike.

Programs

6. Daily broadcasts of commodity prices, public and Military Government notices and news were made during the month. JODK featured a biweekly program, "Korea in World News."

Radio time was given political parties and JODK initiated the policy of recording all political speeches for broadcast.

New Programs

7. A new program, "Hall of Fame," which dramatizes biographies of famous men of all nationalities, was initiated on 23 March.

8. A series of programs sponsored by the National Police which features a mythical character, "The Tiger," began 28 February with a broadcast titled "The Missing Rice Mystery." "The Tiger" is characterized as a man who after study abroad returns to aid his native Korea.

9. Plans for a six-week radio series, the "School Music Hour," were completed. The first program will be broadcast on 2 April.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

10. Authority for issuing licenses for the publication of newspapers and periodicals was transferred to the Department of Public Information from the Department of Commerce.

Press Analysis

11. Political issues dominated press reports and editorial

comment throughout the month. Papers gave extensive coverage to foreign news concerning Korea.

12. The greetings of the Commanding General, USAFIK, to Koreans on 1 March were featured as was his correction of a press report concerning a so-called separate government in South Korea.

13. All papers, despite differences of political affiliation, carried almost identical editorials on Independence Day Celebrations. Immediate independence of Korea was requested.

14. The rightist Chosun Ilbo reported 70,000 persons met at Seoul Stadium on 1 March and passed a resolution to send a message to the United States, Russia, England, China and France expressing Korean appreciation of the sacrifices made by the Allies in the liberation of Korea. The proposed message opposed the trusteeship provision of the Moscow Agreement and requested establishment of a Four-Power Joint Commission.

A National Convention of the Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence attended by 2,500 delegates was reported by rightist Dong-A Ilbo. The report stated the meeting endorsed the Chungking Provisional Korean Government, opposed trusteeship and any international supervision of Korea.

Rightist Dai Dong Sin Moon reported the Antitrusteeship Association sent a message to the Four Ministers' Conference requesting unification, independence and elimination of the trusteeship provision.

15. Dong-A Ilbo reported the headquarters of the United People issued a statement urging that the Interim Legislative Assembly prepare regulations for a general election and solve Korea's economic problems.

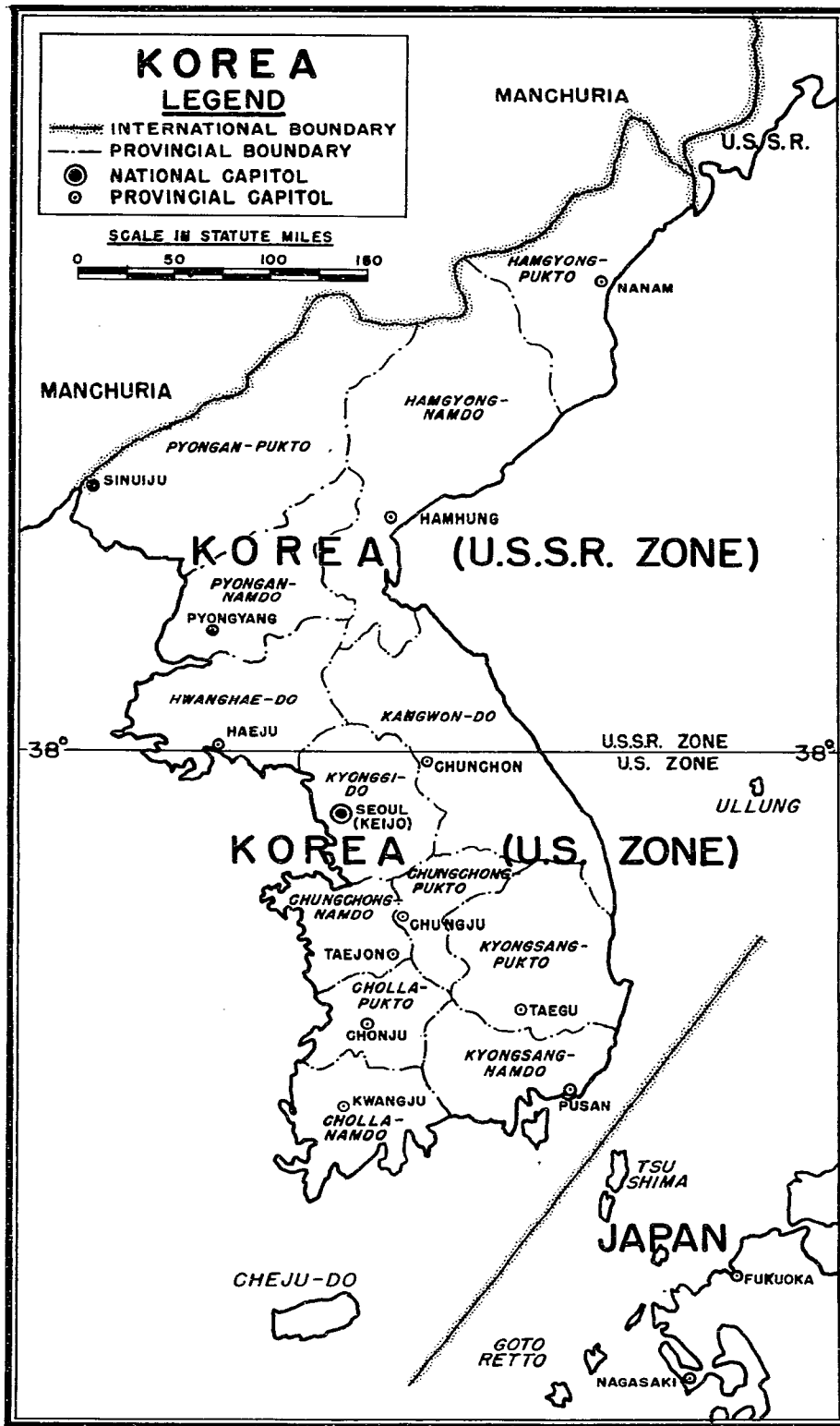
16. An editorial in rightist Han Sung Ilbo welcomed America's aid in the reconstruction of Korean industries, but asserted such reconstruction should be a prelude to political independence.

17. Neutral Kyeng Hyang Sin Mun reported the Coalition Committee warned that the announcement of a slate of members of a so-called provisional government by certain leaders served only to deceive the people, cause disorders and discredit Korea. Leftist Seoul Shim Mun said that Committee spokesmen maintained that a separate government in South Korea was not conceivable but that a provisional government for a United Korea should be hastened.

Leftist Dok Lib Sin Bo reported the People's Front issued a statement which demanded the downfall of the so-called provisional government, that Military Government eliminate terroristic activities and release patriotic political prisoners.

18. Dong-A Ilbo published a story from police sources of the agitators' plot to launch a general strike in South Korea on 22 March.

The article named the Labor Party of South Korea, the leftist Youth League, the Chun Pyung Labor Union, the People's Front and the leftist Farmers Association as the groups which were involved in the strike agitation.



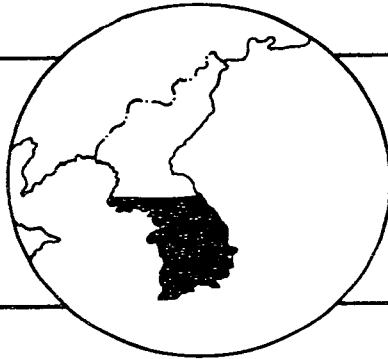
朝鮮占領報告

一九四七·四

資訓部
長

涉外保存

Commander - in - Chief
Far East



SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

NO 19

APRIL

1947

0344

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION No 19
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
APRIL 1947

0345

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

Number 19

April 1947

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMARY
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SECTION 1
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Summer-grain Collection Program

1. The summer-grain collection program proposed by the Military Governor was passed on 4 April by the Legislative Assembly, which added six articles to the original measure.

Local Self-government

2. The Committee for Internal Affairs and Police reported a bill establishing forms of local government for villages, districts, towns, counties, cities and provinces.

Provisional Constitution

3. The Committee for Drafting of Provisional Constitution officially presented a draft constitution for consideration of the Assembly on 21 April.

Pro-Japanese

4. A bill defining and providing for punishment of traitors, collaborators, war criminals and profiteers was reported to the Assembly on 22 April.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence

5. The National Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence held its convention at Seoul on 19-20 April. Later the Society heard a report from Dr. Syngman Rhee on his activities in the United States.

New Leftist Party

6. Establishment of the Laboring Masses Party was announced by a preparatory committee on 21 April. The party platform was published and Lyuh Woon Heung was named chairman.

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

Statement of Secretary of State Marshall

7. A letter of Secretary of State Marshall to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs was published in Korea on 14 April.

The letter dealt with the reconvening of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission and said in part:

"In fulfillment of the intent of the agreement and declaration made at Moscow in December 1945, the Government of the United States desires to finish the work of establishing a free and independent Korea without additional delay. To this end, I ask that our Governments agree to instruct our respective commanders in Korea to reconvene the Joint Commission as soon as possible and charge it with expediting its work under the terms of the Moscow Agreement on a basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion."

8. In reply to this letter Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov said in part:

"In conformity with the constant desire of the Soviet Government for the speediest restoration of Korea as a united sovereign state, and for the elimination of the difficulties caused by the fact that Korea to this day is not united and has no national government of her own, I suggest that the Joint U. S. S. R.-U. S. A. Commission resume its work on May 20 this year in the city of Seoul, on the basis of precise implementation of the Moscow Agreement pertaining to Korea, and that in July-August 1947, the Commission submit to the two governments for consideration the results of its work in elaborating recommendations in respect to the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government."

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Legal

9. Korean attorneys continued to study American court procedures.

Public Safety

10. There were no major disturbances reported in South Korea.
11. Fires and fire damage continued to increase during January.

SECTION 2
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Legislation for the sale of vested lands to tenant farmers was suggested by the New Korea Company in March to the Agricultural Committee of the Korean Interim Legislative Committee.

2. Books on modern agricultural and horticultural techniques were translated and distributed to farmers and studied in training sessions in Suwon.

Forestry and Mining

3. The Bureau of Forestry emphasized conservation of forest lands and economical use of fuelwood in its continuing campaign against erosion.

4. March production of anthracite coal was the highest of the fiscal year but remained below production quotas.

5. Output of four or five mineral commodities gained in March.

INDUSTRY

6. Shortages of raw materials and spare parts continued to restrict production.

In keeping with plans to reduce the New Korea Company to a solely agricultural organization seven more industrial subsidiaries were transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Textiles

7. Raw silk output reached a 1947 peak with the production of 61,707 pounds in March; January production was 19,412 and February 24,761 pounds.

Labor

8. At an election among the employees of the Seoul Electric Company to determine which of several labor organizations would act as their bargaining agent, the Tai Han No Chong received the majority of votes cast.

9. Wages continued their upward trend.

COMMERCE

Finance

10. Circulation of notes of the Bank of Chosen was slightly higher on 29 March after two months of downtrend.

Property Control

11. Japanese war properties liquidation continued with allocations made to units of Military Government, to government-controlled corporations or associations and to privately owned Korean companies, industries and individuals.

Imports and Exports

12. Shipments of wheat, corn and barley from the United States, rice from Burma and machinery from Japan constituted the major imports during March.

Transportation

13. Freight movements increased in March.

14. Lack of spare parts and maintenance materials continues to hamper the operation of trancars in Seoul.

Public Utilities

15. There was a sizable decrease in the amount of electric power delivered to South Korea in March.

Communications

16. The first large postwar shipment of mail to China was dispatched on 4 April. Rehabilitation continued on postal, wire and radio equipment. New technical training courses began for communications employees.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

17. Planning began for summer-grain collections.

18. Rental payment-in-kind procedures were changed. Landlords now receive the money in unblocked yen.

19. The list of controlled commodities was expanded.

Free-market prices slumped.

SECTION 3

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The first phase of the 1947 cholera control program to immunize all individuals living in the major port cities was completed.
2. Although typhoid fever incidence decreased from 1,409 in March to 707 it continued to be the most prevalent disease.
3. The first of a series of the National Veterinary Service Bulletins entitled "Anemia in Young Pigs" was prepared and is being translated into Korean.
4. One hundred eighteen physicians, limited physicians and herb doctors renewed their licenses during the month.
5. Nurses and midwives registered by 28 February numbered 975 and 1,029 respectively.
6. Fifty-six requests filed for the manufacture of pharmacopoeia medicines and 23 applications to manufacture patent medicines were approved.
7. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received food supplies and a grant of ¥ 8,450,000 from the Government to assist the continuing heavy flow of refugees from North Korea which commenced in March.
8. To reduce the cost of public assistance the Departments of Agriculture and Public Health and Welfare coordinated their work to settle refugee families on farmlands.
9. From 31 March to 27 April 222 South Koreans were repatriated while 281 persons, including 43 Japanese and 12 Formosans originally from North Korea, returned to their homelands from South Korea.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

10. Registration at Seoul National University was closed; students unable to enroll for the present semester will be permitted to enter the next term.
11. Seoul National University recognized extension courses and will grant college credits for work satisfactorily completed.
12. Middle school music festivals were held in Seoul and Chonju to select contestants for the National Middle School Music Festival.

13. The Committee on Vocational Training met to plan a technological training program.

14. The Adult Education Program of Kyongsang-namdo has, in one year of operation, enabled 1,169,863 persons to learn to read and write Korean.

15. Reported membership of the Korean National Youth Movement was 66,722 on 26 April. The organization initiated publication of a weekly mimeographed newspaper.

16. Twenty 4-H clubs of approximately 50 members each have been organized in Kyonggi-do.

17. Eight Christian missionaries returned to Korea.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

18. Extensive use was made of motion pictures in the public health and current events information programs.

19. Radio broadcasts were made to publicize the Korean Civil Service, labor-management relations and the Seoul City "cleanup" campaign.

20. Foreign news reports which received extensive coverage in the press were considered primarily in relation to Korean problems. The activities of the Commanding General, USAFIK, in the United States were reported in all papers.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 19

April 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

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SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

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ADMINISTRATION

1. The Military Governor issued a statement of policy, extracts of which follow:

"Every American on duty with Military Government in Korea is familiar with the often-announced policy of Koreanization of the Government. We have two objectives here: one is to establish a free, independent and united Korea administered by Koreans, the second is the rehabilitation of Korea from an economic, educational and cultural standpoint. . . Up to date we have in most cases turned over the management of government and government enterprises to Koreans. There are still many places, however, where American advisers are in control. As soon as possible, that control must be relaxed. Ordinance No. 135, dated 15 March 1947, turns over to Koreans full responsibility for the appointment to public office. It is my desire that Americans do not interfere with the Korean officials in the exercise of this function. I want more and more responsibility placed upon the Koreans and more and more I desire that the Americans withdraw to positions which are purely advisory and inspectoral.

". . . It has been our objective from the beginning to get the Korean Government organized so that it could run itself in exactly the same manner, subject only to limited controls to be exercised by the Americans. It is planned to exercise those controls eventually only to avert governmental disaster, and not for the purpose of imposing American ideas or American methods in matters which are relatively unimportant. . . As soon as possible American personnel will withdraw from all forms of operational activity and will be organized within each Province and within each Department as an inspection group. The idea of 'opposite numbers,' except in certain technical and fiscal matters, and matters involving vested interests, will be generally abandoned. The plan of operation in the case of the excepted activities will be worked out jointly in each instance by Koreans and Americans. . . The top staff of the Departmental Adviser or Chief Civil Affairs Officer should be sufficiently strong to provide personnel to digest and review the reports and recommendations of the several inspectors and to present recommendations as to matters which should be taken up with the senior Korean official on duty with the particular unit. Faults and errors which cannot be corrected on the spot will be included in

the inspector's report and recommendation. Departmental advisers will take up these matters with Korean Directors, Chief Civil Affairs Officer with the Korean Governor. In either case, the purpose will be to correct faults and errors through Korean channels. Such matters as graft, corruption, inefficiency, nepotism and undemocratic practices will receive special attention. . . The policy announced in this paragraph will be effected gradually; but it will be effected firmly and positively and without delay."

KOREAN CIVIL SERVICE

Civil-service Examination

2. A half-hour program dramatizing the first objective-type civil-service examination held in South Korea was presented over the Korean Broadcasting System on 5 April.

Results of Civil-service Examination

3. Korean Civil Service announced on 18 April that 155 of the 232 persons who took the examination for clerks in grades CAF 10 to 13 had passed.

Classification of Civil Servants

4. Officials of Korean Civil Service began a tour of the provinces in order to integrate all Korean civil servants of the local and provincial governments into the classification system before 1 May.

City Governments

5. A survey of the city governments of Pusan, Taegu and Incheon was made as part of a study toward standardizing city governments and converting city employees to a classified civil-service status.

List of Civil Servants

6. Korean Civil Service prepared a list, including personal histories, of all civil servants in Grade 3 and above. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly will review these appointments.

Cooperative Stores for Civil-service Employees

7. On 4 April a committee for the relief of civil-service employees met to set up plans for establishing cooperative stores.

KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Debate on Summer-grain Collection

8. On 31 March the Committee for Food and Price Control Measures reported its disapproval of the legislation proposed by the Military Governor on the collection of summer grains.

The committee felt that passage of the bill would cause more harm than good because:

- (1) Twenty-five million farmers, already on short ration, would suffer still more for the benefit of seven million city people.
- (2) Even if the summer grains were collected a large shortage would still exist.

- (3) Repetition of last summer's disturbances would be inevitable.
- (4) The trouble and expense of collection are not justified.

The director of the National Food Administration was invited to attend an informal discussion of the matter. He supported the summer-grain collection program saying:

- (1) Failure to complete quotas in collections of 1945 and the summer of 1946 caused a food deficit which must be eliminated
- (2) The influx of refugees from the North has increased the population greatly.
- (3) Although 1,360,000 suk of grain have already been received from the United States, Korea must use its own crops to best advantage before asking for more outside help.
- (4) Regardless of the quantity involved, crop regulations must apply in summer as well as in winter.

In the sessions which followed attempts were made to reconcile the opposing views on the collection program. Most Rightists and Moderates agreed that, while the principle of collection is generally disliked, some measure must be taken so that Korea may qualify for supplementary food shipments from the United States. Leftists, on the other hand, opposed any summer-grain collection program.

After lengthy debate the following articles were adopted as amendments to the Military Governor's program:

Article One "In view of the fact that grain is the farmers' basic food, collection should be limited to not more than one fifth of the total production; quotas should be determined accurately and fairly; and registration of crops by farmers should be entirely voluntary."

Article Two "In order to assure fair quota allocation, Eup and Myun heads will organize and direct investigation committees which will inspect land and crops, and certify farmers' estimates."

Article Three "Forcible methods of collection are absolutely forbidden; however, local government personnel should make a special effort to encourage farmers to contribute their share of grain voluntarily."

Article Four "Price of summer grain will be determined with consideration for production expenses and prevailing market prices."

Article Five "Farmers who cooperate with the program will be given first priority for rationed necessities."

Article Six "Transportation and storage facilities will be improved so that grain may be moved quickly and stored without danger of spoiling."

On 4 April the Vice-speaker urged from the floor that the National Food Administration carry out the collection regulations as originally proposed by the Military Governor, revised and amended by the six articles already agreed upon. This resolution was accepted by a vote of 42 to 0, with 12 abstaining.

Rumors on Rice Export

9. On 4 April 1947, Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic, chairman of the Legislative Assembly, reported results of an investigation previously requested by the Military Governor in regard to rumors that rice had been or was being shipped out of Korea to Japan and the United States. The report stated that the Legislature had completed its investigation in all localities except two and that it had found no evidence of the rumored rice export. Dr. Kimm stated that the investigation in the two localities not yet covered was being continued.

Local Self-government

10. On 7 April a draft of laws providing for local self-government was presented for the first reading by the Committee for Internal Affairs and Police. The measure sets up the following units of local government:

(1) TONGYI

Definition: Several adjacent villages, or wards within a town or city.

Governing Body: Tong Council, composed of all inhabitants over 20 years of age.

Administrative Officials: Tong Head; Vice Tong Head; Tong Secretary. Council has a chairman and vice-chairman, and standing committees of 3 to 5 members each for industry, peace and order, education, sanitation and culture.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 500 people, sent to Myun Council, or to Eup Council in the case of towns.

Method of Election: Both officials and representatives are elected by Tong Council.

(2) MYUN

Definition: A unit smaller than a county composed of several closely associated Tongyi containing less than 50,000 people; an island, or a geographically associated group of islands which contains fewer than 50,000 people.

Governing Body: Myun Council, composed of representatives of Tongyi.

Administrative Officials: Myun Head; Vice Myun Head. Myun Council has standing committees of 5 to 7 members for some purposes as those of the Tongyi.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative for 5,000 people sent to Gun Council.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of Myun Council. Candidates are chosen from among its own members. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(3) EUP

Definition: Town (less than 50,000 people and urban counterpart of Myun).

Governing Body: Eup Council, composed of representatives of Tongyi within its limits.

Administrative Officials: Eup Head; Vice Eup Head. Eup Council has standing committees equivalent to those of the Myun.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 5,000 people, sent to Gun Council.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of Eup Council. Candidates are chosen from among its own members. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(4) GUN

Definition: A county or an island or a group of associated islands which contain more than 50,000 people.

Governing Body: Gun Council, composed of representatives of Myuns and Eups within its territory.

Administrative Officials: Gun Head; Gun Councillors. Standing committees are the same as those of the Myun in function and membership.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 50,000 people, sent to To Council.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of Gun Council, from one of three candidates appointed by the Provincial Governor, with consent of the Provincial Council. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(5) PU

Definition: City (more than 50,000 people and urban counterpart of Gun).

Governing Body: Pu Council, composed of representatives of Tongyi within its limits.

Administrative Officials: Mayor; Pu Councillors. Standing committees are the same as those of Myun and Gun.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 50,000 people, sent to Provincial Council.

Method of Election: Officers are chosen by vote of Pu Council from one of three candidates appointed by the Provincial Governor, with consent of the Provincial Council. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(6) TO (DO)

Definition: Province.

Governing Body: To Council, composed of representatives of Guns and Pus within its territory.

Administrative Officials: Governor; To Councillors. Standing committees are the same as others but consist of 7 to 9 members.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: Method of choosing members of Interim Legislative Assembly is not specified in this bill.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of To Council, from one of three candidates appointed by the Director of Home Affairs, Central Government.

Child Labor Ordinance

11. On 4 April regulations for child labor were passed 56 to 0 with three members abstaining.

Vested Property

12. The question of the disposition of vested property was referred on 10 April for study and report to the Committee for Drafting of Measures Dealing with Enemy Property.

Expediting Urgent Legislation

13. The following urgent legislative problems are now in the hands of various committees of the Legislative Assembly:

- (1) A franchise law.
- (2) Measures dealing with collaborators, traitors and profiteers.
- (3) A provisional constitution.
- (4) Administration regulations.
- (5) Local self-government laws.

In order to expedite consideration of these measures the Assembly voted on 11 April to meet each Saturday for the succeeding three weeks and to hold daily sessions from 1300 to 1800 hours until the program has been acted upon.

Provisional Constitution

14. The constitution prepared by the Committee for Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws was officially presented by Kim Pung Chun for first reading on 21 April. This constitution applies to all Korea and consists of seven chapters containing 67 sections. Important features of the new constitution follow:

- (1) Korea is defined as a democratic republic with sovereignty vested in its citizens.
- (2) All citizens are granted equal rights and duties.

(3) Price control, taxation, restriction of private land ownership, government control or ownership of mines and factories, guaranteed minimum wages, participation of workers in factory management, health and recreation centers in large factories, unemployment and sickness insurance, compulsory education, public management of cultural organizations and entertainment facilities and regulations against night and heavy work for women and children are declared to be established policies.

(4) The central government is to be carried on by a National Assembly, members of which will be elected on the basis of one representative for each 100,000 people.

The chief executives, President and Vice-president, will be elected by the National Assembly.

A Prime Minister and an administrative council of nine will be appointed by the National Assembly on recommendation of the President.

Provincial governors will be appointed by the President upon recommendation by the Prime Minister and the administrative council of nine.

Department heads and officials of the judicial branch will be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly.

(5) The present Interim Legislative Assembly is to serve as the Provisional Government, succeeding Military Government, and will set up a government as outlined above which will function for six months. At the expiration of this period an election will be held for members of a temporary National Assembly which will serve for one year and set up a new temporary administration. At the expiration of that period a second election will be held for members of the permanent National Assembly which will establish the permanent administration.

Induction of New Members

15. The following new members were formally sworn in on 24 April thereby filling all vacancies in the Assembly and bringing the total membership to 90:

Elected:

Kim Won Bong	Chungchong-namdo
Lee Chong Chol	Chungchong-namdo
Paek Nam Che	Kyongsang-pukto
Lee Kap Sung	City of Seoul
C. I. Sang	Kyongsang-namdo
Su U Sak	Cholla-namdo

Appointed:

Sin Suk
Kim Sang Dok

0363

Collaborators, Traitors, Profiteers and War Criminals

16. A bill for dealing with collaborators, traitors and profiteers, which had its first reading on 22 April, includes:

(1) Definitions of Crimes and Punishments Therefor:

Traitor Any person who injured the Korean country and people, or who hampered the independence movement by close collaboration with Japan or other foreign countries, particularly planners and signers of the Protectorate Agreement, the Treaty of Annexation, or any other agreements that injured the sovereignty of Korea; nobles who received their titles from the Japanese; and Members of the Imperial Diet. These persons shall be condemned to death, life imprisonment or to suffer simultaneous imprisonment, confiscation of property and loss of citizenship for 15 years.

Collaborator Any person who injured the people by malicious action under the influence of the Japanese during their regime, particularly Council members; officials above the level of Chokunin-kan (Imperial appointees, including the levels of provincial governor and higher). These persons shall be condemned to imprisonment for 10 years or less, or to loss of citizenship for 10 years or less.

War Criminal Any person who was hostile to the Allied Forces, who worked for or encouraged the increase of Japanese power or who ill-treated prisoners of war. These persons shall suffer the same punishment as collaborators.

Profiteer Any person who after Liberation Day made unjust or unreasonable profits, confused or rendered more difficult the economic situation of Korea or made dishonest transactions with foreigners or government employees. Property of these persons shall be confiscated or its value taken in cash and they shall be imprisoned for 10 years or less and suffer loss of citizenship for 15 years or less.

(2) Mitigation of Punishment

Any accused person who appears to be genuinely penitent or who voluntarily confesses his war crimes may have his sentence lightened or entirely excused.

(3) False Accusation

Any person who submits a false statement regarding war crimes committed by another or who accuses another falsely shall suffer the same punishment as that prescribed for the crime of which he accuses the other person and shall in addition suffer 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

(4) Implementation of the Provisions of the Bill

A special investigation committee and a special court shall be set up to carry out the measures described. The members of this committee and the court judges and prosecutors shall be selected and appointed by the Interim Legislative Assembly.

Japanese-Promulgated Laws

17. A bill abolishing Japanese-promulgated laws restricting the rights and freedoms of religious organizations was introduced on 25 April for first reading by Kim Pom Nin, Buddhist member, and 25 other Assemblymen representing both Right and Left, religionist and nonreligionist groups.

The measure was favorably received and referred to the Legislative and Judicial Committee and to the Education and Welfare Committee for further study and report.

Telegram to Secretary of State Marshall

18. The Secretary of the Assembly reported on 30 April that a telegram had been sent to U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, expressing appreciation for his efforts to reconvene the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

National Society for Rapid Realization of Korean Independence

19. The National Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence held a convention at Seoul on 19-20 April.

The Central Executive Committee was elected together with the following officers: Oh Sei Chang, Chairman; Miung Choi Sei and Paik Kwan Sul, Vice-chairmen.

The members discussed the return of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the coming general election and reports on the Society's activities in the provinces.

Later in the month at a mass meeting held in Seoul Stadium Dr. Rhee reported on his activities in the United States.

Korean Independence Party

20. Internal friction among the members of the Korean Independence Party resulted in the resignation of the Executive Central Committees including Kim Koo, Cho So Ang, Cho Wan Ku, Um Hang Sup and Wang Hak Su. These men had formed the former Chungking Korean Government in exile and in March had unsuccessfully attempted to declare themselves the rightful government of Korea.

Laboring Masses Party

21. The outstanding development in Leftist activity during the month was the establishment of the Laboring Masses Party with Lyuh Woon Heung as leader.

On 7 April a preparatory committee of 38 members was announced with Lyuh as Chairman. On 21 April the Seoul District Branch was established with Chang Ku San as Chairman.

The party published its platform on 26 April setting forth demands for a democratic government, land for farmers and jobs for workers. It stressed the need for cooperation with the United States and Soviet Russia.

Independent Labor and Farmer Party

22. The Independent Labor and Farmer Party held a Central Committee meeting on 19-20 April and denounced the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the future general election, stating that the Party intends to boycott both.

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

Statement of Secretary of State Marshall

23. The following letter of U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs was released for publication in Korea on 14 April:

"I wish to call to your attention the situation in Korea.

"The representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States on the Joint (U. S.-U. S. S. R.) Commission in Korea have been unable to make progress towards the establishment of a Korean Provisional Government. It has been 19 months since the Japanese surrender, yet Korea has profited little. The country is divided into two zones. The Soviet Commander in Northern Korea has refused to permit freedom of movement and free economic exchange between these zones. This has precluded freely chosen political amalgamation of the Korean people and has resulted in grave economic distress.

"The policy of the United States toward Korea has the following basic objectives:

- "(1) To assist in the establishment as soon as practicable of a self-governing sovereign Korea, independent of foreign control and eligible for membership in the United Nations.
- "(2) To insure that the National Government so established shall be representative of the freely expressed will of the Korean people.
- "(3) To aid the Koreans in building a sound economy as an essential basis for their independent and democratic state.

"The United States, in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, declared its determination that in due course Korea should become free and independent. The United Kingdom and the Republic of China were parties to the same declaration. The Cairo Declaration was specifically reaffirmed by the three powers in the Potsdam Declaration which defined terms for the Japanese Surrender. The U. S. S. R. in its Declaration of War on Japan on August 8, 1945 declared its adherence to these Declarations.

"Upon the surrender of Japanese forces in Korea in the areas respectively south and north of a line arbitrarily assigned for this purpose, the 38th parallel, this line of demarcation became in effect a boundary between zones of occupation. At the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the U. S., U. K. and U. S. S. R. in Moscow in December 1945, the serious consequences of the bizonal division of Korea were discussed and an agreement regarding Korea

was reached and published in part 3 of the communique of the conference. The Republic of China subsequently subscribed to this agreement.

"On March 20, 1946 the Joint (U. S.-U. S. S. R.) Commission appointed under the terms of the Moscow Agreement met and began its task, as outlined in the agreement, of assisting in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government as a first step in assuring the establishment of an independent and sovereign Korean nation. It was the hope of the Government of the United States that speedy action would be taken by the Joint Commission. A Provisional Korean Government would rapidly be established, the unfortunate results of the line of demarcation between the United States and the Soviet Forces would be overcome, and Korea could be started on the way to attaining an independent and democratic government.

"Unfortunately the work of the Joint Commission became stalemated after a short time through failure to agree on the definition of the word 'Democratic' as it pertained to the representation of the parties and social organizations mentioned in the Moscow Agreement to be consulted by the Joint Commission in its task of assisting in the formation of a Provisional Government. As it became evident that no agreement could be reached at the time, the Joint Commission adjourned (sine die) on May 8, 1946.

"The United States Commander in Korea has several times suggested to the Soviet Commander that the Commission reconvene and get on with its work. However, the Soviet Commander then insisted on a formula which would result in eliminating the majority of representative Korean leaders from consultation as representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations and has reiterated this position in a letter to the American Commander as recently as February 28, 1947. It has therefore been impossible to agree upon a basis for reconvening the Commission. Now in April 1947, almost 16 months since the agreement pertaining to Korea was reached in Moscow, there has still been no real progress made towards the implementation of that agreement.

"In fulfillment of the intent of the agreement and declaration made at Moscow in December 1945, the Government of the United States desires to finish the work of establishing a free and independent Korea without additional delay. To this end, I ask that our governments agree to instruct our respective commanders in Korea to reconvene the Joint Commission as soon as possible and charge it with expediting its work under the terms of the Moscow Agreement on a basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion.

"I further suggest that a mutually acceptable date during the summer of 1947 be fixed for a review by the two governments of the progress made to that date by the Joint Commission. In the meantime, the United States, mindful of its obligation under the Moscow Agreement, has no alternative to taking without further delay such steps in its zone as will advance the purposes of that Agreement.

"I am furnishing copies of this letter to the British and Chinese Government."

24. The text of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's reply follows:

"May I inform you of the following in reply to your letter

of April 8 regarding Korea: At the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom in December 1945, agreement had been reached defining the policy of the three powers toward Korea. The proposals of the Soviet Government were laid down as the basis of this agreement, with which the Government of the U. S. A. also agreed, which subsequently renounced its initial intentions not to create a national Korean government in Korea within the next few years.

"The Moscow Agreement envisaged as the primary task the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government that could take all necessary steps toward developing industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people. When making those proposals the Soviet Government believed that the amalgamation of Korea under the leadership of a national Korean government was the most important premise of restoring Korea as an independent state and providing the conditions for that country's development on democratic principles.

"The Soviet Government continues to maintain this standpoint and defends undeviating implementation of the Moscow Agreement pertaining to Korea, being certain that Korea, on the basis of the fulfillment of that agreement, will successfully develop along a democratic path, become an independent and flourishing state, and join as an equal member of the United Nations organization.

"However, the program of measures outlined in the Moscow Agreement on Korea has not been fulfilled thus far. A provisional Korean democratic government has not been established. The work of the Joint U. S. S. R. - U. S. A. Commission, formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government, was interrupted as a result of the American delegation on that commission taking up a stand contradictory to the Moscow Agreement pertaining to Korea.

"Neither did the American command in Southern Korea agree to businesslike discussion of the suggestions of the Soviet command in Northern Korea regarding economic exchange between the two zones, and this made agreement on that question impossible.

"In the course of the work of the Joint U. S. S. R.- U. S. A. Commission in March-May 1946, the Soviet delegation exerted every effort to secure implementation of the above agreement pertaining to Korea, and in the first place to secure the earliest establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government and the amalgamation of Korea under its leadership. However, the Soviet delegation has met along this course not only difficulties but direct opposition on the part of the American delegation.

"Guided by the agreement pertaining to Korea providing for the Joint Commission, the Soviet delegation, when elaborating its proposals for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, demanded a broad invitation to such parties and organizations to consultation with the Commission. But the American delegation precluded the participation of a series of major democratic organizations of Southern Korea and insisted that invitations to consultation be sent to groups which were opposing the Moscow Agreement, consulting with which naturally could not facilitate fulfillment of that agreement.

"Thus, in the list of parties and organizations submitted by the American delegation for consultation with the Joint Commission, the American delegation included 17 political parties and social groups of Southern Korea which opposed the Moscow Agreement, and only three democratic parties which supported the agreement. The American

delegation eliminated from participation in consultation such large democratic parties and social organizations as the All-Korea Confederation of Labor, the All-Korea Peasant Union, the Korean National Revolutionary party, the All-Korea Union of Youth and others.

"Deeming it impossible to agree with this attitude of the American delegation, the Soviet delegation nevertheless exerted every effort to find a way toward an agreed decision. This, however, proved impossible, and the work of the Commission, upon the American delegation's suggestion, was discontinued.

"The intolerable character of such a situation is obvious. As a result, as you are aware, steps had to be taken again in order to find a way out of this situation. The Soviet commander in his notes to the American commander endeavored to find a basis for resumption of the Joint Commission's work. As a result of an exchange of letters, the standpoints of the parties concerned came considerably closer together, and this was noted by both commanders. It was expected that agreement would soon be reached and that the Joint Commission would resume work at the earliest date. There followed, however, no reply from the American commander to the latest letter of the Soviet commander of February 28 of this year, and the agreement, the contours of which seemed to appear, has not been reached.

"The lack of coordination of action has been a grave impediment to the timely fulfillment of the program of measures outlined in the Moscow Agreement with regard to Korea as a whole.

"As regards Northern Korea, considerable progress has been achieved in the field of democratization as well as in restoring the national economy and culture since Japan's surrender. Broad democratic reforms assuring political liberties and raising the living standard of the population have been carried through. I am referring primarily to the inauguration of general suffrage; the law on equal rights of women; the establishment of local bodies of power and of the people's committee of Northern Korea on the basis of free democratic elections; the land reform, as a result of which 725,000 landless farmers and small holders were given more than 1,000,000 hectares of land free of charge which had previously been the property of Japanese colonizers and their accomplices in Korea; the nationalization of former Japanese industry; the law on the 8-hour working day, safety of labor and social insurance; the reform of national education, as a result of which the Korean language has been reinstated in the schools, the school network extended and the enrollment of students been enlarged, etc.

"However, such broad democratic reforms have been implemented only in Northern Korea, where two fifths of the Korean population reside.

"Strictly abiding by the program outlined in the Moscow Agreement in its policy toward Korea, the Soviet Government regards the following tasks as primary:

- "(1) The establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government on the basis of broad participation by Korean democratic parties and social organizations, in order to expedite the political and economic amalgamation of Korea as a self-governed state independent of foreign interference, which fact would eliminate the division of the country into two zones.
- "(2) The establishment of democratic bodies of power throughout Korea by free elections on the basis of general and equal suffrage.

"(3) Aid to the Korean nation in restoring Korea as an independent, democratic state and in developing the national economy and national culture.

"In conformity with the constant desire of the Soviet Government for the speediest restoration of Korea as a united sovereign state, and for the elimination of the difficulties caused by the fact that Korea to this day is not united and has no national government of her own, I suggest that the Joint U. S. S. R.-U. S. A. Commission resume its work on May 20 this year in the city of Seoul, on the basis of precise implementation of the Moscow Agreement pertaining to Korea, and that in July-August 1947, the Commission submit to the two governments for consideration the results of its work in elaborating recommendations in respect to the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Japanese Women Married to Koreans

25. By 5 April the Office of Foreign Affairs had authorized 841 Japanese women married to Koreans to remain in South Korea.

SECTION 2
LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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LEGAL

Learning American Court Procedures

1. Korean attorneys continued to study American court procedures by means of mock-court trials sponsored by the Korean-American Legal Academy.

LAW AND ORDER

Demonstrations and Disorders

2. There were no major disturbances reported throughout South Korea.

FIRE

Fire Losses

3. The number of fires increased from 192 in January with damage amounting to ¥ 112,773,470 to 250 in February with losses of ¥ 137,835,144. See chart on next page.

Firemen

4. Fire-fighting personnel in South Korea includes 1,473 firemen and 97,650 volunteer firemen.

Equipment and Stations

5. There are 95 pump-equipped vehicles, 4,511 hydrants and 20 stations in South Korea.

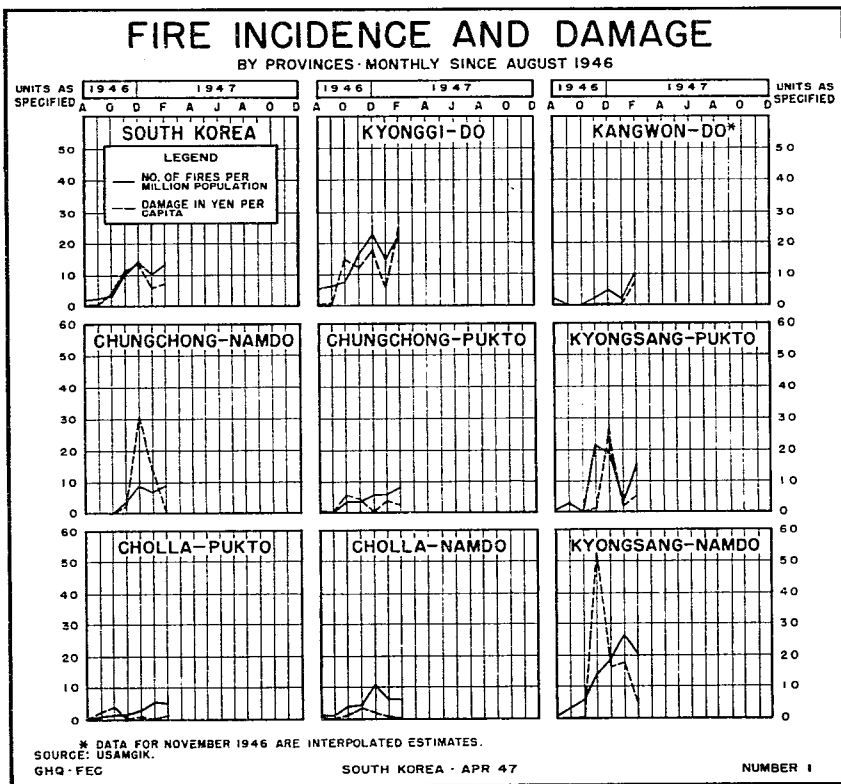
City of Seoul

6. The city of Seoul operates four fire stations and employs 575 firemen. There are also 12,900 volunteer firemen.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Prison Wardens' Conference

7. Prison wardens, meeting in Seoul on 24-26 April in annual conference, visited the Suwon Prison Camp and studied its system of supervised hand labor and rehabilitation.



Several workshops have been set up in this camp and many of the 700 prisoners are producing straw bags, straw shoes, rope, farm tools and other consumer goods.

8. An adult training program was developed for penal institutions by prison wardens and education officials at the conference.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Korean Constabulary

9. Two hundred fifty cadets were graduated as second lieutenants from the Constabulary's Officer Training School on 19 April, representing the largest graduating class to date.

Korean Coast Guard

10. The Coast Guard cutter "Ton Chun" was commissioned on 18 April.

Seizure of Vessels

11. Eleven vessels were seized, one at Pusan for operating without a permit and nine at Mokpo and one at Chinhae for illegal transport of controlled commodities.

5.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
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PART III
ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

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AGRICULTURE

Sale of Vested Lands

1. On 4 April the New Korea Company recommended legislation to the Agricultural Committee of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly for the sale of all vested agricultural lands to tenant farmers now operating the lands.

The Company's recommendation would grant the land title to the tenant farmer on payment in grain to the government of four times the annual average production of his land.

Barley Samples

2. Twenty samples of barley, mostly spring varieties, arrived from the United States for planting at the Suwon Central Agricultural Experimental Station to develop strains suitable to the climate and soil. Hardy spring varieties are needed as much of the fall barley was killed by winter frosts.

Agricultural Booklet

3. Seven aspects of modern agriculture, including crop rotation, pasture improvement and general farm management, are discussed in an illustrated booklet translated for distribution among farmers as part of the erosion control program.

Horticulture Training

4. Training sessions in the latest techniques of horticulture are being arranged in provinces by horticulturists of the New Korea Company who attended a four-day orchard-management school 20-23 April at the Suwon experimental station. Subjects discussed at the school included pruning, spraying and orchard insects and diseases.

Peach Tree Imports

5. Twelve peach trees of improved varieties arrived from the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station for the propagation of high-quality peaches for extensive planting.

Livestock Slaughtered

6. In 1946 Seoul slaughtered 17,333 cows and oxen, 3,442 pigs and 90 horses. Slaughtering in the first three months of 1947 totaled 3,483 cows and oxen, 551 pigs and one horse.

Livestock Census

7. An official census lists livestock as of April 1946 at 637,085 cattle, 195,271 pigs, 34,142 horses, 29,261 goats, 4,101 sheep and 49 mules. Poultry numbered 1,516,389.

PROVINCIAL LIVESTOCK POPULATION April 1946

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Mules</u>	<u>Poultry</u>
Kyonggi-do	88,382	14,952	4,610	194	921	14	267,818
Kangwon-do	62,027	3,655	186	196	311	7	181,551
Chungchong- pukto	40,018	10,892	365	1,643	222	4	61,180
Chungchong- namdo	43,324	9,841	2,221	4,071	355	2	130,900
Kyongsang- pukto	176,829	43,602	3,122	8,810	1,404	17	239,033
Kyongsang- namdo	111,002	30,701	1,337	7,097	243	5	141,950
Cholla- pukto	32,625	18,616	3,794	3,951	282	-	140,768
Cholla- namdo	57,772	29,707	5,803	3,236	180	-	212,811
Cheju-do	<u>25,106</u>	<u>33,305</u>	<u>12,695</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,378</u>
Total	637,085	195,271	34,142	29,261	4,101	49	1,516,389

FISHERIES

Marine Products

8. Plants in February processed a preliminary total of 26,750 pounds of marine products.

PROCESSED MARINE PRODUCTS February (pounds)

Dried sardines	8,712
Shrimp	6,354
Dried sea slugs	4,514
Dried cuttlefish	3,718
Shark fins	2,390
Dried seaweed	<u>1,062</u>
Total	26,750
Dried laver (bundles) ^{a/}	39,960
Mackerel (cans)	1,104
Miscellaneous seafood (cans)	23,808

^{a/} One bundle equals 100 sheets.

SOURCE: Bureau of Fisheries.

Cannery Association

9. The Cannery Association met in Seoul 17-19 April and samples of canned goods introduced by cannery representatives were tested for vacuum, condition of contents and palatability.

FORESTRY

Conservation Training

10. Lectures sponsored by the Bureau of Forestry are being conducted throughout schools and villages on the importance of conserving forest lands and the economical use of fuelwood. The program will continue until July. The Bureau is also preparing material on conservation for possible use in school textbooks as part of the long-range reforestation and erosion control campaign.

Erosion Control

11. The erosion control and private reforestation programs in 1946 dropped sharply under the 1945 program in trees planted and area reforested. Trees planted in the 1946 reforestation totaled 45,365, a considerable drop under the previous year's 121,929, and hectares reforested declined 33,111 to 30,243 in 1946.

Afforestation in 1946 planted 20,126,300 trees, 4,275,130 less than in the previous year, and afforested area decreased 16,822 hectares to 5,911.

Forest area in January totaled 7,559,753 hectares.

FOREST AREAS IN SOUTH KOREA (hectares)

Kangwon-do	2,153,549.898
Kyongsang-pukto	1,367,332.041
Cholla-namdo	873,227.931
Kyongsang-namdo	835,409.147
Kyonggi-do	762,377.239
Cholla-pukto	541,442.286
Chungchong-pukto	532,910.429
Chungchong-namdo	<u>493,509.210</u>
Total	7,559,753.181

SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry.

MINING

Coal

12. March coal production was 26,876 metric tons, 6,143 more than the revised February output. Shortages of equipment held output 2,624 tons below the production quota of the five reporting mines. March stockpiles at the mines declined to 346,654 tons, 2,176 under February while consumption of coal was 4,134 less than production.

MARCH COAL PRODUCTION (metric tons)

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Mined</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Samchok	15,000	13,219	235,225
Whasun	8,000	7,593	48,038
Eunsung	3,000	3,046	35,849
Tanyang	3,000	2,411	24,462
Munhyung	<u>500</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>3,080</u>
Total	29,500	26,876	346,654

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

13. The 1946-47 fiscal year produced 258,296 metric tons of anthracite coal. Monthly production maintained an average of about 21,525 with a 26,876 high in March and a 15,171 low in January. Lignite production for the fiscal year was 23,196 with monthly production averaging 1,933 metric tons.

Production Problems

14. Production gains at the Samchok mine in March were achieved despite continuing shortages of equipment combined with labor difficulties.

Mine Collapse

15. Twelve thousand square yards of Yongil mine underground galleries collapsed in March from heavy snows and inadequate supporting structures. No personnel were underground at the time.

Minerals

16. Production of five of six mineral commodities reported in March increased over February; crude copper decreased.

MINERAL AND METAL MINE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(March)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Tungsten	metric ton	77.1	36
Copper (crude)	metric ton	40	1,335
Graphite (crystalline)	metric ton	34	98
Gold	kilogram	5.6	32
Silver	kilogram	176	912
Cobalt	metric ton	-	8
Talc	metric ton	100	-

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

Scheelite

17. The Sang Dong mine, one of three scheelite mines in South Korea, is exploring what are believed to be the largest tungsten deposits in the world. The mine is now producing 10,000 metric tons of ore monthly and recovering 100 tons of 60-percent concentrate.

Copper Fund

18. The Department of Finance on 17 April approved a ₩ 20,000,000 revolving fund to stimulate copper production at five mines and refineries in South Korea to supply domestic needs. The loan enables the Chang Hang Smelter and Refinery in Chungchongnamdo to purchase 5,000 metric tons of copper concentrate and hand-picked ores from other mines in South Korea.

SECTION 2

INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

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HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING

New Korea Company

1. On 1 April the following seven industrial subsidiaries of the New Korea Company were transferred to the Department of Commerce:

- (1) The Korean Woolen Company, Kyongsang-pukto.
- (2) The Riken Rubber Company, Inchon.
- (3) The Cheju Alcohol Plant, Cheju-do.
- (4) The Hanil Graphite Mining Company, near Taejon.
- (5) The Korean Heat-proof Ceramics Company, near Seoul.
- (6) The Seoul Laundry and Dry-cleaning Company, Yongdungpo, Kyonggi-do.
- (7) The Mungyong Iron Mine, Mungyong.

Metal Industry

2. Electrolytic copper output increased from 14.7 tons in February to 20.5 in March.

Food Processing

3. Processed foods factories are operating at partial capacities due to lack of raw materials and the rehabilitation of machinery.

Flour mills, operating at only two thirds of capacity due to lack of sift cloth, produced 118,069 fifty-pound bags. Noodle output was 104,327 kwan (862,784 pounds).

Paper

4. The average monthly production of paper for the first quarter of 1947 was 384,921 pounds. Pulp stocks are nearly exhausted and future production will depend on the availability of fiber and scrap paper.

The Hokusen Paper Mill, the only producer of roll paper, closed down on 6 April because of the shortage of pulp.

Leather

5. The Department of Agriculture reported 160,000 raw hides ready for tanning, awaiting the availability of salt. March production of tanned leather amounted to 120,000 pyung (4,269,600 square feet) of leather sheet, 50,000 keun (66,000 pounds) of sole leather and 2,000 meters of leather belting.

Ceramics

6. Repairs on the Onada Cement Company plant at Samchok continued.

TEXTILES

Raw Silk

7. Raw silk output reached a 1947 peak with the production of 61,707 pounds in March; January production was 19,412 and February 24,761.

Cocoon Production

8. The summer-autumn cocoon crop decreased 47.2 percent from the spring crop while the indigenous cocoons decreased from 4.3 percent to .3.

SPRING COCOON CROP 1946 (pounds)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kyonggi-do	529,157	26,050	555,207
Kangwon-do	1,159,034	41,419	1,200,453
Chungchong-pukto	495,641	20,230	515,871
Chungchong-namdo	678,472	43,031	721,503
Kyongsang-pukto	2,828,136	105,243	2,933,379
Kyongsang-namdo	892,810	38,650	931,460
Cholla-pukto	819,909	41,510	861,419
Cholla-namdo	663,897	36,112	700,009
Cheju-do	<u>21,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,908</u>
Total	8,088,964	352,245	8,441,209

SUMMER AND AUTUMN COCOON CROP 1946 (pounds)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kyonggi-do	293,324	83	293,407
Kangwon-do	403,576	-	403,576
Chungchong-pukto	273,085	-	273,085
Chungchong-namdo	597,974	13,815	611,789
Kyongsang-pukto	1,221,485	-	1,221,485
Kyongsang-namdo	405,833	-	405,833
Cholla-pukto	600,032	-	600,032
Cholla-namdo	630,109	-	630,109
Cheju-do	<u>19,015</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,015</u>
Total	4,444,433	13,898	4,458,331