

Mulberry Production

9. Of the 43,190,670 mulberry saplings produced during 1946, 40,539,000 were seeded and 2,651,670 were grafted.

PRODUCTION OF MULBERRY SAPLINGS  
1946

<u>Province</u>	<u>Seeded</u>	<u>Grafted</u>
Kyonggi-do	4,671,800	361,400
Kangwon-do	1,189,900	348,750
Chungchong-pukto	3,000,000	350,000
Chungchong-namdo	3,377,300	171,520
Kyongsang-pukto	8,000,000	500,000
Kyongsang-namdo	17,600,000	220,000
Cholla-pukto	2,000,000	300,000
Cholla-namdo	700,000	400,000

Cotton

10. In order to relieve an acute shortage of raw cotton which threatened mill shutdowns, 8,461 bales were imported from Japan's Commodity Credit Corporation stockpile. This supply is expected to last approximately 60 days.

LABOR

Labor Relations

11. In response to a request by the National Labor Mediation Board the Department of Labor announced an election to be held on 19 April among the employees of the Seoul Electric Company to determine which of several labor organizations would act as their bargaining agent in a dispute with the company. Tai Han No Chong, Farmers' and Laborers' Federation and Chun Pyung claimed representation of the workers.

Union leaders were advised that they should make application to the Department of Labor not later than 1200 hours on 16 April if they wished their union to be represented on the ballot.

12. Prior to the election the Farmers' and Laborers' Federation merged with the Tai Han No Chong, which was the only union that applied for representation on the ballot. The ballot listed a choice of "Tai Han No Chong" or "No Union."

Voting was orderly at all polling places.

13. Tai Han No Chong received an overwhelming majority (86 percent) of votes cast. Of the 4,921 eligible workers 3,805 voted. Final tabulation of the vote was:

Tai Han No Chong	3,260
No Union	394
Void Ballots	<u>151</u>
Total	3,805

14. The National Labor Mediation Board announced that the Tai Han No Chong would be the sole bargaining agent for the workers of the Seoul Electric Company for the next six months.

Labor Education

15. An "Efficiency Week," 21-26 April, was conducted at the Yongsan shops at Seoul. An inspection by Department of Labor representatives indicated that an effort was being made to increase production and reduce accident hazards.

16. The "Laborers' Hour" program on 26 April emphasized those policies and activities desirable for a free labor movement in South Korea.

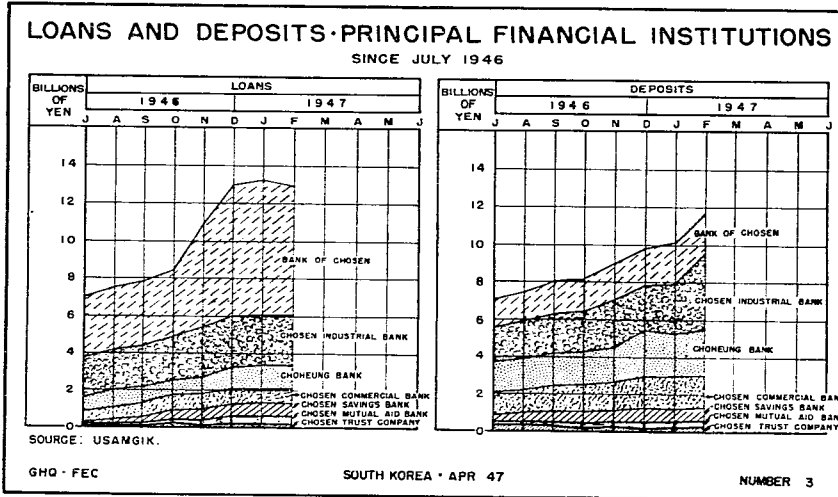
Wages

17. Wages for the employees of textile mills in the Yongdungpo and Inchon areas were increased to compensate for rising living costs. Plans were made to issue incentive goods to workers.



### Financial Institutions

2. Loans outstanding decreased 2.7 percent while deposits in the seven principal financial institutions increased 15.4 percent during February.



### Government Guaranteed Loans

3. The Department of Finance announced that the government has discontinued guaranteed loans on vested property.

### Government Printing Plant

4. Management of the Government Printing Plant was removed from the exclusive control of the Bank of Chosen and vested in a new governing committee comprising one representative from the plant, one from the Bank of Chosen and one from the Department of Education.

The plant prints currency and textbooks.

### Bank Employees' Wage Increase

5. A new salary scale was approved by the Department of Finance for Bank of Chosen officials and employees. The scale is based on new civil-service rates and provides for increases of 15 to 50 percent. Increases in the 20- to 25-percent bracket were received by 65 percent of the bank employees.

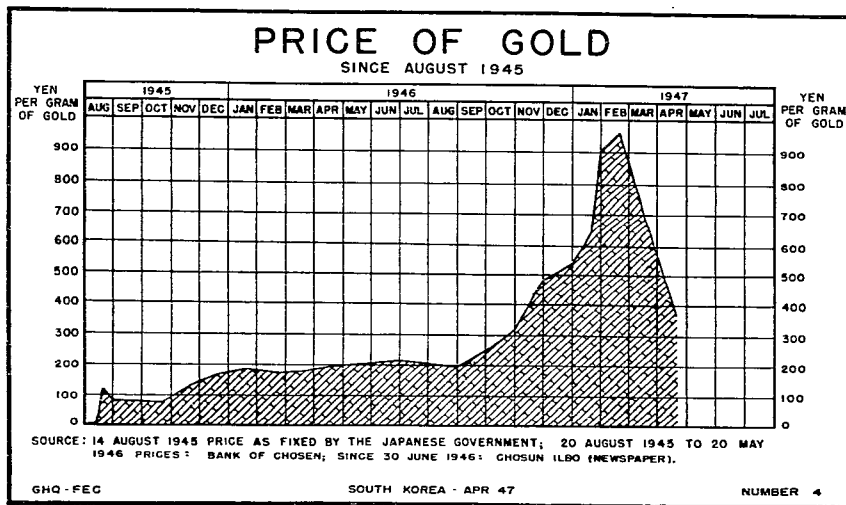
### Price of Gold

6. The price of gold on 20 April was ¥ 1,400 per momme (3.75 grams), a continuation of the downward trend which started in February, as shown on the chart on opposite page.

### Taxes

7. On 5 April Civil Administrator Ahn Chai Hong issued the following statement urging the prompt payment of taxes:

"It is with great regret that I learn from the Treasury Bureau, Department of Finance, that there is an unprecedented volume of tax delinquency throughout all provinces.



"The Korean people want their nation to be free, independent and united. Prompt payment of their taxes is one of the best ways to prove they can finance the operations of their own government.

"Korea's national welfare depends upon full and complete cooperation of every citizen.

"Prompt payment of taxes is vital to our national welfare. Therefore, I urge every citizen to discharge this obligation to his country by paying taxes at once."

8. Penalties for delinquent taxes are increased under the provisions of Ordinance No. 139 which became effective on 19 April. There will be a 30-day period of grace, making 18 May the last day for paying taxes without penalty. The Ordinance has the following provisions for stepping up penalties:

- (1) If not paid by due date, five percent of tax due.
- (2) If not paid within 30 days, an additional five percent.
- (3) For each further 30-day period of delinquency, 10 percent additional with a maximum of 30 percent penalty.

#### Revenues

9. The Monopoly Bureau of the Department of Finance collected 69.4 percent of the total revenue received during the period from 15 August 1945 to 31 March 1947.

Revenues of all departments in March accounted for 16 percent of the entire collections during the 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -month period.

REVENUES COLLECTED  
Government Departments or Offices  
(yen)

<u>Department or Office</u>	<u>Period of Collection</u>	
	<u>15 August 1945 to 31 March 1947</u>	<u>March 1947</u>
Agriculture	2,822,944.07	139,998.26
Commerce	770,032.68	164,052.91
Communications	156,498,407.61	46,346,288.64
Education	14,785,660.13	2,088,414.08
Justice	180,632,777.63	39,410,143.54
National Defense	3,000.00	0
Police	277,137.27	0
Public Health and Welfare	955,279.27	45,119.00
Public Information	585,104.90	105,792.00
Administration	1,331,533.01	20,006.00
Transportation	84.14	0
Finance - Monopoly	2,920,150,746.12	448,370,415.96
Finance - Treasury	915,824,503.97	141,797,819.52
Finance - Customs	<u>13,140,352.76</u>	<u>475,922.13</u>
Total	4,207,777,563.56	678,963,972.04

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES

Salt

10. To relieve a critical shortage of salt a joint survey was initiated by representatives of the National Economic Board and the Department of Agriculture.

11. An examination of candidates for jobs as saltern engineers in the Salt Monopoly Bureau was held in Kyonggi-do on 26 April. Thirteen of 25 candidates were successful and are to be trained at the Saltern Engineers Institution.

PROPERTY CONTROL

Liquidation of Japanese Property

12. The Economic Section of the Bureau of Domestic Commerce processed 180 Japanese war property liquidations and allocated 42 to Military Government, 20 to government-controlled corporations or associations and 118 to privately owned Korean companies, industries or individuals.

13. Progress continued in the liquidation of the stocks of the Materials Control Corporation. Remaining stocks in Kyongsang-pukto were allocated either to national departments or to the provincial commerce officer for reallocation locally.

14. Liquidation of the stocks at Taegu included the distribution of 180,000 pairs of Japanese Army socks to workers in the Departments of Public Works, Transportation, Communications and Commerce.

Stocks of copper coins in varying amounts were allocated for use as raw materials in plants approved for manufacture of copper and brass items.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Food

15. A shipment of 3,300 metric tons of salt, diverted from Japan's February import quota, was received.

16. On 15 April 4,243 tons of rice were received from Rangoon, Burma. This shipment was a portion of the world rice-supply quota to Korea set by the Committee on Rice of the International Emergency Food Council.

17. Shipments of wheat, flour, corn and barley were received from the United States.

18. The importation of peanut oil and vermicelli continued to constitute the greater part of the small junk trade with China.

Textiles

19. The following fabrics and raw cotton were received from Japan in February and March:

TEXTILE IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
Cotton, raw	metric ton	0	636
Fabric, silk	linear yard	0	2,000
Fabric, woolen	linear yard	0	44,000
Felt, wool	pound	633	274

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Consumer Goods

20. February and March receipts of consumer goods from Japan included phonograph records and recording discs to be used in the educational program in Korea.

CONSUMER GOODS IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
Bulbs, electric light	each	0	360
Lamps, miners'	piece	0	5,000
Records, phonograph	each	0	7,520
Recording discs	each	150	0

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Machinery and Equipment

21. The following machinery was imported from Japan in April:

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
<b>Communications equipment</b>			
Cable, lead covered	meter	0	1,000
Subscriber-set parts	each	0	8,476
Switch-system parts	each	0	1,050
Telephone cord	each	0	7,510
Transmitter parts	each	0	200
<b>Diesel engine parts</b>			
Air valves	set	1	0
Nozzles	each	1	0
Pumps	each	1	0
<b>Medical equipment</b>			
Gauges, X-ray	set	2	0
Plates, developing	each	150	0
Screens	set	0	100
Tubes	each	125	0
X-ray therapy cable	meter	100	0
<b>Railway locomotive boiler tubes</b>			
	metric ton	142	65
<b>Textile machinery parts</b>			
Bobbins, jute	each	0	8,400
Belting	linear yard	19,082	17,972
Cards, clothing	set	0	258
Draft aprons	square foot	13,658	13,658
Heddles	each	0	300,000
Realds, wire	piece	30,000	4,680,000
Needles, latch	gross	0	3,260
Needles, sewing machine	gross	500	0
Reeds	each	0	3,300
Roller covers	square foot	13,658	0
Shuttles	each	0	2,600
Sinkers	gross	0	1,000

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Chemicals and Drugs

22. A shipment of 2,050 metric tons of ammonia sulfate was received in March.

Metals and Minerals

23. The following shipments of coal have been received from Japan in 1947:

COAL IMPORTS FROM JAPAN  
(metric tons)

January	35,797
February	46,506
March	54,910
April	48,985



Wood and Paper

24. Korea's acute shortage of fuel this winter was somewhat alleviated in March by a shipment of firewood from Japan. In addition, the following wood and paper products were received from Japan:

WOOD AND PAPER IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
Bamboo	metric ton	167	472
Dunnage lumber	piece	0	857
Firewood	metric ton	0	114
Newsprint	metric ton	45	46
Paper, bank note	ream	10,364	13,397
Paper, postage stamp	sheet	352,000	384,000
Ties, railroad	piece	23,976	61,684

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Miscellaneous

25. Five tons of vegetable seeds, the first shipment from Japan in 1947, were received in March.

26. An initial shipment was made in March of 50,000 straw bags on an export order for 1,200,000 to Japan to lift superphosphate fertilizer.

27. Arrangements were made for the following shipments of metals to the United States: 3,593 metric tons of lead; 450 metric tons of scheelite; 25 metric tons of wolframite and 475 metric tons of tungsten.

28. A shipment of 99 metric tons of refractory clay for use in making bricks was made to Japan in February and 38 tons in March.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Land Transportation

29. Two additional shipments of American locomotives brought the total imported to 38.

The Department of Transportation announced that 42 American tankcars had arrived from the United States.

30. Movement of freight cars during March totaled 16,733, an increase of 3,564 over February.

Freight movements for April increased 5.4 percent over March.

31. Total tie replacement on all railway lines from 1 January to 23 March amounted to 234,362 ties.

32. During the first week of April the street railway section of the Seoul Electric Company had an average of 48 streetcars operating daily, five being repaired and 208 deadlined. Lack of spare parts and maintenance materials has made it impossible to place more

than one fifth of the total number of available trancars in operation.

33. Work has started on making trailers out of old bus bodies to be towed behind serviceable buses to double service capacity.

Water Transportation

34. It was announced on 14 April that 10 wooden cargo vessels would be sold at auction with sealed bids accepted through 5 May.

35. Plans are being made for the use of ship-to-shore stations by the Department of Transportation for the control of marine traffic.

36. Work continued on the revision and checking of harbor maps.

37. There were seven marine disasters in March compared with five in February and six in January.

Public Utilities

38. Plans formulated in late 1945 to improve the Seoul water system have resulted in the following improvements:

- (1) The Ro Hyan Jim Pump Station, located on the south side of the Han River Bridge, is being enlarged and will contain six new pump units. The new station will pump 35,000 cubic meters per day. Operation is expected in July.
- (2) Additional filtering and pumping equipment is being installed at the Koci Plant on the east side of Seoul and will increase production by 9,000 cubic meters daily.
- (3) Five small reservoirs on the hillsides surrounding Seoul are nearing completion.

COMMUNICATIONS

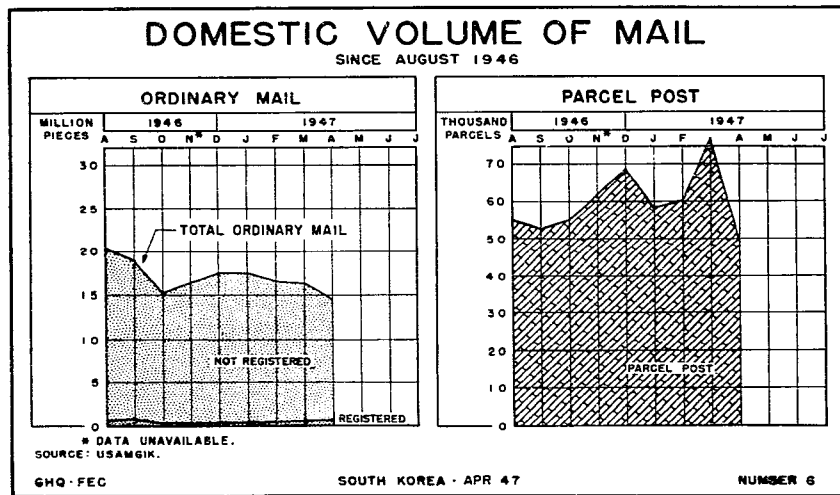
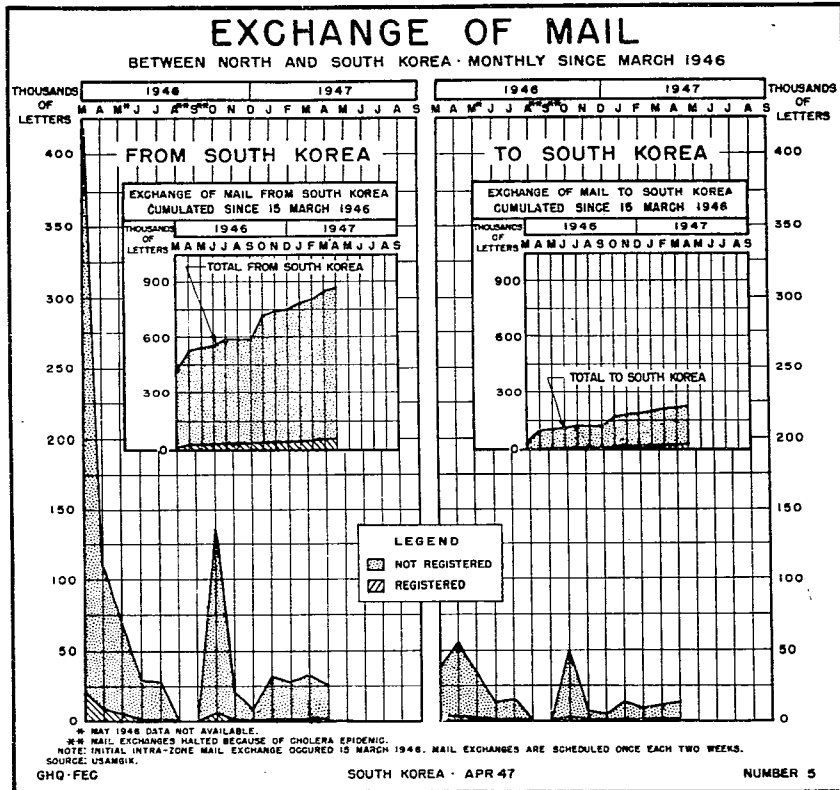
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POSTAL SERVICES

39. The number of ordinary letters and post cards received in South Korea from North Korea was 25 percent higher than the number received during March, while the number dispatched declined 25 percent. Interzone exchange of mail is shown on the top chart, next page.

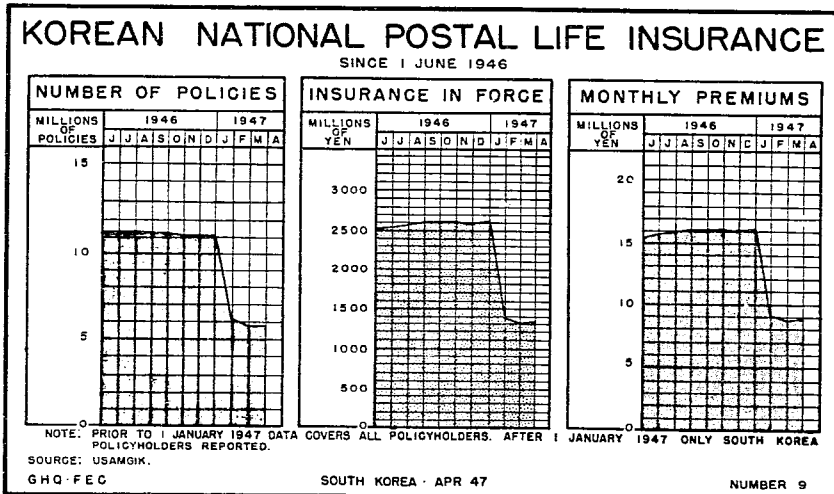
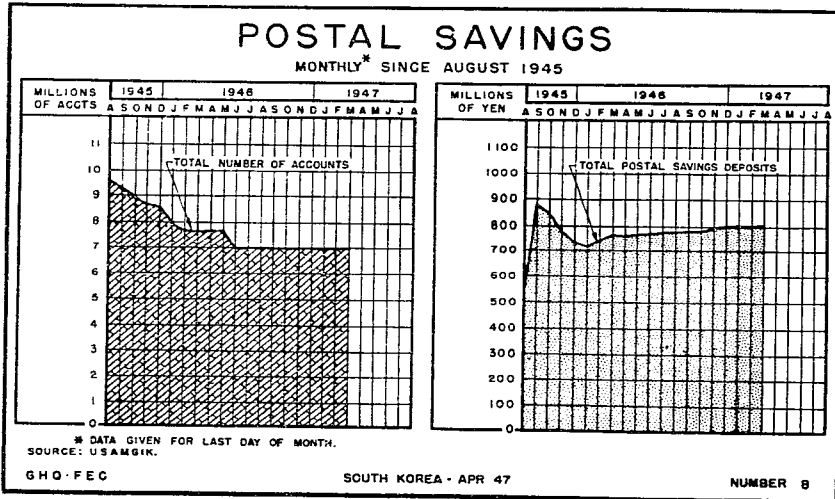
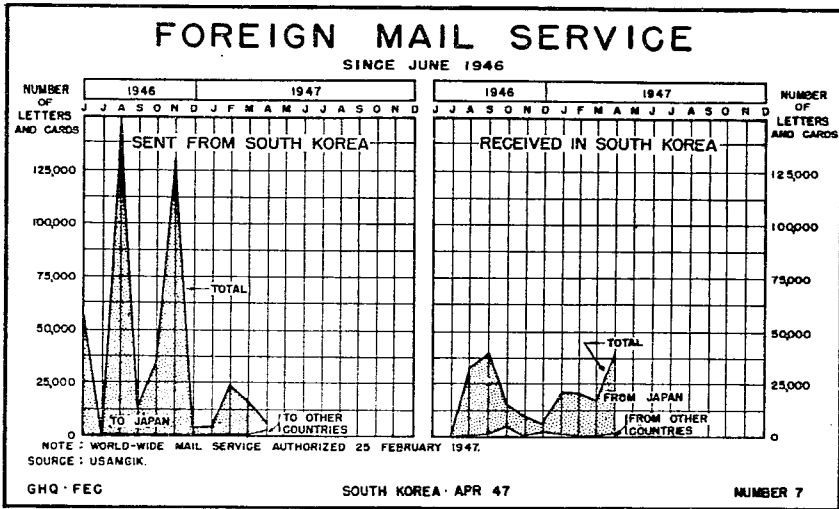
40. During April ordinary domestic mail declined about 11 percent, as shown on the second chart, facing page.

41. The first large shipment of mail to China since the resumption of international postal service was dispatched on 4 April. More than 2,300 letters and post cards were sent to Tientsin and Shanghai. Mail was also exchanged with Java, Okinawa, Argentina, England, Canada, Belgium, France, Germany and the United States. See chart No. 7, page 46.



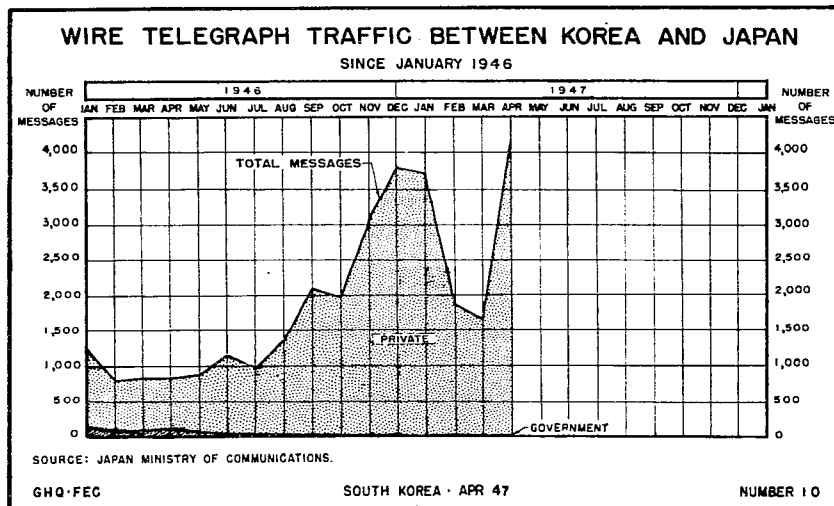
42. On 31 March the Korean Postal Savings System had 6,981,049 depositors and deposits of ¥ 810,347,885. See second chart on following page.

43. Korean National Life Insurance in force, totaling ¥ 1,323,461,216 on 31 March, was divided among 5,453,931 policies. See the last chart on the following page.



### WIRE AND RADIO

44. The number of wire telegraph messages sent over the Pusan-Fukuoka circuit between Korea and Japan increased about 148 percent to a new postwar high.



45. By 21 April all repeater stations on the Seoul-Pusan cable route had been equipped with emergency power facilities.

46. The installation and testing of a gasoline-driven generator at the Taegu repeater station was completed on 16 April.

47. On 4 April Korean radio engineers completed tests of a radio transmitter reconstructed for station JBHK at Kwangju.

48. At Pusan the long-wave transmitter is being repaired and its power stepped up to 750 watts. A new short-wave transmitter is being completed.

### EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

#### Postal

49. Six additional steel railway mail cars were available for the Seoul-Pusan line by 1 April.

50. At the end of March 768,000 sheets of postage stamp paper, enough for 307,200,000 stamps, arrived from Japan.

#### Wire and Radio

51. During the 1947-48 fiscal year the Department of Communications has been allotted 20,000 telephone poles, about 30 percent of estimated Korean production.

52. One thousand switchboard plugs, 64 vacuum tubes, two filament transformers, seven desk stands with adapters and seven ribbon velocity microphones were shipped by air from Japan.

53. Rehabilitation of the wire network included repairing damage from winter weather and preventive maintenance against the coming rainy season.

54. Japanese manufacturers reported that two of the five 500-watt transmitters ordered for Korea had been tested and prepared for shipment; also that the manufacture of a three-kilowatt transmitter was 60 percent complete.

55. Fifty students were enrolled in the Employees' Technical Training School on 12 April for retraining in wire and radio operation and maintenance. The length of courses varies from six months to two years.

SECTION 4

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

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FOOD

1. Although the rice collection program officially ended on 15 March the Government will continue to purchase surplus grain.

2. On 23 April each province held the first of a series of conferences to set the summer-grain collection quotas. Preliminary estimates were gathered on areas planted, expected crop yield and population to be fed. Each farmer's quota equals his estimated crop minus the amount allowed for his family.

3. About 775,000 pounds of sweet potatoes were distributed to the provinces.

4. Estimates of ration needs are being upset by an unexpectedly large number of people with small farms who are unable to feed themselves until the next harvest.

5. Effective 26 March procedures for paying rents in rice were changed. Tenant farmers now deliver rental rice to collection points and the Government pays the landlord the official price in cash rather than in blocked accounts. Landlords may draw freely from blocked accounts previously established to receive rents.

6. The general strike in Cheju-do during March prevented shipment from the island of 50,000 kwan (413,350 pounds) of seed sweet potatoes in time for planting and they have been released for consumption.

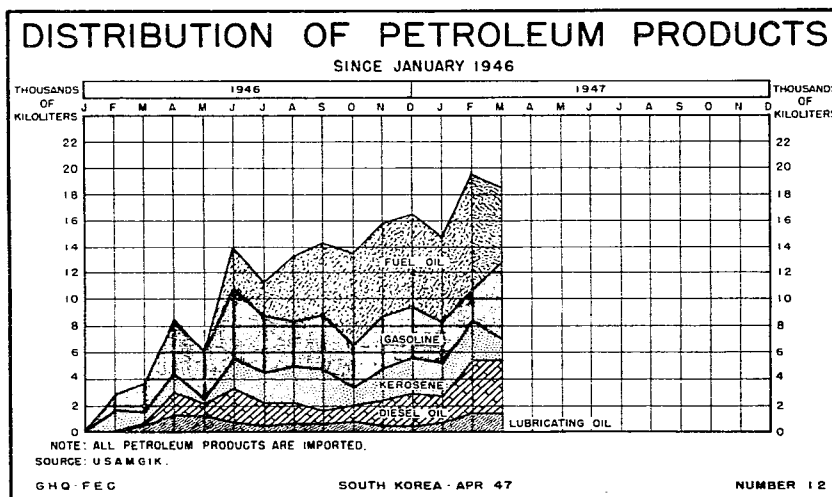
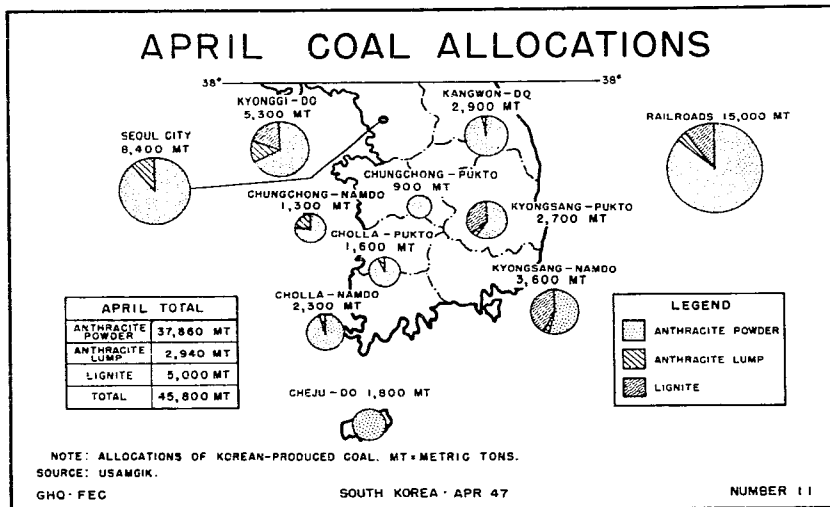
7. Imported Irish potatoes are being allocated to northern areas for growing seed stock.

OTHER GOODS

8. Coal allocations increased 13 percent in April, as shown in the top chart on next page.

9. Petroleum distribution declined five percent in March. Allocations of petroleum products are shown in the second chart on the following page.

10. On 17 April it was announced that the following items were placed on the list of controlled commodities: woolen, linen and hemp cloth; uniforms, work clothing and underwear; electric light bulbs and nails; coke; automobile and bicycle tires and tubes; industrial alcohol; and edible oils and beer. The raw material, finished product, or both may be controlled both in price and distribution, depending on the commodity.



Commodities already on the controlled list were cotton, rayon, silk, mixed cloth and men's cotton socks; rubber, work, army, sport and low leather shoes, upper and sole leather; toilet and laundry soap, matches and cement.

11. The Korean Agricultural Association had distributed 70,337 metric tons of fertilizer by 12 April. The rest of the 105,466 metric tons which had been allocated were in transit to local consumers on that date.

12. April paper allocations were, in reams: Department of Education 4,500, Department of Public Information (including newspapers and periodicals printed in Seoul) 3,400 and other agencies of the national government 600.

13. The Department of Education distributed 1,893,173 books during the week ending 24 April.



14. During the week of 26 April 6,400 railroad ties which were creosote-treated in Korea were distributed for immediate use.

15. The Korean Fruit Federation was allocated 60 metric tons of nails for making apple boxes.

16. Open-market prices of raw silk decreased. Standard-grade (42 denier) silk sold at only slightly above the ceiling price of ¥ 6,200 per kwan (8.27 pounds) at the end of April.

17. January and February livestock sales in the Suwon market showed an average price of ¥ 45,000 to ¥ 60,000 per head for 2,658 head of draft cattle.

18. Prices for seven types of leather were established, ranging from ¥ 18 per pyung (3.95 square yards) for dog leather to ¥ 100 per pyung for box calf tanned with chrome. Leather belting is ¥ 120 per keun (1.32 pounds) and sole leather ¥ 130 per keun.

19. One hundred twenty thousand high-top canvas rubber-soled shoes are being allocated to workers in mining, transportation, public utilities, forestry, irrigation, reclamation and public works.

20. On 5 April 300,000 pounds of imported candles were offered for sale to the public at ¥ 28 per pound.

21. An average price of ¥ 600 was set for winter uniforms for Seoul schoolboys. Distribution will be made by the city government through public schools.

#### COST OF LIVING

22. During the month ending 18 April prices of the following items declined: cotton cloth 30 percent, silk between 40 and 50 percent, rice and barley 20 percent, dried fish 35 percent and rubber shoes 35 percent. Prices were also lower on beans, beets, sweet potatoes and soap.

The decline was caused chiefly by currency deflation, the receipt of some imported supplies and the expectation of more, and a police drive to uncover hoarded goods and place them on the market.

23. A new wage schedule was published for employees of the Korean Government. Only the employees of the United States Military Forces hired under Korean Labor Regulation No. 1 will continue to receive a cost-of-living differential. The April maximum differential was set at ¥ 1,500 for Pusan, Taegu and Inchon, ¥ 1,350 for all other cities, ¥ 1,200 for all towns and villages which are county capitals and at ¥ 1,050 for all other villages. Smaller amounts may be paid if the provincial governor decides that local costs of living permit. Student nurses and office boys and office girls receive 30 percent of the authorized differential.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 19

April 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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PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Disease

1. All individuals living in the major port cities were immunized against cholera during the month. This completed the first phase of the 1947 cholera control program.
  
2. The chiefs of provincial preventive medicine sections held a conference 29-30 April in Seoul and discussed provincial programs and their problems.
  
3. Typhoid fever incidence decreased approximately 50 percent since March but continued to be the most prevalent disease. Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo reported 291 and 234 cases respectively. Incidence of typhus fever continued to be sporadic while relapsing fever was concentrated in Kyongsang-pukto where 30 cases were reported.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Cases	
	March	April
Relapsing fever	17	32
Malaria	4	12
Diphtheria	115	49
Smallpox	34	16
Typhus fever	208	216
Typhoid fever	1,409	707
Paratyphoid fever	15	9
Bacillary dysentery	1	7
Epidemic meningitis	10	10

SANITATION

4. On 11 April there were 32 veterinary students enrolled in the College of Agriculture in Suwon, the only institution for training veterinarians in South Korea. The course requires four years for completion. Present enrollment allows for a maximum graduating class of eight veterinarians each year.

5. The first of a series of publications of the National Veterinary Service Bulletins, entitled "Anemia in Young Pigs," was prepared in English by the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs and is being translated into Korean.

6. An information and guide bulletin on fish inspection was completed in English by the Department of Public Health and Welfare and is being translated into Korean. It will be distributed to veterinarians engaged in marine products inspection.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

7. One hundred eighteen physicians, limited physicians and herb doctors renewed their licenses bringing the total to 4,633.

8. On 14 April the Department of Public Health and Welfare announced that a national examination for all nurses to qualify for registered practice will be held on 1 May.

9. By 28 February there were 975 nurses and 1,029 midwives registered in South Korea of whom approximately 59 percent were in Seoul.

NURSES AND MIDWIVES  
February

	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Midwives</u>
Seoul	575	604
Kyonggi-do	93	104
Kangwon-do	70	58
Chungchong-pukto	27	23
Chungchong-namdo	34	32
Kyongsang-pukto	45	50
Kyongsang-namdo	53	61
Cholla-pukto	32	35
Cholla-namdo	37	49
Cheju-do	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>
	975	1,029

10. Fifty-six out of 82 applications filed for the manufacture of pharmacopoeia medicines, and 23 out of 53 applications to manufacture patent medicines were approved.

SUPPLY

11. Production of gauze in March totaled 102,000 meters compared with 38,000 meters in February.

12. From 1 March to 19 April 10,184,300 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine were produced, of which 6,478,150 were distributed.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Refugees

13. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received food supplies and a grant of ¥ 8,450,000 from the Government to assist refugees coming from north of the 38th parallel.

Personnel, food and other supplies were sent to emergency refugee-feeding stations at Chongdan, Tosong-ni and Tongduchon-ni, and also to Kaesong, Uijongbu, Chunchon and

Chumunjin, where semipermanent camps are being established. From these camps the refugees are sent to welfare centers.

The heavy migration of refugees which commenced in March continued and it was estimated that approximately 3,000 persons per day entered South Korea at Tongduchon-ni alone.

14. To reduce the work and expense of public assistance and to provide stability and independence to refugee families the Departments of Agriculture and Public Health and Welfare coordinated their effort to settle refugee families on farmlands.

15. Approximately 71,699 persons are living in unsuitable quarters in refugee camps and 415,275 persons are living in inadequate housing or crowded quarters outside refugee camps.

16. The first of a series of weekly meetings of superintendents and staff members of social welfare institutions in the Seoul area was held on 3 April under the auspices of the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Representatives from 24 institutions discussed methods and techniques of raising institutional standards.

17. Representatives of the Department of Public Health and Welfare held a series of discussions with city government officials and advisers regarding the promotion of private institutional standards, particularly on the subject of providing better medical care to sick children and increasing food allowances to permit a 1,700-calorie diet to each child.

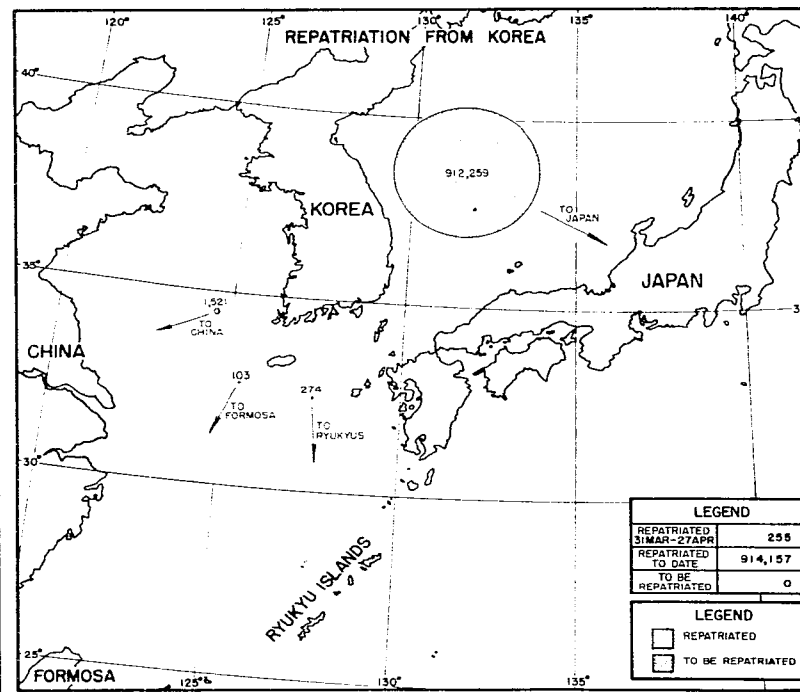
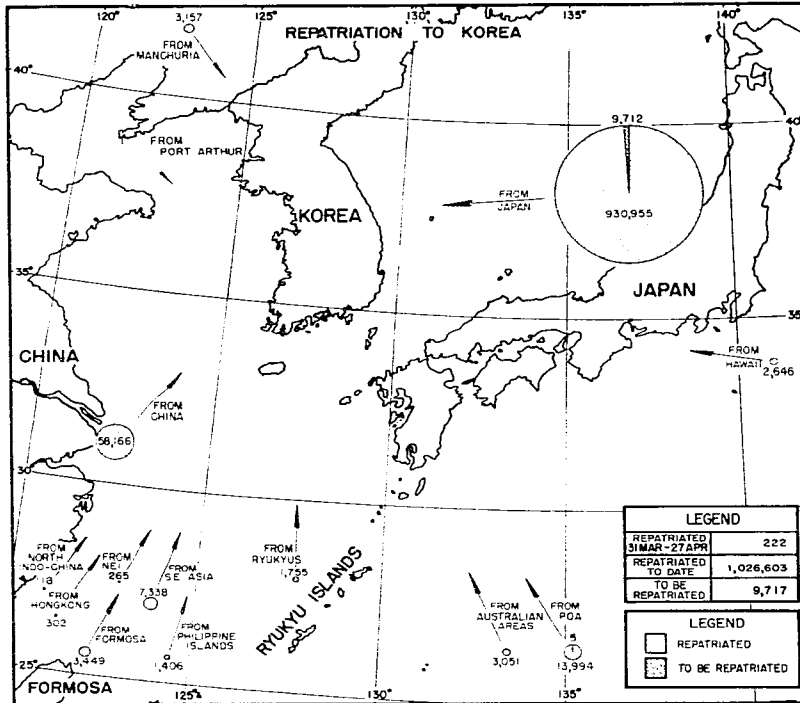
#### REPATRIATION

18. South Koreans repatriated from 31 March to 27 April totaled 222, of whom 139 from the Netherlands East Indies and one from Dairen (Port Arthur) were returned via Japan. During this period 281 persons were evacuated to their homelands from North and South Korea. See chart, following page.

19. On 30 April there were 6,122 registered Chinese Nationals in South Korea.

# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 27 APRIL 1947



GHQ - FEC

SOUTH KOREA - APR 47

NUMBER 13



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

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Culture . . . . .	14
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EDUCATION

Seoul National University

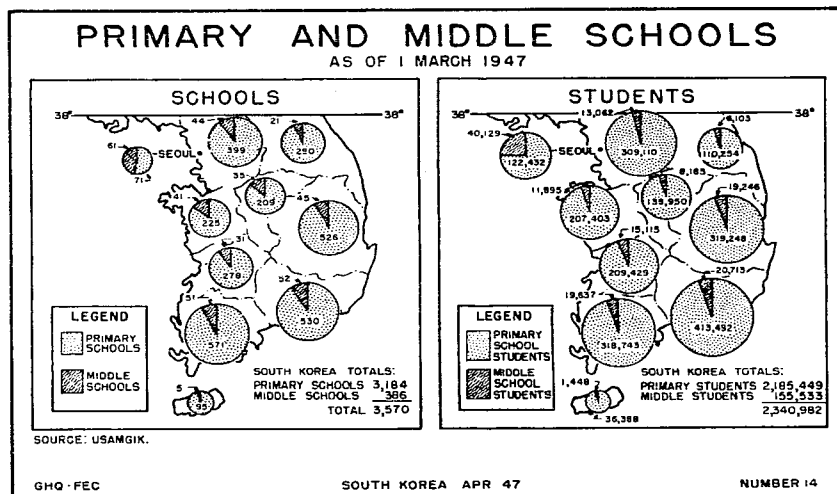
1. Students unable to enroll in Seoul National University for the present semester will be permitted to enter the next term.

University Extension Credit

2. Seoul National University recognized the Middle School English Teachers Evening Class as a university extension activity. College credits will be granted for satisfactory completion of extension courses.

Educational Statistics

3. February primary and secondary school enrollment showed increases over January of 11,803 and 1,124 students respectively.



Secondary Education

4. Four visiting educational specialists from the United States completed a three-week study of secondary education. The group conducted conferences and addressed educational groups.

#### Food Chart

5. The Department of Education published a food chart, which shows caloric values and vitamin content of Korean foods, for use in middle schools and colleges.

#### Home Economics

6. Arrangements were completed with the Office of the National Food Administration for the allocation of food items to middle schools for use in home economics training courses.

#### Middle School Music Festivals

7. Twenty-four musical groups participated in the Seoul City Middle School Music Festival held on 19 and 20 April.

The first provincial music festival was held at Chonju, Cholla-pukto, on 13 April.

Winners of the city and provincial contests will enter the National Middle School Music Festival to be held at Seoul 11 and 12 May.

#### Bookkeeping Contest

8. Students of four Korean schools entered bookkeeping samples in the world-wide May bookkeeping contest held in the United States by the Business Education World, a magazine for teachers of commercial subjects.

#### Vocational Training

9. The Committee on Vocational Training, comprised of Korean and American representatives from the Departments of Education, Commerce and Agriculture, met on 12 April to plan a technological training program to furnish trained workers for Korean industry.

#### American Language Institute

10. The first term of the night school English course of the American Language Institute was completed on 25 April. Another six-week term will begin following a one-week registration period. The classes provide training for students who wish to go to the United States for study.

#### Adult Education

11. The Department of Education announced that the Adult Education Program of Kyongsang-namdo in one year has enabled 1,169,863 persons of the province to learn to read and write Korean. The provincial program was initiated by the 44 men and women who attended the National Leaders' Training School at Seoul. They established a Leaders' Training School at Pusan in June 1946 from which 233 men and 183 women were graduated.

These provincial leaders conducted classes for persons between the ages of 13 and 55 in civic, supplementary and factory schools. Expenditures for one year's operation were ¥ 79,735,000 of which ¥ 1,950,000 was provided by the National Government, the balance being provided by local adult education association.

#### Library Training Course

12. Approximately 100 librarians attended a Library Training

Course conducted by the National Library Association 21-30 April.

"All-Korea Students' Association"

13. The initial meeting of the "All-Korea Students' Association," held in Seoul on 21 April, was attended by 500 members. The organization, whose members come from college and middle school groups, is nonpolitical and will promote adult education in rural areas.

CULTURE

National Democratic Poster Contest

14. On 26 April the Department of Education announced a national democratic poster contest. Themes which may be selected for portrayal are "Democracy," "Democracy in Korea," "What Democracy Means to Me" or "Democracy in Action."

Korean National Youth Movement

15. Reported membership of the Korean National Youth Movement was 66,722 on 26 April.

16. Graduation exercises of the Third National Training School were held on 15 April at the Seoul National University. Approximately 1,200 members paraded in Seoul in commemoration of the event.

17. Mimeographed program material which was tested at the National Training School at Suwon was distributed to all Korean National Youth Movement offices. The portions found satisfactory for general use will be re-edited for possible incorporation into a handbook.

18. On 22 April the Youth Movement announced the publication of a weekly mimeographed newspaper, Teh Kong (The Great Public). Present distribution is limited to 600 township group leaders, country, provincial and national officials.

19. A national celebration, sponsored by the Korea Amateur Athletic Association, was held in the Seoul Stadium on 26 April to honor the victory of a Korean athlete in the Boston Marathon.

A Korean football team played five leading teams of Shanghai, China. The Korean team won three games, tied one and lost one.

Boy Scouts

20. A one-week Boy Scout Leaders' Training Course, sponsored by the Chief Scout Executive and the Central Committee, was initiated on 21 April. Approximately 150 prospective leaders, chiefly teachers of primary and middle schools, attended.

Girl Scouts

21. The president of the Korean Girl Scouts announced the completion of a handbook for the Korean Girl Scouts.

The Department of Education advised that many American Girl Scouts have requested the names of Korean Girl Scouts with whom they might correspond and that applications for "pen pals" from interested Korean Girl Scouts are being received.

#### 4-H Clubs

22. Twenty 4-H Clubs were formed in Kyonggi-do during the four-week period ending 22 April. Each club consists of approximately 50 members and selects a specialized agricultural project which will be the greatest benefit to its community. Study projects include sericulture, vegetable gardening, bee keeping, grain production, cattle raising, garment making, nutrition, poultry, reforestation and rice production.

#### RELIGION

##### Christian Missionaries

23. Eight missionaries, representing the Presbyterian and Seventh-day Adventist Churches and the Maryknoll Society, arrived from the United States on 15 April to resume activities in Korea.

##### Korean Clergymen

24. On 10 April two Korean clergymen departed for the United States to attend committee meetings of the World Council of Churches.

SECTION 3

PUBLIC INFORMATION

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INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Public Health

1. Public health programs were continued and included extensive showings of motion pictures which presented methods of disease prevention.

Current Events

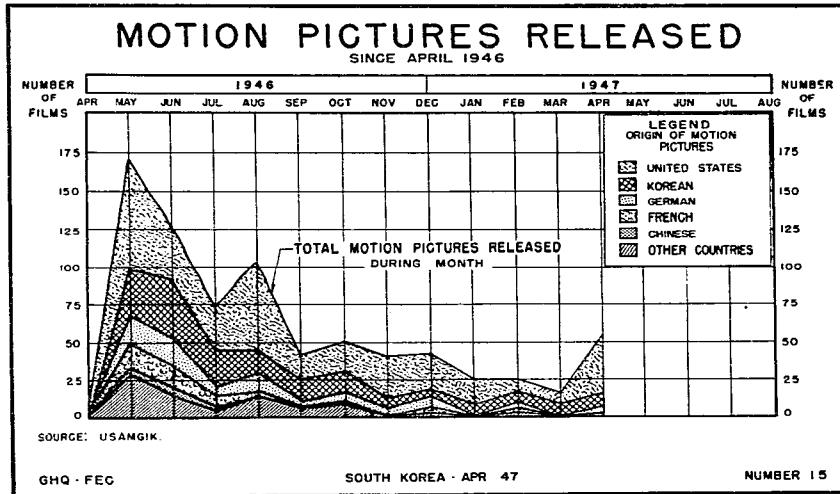
2. Motion pictures of local current events were made for general public dissemination to provide more extensive information on Korean economic, social and political affairs.

"Democracy"

3. The definition of democracy made by the U. S. Secretary of State was featured in a poster "Democracy" which was distributed throughout all provinces.

MOTION PICTURES

4. Korean films led in the number of releases in March; American films led in April.



## RADIO

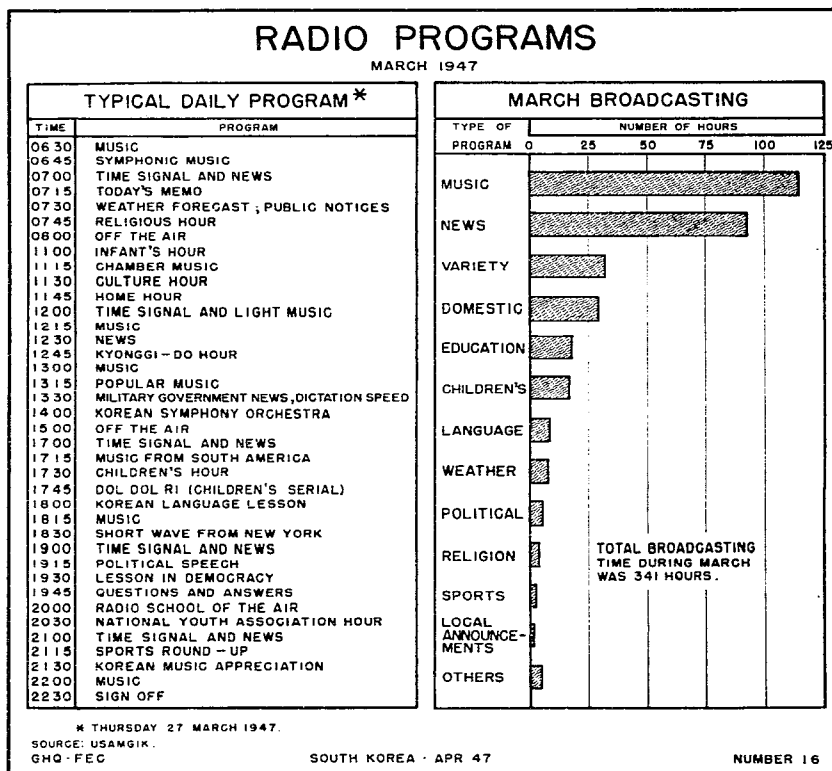
### Programs

5. The "Military Government Hour" of 5 April featured the history and progress of the Korean Civil Service. The "Labor Hour" of the same date presented a program, "Management and Labor," which emphasized the specific responsibilities of workers and industry.

A representative of the Seoul Sanitary Division made a broadcast on 2 April to stimulate public interest in the city's "cleanup" activities.

A remote broadcast was made of the Arbor Day celebration held at the Sa Jik Park in Seoul.

Broadcast time was made available for religious, educational and informational activities.



### PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

6. The press continued extensive coverage of foreign news especially related to the Moscow Decision and Korean problems.

7. All papers carried reports of the activities of the Commanding General, USAFIK, in the United States. There was universal interest in the success of his mission.

An editorial in neutral Chung Oi Sin Po expressed gratitude for the General's efforts to help Korea. It stated that material aid is acceptable but hoped the aspiration of Koreans for a united and completely independent nation might be realized in the near future.

8. Rightist Minju Ilbo reported the leftists are willing to support the Moscow Decision, while the rightists are divided on the issue. One faction, led by Syngman Rhee, is urging a general election and the establishment of an interim government, while the Chungking Provisional Korean Government group desire the re-establishment of their government.

9. The rightist Dai Dong Sin Moon published an editorial which observed that the labor movement shows evidence of being rational and legal.

The above paper reported that the Central Executive committee of the Laboring People's Party met on 14 April and elected Lyuh Woon Heung as its chairman, stating that he would form a new party. On the same date the Labor Party of South Korea issued a statement that Lyuh's new party and the Labor Party of South Korea will form a common front to oppose the rightists.

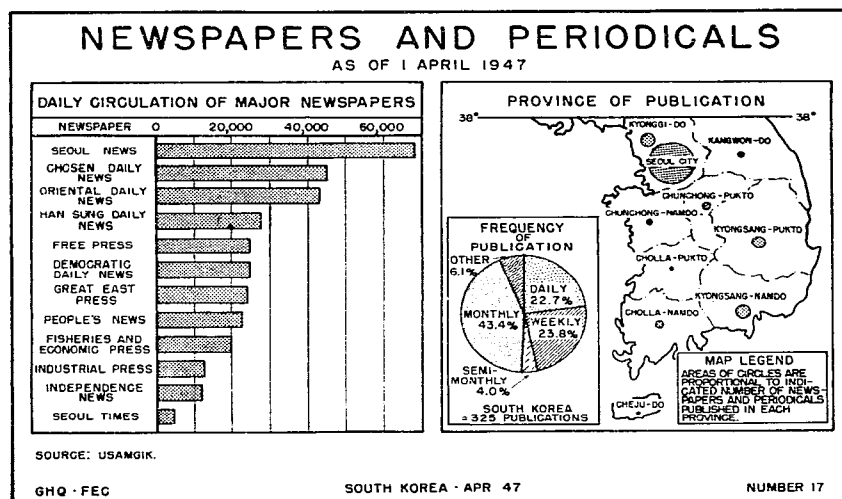
10. Leftist Seoul Shin Mun reported that the Korean Independence Party admitted Kim Koo and other members of the Chungking Provisional Korean Government had resigned from the party. The explanation given was that the officers would be changed at the National Convention in May.

Left-wing Dok Lib Sin Bo reported that the Chosun Democratic Party asserted the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly should provide for appropriate representation of refugees from North Korea when a general election is held in South Korea.

11. Leftist Hyern Dai Ilbo published the major part of the address Syngman Rhee gave at the mass meeting held 27 April in Seoul to welcome his return.

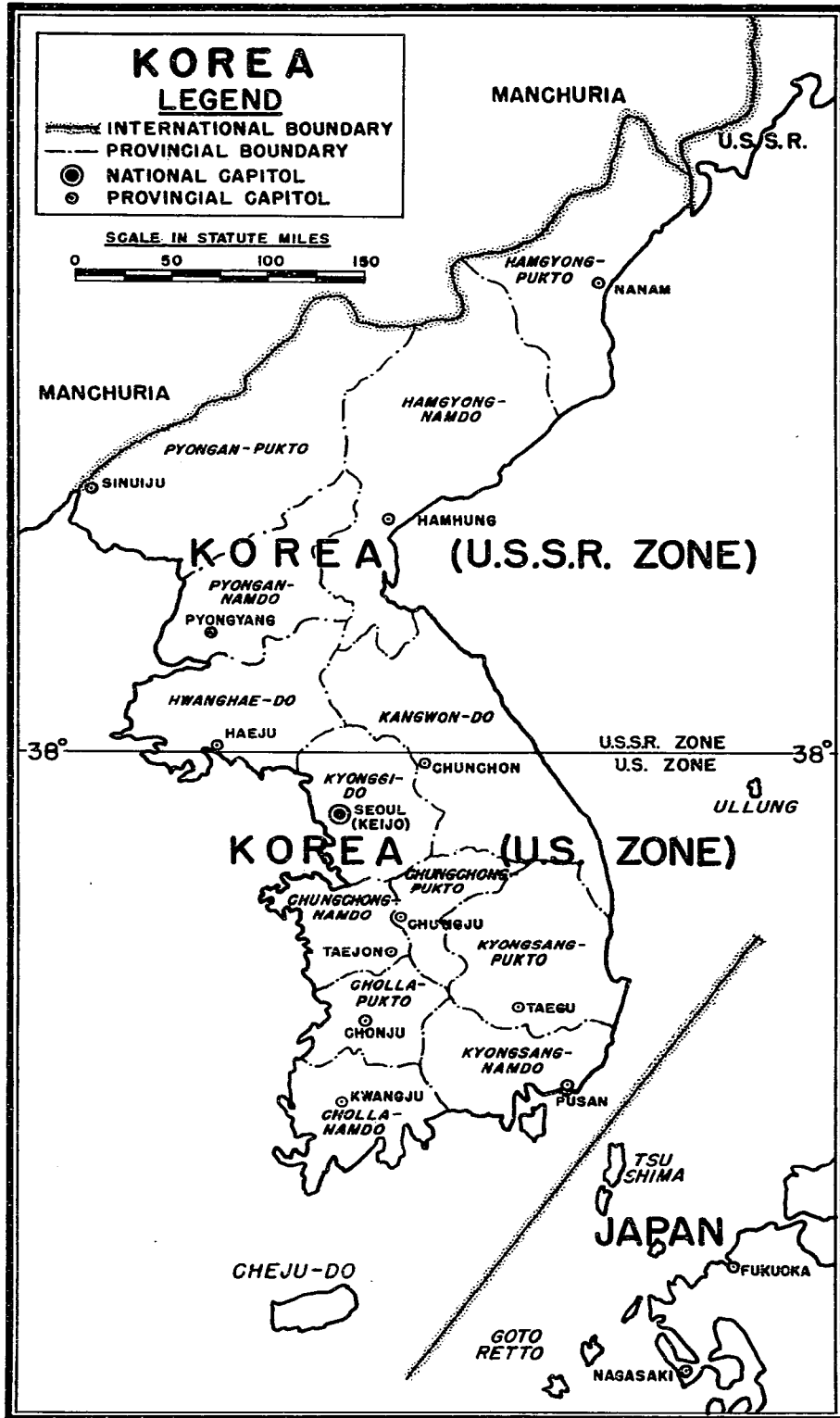
Dai Dong Sin Moon published a statement issued by the Headquarters of the United People praising the activities of Rhee.

12. Seoul is the chief publishing center in South Korea.







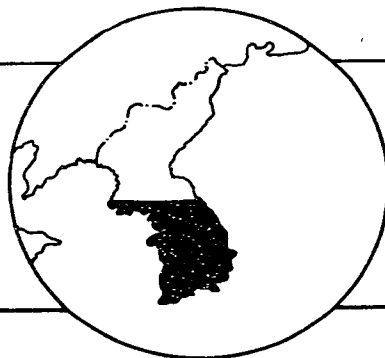


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朝鮮占領報告

一九四七、五

Commander - in - Chief  
Far East



# SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

NO 20

MAY

1947

0414

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION No 20  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
IN  
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF  
MAY 1947

0415

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

Number 20

May 1947

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
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SECTION 1  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Two controversial measures, the Anticollaboration Bill and the General Franchise Law, were considered by the Legislative Assembly. Discussion of these bills in plenary sessions and in committees consumed much of the time of the legislators.

An amendment to the General Franchise Law raising the age requirement for voters from 20 to 25 years led a minority of the legislators to resort to delaying tactics. On 26 May no quorum could be obtained because these legislators boycotted the sessions.

Resignation of Dr. Kimm

2. Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic tendered his resignation as speaker and member of the Legislative Assembly on 19 May. By a vote of 52 to 0, with four members not voting, the Assembly rejected the resignation and Dr. Kimm agreed to reconsider his decision.

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

Reconvening of Joint Commission

3. Negotiations between United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov culminated in the reconvening of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission in Seoul on 21 May. The Soviet delegation was headed by Colonel General T. F. Shtikov and the American delegation was headed by Major General A. E. Brown.

Joint Communique No. 9

4. Joint Communique No. 9, the first issued by the Commission since reconvening, set forth the objectives of the meeting in part as follows:

" . . . In the first stage of its work the Commission will limit itself to the preparation of a plan for the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government in accordance with Par. 2 of the Moscow Decision. This plan shall include:

- "(1) Type, structure and composition of the Provisional Government.
- "(2) Elaboration of the fundamental regulations on the basis of which the Government shall operate (Provisional Charter).

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- "(3) Elaboration of the political platform of the Provisional Government."

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Legal

5. Provisional amendments to the Japanese Criminal Code of Procedure are being translated into Korean.

Public Safety

6. A National Police Board was established to initiate major policy and procedure in matters affecting the Department of Police.

7. Prison population continued to run above capacity.

8. Fires and fire losses decreased in April.

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

1. Winter freezes and a spring drought combined with a smaller planted area and insufficient fertilizer cut South Korea crop production to 57.4 percent of the 1947 goal.

Mining

2. Average monthly coal production in the first three months of 1947 reached 20,927 metric tons, 1,200 over the monthly average of 1946.

3. Provisions for opening vested gold mines in South Korea were sent to the Departments of Commerce and Finance and the National Economic Board by the Deputy Military Governor.

INDUSTRY

Heavy Industries and Manufacturing

4. Shortages of raw materials, skilled labor and machine parts continued to hamper industry. Production of tobacco, salt and processed foods increased.

Textiles

5. The silk industry reported an increase in raw silk production during 1947 from 19,412 pounds produced in January to 88,890 in April and a stock of 2,316,572 pounds of dry cocoons on 10 March.

Labor

6. A Wage Rate and Incentive Board initiated a program to increase the wages and provide payment in kind for civil servants and workers in vested factories.

The program is expected to bring these workers' wages in line with other wages in Korea and to encourage more efficient operation.

COMMERCE

7. Circulation of Bank of Chosen notes increased to ¥ 17,417,709,259 on 31 May.

8. Government expenditures in April were ¥ 1,316,841,645 while revenues totaled ¥ 616,329,439, exclusive of the Department of Transportation.

9. A balanced budget providing for expenditures not to exceed ¥ 17,000,000,000, recommended by the National Economic Board and approved by the Military Governor, was submitted to the Interim Legislative Assembly.

#### Property Control

10. The Office of Property Custody was given direct control of all property custody activities.

11. The Property Disposal Division of the Office of Property Custody sold properties valued at ¥ 3,880,601.84 in April.

#### Imports and Exports

12. The National Economic Board approved a policy providing for the encouragement of private trade by the Koreans. Most imports and exports have been on a government-to-government basis.

Japan continues to be the chief source of parts and machinery for industrial rehabilitation, textiles, chemicals, drugs and wood and paper products. Small trade is conducted with China on a shipside barter basis and markets are being developed in Hongkong for Korean ginseng, manganese, lead and zinc concentrates and fluorspar.

#### Transportation

13. Rail transportation is gradually getting back to normal. Passenger traffic continued to be heavy and freight traffic increased.

14. The street railway systems in Seoul and Pusan are handicapped by inadequate maintenance and lack of parts.

#### Public Utilities

15. A committee appointed by the National Economic Board made a study of the public utilities in South Korea and recommended general increases in fares and rates to place the public utilities systems on a more efficient operating basis.

#### Public Works

16. Work continued on the general road building and maintenance program, while under the city planning program several water-works projects were completed.

#### Communications

17. Improvement of the communication network continued. A ship-to-shore station was opened to aid fishing fleet traffic, repairs continued on repeater stations along the Seoul-Pusan cable and more equipment arrived from Japan.

#### RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

18. The food ration is being reduced 20 percent. Quotas were set for summer-grain collections which will begin 15 June.

19. About 57 percent of current fertilizer allocations have been delivered to farmers or local distributors.

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Preventive Medicine

1. The second phase of the 1947 cholera control program to immunize all persons in the coastal areas was 90 percent complete on 31 May. The third phase to cover large inland cities was initiated on 15 May.

Veterinary Affairs

2. Twenty-six veterinarians attended an inspectors' school on fish sanitation held at Pusan on 13-14 May. Classroom instructions and demonstrations covered all phases of their work.

Medical Affairs

3. A Korean Medical Association was organized on 10 May at a convention of representatives from all provinces.

4. To raise the standards of the Korean medical profession the first of three national medical examinations was given to 73 physicians.

5. On 1 May 24 out of 130 nurses successfully completed the examination to qualify for registered practice.

6. A convention of the Korean Dental Society was held at Seoul 18-20 May with more than 200 dentists representing all provinces. Papers on oral surgery were read and discussions were conducted on the treatment of oral infections.

7. Cholera vaccine dispensed from 26 April to 23 May was about double the amount dispensed in the previous four-week period. Rinderpest serum on hand at the Anyang and Pusan Institutes for Veterinary Research was sufficient to meet emergency requirements.

Public Assistance

8. The Advisory Committee for the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) held its first meeting. The Committee is composed of 10 members representing the various church groups and the Military Government. Its duties include recommending allocation and distribution of LARA supplies.

9. Refugees entering from North Korea, Manchuria and China during April totaled 20,042.

10. A National Refugee Board was created on 12 May with one

representative from each of eight departments of the National Government. This board will plan and coordinate programs for the rehabilitation of refugees.

11. On 29 May 8,329 single- and multiple-unit houses were completed under the 1947 refugee housing program while 6,067 were under construction and 772 remained to be built.

#### Repatriation

12. From 28 April to 1 June 1,211 Koreans were repatriated of whom 1,201 returned from Japan, nine from the Netherlands East Indies and one from Southeast Asia.

#### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

13. Regulations announced for enrollment for the fall term at Seoul National University excluded fourth-year middle school students.

14. Regulations for the standardization of entrance examinations to middle schools place candidates on a competitive basis.

15. Among recommendations made by Korean provincial education representatives to the Department of Education at a Seoul conference 24-26 May was the expansion of secondary education.

16. Textbooks distributed during May numbered 392,496.

17. Membership in the Korean National Youth Movement rose to 77,930 on 15 May.

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION

18. Visual education representatives presented information on general welfare and health at localities where refugees are located.

19. All newspapers devoted attention to the reconvening of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission, the arrival of the Soviet delegation and the attitude of Dr. Syngman Rhee to the conference.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
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KOREA

Number 20

May 1947

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POLITICAL

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SECTION 1  
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ADMINISTRATION

Government Reorganization

1. A plan for reorganization of the various departments of Government received the approval of the Military Governor on 17 May. The plan, prepared by a committee representing the various departments, will be presented to the Legislative Assembly as a proposed ordinance.

Conference of Provincial Governors

2. Problems affecting the proposed reorganization of the civil service were discussed at a conference of provincial governors held at Seoul 9-10 May.

Property Custodians

3. The National Property Custodian was made directly responsible on 12 May for property custodian activities. Provincial property custodians will no longer report to him through the local provincial governors.

Orientation in Administration of Civil-service Examinations

4. Provincial civil-service offices in Chongju, Chungchong-pukto, and Taejon, Chungchong-namdo, were visited 11-17 May by representatives of the Examinations and Recruitment Division, Office of Korea Civil Service.

Instruction was given local officials on the administration of competitive, objective civil-service examinations, ratings and the use of eligibility lists.

At Chongju and Taejon arrangements were completed for holding examinations for clerks in the higher grades on 1 July.

Loan of Civil Engineers

5. The loan of expert Department of Public Works' civil engineers to the Department of Transportation to expedite the construction of railroads has been approved by Korea Civil Service.

Background of Military Government Employees

6. Investigations into the background of Korean employees of Military Government revealed that 3,195 of the 5,916 employees of the central government are natives of the City of Seoul or the province of Kyonggi-do.





January 9, 1947. I made it the subject of several letters including one on February 28, 1947, and one on March 14, 1947. As a matter of fact, the enactment of a general franchise law which would permit the Assembly to become wholly elective has always been considered the first and foremost duty of the present Assembly.

"I have heard people say that the matters of the Korean Constitution and of the disposition of pro-Japanese persons must be settled before a general franchise is passed. I cannot agree with that view. The matter of a Korean Constitution and the matter of pro-Japanese persons are of such importance that they should take long and careful study. The matter of enacting a general franchise law cannot wait that long. I urge that the Assembly enact a general franchise law at least sufficient to provide the election by popular vote of all of the members of the Assembly. The law should be so drafted as to include every Korean man and woman of appropriate age regardless of education, political belief, religion or ability to read and write.

"I request that you bring this to the attention of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly at the earliest practicable moment."

#### Anticollaborator Bill Tabled

9. After receipt of the message of the Military Governor, Rightist legislators renewed agitation for immediate consideration of the General Franchise Law. On 12 May Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic suggested that the Assembly must either finish work quickly on the Anticollaborator Bill or postpone action until passage of the Franchise Law. After much discussion a motion to suspend action on the Anticollaborator Bill until completion of the first reading of the Franchise Law was carried 35 to 26 with four legislators not voting.

#### Revised Draft of General Franchise Law

10. The revised draft of the General Franchise Law was reported by the Legislative and Judicial Committee on 13 May. The principal differences between this revised draft and the original draft were as follows:

- (1) The minimum age for voters was raised from 20 to 25 years.
- (2) The minimum age for candidates for the Assembly was raised from 25 to 30 years.
- (3) Refugees from North Korea were permitted to elect 36 Assembly members.
- (4) Twenty-two seats were assigned to women.
- (5) Koreans in foreign countries were granted the following representation:

Manchuria	2
Russia	1
Japan	2
China	1
Hawaii	1
United States	1

- (6) The prohibition against membership in the Legislative Assembly of persons who have held the rank

of "chikinkwan" (imperial appointee) or above under the Japanese, and persons who collaborated with the Japanese for gain to the detriment of the Korean people was amended to read that such persons "shall not be eligible for membership in the Assembly, provided they are known to have been corrupt in office."

#### Voting on Franchise Law

11. Article-by-article consideration of the Franchise Law began on 21 May when the Assembly discussed age requirements for candidates and voters. A motion that the requirement for voters be reduced to 20 years was defeated 39 to 17 with nine members not voting.

On 23 May, 17 legislators issued a statement to the Korean press condemning the age requirement for voters. Consideration of the measure was scheduled to continue on 26 May but no quorum could be obtained because of the absence of members who disapproved of the 25-year requirement.

#### Statement of the Military Governor

12. In affixing his signature to the Child Labor Law on 16 May, the Military Governor made the following comments on the activities of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly:

"One of the characteristic safeguards of a true democracy is the mature deliberation given to legislation before it becomes the law of the land.

"The Korean people can point with pride to their Assembly which, in the short period of its existence, has considered and passed legislation vitally affecting the future of the Korean nation. Any student of legislative processes, particularly those in the United States, will be surprised that a new-born assembly, composed of men without previous governmental experience, could have so quickly organized itself and acted so expeditiously on matters of such national importance.

"The almost infinite details of organization and setting up rules of procedure were accomplished in the space of a few short weeks. Ordinarily, this alone would have taken months of concentrated effort.

"This, however, is only a small part of the real achievements of the Korean Assembly.

"Realizing that the feeding of the Korean people takes precedence over all other considerations, the Assembly, showing truly great statesmanship and total disregard for partisan politics, deliberated, debated and passed a Summer Grain Collection Law. This law assures the Korean nation that the specter of hunger, rampant the world over, will not cast its shadow over Korea.

"Ordinance 102, never popular with the people generally, was taken up by the Assembly. Its provisions were revised and it has now been passed, has been signed and is a law. The Seoul National University is a Korean institution, the regulations governing it are Korean regulations and the educators heading it are Koreans. This is in accord with the wishes of the Korean people.

"The regulation of child labor, so that the future of the young people of Korea can be assured, has come before the Assembly,

and here again positive action has been taken. The passage of the Child Labor Law, which even in the United States was the result of years of arduous struggle, has been accomplished by the Assembly, and its signature today gives the Korean people one of the most modern laws now in force to guarantee the rights of the children of Korea.

"Even now the Assembly is deliberating the matter of a national franchise for every adult in Korea. This act, designed to give to every citizen a voice in the operation of his government, is of gravest importance to Korea.

"It is impossible to enumerate all of the matters which have come before the Korean Interim Assembly. Many resolutions have been passed.

"I believe that the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly has done a fine job. I have signed immediately the measures that they have passed. This is democracy in action."

#### Resignation of Dr. Kimm

13. Immediately after the session opened on 19 May, the Chief Secretary read a special communication from Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic, in which the latter submitted his resignation as Speaker and as a member of the Assembly, giving poor health as his reason.

Yang Che Pak, Democratic Party, delivered an address in which he spoke of Dr. Kimm as the central personality of the Legislative Assembly. In conclusion he moved that the Assembly reject the resignation.

The motion was accepted by a vote of 52 to 0 with four members not voting. A special committee reported this action to Dr. Kimm and he agreed to reconsider his resignation.

#### Alleged Slander Against Dr. Kimm

14. Most of the session of 19 May was devoted to a discussion of an alleged campaign of slander against Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic.

Kang Sun, Labor Masses Party, introduced a resolution signed by himself and 42 others, including 11 Leftists, 18 Moderates and 14 Rightists, demanding an investigation of articles appearing in three Rightist newspapers allegedly accusing Dr. Kimm of complicity in a sale of bogus stocks.

The resolution was passed 42 to 8, with 12 members not voting.

On 26 May the Secretary of the Assembly read a letter from the Military Governor approving the manner in which all parties supported the resolution.

#### Negotiations with People's Party of North Korea

15. Kim Ho of the United Korean Committee in America on 19 May read a proposal requesting that discussions be held with the People's Party of North Korea on plans to be submitted to the Joint Commission for a united provisional government.

Opposition developed immediately. Suh Sang Il, Democratic Party, and Lee Chong Kun of the Association for Hastening Independence questioned the right of the Assembly to undertake any official business with the People's Party of North Korea.

Later Suh Sang Il suggested the election of a special 10-member committee to study the problem and make recommendations. This suggestion was adopted by a vote of 44 to 2 with 15 members not voting.

#### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

16. Late in May Dr. Syngman Rhee and Kim Koo, leaders of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, stated that they would reserve their decision on participation in the activities of the Joint Commission until the meaning of "trusteeship" and "democracy" as used by the Commission became clear.

#### Leftist Reaction to U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission

17. On the arrival 21 May of the Soviet delegates to the Joint Commission in Seoul leftist organizations including the People's Front and the South Korea Labor Party declared their desire to participate in the conversations and consultations.

#### Laboring People's Party

18. Lyuh Woon Hyung was elected chairman of the contemplated Laboring People's Party at its organizational meeting on 24 May. As chairman of the Party he sent word to the Joint Commission that his party would cooperate in the consultations of the Commission.

#### National Revolutionary Party

19. The National Revolutionary Party merged with the People's Alliance late in May and changed its name to the Korean Republican Party.

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

#### Letter of Secretary Marshall

20. Continuing the exchange of correspondence on reconvening the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission, U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall sent the following letter to Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov on 2 May:

"I have considered your letter of April 19, 1947, in which you accept our proposal to reconvene the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission and suggest that the Commission resume its work on May 20, of this year. I have also noted your statement that resumption of the Commission's work shall be 'on the basis of an exact execution of the Moscow Agreement on Korea.'

"In order to avoid any future misunderstanding with respect to the phrase 'exact execution,' I wish to make clear my interpretation of the phrase. In my letter to you of April 8 I stated that the Joint Commission should be charged with expediting 'its work under the terms of the Moscow Agreement on a basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion.'

"In making this statement I had and have in mind the well-known position of the Government of the United States that Korean representatives of democratic parties and social organizations shall not be excluded from consultations with the Commission on the formation of a provisional Korean Government because of opinions they might hold or may have expressed in the past concerning the future government of their country, provided they are prepared to cooperate with the Commission.

"You mentioned three points which the Soviet Government believes to be of primary importance in its policy toward Korea. Your statement concerning the importance of establishing a provisional democratic Korean Government on the basis of widescale participation of Korean democratic parties and social organizations has from the beginning been accepted by the United States Government as basic to its policy of assisting in the establishment of a self-governing sovereign Korea, independent of foreign control and eligible for membership in the United Nations.

"I interpret your second point with respect to the establishment of democratic authority agencies throughout Korea as referring to local, provincial and national government agencies chosen, as you state, by means of free elections on the basis of a general and equal electoral right.

"I welcome the assurances contained in your third point with regard to the importance you attach to aiding in the restoration of Korea as an independent democratic state and in the development of its national economy and national culture. The United States Government has under consideration a constructive program for the rehabilitation of the economy of Korea and for its educational and political development.

"In order that I may direct the United States Commander in Korea to make preparations for opening the sessions of the Joint Commission in Seoul on May 20, 1947, may I receive an early confirmation that we are mutually agreed as to the basis on which the Commission shall resume its important work?

"I am furnishing copies of this letter to the Governments of China and the United Kingdom."

Soviet Foreign Minister's Reply

21. On 10 May Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov replied as follows:

"Hereby I confirm receipt of your letter of May 2 on the question of the resumption of the work of the Joint Soviet-American Commission for Korea.

"As I understand it, your proposal is that, before the resuming of the work of the Joint Commission, agreement should be reached on the terms of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. This question was the subject of correspondence between the Soviet and American commanders in Korea, as a result of which, as I noted in my previous letter, there had been considerable rapprochement in the views of both parties.

"In his letter of November 26, 1946, the Soviet commander made the following proposals as a basis for the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission:

- "(1) The Joint Commission should consult the democratic parties and organizations which fully support the Moscow Decision on Korea.
- "(2) The parties or social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission should not appoint for consultation such representatives who compromised themselves by active opposition to the Moscow Decision.

"(3) The parties and social organizations invited to consultation with the Joint Commission should not and will not oppose or instigate others to oppose the Moscow Decision or the work of the Joint Commission. Otherwise such parties and social organizations by agreement of the two delegations will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission.'

"In his letter of December 24, 1946, the American commander agreed to accept this proposal of the Soviet commander with the following amendments as a basis for resumption of the work of the Joint Commission:

"Proposal No. 1 can be interpreted thus: The signing of the declaration contained in Communiqué No. 5 shall be regarded as a statement of good intention to fully support the Moscow Decision, entitling the parties and organizations which signed it to be nominated for initial consultation.

"Proposal No. 2. I believe that a party or organization which made such a declaration is entitled to appoint such a representative who, in its opinion, can in the best way present to the Joint Commission its views on the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. However, if such a representative for quite weighty reasons is regarded as hostile to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, or to one of the Allied Powers, the Joint Commission by mutual agreement may demand that the party which made such a declaration appoint another representative in his stead.

"Proposal No. 3. The following formulation of this point is proposed: The persons, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission, after signing the declaration contained in Communiqué No. 5, should not fan up or instigate active demonstrations against the work of the Joint Commission or against one of the Allied Powers or against the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. Those persons, parties or social organizations which, after the signing of the declarations contained in Communiqué No. 5, fan up or instigate active demonstrations against the work of the Joint Commission or against one of the Allied Powers or against the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision, shall be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission. The decision on the exclusion of such persons, parties or social organizations shall be taken by agreement of the two delegations within the Joint Commission.'

"To expedite the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission and the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government I am ready to accept the above amendments proposed by the American commander. I hope that thus there no longer exists any reason for delaying the convening of the Joint Commission.

"In your letter you report that the United States Government is considering now a constructive program for the rehabilitation of Korean economy and her cultural and political development. I believe that in conformity with the Moscow Agreement on Korea, after finishing the work involved in the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, the Joint Commission should consider, with the participation of this Government, proposals of the American and Soviet parties concerning measures for aid and assistance to the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, to the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of Korea's state independence and submit agreed-upon recommendations on these questions."

### Reconvening of Joint Commission

22. The Commanding General, USAFIK, issued the following statement on 15 May:

"It is my great pleasure to announce that upon receipt of instructions from my Government I am taking all necessary steps for reconvening the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission in Seoul on or about May 20.

"The creation of a united, sovereign and democratic Korean nation has been the continuing aim of United States policy and has been the purpose to which I have given all my energy and time since September 8, 1945. No Korean, longing for his nation's freedom, can be happier than I as we approach the opportunity of establishing a unified Korean Provisional Government.

"I call upon Korean people to cooperate with the Joint Commission in earnestly seeking to make the forthcoming sessions a success; I call upon them to drop all petty issues and personal quarrels and to work wholeheartedly to create a united, prosperous Korean nation which can stand as a beacon of steadfastness in an Asia too long torn with strife and poverty.

"Let all Koreans in this important moment in history be men of destiny, striving to establish the freedom and happiness of mankind."

### Arrival of Soviet Delegates

23. On 20 May five Soviet delegates to the Joint Commission with a staff of 65 persons arrived in Seoul from North Korea. The delegation was headed by Colonel General T. F. Shtikov.

### Joint Communique No. 9

24. On 26 May the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission issued Joint Communique No. 9, as follows:

"The U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission has resumed its Conference in Seoul, Korea, on May 21, 1947. The Joint Commission is composed of the following personnel from the United States:

Major General A. E. Brown, Chief Commissioner;

Members,  
Brigadier General John Weckerling,  
Colonel L. J. Lincoln,  
Dr. A. C. Bunce, and  
Mr. C. N. Joyner

The Soviet Delegation is as follows:

Colonel General T. F. Shtikov, Chief Commissioner;

Members,  
Major General M. G. Lebedeff,  
Mr. G. F. Tounkin,  
Mr. G. M. Balasanyov, and  
Colonel T. I. Korkulenko.

"The first meeting of the Commission took place on May 21, 1947, in the Duk Soo Palace and was devoted to the formal opening of the Commission. Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General of USAFIK, welcomed the Commission. Colonel General



Shtikov, Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation, and Major General A. E. Brown, Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, also made speeches. Members of the U. S. Command, chiefs of departments of the civilian administration of South Korea, as well as members of the American and Korean press were present as guests.

"The first business meeting of the Joint Commission was held on May 22, 1947, and at the proposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation, General Brown, Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, presided at the meeting.

"The first meeting concerned itself with the problems of procedure of the Commission, operation of the Secretariat, and the creation of subcommissions.

"It was decided that the Joint Commission will consist of ten members, five from each Delegation. In the case of absence of any member of the Commission, an alternate shall be appointed.

"Chairmanship of the meeting shall alternate weekly.

"The meetings of the Commission shall be closed except instances when by the mutual agreement of both Delegations, open meetings will be held.

"It was also agreed that in the first stage of its work the Commission will limit itself to the preparation of a plan for the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision. This plan shall include:

- "(1) Type, structure and composition of the Provisional Government.
- "(2) Elaboration of the fundamental regulations on the basis of which the Government shall operate (Provisional Charter).
- "(3) Elaboration of the political platform of the Provisional Government.

"In order to engage in the solution of the above mentioned problems, three subcommissions shall be established.

"Subcommission No. 1, chairmen, Minister A. C. Bunce of the American Delegation and G. F. Tounkin of the Soviet Delegation, shall concern itself with the elaboration of the solution of all problems regarding consultation with the democratic parties and social organizations.

"Subcommission No. 2, chairmen, Brigadier General John Weckerling of the American Delegation and Major General M. G. Lebedeff of the Soviet Delegation, shall concern itself with the problem of type and structure of the Provisional Government, Provisional Charter, and elaboration of political platform.

"Subcommission No. 3, chairmen, Mr. C. N. Joyner of the American Delegation and Mr. G. M. Balasanov of the Soviet Delegation, shall engage in solving the problems of method of selecting members of the Provisional Government, its administrative personnel, and the method of transferring authority to the Provisional Government.

"The second business meeting of the U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission took place on the 23rd of May.

"The Commission examined the problem of best informing the public through the press regarding the progress of the Joint Commission; decision was reached that whereas the public in general and the Korean people in particular have the right to know as much as possible regarding the work of the Joint Commission in assisting the formation of a Provisional Korean Government, the Commission resolves to publish detailed joint press communiques following the solution of every problem, but not less than once every week.

"The Subcommissions which have been established shall start their work on Monday, May 26, 1947.

"The Joint Commission received many letters and greetings from social organizations and private citizens of Korea that testify to the tremendous interest of the Korean public in the U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission."

#### Joint Communique No. 10

25. Communique No. 10, covering the activities for the week beginning 25 May, was issued on 1 June, as follows:

"Monday, 26 May, three Subcommissions set up by the Joint Commission last week, began their work.

"At their meetings in the course of the week, the Subcommissions discussed the elaboration of proposals regarding the following questions:

"Subcommission I elaborated proposals concerning the order of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations with the Joint Commission.

"Subcommission II studied revision of the questionnaire adopted during the previous sessions of the U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission on the structure and principles of organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the local organs of authority (provisional charter), and also the questionnaire regarding the political platform of this provisional government, in order to introduce into these questionnaires corrections and amendments.

"Subcommission III worked on the preparation of recommendations regarding the method of selecting the personnel of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"The meetings of the Joint Commission were held under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation, Colonel General Shtikov.

"At the meeting on 29 May, the Joint Commission discussed the following items:

"Reports of the chairman of Subcommission II, Major General Lebedeff, who on behalf of the Subcommission proposed the adoption of the questionnaire regarding the structure and principles of organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. This was approved by the Commission. The fundamental questions concerned:

- "(1) Rights of the people.
- "(2) General type and character of the provisional government to be established.

- "(3) The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.
- "(4) Local organs of authority.
- "(5) Judicial organs.
- "(6) Methods of changing and amending the Provisional Charter.

"The Commission also discussed the report of Subcommittee I regarding the progress of its work on proposals on the method of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. Discussing this report, the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation stated in detail the American position regarding this question.

"The discussion of this question was referred to the next regular meeting of the Joint Commission.

"In the meeting of 31 May, the Joint Commission adopted the following resolutions regarding the publication of joint communiques and bulletins:

- "(1) Joint Commission shall publish bulletins after each session of the Commission and detailed joint communiques after the settlement of each major question.
- "(2) The head of the respective delegation at his discretion may conduct press conferences and inform the representatives of the press of the work of the Joint Commission within the limits of the joint bulletins and communiques mutually agreed upon in the Commission and on other matters not of a secret nature.

"The Commission continued discussing the problem of method of consultation with democratic parties and social organizations. The Chief Soviet Commissioner, General Shtikov, stated in detail the position of the Soviet Delegation on this question.

"As a result of exchanges of views, the two delegations achieved an agreement in principle on consultation on a broad basis and instructed Subcommittee I to draft coordinated proposals to be submitted to the Joint Commission for consideration.

"The work of the subcommittees will continue during the next week.

"Meetings of the Joint Commission during the following week will proceed under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation, Major General Brown."

SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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Internal Security . . . . .	26

LEGAL

Survey of American Judicial and Legislative Systems

1. Five Korean jurists and attorneys left Seoul for Washington to survey American judicial and legislative systems on all levels. The survey is an outgrowth of a meeting held by the Korean-American Legal Academy.

Criminal Code of Procedure

2. The original Japanese text of provisional amendments to the Criminal Code of Procedure is being translated into the Korean language.

Civil Liberties Union

3. After a conference with representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union, a Korean Civil Liberties Union was organized on 22 May.

LAW AND ORDER

Demonstrations and Disorders

4. May Day was observed throughout South Korea without incident.

Late in the month police were called to maintain order during a strike of dock workers at southern ports.

Crime

5. The number of criminal offenses reported in February increased 72 percent over January but dropped in March, increasing again in April, as shown on chart on the following page.

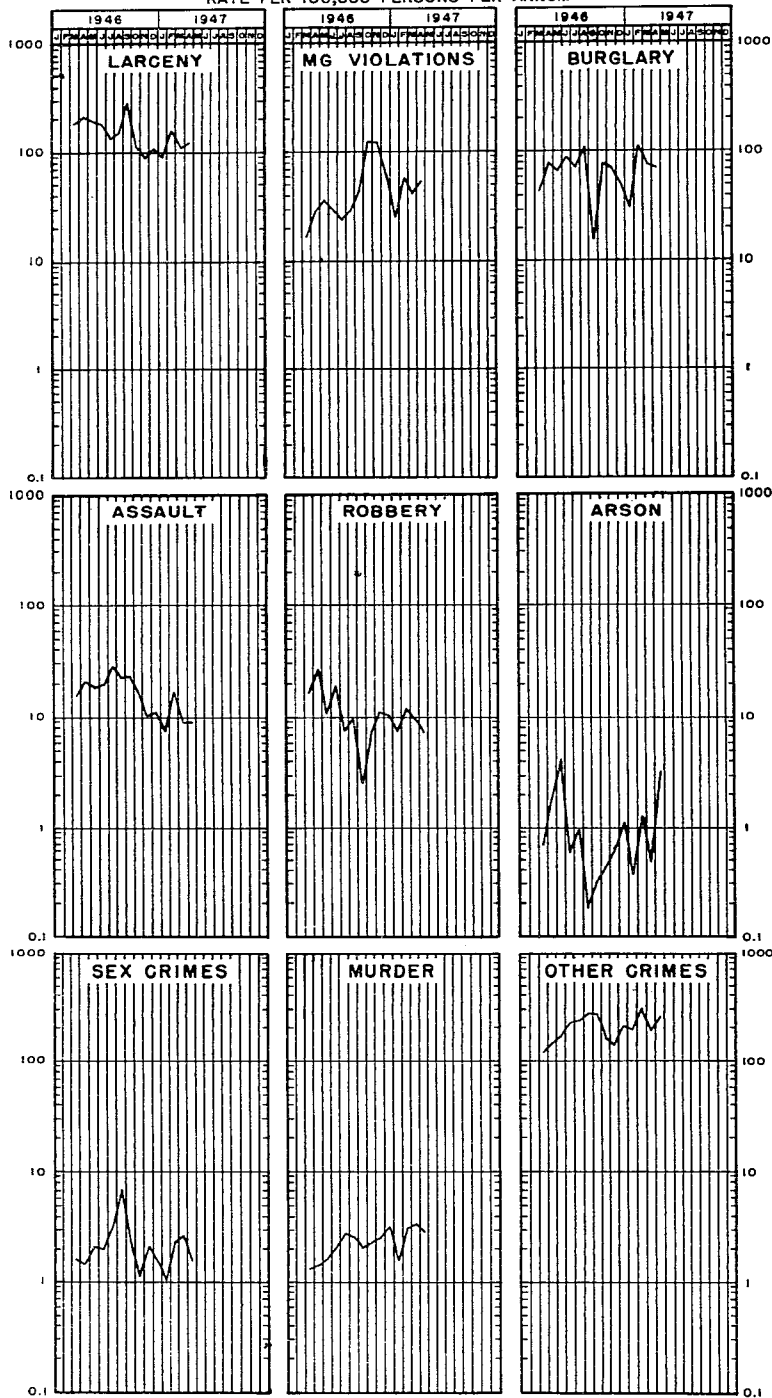
POLICE

National Police Board

6. A National Police Board directly responsible to the

# CRIMINAL OFFENSES

MONTHLY SINCE MARCH 1946  
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS PER ANNUM



NOTES: THE VERTICAL LOGARITHMIC SCALE USED ON THIS CHART CAUSES EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES TO APPEAR AS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS. RATES BASED ON POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 1946.

SOURCE: STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION.  
GHQ - FEC

SOUTH KOREA · MAY 47

NUMBER 2

Military Governor was established to initiate major policy and procedure in matters affecting the Department of Police, review appeals from decisions of the Police Trial Board, and approve appointments and dismissals of police officials recommended by the Director of the Department of Police.

The Board will include, in addition to the Civil Administrator as chairman, the governors of Kyonggi-do and Chungchongnamdo, the mayor of Seoul, the directors of the Korean Civil Service, Department of Justice, Department of Transportation and Department of Police; the deputy director, Department of Police; and the chief, Uniform Bureau, Department of Police.

#### Police Orientation

7. The Department of National Police continued its program of orienting police personnel in their duties and responsibilities to the public. Instances of police functioning in an undemocratic manner are thoroughly investigated. Fifty-six police officers have been relieved from duty since December because they had not adapted themselves to democratic police practices.

#### Police Activities

8. Arrangements were completed to detail policewomen to welfare camps to give help and guidance to the needy.

9. The Department of National Police and representatives of the Monopoly Bureau, Department of Finance, initiated a drive against unlicensed tobacco peddlers during May.

10. The Inspection Command of the Department of Police on Cheju-do was ordered to salvage wrecked ships in that area.

#### Police Communications

11. Mobile patrols were equipped with two-way radio sets to improve the efficiency of the police.

Plans to expand police radio communications to other cities throughout the populated areas are under consideration. See map on the following page.

#### Police Examinations

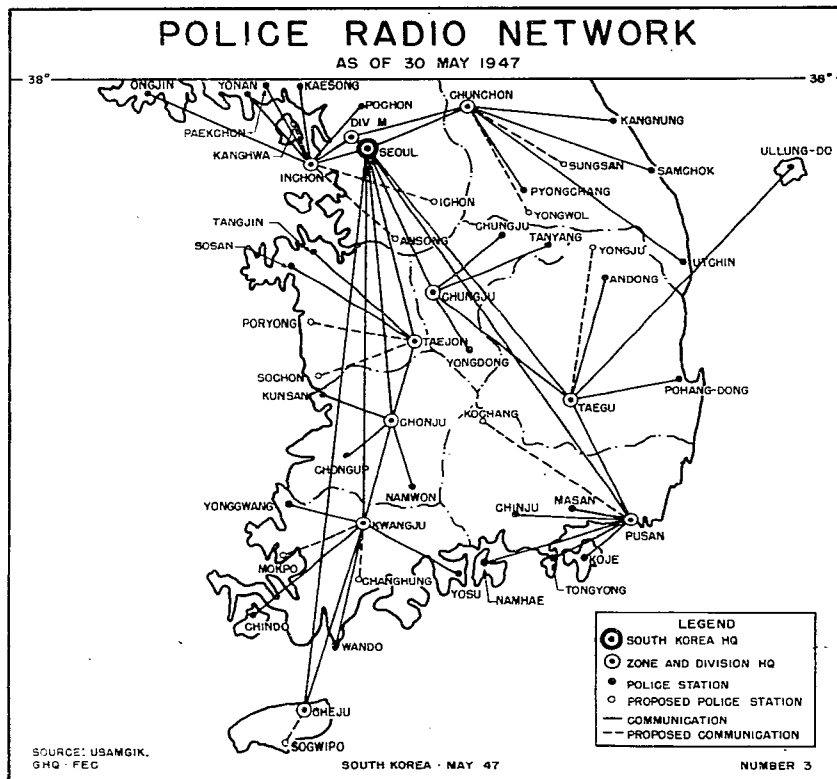
12. Examinations were opened on 13 May to establish eligibility lists for promotion to grades of captain, inspector and superintendent of police, and on 26 May to establish lists for promotion from grade of sergeant to lieutenant.

#### Dissolution of Parties

13. Following investigation of activities of certain members the Tai Han Min Chung (Great Korean Democratic Young Men's Association) and the Chosun Min Chung (Chosun Democratic Youth Alliance) were dissolved, their registration revoked and records and property confiscated.

#### Juvenile Court System

14. The juvenile court system has expanded from a single juvenile court with one judge located at Seoul to a system of four juvenile courts and seven judges. The additional juvenile courts are in operation at Taegu, Pusan and Kwangju.



15. The jurisdiction of these courts extends to juveniles up through 20 years of age unless seriousness of the offense warrants trial by district court. In the latter instance the delinquent may be sentenced to a term extending to his or her 25th birthday. The decision whether a juvenile is to be tried by a juvenile court or district court rests with the prosecutor.

16. Juvenile courts commit delinquents to houses of correction and various welfare institutions, including "reformatories" operated by the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Juvenile courts can not commit children to juvenile prisons, a function of district courts, nor can district courts commit persons to houses of correction.

17. Eight houses of correction are presently being used to house juvenile delinquents. Houses of detention are maintained in cities where juvenile courts are located to hold juveniles awaiting investigation and trial. Juvenile prisons are located at Kaesong and Kumchon. The children at the Kumchon Prison are being gradually transferred to other quarters located at the Inchanbo prison farm near Seoul. Other juvenile prisoners are confined in adult prisons although they are being segregated as space becomes available.

18. There were approximately 2,100 juvenile prisoners in juvenile and adult prisons, 975 in the houses of correction and 300 committed to various welfare institutions under custody on 30 April.

19. In addition to hearing cases in the respective cities in which juvenile courts are located the judges travel circuits and try cases in cities in adjacent areas. The courts are on a national basis and territorial jurisdiction is a matter of geographic convenience rather than of administrative jurisdiction.

#### PRISONS

##### Prison Industries

20. The Department of Justice continued to encourage the development of prison industries which include farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, pottery making and the manufacture of cloth, shoes, straw bags, clothing, fish nets and farm tools.

All production is for prison use or for allocation to Military Government agencies.

##### Prison Population

21. Prison populations continued above the prisoner capacity during April with a total of 20,282 prisoners although prison work camps established in past months have reduced overcrowding in some prisons. The overcrowded conditions are due in part to the influx of repatriates, unsettled social and economic conditions and the increase of population since 1945.

##### Prisoner Deaths

22. Prisoner deaths during 1946 totaled 303. During the first four months of 1947 prisoner deaths averaged 24.65 deaths per 1,000 prisoners per annum.

#### FIRES

##### Fire Losses

23. April fire losses dropped to ¥ 39,951,800 and the number of fires to 87, with report on Kyongsang-namdo not available. One person was killed and 11 injured. Note the chart at top of following page.

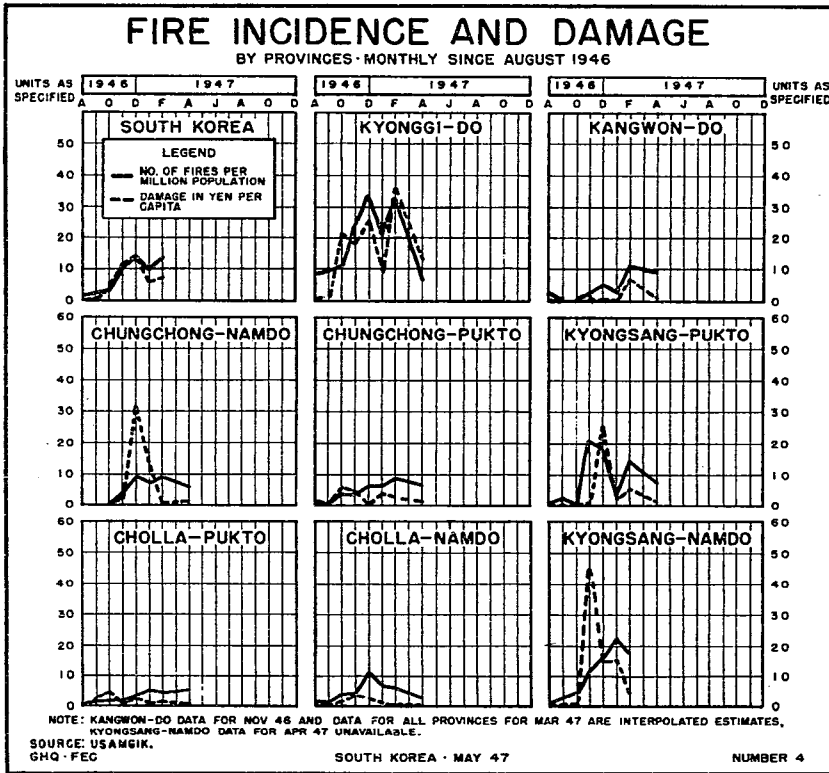
##### Table of Organization

24. Model tables of organization have been prepared for fire stations and all units were requested to submit their proposed tables to the Korean Civil Service for approval.

##### Equipment

25. Cities and towns are compiling lists of broken and worn-out parts of fire-fighting equipment preparatory to requesting replacement parts.





#### INTERNAL SECURITY

26. Commanding officers of the Korean Constabulary and Korean Coast Guard made a 12-day inspection of installations during May. They reported conditions satisfactory.

27. The Marine Academy was formally opened with 312 students on 4 May.

28. Four minesweepers were delivered to the Korean Coast Guard at Chinhae on 12 May.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 20

May 1947

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ECONOMIC

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11/15/00

SECTION 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

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AGRICULTURE

Crop Production

1. A decrease in planted area, insufficient fertiliser, severe winter freezes and a spring drought have cut estimated 1947 summer production of barley, naked barley, wheat and rye to an average 57.4 percent of the goal.

2. Of these grains only rye, heavily planted to compensate for short crops, is estimated to surpass the goal, exceeding the production goal by almost 1,000 percent. Barley, naked barley and wheat will attain only 56 percent of the goal, on the basis of a 5 May agricultural survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CROP PRODUCTION

1947

(chungbo and suk) <sup>a/</sup>

	<u>1947 Goal</u>	<u>5 May Estimates</u>	<u>Under or Over Goal</u>	<u>Percent of Goal</u>
<b>Barley</b>				
Area	502,618	428,358	-74,260	85.2
Production	5,131,096	2,627,816	-2,503,280	51.2
<b>Naked barley</b>				
Area	234,055	203,900.1	-30,154.9	87.1
Production	1,595,957	1,358,516	-237,441	85.1
<b>Wheat</b>				
Area	101,879	88,314.5	-13,564.5	86.7
Production	1,075,929	376,790	-699,139	35.0
<b>Rye</b>				
Area	3,368	26,669.8	+23,301.8	791.9
Production	11,395	118,759	+107,374	1,043.1
<b>Total</b>				
Area	841,920	747,242.4	-94,677.6	88.8
Production	7,814,367	4,481,881	-3,332,486	57.4

<sup>a/</sup> Area stated in chungbo (one chungbo equals 2.45 acres) and production stated in suk (one suk equals 5.12 bushels).

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Production by Province

3. The Bureau's survey shows that in 1947 Kyongsang-namdo will produce the most barley, Cholla-namdo the most naked barley, Kyonggi-do the most wheat and Cholla-pukto the most rye.

ESTIMATED PROVINCIAL GROP PRODUCTION  
5 May  
(chungbo and suk) <sup>a/</sup>

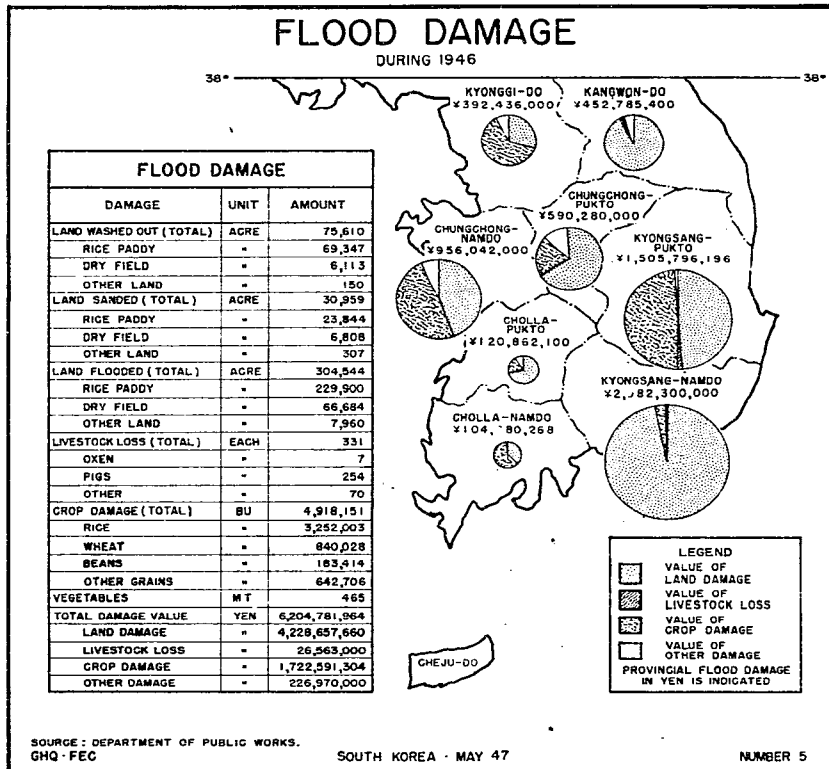
	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Naked Barley</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rye</u>
Seoul				
Area	53.8	48.4	49.5	6
Production	387	26	241	26
Kyonggi-do				
Area	56,000	480	22,760	3,760
Production	266,000	1,994	86,033	16,657
Kangwon-do				
Area	16,202	-	4,385.9	4,805.3
Production	90,288	-	18,028	23,067
Chungchong-pukto				
Area	46,074.1	142	9,497	4,395.4
Production	194,473	409	35,579	13,724
Chungchong-namdo				
Area	50,301.9	11,499.6	6,137.8	2,610.3
Production	366,280	61,829	32,416	12,822
Kyongsang-pukto				
Area	123,424.3	3,846.1	18,579.4	4,198.2
Production	720,341	10,377	67,963	13,980
Kyongsang-namdo				
Area	103,799.3	21,748.4	10,279.9	401.9
Production	753,305	135,091	48,393	2,227
Cholla-pukto				
Area	18,126	50,976.8	6,416	5,546
Production	129,782	329,310	35,031	32,444
Cholla-namdo				
Area	3,709.6	110,027.8	9,361	942.7
Production	27,859	786,699	50,366	3,799
Cheju-do				
Area	10,667	5,131	848	4
Production	79,101	32,781	2,740	13
Total				
Area	428,358	203,900.1	88,314.5	26,669.8
Production	2,627,816	1,358,516	376,790	118,759

<sup>a/</sup> Area stated in chungbo (one chungbo equals 2.45 acres) and production stated in suk (one suk equals 5.12 bushels).

SOURCE: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

**Flood Damage**

4. A final accounting of farmland damage in the summer floods in 1946 sets rice paddies, dry fields and other land washed out or covered with sand at 106,569 acres while planted land flooded totaled 296,584. The loss in rice, grains and vegetables was ¥ 1,722,591.304.



**Seed Imports**

5. A shipment of vegetable seeds from Japan, including 39,600 kilograms of daikon, 210 of eggplant, 128 of cucumber and 81 of tomato, was distributed.

**Agrarian Education**

6. Instructors from the Rural Education Section of the Federation of Financial Associations are lecturing and using motion pictures in a 20-day program to promote the culture and economic welfare of farmers.

**FISHERIES**

7. Reported fish landings in Kyongsang-pukto in March were 7,997 metric tons.

Cholla-pukto produced 2,907 bundles of laver.

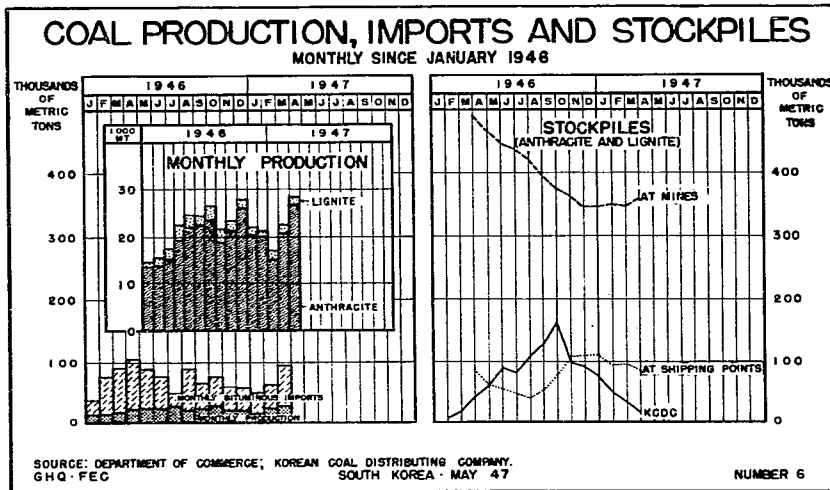
## FORESTRY

8. Special efforts toward afforestation and reforestation are continuing as part of the campaign to reduce erosion and replenish the sharply reduced firewood supply. Forest fires, in some instances started by persons to extend farming land or purchase fire-killed timber, have destroyed much ground cover, making reseeding difficult and causing erosion.

## MINING

### Coal Production

9. The reopening of an anthracite mine raised average monthly coal production in the first three months of 1947 to 20,927 metric tons, 1,200 more than the 1947 monthly average.



10. The lack of transportation continued to hamper movement of coal from railheads to distributing yards in the provinces. Some improvement has been made, with shipping-point stockpiles reduced to 84,000 metric tons in March, 24,000 less than in December.

### Gold Mines

11. On the recommendation of the National Economic Board the Deputy Military Governor authorized the reopening of vested gold mines with the following provisions:

- "(1) Vested gold mines shall be placed in operation one at a time by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce.
- "(2) Before any mine is reopened and operated, the Bureau of Mines shall obtain specific concurrence of the Office of Property Custody and shall then submit a concrete plan of operation including plans for policing and safeguarding the mining and refining operations to the Deputy Military Governor for approval.

"(3) All gold produced from the vested mines shall be deposited in the Bank of Chosen as public property for purchasing required imports or for stabilizing the currency."

12. The National Economic Board recommendation that Korean-owned gold mines be operated by setting up licensing procedures for production and other transactions by the Departments of Commerce and Finance is under consideration. This plan would permit the opening of a small number of mines, as vested gold mines represent approximately 80 percent of the potential gold production.





SECTION 2

INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

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HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING

Metal Industry

1. The Department of Commerce on 29 April announced approval by the Department of Finance of a ¥ 20,000,000 loan to establish a revolving fund for the copper industry. The loan will be used by vested plants to increase copper output to meet domestic industrial needs.

Chemical Industry

2. Before the surrender the chemical industry was highly developed through the capital, management and skill of the Japanese. With the evacuation of the Japanese and the partitioning of Korea at the 38th parallel the industry lost its sources of raw materials, skilled technicians and replacement parts for machinery. After the surrender many chemical plants continued operation until their stockpiles were exhausted.

Of South Korea's three chemical fertilizer plants, producing calcium superphosphate at Inchon, calcium cyanamide at Pukpyongni and potassium sulfate at Mokpo, only the latter is now operating. This plant ground 2,450 metric tons of phosphate rock in March.

Processed Foods

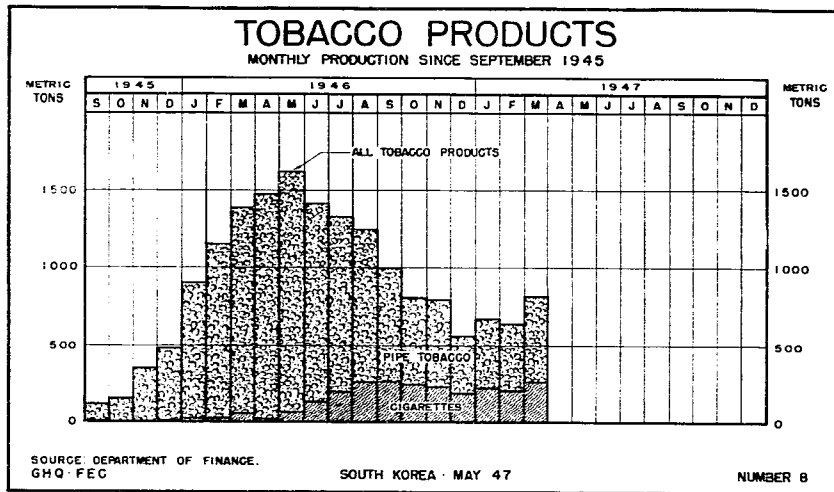
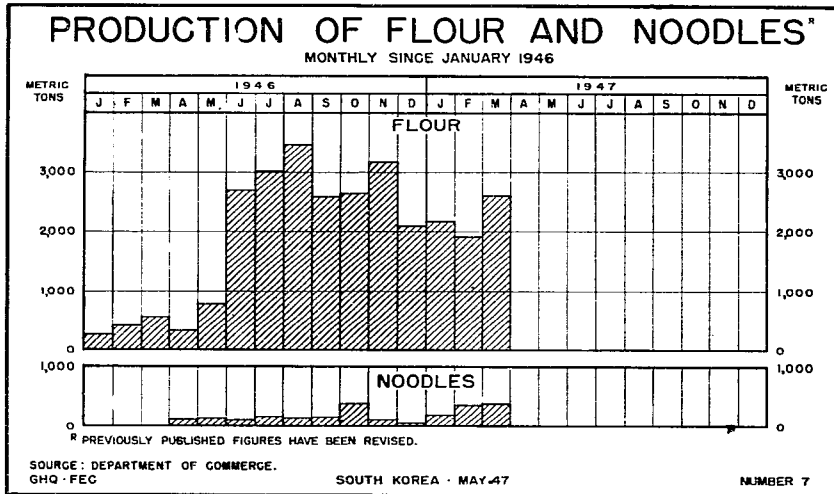
3. Production of flour in March was 2,600 metric tons (revised) and noodle output 391 metric tons, increases of 675 and 23 tons respectively, as shown on the top chart, following page.

Tobacco

4. The tobacco industry, depending solely on Korean raw materials, showed marked increases in both cigarette and pipe tobacco output in March. The Monopoly Bureau has complete control over the planting, purchasing and processing of the crop. See the second chart on the following page.

Salt

5. Production of 245 metric tons of salt in March was a large increase over the 71 tons in February but far below the 1946 monthly average of 6,716 tons. Salt output during the winter months is usually low because the solar radiation process is used and salterns need repair.

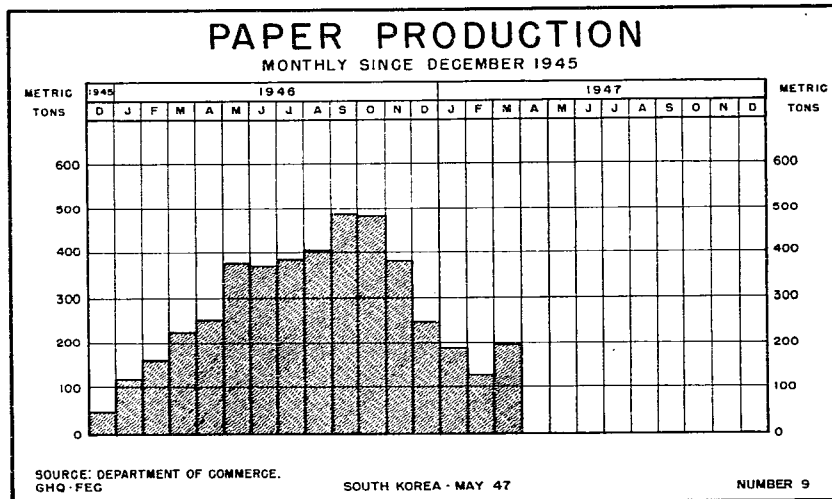


Paper Production

6. March output of machine-produced paper continued low although there was an increase over February. Shortages of paper pulp and chemicals are the main bottlenecks. See the chart on the facing page.

Weights and Measures

7. One standard meter bar and one standard kilogram were received from the Japanese Bureau of Weights and Measures during April. The Korean Meter Association had distributed 223,980 weighing and measuring devices valued at ¥ 10,875,096 by 30 April.



### SILK

#### Reeling

8. An upward trend in the production of South Korea's 47 filatures, of which 37 are vested properties, started in March and continued in April after a partial close-down in January and February. The filatures have a total of 3,358 basins. Total 1946 production was 651,637 pounds.

#### RAW SILK PRODUCTION (pounds)

January	19,412
February	24,761
March	61,707
April	88,890

#### Cocoons

9. Filature stocks on 10 March totaled 2,316,572 pounds of dry cocoons most of which were accumulated prior to 15 August 1945. It is estimated that these stocks will be depleted by 31 July. Government officials estimate that the spring crop will be 5,704,000 pounds of raw cocoons.

10. Approximately 5,800,000 grams of silkworm eggs were distributed during the spring.

Mulberry acreage in January 1947 was 88,648 acres compared with 107,850 in January 1946, and adequate for feeding larvae from only 5,400,000 grams of eggs.

### LABOR

#### Wages in Vested Factories and Under Civil Service

11. A Wage Rate and Incentive Board, appointed in January 1947 by the National Economic Board to formulate a program which

would substantially increase the real wages of workers in government and in vested enterprises and to provide the management of vested enterprises with compensation sufficient to encourage more efficient operation, recommended a policy both for increasing wages and providing wages in kind for these workers.

12. A survey made by the Board found that the real wages of the approximately 250,000 civil servants and the 250,000 workers in the vested enterprises were far below the wages paid workers in nongovernmental enterprises. Under the provisions of an 18 June 1946 directive the wages of these workers were frozen and bonuses prohibited so that their income has remained relatively constant while the cost of living has risen rapidly. Present wages do not provide for necessities and many of these workers are forced to utilize accumulated savings, go into debt or engage in illegal activities.

13. The Board's analysis of Government stockpiles and estimated future production of controlled consumers' goods indicated that such goods are and will continue to be available in sufficient quantities to warrant a distribution program of consumers' goods to these workers.

14. The Wage Rate and Incentive Board, on the basis of its findings, recommended that efforts be made to increase the real wages of civil servants and workers in vested enterprises by allocating consumers' goods and transportation to assist consumer cooperatives in securing essential goods at low prices and by increasing money wages.

To initiate these recommendations, the Board proposed the following actions which have been adopted:

- (1) earmarking of most nonallocated consumers' goods and a part of future production for distribution to the workers in vested and Government enterprises.
- (2) Initial distribution of eight yards of cotton cloth to each worker in March to be followed by regular distribution of other consumers' goods as they become available.
- (3) Formulation of a distribution plan by the Korean Civil Administrator to ensure adequate, quick and fair distribution of consumers' goods.
- (4) Posting of a bulletin showing the distribution of each unit per person in each participating establishment.
- (5) Abolition of the cost-of-living differential for civil-service employees and establishment of a new wage scale.
- (6) Rescinding of the 18 June 1946 directive and authorization of a wage increase up to 25 percent including base wage and allowances.
- (7) Authorization of similar wage increases for workers in vested factories.
- (8) Application of price controls only to commodities actually distributed through controlled channels.

SECTION 3

COMMERCE

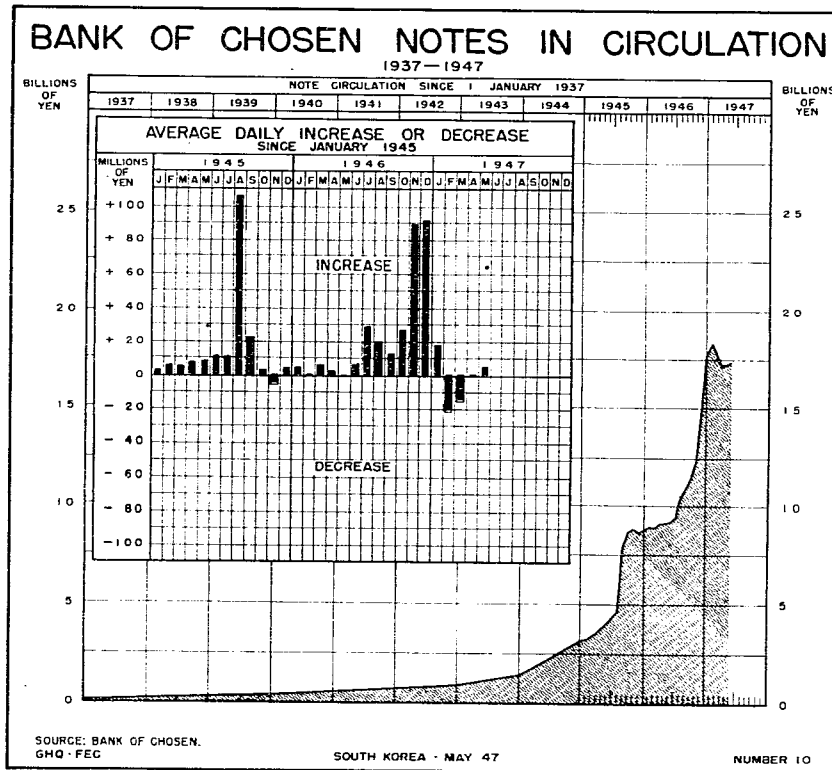
CONTENTS

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FINANCE

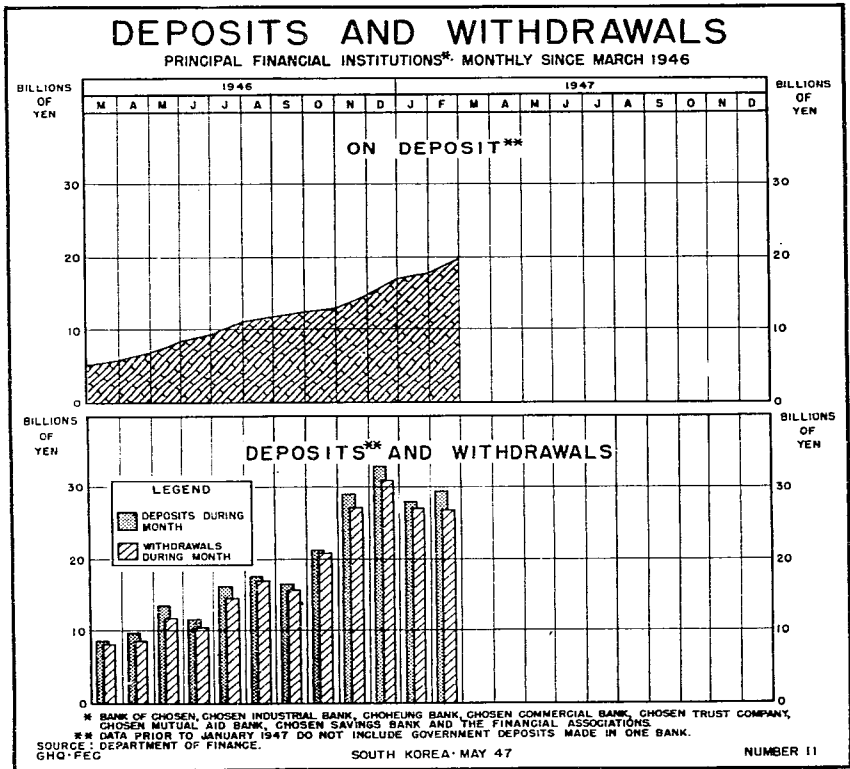
Currency

1. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding totaled ¥ 17,417,709,259 on 31 May, an increase of ¥ 178,173,424 since 30 April. While notes in circulation increased for the preceding two months, the May level remains below the 31 January peak.



Financial Institutions

2. Deposit balances in eight principal financial institutions reached ¥ 19,993,000,000 on 28 February. Deposits and withdrawals during the month remained high although below the December 1946 year-end peak.



New loans granted during February amounted to ¥ 1,944,000,000 of which 18.7 percent were government-guaranteed. Loans retired during February exceeded new loans by ¥ 324,000,000. Note chart at top of opposite page.

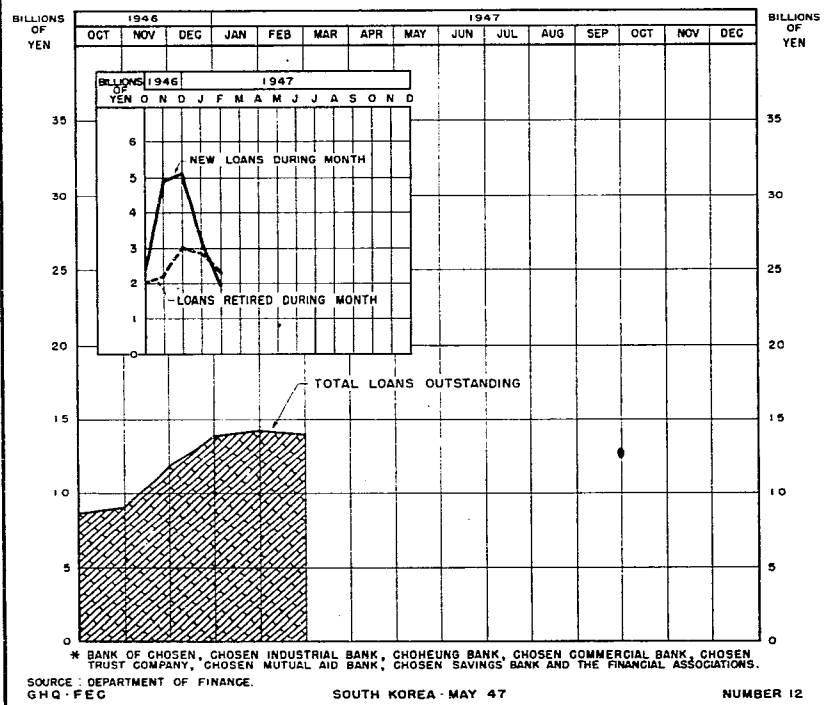
Government Revenues and Expenditures

3. Government expenditures have increased steadily during the past year, reaching a peak of ¥ 1,316,841,645 during April 1947 compared with ¥ 590,468,107 expended during April 1946. The rate of increase of revenues during the past year was greater than the rate of increase of expenditures. Revenue amounted to 18.7 percent of expenditures during April 1946, increasing to 66.4 percent in March 1947 and dropping to 46.8 percent in April 1947.

4. The Department of Finance Monopoly Bureau's revenue for April was 56.9 percent of the revenue of the Government, other than that of the Department of Transportation which maintains its own accounts. Its principal sources of income are from the purchase and sale of ginseng, the processing of tobacco and control of production and sale of salt.

## LOANS BY PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS\*

MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1946



### GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES (yen)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Monopoly Bureau	448,370,415	350,698,477
Taxes	141,797,819	184,866,511
Departmental <u>a/</u>	<u>88,782,408</u>	<u>80,764,451</u>
Total revenues <u>a/</u>	678,950,642	616,329,439
Total expenditures	1,022,650,307	1,316,841,645

a/ Excludes Department of Transportation.

SOURCE: Department of Finance.

5. During 1946 the Department of Transportation required heavy government subsidies to meet expenditures. During the first quarter of 1947 its revenues increased to ¥ 731,802,509, due to a railroad rate increase effective 15 January, compared with expenditures of ¥ 626,051,601.

#### National Budget

6. A budget for the fiscal year 1 April 1947-31 March 1948, as recommended by the National Economic Board, was approved by the Military Governor and submitted to the Interim Legislative Assembly.



It provides for a balanced budget with expenditures not to exceed ¥ 17,000,000,000. Some of the major provisions are:

- (1) No subsidies for grain collection programs since they should be self-liquidating.
- (2) Discontinuance of government-guaranteed loans to vested properties. All funds for the repair, rehabilitation and operation of vested properties to be advanced by the Office of Property Custody.
- (3) Department of Public Health and Welfare to allocate a sufficient amount to provide relief for refugees from north of the 38th parallel during a temporary readjustment period.
- (4) Department of Education to use 25 percent of its appropriation for technological training in industry and agriculture.

#### PROPERTY CONTROL

##### Vested Property Control

7. The operation of property formerly owned wholly or in part by the Japanese Government, Japanese corporations or Japanese private citizens is vested in the Military Government. The over-all responsibility for guiding the rehabilitation and integration of vested property into the national economy rests with the Office of Property Custody. This office was given direct control of all property custody activities on 12 May.

The provincial organizations will be built around a Korean administrator in each province with all major questions channeling directly into the national office.

##### Vested Property Disposal

8. The Property Disposal Division was established in the Office of Property Custody on 20 March to handle the sales of vested properties. Properties valued at ¥ 3,880,601.84 were sold during April. The largest item was the sale of the Tongyang Paper Company, Seoul, for ¥ 2,500,000.

9. The Materials Control Corporation which controls surrendered Japanese Army property and abandoned property formerly Japanese-owned sold 11 vested fishing vessels aggregating 236 tons to independent Korean fishermen.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

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#### FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

10. Although private trade by the Koreans has been encouraged

most foreign trade remains on a government-to-government basis. The following general policy, which was approved at a meeting of the National Economic Board on 25 March, governs the development of foreign trade:

"(1) Foreign Trade Procedures. It is the policy of Military Government to encourage private Korean initiative in building up the foreign trade of Korea. At the outset the bulk of foreign trade will be conducted directly by the Military Government. The Department of Commerce shall be responsible for the conduct of such foreign trade and may call upon the Department of Finance, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies to furnish products under their control to the Department of Commerce for export. Such departments shall cooperate closely with the Department of Commerce; any dispute arising as to the value of the commodities or the amount to be sold shall be referred to the National Economic Board.

"The Department of Commerce may license specific foreign trade transactions pursuant to Foreign Commerce Regulation No. 1, dated 12 July 1946, where such transactions have been negotiated by private individuals residing in Korea or private Korean firms whose principal place of business is in Korea.

"(2) Importation by Military Government. The distribution to the ultimate consumers of all imports bought by Military Government and products processed in whole or substantial part from such imports shall be made through allocation by the Department of Commerce in accordance with the policy of Military Government for the distribution and pricing of controlled commodities of a similar nature.

"(3) Private Imports. Commodities imported by private Korean individuals or companies pursuant to licensed transactions will be sold by such private individuals in accordance with the controls and policies laid down for similar goods domestically produced or manufactured by private Korean facilities. When a cargo arrives at a Korean port without prior approval by the Department of Commerce and/or arrangements for its disposition, Military Government may negotiate through the Department of Commerce directly for the purchase of all or any part of the cargo or authorize its sale or barter to private traders."

TRADE WITH JAPAN

11. Most of the trade with Japan at present consists of imports under the civilian supply program, the major categories being textiles, spare parts and machinery needed for rehabilitation of industry.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>Textiles</u>			
Cotton, raw	pound	2,862,000	1,379,000
Fabric, silk	linear yard	2,000	0

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>March a/</u>	<u>April b/</u>
<u>Textiles (continued)</u>			
Fabric, woollen	linear yard	44,000	42,000
Felt, wool	pound	274	0
Yarn, spun silk	case	0	1
Yarn, worsted	pound	0	300,000
<u>Consumer Goods</u>			
Bulbs, electric light	each	360	0
Instruments, band	each	0	60
Lamps, miners'	each	5,000	0
Recording discs	each	0	450
Records, phonograph	each	7,520	0
Typewriters	each	0	20
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>			
Communications equipment			
Cable, lead covered	meter	1,000	0
Subscriber-set parts	each	8,476	0
Switch-system parts	each	1,050	0
Telephone cord	each	7,510	0
Transmitter parts	each	200	0
Tungsten filaments	piece	224,000	0
Wire, carbon steel	pound	0	614
Wire, garnet	kilogram	0	1,000
Leather			
Belting	yard	17,972	16,966
Draft aprons	square foot	13,658	0
Pickers	each	9,000	2,000
Railway equipment			
Locomotives, electric	set	1	0
Locomotives, steam	set	2	0
Tubes, boiler	metric ton	65	0
Rolls, rice hulling	each	0	380
Screen, X-ray	set	100	0
Textile-machinery parts			
Bobbins, jute	each	8,400	0
Cans, fiber	each	0	3,700
Cards, clothing	set	258	12
Flyers	each	0	2,600
Healds, wire	piece	4,680,000	0
Heddles	each	300,000	0
Needles, latch	gross	7,260	1,500
Reeds	each	3,200	2,100
Scissors, bent	each	0	12,000
Scissors, straight	each	0	6,000
Shuttles	each	2,600	7,100
Sinkers	gross	1,000	0
<u>Chemicals and Drugs</u>			
Alcohol, methyl	kilogram	0	750
Ammonium bichromate	kilogram	0	240
Ammonium sulfate	metric ton	2,050	0
Argon	cubic meter	0	6
Naphthalene, crude	kilogram	0	4,800

	Unit	March a/	April b/
<u>Chemicals and Drugs (continued)</u>			
Oil, drier	kilogram	0	1,300
Oil, laquatint	kilogram	0	2,560
Oil, special purpose	kilogram	0	1,620
Phenol	kilogram	0	200
Powder, developing, for X-ray film	gram	0	70,224
Superphosphate	metric ton	0	8,602
<u>Metals and Minerals</u>			
Clay, refractory	kilogram	38	33
Coal	metric ton	51,633	21,210
Mercury	kilogram	0	2,312
<u>Wood and Paper</u>			
Bamboo	metric ton	1,020	2,801
Firewood	metric ton	114	0
Lumber, dunnage	piece	857	540
Paper, bank note	ream	13,392	0
Paper, cigarette	pound	0	73,977
Paper, newsprint	metric ton	46	0
Paper, postage stamp	sheet	384,010	0
Ties, railroad	each	76,024	0
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Ink, printing	kilogram	0	12,725
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	5	0
a/	Preliminary.		
b/	Revised.		

#### TRADE WITH CHINA

12. The small trade with China is conducted on a shipside barter basis. When ships arrive in Korean ports without prior approval by the Department of Commerce the Military Government either negotiates through the Department of Commerce directly for the purchase of all or part of the cargo or authorizes its sale or barter to private traders.

The private trade reported in the following tables was primarily with China and Macao. Classification of the articles is according to Korean Tariff Code.

ESTIMATED IMPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA BY PRIVATE TRADER  
December 1946 - March 1947

Commodities	December 1946		January 1947		February 1947		March 1947	
	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)
Grains, flours, seeds, starches	17.1	602,321	5.2	547,500	3.1	274,100	0.3	22,750
Comestibles	3,392.1	14,341,443	198.2	2,216,694	265.3	5,588,810	347.4	10,113,170
Oils, fats, waxes, manufactures	40.0	3,402,967	0.1	14,432	8.4	2,275,278	40.8	11,711,625
Drugs, chemicals, medicines	105.6	4,252,213	17.6	773,842	11.1	645,459	10.8	2,294,390
Dyes, pigments, coatings	4.3	687,123	1.5	124,740	4	55,820	1.3	268,768
Yarns, thread, twines	5.0	818,800	0	0	0.6	0	0	0
Fissure and manufactures	0.01	8,450	0.02	15,500	0	70,563	0.09	28,500
Clothing and accessories	0.3	47,700	0	0	0	0	0.1	49,500
Pulp and paper	0.9	151,200	16.4	1,441,638	11.0	1,302,140	0.4	105,138
Ores and metals	0	0	0.9	40,500	0	0	0	0
Metal manufactures	0.9	142,400	5.6	1,464,800	2.4	348,450	3.5	1,389,536
Clocks, vehicles, machinery	5.4	218,350	30.6	246,800	2.1	182,600	2.5	162,960
Glass	14,708 a/	8,762,942	9,244 a/	8,638,062	6,014 a/	6,976,986	4,485 a/	4,828,510
Miscellaneous	0.7	23,236	0.6	229,085	2.1	250,600	0.05	5,300
Total		33,259,175		15,753,593		17,970,806		30,980,207

a/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

ESTIMATED EXPORTS FROM SOUTH KOREA BY PRIVATE TRADERS  
December 1946 - March 1947

Commodities	December 1946		January 1947		February 1947		March 1947	
	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)
Comestibles g/	100,645	2,489,411	86,545	13,860,940	51,373	6,972,206	9,959	2,997,800
Skins, hair, bones	3,720	1,690,000	0	0	2,394	626,650	0	0
Oils, fats, waxes, manufactures	30,866	20,000 b/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drugs, chemicals, medicines	10,504	450,100	3,665	11,142,760	0	0	0	0
Steroids and manufactures	26,485	264,855	0	0	0	0	25,174	594,400
Miscellaneous	23,732	100,000 b/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	195,959		90,250	25,003,700	53,767	9,600,856	35,133	3,532,200

g/ Principally fish.  
b/ Dollars.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

TRADE WITH HONGKONG

13. Military Government foreign-trade representatives opened an office in Hongkong on 10 April and began negotiations to establish procedures for government-to-government trade.

Hongkong has a considerable market for Korean ginseng, manganese, lead and zinc concentrates and fluor spar, and can supply Korea with quantities of salt and rubber.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

14. A shipment to the United States of 25 metric tons of wolframite, 450 metric tons of scheelite, 1,792 metric tons of lead and 18 metric tons of agar-agar was made on 27 April by a private trader.

15. April food imports increased 85 percent over March and fertilizer imports increased 91 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

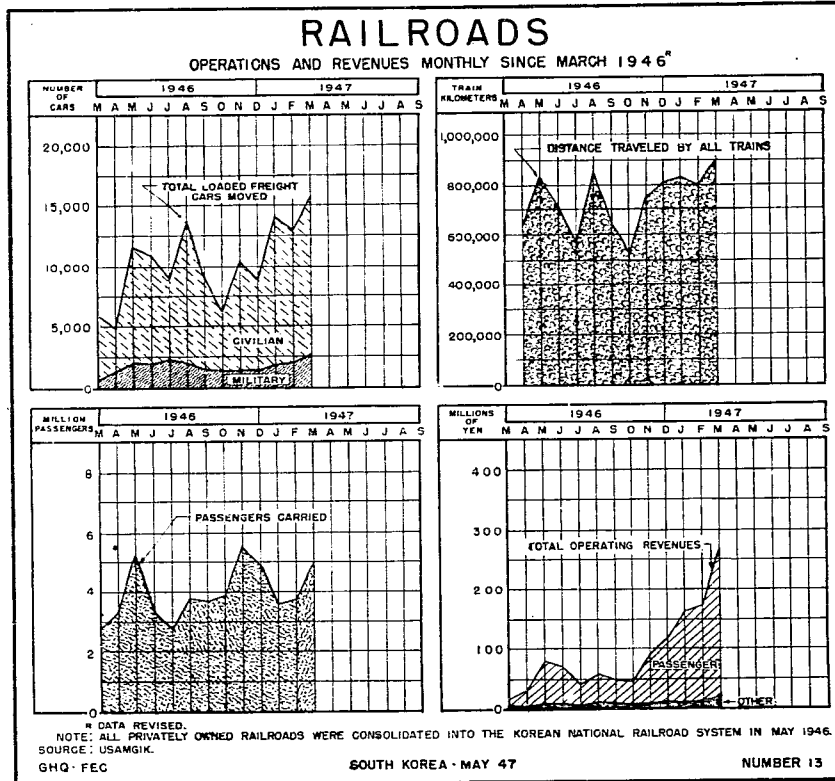
Rail Transportation

16. The railroad system, whose income exceeded expenditures by more than 20 percent during 1937-1945, is gradually getting back on a self-supporting basis after incurring heavy deficits since the end of the war.

17. Passenger traffic on the railroads has remained heavy. Approximately 90 percent of the railroads' income is from passenger service. Passengers handled in March totaled almost 25 percent of South Korea's total population.

18. Tonnage of freight handled has increased since September 1946, reflecting the expansion of military freight movement and the growing amount of imports of civilian supplies. See chart at top of opposite page.

19. With 50 of the 68 engines brought from Europe now in operation the number of operable locomotives on 31 May was 258 out of a total 614 engines.



### LOCOMOTIVES 31 May

Type	Operating	Nonoperating		Total	Grand Total
		Under Repair	Awaiting Repair		
U. S. engine	50	10	8	18	68
2-2-0	1	0	0	0	1
2-6-0	3	0	0	0	3
2-6-2	39	34	64	98	137
4-6-4	1	1	1	2	3
2-10-2	1	1	6	7	8
4-4-0	2	1	3	4	6
4-6-0	49	21	36	57	106
4-6-2	28	15	30	45	73
2-8-0	1	0	5	5	6
2-8-2	64	27	52	79	143
4-8-2	11	4	20	24	35
Narrow	8	4	13	17	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>614</b>

SOURCE: Department of Transportation, Statistics and Research Section.

20. Roadbed maintenance is especially dependent on imported ties. A total of 32,344 ties were laid during 1-20 April. During the week ending 5 May a total of 10,545 ties were creosoted and 9,613 were shipped to main-line points.

21. Increased worker efficiency has resulted in a steady decrease in the number of railroad employees since July 1946. There were 32,366 railroad employees in March.

Urban Transportation

22. The only street-railway systems, one at Seoul and one at Pusan, are handicapped by lack of parts, inadequate maintenance and employment difficulties. The Seoul Electric Company has 257 tram-cars but fewer than 50 are in operation. Pusan has 48 cars, 12 of which are operable.

Present rates for Seoul and Pusan tramcars and buses are 1 or 20 times the 1937 rate. Free transfers are no longer issued.

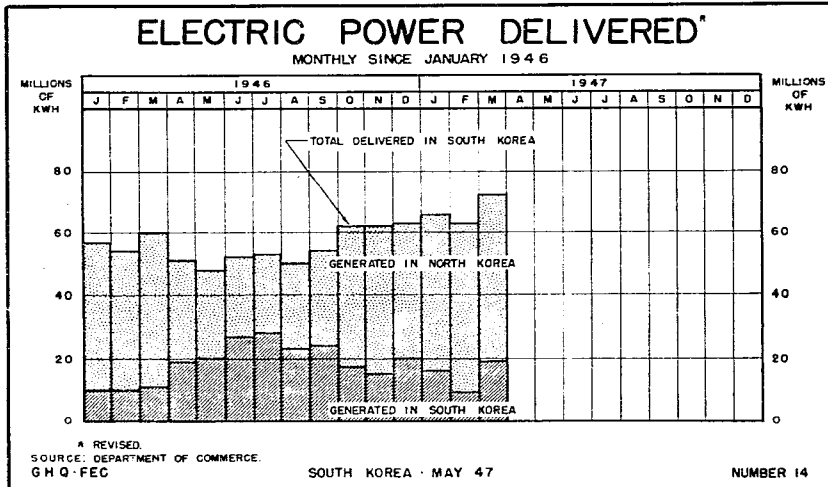
PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric Power

23. Electric power is retailed by three companies: the Seoul Electric Company servicing Seoul and Inchon; the South Korea Electric Company servicing all cities except Seoul and Inchon; and the West Korea Electric Company servicing the area west and north of Seoul to the 38th parallel. Present retail power rates average about 10.4 times those charged in 1937.

24. The sole distributor of wholesale electric power is the Korea Electric Power Company. Increased operating costs have prevented the Company from meeting current operating costs or setting aside adequate reserves to pay for the 837,678,737 kilowatt hours received from North Korea during the period 16 August 1945 - 31 May 1947.

25. The supply of electric power, the greater part of which is produced in North Korea hydroelectric plants, is inadequate. The small amount of electricity generated in South Korea is uncertain due to worn-out machinery and lack of coal for thermal plants.



26. The Yong-wol thermal power plant is the major source of electric power in South Korea. Its power generation must be held below 10,000 kilowatts due to lack of replacement bearings.

### Gas Industry

27. Production of gas is limited by the shortage of suitable coal and consumption is restricted to industrial users. Gas is produced in Seoul, Pusan and Taegu. Present rates in Seoul are the 1937 base rate of 10.5 sen per cubic meter plus ¥ 1.60 per cubic meter surcharge; rates in Pusan and Taegu are slightly less.

### Public Utilities Committee

28. The Public Utilities Committee, appointed by the acting chairman of the National Economic Board, submitted findings and recommendations with respect to public utility rates and services with the objectives of:

- (1) Establishing rates in conformity with the general price stabilization policy of the Government.
- (2) Placing public utilities on a self-supporting basis as rapidly as possible.
- (3) Improving the availability and quality of such services.

The Committee's four general recommendations were:

- (1) Establishment of a permanent public utilities committee under the supervision of the National Economic Board and with the director of the Department of Commerce as chairman.
- (2) Immediate increases in rates for railroad freight, wholesale and retail electric power, streetcars and buses and gas utilities.
- (3) Procurement of necessary materials for a general rehabilitation of South Korea's public utilities with street railways and electric power receiving top priority.
- (4) Improvement of the operating efficiency with special attention being given to the reduction of superfluous personnel.

Specific recommendations were:

- (1) Railroad passenger fares should be held at the present rate indefinitely and increases in freight rates authorized up to 50 percent.
- (2) Wholesale electric power rates should be increased to 25 sen per kilowatt hour and for each kilowatt hour delivered from North Korea 10 sen be set aside in a reserve account.
- (3) Retail electric power rates should be increased to equal the 1946 base rate plus 1,000 percent surcharge, about 13 times the 1937 rate.
- (4) The maximum increase allowable in bus and streetcar rates should be ¥ 1, bringing the fare to ¥ 2. Emphasis should be placed on the rehabilitation of operating equipment and reduction in personnel.



- (5) The surcharge for gas in Seoul, Pusan and Taegu should be increased immediately to ¥ 3.20 per cubic meter.
- (6) Inefficient water systems should be repaired and any additional rate increases be based on improvement in the system and in service to the customers.
- (7) Every effort should be made to assist the Marine Transportation Department to reduce operating costs by providing the maximum possible food, fuel and other goods at controlled rather than open-market prices. Marine freight rates should be reduced to facilitate the development of an economically sound merchant marine.
- (8) Motor transport rates should be kept at the present level but the procurement of necessary repair parts and additional vehicles is important.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

##### Highways

29. Work continued on the general road rehabilitation and maintenance program started early in 1946 and utilizing local materials and volunteer labor. The special program started in July 1946, designed to provide work for 3,000,000 unemployed by repairing main highway routes with special priority to the Seoul-Pusan Highway, was completed in March 1947 at a cost of ¥ 200,000,000.

HIGHWAY PROJECTS COMPLETED  
September 1945 - May 1947

	Roadways		Bridges		Culverts		Total	Subsidized Expenditures
	Number	Area a/	Number	Area a/	Number	Area a/		
Kyonggi-do b/	50	32,500	11	300	37	371	98	31,285,000
Kangwon-do	33	9,850	11	330	18	180	62	11,121,900
Chungchong-pukto	27	15,100	10	216	7	71	44	14,558,800
Chungchong-namdo	21	18,000	15	600	20	150	56	19,512,800
Kyongsang-pukto	180	25,700	7	200	28	285	215	24,792,500
Kyongsang-namdo	150	19,400	14	610	33	332	197	26,135,500
Cholla-pukto	18	18,300	8	424	30	285	56	18,025,400
Cholla-namdo	86	17,500	9	140	40	400	135	18,416,640
Cheju-do	13	8,620	0	0	0	0	13	1,500,000
National Highway	59	247,000	25	896	91	746	175	139,851,242
Total	637	411,970	110	3,716	304	2,820	1,051	305,199,782

a/ Square meters.  
b/ Includes City of Seoul.

SOURCE: Department of Public Works.

##### Flood Damages

30. Essential to the economic rehabilitation of South Korea is the construction and repair of flood control projects. The seasonal floods have repeatedly damaged millions of yen worth of property.

The worst flood in 60 years occurred during the summer of 1946. In one 24-hour period 15 inches of rain fell. Property damage was estimated at ¥ 9,360,000,000 including damage to houses and construction.

FLOOD DAMAGES  
1935 - 1946

	Flooded Area (tan) b/	Human Casualties	Damage (yen) a/					Total
			Agricultural Production	Construction	Land	Houses	Livestock	
1935	507,548	122	4,079,793	2,044,663	2,687,964	690,149	4,979	9,507,588
1936	3,486,913	5,592	41,000,393	28,083,315	32,239,313	4,896,646	98,209	106,317,876
1937	725,550	313	4,828,651	3,760,433	2,366,891	378,554	5,590	11,340,119
1938	908,902	1,715	9,139,491	8,448,935	13,739,569	2,933,774	99,763	34,341,532
1939	81,251	14	682,218	552,487	875,895	40,735	1,967	2,153,302
1940	1,683,364	167	19,390,096	7,544,689	11,399,672	766,854	4,012	39,105,323
1941	1,679,148	398	27,617,635	13,049,559	25,459,770	1,968,825	28,742	68,124,531
1942	1,405,589	475	26,491,952	11,200,685	14,065,538	3,481,448	122,397	55,362,020
1943	638,249	297	12,165,800	11,907,069	8,691,312	1,468,886	21,743	34,254,810
1944	735,431	381	18,334,031	9,789,842	20,219,777	2,793,547	61,688	51,198,888
1946	1,678,012	753	1,722,591,304	c/	4,228,657,660	226,970,000	26,563,000	6,204,781,964

a/ Damage estimated on value of the yen at time of destruction.

b/ A tan is equal to 0.245 acre.

c/ Construction damage included in houses damage.

SOURCE: Department of Public Works.

Waterworks Projects

31. Under the city planning program the following waterworks projects were completed between September 1945 and May 1947:

WATERWORKS PROJECTS COMPLETED  
September 1945 - May 1947

City		National Subsidy (yen)
Seoul	Five small reservoirs, two filter beds, 3,300 meters of 500mm water-main, 1,000 meters of 900mm concrete main repair, installation of nine pumps.	72,968,000
Inchon	15,000 meters of concrete main repaired, two pumps installed at Inchon Pumping Plant	9,665,000
Chungju	One reservoir enlarged, three pumps installed	1,650,000
Taejon	One filter bed extended, one collection well constructed	1,550,000
Kanggyong	Installation of one booster pump	526,000
Changhung	420 meters of distribution pipe line repaired	40,000
Nonsan	Pipe line repairs	140,000
Chonan	385 meters of distributing pipe line constructed	87,000
Chonju	One filter bed extended	800,000
Kunsan	9,800 meters of watermain repaired, one pump installed	570,000
Subtotal		87,996,000

<u>City</u>		<u>National Subsidy</u> <u>(yen)</u>
	Balance carried forward	87,996,000
Riri	One collection well constructed	350,000
Kwangju	One filter bed extended, 200 meters of watermain tunnel constructed	2,405,000
Mokpo	Earth dam extended in height three meters	1,000,000
Yosu	Earth dam for reservoir constructed	1,500,000
Rarodo	300-meter extension to distributing pipe line	300,000
Taegu	One filter bed enlarged, 1,000-meter extension to distributing pipe line	2,060,000
Kunchon	One collection well constructed	273,000
Pusan	Two reservoirs enlarged and four filter beds extended	3,310,000
Masan	Two pumps installed	800,000
Chinju	One collection well enlarged, 80- meter extension to distributing pipe line	400,000
Kaesong	Repairs on reservoir	123,000
Kangnung	One pump installed	<u>114,000</u>
Total		100,631,000

SOURCE: Department of Public Works.

Street Repair and Sewerage Construction

32. A total of ¥ 25,500,000 was spent in street repair and sewerage construction under national subsidy during the period September 1945 - May 1947.

**STREET REPAIR AND SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION a/**  
September 1945 - May 1947

	Street Repair (square meters)		Sewerage Construction (meters)		Subsidized Expenditures (yen) b/
	Pavement	Gravel, etc	Concrete	Masonry	
Seoul	138,504	15,048	4,922		15,072,000
Inchon	9,627		51	41.6	1,000,000
Taejon	1,850			900.0	1,955,000
Taegu	29,600	77,480	160		2,100,000
Pusan	34,141				1,981,000
Nasan	- b/				400,000
Chinju	14,780				320,000
Chonju	- b/				450,000
Kusan		12,330	230		400,000
Iri		12,600			300,000
Kwangju		10,800			622,000
Mokpo		6,435			400,000
Chunchon	2,500				500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,002</b>	<b>134,693</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>941.6</b>	<b>25,500,000</b>

a/ Includes only those projects requiring a national subsidy.

b/ Expenditures include safety zone and traffic circle construction and small amounts of bridge repair.

SOURCE: Department of Public Works.

COMMUNICATIONS

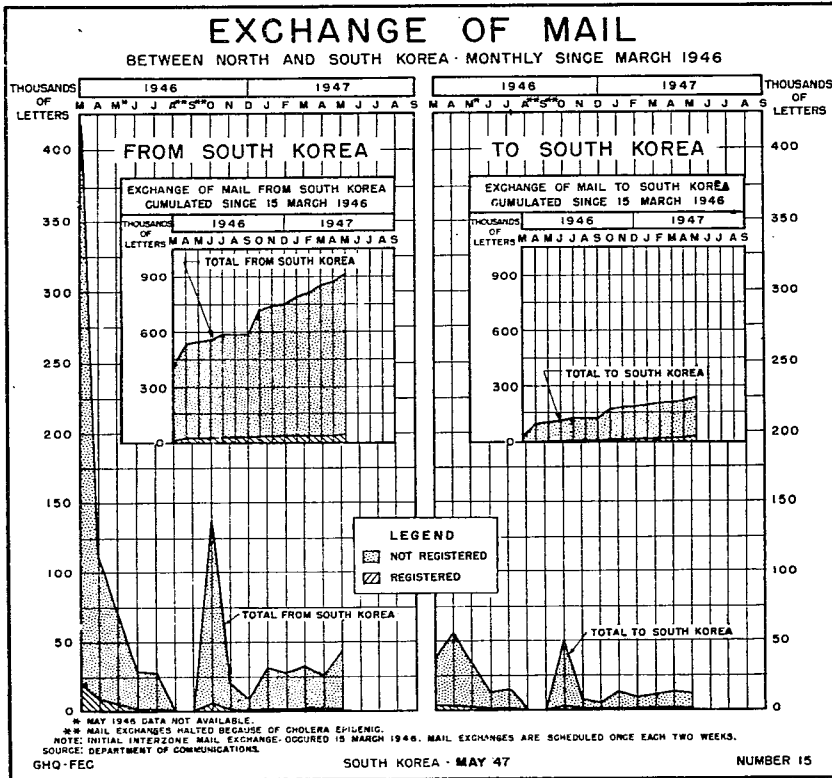
	Paragraph
Postal Services . . . . .	33
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POSTAL SERVICES

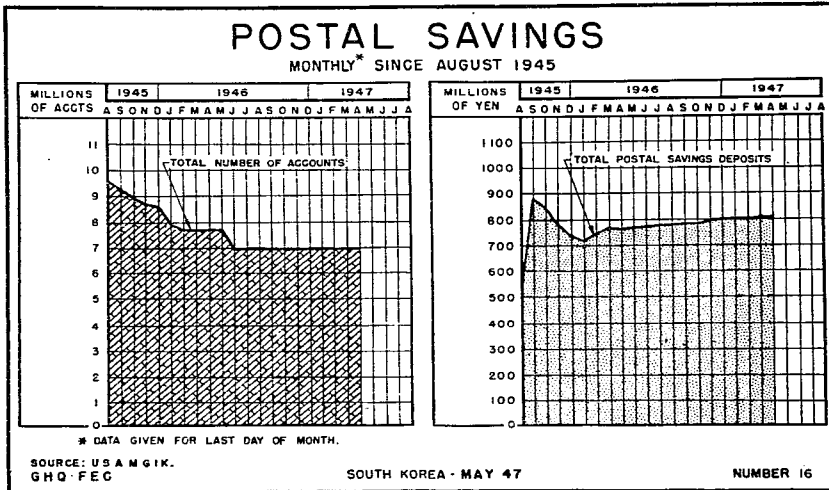
33. South Korea now has 646 post offices which handle mail, postal savings and insurance, collect taxes and accept telegrams in places where there are no other telegraph offices. The newest post office was opened in Yuempyung Island on 6 May.

34. There were three exchanges of mail between North and South Korea in May. See the chart at top of following page.

35. More than 1,000 pieces of mail arrived in Korea from China on 3 May. Mail was exchanged during April with Java, Okinawa, Argentina, England, Canada, Belgium, France, Germany and the United States.



36. The number of postal savings depositors decreased slightly during April while the amount of money on deposit increased slightly.





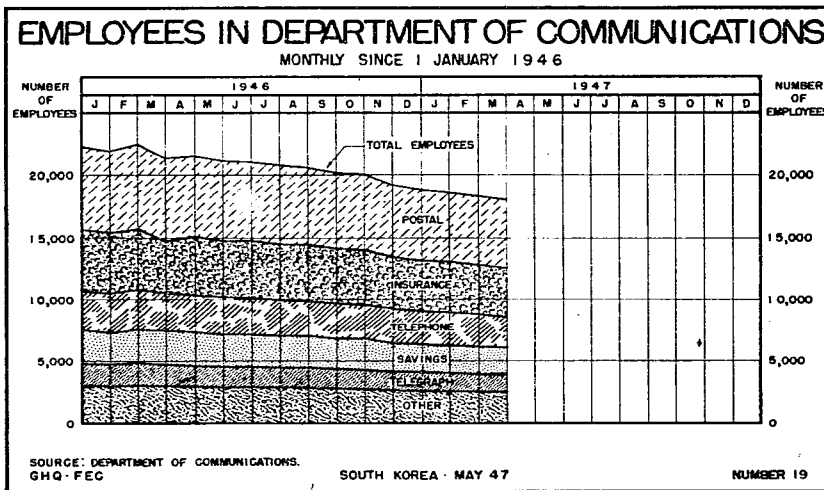
EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

42. Temporary emergency power equipment has been installed at Seoul for the cable repeater stations between Seoul and Pusan. Batteries are being repaired in the stations along that line.

43. Power was shut off during working hours at the Osan cable repeater station beginning 17 May for line repairs.

ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

44. The number of Department of Communications employees has been steadily decreased to cut expenses.



45. About 150 new students enrolled for the general course in the Department of Communications technical training school on 16 May.

SECTION 4  
 RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food . . . . .	1
Other Goods. . . . .	5
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FOOD

1. The basic ration for Korea is 2.5 hop (.815 pint) of grain per person per day. The components of the ration vary although, when possible, about half of the ration is rice. Heavy workers receive supplementary rations.

The rations are distributed through stores designated by local officials. These stores may serve from about 800 to 12,000 persons each.

2. The continued influx of refugees from North Korea and the low summer-grain crop prospects necessitate a gradual reduction in the ration from 2.5 hop to 2 hop for July and August.

3. Weekly rice distribution reflects the conservation program.

RICE DISTRIBUTION FROM 1946 HARVEST  
 (suk) a/

<u>Week Ending</u>	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
15 March	-	1,332,321
22 March	152,321	1,484,642
29 March	103,387	1,588,029
5 April	88,625	1,676,654
12 April	50,841	1,727,495
19 April	85,213	1,812,708
26 April	95,704	1,908,412

a/ One suk equals 5.12 bushels.

Summer-grain Collection Program

4. The collection quota is 711,000 suk or about 106,000 metric tons, one fifth of estimated production.

SUMMER-GRAIN QUOTAS  
 (suk) a/

Cholla-namdo	163,000
Kyongsang-namdo	136,000
Kyongsang-pukto	115,000
Cholla-pukto	94,000
Chungchong-namdo	70,000
Kyonggi-do	58,000



Chungchong-pukto	37,000
Kangwon-do	21,000
Cheju-do	17,000

a/ One suk equals 5.12 bushels.

**OTHER GOODS**

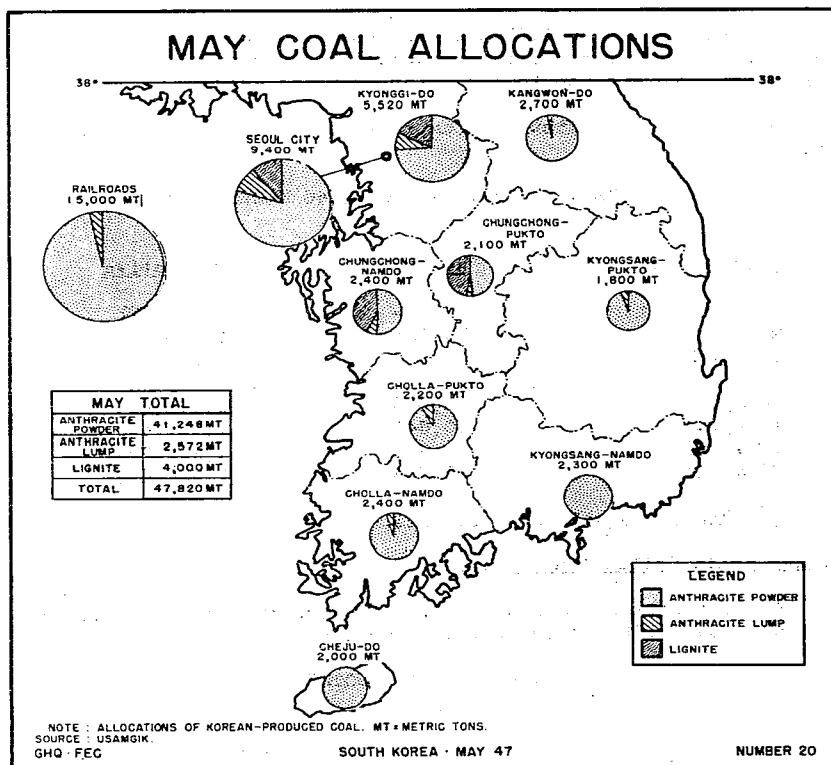
5. Imported commodities and commodities produced in vested factories are allocated at official prices to various groups. There is no control over commodities produced in Korean-owned factories.

**Fertilizer**

6. By 30 April 111,664 metric tons of ammonium nitrate and potassium sulfate had been allocated to farmers. Of this, 57 percent had reached the farmers or local distributors.

**Fuel**

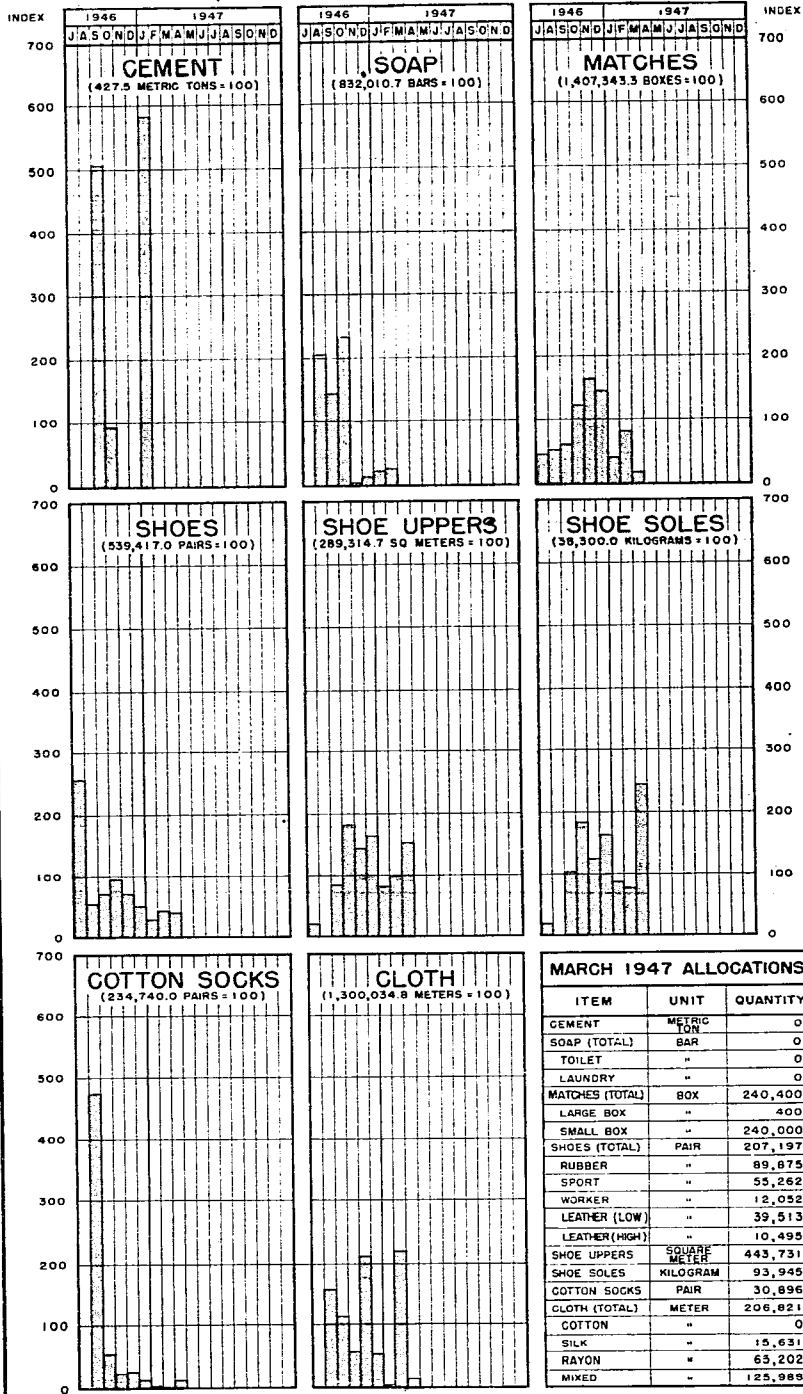
7. The railroads received in May about one third of indigenous coal allocations.



8. Allocations of controlled commodities continued to be irregular in March.

# ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

MONTHLY INDEXES SINCE JULY 1946  
(AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOCATION: JULY-DECEMBER 1946 = 100)



MARCH 1947 ALLOCATIONS		
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
CEMENT	METRIC TON	0
SOAP (TOTAL)	BAR	0
TOILET	"	0
LAUNDRY	"	0
MATCHES (TOTAL)	BOX	240,400
LARGE BOX	"	400
SMALL BOX	"	240,000
SHOES (TOTAL)	PAIR	207,197
RUBBER	"	89,875
SPORT	"	55,262
WORKER	"	12,052
LEATHER (LOW)	"	39,513
LEATHER (HIGH)	"	10,495
SHOE UPPERS	SQUARE METER	443,731
SHOE SOLES	KILOGRAM	93,945
COTTON SOCKS	PAIR	30,896
CLOTH (TOTAL)	METER	206,821
COTTON	"	0
SILK	"	15,631
RAYON	"	63,202
MIXED	"	125,988

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.  
GHQ-FEC

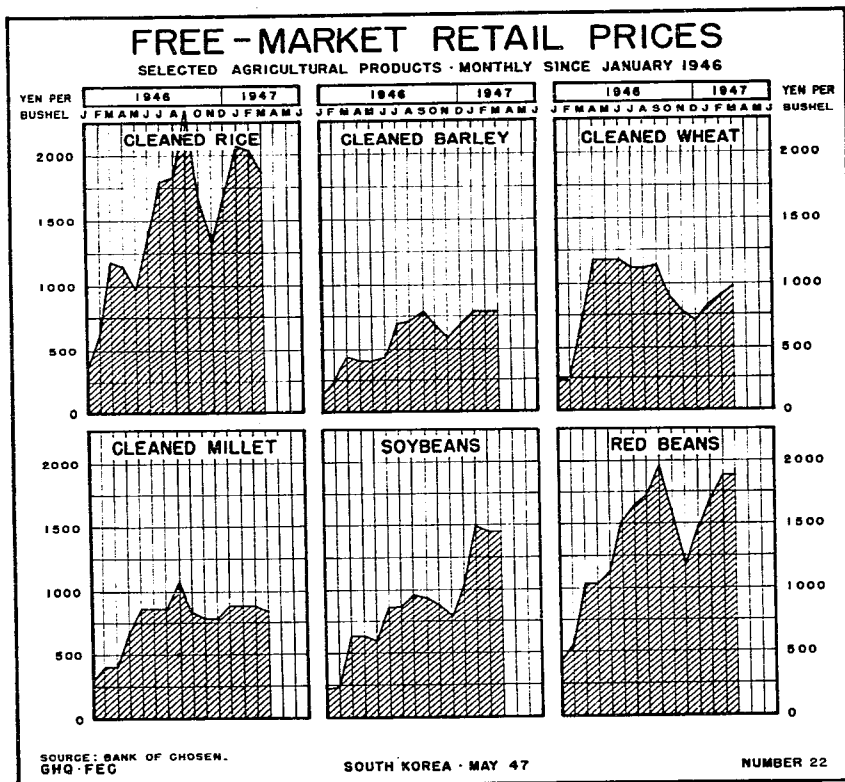
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COST OF LIVING

9. Imported canvas and leather shoes will be sold to workers in essential industries at ¥ 300 per pair.

10. Rice and millet free-market prices declined during March.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 20

May 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Preventive Medicine . . . . .	1
Veterinary Affairs . . . . .	2
Medical Affairs . . . . .	4
Supply . . . . .	13
Public Assistance . . . . .	15
Repatriation . . . . .	22

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. The second phase of the 1947 cholera control program to immunize all persons in the coastal areas against cholera was approximately 90 percent complete by 31 May. The third phase, which will include all people in the large inland cities, was initiated on 15 May. The first phase, which immunized all persons living in Pusan, Inchon, Mokpo and Kusan, was completed in April.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Fish Inspectors' School

2. A fish inspectors' school held at Pusan on 13-14 May was attended by 26 veterinarians engaged in fish sanitation. The course included classroom instructions and demonstrations at wharves, auction markets, retail fish markets, the National Experimental Station and the Fisheries College. Lectures on fish production and marketing were given by representatives from the Fisheries College and the National Bureau of Fisheries.

3. From January through March 16,338 cattle and 9,359 swine were slaughtered and inspected in 715 slaughterhouses. Inspection services at the slaughterhouses are inadequate due to lack of veterinarians, supplies and transportation.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS

4. The Korean Medical Association was organized on 10 May at a convention of representatives from all the provinces. Plans were drafted to organize sections of various medical fields within the association and more than 100 scientific papers were submitted.

5. Because of the concentration of doctors in the cities the Department of Public Health and Welfare requested provincial authorities to encourage physicians to establish practice in rural communities.

6. The first of three national medical examinations was given to 73 physicians 12-15 May. The examinations are conducted to raise the standards of the Korean medical profession.

Nursing Affairs

7. A national examination for nurses to qualify for registered practice was held in Seoul on 1 May; 24 out of 130 nurses who took the examination qualified.

8. A nutrition course was instituted for student nurses at Seoul on 23 May by the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The three-month course covers food-value analysis, special diets for patients with certain diseases, infant and child nutrition and preparation of hospital foods.

Midwives

9. On 1 May a national preliminary examination was given to 180 candidates with three years of hospital nursing and one year of obstetrical training; 24 passed the examination making them eligible for the midwives' qualifying examination.

10. One hundred out of 155 applicants passed the midwives' qualifying examination given at Seoul University Hospital 29-30 May.

Dental Affairs

11. The Korean Dental Society met at Seoul 18-20 May; more than 200 dentists from all provinces attended. Papers on oral surgery were read and discussions were held on the treatment of oral infections with penicillin in wax and in oil.

Pharmacists

12. Twenty-four pharmacists were registered during May bringing the total to 520.

SUPPLY

Production

13. Cholera vaccine produced from 26 April to 23 May decreased approximately 16 percent from 8,316,000 cubic centimeters of the preceding four-week period while the total dispensed increased about 100 percent. Sufficient veterinary medicines have been produced and stored to meet emergency needs.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases  
(26 April - 23 May)

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Typhoid	883,400	932,190	0
Smallpox (doses)	191,000	185,500	16,500
Typhus	8,800	25,950	47,890
Typhus a/	460,800	187,200	941,840
Cholera	6,957,300	8,250,550	3,765,300

Anyang Institute for Veterinary Research  
(26 April - 23 May)

Rinderpest (serum)	0	0	1,592,829
Blackleg	7,300	2,500	62,500
Anthrax	4,000	0	73,800
Septicemia	40,000	12,500	62,500
Fowlpest	60,000	12,700	106,300

Fusan Institute for Veterinary Research  
(20 April - 17 May)

<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Rinderpest	37,400	0	117,900
Rinderpest (serum)	506,500	0	2,270,000
Fowlpest	89,400	0	146,400
Infectious pneumonia	25,800	0	25,800

a/ American vaccine.

Distribution

14. In May 158,100 meters of medical gauze and 5,500 pounds of absorbent cotton were distributed to the provinces.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

15. An Infant Branch was created within the National Children's Home on 5 May to care for orphans and abandoned children under two years of age. The facilities of the three institutions of this type in Seoul are unsatisfactory and early placement for adoption is not practiced.

16. The Advisory Committee for the Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA), composed of 10 representatives from church groups and an ex-officio member from Military Government, held its first meeting during the month. This committee recommends allocation and distribution of LARA supplies and advises procurement authorities on needed relief items.

Refugees

17. Refugees entering South Korea in April numbered 20,042, of whom 18,889 were from North Korea, 1,149 from Manchuria and four from China.

18. A National Refugee Board was created on 12 May to plan and coordinate programs for the rehabilitation of refugees. The board is composed of one representative each from the National Economic Board, National Food Administration, Office of Foreign Affairs and the Departments of Public Health and Welfare, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Public Works.

Provincial refugee committees will be organized under the jurisdiction of the governors with duties paralleling the National Board.

19. Provincial welfare chiefs held a conference in Seoul on 16 May to discuss plans for the care of refugees migrating from North Korea, Manchuria and China. Programs to solve the intensified food problem and unemployment were proposed at the meeting. Discussions were held on policies on relief distribution; utilization of welfare grants to the provinces for direct relief only and not for low-cost feeding, housing or other purposes; completion of the 1946-1947 refugee housing program, especially in rural communities; and methods of handling claims from the Conscripted Laborers' Society.

20. A survey of the 1947 refugee housing program, which was initiated in November 1946 by a grant of ¥ 39,215,000, showed that on 29 May 8,329 single- and multiple-unit houses were completed, 6,067 were under construction and 772 remained to be built. The housing program expended a total of ¥ 33,566,361 by 29 May.



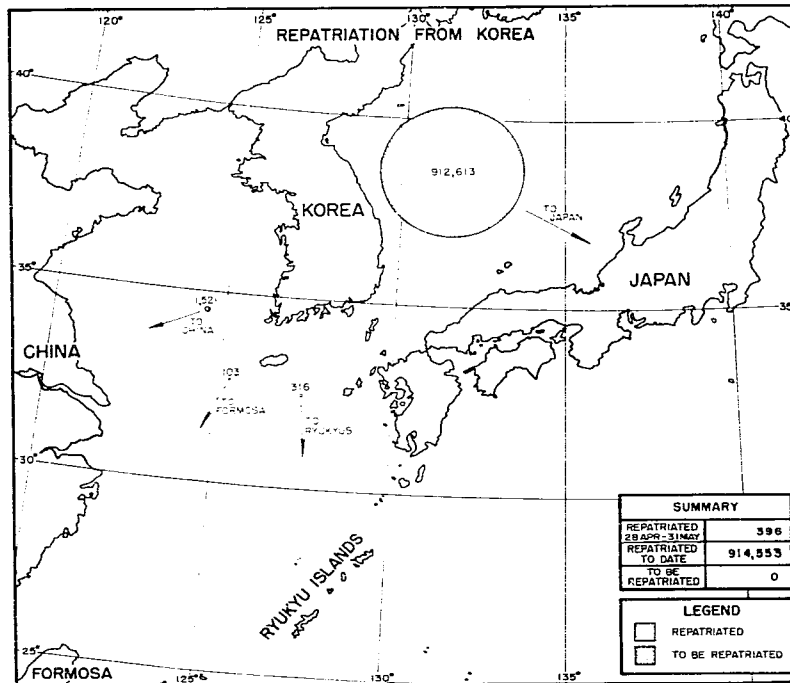
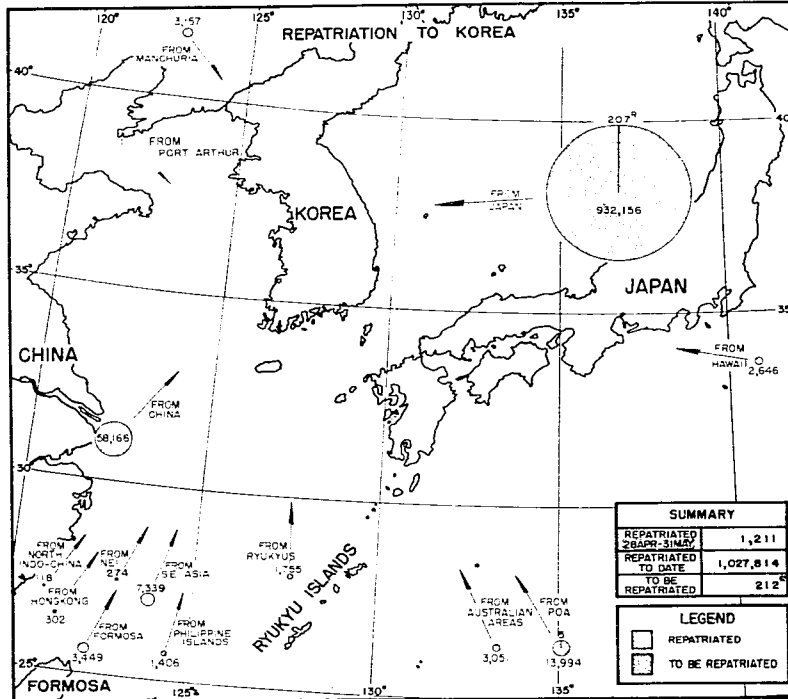
21. The Refugee Shelter Construction Association, a quasi-public organization formed in November 1946 to obtain donations for the refugee housing program, had collected ¥ 8,128,757 by 28 May, of which ¥ 205,157 was spent.

REPATRIATION

22. Koreans repatriated from 28 April to 1 June numbered 1,211 of whom 1,201 were from Japan, nine from the Netherlands East Indies and one from Southeast Asia.

# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 31 MAY 1947



\* REVISED DUE TO DECISION OF POTENTIAL REPATRIATES TO REMAIN IN JAPAN.

GHQ - FEC

SOUTH KOREA - MAY 47

NUMBER 23



SECTION 2  
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
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Religion. . . . .	27

EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. The new Board of Regents of Seoul National University assumed its duties 27 May.

2. Applicants for the July entrance examinations to all colleges of Seoul National University must be graduates of five-year-course middle schools.

Students dropped from courses last March may be accepted without examination to the classes in which they were enrolled during 1946.

3. A series of lectures on "Higher Education in the United States" was initiated 24 May to familiarize teachers of higher education with conditions and practices in the United States.

Ewha University

4. The 61st anniversary of Ewha University, founded by the Methodist mission and Korea's first school for girls, was celebrated 31 May. The university now receives support from all Protestant denominations.

Middle Schools

5. New regulations to standardize middle-school entrance examinations and place candidates on a competitive basis were issued to provincial education offices. The examinations are scheduled to begin 3 July.

6. Two thousand children participated in a National Middle School Music Festival at Seoul 10-11 May. Each province sent a girls' chorus, a boys' chorus and a school band. Seoul entered six girls' choruses, two boys' choruses and two bands.

Elementary Schools

7. Elimination programs for the Seoul Primary School Music Festival to be held in June were presented 22-23 May. Thirty-one choruses, 63 singers, 26 pianists and three violinists participated.

8. A new course of study, "Home Arts," was completed by the Department of Education and will be incorporated in the curriculum for fifth and sixth grade girls.

Adult Education

9. Evening classes in Korean history and reading were instituted 1 May for deaf adults at the National School for the Blind and Deaf at Seoul.

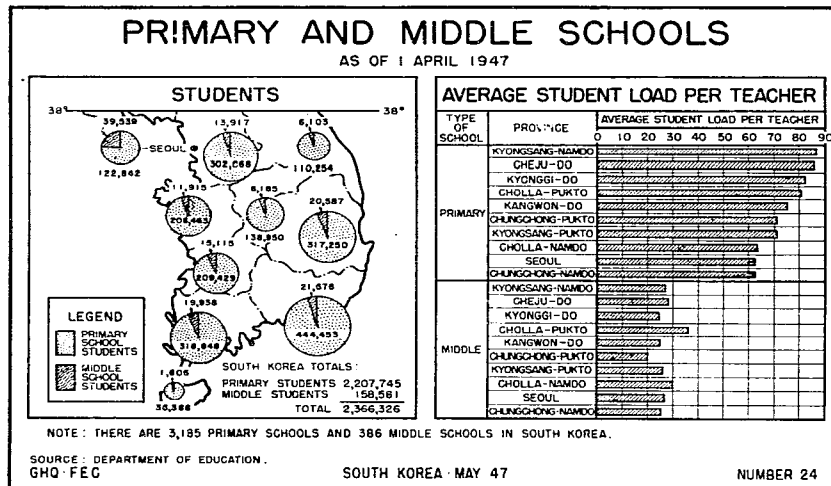
10. The American Language Institute, conducted for training Koreans for study in the United States, began a new term 26 May with registration of 250 students for the nine-week course.

Education Conference

11. Korean provincial education representatives met at Seoul 24-26 May to submit recommendations to the Department of Education. Recommendations included expansion of secondary education, a new education tax on the local level, receipt by schools of income from lands appurtenant to the institutions, establishment of local school boards, appointment of adult-education officials in each town and village, simplification of civil-service teachers' administration and salary revision to permit proper living standards.

Education Statistics

12. Enrollments in primary schools 1 April showed an increase of 22,296 students over March figures; middle-school enrollments increased 3,048 in the same period.



Textbooks

13. Distribution of American texts and current journals was made during May to Seoul National University, Pusan University and Taegu Medical College.

14. A series of tests was started at Seoul National University to assess actual value gained from use of textbooks in English. The results will determine extent of future use of such material.

15. Textbooks printed during May totaled 397,247 of which 99 percent were distributed among the provinces.

TEXTBOOK DISTRIBUTION  
May

<u>Province</u>	<u>Number</u>
Cholla-namdo	86,630
Kyonggi-do (including Seoul)	78,015
Kyongsang-namdo	68,553
Kyongsang-pukto	59,221
Cholla-pukto	31,283
Kangwon-do	27,504
Chungchong-namdo	18,921
Chungchong-pukto	12,824
Hwanghae-do	5,535
Cheju-do	<u>4,010</u>
Total	392,496

CULTURE

Children's Day

16. Children's Day was celebrated 5 May with athletic meets, musical events and other entertainment for primary-school pupils.

Farmers' Music Festival

17. The second annual Farmers' Music Festival was held 23-27 May at the Chung Won Palace, Seoul, under joint sponsorship of the Department of Education and the National Academy of Music. Each province sent a team made up of 30 musicians, dancers and drummers.

Korean National Youth Movement

18. Korean National Youth Movement membership on 15 May showed an increase of 11,208 over April figures. Sponsors, not included in membership totals, number 2,324.

KOREAN NATIONAL YOUTH MEMBERSHIP  
15 May

Kyonggi-do	17,506
Chungchong-namdo	15,902
Cholla-namdo	13,509
Kyongsang-namdo	7,987
Kyongsang-pukto	6,109
Hwanghae-do	5,355
Kangwon-do	4,388
Cholla-pukto	3,817
Chungchong-pukto	<u>3,357</u>
Total	77,930

19. On 23 May 223 members were graduated from the Fourth National Training School at Seoul.

20. In order to raise coal production 200 members volunteered to work at the Samchok coal mine during May.

21. A Seoul newspaper, the Great Public, allotted approximately one third of its total space during the month to matters pertaining to the National Youth Movement.

#### Boy Scouts

22. Five Korean Boy Scout trainers left Seoul 28 May to conduct short training courses for leaders within the public school system at Taegu and Pusan.

23. Investiture services were held at Seoul 4 May for 600 new Boy Scouts. There were 82 troops of Boy Scouts in South Korea on 1 May.

#### BOY SCOUT MEMBERSHIP

1 May

Seoul	1,480
Kyonggi-do	740
Kyongsang-pukto	210
Chungchong-pukto	180
Cholla-pukto	60
Cholla-namdo	<u>32</u>
Total	2,702

#### Girl Scouts

24. Dr. Han So Jesi, Chief Scout Executive, and Miss Lee Kei Sook, Department of Education Adviser of Girl Scouting, returned from the United States after completing six months of study of Girl Scout methods and objectives, the first time any Korean women have made such a study.

25. The education director of girls' organizations, Department of Education, left Seoul 26 May to inspect and advise organizations at Taegu, Pusan and Kwanju.

26. A Girl Scout troop was organized 6 May among girls employed by Military Government. This is the first troop outside the school system.

On 1 May there were 10 troops in Seoul with 269 members and one troop each in Cholla-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto with 32 and 36 members respectively.

#### RELIGION

##### Theology Students

27. American troops in the Seoul area have given financial assistance which will make possible the attendance of at least three Korean Christian students at seminaries or Bible colleges in the United States.

28. There were 47 missionaries in Korea on 29 May representing a wide variety of Christian faiths.

MISSIONARIES IN SOUTH KOREA

29 May

Denomination

Methodist	14
Presbyterian (U. S. A.)	13
Roman Catholic (Maryknoll)	5
Church of England	3
Presbyterian (Australia)	2
United Church of Canada	2
Seventh-day Adventist	2
Oriental Missionary Society	1
Orthodox Presbyterian Church	1
Salvation Army	1
Irish Catholic	1
Church of Christ	1
Catholic Mission (Australia)	<u>1</u>
Total	47

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.





SECTION 3  
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

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

Visual Education Aids

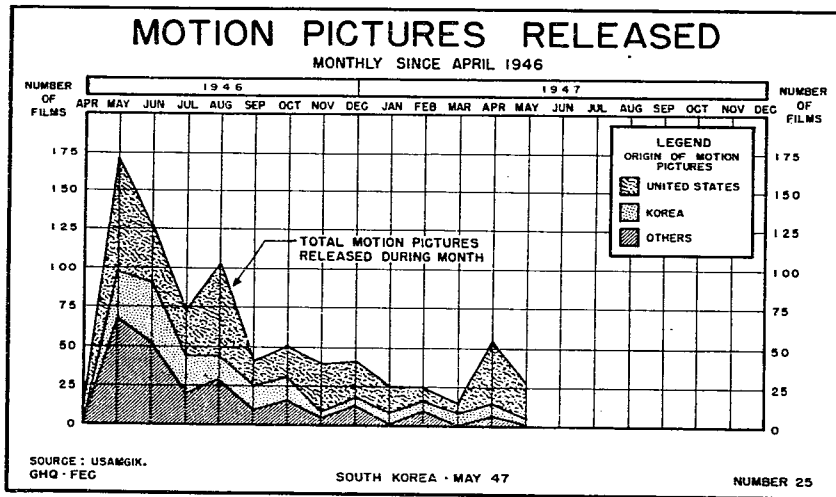
1. Audiences of 200 to 500 persons attended nightly showings of visual education aids in Seoul during May.

Localities where refugees are living were visited by visual education representatives to present information about general welfare and health.

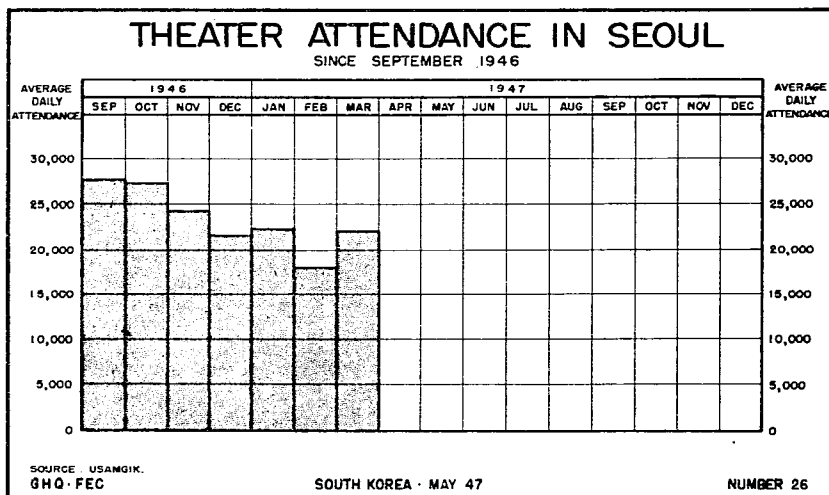
M O T I O N   P I C T U R E S

2. Two films produced for the United States Forestry Service have been received for use in the forestation program.

3. Twenty-eight films were released in May, 23 of them American.



4. Theater attendance in Seoul decreased during the winter but began to rise again in March, as shown in chart on following page.



### RADIO

#### Programs

5. Educational and informational programs during the month included newscasts, public announcements, commodity prices, language lessons and current events.

The opening proceedings of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission on 21 May were broadcast over station JODK.

Entertainment programs included drama, reading from novels and poetry, recorded music and opera.

Religious groups broadcast services.

#### Radios in South Korea

6. A census 1 May of radio sets in South Korea showed that three fourths of the sets were owned in Seoul and the surrounding area. Comparison with a similar report made 31 August 1946 showed a comparatively small reduction in the number of sets in use.

#### OWNERSHIP OF RADIO SETS

	<u>31 August 1946</u>	<u>1 May 1947</u>
Kyonggi-do	119,904	119,782
Seoul City	88,801	85,493
Kyongsang-namdo	17,752	14,672
Kyongsang-pukto	13,814	13,056
Cholla-pukto	11,269	11,133
Cholla-namdo	11,425 a/	10,749
Chungchong-namdo	8,398	8,758
Kangwon-do	5,663	6,089
Chungchong-pukto	3,418	3,275
Cheju-do	a/	353
<b>Total</b>	<b>280,444</b>	<b>273,360</b>

a/ Cheju-do included in figure for Cholla-namdo.

## PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

### Public Information

7. A pamphlet, "Comments on Democracy," was distributed by the Department of Public Information to public libraries in South Korea.

8. The circulation of Farmers' Weekly has dropped from about 600,000 to 300,000 because of the shortage of newsprint. This publication, which has been issued since December 1945 by the Department of Public Information, contains information furnished by farm bureaus, veterinarians, economic specialists and releases by the press. Dissemination is made through schools, government agencies and missionaries.

9. The Military Governor called upon all agencies to publicize the program for the collection of summer grains. Press releases were prepared and given wide dissemination.

### Partisan Press

10. Attacks on the character of prominent men in the Korean Government led to a suggestion by the Military Governor to the press on 13 May to withhold comment and judgment until facts were established and to avoid personal attacks. It was promised that unprincipled use of political propaganda would be investigated and prosecuted.

### Press Comment

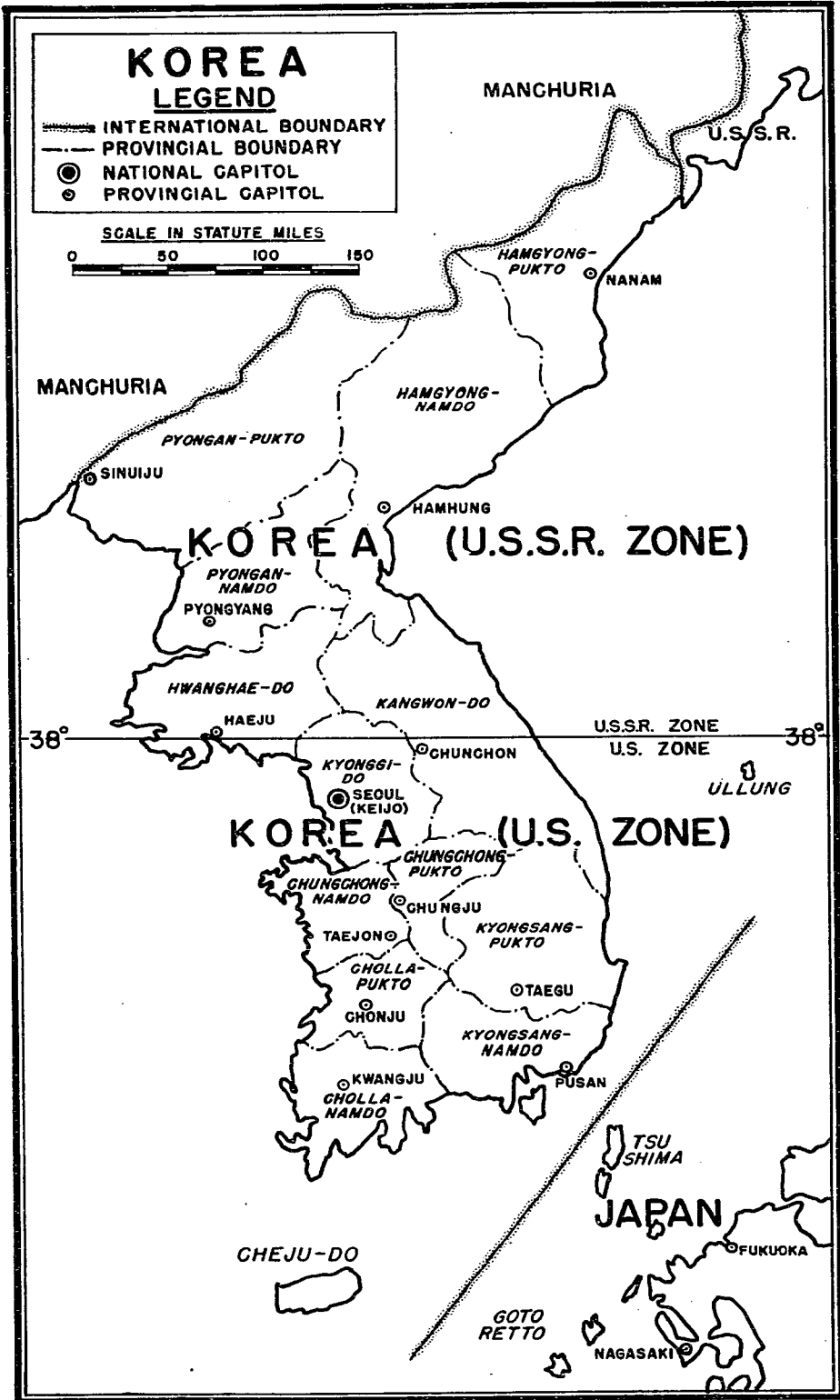
11. The reconvening of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission was the chief topic of newspaper comment. Nineteen Korean newspapermen and two Korean photographers received permission to cover the sessions.

12. All newspapers carried stories of the correspondence between U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, the arrival of the U. S. S. R. delegation and the attitude of Dr. Syngman Rhee toward the conference.

13. The leftist Dok Lib Sinbo on 20 May reported the welcome accorded General T. F. Shtikov while other leftist papers reported a petition to the Joint Commission requesting endorsement of the existing People's Committees as the best pattern for the Government of Korea.

14. The neutral Seoul Times on 27 May reported Dr. Rhee as stating that he was not opposed to the Commission or to others' conferring with it, but remained unwilling to participate himself.



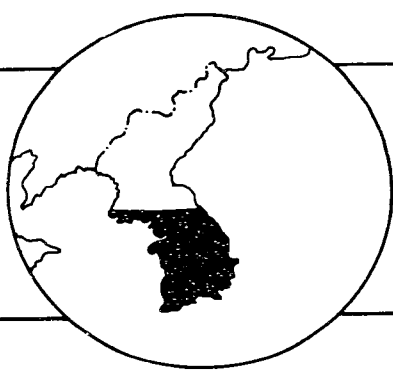


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東 部 外 務 部

Commander - in - Chief  
Far East

外  
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部



**SUMMATION**  
of  
**UNITED STATES ARMY**  
**MILITARY GOVERNMENT**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
in  
**KOREA**

**NO 21          JUNE          1947**

0499

朝鮮占領報告

一九四七·六

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION No 21  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
IN  
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF  
JUNE 1947

0500



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

Number 21

June 1947

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
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Number 21

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SECTION 1  
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Resignations of Speaker and Vice-speakers

1. To express their disapproval of the Interim Legislative Assembly's action in incorporating a 25-year age requirement for voters into the General Franchise Law, Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic, Speaker, and Choe Tong O and Yun Ki Sop, Vice-speakers, tendered their resignations as officials and members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly rejected the resignations and various leaders and members persuaded Dr. Kimm and his colleagues to resume their posts on 9 June at least until the General Franchise Law was finally enacted.

General Franchise Law

2. The long controversy over the General Franchise Law came to an end on 27 June when the Legislative Assembly passed a final version of the measure. A compromise under which the minimum voting age was set as 23 years made final passage possible.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Split in Rightist Forces

3. The decision of the Hankuk Democratic Party to participate in the deliberations of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission split the Rightist parties which had previously followed the lead of Dr. Syngman Rhee and Kim Koo in insisting on nonparticipation.

Leftist Action

4. The South Korea Labor Party, which has called on all Koreans to participate in discussions with the Joint Commission, demanded the expulsion of Dr. Rhee and Kim from Korea for their opposition to the Joint Commission.

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

Consultation with Democratic Organizations

5. In Joint Communique No. 11 and the various documents issued with it the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission outlined the procedure for consulting with Korean democratic political and social organizations. Democratic parties and social organizations were required to sign declarations in which they agree to uphold the "aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1

of this decision" and to "abide by the decision of the Joint Commission."

6. Questionnaires were issued by the Commission requesting the opinions of the organizations on the political structure and policies appropriate to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

7. The Chief Commissioner of the United States Delegation to the Joint Commission announced that by 19 June 344 political parties had obtained copies of Joint Communiqué No. 11.

#### Meetings of Joint Commission in North Korea

8. Following the establishing of procedures for consultation with democratic organization in South Korea, the United States and Soviet delegations to the Joint Commission departed on 25 June for Pyongyang in North Korea. There on 30 June the Joint Commission was scheduled to begin consultations with democratic organizations in Soviet-occupied Korea.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

9. Orderly political demonstrations were held concerning trusteeship and establishment of an independent government.

10. There was an increase in criminal offenses during May to 10,226 compared with 8,540 in April.

11. The prison population continued high in May but prisoner deaths decreased.

SECTION 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The transplanting of 2,824,466 acres of rice began in South Korea on 16 June with official opening ceremonies at Kyonggi-do.

2. Summer grains, although in good condition in Kyongsang-pukto and Cheju-do, are affected generally by short heads and smut. Damage is heaviest in Kyonggi-do.

3. Fish landings in February were 25,027 metric tons, 746 more than in January and 4,111 above the revised average monthly catch of 1946. Canned and frozen fish and salted and dried marine products also gained over the previous month.

Forestry and Mining

4. Kyonggi-do forest areas contain 38,323 chungbo (93,891 acres) in need of erosion control.

5. April coal production, the highest since the liberation of South Korea, was 31,318 metric tons, or only 4,182 metric tons short of the 35,500-ton quota set for five principal mines.

6. Four of six minerals and metals showed production gains in April.

INDUSTRY

7. Salt production in May followed a normal seasonal increase, reaching a new postwar high of 32,207 metric tons, considerably above that for the same month last year.

8. Lack of raw materials has stopped chemical and commercial organic fertilizer production.

9. New measuring and weighing devices were produced and inspected as part of the program for the gradual adoption of the metric system in Korea.

Silk

10. A ceiling price of ¥ 54.50 per pound for grade 2 cocoons was set in May

11. Raw silk production was 79,490 pounds in June, a decrease

of 11.5 percent from May.

#### Labor

12. A stevedore strike in Pusan on 28 May was settled when the workers were granted wage increases and better working conditions.

13. The first class was graduated from the labor school established by the Inchon District Council of the Tai Han No Chong.

#### COMMERCE

##### Finance

14. Bank of Chosen notes in circulation on 30 June totaled ¥ 18,035,603,028, a continuation of the upward trend begun in April.

15. Government revenues increased 22.4 percent in May to ¥ 1,022,599,160 while expenditures decreased 26.2 percent to ¥ 1,177,290,509.

16. The revised Third Income Tax Law, which applies to individual earned income, became effective 21 June.

17. An ordinance creating the Korean Foreign Exchange Bank, which will establish banking and foreign exchange facilities for the promotion of foreign trade, was promulgated on 16 June.

The Bank, which will maintain its headquarters in Seoul, was capitalized at ¥ 500,000,000 with the Interim Government initially subscribing ¥ 200,000,000.

##### Property Control

18. The New Korea Company by 17 May had transferred all but one of its industrial properties to government departments and was reduced to an agricultural corporation administering vested lands.

19. Sale of vested property reached a new high of ¥ 28,897,599 in May.

##### Imports and Exports

20. The total yen value of private trade imports increased 521.8 percent, as compiled from customs receipts.

21. Grain imports increased 9,560 metric tons in May over April and superphosphate imports from Japan increased from 9,800 metric tons in April to 30,000 metric tons in May.

##### Transportation

22. Railroad freight and passenger traffic increased in both April and May.

##### Public Utilities

23. Increased plant capacity resulted in an increase in electric power generated in South Korea in April.

24. A permanent Public Utilities Committee was appointed on 3 June by the National Economic Board.



Public Works

25. The Department of Public Works expended ¥ 362,831,452 on national public works projects providing 3,132,209 man-days of work during the fiscal year 1 April 1946 through 31 March 1947.

Communications

26. The Korean Department of Communications received nearly ¥ 8,000,000 in telephone, telegraph and postal revenue. Rehabilitation continued on the communications network.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

27. Prices were set at which the Government will purchase summer grains.

Free-market prices in Seoul of several common grains declined in April.

28. Fertilizer distribution continued with nearly half of current allocations having been sold to farmers.

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SECTION 3  
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The second phase of the 1947 cholera control program to immunize people in coastal areas was completed.
2. On 30 June there were 348 licensed veterinarians.
3. There were 37 milk processing and bottling plants and 715 slaughterhouses in South Korea on 30 June.
4. Doctors who renewed their licenses by 30 June numbered 4,863.
5. Lepers in four institutions numbered 7,840 on 1 June.
6. Eighteen were graduated from the nursing teachers and chief nurses training course offered by the Nursing Affairs Division.
7. Fifty-seven requests to manufacture pharmacopoeia medicines and 20 to manufacture patent medicines were approved.
8. Flood relief measures were established on the national and local levels by the Korean Red Cross and the Departments of Public Health and Welfare and Public Works.
9. Policies on the administration and supervision of the national low-cost feeding program were established by seven governmental agencies and a private company.
10. From 1 January to 28 June 102,185 refugees entered South Korea from north of the 38th parallel.
11. Koreans repatriated from 1 to 29 June numbered 1,691, while 199 Japanese were returned to their homeland.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

12. Improved student morale was reported by Seoul National University.
13. A financial survey of 73 elementary and 39 secondary schools showed that the Government is contributing over half of the income for elementary but less than half for secondary schools.
14. Labor organisations and government departments established schools to give specialized training or general education for adults.

15. Since 1 September 1945, 9,129,922 textbooks have been distributed.

16. The number of teachers increased and the number of students decreased during April. The greatest percentage decrease was in students in universities and colleges.

17. An adult-education conference met in Seoul the first week of June.

18. An inventory showed 442,979 books in the three largest libraries in Seoul.

19. Steady growth of the Korean National Youth Movement was reported. Public service activities of the organization included aid for refugees from North Korea.

20. Rural Young Peoples' Agricultural Clubs have been formed in the nine agricultural schools of Kyonggi-do.

21. Korean delegates to the World Conference of Christian Youth departed 8 June for Oslo

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION

22. U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission developments were disseminated by all media of expression.

23. Posters on food conservation and narcotics control were distributed throughout South Korea.

24. A poll of public opinion favored the 20-year minimum age requirement for suffrage.

25. A new digest, World News Report, began publication 4 June.

26. Press comment discussed the work of the Joint Commission, the controversy over cooperation with it and discussion of independence versus trusteeship. The Assembly debate over the minimum age requirement for suffrage received wide attention.

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SUMMATION  
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Number 21

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