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SECTION 1  
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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ADMINISTRATION

Designation of Acting Military Governor

1. The Military Governor left Seoul for Washington on 21 June to report on the administration of Korea. During his absence the Deputy Military Governor, Brigadier General C. G. Helmick, acted as Military Governor.

Korean Proclaimed Official Language

2. By proclamation of the Acting Military Governor, effective 1 July, the Korean language was established as the official language of the South Korean Interim Government.

Ordinance Drafting Committee

3. The Ordinance Drafting Committee, which will implement the national reorganization chart, held its initial meeting on 11 June and set up procedures for future meetings.

National University Administrative Staff

4. The appointment of the Seoul National University administrative staff was approved by the Office of Korean Civil Service on 27 June.

Compilation of Personal Histories

5. At the request of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission, the Division of Records and Control of the Office of Korean Civil Service compiled personal histories of directors, deputy directors, bureau chiefs and division chiefs of the Interim Government.

The information will be used as a basis for selecting personnel for the contemplated provisional government.

KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Resignations of Speaker and Vice-speakers

6. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly received letters of resignation from the Speaker of the Assembly, Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic, and the two Vice-speakers, Choe Tong O and Yun Ki Sop, on 3 June. In all three letters the Assembly's action in accepting the 25-year

age requirement for voters was given as the reason for the resignations. Before adjournment of the session the Chief Secretary read a communication from the Civil Administrator in which the latter indicated that the Military Governor had also expressed his disapproval of the 25-year age requirement.

Pyon Song Ok, Rightist, was voted temporary chairman to preside pending further discussion of the resignations.

#### Negotiations with Dr. Kimm

7. Yun Sok Ku, Independence Party, moved on 4 June that the letters be returned to their authors without action and that a committee of five members be sent to negotiate with the Speaker and Vice-speakers. The Assembly accepted this motion by a vote of 44 to 1, with 15 members not voting. The committee was instructed to confer with the Speaker and the Vice-speakers before the opening of the next session and to make a report at that time.

8. The committee reported to the Assembly on 5 June that Dr. Kimm had expressed his appreciation to the Assembly for having declined the resignations, but had indicated that he was not prepared to give an immediate reply to the request that he continue in office. The two Vice-speakers had made similar statements.

Dr. Kimm met the members of the Assembly informally and expressed his regret for having caused confusion in the Assembly. He urged the members not to retain the 25-year age requirement and stated that since the consensus appeared to be that he should resume his position, he would return to the Assembly as Speaker while the franchise law controversy was being resolved.

#### Withdrawal of Resignations

9. At the opening of the session on 9 June, the Chief Secretary announced to the Assembly that Dr. Kimm and the two Vice-speakers had withdrawn their resignations. Dr. Kimm and his colleagues then entered the Chamber, resuming their places on the platform.

#### Final Passage

10. To overcome the stalemate on the issue of the age requirement for voters, party leaders entered into preliminary informal discussions. The Speaker proposed a minimum age limit of 21 years, some Leftists urged 20 years, while the extreme Right insisted on the 25-year qualification.

A proposal that members of the Assembly indicate the age requirement which they preferred showed the following:

<u>Age Requirement Favored</u>	<u>Number of Votes</u>
21 years	26
22 years	2
23 years	40
24 years	0

On the basis of this vote the Assembly then set the age requirement at 23 years.

The second provision of Section 1, regarding the minimum

age requirement for candidates, was amended to reduce the requirement from 30 to 25 years.

All further discussion was swept aside by a motion to omit the third reading entirely and ask the three assembly officials and the Legislative and Judicial Committee to edit and prepare the law in final form. On 27 June the franchise law in final form was passed by the Assembly.

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

11. The chairman of the special 10-man committee for negotiation with the People's Committee of North Korea called the attention of the Assembly on 12 June to the issuance of questionnaires by the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission to political parties and social groups.

The Assembly was not requested by the Joint Commission to prepare the questionnaires but the chairman suggested that the following alternatives be considered:

- (1) To submit the questionnaires to the regular standing and special committees concerned in each separate aspect of the problem covered.
- (2) To enlarge the already functioning 10-man committee and allow that committee to prepare all the necessary answers.
- (3) To organize a special technical committee for each phase of the general question, members of this committee to be elected by the standing and special committees already in existence.

The first of these proposals was accepted by the Assembly by a vote of 48 to 5, with 12 abstaining.

On 27 June the Assembly decided that answers made by the committees would be made available as source material for any individual, group or party which desired to use the information.

#### POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

12. Activities of both Rightist and Leftist groups were influenced by the meetings of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission. Leftist groups evidenced eagerness to participate in conversations with the Joint Commission, while Rightist groups were divided into factions favoring and opposing cooperation with the Commission.

#### Split in Rightist Forces

13. Early in June the Hankuk Democratic Party decided to participate in the deliberations of the Joint Commission while the National Unification forces, led by Dr. Syngman Rhee, continued to insist on non-participation.

#### Leftist Action

14. Leftist groups sought to capitalize upon the differences among the Rightist groups. The South Korea Labor Party demanded that the Hankuk Democratic and the Hankuk Independence Parties be excluded from consultation with the Joint Commission. An anti-trusteeship demonstration led by Rightist groups took place on 23 June. Spokesman of the group demanded definition of trusteehip, assurance of a general election and establishment of independent

government under Kim Koo. The South Korea Labor Party addressed a letter to the Commanding General, USAFIK, demanding severe punishment for the leaders of the demonstration, dismissal of the police who had allegedly contemned it, and expulsion of Dr. Rhee and Kim Koo from Korea.

15. The South Korea Labor Party at a meeting on 18 June decided to answer the questionnaire of the Joint Commission, selecting Pak Hun Yung, the well-known Communist leader whose arrest has long been sought by the authorities, as its representative before the Joint Commission.

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

Joint Communique No. 11

16. The Joint Commission issued Joint Communique No. 11 on 12 June as follows:

"During the week ending 7 June 1947 the Joint Commission devoted its attention to the question of consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations in Northern and Southern Korea. The decision reached by the Joint Commission regarding the method of consultation and those with whom consultation will be held is contained in a document entitled 'The Method of Consultation with Korean Democratic Parties and Social Organizations in Northern and Southern Korea.' There is also an agreed questionnaire on the 'Structure and Principles of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government'; and a questionnaire on the 'Political Platform of the Future Provisional Korean Democratic Government.'

"The document on consultation sets forth in detail the conditions for consultation, method of conducting consultation and the procedure and schedule to be followed by the parties and organizations in submitting applications and answers to the questionnaires.

"The questionnaires are for the purpose of determining the views of the Korean people on the Charter and on the Political Platform of the Provisional Government.

"The decisions provide that all parties and organizations should submit their views regarding the provisional government and its platform through their central organs only, so that one single set of answers is filed for each party and organization.

"The results of 15 days' work by the Joint Commission form a milestone on the road towards the inauguration of a Korean Provisional Government. The decisions reached will assure consultation with all Korean parties and social organizations who comply with the conditions for consultation.

"The objective of the consultation is to determine the views and desires of the Korean people on the Charter and Platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The action is as required by the Moscow Decision.

"There are attached the document on method of consultation and the two questionnaires as agreed upon by the Joint Commission.

"Representatives of the democratic political parties and social organizations can obtain copies of the questionnaires and of the instructions for consultation at the Duk Soo Palace in Seoul and at Do San-ri 18 in Pyongyang. Application for consultation must be submitted in duplicate by 23 June and answers to the questionnaires

will be submitted in duplicate by 1 July. Both will be submitted to the Joint Commission at Seoul or Pyongyang.

"General Brown of the American Delegation and General Shtikov of the Soviet Delegation have expressed their appreciation for the hard work of the Subcommissions thus far.

"Chairman of the Joint Commission for the next week will be Colonel General Shtikov."

17. The text of the document entitled "The Method of Consultation with Korean Democratic Parties and Social Organizations in Northern and Southern Korea" follows:

"1. In consulting with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the Joint Commission shall be guided by the conditions stated in the letter of Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R., V. M. Molotov, of 7 May 1947, and accepted by the Secretary of State of the U. S. A., George Marshall, in his letter of 13 May 1947. The appropriate quotation from the letter of Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov is given below:

"The Soviet Commander in his letter of November 26, 1946, advanced the following proposals as a basis for the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission:

- "1. The Joint Commission must consult those democratic parties and organizations which uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea.
- "2. Parties or social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not nominate for consultation those representatives who have compromised themselves by active opposition to the Moscow Decision.
- "3. Parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not and will not actively oppose the Moscow Decision and the work of the Joint Commission. If such be the case, such parties and social organizations by mutual agreement of both delegations will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission."

"The American Commander in his letter of December 24, 1946, agreed to accept these proposals of the Soviet Commander with the following changes as the basis for the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission:

"Proposal No. 1 to be interpreted as follows:

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

"Proposal No. 2. I consider it the right of a declarant party or organization to appoint the representative which it believes will best present to the Joint Commission its views on the implementation of the Moscow Decision.

"However, should such representative for good reason

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be believed to be antagonistic to the implementation of the Moscow Decision or to either of the Allied Powers, the Joint Commission may, after mutual agreement, require the declarant party to name a substitute spokesman.

"Proposal No. 3. It is suggested that it be reworded as follows: 'Individuals, parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission should not after signing the declaration contained in Communiqué No. 5 foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied Powers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision.'

"Those individuals, parties and social organizations which after signing the declaration contained in Communiqué No. 5 do foment or instigate active opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or to either of the Allied Powers or to the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision shall be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission.

"The decision excluding such individuals, parties and social organizations shall be by agreement of the Joint Commission."

"With a view to expediting the resumption of the work of the Joint Commission and the creation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government, I am prepared to accept the amendments set forth above proposed by the American Commander.'

"2. The Joint Commission will consult with Korean democratic parties and social organizations which are truly democratic in their aims and methods and which will subscribe to the following declaration:

"We \_\_\_\_\_ declare that we will uphold the aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1 of this decision, namely:

"The re-establishment of Korea as an independent state, the creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea."

"Further, we will abide by the decisions of the Joint Commission in its fulfillment of paragraph 2 of the Moscow Decision in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"Further, we will cooperate with the Joint Commission in working out with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government, of proposals concerning the measures foreseen by paragraph 3 of the Moscow Decision.

"Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Representing the \_\_\_\_\_ Party or Organization.'

"3. Democratic parties and social organizations of Northern and Southern Korea are hereby invited to submit their applications for participation in consultation with the Joint Commission. Every party and organization must submit only one application through its central zonal organ.

"The application should be accompanied by a text of the declaration given in paragraph 2 above, duly signed and sealed with the seal of its central organ and also signed by the designated representative. The application shall contain the following information:

- "a. The full name of the party or organization, the address of its central office, the date of establishment, the number, membership, and location of branches, and total membership.
- "b. The full name of a designated representative given in Chinese characters and, where possible, in English and Russian transliteration, the place and date of birth, position held in the party or organization and home address.

"Applications for participation in consultation shall be submitted to the Joint Commission at Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, or Do San-ri 18, Pyongyang, Korea, by 23 June 1947.

"4. Democratic parties and social organizations of Northern and Southern Korea which have signed the declaration contained in paragraph 2 may submit to the Joint Commission in written form their considerations regarding the structure and principles of organization of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) and also the political platform for this Government, in accordance with a questionnaire approved by the Commission. This questionnaire shall be published in the press and printed copies will be available at the Joint Commission headquarters, Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, and Do San-ri 18, Pyongyang.

"The aforementioned considerations shall be submitted to the Joint Commission at the above addresses by 1 July 1947.

"5. Subcommittee No. 1, upon receiving the applications for consultation, shall compile a list of all democratic parties and social organizations and their designated representatives of North and South Korea which have signed the declaration in paragraph 2.

"6. Following the approval by the Joint Commission of the list of democratic parties and social organizations and their representatives mentioned in paragraph 5, the Joint Commission shall convene in Seoul on 25 June 1947 a joint meeting to which it shall invite the above-mentioned representatives of parties and social organizations in South Korea. A similar meeting of representatives of parties and social organizations in North Korea shall take place in Pyongyang on 30 June 1947. The Chief Commissioner of the Soviet Delegation shall preside over the meeting in Seoul, and the Chief Commissioner of the American Delegation shall preside at the meeting in Pyongyang. At such meetings the Chief of the Delegation in whose zone the assembly is being held will present a statement elaborated by the Joint Commission.

"7. Representatives of parties and social organizations of both Northern and Southern Korea which are included in the list referred to in paragraph 5 above will be invited to individual oral consultation regarding the structure and principles of organization of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) and also regarding the political platform for this Government. For this purpose the Joint Commission will appoint the necessary number of subcommittees and shall notify each representative of the time and place he is to appear for consultation.



"Oral consultation shall commence on 5 July 1947 and take place in Seoul and Pyongyang.

"8. The Joint Commission will present the considerations and proposals received from the Korean democratic parties and social organizations of North as well as South Korea for study and elaboration of coordinated proposals to the corresponding subcommissions which will create, for this purpose, the necessary number of subcommittees. Advisers, experts and technical personnel for the work in the joint subcommissions and subcommittees will be appointed by the heads of the corresponding delegations.

"9. For the purpose of consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations regarding the structure and principles of organization of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government and of the local organs of authority (Provisional Charter), and also the political platform for this government, representatives of parties and social organizations shall be invited from among parties and organizations included in the list mentioned in paragraph 5.

"The number of such representatives of various parties and organizations shall be determined by the Joint Commission in accordance with their membership and, as far as possible, taking into account their influence.

"The Joint Commission shall convene joint meetings with such representatives and may also call upon them to take part in the elaboration of recommendations by subcommissions and subcommittees. The time and the agenda of the joint sessions of the Joint Commission with such representatives will be approved by the Chief Commissioners.

"10. Democratic parties and social organizations of both Northern and Southern Korea shall have equal rights and opportunities in consultation with the Joint Commission.

"11. The coordinated proposals elaborated by the subcommissions shall be submitted for consideration to the Joint Commission which shall examine such proposals and shall grant its provisional approval. Following this the Joint Commission shall appoint a drafting commission to which it shall give the necessary instructions regarding the compilation of the final text of the recommendations concerning the structure and principles of organization of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) and also the political platform for this government. The texts of recommendations elaborated by the drafting commission shall be approved by the Joint Commission.

"12. Following the approval of the texts of recommendations submitted by the drafting commission, the Joint Commission shall proceed with elaboration of recommendations regarding the personnel of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government."

#### Questionnaire

13. In Joint Commission Decision No. 5 this Commission set forth the political questions on which the views of representative Korean democratic and social organizations were requested. The text of Joint Commission Decision No. 5 follows:

"The Joint Commission established 20 March 1946 at Seoul, Korea, in accordance with Section III (Korea) of the Decision of the Communique of the Moscow Conference of the three Ministers of Foreign Affairs, agreed upon the following points:

"A questionnaire is to be submitted to democratic parties and social organizations of North and South Korea regarding the Provisional Charter for the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"Your point of view is requested concerning the structure and principles of the organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority (Provisional Charter) to be given to the Joint Commission. It is desired that your reply state your views on the following subjects in sufficient detail that these replies can be used in compiling the Provisional Charter:

- "1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights: for example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others.)
- "2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.
- "3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.
  - "a. Is it necessary to give the Provisional Korean Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general elections?
  - "b. Composition and structure of the organ or organs to perform these functions (for example: organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of the chief executive or body to perform the chief executive functions; organization, designation and functions of any organ to perform the legislative functions).
  - "c. Powers and duties of the various ministers and officials.
  - "d. Election or appointment and replacement of ministers and other principal members of the organ or organs to perform the legislative and executive functions (for example: terms of office, succession to office, removal from office).
  - "e. Method of discharging executive and legislative functions.
- "4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.
  - "a. Method of selection of local authorities. (Should the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected? If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?)
  - "b. Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties and rights of local authorities.

"c. Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages).

"5. Judicial Organs.

"a. Composition (for example: type, size and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations).

"b. Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.

"c. Selection and replacement of judicial personnel (for example: election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office).

"6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

"Subjects not listed above which appear appropriate for inclusion in the Provisional Charter may be included in your reply."

19. In Joint Commission Decision No. 6 the Commission set forth a list of questions for the Korean democratic parties and social organizations regarding the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The text of Joint Commission Decision No. 6 follows:

"A. Political Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"1. Rights of citizens - What rights and duties of Korean citizens, male and female, must be proclaimed in the political platform of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government?

"2. Elimination of Japanese influence.

"a. What measures should be undertaken for the elimination of the evil consequences of the prolonged Japanese domination in Korea?

"b. What measures should be taken by the Korean Provisional Democratic Government to classify and punish those Koreans who collaborated with the Japanese to the detriment of Korea and Koreans?

"3. How should excessive, private concentration of economic or political power, and the activity of reactionary, antidemocratic elements and elements attempting to undermine the Provisional Korean Government, be prevented?

"4. Law and Justice.

"a. What policy should be followed in establishing a Korean code of law?

"b. How shall the courts, judiciary and legal procedures in the Korean language be established?

"c. How is the democratization of the judiciary to be exercised?

"5. What should be the policy relative to minorities and noncitizens?

"B. Economic Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"1. What measures should be taken with respect to the development of agriculture, industry and transportation, in order to increase production and to raise the living standards of the Korean people?

"2. Agriculture Land Tenure.

"a. What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?

"b. What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure?

"(1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.

"(2) Private ownership of land but, in the case of land obtained from the Government, the right to sell or mortgage would be restricted by the State.

"(3) Nationalization of land belonging to landlords and its transference to farmers for permanent and free use.

"(4) Any other methods of solution of the question of land tenure you may suggest.

"c. What special policies should be followed with respect to land formerly owned by Japanese?

"d. If land owned by Korean landlords is to be distributed to tenants, should these landlords be compensated for their land?

"e. Should land distributed to tenant farmers be sold or distributed free?

"f. What should be the policies with respect to irrigation facilities and their use?

"3. Organization of industry.

"a. What should be the policy with respect to industrial production and distribution?

"b. What kind of ownership (public, private or cooperative) should be adopted for each of the following: large industries (for example, steel and chemicals), medium industries (for example, textiles and shoes), small industries (for example, furniture and farm tools), banks, wholesalers,

retailers, mineral resources, forests, railroads, shipping companies, insurance, fishing industries, public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications), household industries?

"4. Labor, wages and social security.

- "a. What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions?
- "b. What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women?
- "c. What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations?
- "d. What should be the policy with respect to social insurance?
- "e. What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor?

"5. Trade and prices.

- "a. Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be continued while commodities are scarce? If so, how should this program be administered?
- "b. What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential food-stuffs?
- "c. What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken?
- "d. What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding?
- "e. What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea?

"6. Finance.

- "a. What should be the policy with respect to:
  - (1) Income taxes?
  - (2) Taxes on real property?
  - (3) Sales taxes?
  - (4) Taxes on imports and exports?
  - (5) Receipts from government monopolies?
  - (6) Inheritance taxes?
  - (7) Any other taxes?

- "b. What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea?
- "c. What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget?
- "d. What measures should be taken to cope with excessively high interest charges (usury)?

"C. Educational and Cultural Policies of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

- "1. Education - what educational program should be adopted and developed in Korea in the following fields:
  - "a. Elimination of illiteracy among adults?
  - "b. Compulsory lower school attendance?
  - "c. Middle school?
  - "d. Higher levels of education?
- "2. Training - what program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities?
- "3. National culture - what measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science?
- "4. Public health - how should health protection be organized?"

Response to Request of Joint Commission

20. On 20 June, the Chief Commissioner of the United States Delegation announced that, by 1700 on 19 June, 344 political parties and social organizations in South Korea had obtained copies of Joint Communique No. 11 at the Duk Soo Palace, Seoul. The Chief Commissioner said:

"This response to the request of the Joint Commission by representatives of political parties and social organizations of South Korea for consultation with the Joint Commission in determining the type of provisional government which should be established over a united Korea is gratifying. It clearly shows the interest of Koreans in the welfare of their nation. The representatives selected by these parties and organizations will be able fully to inform the Joint Commission of the type, composition and organization of the provisional government which their party or organization believes should be established by the Joint Commission for their country and as to the charter and platform which should be prepared for the guidance of that government in its work of governing. These parties and organizations represent the political, professional, cultural, social, religious and scientific opinions of South Korea. The cooperation of these parties and organizations with the Joint Commission will assure an effective properly balanced government which will meet the ideas and ideals of Korea and which will be able most effectively to meet the requirements of the Korean people.

"There are still a few political leaders who have not as yet indicated their willingness to assist the Joint Commission in its task of establishing the provisional government. While it is regretted that these individuals cannot see their way clear to serve their country in this crucial period of its history, their failure to assist will have no effect on the work of the Commission, as many others equally competent to express the views of all segments of the Korean people have indicated their intention to assist in the formation of their government.

"A letter of application for consultation as required by paragraph 3 of the instructions entitled: 'The Method of Consultation with Korean Democratic Parties and Social Organizations in Northern and Southern Korea' with a signed copy of the declaration must be submitted by all parties and social organizations desiring to take part in consultation at Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, as required by Joint Communique No. 11, not later than 5:00 p.m., June 23."

#### Time Extension

21. To permit further time for consideration of the questionnaires outstanding, the following notice was issued on 24 June by the Joint Commission:

"At the request of democratic parties and social organizations working on the answers to the questionnaires, the Joint Commission has extended the final date for the submission of these answers from 1 July 1947 to 5 July 1947. Due to the above change, oral consultation, originally scheduled to commence both in Seoul and in Pyongyang on 5 July 1947, will begin on Monday, 7 July 1947."

#### Meeting with Representatives of Democratic Parties

22. At the joint meeting of the Commission with the representatives of democratic parties and social organizations held at Seoul on 25 June, the Chief Commissioner of the United States Delegation addressed the assembly as follows:

"We are gathered together to begin one more phase of the task of re-establishing Korean independence. It is our purpose so to carry out this great work that we may be able to erect a democratic state of power and dignity, which will be a worthy political edifice for the people of this ancient and cultured race.

"Under the heavy yoke of Japanese imperialism, Korean people for decades have dreamt of the day when they would finally obtain liberty and the opportunity of independently governing their country. This opportunity is the result of the victory of the Allied nations, which in the course of their prolonged and bloody war have decisively defeated the aggressors, both in the Occident and Orient. The freedom-loving Korean people who have long endured the hardships and insults of colonial slavery now once and for all have been freed from the shackles of Japanese domination.

"During the Moscow Conference of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, December 1945, there was achieved an historic decision which opened to the Korean people clear perspectives for its national renaissance. Three Allied Powers, the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain, which were eventually joined also by the Chinese Republic, have outlined in this decision a program for restoration of Korea as an independent state, creation of conditions for developing the country on democratic principles, and the earliest possible liquidation of the disastrous results of the protracted Japanese domination in Korea.

"The Moscow Decision provides that the initial task shall be the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government, which could take all the necessary steps for developing the industry, transport and agriculture of Korea, and the national culture of the Korean people. The formation of such a government on the basis of broad participation of Korean democratic parties and social organizations, as stipulated in the Moscow Decision, will lead to political and economic unification of Korea and will constitute the most important step on the way toward the creation of an independent democratic Korean state, free from foreign interference.

"The present stage of the work of the Joint Commission is devoted to the fulfillment of this task. Following the completion of this first stage, the Joint Commission shall initiate, in participation with the provisional democratic government and with collaboration of Korean democratic parties and social organizations, the elaboration of measures for helping and assisting the political, economic and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

"This meeting today marks a momentous step in the fulfillment of paragraph II of the Moscow Decision, which prescribes how the Provisional Government of Korea shall be established. This meeting is the first formal step towards oral consultation with the leaders of Korean democratic parties and social organizations. Such consultation will be carried out in the best democratic traditions in order that the voice of the people may be given paramount consideration in the creation of the Provisional Government. Inasmuch as the people make their desires known through parties and organizations, the importance and seriousness of the task of their designated representatives is very great.

"It is the intention of the Joint Commission to determine through consultation the government which is desired by and which best fulfills the interest of the Korean people and to recommend to the powers that such a Provisional Government be established, assure the enactment of the desired democratic reforms, the renaissance of Korea as an independent democratic state, and the development of the national economy and culture. In order that the Commission may succeed in this work, it requires the wholehearted assistance of the Korean people, and the full cooperation of you who are to represent the views of the parties and organizations to the Joint Commission.

"It is inevitable that the great number of political parties represented here should have divergent opinions on the creation of a Provisional Government. While Koreans are agreed on the general desire to achieve independence and carry out democratic social and economic reforms which will enable their country to take its proper place in the modern world, there is natural disagreement as to the policies and means by which these objectives should be achieved. Difference of opinion must not, however, lead to lack of harmony or to noncooperation with the work of the Joint Commission.

"For the purpose of consultation the Joint Commission has worked out and published questionnaires regarding the structure and principles of organization of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government and local organs of authority, and also regarding the political platform for this government. These questionnaires embrace a wide circle of problems which are vitally important to the Korean people.



"The Joint Commission has also elaborated and published the provisions governing the order of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. In accordance with this order of consultation, Korean democratic parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration are invited to present in written and oral form their views regarding the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"The agreed order of consultation also provides that representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations who shall be later nominated in accordance with the membership of such parties and organizations, and taking into account as far as possible their influence, shall be invited for consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations.

"We are now about to start the process of oral consultation. Because a great many parties and organizations have applied for consultation, it will be impossible for the Joint Commission as a whole to consult with each representative. However, subcommittees will be formed who will carry out this work under the instructions and supervision of the Joint Commission. In order not to unduly delay further progress in the development of recommendations regarding a Korean Democratic Provisional Government, oral consultation will deal specifically with necessary explanation or elaboration of answers submitted to the questionnaires. The subcommittees will confer with individual party and organization representatives in accordance with a schedule which will be made known to the individual. Representatives invited for oral consultation will be notified of the time and place of consultation. The results of the discussion will then be given proper consideration by the subcommittees and by the Joint Commission in making its studies.

"The Joint Commission earnestly urges the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to approach this task in full awareness of their responsibility, to explain widely to the people the contents of the questionnaires, and to submit to the Joint Commission views which faithfully reflect the opinions and aspirations of the Korean people. Personal predilections should be abandoned in the course of the solution of this important problem. The interests of the Korean people must be placed above those of individual parties and leaders.

"The Commission further appeals to the representatives of the Korean press, which during these historic days in the life of Korea must execute the important task of expounding to the Korean people the decisions of the Joint Commission and must organize widespread explanation of the efforts of the democratic parties and social organizations in submitting to the Joint Commission their views regarding the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"The Joint Commission believes that the democratic parties and social organizations which are represented here and which by signing the declaration have expressed good faith with respect to upholding the Moscow Decision will render the Joint Commission all aid in its work and thus fulfill their duty to the Korean people. It is your proud responsibility to contribute to the rebirth of your nation. The Joint Commission believes that you appreciate the honor which your parties and organizations have bestowed upon you.

"The Joint American-Soviet Commission wishes to assure you, the representatives, as well as the Korean people that it will use all its efforts to fulfill the Moscow Decision on Korea and, as our first duty, to form, with all possible expediency, a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"This is a most important and significant occasion. The Joint Commission hopes that Koreans, Russians and Americans together, working with good will, will reach solutions to the complex questions related to the formation of the Korean Provisional Democratic Government."

#### Meeting of North Korea Democratic Parties

23. Following the meeting with the Korean leaders of democratic parties and social organizations in the Capitol Building in Seoul on 25 June, 37 members of the Soviet Delegation to the Joint Commission, accompanied by the liaison officer of the American Delegation, left Seoul on 26 June to conduct a similar meeting with Korean leaders in Pyongyang in the Soviet zone of occupation.

Forty-one members of the Soviet Delegation whose services were not required at Pyongyang remained in Seoul.

#### Arrival of American Delegation in North Korea

24. The United States Delegation to the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission was welcomed by the Commanding General of Soviet Forces in North Korea at the thirty-sixth meeting of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission held on 30 June at Pyongyang.

The meeting with representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea, originally scheduled for 30 June, was postponed until 1 July.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### Travel Permits for Chinese Nationals

25. The Office of Foreign Affairs issued 121 travel permits during June to Chinese nationals who are being repatriated to China on privately owned water craft.

Since August 1945, 231 such permits have been issued to Chinese nationals.

#### Japanese Affairs

26. One hundred nine permanent-residence permits were granted to Japanese wives of Korean nationals during June, bringing the total of such permits to 1,110.



SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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Legal . . . . .	1
Law and Order . . . . .	2
Police. . . . .	3
Prisons . . . . .	7
Fires . . . . .	10
Internal Security . . . . .	11

LEGAL

Legislation

1. Legislation promulgated during May included Public act No. 2, "Collection of Summer Grains," dated 8 May, and Department Order No. 5, "Registration of Releases of Mortgage; Instructions to Judges of District Courts," dated 31 May.

Legislative measures promulgated during June included Ordinance No. 137, "Revision of Inheritance Tax Rates," dated 12 June, Ordinance No. 140, "Limiting Slaughter of Cattle," dated 9 June, and Department Order No. 16, "Amendment of Korean Postal Annuity Ordinance," dated 5 June.

LAW AND ORDER

Demonstrations

2. Orderly demonstrations of Rightist groups took place before Duk Soo Palace and the Soviet Consulate Building at Seoul on 23 June after a reception held for Korean marathon winners.

The spokesman of the group asked for a definition of trusteeship, assurance of a general election and the establishment of an independent government under Kim Koo; he stated they were supporting the policies of Syngman Rhee and Kim Koo and that they would not employ force or hinder the work of the Joint Commission.

POLICE

Police Mounts

3. Horses for the mounted division of the National Police were received from Japan. These animals will be used for patrolling in difficult terrain as well as in mounted divisions in municipal areas.

Police Experience

4. More than 80 percent of the present police are members without pre-liberation experience.

POLICE WITHOUT PRE-LIBERATION EXPERIENCE

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of Unit</u>
National Police Department	195	83
Metropolitan Police Division	3,750	83
Division A	2,724	83
Division B	1,500	77
Division C	1,826	78
Division D	1,244	82
Division E	3,373	88
Division F	2,005	79
Division G	3,960	88
Division H	2,904	87
Cheju-do	231	84
Railroad Police	1,644	80

Policewomen

5. Policewomen were assigned on 1 June as follows: Seoul 64, Kyonggi-do 52, Kangwon-do 14, Chungchong-namdo 17, Chungchong-pukto 12, Kyongsang-namdo 11, Kyongsang-pukto 30, Cholla-namdo 13 and Cholla-pukto 5.

Crime

6. Most criminal offenses reported in May increased over April except larceny and arson which showed decreases.

PRISONS

Prison Industries

7. The employment in prisons of inmates trained in industrial arts and vocational handicrafts continued. Distribution of prison industries is shown on the map on page 34.

Release of Prisoners

8. The Korean judicial system, taking over trial functions formerly performed by provost courts, reviewed cases handled by these courts and where the nature of the offense did not involve murder or other serious crime leniency was recommended.

The release of 669 prisoners sentenced to confinement ranging from 90 days to five years brought the total freed from prison to 1,056.

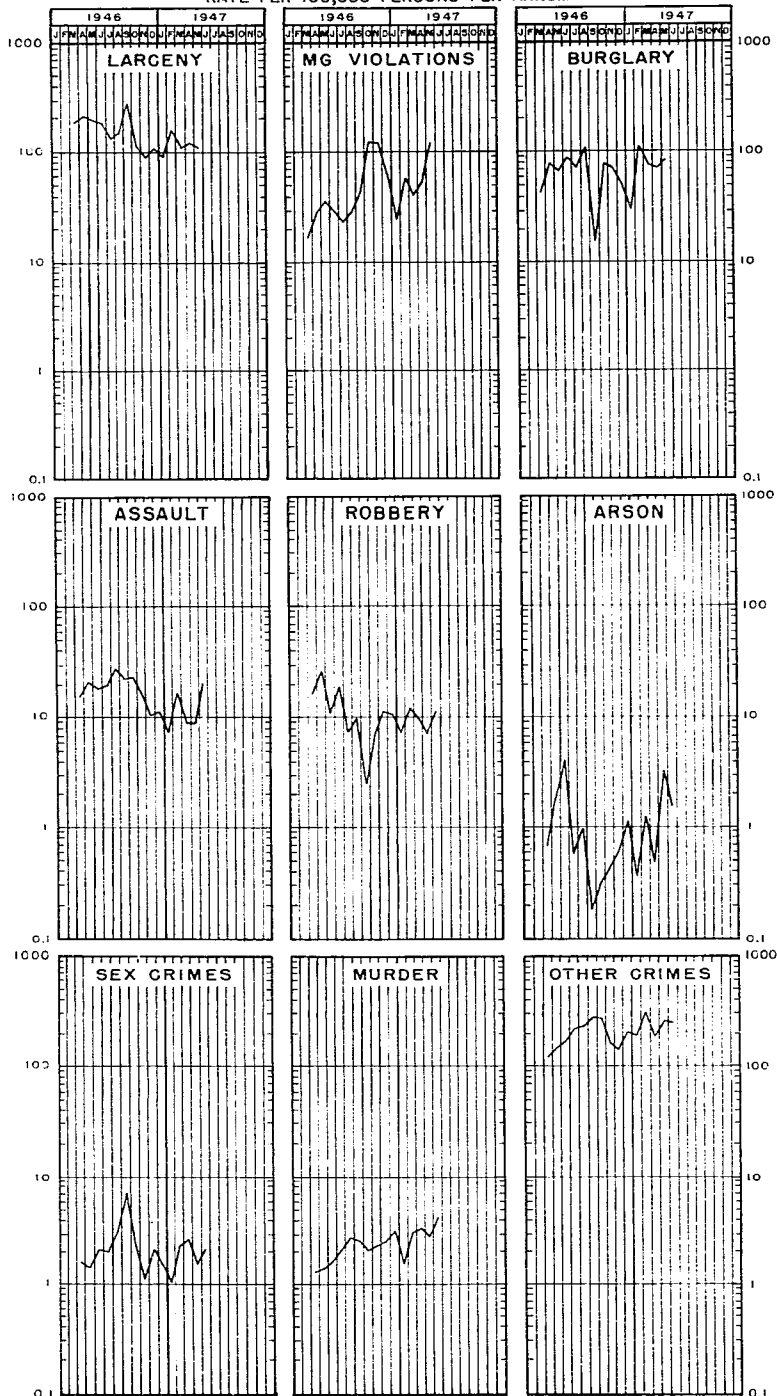
Prison Populations and Deaths

9. Of the 20,554 persons confined in prisons in May, 17,669 were sentenced prisoners and 2,885 were awaiting trial. Of the sentenced prisoners 15,851 were adults and 1,818 juveniles.

There was a slight decrease in prisoner deaths in May.

# CRIMINAL OFFENSES

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

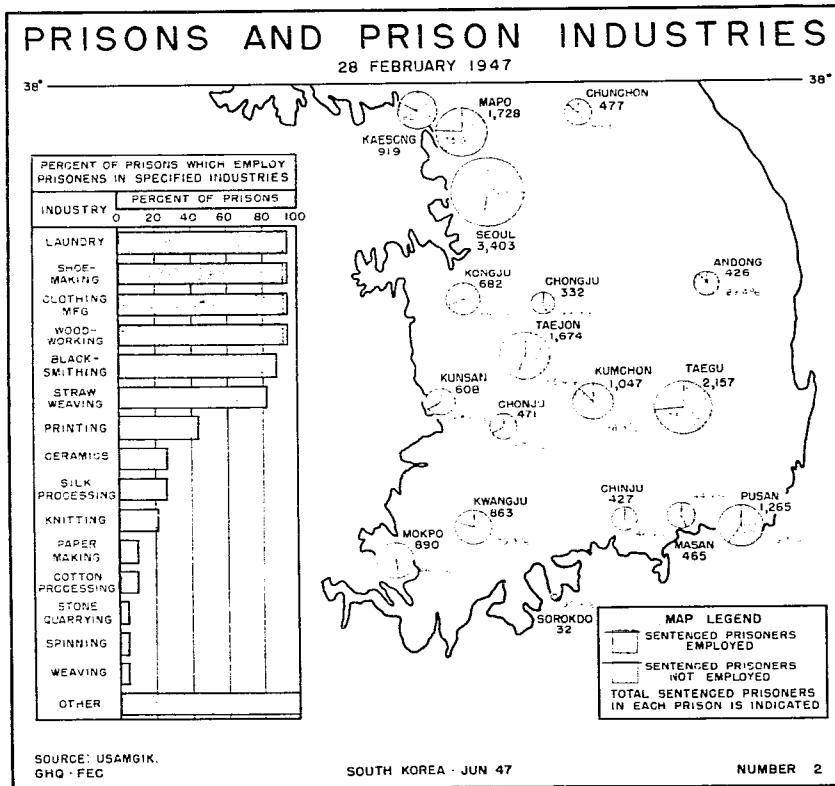


NOTES: THE VERTICAL LOGARITHMIC SCALE USED ON THIS CHART CAUSES EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES TO APPEAR AS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS. RATES BASED ON POPULATION AS OF SEPTEMBER 1946.

SOURCE: STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION.  
GHQ - FEC

SOUTH KOREA - JUN 47

NUMBER 1



### FIRES

#### Fire Losses

10. Three persons were killed and 49 injured in 92 fires reported during May. Fire losses amounted to ₩ 116,404,472. Kyonggi-do reported the highest number of fires but losses were at a minimum. Note the chart at the top of opposite page.

### INTERNAL SECURITY

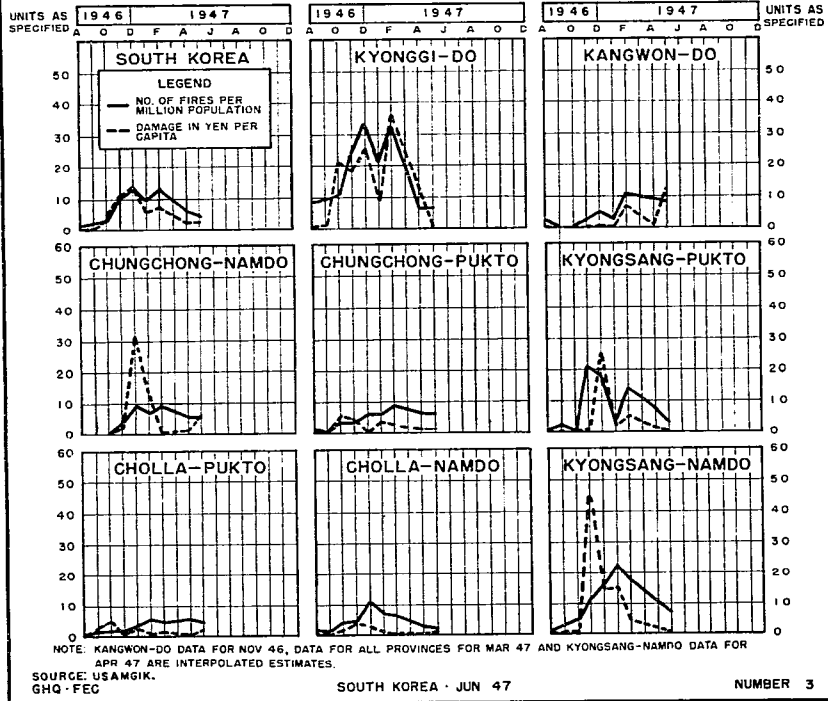
#### Korean Constabulary

11. Opening ceremonies for the fourth class of 102 students of the Korean Constabulary Officers' Training School were held on 6 June.

12. A three-month officer refresher course for captains and majors in the Korean Constabulary opened on 16 June with an enrollment of three officers from each of the nine regiments.

# FIRE INCIDENCE AND DAMAGE

BY PROVINCES - MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1946







COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 21

June 1947

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1  
NATURAL RESOURCES

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Mining . . . . .	15

AGRICULTURE

Rice Transplanting

1. Transplanting of 2,824,466 acres of rice began throughout South Korea on 16 June with an official opening ceremony conducted by the So Sa Experimental Station at Kyonggi-do attended by national and provincial officials. Scattered transplanting begun late in May was initially hampered by insufficient irrigation.

2. The National Food Administration reported that summer grains were in best condition in Kyongsang-pukto and Cheju-do but were generally affected by short heads and smut. Loose smut of barley is causing considerable losses in Kyonggi-do and measures are being taken to treat infected barley.

Fertilizer Distribution

3. By April 57,953 metric tons of imported ammonium nitrate and potassium sulfate had been distributed. Kyongsang-pukto has received 10,820 metric tons or 81 percent of its quota, Kyonggi-do 9,801 or 72.5 percent, and Kyongsang-namdo 9,725 or 81 percent.

Seed Shipments

4. Fifteen tons of 77 varieties of seed from the United States and Japan were received by June for experiments to test their adaptability to truck farming.

Grain Collections

5. Farmers on vested lands are being advised by the New Korea Company that tenancy rights will be allowed to remain only with farmers who cooperate with national grain-collection programs. Such farmers will receive first priority to purchase their lands under agrarian reform.

The New Korea Company

6. The New Korea Company with branch offices in Seoul, Taegu, Taejon, Mokpo, Iri and Pusan and 208 sub-branch offices is operating about 661,000 acres formerly held by Japanese individuals and companies including 92,367 acres which formerly belonged to the Oriental Development Company. The Company also manages 2,145 orchards. The Company recently took over the administration of 100,000 acres previously operated by 28 other companies.

7. The Company's income in 1947, chiefly from rentals of rice lands, orchards and other property, totaled about ¥ 1,000,000,000, or roughly ¥ 299,600,000 above operating expenses in 1946.

NEW KOREA COMPANY OPERATING EXPENSES  
1946  
(millions of yen)

Land reclamation <sup>a/</sup>	382.0
Taxes	89.2
Salaries, wages	78.6
Travel	39.6
Materials, supplies	29.4
Fuel, office supplies	26.0
Interest	2.8
Miscellaneous	<u>52.8</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>700.4</b>

<sup>a/</sup> Includes flood-damage repair, erosion control and land reclamation.

SOURCE: New Korea Company.

Goods Collections

8. The Korean Agriculture Association has purchased 3,200,000 straw bags of a 16,000,000-bag quota and 252,000 kwan of a 4,200,000-kwan quota of rope. The goods are being held in storage for allocation by the South Korea Department of Agriculture. The Association has completed the purchase of rope worth ¥ 7,000,000 for use in rice transplanting and has shipped 1,200,000 straw bags to Japan for fertilizer exported to Korea.

9. Straw products collected by the Association in part payment for fertilizer include 1,777,045 grain bags, 31,896 salt bags, 15,173 fertilizer bags, 70,736 kwan (584,916 pounds) medium rope and three kwan (24.8 pounds) of thick rope.

Livestock

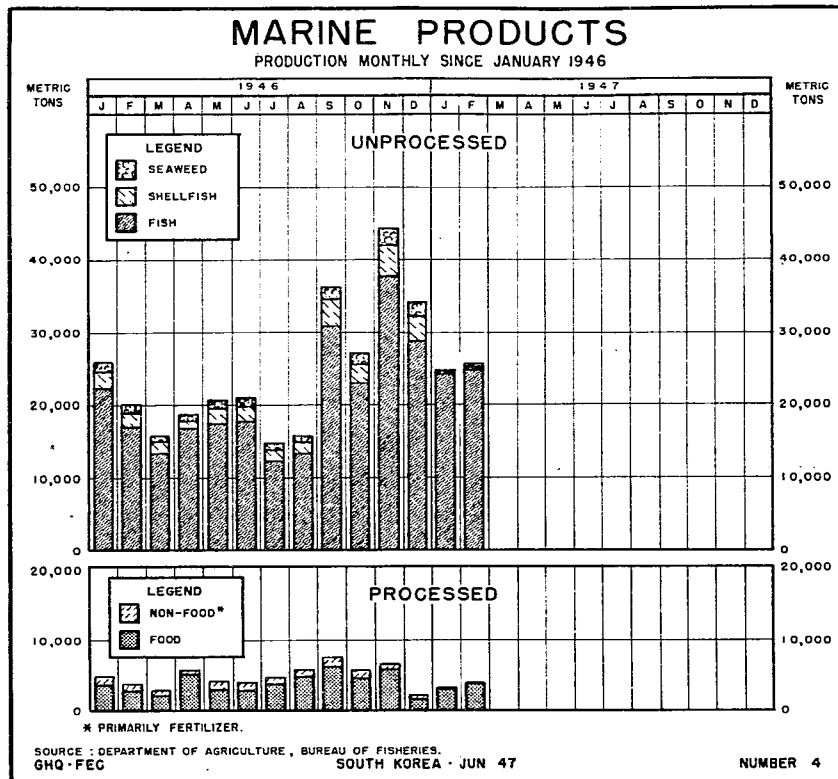
10. As part of the program to restore the normal stock of draft cattle Ordinance No. 140 was instituted prohibiting the slaughter of cattle under the age of 10 full years and pregnant cows regardless of age. The Ordinance does not apply to dairy-owned bulls.

The Suwon Agricultural Experiment Station is engaged in research on the production of forage and other types of animal feed in connection with the livestock rehabilitation program. The use of available lands for forage crops and best available types of feed for animals are being publicized.

FISHERIES

Fish Production

11. February fish production totaled 25,027 metric tons, 746 more than in January and 4,111 above the revised average monthly catch in 1946. Production of canned and frozen fish and salted and dried marine products totaled 3,727 metric tons in February, 569 more than in January.



#### Fishing Fleet

12. A revised census of the fishing fleet sets sailboats at 35,806 and power-driven craft at 2,305. Persons engaged in the fishing industry total 464,172.

#### CENSUS OF FISHING INDUSTRY June

	<u>Sail Boats</u>	<u>Motor-powered Craft</u>	<u>Persons Engaged</u>
Kyonggi-do	998	61	48,187
Kangwon-do	1,662	121	69,289
Chungchong-namdo	1,371	50	61,496
Kyongsang-pukto	2,736	349	50,710
Kyongsang-namdo	10,746	1,298	64,692
Cholla-pukto	1,023	72	6,500
Cholla-namdo	16,270	314	136,799
Cheju-do	1,000	40	26,499

SOURCE: South Korea Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries.

FORESTRY

Reforestation

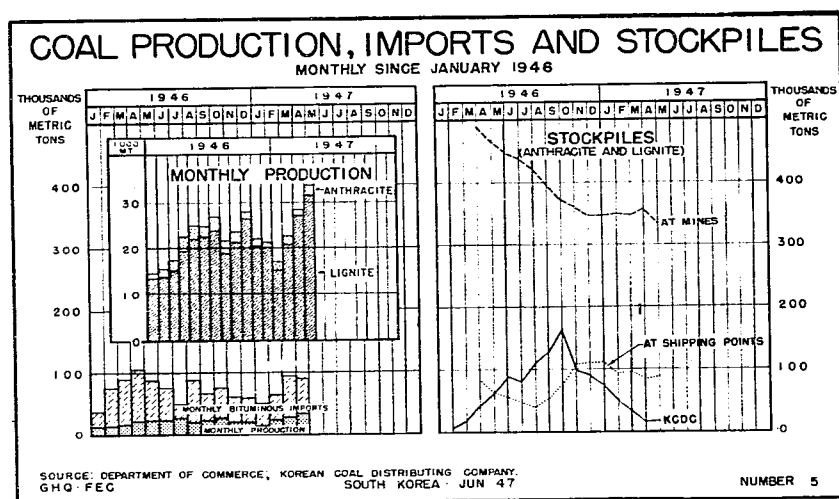
13. An inspection of Kyonggi-do forests revealed that 38,323 chungbo (93,891 acres) require erosion control while 60 percent of this area is so devastated as to be classified as "havoc area."

14. Interprovincial transportation difficulties limited Kyonggi-do lumber, firewood and charcoal receipts to 73,214 cubic meters in the 1945-46 fiscal year, 11 percent of the volume consumed. This shortage of imports boosted Kyonggi-do's consumption of its own products to 584,900 cubic meters resulting in a cutting rate of 2.7 times its annual timber growth.

MINING

Coal Production

15. Coal production in April was the highest since the liberation of South Korea, reaching 31,318 metric tons in a 4,442-metric-ton gain over the previous month. Output was only 4,182 metric tons short of the 35,500-ton quota set for five principal coal mines, the highest quota since the liberation.



APRIL COAL QUOTA AND OUTPUT  
(metric tons)

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Output</u>
Samchok	20,000	16,726
Whasoon	8,000	10,002
Eunsung	3,500	2,072
Munhyung	1,000	603
Tanyang	3,000	1,915

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

### Coal Stockpiles

16. April stockpiles declined 22,000 metric tons under March to 424,000 of which 320,000 were in mine stockpiles, 88,000 at shipping points and 16,000 in yards of the Korean Coal Distributing Company. Some improvement in transportation was reflected in the 27,000-ton decline in mine stockpiles under March but shipping-point stockpiles gained 4,000 metric tons over the previous month.

### Lignite

17. April lignite production totaled 2,476 metric tons, 1,019 tons more than in March and only 324 under the quota. Mine stockpiles climbed 1,000 metric tons to 12,000 while shipping-point stockpiles were unchanged at 2,000.

### Requirements and Supplies

18. The significant gain in coal production did not measurably narrow the gap between requirements and supplies. April anthracite coal requirements of 85,000 metric tons were 49,695 greater than the amount supplied. Bituminous coal, lignite and pitch supplies were reasonably close to requirements.

#### APRIL COAL REQUIREMENTS AND SUPPLIES (metric tons)

	<u>Required</u>	<u>Supplies</u>
Anthracite	85,000	35,305
Bituminous <u>a/</u>	75,000	61,302
Lignite	4,000	2,419
Pitch	<u>3,000</u>	<u>5,221</u>
Total	167,000	104,247

a/ Virtually all bituminous coal is imported from Japan.

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

### Condition of Industry

19. More settled labor conditions, continuing rehabilitation and exploration of some new seams resulted in a generally brighter mine production picture in April, but sufficient materials are lacking to sustain the upward trend.

### Miners

20. Continuing a gradual increase from the November 1946 level there were 6,275 persons working in the coal industry in April.

### Minerals and Metals

21. Four of six minerals and metals showed production gains in April but preliminary reports from some mines indicated considerable decreases in gold and silver output.



MINERALS AND METALS PRODUCTION a/  
(metric tons)

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Copper	4.6	5.0
Graphite, crystalline	26.8	41.2
Gold (kilograms)	5.6	1.3
Silver (kilograms)	176.2	10.5
Talc	100	200
Tungsten	40.2	49.9

a/ Metallic ores in terms of metal content of concentrate.

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

SECTION 2

INDUSTRY

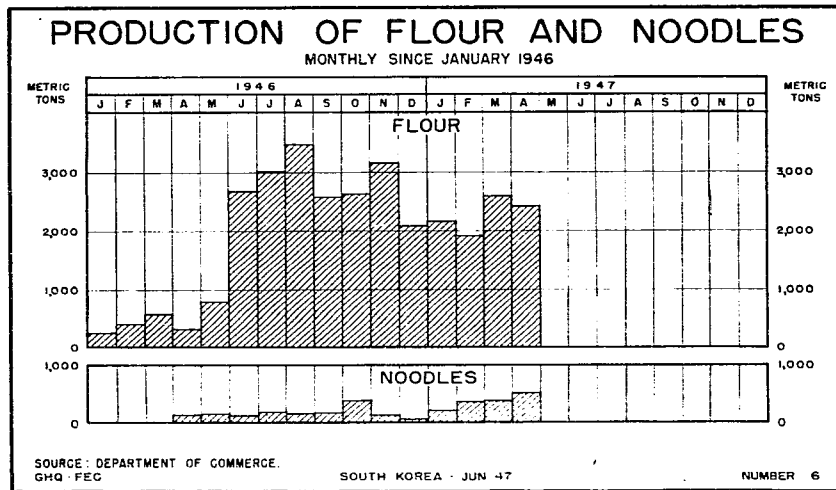
C O N T E N T S

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HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING

Food Processing

1. Noodle production in April was 31 percent above March with six plants producing 512 metric tons. Output of two plants producing flour declined slightly from 2,600 metric tons in March to 2,424 tons in April.



Salt

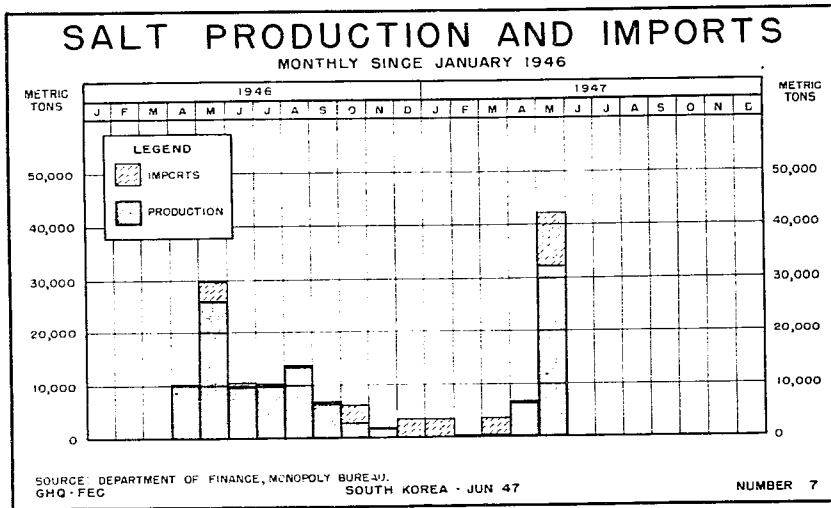
2. Salt production reached a new postwar high in May with output of 32,207 metric tons. See first chart on next page.

Chemical Industry

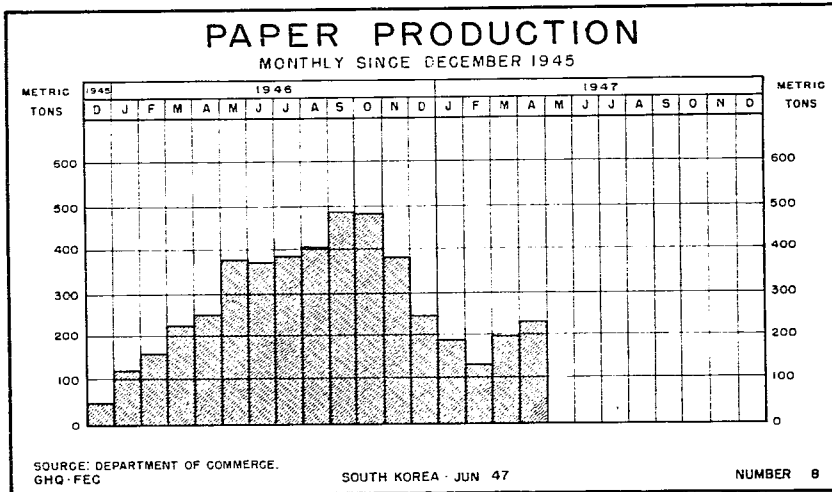
3. Commercial fertilizer production, both chemical and organic, stopped for lack of raw materials.

Paper Production

4. April output of machine-made paper increased to 231 metric tons compared with 196 tons in March but was below last year's monthly average of 324 metric tons because of lack of chemicals and wood pulp and the deterioration of blankets and screens.



5. The transformer station of the South Korean Electric Company is being overhauled and when in operation will enable the Puk Sen Mill at Kunsan, the most important in South Korea, to operate a second wood grinder.

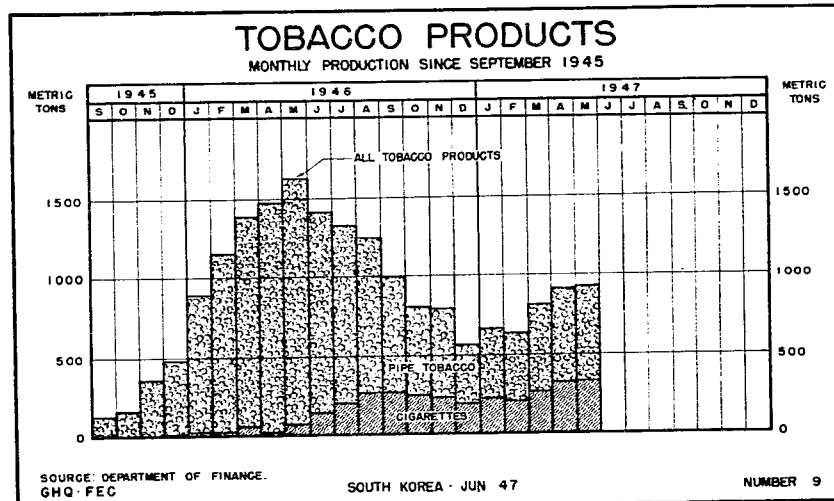


#### Tobacco

6. Tobacco production in May increased only slightly over April with production of cigarettes and pipe tobacco showing small gains; see top chart on following page.

#### Brick and Pottery

7. Common brick output in April was 6,000,000 pieces, which compares favorably with the 1937 monthly average of 6,518,000, but only 732 tons of fire brick were produced against the 3,466-ton monthly average of 1937.



#### Leather Items

8. Reports from seven large vested plants and three large and 30 small Korean-owned plants show production in April of 100,000 pyung (395,000 square yards) of red chromic tanned sheet leather, 38,000 kun (50,160 pounds) of sole and 1,500 meters of belting. All production is far below the 1937 monthly average.

#### Rubber Items

9. Fifteen vested plants and 60 Korean-owned plants in April produced 2,000 pairs of rice rollers, 4,000 pairs of bicycle tires and 175,876 pairs of rubber shoes. The latter were made almost entirely from reconditioned rubber.

#### Standard Weights and Measures

10. During May the Weights and Measures Station inspected 7,845 newly produced rulers, 575 scales and 4,962 volume measures.

11. With the gradual adoption of the metric system the manufacture of the measures marl, doi and hop was discontinued and 10-, 2- and 1-liter volume measures substituted. The 10-liter measure will be known as the liter marl.

#### TEXTILES

#### Silk

12. A ceiling price of ¥ 54.40 per pound of grade two cocoons was announced in May and bank managers agreed to make loans for the purchase of spring cocoons on the basis of price plus processing costs of ¥ 12.70 per pound.

13. Raw silk production reached a peak in May, then declined 11.5 percent in June.

**RAW SILK PRODUCTION**  
(pounds)

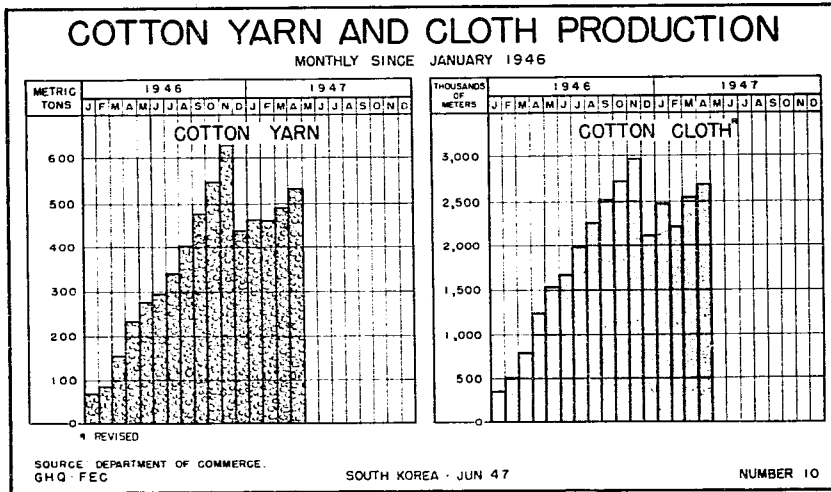
January	19,416
February	24,766
March	58,793
April	88,908
May	89,810
June	79,490

14. Forty-six mills reported the production of 814,896 square yards of silk fabric in March and 47 mills produced 819,245 square yards in April. Stocks increased from 2,180,314 square yards at the end of March to 2,292,519 on 30 April.

Cotton

15. Five companies reported the production of 32,762 pounds of ginned cotton in March and four companies produced 24,344 in April. Stockpiles were 24,063 pounds in April compared with 16,240 in March.

16. There has been a steady increase in the production of cotton yarn and cloth since January 1946 through April 1947 except for a temporary restriction in December.



LABOR

Labor Disputes

17. Stevedores employed by private contractors in Pusan went on strike 28 May. Three demands were made by the strikers: an increase in wages, elimination of subcontractors who act as labor-recruiting agents and improvement of restaurant facilities.

At a meeting of Labor Bureau and strikers' representatives the workers agreed to return to work on 31 May and the dispute was referred to conciliation.

The dispute was settled through conciliation the following week. The stevedores accepted the wage increase offered under the new incentive plan recommended by the Wage Rate and Incentive Board, the subcontractors were eliminated, an industrial compensation plan was agreed upon, and improvement in restaurant facilities was promised.

Labor Education

18. The first class of 43 students was graduated from the labor school established by the Inchon District Council of the Tai Han No Chong. The second class of 100 students is in session. Instruction covers elementary courses, labor problems and civil and criminal law.

19. A weekly newspaper on labor topics is published by the Inchon District Council.

Industrial Health Program

20. Satisfactory progress was reported in the industrial workers' immunization program conducted under the joint auspices of the Department of Public Health and Welfare and the Department of Labor.



SECTION 3

COMMERCE

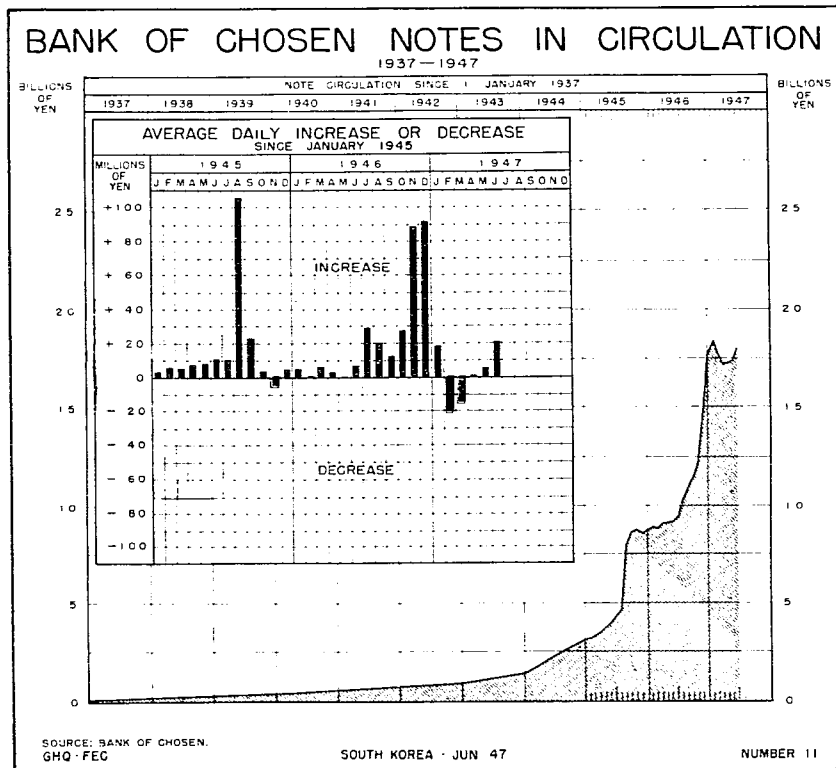
C O N T E N T S

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FINANCE

Currency

1. Bank of Chosen notes in circulation increased ¥ 617,893,769 in June to reach ¥ 18,035,603,028 on 30 June.

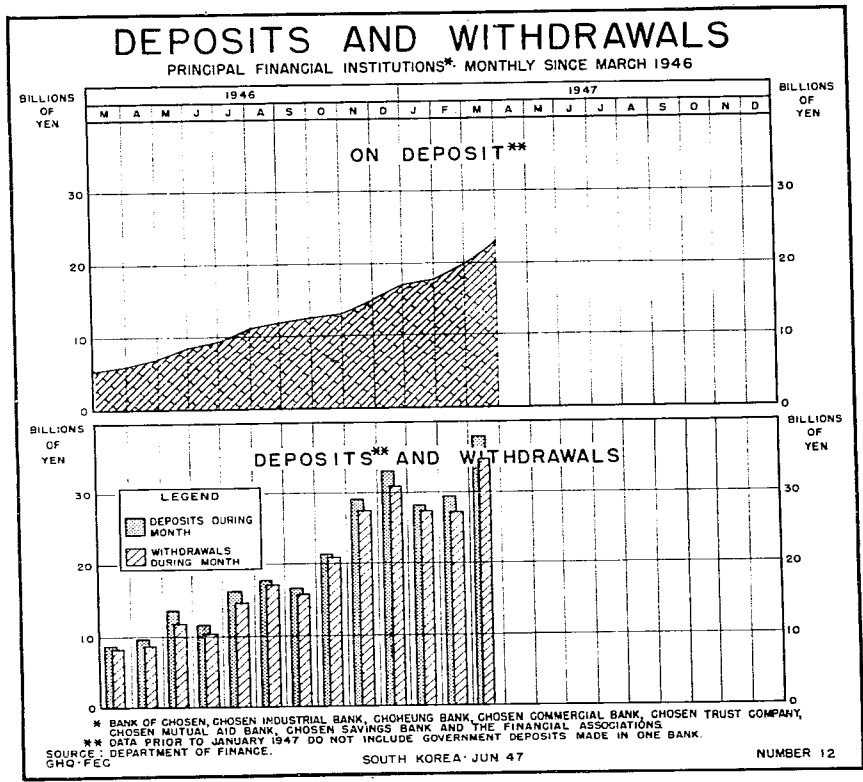




2. The Bank of Chosen was authorized to purchase 50,000 grams of gold at ¥ 350 per gram from the Bureau of Mining to replenish depleted stocks.

Financial Institutions

3. Deposit balances in the eight principal financial institutions increased 15 percent to reach a new peak of ¥ 23,039,000,000 on 31 March. Deposits were ¥ 8,488,000,000 greater and withdrawals ¥ 7,701,000,000 greater in March than in February, reflecting larger government expenditures and increased economic activity.



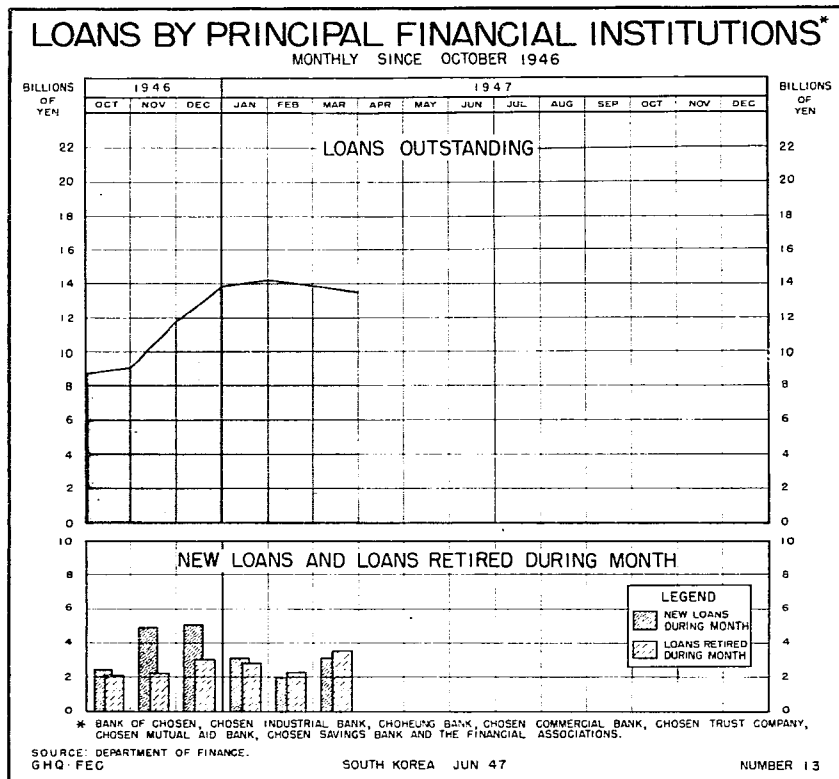
4. Loans granted in March totaled ¥ 3,187,000,000, ¥ 1,243,000,000 more than in February. Total loans outstanding on 31 March were ¥ 13,516,000,000 of which 34 percent were government-guaranteed.

Loans retired amounted to ¥ 3,565,000,000 in March, exceeding new loans by ¥ 378,000,000. Note chart at top of opposite page.

A loan of ¥ 20,000,000 for the importation of salt was approved by the Department of Finance.

5. Under an agreement reached with the Department of Agriculture the Department of Finance will designate one bank in each province to handle loans to reeling mills not exceeding ¥ 550 per kwan (8.267 pounds) of spring cocoons.

6. All financial institutions were directed to accept non-negotiable receipts issued to repatriates from North Korea for monies collected. Deposit accounts will be opened with monthly withdrawals limited to ¥ 5,000.



#### Government Revenues and Expenditures

7. Government revenues which increased 22.4 percent in May covered 86.9 percent of the government expenditures compared with 52.4 percent in April.

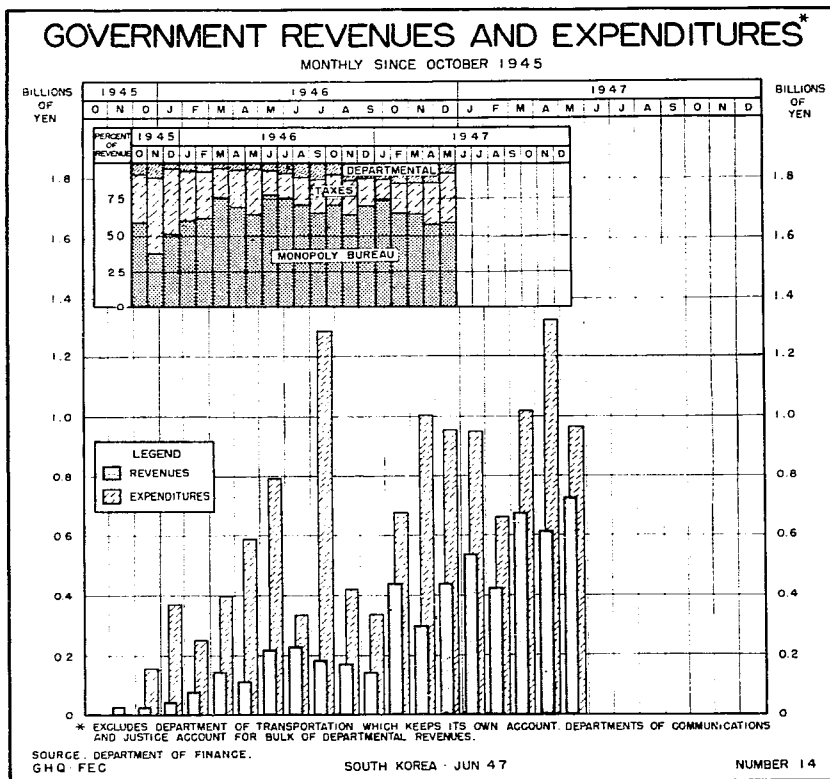
Revenue from the Monopoly Bureau and tax receipts showed increases of 20 and 25 percent respectively during May.

#### GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES (yen)

Revenues	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Monopoly Bureau	350,698,477	422,451,011
Taxes	184,866,511	231,864,739
Departmental	80,764,451	69,274,225
Department of Transportation <sup>a/</sup>	<u>219,447,767</u>	<u>299,009,185</u>
Total	835,777,206	1,022,599,160
Total expenditures	1,595,006,184	1,177,290,509

<sup>a/</sup> Department of Transportation maintains its own accounts.

SOURCE: Departments of Finance and Transportation.



#### Taxation

8. The Third Income Tax Law, as revised, was made effective 21 June. The Third Income Tax applies to individual earned income. Income of juridical entities and income from interest and dividends are taxed separately. The revised tax law will ease the tax burden on the small incomes by shifting more of the tax load to the larger incomes.

The new rates range from three percent on 1946 net incomes of ¥ 12,000 to 90 percent on increments of incomes over ¥ 2,500,000.

#### Federation of Financial Associations

9. The Federation of Financial Associations purchased large quantities of controlled commodities in May for distribution as incentive goods.

FEDERATION OF FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION PURCHASES  
May

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Amount (yen)</u>
Cloth, cotton	1,049,142 yards	28,850,132
Cloth, mixture	42,684 yards	3,454,100
Cloth, rayon	1,140 yards	57,060
Cloth, silk	85,499 yards	9,187,258
Matches	8,743,820 boxes	42,170,060
Shoes, leather	20,255 pairs	14,015,100
Shoes, rubber and sport	216,362 pairs	6,902,355
Shoes, work	15,424 pairs	740,352
Soap	63,600 pieces	462,400
Total		105,838,817

SOURCE: Federation of Financial Associations and Department of Finance.

The Association purchased 34,265 bolts of home-woven cotton cloth in Cholla-namdo on 13 June to exchange for fertilizer from North Korea.

Foreign Exchange Bank

10. An ordinance creating the Korean Foreign Exchange Bank was promulgated on 16 June. The Bank, with headquarters in Seoul, will be capitalized at ¥ 500,000,000 with the interim government initially subscribing ¥ 200,000,000.

The chief functions of the Bank will be to:

- (1) Transact business in foreign exchange.
- (2) Maintain foreign currency accounts for authorized individuals and organizations.
- (3) Maintain yen accounts with Korean financial institutions although not engaging in any domestic banking operations.
- (4) Transmit to, and receive from, appointed foreign correspondents and other approved agents, shipping documents connected with imports to and exports from Korea.

Insurance

11. A directive was issued to all Korean life insurance companies which prohibits the change of published insurance rates without the prior approval of the Life Insurance Section, Department of Finance.

An inspection was made of the Chosen Life Insurance Company policy record files and a new method of valuation procedure instituted to conform to the requirements of the Life Insurance Section.

12. Between 1 April 1946 and 23 May 1947, 92,361 fire insurance contracts have been underwritten assuming a total liability of ¥ 8,831,372,355..

A total of 7,102 contracts were underwritten between 1 May and 23 May, an increase of 25 percent over April.

KOREAN FIRE INSURANCE a/

	<u>April</u>	<u>May b/</u>
New contracts	5,703	7,102
Liabilities assumed	¥ 830,383,237	¥ 948,650,854
Yearly premiums	¥ 14,529,444	¥ 15,863,495

- a/ Figures are for the Chosen Fire and Marine Insurance Co., New Oriental Damage Insurance Co., Seoul Fire and Marine Insurance Co. and the Daihan Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
- b/ Figures as of 23 May.

PROPERTY CONTROL

New Korea Company

13. The New Korea Company by 17 May completed the transfer of all but one of its industrial properties to the various departments or the Office of Property Custody.

Vested Property

14. The Property Disposal Division of the Office of Property Custody requested the Korean Residence Management Corporation to furnish data on present reproduction costs of various kinds of residences in sufficient detail to permit the Division to evaluate vested residential property scheduled to be sold.

15. Sale of vested property between 1 January 1946 and 31 May 1947 amounted to ¥ 60,479,871 of which 47.8 percent was disposed of in May.

VESTED PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS  
(yen)

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>
Rental receipts	9,314,840	8,431,819
Sale of vested property	5,386,980	28,897,599
Confiscations	381,049	81,352,593 a/

- a/ Mainly unexpended Japanese military funds formerly held by the Department of Finance.

SOURCE: Office of Property Custody.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	Paragraph
Private Trade . . . . .	16
Trade with the United States. . . . .	19
Trade with Japan. . . . .	21
Civilian Supply Program . . . . .	22

PRIVATE TRADE

16. The tonnage carried by three large ships in May and expanded

trade by junks with China increased the yen value of total private trade imports 521.8 percent. This increase was affected to some extent by a rise in prices.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND PERMITS a/

	<u>(millions of yen)</u>		<u>Import</u> <u>Permits</u>	<u>Export</u> <u>Permits</u>
	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>		
<u>1946</u>				
September	30.2	3.6	33	2
October	54.2	6.6	77	17
November	10.8	14.0	31	23
December	33.4	38.4	17	23
<u>1947</u>				
January	12.5	14.9	9	1
February	18.0	7.6	5	8
March	31.0	3.5	11	8
April	96.5	11.0	32	15
May	600.0	-	35	40

a/ Compiled from customs clearances.

SOURCE: Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce.

17. Two hundred tons of salt and 144 tons of newsprint were bartered at shipside. Newsprint, rubber, rubber shoes and miscellaneous items were discharged for barter from storage warehouses

18. The value of estimated imports into South Korea by private traders increased ¥ 93,175,724 in April over March.

ESTIMATED IMPORTS INTO SOUTH KOREA BY PRIVATE TRADERS a/

<u>Commodities c/</u>	<u>March</u>		<u>April b/</u>	
	<u>Amount</u> <u>(metric tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(yen)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(yen)</u>
Grains, flours, seeds and starches	0.3	22,750	47.0 MT	4,181,765
Comestibles	347.4	10,113,170	1,455.4 MT	57,047,847
Oils, fats, waxes and manufactures	40.8	11,711,625	150.5 MT	38,517,517
Drugs, chemicals and medicines	10.8	2,294,390	52.4 MT	11,189,839
Dyes, pigments and coatings	1.3	268,768	0	0
Yarns, thread and twines	0	0	0.1 MT	445,900
Tissues and manu- factures	0.09	28,500	345 yds	1,060,385
Clothing and accessories	0.1	49,500	215 doz	198,306
Subtotal		24,488,703		112,641,559

Commodities c/	March		April b/	
	Amount (metric tons)	Value (yen)	Amount	Value (yen)
Carried forward		24,488,703		112,641,559
Pulp and paper	0.4	105,198	8.5 MT	1,614,903
Metals manufactures	3.5	1,389,536	3.7 MT	409,830
Clocks, vehicles and machinery	2.5	162,960	22 pcs	714,940
Glass	4,485.0 d/	4,828,510	7,410 sq m	8,155,320
Miscellaneous	0.05	5,300	9.2 MT	619,379
Total		30,980,207		124,155,931

- a/ Consists primarily of trade with China and Macao; shipside purchases by private Korean traders are not included.
- b/ The following articles were also imported: 171 match tons of matches, valued at ¥ 1,548,000; medicines valued at ¥ 120,040; 179 blankets valued at ¥ 68,600 and 17,191 books valued at ¥ 1,284,100.
- c/ Classification of articles is according to Korean tariff code.
- d/ Square meters.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

19. A cargo of tungsten concentrates, lead and agar-agar, valued at over \$ 1,000,000 and 300 tons of lead ingots were exported to the United States in May. Total exports to the United States during May were 1,800 tons lead, 450 tons scheelite, 25 tons wolframite and 18 tons agar-agar.

20. The only imports from the United States during May were food items included under the Civilian Supply Program.

#### TRADE WITH JAPAN

21. Trade with Japan in May was confined to the importation of 30,880 metric tons of superphosphate, 147,407 bundles and 14,381 pieces of bamboo and the exportation of 1,100,000 bundles of laver.

#### CIVILIAN SUPPLY PROGRAM

22. Grain imports increased 9,560 metric tons in May over April.

#### FOOD IMPORTS (metric tons)

	March	April	May	May 1946-May 1947
United States				
Wheat	14,071	10,598	14,669	241,670
Flour	8,945	7,765	0	40,710
Corn	0	0	2,355	18,010
Barley	0	15,396	14,278	69,674
Rice	0	0	69	69

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>May 1946-May 1947</u>
United States (continued)				
Sugar	22	0	357	409
Candy	0	0	0	3,834
Case goods	3,287	1,306	993	11,586 a/
Dried peas	0	0	1,102	1,102
Beans	0	0	1,463	1,463
Burma and Siam				
Rice	0	4,500	8,683	13,193
Japan				
Salt	0	9,000	0	24,908
Red Sea Area				
Salt	0	0	7,604	7,604

a/ 1,331 metric tons diverted from U. S. Army stocks.

SOURCE: Services of Civilian Supply.

23. May coal imports from Japan were 67,068 metric tons, compared with revised figures of 57,315 in April and 67,314 in March. The relations of coal imports to production and distribution is shown in chart, page

24. The monthly importation of salt from April 1946 to May 1947 fluctuated widely from a low of 30 metric tons in February 1947 to a high of 10,910 metric tons in May 1947. The average monthly import during the period was 2,091 metric tons.

#### TRANSPORTATION

##### Rail Transportation

25. Railroad income decreased slightly in April but increased greatly in May.

26. The number of passengers carried increased to 5,143,609 in April and 6,452,743 in May.

27. There were 17,571 freight cars moved in May, more than in any month in the previous fiscal year. Tonnage of freight handled also increased. See chart at top of following page.

28. With the addition of three locomotives the total number of engines reached 617 on 18 June. Of this number 271 were operable, an increase of 13 over May.

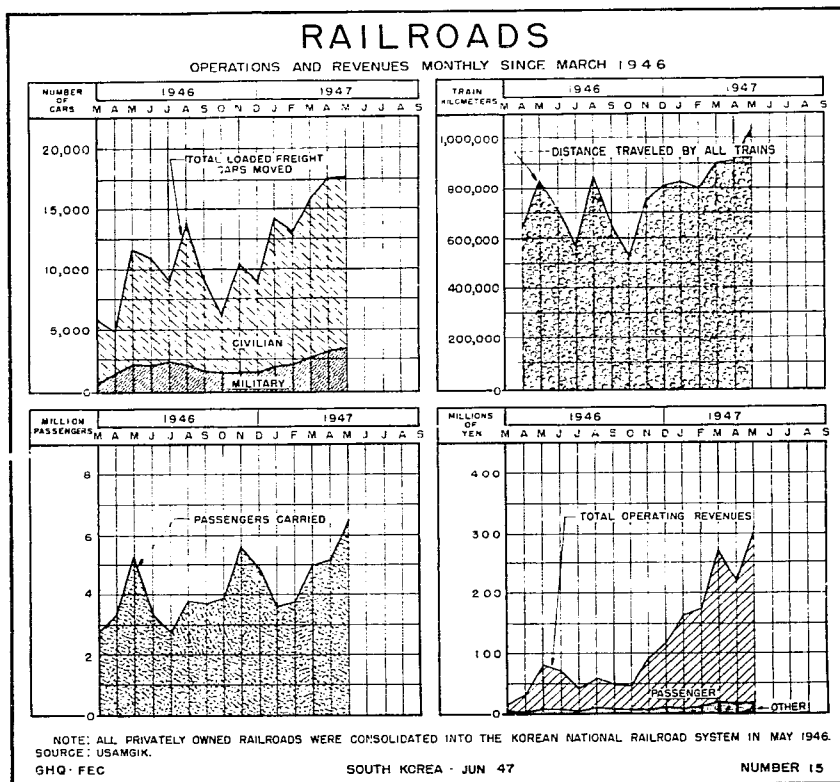
29. Of a total 8,647 freight cars, 7,056 are in good order, including boxcars, flatcars, gondola cars, refrigerator cars, cattle cars and tank cars.

##### Motor Transportation

30. License plates for Korean motor vehicles were raised in price from ¥ 80 to ¥ 110.

31. With the rise in the price of gasoline from ¥ 18 to ¥ 35 per gallon trucking and bus lines find themselves unable to maintain the rate level recommended by the Wage Rate and Incentive Board.





### Marine Transportation

32. At a meeting on 13 June Korean harbormasters discussed registration of all vessels, clearance of vessels, and operators' permits. Plans were promulgated for the future operations of all ports in Korea.

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

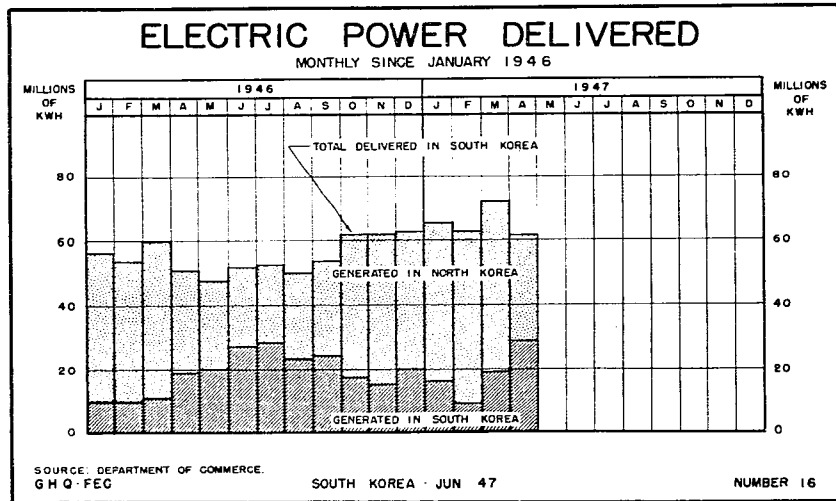
#### Electric Power

33. Power generated in South Korea increased from 19,000,000 kilowatt hours in March to 29,000,000 in April, indicating increased plant capacity and a more favorable coal allocation.

34. Electric power delivered from North Korea decreased, as shown in chart at top of opposite page.

#### Plant Capacity

35. Both hydroelectric and thermal power plants are handicapped by outdated equipment, lack of repair parts and a normal small capacity. Lack of coal is an additional handicap to operation of the thermal plants.



#### HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT CAPACITY

May  
(thousands of kilowatts)

Plant	Present Production	Present Capacity	
		Wet Season	Dry Season
Chung Pyung	18	35	18
Unam	under repair	5	2.5
Sam Jin Gang	6	12	6
Posong Gant	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>24</u>	55	26.5

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Electric Power Division.

#### THERMAL POWER PLANT CAPACITY

May  
(thousands of kilowatts)

Plant	Present Production	Present Capacity	Rehabilitated
			Capacity
Yong-wol	8	8	45
Tonjin Ri	Standby	20	20
Pusan	Inoperative	12	12
Barge Electra <u>a/</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total	<u>8</u>	46	83

a/ The barge Electra is a diesel-powered plant.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Electric Power Division.

#### Public Utilities Committee

36. A permanent Public Utilities Committee, designed to improve

the public utilities in South Korea, was appointed at the 3 June meeting of the National Economic Board. The Committee consists of the following members: Y. B. Kim of the Department of Communications; K. Y. Choe, Director, Department of Public Works; Jhai Ha Kim, Traffic Manager, Department of Transportation; Lee Tai Whan, President, Seoul Electric Company; Chungsoo Oh of the Department of Commerce; and five American advisers.

#### PUBLIC WORKS

37. The Department of Public Works expended ¥ 362,831,452 on national public works projects during the fiscal year 1 April 1946 through 31 March 1947. The projects provided 3,132,209 man-days of work, based on an eight-hour day.

The number of man-days of employment reached a peak in October 1946 and steadily declined thereafter due to bad weather, increasing use of machines and completion of construction projects.

#### PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS 1 April 1946 - 31 March 1947

	<u>Man-days Worked</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> (yen)
<u>1946</u>		
April	121,165	14,448,041
May	393,716	42,493,201
June	273,106	46,385,170
July	240,940	29,151,315
August	128,371	14,245,198
September	323,917	32,536,021
October	383,896	42,578,290
November	376,506	43,137,090
December	339,559	35,467,067
<u>1947</u>		
January	208,301	24,462,445
February	246,662	29,301,162
March	<u>96,070</u>	<u>8,626,452 a/</u>
Total	3,132,209	362,831,452

a/ Incomplete. Cheju-do did not report.

SOURCE: Department of Public Works.

#### Highway Program

38. The peak in employment on highway projects was reached in May 1947 and expenditures on these projects have remained high since October 1946.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS - HIGHWAYS  
1 August 1946 - 31 March 1947

	<u>Man-days Worked</u>	<u>Expenditures (yen)</u>
<u>1946</u>		
August	26,472	3,094,634
September	48,790	6,768,779
October	74,310	11,177,741
November	84,707	12,175,605
December	101,739	13,907,738
<u>1947</u>		
January	101,201	12,231,872
February	88,386	11,113,790
March	92,461	11,981,788
April	110,665	15,665,380
May	<u>120,635</u>	<u>15,099,423</u>
Total	849,366	113,216,750

SOURCE: Department of Public Works.

39. The Jonchon bridge in Kyonggi-do was completed in May and by the end of the month the bridges at Wocha and Sochon were 55 and 80 percent complete respectively. On the Seoul-Pusan highway three bridges in the Suwon District and one in the Taejon District were finished.

Waterworks

40. Water supply for the cities is inadequate because of out-dated equipment, lack of supply lines and low plant capacity. A survey of the waterworks capacity of 45 representative cities showed that over 20 plants were built in the 1930's. In the city of Seoul less than 20 gallons of water per capita per day are available.

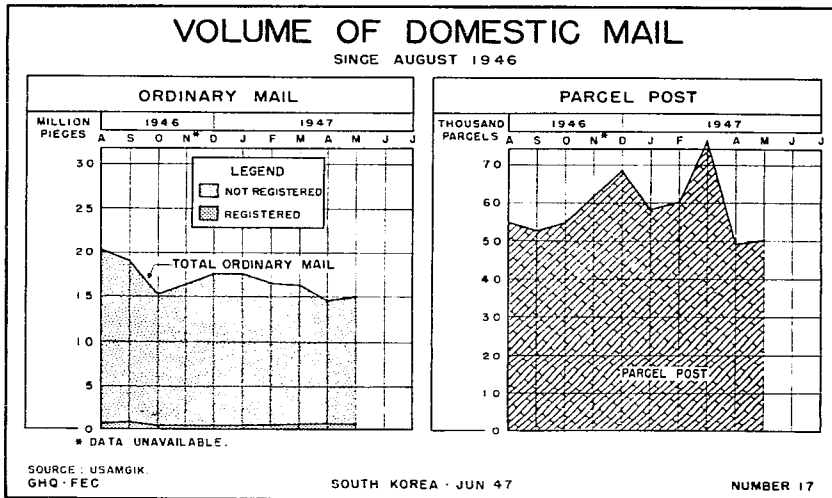
41. A project which will service the entire area adjacent to the Capitol Building in Seoul was more than 50 percent complete in May with the installation of a steel pipeline from the White Buddha terminal point located north of the city to a reservoir near the North Gate.

COMMUNICATIONS

	Paragraph
Postal Services . . . . .	42
Wire and Radio . . . . .	48
Equipment and Maintenance . . . . .	53

POSTAL SERVICES

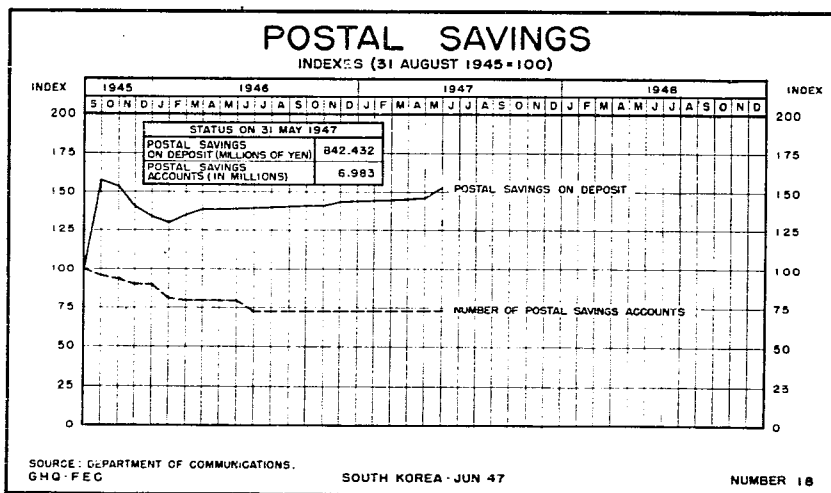
42. Korean domestic mail increased slightly in May. The post office collected ¥ 2 512,794.40 from stamp sales in April of which ¥ 563,192 were registry fees. Post cards and miscellaneous income amounted to an additional ¥ 66,427.80.



43. During June more than twice as many pieces of mail were sent to North Korea as were received from North Korea as shown on chart at top of opposite page.

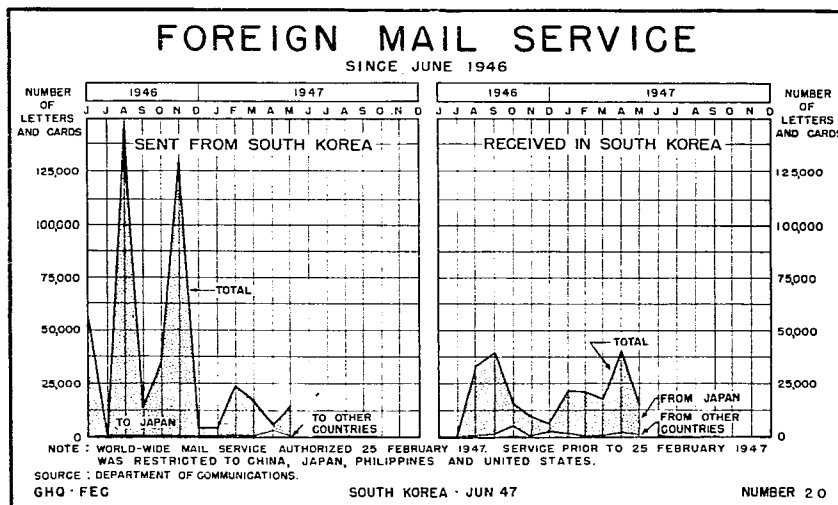
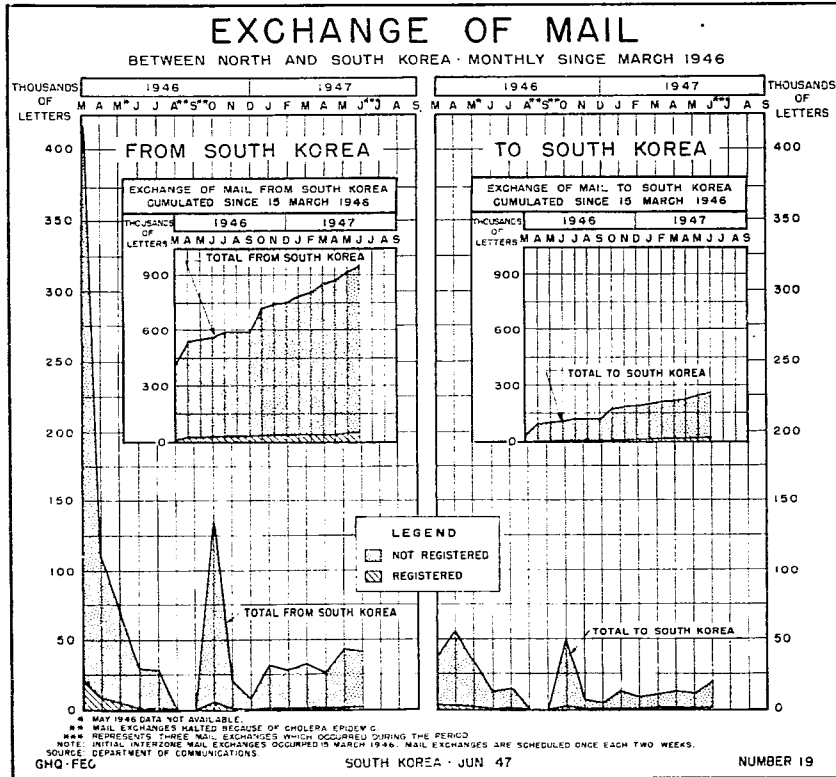
44. International mail declined 37 percent in May chiefly because Japan sent nearly 25,000 fewer letters to Korea. Note second chart on opposite page.

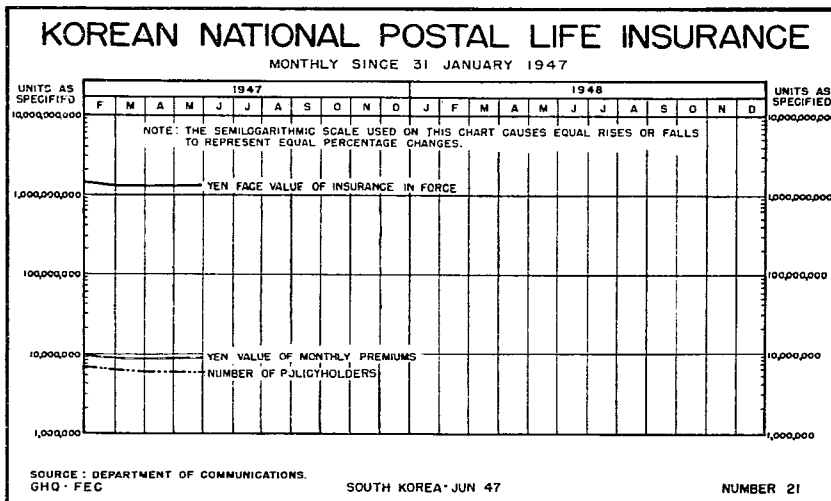
45. The number of postal savings accounts increased slightly in May while the postal savings on deposit increased nearly four percent.



46. In addition to maintaining a savings depository the Korean postal system acts as a commercial bank, accepting funds against which checks may be written. During January-April 1947 the number of such accounts remained at a little over 52,000 while the amount of money on deposit nearly doubled from ¥ 71,340,000 to ¥ 140,090,000.

47. The amount of postal life insurance in force increased about two percent in May, as shown in chart No. 21, page 66, while the number of policies declined slightly.





### WIRE AND RADIO

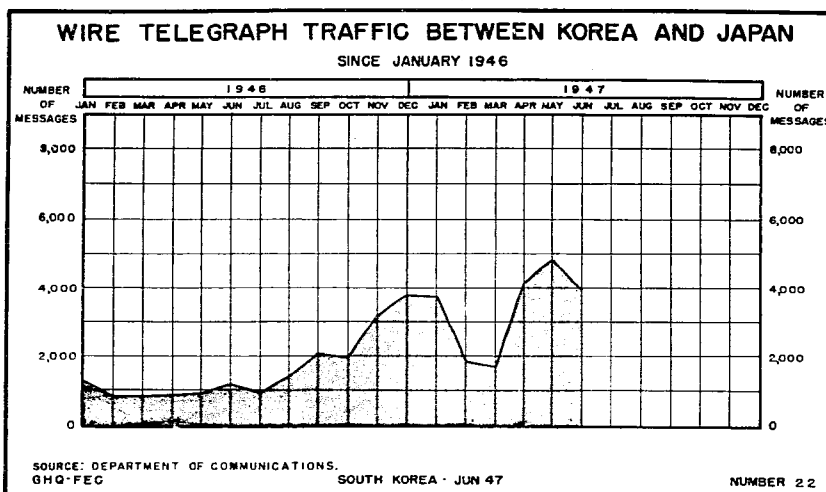
#### Wire

48. South Korea had 242 telegraph offices, 162 telephone offices and 42,000 telephone subscribers in February.

49. During April there were 147,923 telephone messages which brought the Department of Communications a revenue of ¥ 2,831,067.

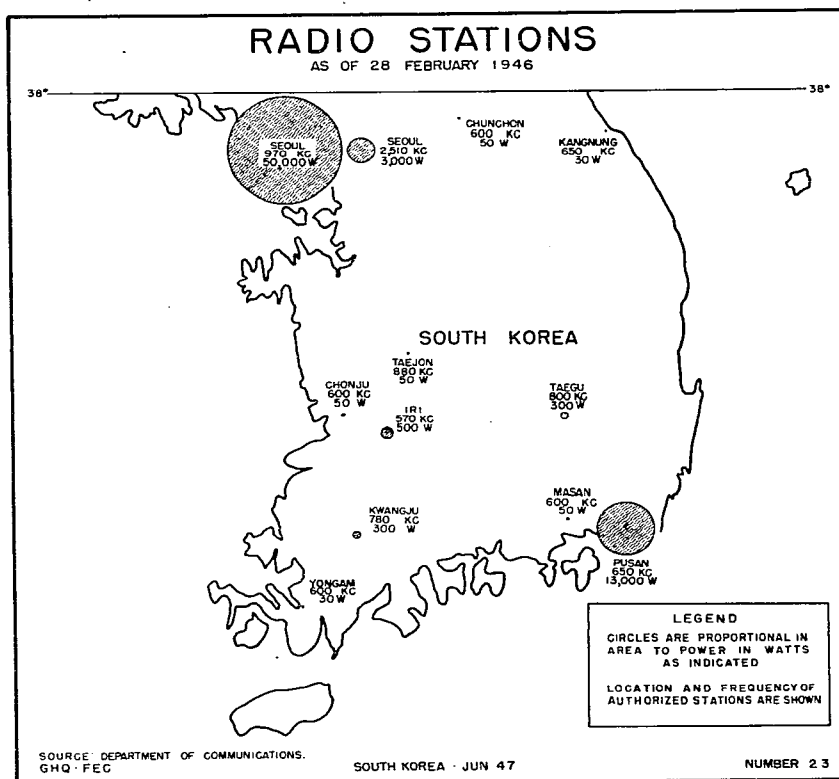
50. Approximately 150,000 ordinary domestic telegraph messages and 233,276 relay messages were sent in April at a total charge of ¥ 2,511,273.40.

51. Wire telegraph traffic between Korea and Japan declined about 18 percent in June.



## Radio

52. The following map, which shows Korea's 12 radio stations, includes all types except one temporary ship-control station at Yong Pyung-an Island.



## EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

53. The Korean Communications Service Plant in Seoul made 2,400 lead mailbag seals, completed 28 switchboard plugs and repaired 44 Delville-type telephones and three magnetogenerators during the last half of May.

In June the plant produced 4,600 lead mailbag seals and 200 bases for type "A" telephones.

54. The Bureau of Communications has installed 200 cords and plugs in the Kwan Wha Moon telephone exchange and completed repairs on the power line serving the Osan cable repeater station.

At Inchon new cords and plugs are being installed in the telephone exchange.

55. Korean Civilian Supply Program I is now about 80 percent complete, with 1,200 AC radio receivers, two 500-watt transmitters, 4,000 switchboard plug parts and 30 miscellaneous items shipped from Japan to Korea during June.





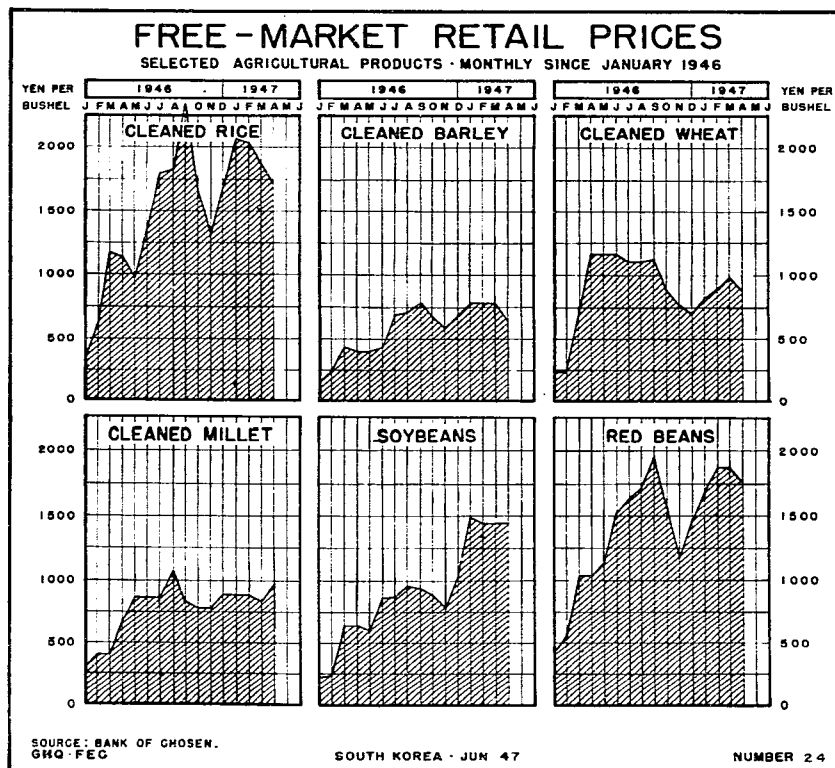
SECTION 4  
 RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

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

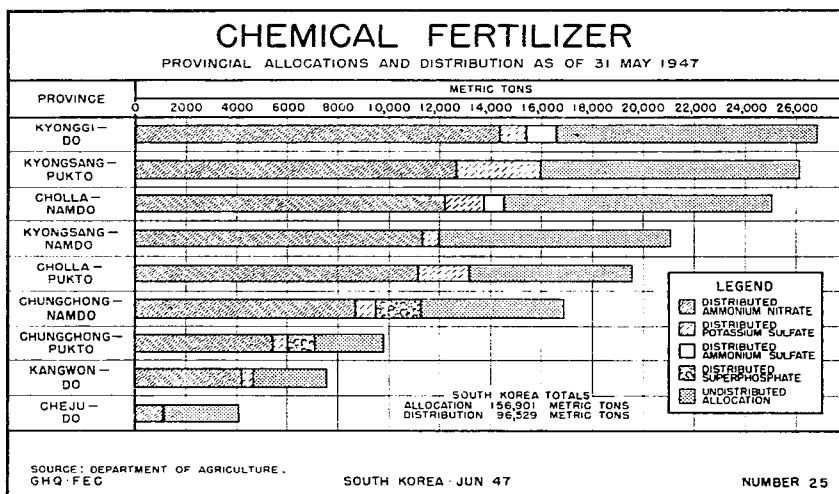
FOOD

1. Although the amount of rice in the basic ration on 27 June was about .23 pound per person per day, actual distribution fluctuated greatly in accordance with availability of transportation and influx of refugees.
2. Prices have been set for the summer-grain collections. The farmers are paid per suk (5.119 bushels) of rough grain, ₩ 1,792 for wheat, ₩ 1,931 for rye, ₩ 2,064 for barley and ₩ 1,961 for naked barley.
3. In addition to their staple-food ration 55,000 pounds of imported candy are being processed into syrup for distribution to persons on relief.
4. Seoul free-market retail prices of selected grains and pulses generally declined in April. Only soybean prices remained constant.



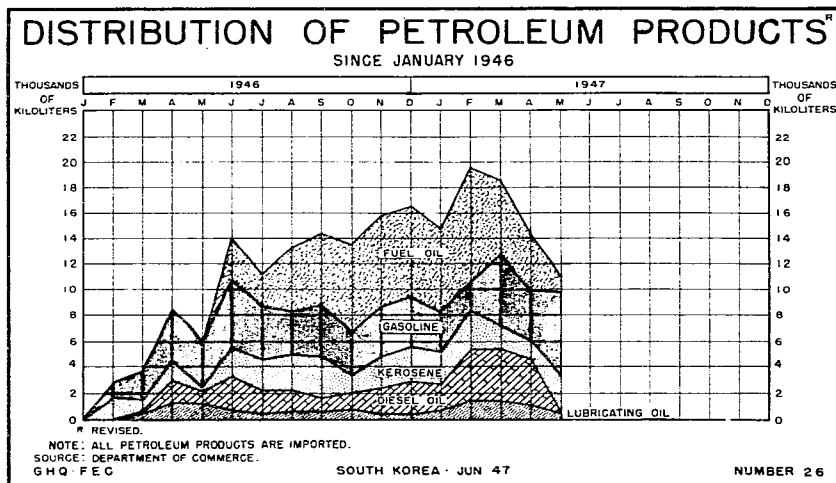
OTHER GOODS

5. By 31 May 46 percent of current fertilizer allocations had been sold to farmers.



6. Official prices of Korean-produced coal were raised 30 to 50 percent in April.

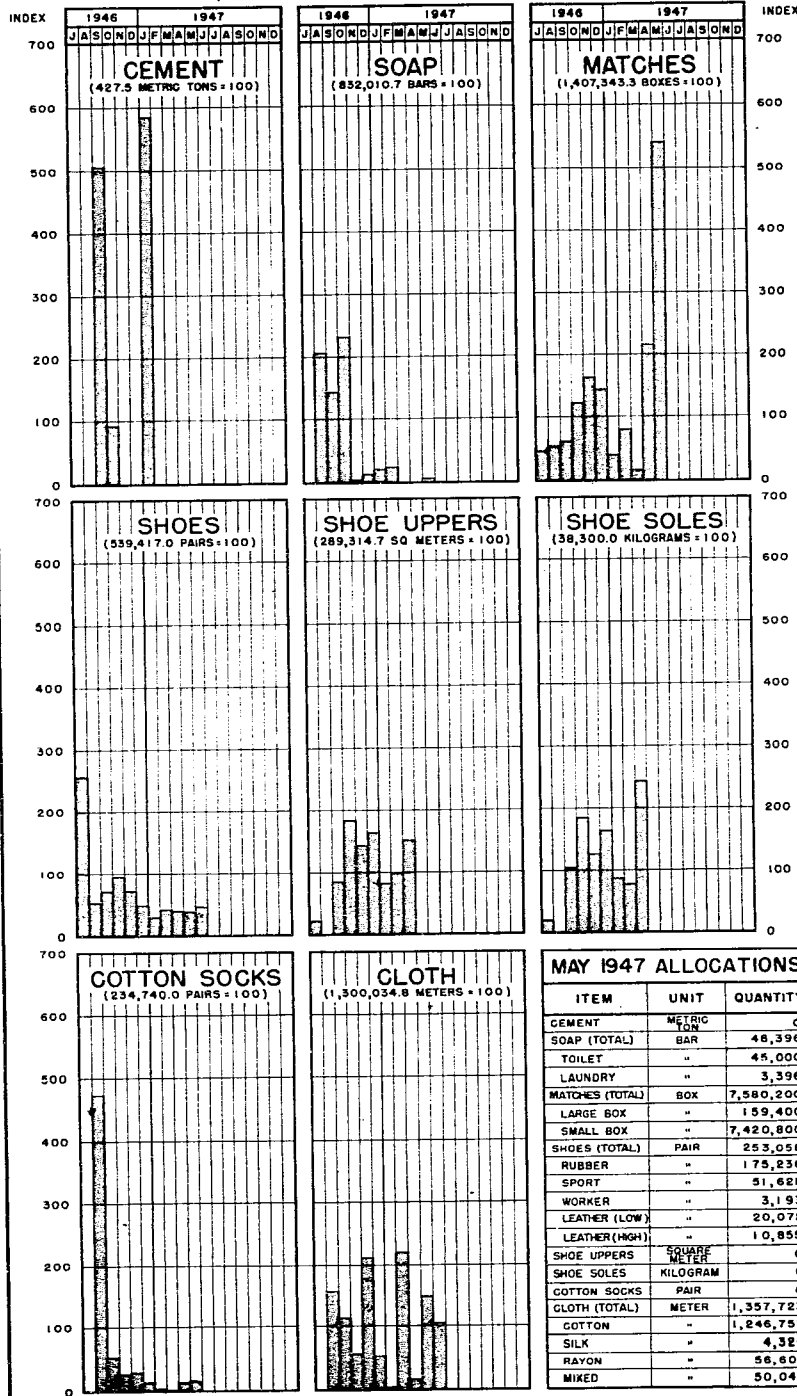
7. The distribution of all petroleum products continued to decline in May with a 24-percent drop; gasoline distribution increased over 90 percent.



8. The allocation of other controlled commodities fluctuated widely in May.

# ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

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



### MAY 1947 ALLOCATIONS

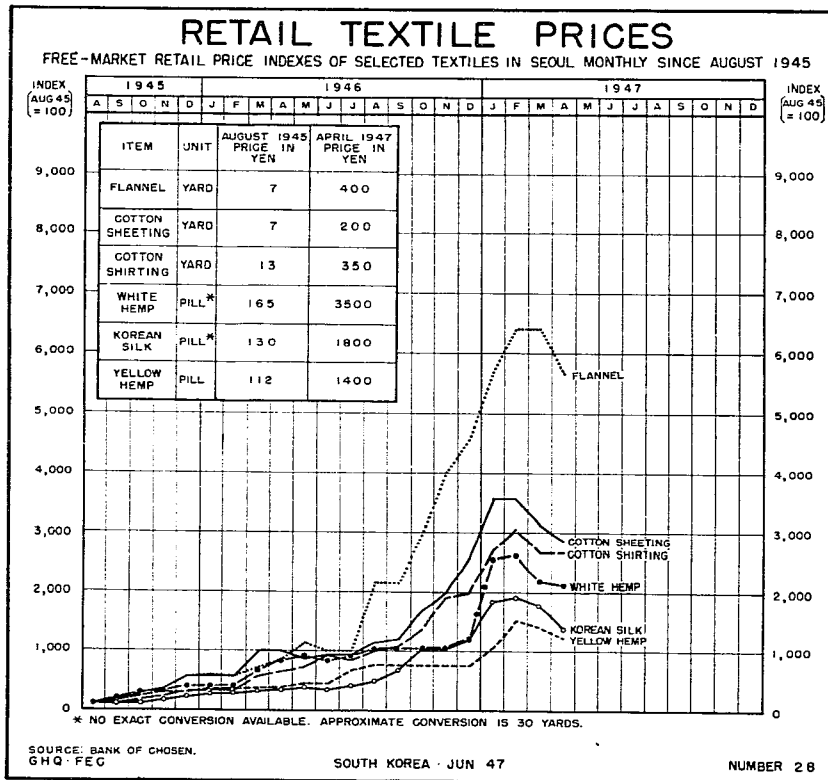
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
CEMENT	METRIC TON	0
SOAP (TOTAL)	BAR	48,396
TOILET	"	45,000
LAUNDRY	"	3,396
MATCHES (TOTAL)	BOX	7,580,200
LARGE BOX	"	1,59,400
SMALL BOX	"	7,420,800
SHOES (TOTAL)	PAIR	253,058
RUBBER	"	175,236
SPORT	"	51,621
WORKER	"	3,193
LEATHER (LOW)	"	20,072
LEATHER (HIGH)	"	10,855
SHOE UPPERS	SQUARE METER	0
SHOE SOLES	KILOGRAM	0
COTTON SOCKS	PAIR	0
CLOTH (TOTAL)	METER	1,357,723
COTTON	"	1,246,757
SILK	"	4,326
RAYON	"	56,600
MIXED	"	50,040

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.  
9HQ-FEC

SOUTH KOREA - JUN 47

NUMBER 27

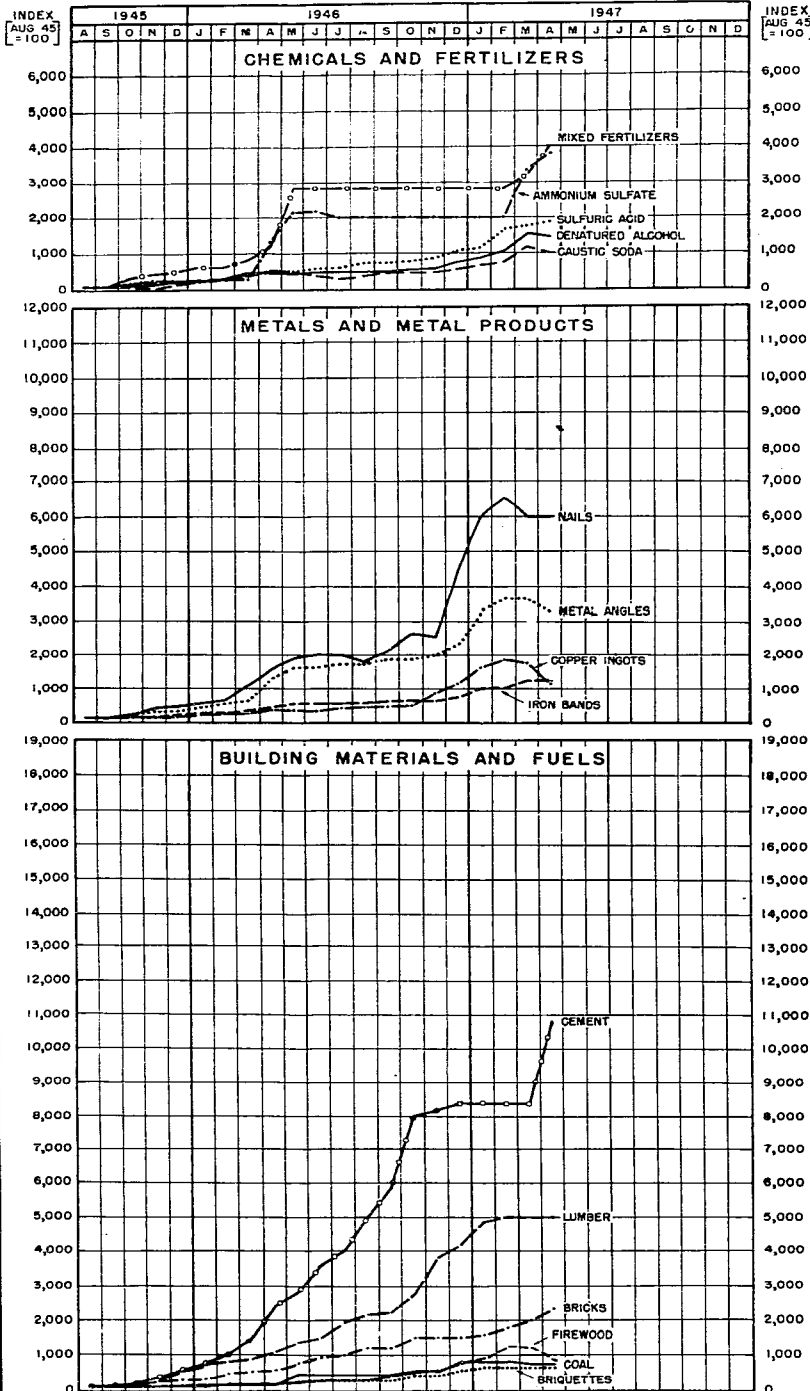
9. Open-market retail prices of selected textiles generally declined in April. Only cotton shirting prices remained steady.



10. With few exceptions Seoul free-market wholesale prices of miscellaneous commodities declined in April.

# FREE-MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES

PRICE INDEXES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES IN SEOUL MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1947



SOURCE: BANK OF CHOSEN.  
GHQ-SCAP

SOUTH KOREA - JUN 47

NUMBER 29



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 21

June 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

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0578

SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	1
Veterinary Affairs. . . . .	3
Medical and Hospital Affairs. . . . .	7
Supply. . . . .	14
Narcotics . . . . .	15
Public Assistance . . . . .	16
Repatriation. . . . .	27

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. Immunization against cholera of persons in coastal areas and large inland cities was completed in June. Vaccination of the populations of smaller inland cities, now proceeding, will complete the third phase of the 1947 cholera control program.

2. Typhoid cases in May numbered 1,011 of which 657 were concentrated in Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

3. Veterinarians granted licenses by 30 June numbered 348; these included persons with Japanese licenses which were renewed without examination and persons who passed the veterinary examinations in 1946.

4. Fifty horses were received from Japan for Korean police use. Of these, 49 passed the required quarantine and physical examination administered by the Bureau of Veterinary Affairs.

Milk Plants

5. The 37 milk-processing and bottling plants are below modern standards in sanitation due to lack of equipment and a shortage of skilled workers.

All plants outside Seoul and Pusan are located on small dairy farms which average fewer than 10 and rarely exceed 20 cows. The entire dairy industry has only 1,100 head of cattle and cannot meet daily needs.

Slaughterhouses

6. Slaughterhouses numbered 715 on 30 June of which 127 were in Kyonggi-do, 104 in Kyongsang-pukto, 100 in Chungchong-pukto, 88 in Cholla-namdo, 81 in Kyongsang-namdo, 71 in Kangwon-do, 70 in Chungchong-namdo, 58 in Cholla-pukto, 14 in Cheju-do and 2 in Seoul.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

7. Of the 4,863 doctors who renewed their licenses by 30 June, 2,739 were regular doctors, 613 limited, 548 herb and 963 limited herb.

8. The Capitol dispensary in Seoul administered 1,961 treatments, a decrease of 376 cases from May.

9. Lepers in institutions numbered 7,840 on 1 June, of whom 5,750 were at Sorokdo, 890 at Yosu, 450 at Pusan and 750 at Taegu.

Nursing Affairs

10. Eighteen nurses were graduated on 30 June from the first course for the training of nursing teachers and chief nurses. The course was sponsored by the Nursing Affairs Division.

Dental Affairs

11. A round-table discussion of dental health was broadcast over station JODK at Seoul on 9 June as part of the Dental Health Week program. Participants were the chief of the Bureau of Dental Affairs, two members of the faculty of the Dental College, a member of the Dental Board and the president of the Dental Association.

12. One pharmacist was registered, bringing the total to 521.

13. Of the 84 applicants for manufacture of pharmaceuticals and 24 for patent medicines, 57 and 20 respectively were approved.

SUPPLY

14. From 1 March to 30 June 25,288,900 cubic centimeters of cholera vaccine were produced. Of this amount 19,520,550 cubic centimeters were distributed to the provinces, leaving 5,768,350 cubic centimeters in stock.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases  
24 May - 27 June

	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Typhoid	1,043,000	1,032,500	0 a/
Smallpox (doses)	0	16,500	0
Typhus b/	0	28,800	913,040
Typhus	34,440	20,390	61,940
Cholera	7,546,000	4,615,100	6,696,200

Anyang Institute for Veterinary Research  
24 May - 27 June

Rinderpest (serum)	0	0	1,592,829
Blackleg	2,000	0	64,500
Anthrax	4,000	0	77,800
Septicemia	30,000	0	92,500
Fowlpest	60,000	0	166,300

Pusan Institute for Veterinary Research  
18 May - 21 June

	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Rinderpest	40,000	0	157,900
Rinderpest (serum)	0	0	2,270,000
Fowlpest	0	0	146,400
Infectious pneumonia	0	0	25,800

a/ 10,500 cubic centimeters unaccounted for.

b/ American vaccine.

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

NARCOTICS

15. Narcotics investigations in Taegu resulted in the arrest of eight persons and confiscation of 600 momme (2.25 kilograms) of opium.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Flood Relief Program

16. The Departments of Public Health and Welfare and Public Works and the Korean Red Cross completed preparations for possible flood relief. Measures taken were: daily weather broadcasts emphasizing rainfall; formation of a disaster relief committee responsible for warning and rescue, provision of shelter and distribution of food and clothing; designation of warehouses, schools, auditoriums, theaters and other suitable places for housing flood victims.

17. Flood Protection Teams composed of 40 members were organized in villages throughout South Korea to check dikes and levees and handle emergency evacuations from danger areas.

Low-cost Feeding Program

18. A series of conferences to organize and administer the national low-cost feeding program was held at Seoul by the Departments of Public Health and Welfare, Labor and Finance, the National Economic Board, National Price Administration, Office of Chief Adviser and the Seoul Electric Company. In June the following program was put into effect:

- (1) The Department of Public Health and Welfare continues to operate and finance relief refugee kitchens and public low-cost restaurants with other restaurants continuing self-support.
- (2) Government restaurants in Seoul are subsidized and managed by the Office of Administration and those in the provinces by the Office of Home Affairs.
- (3) Self-supporting kitchens managed by private companies for their employees are supervised by the Department of Labor.

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- (4) Vested companies operating at a loss to provide low-cost meals in lieu of increased wages will meet deficits without government subsidy.
- (5) Representatives from the National Food Administration and the Departments of Labor and Commerce will determine private industries eligible to operate low-cost-feeding restaurants and establish a system of food-issuing controls.

19. Approximately 446,400 kilograms of flour were released at Seoul on 26 June by the National Food Administration to implement the low-cost feeding program.

Refugees

20. June refugee movement from North to South Korea was 24,501, a 34-percent decrease from May.

MOVEMENT OF REFUGEES FROM NORTH TO SOUTH OF 38TH PARALLEL

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>
January	13,306	706
February	20,437	186
March	34,670	8,096
April	50,450	31,871
May	25,818	36,825
June	17,203	24,501 <u>a/</u>
July	8,212	
August	4,739	
September	2,234	
October	2,997	
November	4,740	
December	<u>635</u>	
Total	185,441	102,185

a/ To 28 June.

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.

21. Refugee camps along the 38th parallel have cared for 74,637 persons.

PERSONS CARED FOR IN REFUGEE CAMPS

<u>Location of Camp</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Period of Report</u>
Tosong-ni	7,991	3,581	11,572	18 April - 18 June
Chongdan	4,535	2,441	6,976	18 April - 24 June
Kaesong	22,330	8,769	31,099	7 May - 22 June
Tongduchon-ni	4,471	2,565	7,036	17 April - 21 June
Uijongbu	9,533	5,356	14,889	29 April - 26 June
Chumunjin	584	489	1,073	5 May - 18 June
Chunchon	<u>1,234</u>	<u>758</u>	<u>1,992</u>	1 May - 25 June
Total	50,678	23,959	74,637	

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

22. Approximately 6,300 persons were aided at the Seoul Refugee Center.

23. Provincial refugee committees paralleling the National Refugee Board were appointed by the governors of each province to aid in the resettlement of refugees from North Korea. The members serve without remuneration as advisers to the provincial governors on feeding, housing and relocation of refugees.

24. To control congestion the National Refugee Relief Board appointed distribution quotas to each province based on its potentiality to absorb the population increase. Under the new plan Cholla-namdo, Cholla-pukto and Kyongsang-pukto will get 20 percent; Kyongsang-namdo, Kangwon-do and Chungchong-namdo 10 percent, and Chungchong-pukto and Kyonggi-do five percent.

25. Area Distribution Centers are located in each province to care for refugees till they re-establish their households and find a means of livelihood.

Refugees with relatives in South Korea able to provide them with food and clothing are given transportation to their destination.

26. Seven hundred sixty-three single- and multiple-type housing units were completed under the General Relief Bureau Refugee Housing Program, bringing the total finished to 9,092.

REFUGEE HOUSING, NEW CONSTRUCTION  
30 June

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Under Construction</u>	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul City	100	0	0	100
Kyonggi-do	790	930	302	2,022
Kangwon-do	230	187	0	417
Chungchong-pukto	1,200	300	0	1,500
Chungchong-namdo	0	2,330	0	2,330
Kyongsang-pukto	3,046	1,274	0	4,320
Kyongsang-namdo	2,041	709	0	2,750
Cholla-pukto	963	0	0	963
Cholla-namdo	710	304	0	1,014
Cheju-do	<u>12</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>515</u>
Total	9,092	6,067	772	15,931

SOURCE: Department of Public Health and Welfare.

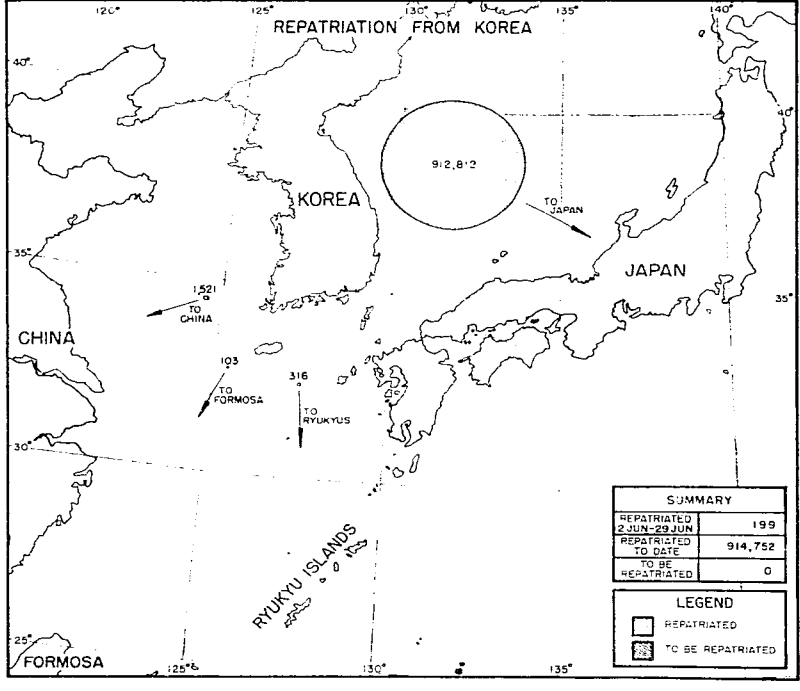
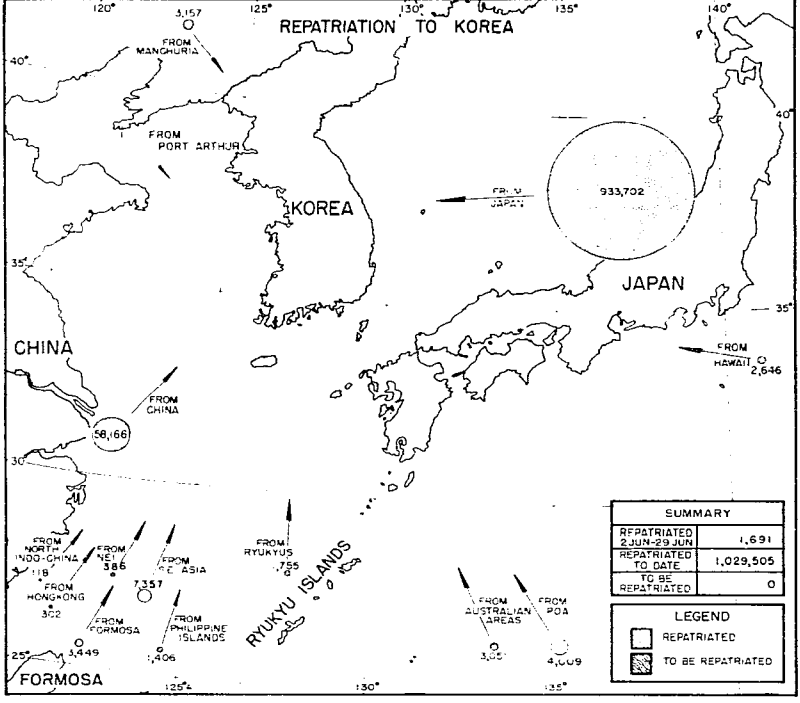
REPATRIATION

27. Koreans repatriated from 1 to 29 June numbered 1,691, of whom 1,546 came from Japan, 112 from the Netherlands East Indies, 18 from Southeast Asia and 15 from Pacific Ocean areas. See the chart on the following page.

In this same period 199 Japanese were repatriated from Korea.

# REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 29 JUNE 1947



SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education . . . . .	1
Culture . . . . .	14
Religion. . . . .	22

EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. Seoul National University reported improved student morale although leaflets encouraging dissension between students and school authorities continued to circulate.

Students who had been suspended for fomenting discord were screened preparatory to reinstatement to prevent recurrence of strikes.

Middle-school Poster Contest

2. The National Korean Poster Contest for all middle-school students closed 28 June. Prizes were awarded winners in each province by the director of the Department of Education 30 June at the Capitol in Seoul.

Elementary and Secondary Schools Financial Survey

3. A financial survey of 73 elementary and 39 secondary schools showed the Government contributing more than half the income of elementary schools but less than half that of secondary schools.

FINANCIAL SURVEY OF 73 ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS  
June

	<u>Average</u>
Number of teachers	22
Number of students	1,528
Total income, 1946-47 school year	¥ 898,740
Percent of income from Government	61.7
Percent of income from local sources	38.3

FINANCIAL SURVEY OF 39 SECONDARY SCHOOLS

	<u>Average</u>
Number of teachers	22
Number of students	570
Total income, 1946-47 school year	¥ 1,603,563
Percent of income from Government	46.4
Percent of income from local sources	53.6

Parents' Associations made the largest contributions to the funds from local sources. Regular dues and membership fees are collected from members, most of whom are parents of children attending the schools. In some instances contributions are assessed in accordance with the economic status of the parents.



Adult Education

4. The American Language Institute had an enrollment of 500.

5. Labor organization groups have schools in operation at Taegu and Inchon. The Taegu school opened 1 June with an enrollment of 31 men and 39 women who attend classes each Sunday. The Inchon school, which graduated 43 students from a three-month course in March, has an enrollment of 100 in the present class.

6. The Department of Public Works is conducting courses in waterworks operation and in nomenclature, operation and maintenance of heavy equipment to train employees for more efficient service.

7. Principals of the 16 farm training schools met in Seoul 12 June to discuss rural problems and means by which the schools can meet them. The schools teach practical farming methods and agricultural theory, civics, literature, history and languages. Two types of courses are offered: general, lasting 10 months, open to boy and girl secondary-school graduates who can meet entrance requirements; and refresher, lasting one to two months, open to agricultural officials.

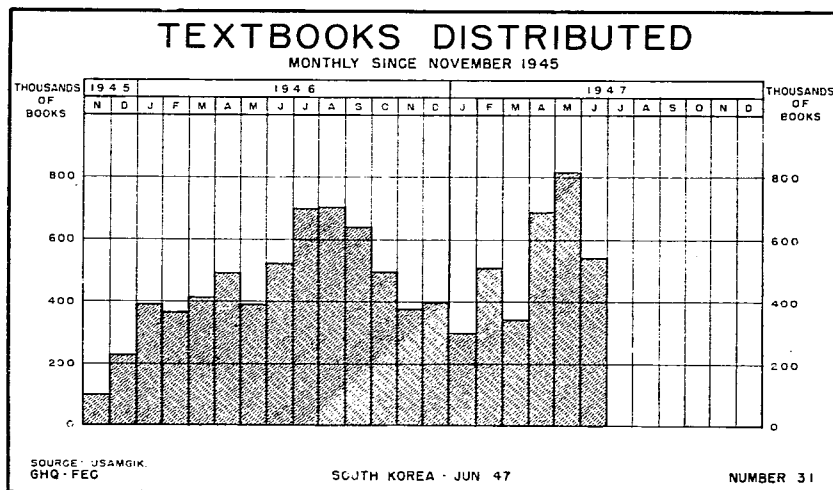
Textbooks

8. Since the end of the war 9,129,922 textbooks have been distributed.

TEXTBOOKS DISTRIBUTED  
1 September 1945 - 30 June 1947

<u>Texts</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Number</u>
<b>Korean Readers</b>			
Book I	1-2		850,000
Book II	3-4		579,000
Book III	5-6		268,000
Grade	2	1	338,600
Grade	4	1	188,000
Grade	6	1	176,000
Middle School	1-2		89,072
Middle School	3-4		29,940
First Step in Korean			1,085,655
<b>Arithmetic</b>			
Grade	1	1	240,000
Grade	1	2	107,900
Grade	2	1	223,800
Grade	2	2	98,950
Grade	3	1	247,230
Grade	3	2	255,390
Grade	4	1	294,514
Grade	4	2	234,050
Grade	5	1	226,075
Grade	5	2	49,550
Grade	6	1	200,000
Grade	6	2	185,600
<b>Social Studies</b>			
Civics I	1-2		422,936
Civics II	3-4		414,597
Civics III	5-6		404,000
Civics Middle School I			86,300
Subtotal			7,295,159

<u>Texts</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Semester</u>	<u>Number</u>
ried forward			7,295,159
Social Studies (continued)			
Civics Middle School II			50,000
Korean History (Middle School)			108,778
Music			
Book I	1-2		276,691
Book II	3-4		272,089
Book III	5-6		301,560
Science			
Grade	4		50,500
Grade	5		83,150
Grade	6		97,000
Vocations (Japanese texts)			500,000
Courses of Study			
Science and Mathematics			10,000
Languages			10,000
Social Studies			10,000
Teachers' Guides			
Reading			50,000
Physical Education	1-2		5,000
Democracy			9,995
<b>Total</b>			<b>9,129,922</b>

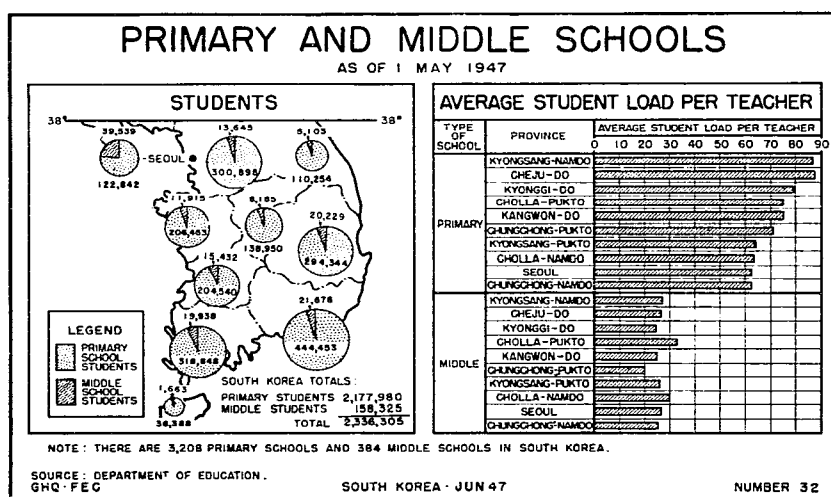


School Statistics

9. School statistics for 1 May showed increases in teachers but losses in students since 1 April.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

	Schools		Teachers		Students	
	1 Apr	1 May	1 Apr	1 May	1 Apr	1 May
Primary	3,185	3,208	30,015	30,400	2,207,745	2,177,980
Middle schools	386	384	5,909	5,952	158,581	158,325
Universities and colleges	23	23	1,124	1,056	18,892	13,417
Folk schools (adult)	8,703	8,703	16,095	16,095	773,677	773,677



Adult Education Conferences

10. Eight adult education conferences have been held in various centers of South Korea between March and June. The last of these conferences met 3 June in Seoul where 250 persons were addressed at the opening session by the Military Governor.

The conferences heard reports of adult education organizations in the provinces and studied the functions and progress of the program. Provincial governors, county, town and village officials, school principals and staffs of adult education associations participated in each of the conferences.

Other Educational Activities

11. A meeting of 35 commercial teachers from Seoul, Inchon and Kaesong was held 13 June at Kyonggi Boys' Commercial School, Seoul, for lectures and demonstrations in bookkeeping and the use of the abacus.

12. Dr. Pyeng Kan Koh, president of Taegu Medical College, has been appointed a delegate to the International Cancer Congress which will meet in September in St. Louis. Dr. Koh will remain in the United States for three months to observe medical institutions and practices.

13. The Korean Association of Microbiologists met 15 June at Seoul National University Medical College for the showing of motion

pictures on scientific subjects and lectures on advances in biological research in America.

#### CULTURE

##### Seoul Libraries

14. Chongno, Namdaemon and National Libraries, the only public government libraries in Seoul, represent almost the entire library facilities in the Seoul area exclusive of schools and private institutions. An inventory showed 442,979 volumes in these three libraries. Most of the books are written in Japanese, Korean and Chinese but each library has some books written in other major world languages.

##### BOOKS IN MAJOR LIBRARIES OF SEOUL 1 June

<u>Subject Fields</u>	<u>Volumes</u>
Korea	65,783
Literature and language	58,435
Philosophy, religion and education	49,059
History and geography	43,079
Science and technology	35,599
Industry and arts	29,620
Law, politics and sociology	27,918
Economics	22,032
Children's books	12,654
General and unarranged	<u>98,800</u>
Total	442,979

##### Music Fund

15. The Korea Symphony Orchestra gave concerts 6-7 June at the International Theater, Seoul, to raise funds for the purchase of music, musical instruments and other equipment.

##### Korean National Youth Movement

16. The Fifth National Training School for National Youth Movement leadership opened at Suwon 10 June with 223 students.

Previous classes have graduated 795 trained leaders.

##### NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL GRADUATES

<u>Class</u>	<u>Date Graduated</u>	<u>Number</u>
1st	27 December 1946	169
2nd	20 February 1947	174
3rd	15 April 1947	226
4th	24 May 1947	226

17. Membership of the Korean National Youth Movement at the end of June was estimated at 150,000, organized into 1,500 village groups of 100 members each. In Seoul the growth is being retarded by the opposition of both rightist and leftist groups. The village groups have weekly mass calisthenics and are organizing camera clubs, music festivals, athletic leagues, debating societies, oratorical contests and dramatic groups.

18. Public service activities of the Korean National Youth Movement included aid for refugees from North Korea in handling baggage and caring for sick and elderly persons. The organization band and uniformed members participated in the parade honoring the Korean marathon runners at Inchon 22 June. Radio appeals urged members to set examples of unselfish patriotic service to Korea. Short courses for leaders were conducted in June at Chinju, Kyongsang-namdo.

#### Boy Scouts

19. A Boy Scout Handbook, patterned after the American Boy Scout Manual, was completed by the Department of Education on 12 June. The Boy Scout World Friendship Fund headquarters in New York will print 10,000 copies as a gift to Boy Scouts of Korea.

#### Agricultural Clubs

20. Rural Young Peoples' Agricultural Clubs, similar to American 4-H Clubs, have been organized in each of the nine agricultural schools of Kyonggi-do, with a membership of 3,739 on 9 June. The movement has not yet made progress in other provinces.

The movement was begun in June 1946 and voters of Kyonggi-do gave their support in an election in April 1947. Membership is open to persons of both sexes between the ages of 14 and 20. Projects include sericulture, forestry, poultry and livestock and crop cultivation. Club produce is sold in the open market and all profits are used for the improvement of club facilities.

#### Olympic Games

21. The Commanding General, USAFIK, gave his support to the movement to have Korean athletes compete in the 1948 Olympic Games.

### RELIGION

#### World Conference of Christian Youth

22. Two women and four men, delegates to the World Conference of Christian Youth, left 8 June for the meeting at Oslo.

#### Gift of Organ

23. Americans in South Korea gave \$ 2,500 for the purchase of an organ for the Chong Dong Methodist Church in Seoul where both Koreans and Americans worship.

SECTION 3

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Information Programs. . . . .	1
Motion Pictures . . . . .	3
Radio . . . . .	5
Press and Public Opinion. . . . .	8

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission

1: The Department of Public Information used all media for dissemination of information on announcements, bulletins and communiques of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission.

Airplanes dropped 600,000 leaflets containing a condensation of Joint Commission releases. Requests for people to express opinions on government to their leaders were made in 400,000 leaflets which were distributed to areas not served by press and radio.

Poster Distribution

2. Two posters on food conservation were designed and printed by the Department of Public Information and 4,000 copies of each were distributed to food rationing stores. The Department of Public Health and Welfare distributed 24,000 copies of a poster on narcotics control.

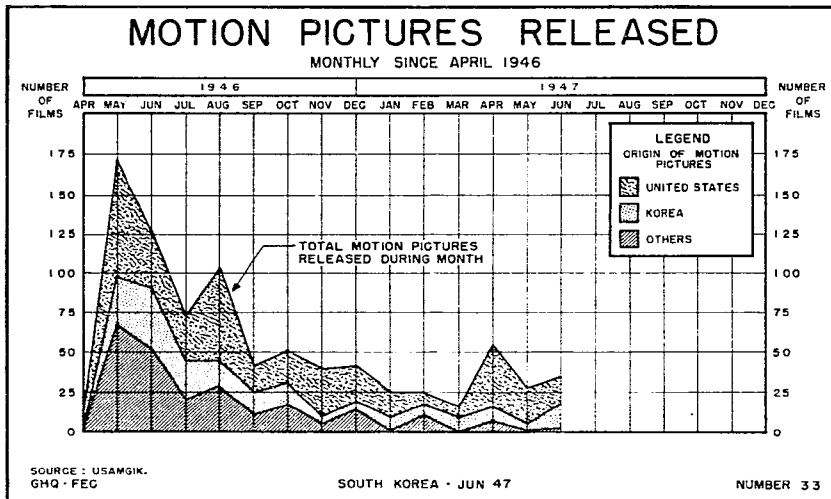
MOTION PICTURES

3. A newsreel on Korean civil-service examinations was released 9 June for showing in the provinces.

A motion picture and still-photo unit obtained picture coverage of activities of a Rural Young Peoples' Agricultural Club at Suwon 29 May and 3 June for publicizing the Club in Korea and the United States.

4. Films reviewed for release numbered 35. Note the chart on the following page.

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### RADIO

#### Programs

5. Chief topics for radio discussion concerned the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission and adult education. Interviews with leaders of political groups by members of the Joint Commission were broadcast on 25 June.

6. The Korean Broadcasting System began broadcasting daily weather forecasts.

7. Other broadcasts included information on economic problems, educational programs, entertainment, a fire prevention program and the welcome to the marathon runners at Seoul.

### PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

#### Public Opinion Survey

8. A survey of opinions on the franchise law was obtained from a poll of 1,149 persons the first week of June.

#### POLL ON MINIMUM AGE FOR SUFFRAGE

	<u>Percent of 20-39 Age Group</u>	<u>Percent of Over-40 Age Group</u>
In favor of		
20-year minimum age	55	26
25-year minimum age	19	43
Ages ranging between 18 and 24 (exclusive of 20)	26	31

#### POLL ON EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUFFRAGE

	<u>Percent</u>
In favor of requirement of	
Ability to read and write	26.2
Completion of 3rd year primary school	6.2
Graduation from primary school	30.7
Graduation from middle school	5.7
No educational restrictions	25.3
No opinion	5.9

### World News Report

9. A new weekly publication, World News Report, giving digests of world news, began publication 4 June. The first issue reported the meeting of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission with representatives of Korean groups, the celebration honoring the return of the marathon runners, and the summer-grain collection program.

### Press Comments

10. All newspapers commented on the friendly atmosphere of the meeting of the Joint Commission, the reopening of foreign trade set for 15 July and the inspection of welfare institutions by Rev. Edward J. Flanagan.

11. Dong-A Ilbo, Dai Dong Sin Moon, Han Sung Ilbo and Min Ju Ilbo, rightist newspapers, and the neutral Kyeng Hyang Sin Mun and Seoul Times reported movements to cooperate with the Commission among groups which previously had been uncertain or opposed to cooperation. Kyeng Hyang Sin Mun reported the rightist camp divided into three factions, one agreeing to cooperate, another trying to reinstate the Chungking Provisional Government and a third organized as an anti-Joint-Commission group. Leftist Hyern Dai Ilbo in an editorial deplored the decision of some Rightists to cooperate with the Joint Commission by submitting to trusteeship.

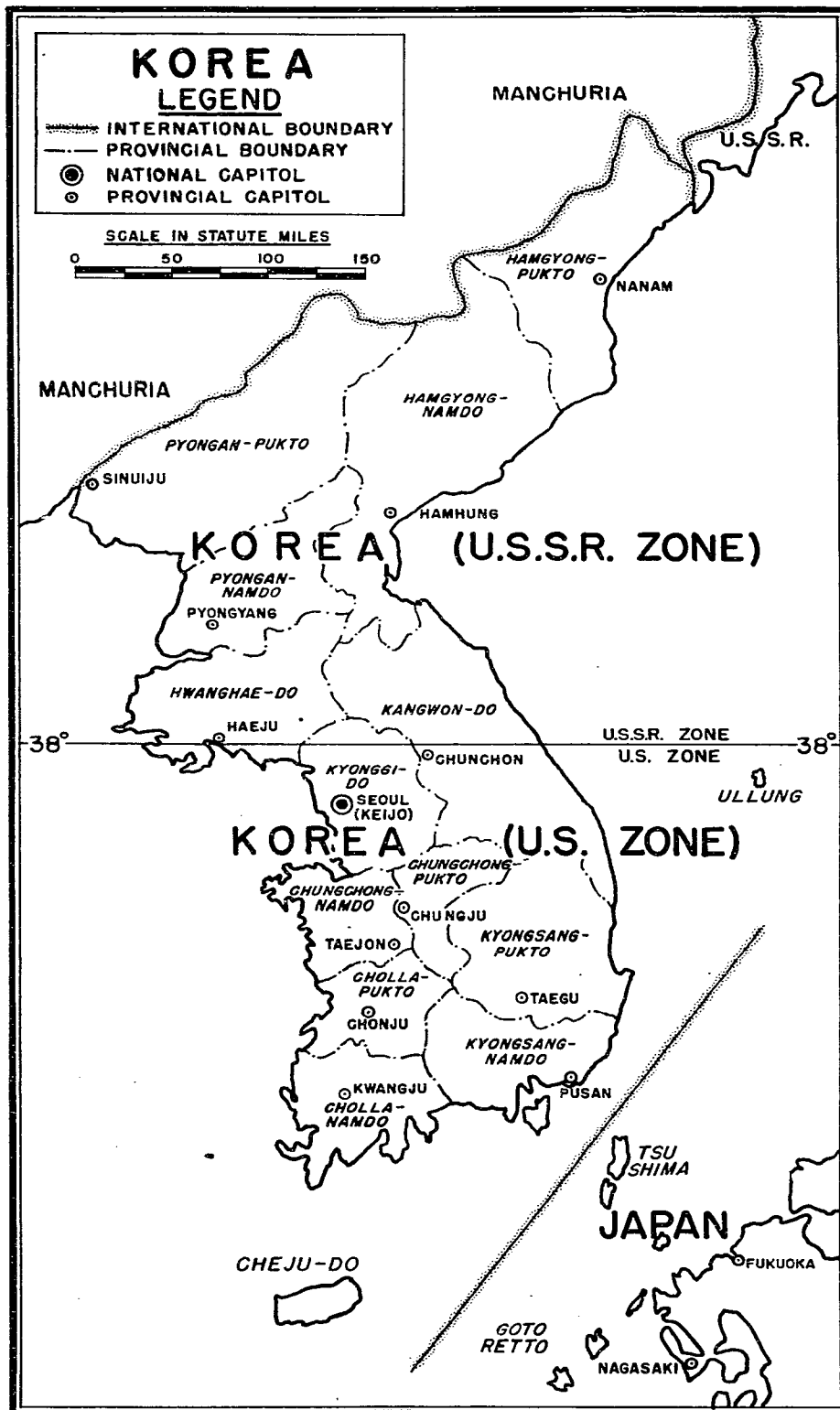
12. Reporting the dissension in the Korea Interim Legislature Assembly over the suffrage age requirement, rightist Dong-A Ilbo predicted that the Military Governor would veto a measure setting a minimum age at 25 and rightist Dai Dong Sin Moon reported the Governor as terming such an age requirement as undemocratic.

13. Leftist Hyern Dai Ilbo carried an alleged statement of Dr. Syngman Rhee that trusteeship and independence were so contradictory that one could not support independence and the Joint Commission. Rightist Dai Dong Sin Moon reported Dr. Rhee as advising rightist leaders that the quarrel over participation with the Joint Commission was an insignificant matter and that, whether leaders participate or not, the ultimate object of all should be antitrusteeship.

14. Neutral Seoul Times reported the formation of a committee to lead opposition to the Joint Commission under leadership of the Korean Democratic Party. It also reported the decision of the Korean Independence Party to work for a three-point program to achieve (1) the establishment of a trusteeship-opposed provisional government through elections participated in by all Koreans, (2) the succession of the Chungking Provisional Government under a new name and constitution, and (3) the liberation of all persons being detained in North Korea on charges of antitrusteeship.







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