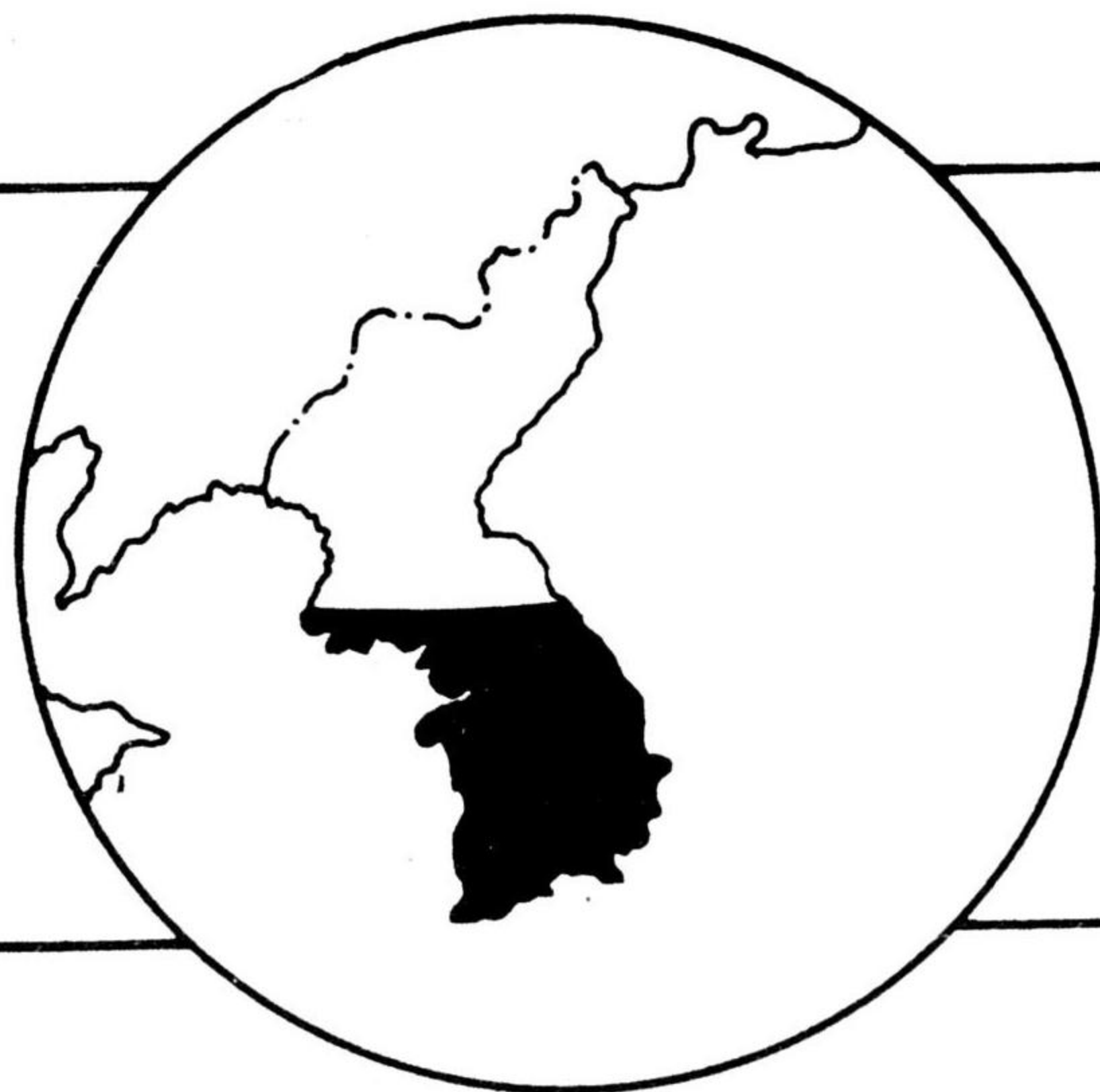


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Commander - in - Chief  
Far East



# SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

# KOREA

No 16

January

1947

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION No 16

UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
IN  
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF  
JANUARY 1947

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

Number 16

January 1947

CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

No.		Page
1.	Criminal Offenses . . . . .	30
2.	Civilian Prison Population . . . . .	32
3.	Fire Incidence and Damage . . . . .	32
4.	Fisheries Production . . . . .	39
5.	Coal Production, Imports and Stockpiles . . . . .	42
6.	Steel Production . . . . .	46
7.	Food Processing Industry . . . . .	46
8.	Paper Production . . . . .	47
9.	Shoe Production . . . . .	47
10.	Kettle Production . . . . .	49
11.	Glass Bottle Production . . . . .	49
12.	Brick and Tile Production . . . . .	49
13.	Electrical Products . . . . .	50
14.	Agricultural Harvesting and Processing Equipment . . . . .	50
15.	Farm Tool Production . . . . .	50
16.	Cotton Cloth Industry . . . . .	51
17.	Wage Indexes - Seoul . . . . .	56
18.	Bank of Chosen Notes Outstanding . . . . .	58
19.	Price of Gold . . . . .	59
20.	Loans and Deposits - Principal Financial Institutions . . . . .	59
21.	Railroads . . . . .	65
22.	Tramcars and Passenger Traffic - Seoul . . . . .	66
23.	Location of Lighthouses . . . . .	67
24.	Electric Power Consumption . . . . .	68
25.	Foreign Mail Service . . . . .	69
26.	Postal Savings . . . . .	69
27.	Wire Telegraph Traffic between Korea and Japan . . . . .	70
28.	Rice Collection . . . . .	71
29.	Stocks of Foodstuffs . . . . .	72
30.	Coal Allocations by Industries . . . . .	73
31.	Ceiling and Free-market Prices . . . . .	74
32.	Allocation of Controlled Commodities . . . . .	75
33.	Repatriation To and From Korea . . . . .	81
34.	Motion Pictures Released . . . . .	90
	Map of Korea . . . . .	93

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 16

January 1947

PART 1

GENERAL

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

SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission. . . . .	1
Political Affairs . . . . .	2
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly . . . . .	4
Major Legislation . . . . .	6
Public Safety . . . . .	7

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

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

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

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Anti-trusteeship Movement

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

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

Reorganization of People's Party

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

KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Organization of Session

4. The Interim Legislative Assembly made progress in the

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

#### Message of Acting Military Governor

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

#### MAJOR LEGISLATION

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

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

##### Law and Order

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

##### Police

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

9. Inspections of jails are being carried out.

##### Prisons

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

##### Fire

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

##### Internal Security

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

## SECTION 2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

### C O N T E N T S

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

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

##### Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Seed cotton production for South Korea in 1946 decreased 14 percent from the previous year's yield.

2. Flood control and irrigation programs under way are designed to increase South Korea's annual rice production by 114,000 metric tons.

3. Shortages of fuel and rope continue to retard fishing, with trawling at a virtual standstill from lack of these materials.

##### Forestry and Mining

4. October lumber production gained. Charcoal production in 1946 achieved 80 percent of the quota.

5. Coal production fell slightly under December while stockpiles gained. Coal sales declined.

6. Graphite output dropped.

#### INDUSTRY

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

##### Textiles

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

##### Labor

9. The National Labor Federation was organized on 12 January.

10. The Department of Labor was reorganized to eliminate superfluous offices.

COMMERCE

Finance

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

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

Imports and Exports

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

Trade with the Chinese Government is at a standstill.

Transportation

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

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

Communications

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

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

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

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

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

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

SECTION 3

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Relief supplies consisting of cloth, shoes, blankets and soap were received from Koreans in Japan and distributed to all the provinces in January.

2. A 10-day retraining course for provincial public health department laboratory technicians was instituted in Seoul during the month. The course is conducted by professors of the Seoul National University Medical College.

3. The Association for Assisting in Building Shelters for Refugees raised ¥ 7,362,997 by 31 January to assist in housing refugee families. The Society also purchased ¥ 2,200,000 worth of clothing material and is distributing it to approximately 16,000 refugees.

4. A "Refugee Saving Corps" was organized by members of the National Police to assist refugees arriving in Seoul.

5. Japanese nationals repatriated from North Korea from 1 January to 2 February numbered 10,036 while 15 were evacuated from South Korea. Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan numbered 15,283.

6. On 31 January there were 2,384 licensed doctors, 451 limited doctors and 1,023 herb doctors in South Korea.

7. Seven hospitals in South Korea received hospital units from the Church Committee for Relief in Asia.

8. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received three cases of textbooks on nursing from the University of Virginia during the month.

9. During the month Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do reported that cattle are being transported across the 38th parallel from North Korea. Veterinarians feared the possible importation of animal disease, particularly rinderpest.

10. Shipments of zinc chloride and sulfite of soda were received under the Emergency Civilian Supply program.

11. From 28 December to 7 January 58 cases of smallpox were reported from the Kangnung area of Kangwon-do. The vaccination program which had been lagging due to transportation difficulties and shortage of doctors was accelerated during the month to cope with the epidemic.

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

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 16

January 1947

PART II

POLITICAL

	Page
Section 1. Government and Politics. . . . .	11
Section 2. Legal and Public Safety. . . . .	27



SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration . . . . .	1
American Policy. . . . .	3
U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission . . . . .	4
Political Activities . . . . .	6
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. . . . .	15
Foreign Affairs. . . . .	25

ADMINISTRATION

Reorganization of the National Economic Board

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

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

First Meeting

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

AMERICAN POLICY

Unification of Korea

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### Exchange of Correspondence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Proposal No. 2

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

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

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

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Antitrusteeship Movement

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

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

Proposed Mergers

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

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

The Coalition Committee

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

"The National Independence Front"

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

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

Democratic People's Front

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

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

Reorganization of People's Party

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

Socialist Labor Party-South Korea Labor Party

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

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

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

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

#### Solicitation of Funds by Political Parties

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

#### KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

##### Reconvening of Assembly

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

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

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

##### Message of Military Governor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

forestation, industrial production and foreign trade.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

upon the limited resources available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"There are many other important subjects for consideration,

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

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

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

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

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

#### Questions Following Address

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

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

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

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

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

#### Discussion on Amnesty to Political Prisoners

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

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

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

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

#### Kangwon-do-Elections

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

#### Representatives from Cheju-do

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

#### Motion Against Trusteeship

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

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

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

The resolution as adopted by the Assembly read as follows:

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

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

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

13 January 1947

Signatures

Lee Nam Kyoo  
Yang Chei Bank  
Moon Chin Kye

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

Lee Wawn Saing  
Ha Man Bok  
Sin Choong Mok

Lee Il Oo  
Kim Yong Mo  
Lee Hwal

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

O Ha Yong  
Bak Serng Ho  
Hwang Sin Dwak

Haw Kan Lyong  
Hwang Bo Ik  
Chawng Chin Hi

Ha Sang Hoon  
Lee Chong Kern  
Tch'ei Myawng Hwan

Kim Yerng Kyoo  
Lyoo Yawng Kern  
Lyoo Chong Ho

Son Moon Ki  
Lee Choo Hyawng  
Su Sang Il

Kim Kwang Ryawn  
Kang Ik Hyawng  
Hong Song Ha

Yoon Sawk Koo  
Kim Do Yawn  
Awm Oo Hyong

Kim Pun In  
Bak Hyawn Sook  
Hwang Tch-awl Sawng

Chang Yawn Song  
Baik Nam Yong

#### Attitude of the United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### Japanese Nationals in South Korea

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



SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Revision of Land Taxes and Service Fees

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

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

Amendment

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

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

PUBLIC SAFETY

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

LAW AND ORDER

Trusteeship Demonstrations

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

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

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

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

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

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

## POLICE

### Police Trial Board

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

### Jail Inspections

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

### Railroad Police

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

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

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

### Crime

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

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

## PRISONS

### Manual for Wardens

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

### Prison Personnel

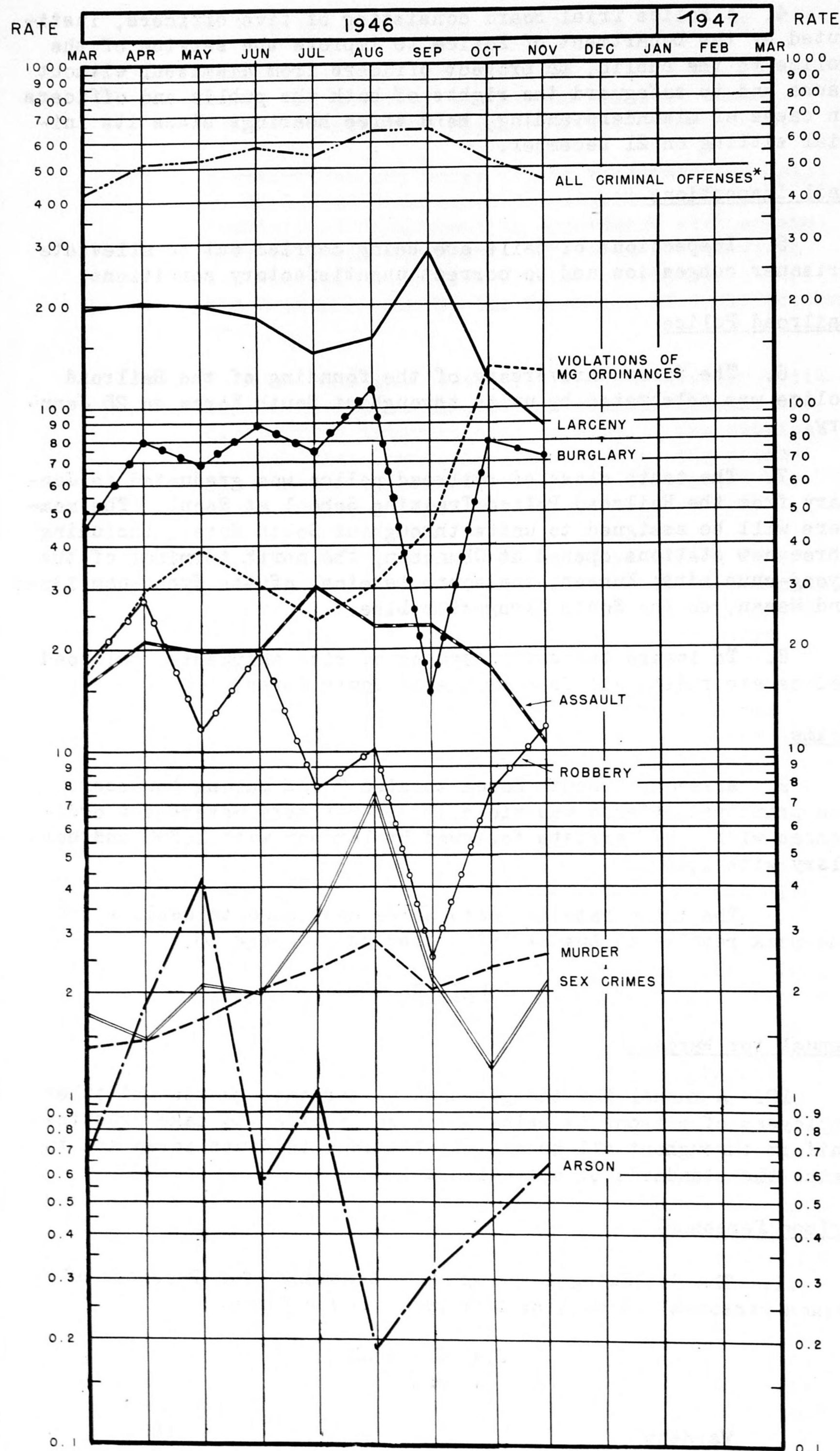
11. The following table gives a breakdown for December of prison personnel in prisons throughout South Korea.

#### PRISON PERSONNEL December

Wardens	18
Vice-wardens	7
Physicians	16
Assistant physicians	<u>2</u>
Subtotal	43

# CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE/100,000 POPULATION/ANNUM



\* "ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES" INCLUDE MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES NOT SEPARATELY SHOWN.

NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

GHQ-FEC

SOUTH KOREA JAN 47

NUMBER 1

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

## Guard Turnover

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

## Prison Guard Academy

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

## Prison Population

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

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

## Prison Educational Activities

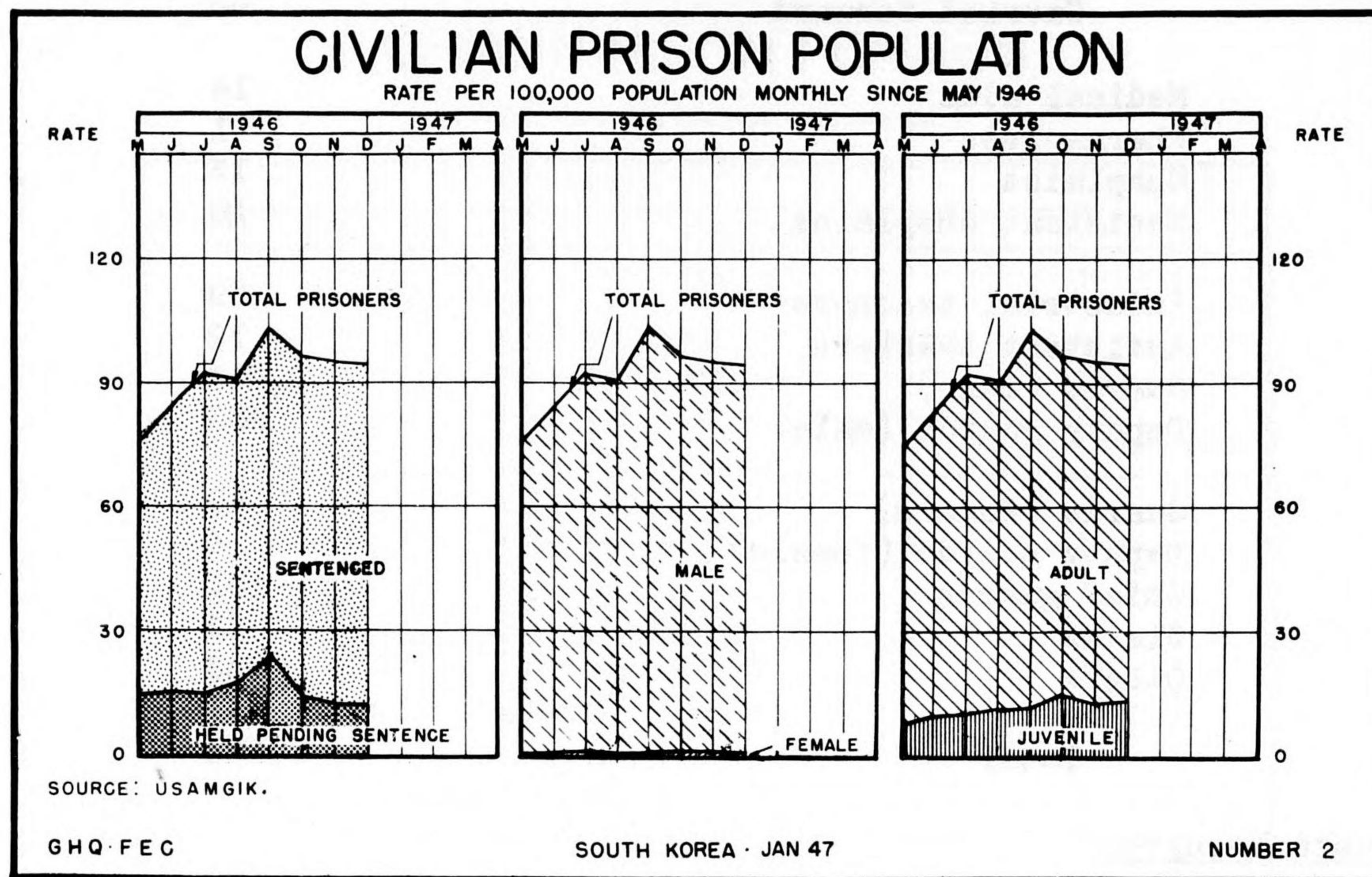
16. Sixteen penal institutions in South Korea aggregated 2,842 school days during 1946 with an attendance of 240,595. Courses included Korean language, citizenship, history, geography, mathematics, English, music, natural science and sports. The majority of institutions were limited to language, history,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

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

## FIRE

### Fire Hazards

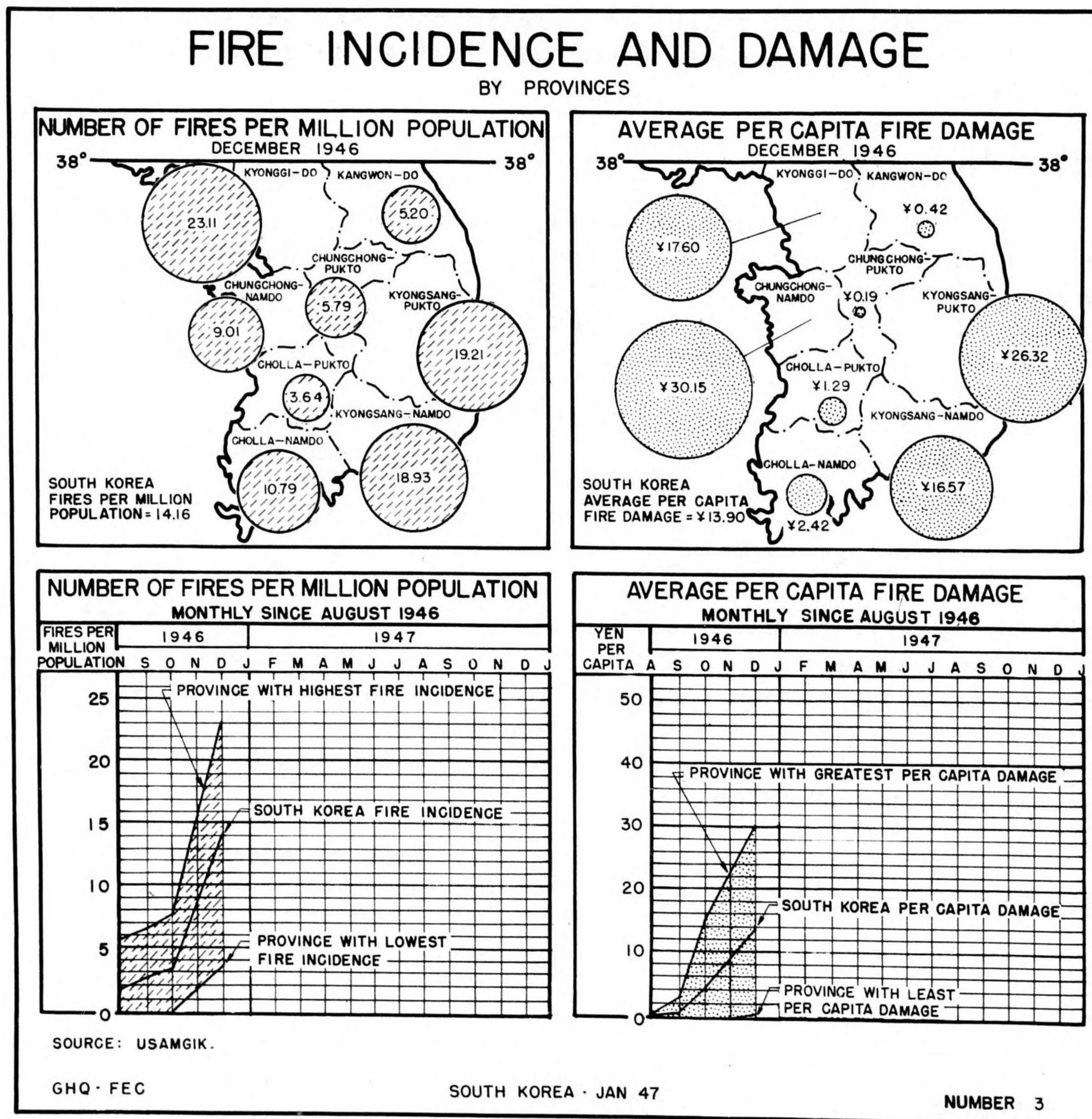
17. Provincial theaters were inspected for fire hazards



during the month and instructions given for necessary corrective action.

#### Fire Losses

18. Losses in 266 fires during December in South Korea amounted to ¥ 261,136,475. The province of Kyongsang-pukto reported the highest losses, totaling more than ¥ 80,000,000 in 59 fires. Kyonggi-do had the highest incidence with 84 fires and losses of more than ¥ 60,000,000.



### INTERNAL SECURITY

Paragraph

Korean Constabulary . . . . .	20
Korean Coast Guard . . . . .	22

19. Five new ranks were added in the organization of the Korean Constabulary and the Korean Coast Guard on 27 January. The new ranks in the Constabulary were General of the Constabulary, General, Lieutenant General, Major General and Brigadier General, and in the Coast Guard were Admiral of the Coast Guard, Admiral, Vice-admiral, Rear Admiral and Commodore.

#### KOREAN CONSTABULARY

##### First Anniversary

20. The first anniversary of the founding of the Korean Constabulary was observed with ceremonies on 16 January.

##### Officers' Training School

21. The opening ceremonies for 339 students enrolled at the Officers' Training School at Tainoon were held on 13 January.

The students, most of whom were selected from provincial regiments of the Constabulary, will receive a four-month training course leading to commissions.

#### KOREAN COAST GUARD

##### Commissioning of Vessels

22. On 3 January the Korean Coast Guard commissioned two more vessels at Chinhae, bringing the fleet strength to six tugs, six LCI's, one tanker and six miscellaneous tugboats.

The two vessels, formerly LCI's of the United States Navy, were named the "Chungju" and the "Chunghoun." After they have been used for a period of training, they will be used to suppress smuggling in Korean waters.

##### Offshore Patrol Activities

23. Since September 1946 patrol boats have apprehended 177 vessels engaged in smuggling. During December 24 vessels were seized carrying illegal cargos consisting of rice and other grains. Persons attempting to enter Korea illegally were also seized.

Operating 24 hours a day from bases at Pusan, Inchon, Mokpo and Mukho the Coast Guard has become an effective instrument in curbing illegal traffic in Korean waters.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 16

January 1947

PART III

ECONOMIC

	Page
Section 1. Natural Resources . . . . .	37
Section 2. Industry. . . . .	45
Section 3. Commerce. . . . .	57
Section 4. Rationing and Price Control . . . . .	71

SECTION 1  
NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agriculture. . . . .	1
Fisheries. . . . .	10
Forestry . . . . .	13
Mining . . . . .	19

AGRICULTURE

Cotton Production

1. South Korea's cotton production in 1946 will reach an estimated 131,879,359 pounds, a decrease of 18,999,101 pounds under 1945 brought on by less acreage, floods and an acute fertilizer shortage.

SEED COTTON PRODUCTION 1946

	<u>Planted Area</u> (acres)	<u>Production</u> (pounds)
Cholla-namdo	101,465	52,247,316
Kyongsang-namdo	37,745	29,685,499
Kyongsang-pukto	49,393	13,328,040
Cholla-pukto	28,350	10,622,376
Chungchong-namdo	30,262	8,443,325
Kyonggi-do	31,317	7,114,525
Chungchong-pukto	24,652	6,789,926
Kangwon-do	8,144	2,272,512
Cheju-do	<u>4,522</u>	<u>1,375,840</u>
Total	316,350	131,879,359

Seed Planting

2. Acreage devoted to daikon and Chinese cabbage seed in 1947 will total 4,900 acres, or about three fourths of the area planted in seed vegetables. About one fourth of South Korea's seed output is produced in Kyonggi-do.

Seed Exchange Program

3. Specimens of barley, wheat, rice, beans, millet, sorghum and corn seed were included in 411 samples of seeds received from the Central Agricultural Experiment Station at Suwon for experimental work in the United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture had forwarded 60 samples of winter wheat to South Korea to be planted in an adaptation nursery for comparison with standard varieties used.

#### Silk Experiments

4. Sericulture experiments showed in December that silkworms produced from crossing the original silkworm imago with that of the common silkworm imported from Japan during the war years produced a superior silk. These improved types are crosses of "China 108" with "Japan 115" and "China 110" with "Japan 112." The silk produced is suitable for export.

#### Riceland Restoration

5. River control projects, aimed to repair flood damage and increase annual rice production in South Korea by 114,000 metric tons through improvement of irrigation facilities, have been allocated approximately ¥ 90,000,000.

6. Irrigation programs affecting 111,176 chungbo (272,461 acres) are being aided by imports from the United States of 1,300 tons of cement, 105 tons of reinforcing steel, 65 dump, cargo and other trucks and 15 trailers.

#### Fruit Acreage

7. South Korea has about 35,060 acres in fruit of which 29,423 acres are owned by members of the Korean Fruit Federation. Fruit acreage is devoted predominantly to apples, pears, grapes, peaches and persimmons.

#### Agricultural Society

8. The Scientific Agricultural Society of Korea was formed on 16 January at a meeting of Korean and American members of the Korean Department of Agriculture to study improved methods of cultivation.

#### Livestock Increase

9. Substantial increases in the livestock population of South Korea during 1947 are planned by the livestock section of the Korean Department of Agriculture.

#### LIVESTOCK POPULATION

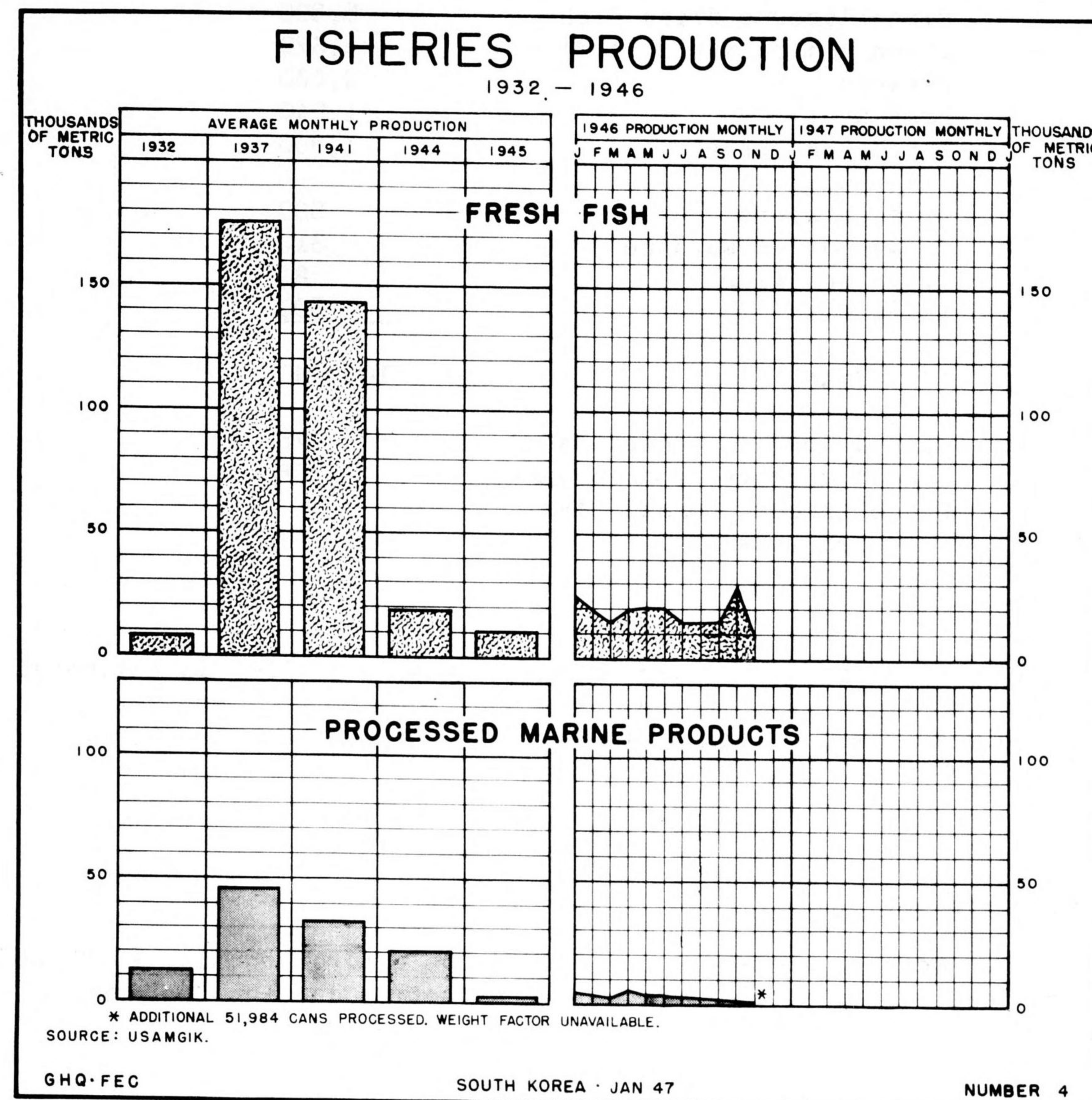
	1946	Planned in 1947
Cattle	1,127	1,500
Swine	148,089	184,000
Sheep	44,143	44,143 <sup>a/</sup>
Horses	8,715	9,850
Oxen	556,220	618,000
Chickens	1,516,389	1,820,000
Rabbits	12,356	34,712
Goats	25,395	30,000
Native ponies	22,789	22,789
Mules	89	89
Bee colonies	28,816	32,000

<sup>a/</sup> Sheep will be maintained at the present level pending control measures on sheep paralysis.

## FISHERIES

#### Fish Production

10. November fish production reported from eight provinces in South Korea was 9,168 metric tons of which Cholla-namdo produced 4,341 tons.



Trawling operations were at a virtual standstill due to the shortage of special fishing ropes.

#### Marine Products

11. Marine products processed in November totaled 108,940 kilograms, valued at ¥ 16,000,000.

NOVEMBER PROCESSED MARINE PRODUCTS  
(kilograms)

Dried shrimp	28,760
Dried shrimp, shelled	27,770
Cuttlefish	24,680
Fujiko (sea cucumber)	9,720
Miscellaneous dried fish	5,800
Dried boiled small sardine	4,370
Seaweed	2,530
Agar-agar	1,940
Dried sea mussel	1,860
Dried abalone	620
Dried boiled sardine	310
Dried sea slug	80
Shark fin	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,940</b>
Canned abalone (dozen cans)	75
Canned mackerel (dozen cans)	2,308
Miscellaneous canned fish (dozen cans)	1,949

Laver Output

12. Production of laver or cured seaweed in 1947 is estimated at 2,240,000 bundles. Of the total Cholla-namdo will produce 2,100,000 bundles, Cholla-pukto 10,000, Chungchong-namdo 90,000, Kyonggi-do 20,000 and Kyongsang-namdo 20,000.

FORESTRY

Lumber Production

13. October lumber production in South Korea totaled 1,179,360 board feet valued at ¥ 7,035,002. Heaviest production increases occurred in Kangwon-do, Kyongsang-namdo and Chungchong-namdo.

OCTOBER LUMBER PRODUCTION  
(board feet)

	<u>Board</u>	<u>Beam</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kangwon-do	66,000	289,440	355,440
Kyongsang-namdo	60,000	96,120	156,120
Chungchong-namdo	33,720	208,680	242,400
Chungchong-pukto	20,400	93,000	113,400
Cheju-do	15,600	24,000	39,600
Kyongsang-pukto	12,000	147,600	159,600
Seoul City	-	106,200	106,200
Cholla-namdo	-	6,600	6,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,720</b>	<b>971,640</b>	<b>1,179,360</b>

SOURCE: Department of Agriculture.

Charcoal

14. Charcoal production in South Korea in 1946 totaled 62,100 metric tons, 80 percent of the quota of 77,625.

CHARCOAL PRODUCTION 1946  
(metric tons)

Kyonggi-do	14,562
Kangwon-do	14,400
Kyongsang-pukto	9,198
Kyongsang-namdo	8,604
Cholla-namdo	4,518
Chungchong-namdo	3,852
Chungchong-pukto	3,600
Cholla-pukto	3,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,100</b>

Fuel Gathering

15. Allocations of food, shoes, clothing, gloves and saws were made by the Department of Commerce for workers on forestry projects in South Korea.

Forestry Losses

16. Forestry losses in 1946 from clearance, illegal cutting and fires were set at ¥ 903,565 and affected 77,981 acres. Of the estimated 18,868 cubic meters of wood lost, fire accounted for 16,734, illegal cutting 1,926 and clearance 208.

Licenses Issued

17. Licenses issued in Kangwon-do in 1946 to purchase forest products from forests under military government supervision totaled 3,918 for fuel and 21 for building.

Education Program

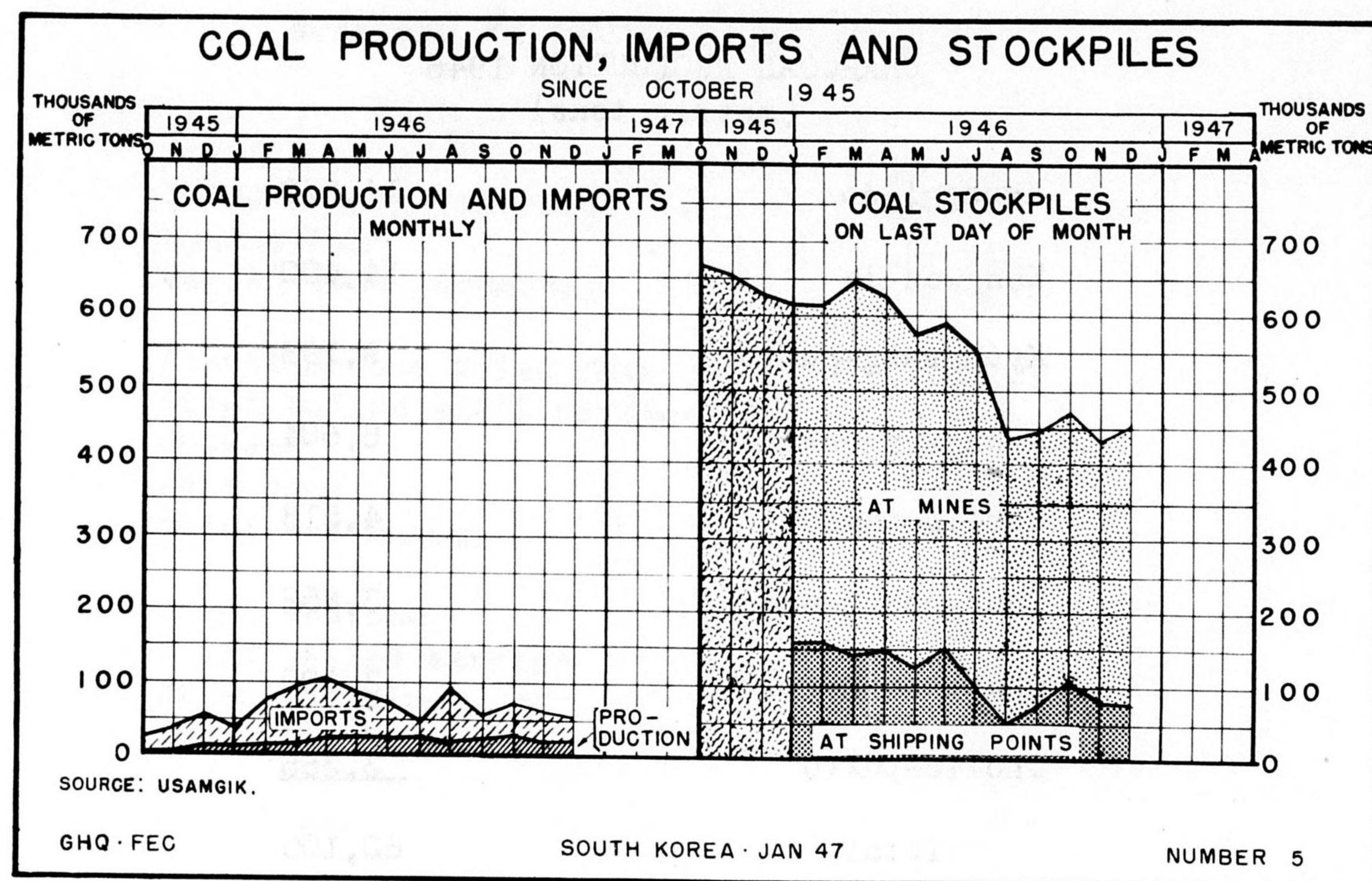
18. School children's interest in reforestation was sought in January as school principals addressed students on the importance of reforestation and encouraged participation in the Department of Agriculture's forestry activities program beginning in February.

MINING

Coal Production

19. Coal production in December was 21,041 tons. Stockpiles at the mines climbed to 368,183 metric tons.





### Sales and Stockpiles

20. December sales of anthracite dust and lump coal declined under November, but a gain of 2,991 metric tons was registered in bituminous sales. Stockpiles of anthracite lump coal gained slightly but anthracite dust coal stockpiles fell 22,952 metric tons under revised stockpiles in December to 49,784 tons. The sharp rise in bituminous stockpiles from the November figure of 1,383 tons was attributed to a coal shipment from Japan arriving in South Korea at the end of December.

DECEMBER SALES AND STOCKPILES  
(metric tons)

	Sales	Stockpiles
Anthracite		
Lump	570	5,047
Dust	35,829	49,784
Bituminous	36,324	23,319
Pitch	-	2,529
Lignite	407	4,050

SOURCE: Korea Coal Distributing Company.

### Graphite

21. Production of crystalline and amorphous graphite in South Korea in October fell noticeably under September output. Crystalline dropped from 63 to 36 metric tons, amorphous from 80 to 30 metric tons. A further slight decline occurred in November amorphous graphite output which dropped to 29 metric tons.

### Copper

22. Two mines in Kyongsang-namdo produced 83 metric tons of refined copper.

### Gold and Silver

23. The Haeju mine in Kyonggi-do produced three kilograms of gold and 87 kilograms of silver.

### Tungsten

24. Production of tungsten for the six-month period ending December was 182 metric tons, with a high of 43 metric tons occurring in September.

TUNGSTEN PRODUCTION  
July-December

July	39
August	27
September	43
October	18
November	18
December	<u>37</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>

SECTION 2

INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Heavy Industries and Manufacturing. . . . .	1
Textiles. . . . .	23
Labor . . . . .	32

HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING

1. Industrial growth is still retarded by the shortage of raw materials and spare parts, the lack of skilled labor and sporadic labor difficulties.

National Economic Board

2. The National Economic Board was reorganized to permit greater Korean participation in directing economic policy. The Korean Economic Advisory Board was abolished and its functions are to be taken over by the National Economic Board.

Under the new plan the National Economic Board will consist of an American chairman, an American executive, a Korean deputy chairman and a Korean executive secretary. Four Korean departmental directors representing the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Finance and Transportation and their newly appointed research staffs will work jointly with four American advisers and their staffs.

Patents

3. Applications for patents will be formally received by the Bureau of Patents of the Department of Commerce beginning 15 January. The Bureau has received 345 temporary applications for patents since publication of Ordinance No. 91. These include 158 invention, 179 utility and 8 design patents.

During December applications for patents for 19 inventions, 45 utilities and two designs were received.

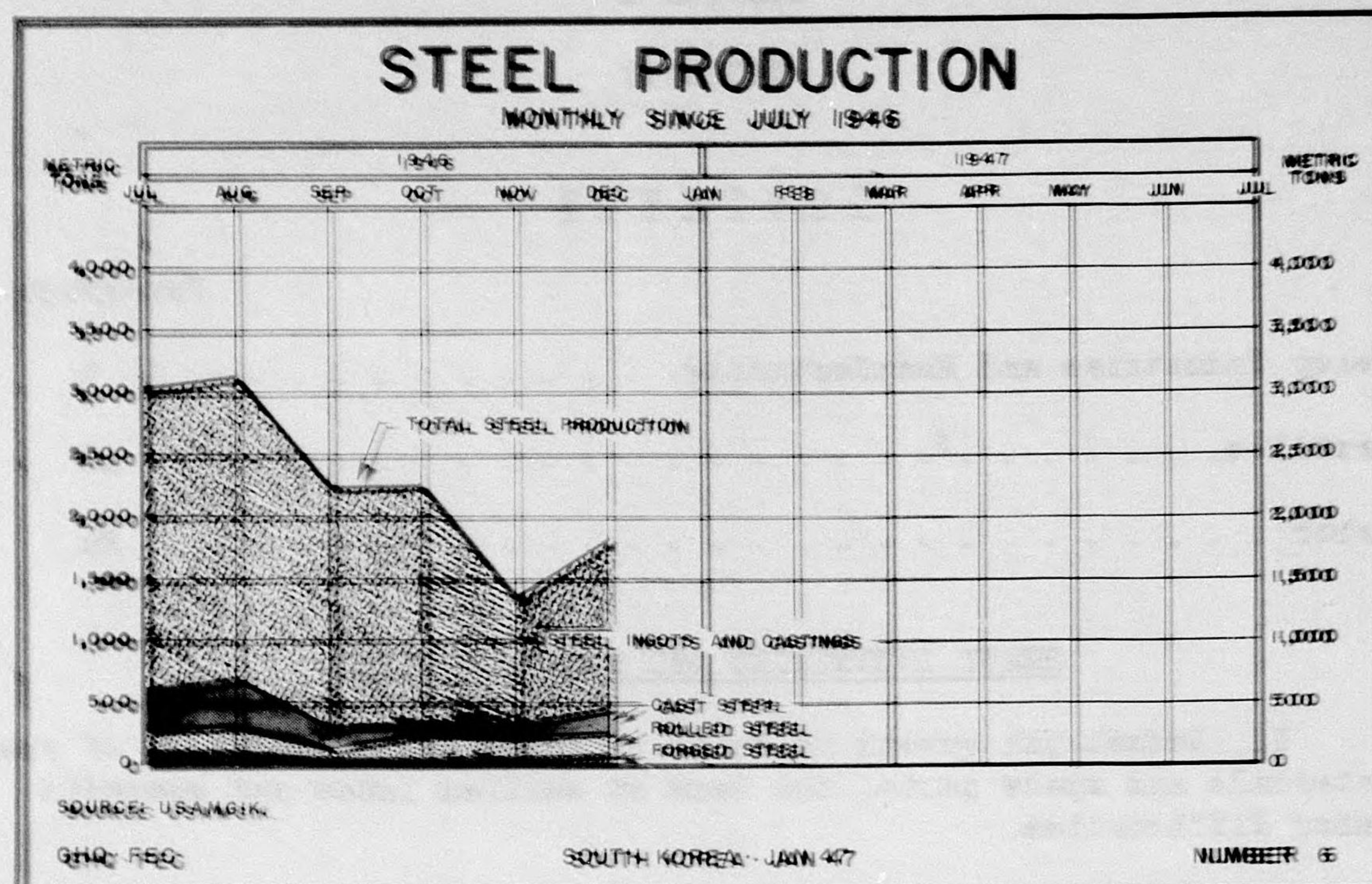
Metal Industry

4. December steel production increased. The coal shortage continued to hinder output. See chart, top of next page.

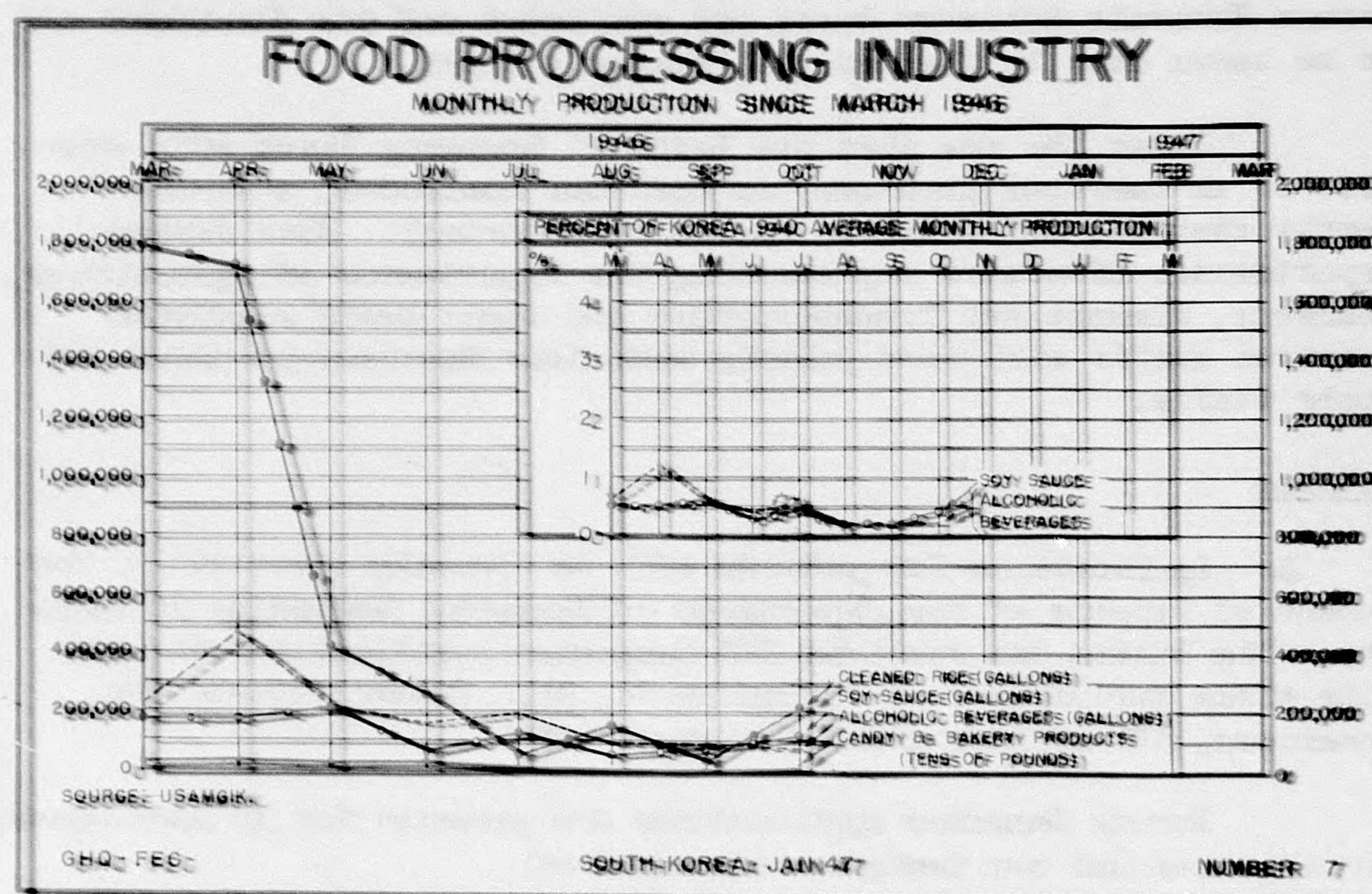
Food Processing

5. Flour production for December and January remained approximately normal at 106,731 50-pound bags. There is a shortage of soft cloth for packaging.

6. Due to the lack of raw materials and the low temperatures noodle production dropped to 35,000 kwan (one kwan equals 8.27 pounds). Noodle factories now face a shortage of wrapping paper and efforts are being made to utilize newspaper as a substitute.



7. Practically all soy sauce factories are closed because of shortages of soybeans, wheat and salt.

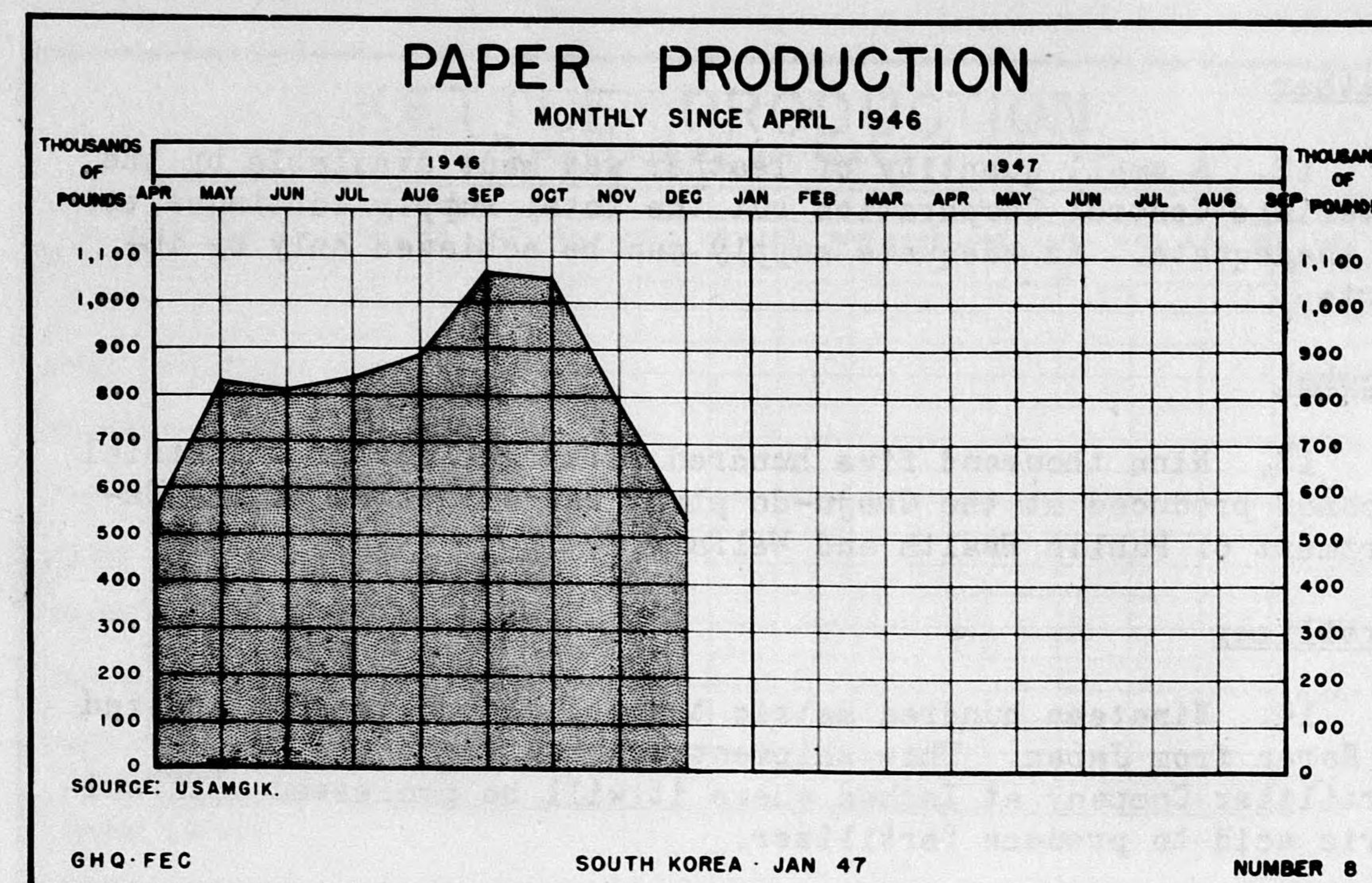


8. An inspection of the Seoul Milk Plant showed good sanitary conditions considering the difficulties of operation.

The plant is well designed and can handle 1,125 gallons per day. At present 180 gallons per day are being delivered while demand is 315 gallons. The shortage of milk cans and bottles is critical.

#### Paper

9. Paper production in December dropped about 300,000 pounds, with 537,874 pounds being produced. The decrease resulted from the shortage of electrical power, lack of pulp (natural wood and sulfite) and the breakage of wet felt blankets and felt roll covers. Estimated production for January is 350,000 pounds.

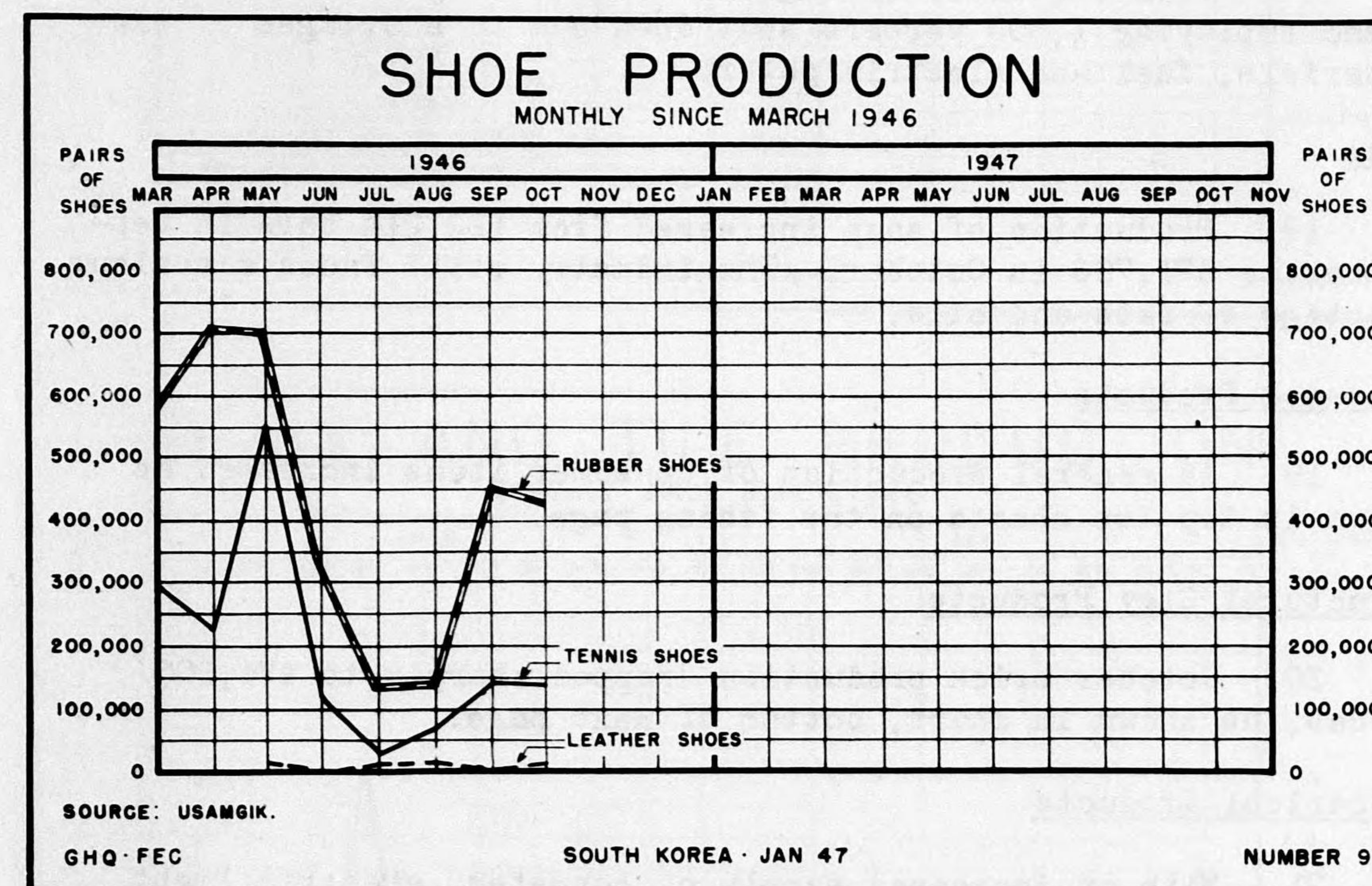


Felt blankets made from local materials are unsatisfactory because of their high cotton content. When used as wet blankets they absorb the water instead of allowing it to drain through and are easily torn.

Of 14 Military Government operated paper mills in South Korea four are out of production due to the lack of felt and pulp.

#### Shoes

10. Production of rubber shoes fell rapidly due to the critical shortage of rubber. Producers have turned to the production of sport and laborers' shoes to maintain quantity production.



#### Cement

11. Production of cement stopped in December because of equipment failure.

### Leather

12. A small quantity of leather was made available by the Materials Control Corporation but the total supply continues to be inadequate. An adequate supply can be achieved only by imports.

### Alcohol

13. Nine thousand five hundred fifty gallons of industrial alcohol produced at the Cheju-do plant was allocated to the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

### Fertilizer

14. Nineteen hundred metric tons of phosphate rock arrived in Korea from Japan. This shipment was routed to the Chosun Fertilizer Company at Inchon where it will be processed with sulfuric acid to produce fertilizer.

### Straw Products

15. An inventory on 30 November of the provincial straw-products companies showed 9,613,176 new bags and 8,420,414 pounds of new rope on hand. In addition there were 5,569,006 bags and 10,582,000 pounds of rope damaged by exposure. Of this 20 to 30 percent is considered serviceable.

### Chemical Industry

16. The entire chemical industry is hampered by obsolete equipment and the inadequate supply of raw materials, particularly bituminous coal and crude rubber.

### Plant Closures

17. From September through December, 18 factories in Chollamdo employing 1,300 workers shut down due to shortages of raw materials, fuel and electric power.

### Soap

18. Production of soap increased from 122,214 bars in September to 371,706 in October. The industry still faces a serious shortage of fats and oils.

### Consumer Products

19. In general production of consumer items increased as shown in top two charts on the facing page.

### Structural Clay Products

20. October brick production dropped sharply to 474,000 pieces, as shown in chart, bottom of next page.

### Electrical Products

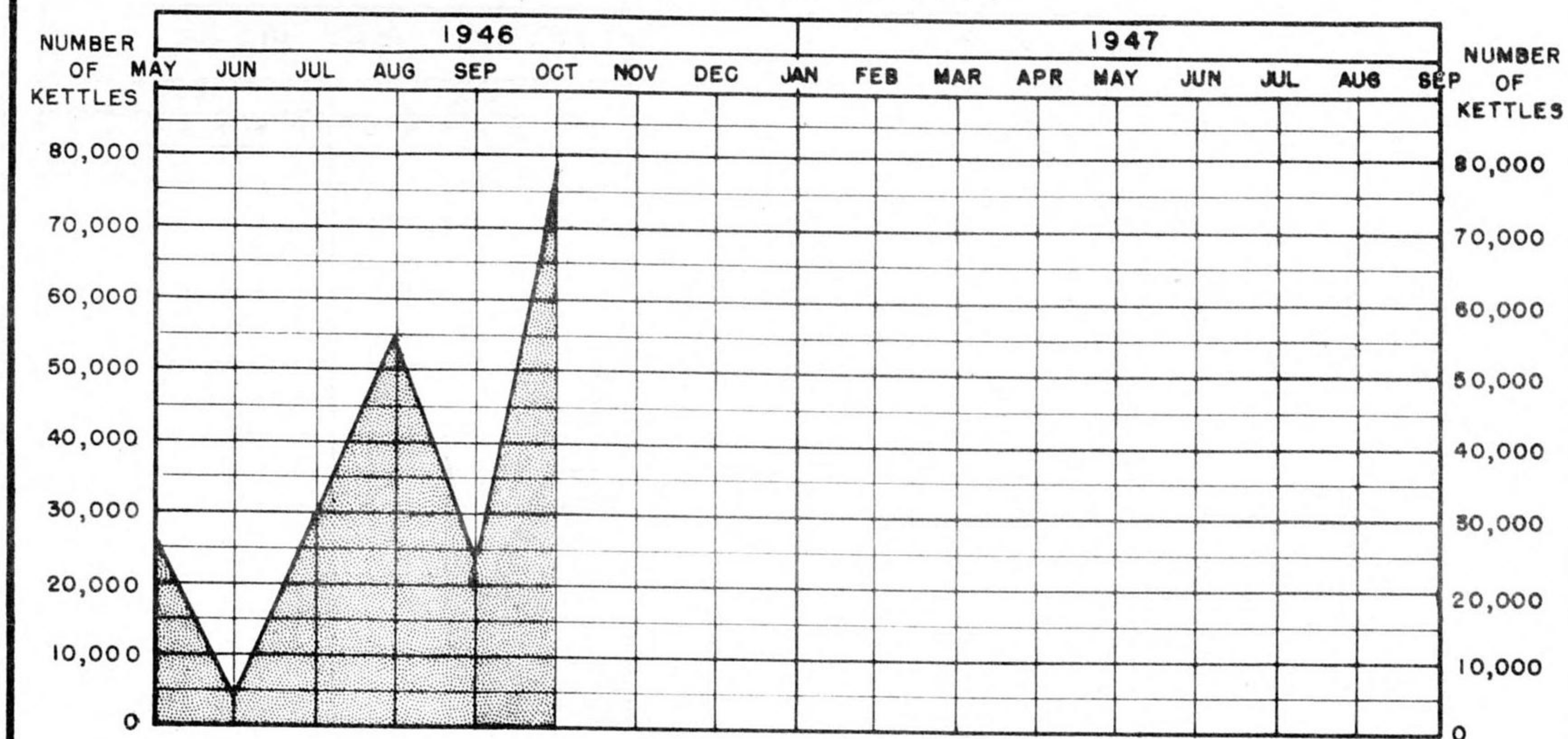
21. With an increased supply of tungsten, electric light bulb production in October increased. See chart, top of page 50.

### Agricultural Tools

22. With the harvesting season nearly finished production of farm equipment decreased, as shown in charts, page 50.

## KETTLE PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE MAY 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

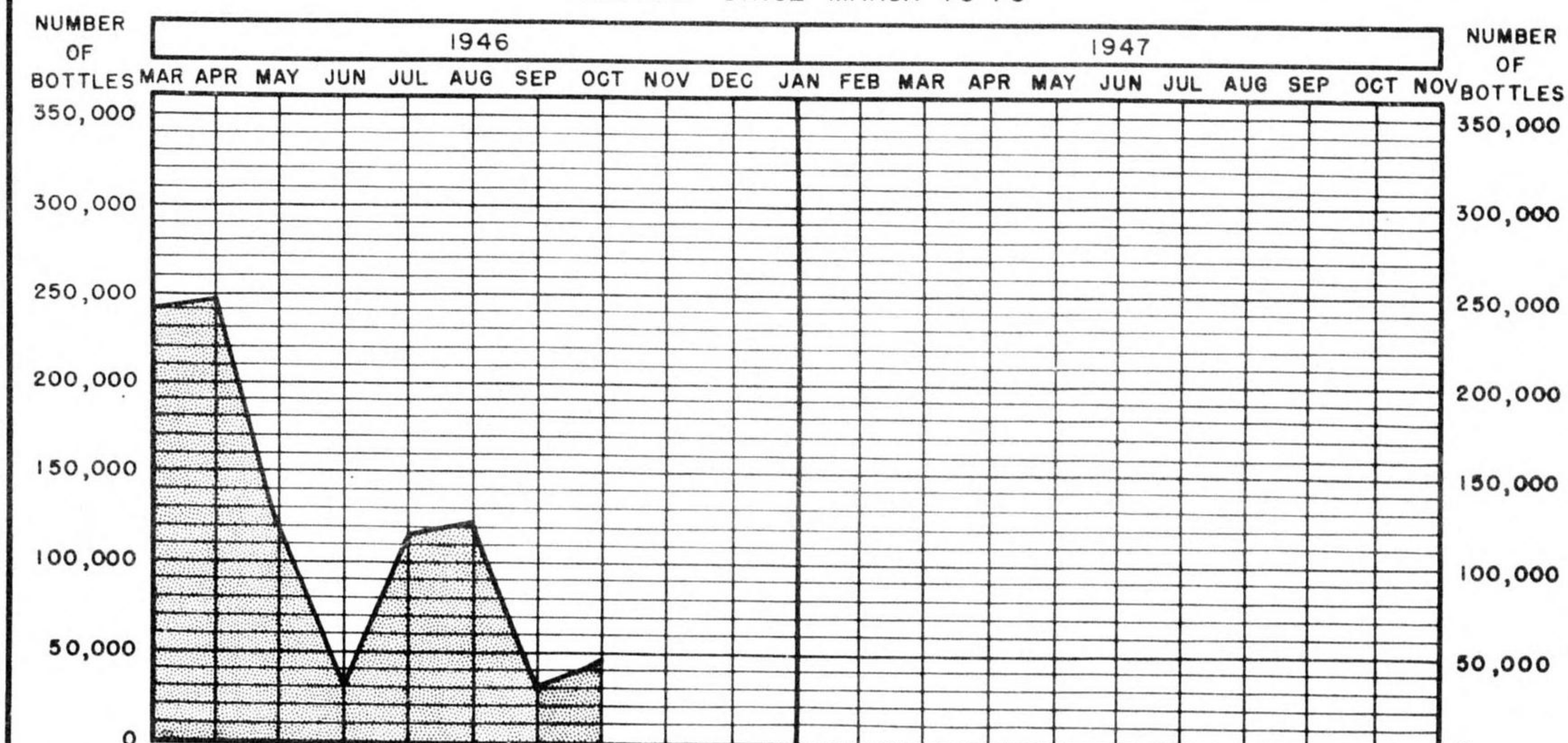
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SOUTH KOREA - JAN 47

NUMBER 10

## GLASS BOTTLE PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE MARCH 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

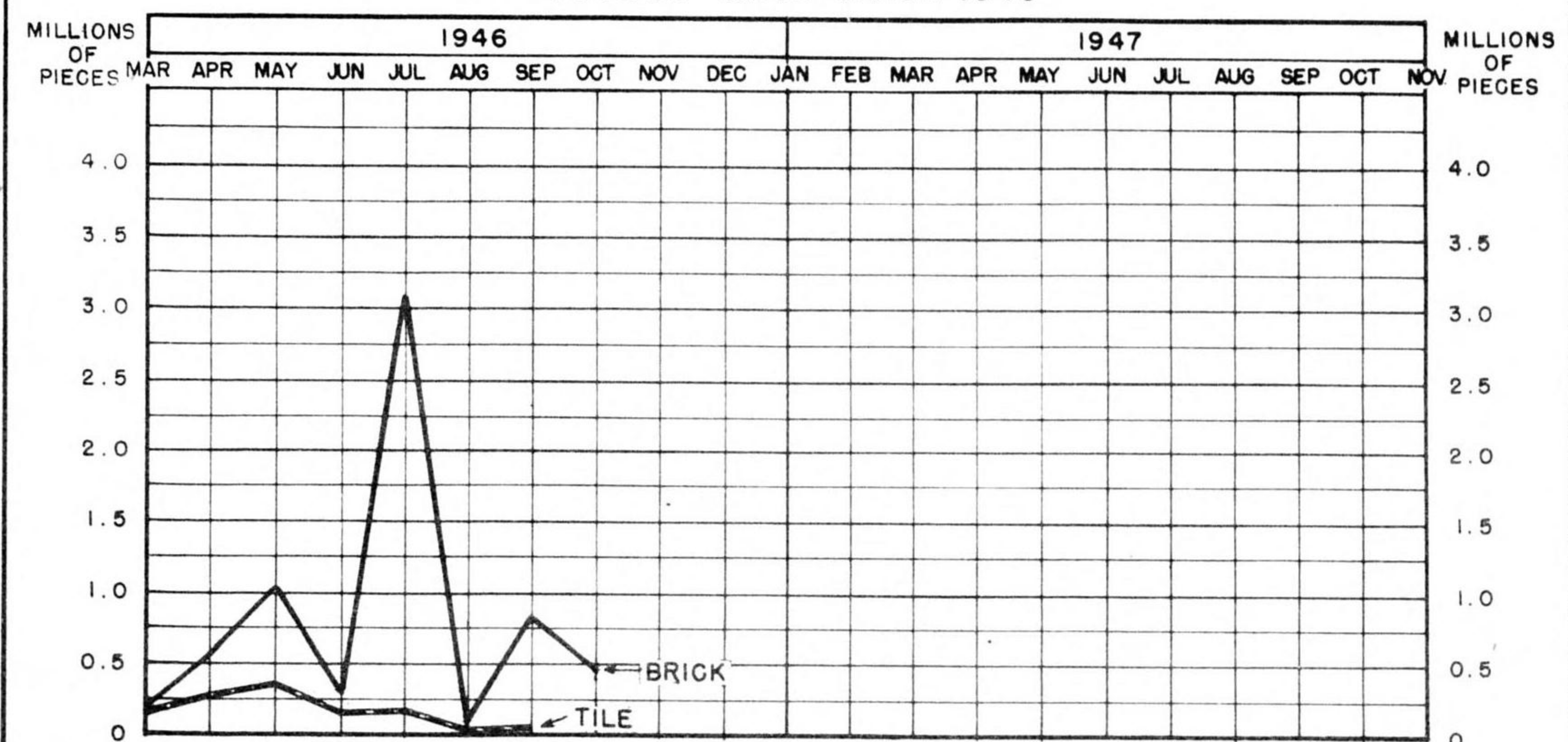
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SOUTH KOREA - JAN 47

NUMBER 11

## BRICK AND TILE PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE MARCH 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

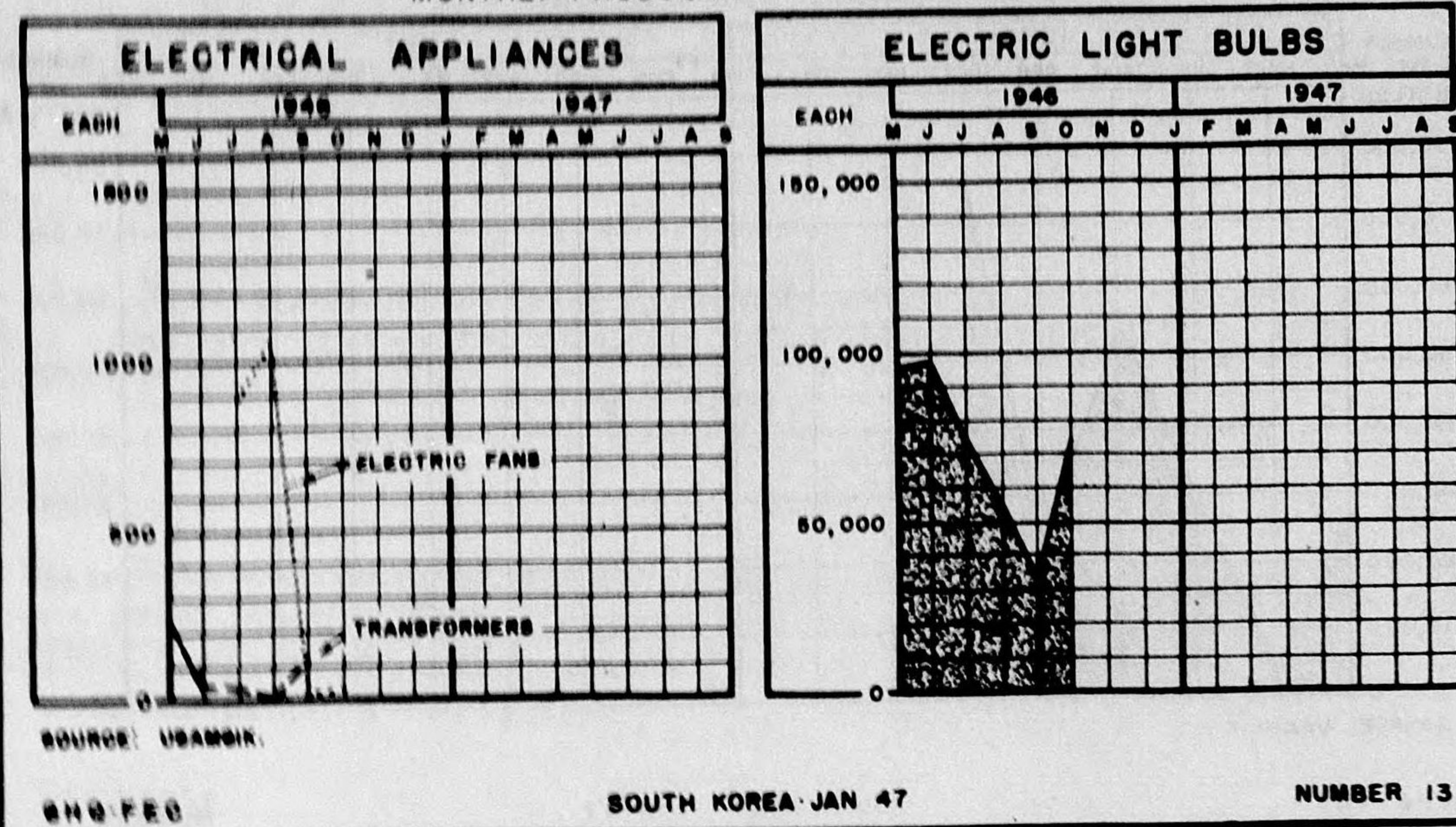
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SOUTH KOREA - JAN 47

NUMBER 12

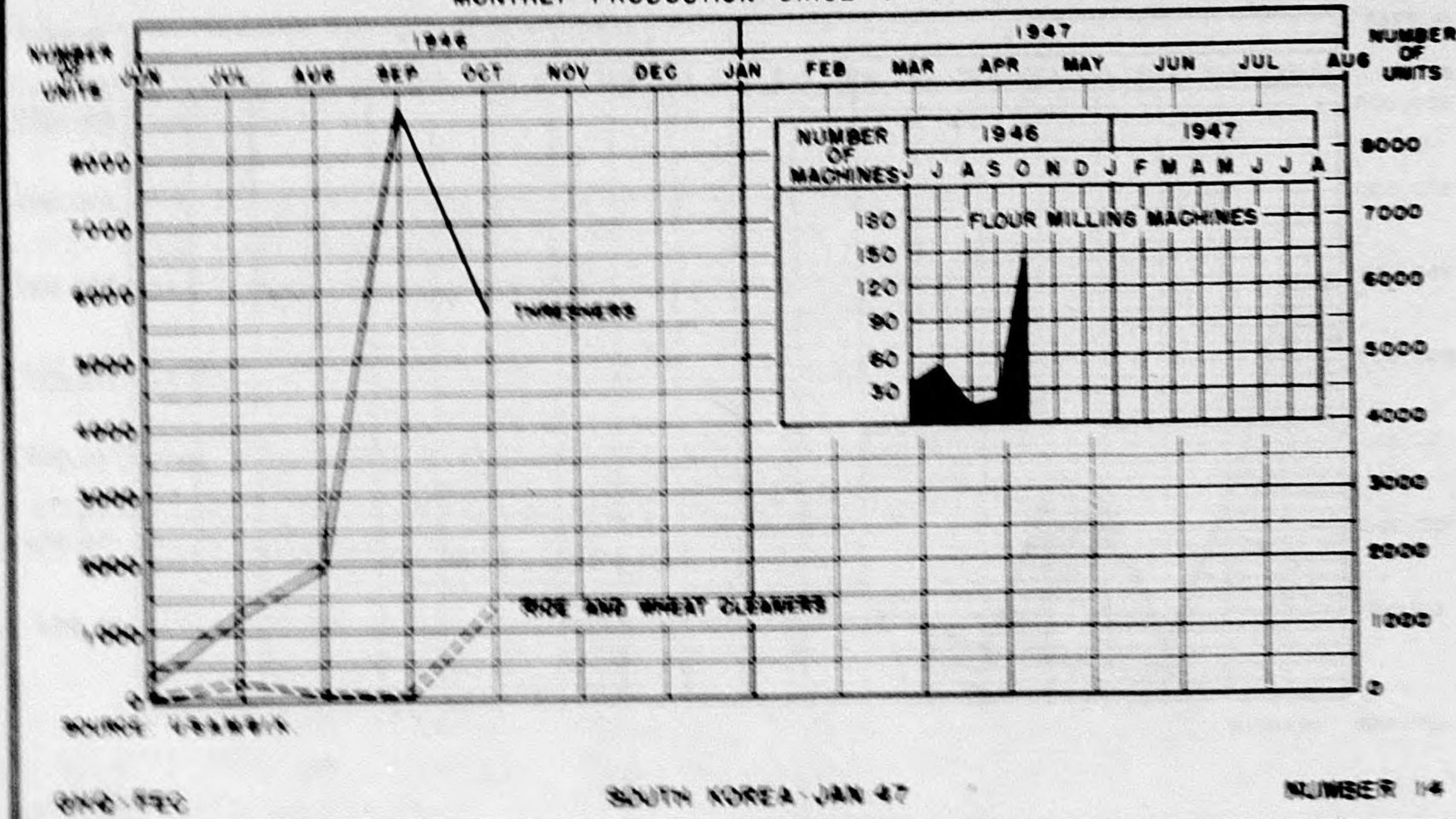
## ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE MAY 1946



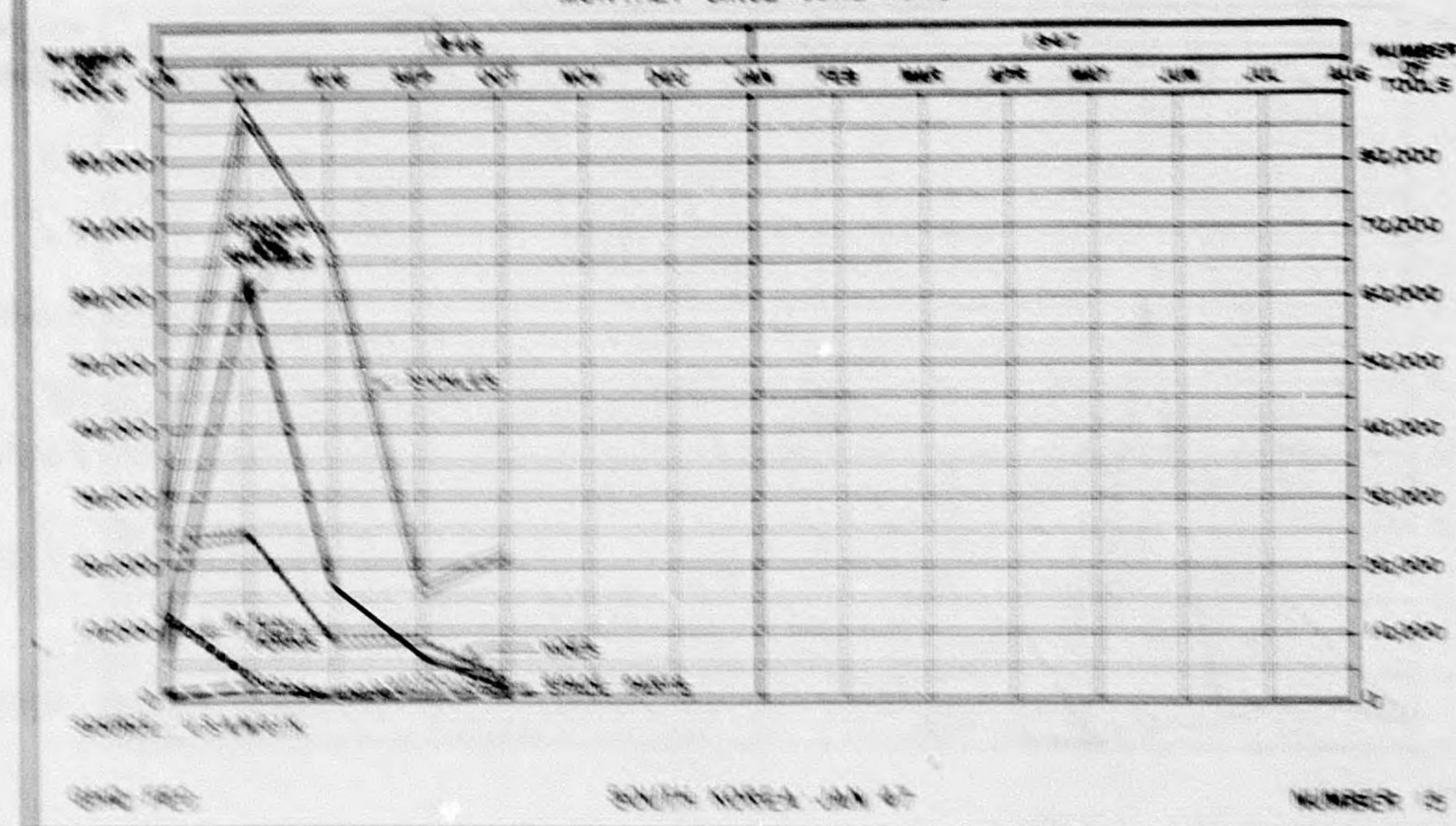
## AGRICULTURAL HARVESTING AND PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

MONTHLY PRODUCTION SINCE JUNE 1946



## FARM TOOL PRODUCTION

MONTHLY SINCE JUNE 1946



## TEXTILES

23. Manufacture of silk cloth and silk thread accounted for almost 70 percent of the October value of textile production reported by 127 factories in South Korea. The value of all textiles produced totaled ¥ 55,998,434 as compared with ¥ 55,956,207 in September.

### TEXTILE PRODUCTION

	Unit	August	September	October
Silk cloth	square yard	48,368	180,419	158,061
Mixed silk cloth	square yard	27,290	26,327	25,890
Cotton cloth	square yard	484,499	832,438	73,040
Hemp cloth	square yard	1,272	12,235	-
Artificial silk cloth	square yard	-	2,076	14,012
Clothing	suit	21,201	16,240	17,916
Underwear	each	15,151	43,816	38,509
Socks	pair	39,057	41,629	41,122
Fish net	pound	-	6,862	-
Finished cotton	pound	800,675	15,211	204,195
Silk thread	pound	27,761	25,867	100,543
Cotton thread	pound	6,299	191,794	70,782

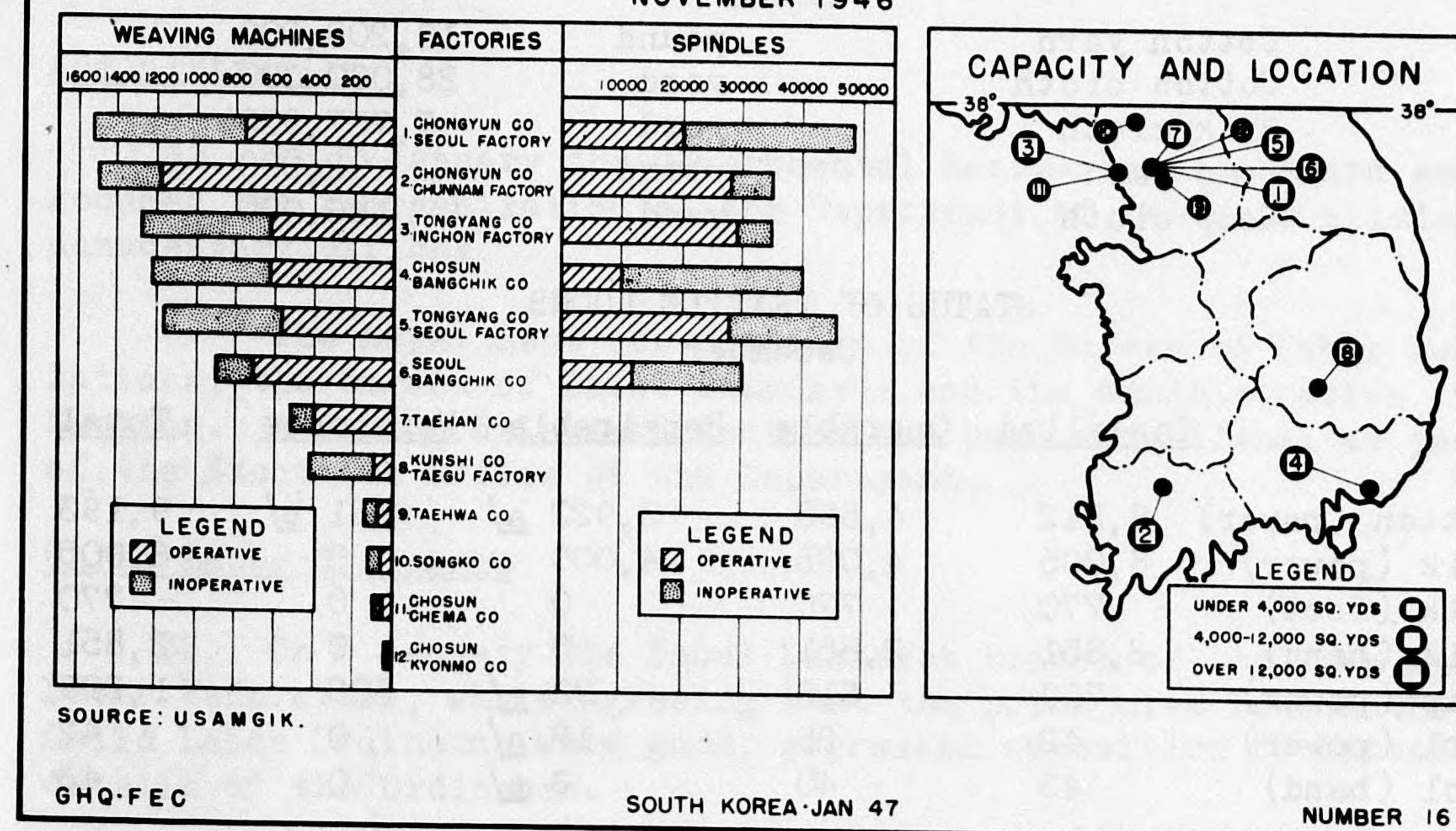
### Cotton

24. Production of finished cotton in five provinces, Kangwon-do, Chungchong-pukto, Chungchong-namdo, Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo, as reported by factories totaled 204,195 pounds in October and was valued at ¥ 5,038,080. Slightly more than half the value was produced in Chungchong-pukto. Production of cotton thread in Seoul City and three provinces was 70,782 pounds with a value of ¥ 1,093,468.

Cotton cloth manufactured in Seoul and four provinces was 73,040 square yards valued at ¥ 3,944,121.

## COTTON CLOTH INDUSTRY

NOVEMBER 1946



### Silk

25. To keep silk filatures in South Korea operating until July 1947, when a new cocoon crop will be available, 30,000 metric

tons of coal and a daily electric power supply of 2,000 kilowatts are required. Many filatures now use wood for fuel and the power supply is irregular and uncertain; these factors have reduced operating efficiency.

More than 7,000 persons are normally employed in the filatures which have a production potential for the next 150 days of ¥ 500,000,000. If this production is realized it will include an estimated ¥ 150,000,000 worth of raw silk suitable for export.

26. Twelve formerly Japanese-owned filatures are now in operation.

27. October production of silk cloth by factories in Seoul and five provinces was 158,061 square yards valued at ¥ 11,604,717. Mixed silk cloth manufactured in four provinces accounted for 25,890 square yards and ¥ 1,142,480 in value. Seven provinces and Seoul City produced silk thread which totaled 100,543 pounds; the value was ¥ 27,058,605.

#### Artificial Silk

28. The production of artificial silk by factories in four provinces was 14,012 square yards valued at ¥ 599,073.

29. Clothing production during October in factories of eight provinces was 17,916 suits valued at ¥ 1,775,304. Almost 6,000 of these suits were made in Cholla-pukto.

Factories in Seoul City and five provinces produced underwear totaling 38,509 suits; the value was ¥ 3,477,140.

#### Knit Goods

30. Factories in four provinces reported production of 41,122 pairs of socks valued at ¥ 265,437.

#### ESTIMATED 1946 PRODUCTION OF TEXTILES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Cotton yarn	pound	10,208,000
Cotton cloth	yard	28,000,000
Silk cloth	yard	7,737,930
Hemp yarn	pound	92,000
Hemp cloth	yard	146,000

#### STATUS OF TEXTILE LOOMS December

	<u>Installed</u>	<u>Operable</u>	<u>Repairable</u>	<u>Warehouse</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cotton (power)	8,512	4,590	3,922 a/	681 b/	9,193
Silk (power)	8,005	4,005	4,000	0	8,005
Silk (foot)	770	770	0	0	770
Silk (hand)	2,851	2,851	0	0	2,851
Hemp (power)	709	616	93 a/	500	1,209
Wool (power)	42	25	17 a/	0	42
Wool (hand)	43	40	3 a/	0	43

a/ Awaiting parts from Japan.

b/ This equipment was partially installed or in transit at the time of Japan's surrender. Most of it has been cannibalized to offset lack of parts. Reports have been submitted to the Property Custodian.

#### STATUS OF TEXTILE SPINDLES

December

	<u>Installed</u>	<u>Operable</u>	<u>Repairable</u>
Cotton	238,000 a/	120,000	118,000 b/
Waste cotton	40,000	12,400	27,600
Waste silk	6,000	1,000	5,000 b/
Hemp	9,900	6,000	3,200
Wool	2,900	2,080	820

a/ 15,000 are of English manufacture; balance are Japanese-made.

b/ Awaiting parts from Japan.

#### Estimates for 1947

31. Production of textile fibers and cocoons in 1947 in South Korea was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as follows:

#### ANTICIPATED 1947 FIBER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS (pounds)

	<u>Domestic Production</u>	<u>Requested Imports</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cotton	78,189,300 a/	20,000,000	98,189,300
Wool	34,536	2,000,000	2,034,536
Worsted yarn		10,000,000	10,000,000
Hemp and ramie	18,200,859	0	18,200,859
Cocoons	36,971,366	0	36,971,366

a/ Cotton lint available in 1946.

#### LABOR

#### Administration

32. On 7 January the Governmental Reorganization Board announced the reorganization of the Department of Labor to eliminate unnecessary offices.

The Department now consists of the Bureau of Labor Relations, the Bureau of Labor Standards and the Administrative Section. A Public Relations Section has been established as part of the Executive Office of the Department.

#### Child Labor Ordinance

33. On 5 January the Seoul District Branch of the Chun Pyung Labor Federation, while agreeing that the principles behind the Child Labor Ordinance were good, expressed opposition to certain details of the Ordinance.

34. At its 7 January meeting the National Labor Council held a general discussion on the displacement of persons, particularly orphans, caused by the application of the Child Labor Ordinance.

A committee was appointed to make an immediate study of each factory in the Yongdungpo area and fix the role of labor in aiding children made jobless by enforcement of the Ordinance.

The committee met on 22 January and decided to incorporate in its study mediation board procedures, safety and health measures and unemployment countermeasures.

35. On 13 January the Acting Military Governor announced a temporary suspension of the Child Labor Ordinance (Ordinance No. 112). Text of the announcement follows:

"That Military Government intends to allow the Interim Legislative Assembly to draft legislation appropriate to the needs and wishes of the Korean people is attested by its attitude toward the Child Labor Law. This law was enacted by ordinance on 18 September 1946, and its provisions are scheduled to come into effect by 15 February 1947.

"In order to insure that the regulation of child labor will be in accordance with the wishes of the Korean people, the Military Governor has suspended the enforcement of this ordinance until 1 June 1947, in order to give the Interim Legislative Assembly ample time to review all its provisions and to insure that it is entirely acceptable to the Korean people.

"The enforcement of Ordinance 112 will therefore be suspended as of 10 January until 1 June 1947, with the understanding that the hiring or employment of children under the age of 14 full years continues to be prohibited. Action taken to date on the Child Labor Law remains in force."

#### Labor Organizations

36. On 12 January the National Labor Federation was formed with its first branch composed of 300 workers from the Seoul Electric Company.

The slogan of the Federation is, "All laborers in Korea join together. We stand neither for the right, nor the left."

#### Labor Education

37. In order to inspect factory working conditions and conduct instruction on labor-management topics a Labor Information Party, consisting of a lecture team and a motion-picture team, visited 267 factories in South Korea during 1946, explaining to labor and management the labor policies of the Military Government, methods of presenting labor demands and the necessity of preventing work stoppages and increasing production.

The lecture team visited 176 factories with 103,800 workers, and the motion-picture team visited 91 factories with 29,100 workers.

#### Employment and Unemployment

38. During the period 1-15 December 42,495 persons were employed under the unemployment relief road-building program.

39. Unemployment in Chungchong-pukto increased from 17,877 in August to 29,364 as of 18 December

40. The number of operating factories increased considerably in October.

### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS October

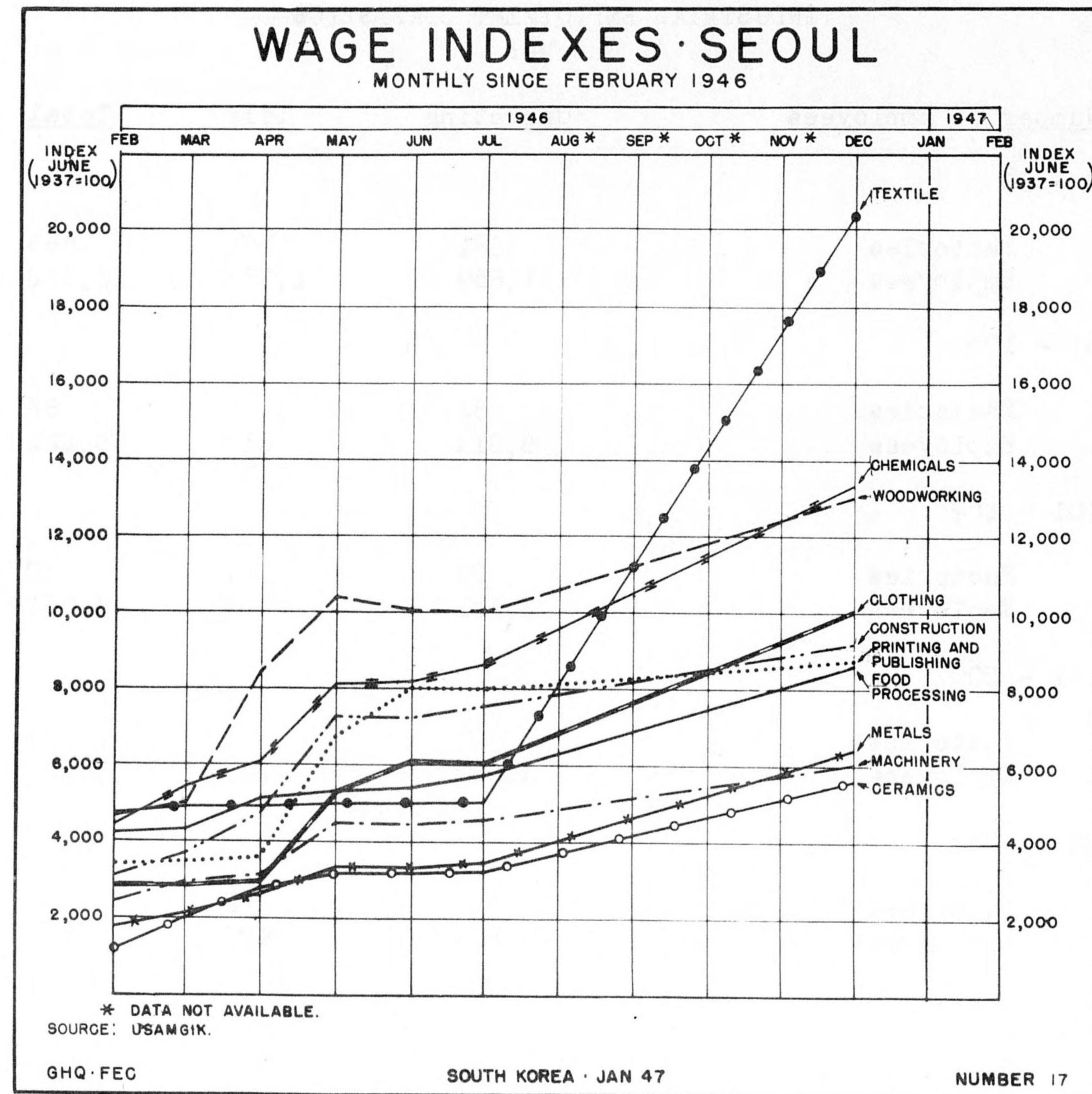
<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 - 50			
Factories	681	174	855
Employees	11,659	1,733	13,392
51 - 100			
Factories	85	3	88
Employees	6,014	217	6,231
101 - 150			
Factories	29	4	32
Employees	3,611	524	4,001
151 - 200			
Factories	20	2	23
Employees	3,680	311	4,125
201 - 250			
Factories	5	2	7
Employees	1,113	423	1,536
251 - over			
Factories	26	2	28
Employees	18,584	834	19,418
Total			
Factories	846	187	1,033
Employees	44,661	4,042	48,703

### INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BY INDUSTRY October

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Factories</u>		<u>Employees</u>	
	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>
Food	180	119	6,842	1,240
Textile	127	41	15,835	2,245
Chemical	227	2	11,471	158
Machinery and electric	260	17	9,482	343
Lumber	52	8	1,031	56
Total	846	187	44,661	4,042

#### Wages

41. The chart on next page indicates the wage scale for Seoul in December 1946. The wage indicated is for the common laborer over 18 years of age and includes the value of commodities if such are paid in lieu of or in addition to money wages.



#### Public Works Program

42. For the double purpose of providing work for unemployed Koreans and rebuilding levees, revetments, sluices and bridges which were destroyed by the 1946 flood, a ¥ 100,000,000 river restoration program is planned by the Department of Public Works.

Approximately ¥ 90,000,000 of the budget for this project has been allocated to the provinces and a total of 1,000,000 man-days of work will be used.

Levees to be restored range in length from 2,000 to 15,000 meters and revetments from 1,900 to 4,700 meters.

#### PLANNED FLOOD-DAMAGE REPAIR PROGRAM 1947-1948

Province	Allocation	Levees	Revetments	Sluices	Bridges
Kyonggi-do	¥ 17,510,000	10	9	11	1
Chungchong-pukto	7,978,000	14	16	2	0
Chungchong-namdo	12,120,000	14	9	0	0
Cholla-pukto	10,750,000	14	19	10	0
Cholla-namdo	11,400,000	10	9	8	1
Kyongsang-pukto	12,600,000	13	12	2	0
Kyongsang-namdo	13,210,000	11	13	0	0
Kangwon-do	4,430,000	8	11	7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>¥ 89,998,000</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

### SECTION 3

### COMMERCE

### CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Finance . . . . .	1
Property Control. . . . .	6
Imports and Exports . . . . .	7
Transportation and Public Utilities . . . . .	17
Communications. . . . .	31

### FINANCE

#### Statement of the Acting Military Governor in Regard to Inflation

1. On 3 January the Acting Military Governor made the following statement in regard to inflation:

"Bank of Chosen note circulation was ¥ 17,424,000,000 as of 28 December. The sudden increase in currency circulation in the past two months was caused primarily by the purchase of rice by the Government for distribution to urban residents during the coming year. When the collection program is completed, this cause for increase in currency circulation will automatically be eliminated. The Government is taking the following positive measures in order further to reduce inflationary trends:

- "(a) Utmost economy in expenditures, including the elimination of all personnel and activities not essential to the operation of the Government. In this connection, I recently ordered a reduction in the number of civil-service employees and have appointed a Reorganization Board to study the structure and functions of the Government and to recommend changes which will simplify the organization of the Government, eliminate duplications of responsibilities and reduce administrative expenses. If inflation is to be halted, deficit spending by the Government must be reduced. It is therefore essential that government expenses be held within the limits of available resources.
- "(b) Bank credit is being more strictly controlled in order to limit loans to essential productive activities. It is necessary to hold credit in check, causing inconvenience to some people, in order to halt inflation.
- "(c) At the same time expenses are being held down, government income has been increased by raising railway rates. Both the Department of Transportation and the Department of Communications are still operating at a loss and further rate increases will be necessary before these government services have sufficient income to meet expenses. If they have adequate operating revenues, it will make borrowing by the Government from the Bank of Chosen to cover



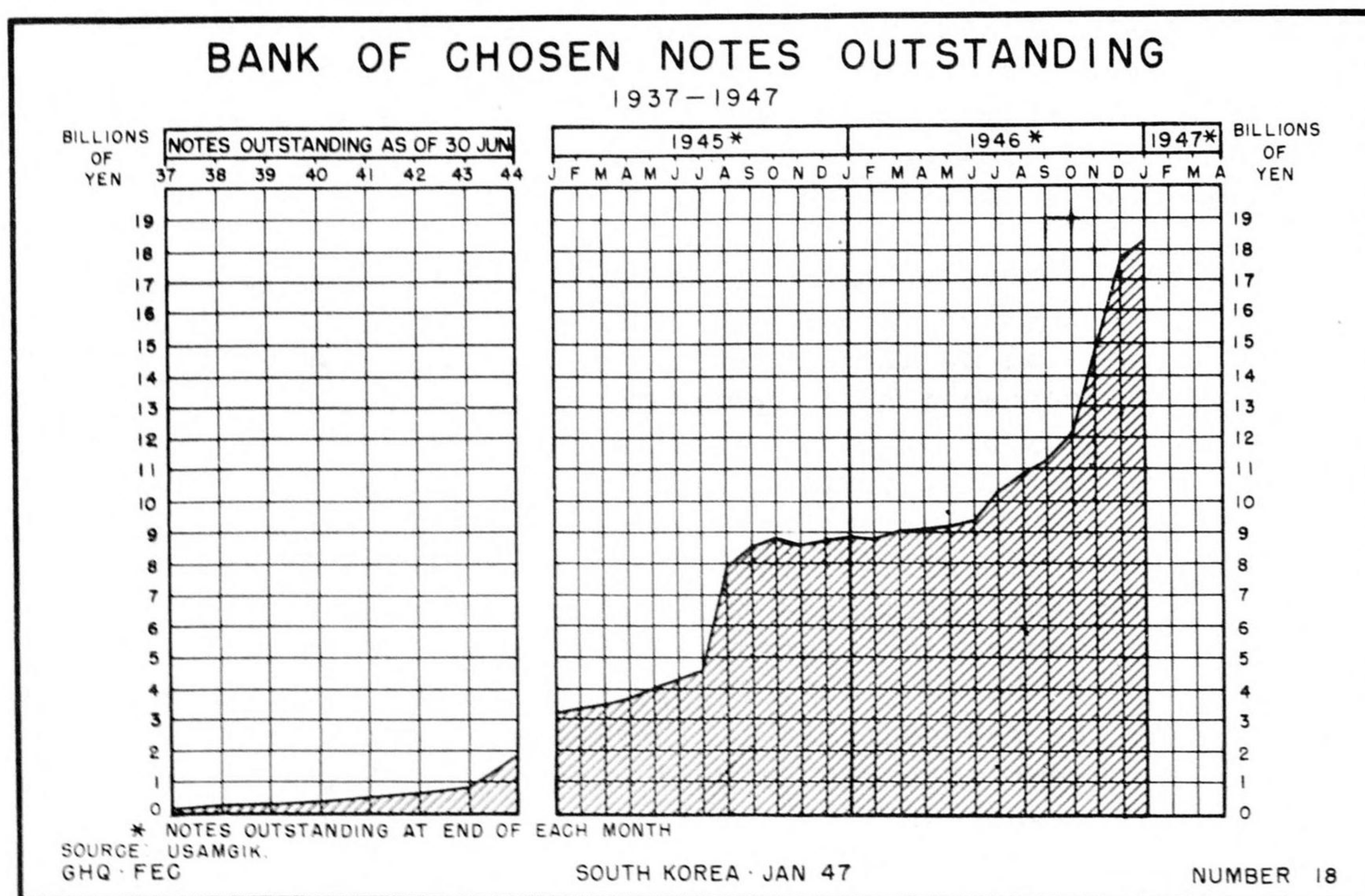
the costs of these services unnecessary.

"(d). A study of the tax structure is now being made. When the budget for the fiscal year 1947 is submitted to the Legislative Assembly, I plan to include recommendations for providing more adequate tax revenues. Methods of raising funds for the Government must be examined at the same time proposed expenditures are considered in order to reduce inflationary borrowing by the Government to a minimum.

"While financial measures such as those mentioned above can be taken in order to halt inflationary trends by reducing the amount of money put into circulation, the price level cannot be stabilized until the shortages of consumers' goods are overcome. This can be accomplished only by increased production. For that reason every possible effort is being made to get raw materials and equipment for factories manufacturing necessities. This measure is the most important one of all to halt the inflationary trends."

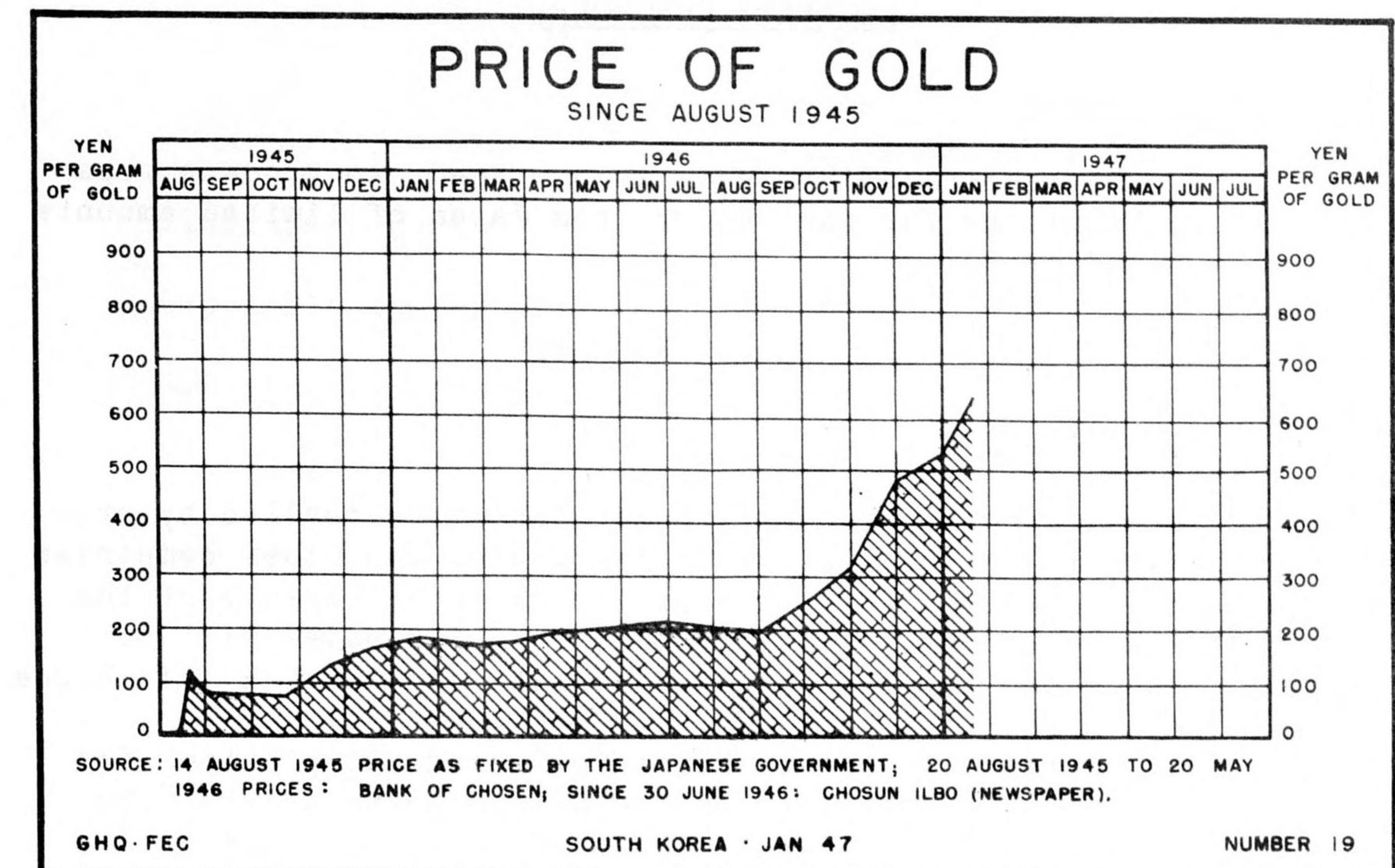
### Currency

2. The increase in circulation of Bank of Chosen notes slackened to ¥ 566,990,248 in January, the smallest monthly increase since September. Notes outstanding on 31 January totaled ¥ 18,277,613,497.90.



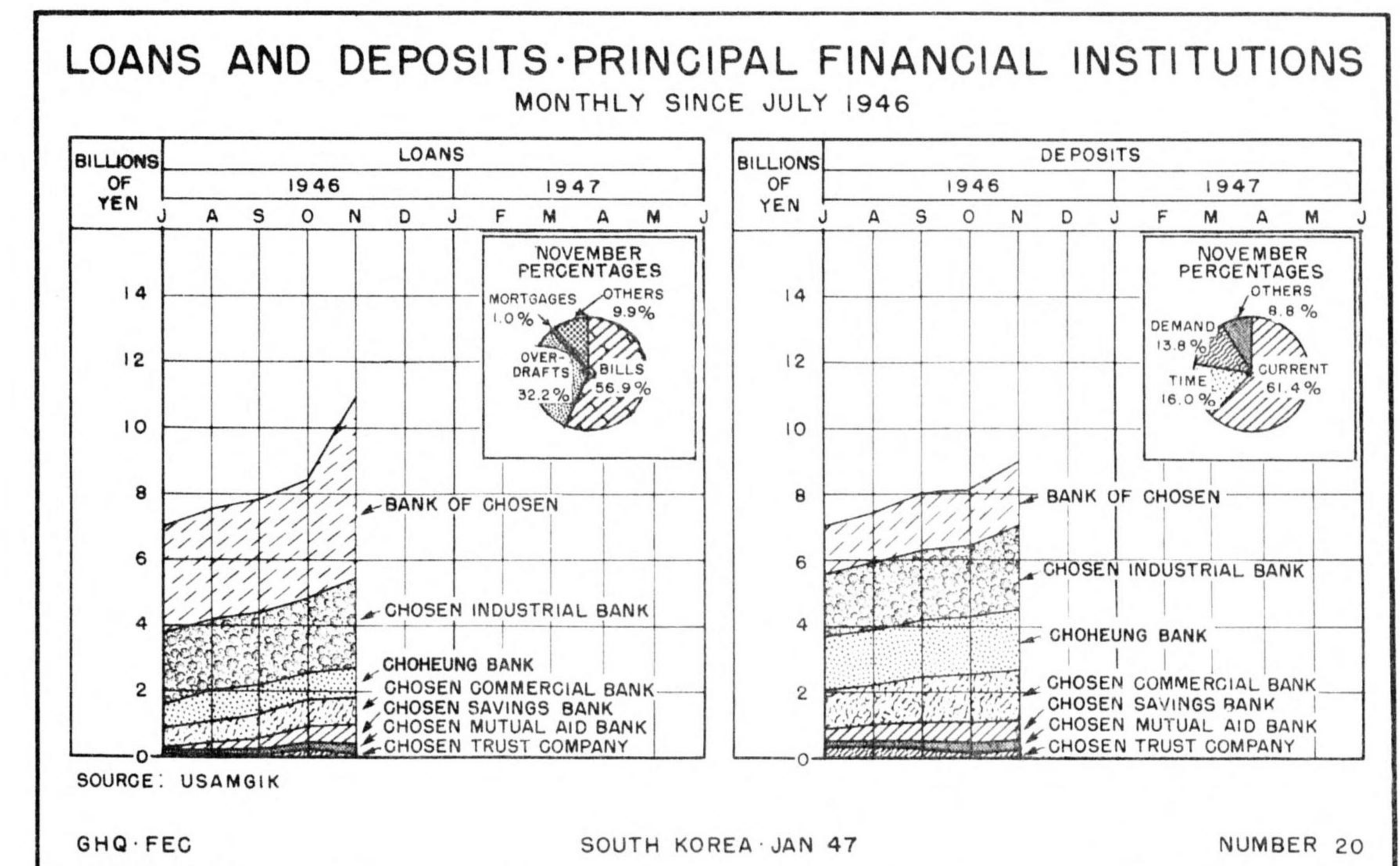
### Price of Gold

3. The free market price of gold increased 17 percent from ¥ 2,050 per momme (3.75 grams) on 20 December to ¥ 2,400 on 20 January.



### Financial Institutions

4. The Bank of Chosen increased its deposits about 9.5 percent and its loans about 56 percent in January. The other principal banks increased their deposits about 11 percent and their loans about 11.5 percent.



### Insurance

5. The International Fire Reinsurance Company, the first all-Korean privately owned reinsurance company, was licensed on 10 January.

This company, with a capitalization of ¥ 20,000,000, will reinsure non-life policies written by the New Oriental Fire Insurance Company, which is capitalized at ¥ 10,000,000; the Taihan Fire Insurance Company, capitalized at ¥ 12,500,000; and the Seoul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which has been in business approximately 25 years.

PROPERTY CONTROL

Return of Property

6. The Department of Commerce is now ready to process repatriates' applications for the return from Japan of limited amounts of Korean-owned property.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Trade Plan for Exports

7. Korean exports that at present cannot be handled by private trade are to be sold in the United States and other countries by the U. S. Commercial Company, the import-export agency of the United States Government. The proceeds from the sales will be used to finance the importation of essential commodities into Korea.

The contract signed by Military Government provides for the U. S. Commercial Company to advise how merchandise shall be packed and routed and the port at which it is to be loaded. The care and responsibility for the merchandise will be with the U. S. Commercial Company up to the time of sale.

Trade Trends

8. Import and export permits issued were fewer in December than the total for November but the value in December was about three times that of the previous month.

FOREIGN TRADE PERMITS

	<u>Exports</u>		<u>Imports</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Permits</u>	<u>Value a/</u>	<u>Permits</u>	<u>Value a/</u>	<u>Permits</u>	<u>Value a/</u>
September <u>b/</u>	2	3.6	33	30.2	35	33.8
October <u>b/</u>	17	6.6	77	54.2	94	60.8
November <u>b/</u>	23	14.0	31	10.8	54	24.8
December	23	38.4 <u>c/</u>	17	33.4	40	71.8

a/ Millions of yen.

b/ Revised.

c/ Approximate.

9. Imports from China have fallen off as expected prices were not obtained for Chinese products in Korea.

Trade Developments

10. Samples of Korean products are used in the trade program, and for the United States offerings include agar-agar, silk and minerals which are surplus in South Korea.

11. Traders wishing to import salt, which is greatly needed in Korea, are encouraged by the Monopoly Bureau and are issued an importation order required under the Salt Monopoly Law.

Trade with Japan

12. Ores exported to Japan from August through December amounted to almost ¥ 34,000,000 in value of which approximately half was crystalline graphite.

ORE EXPORTS TO JAPAN

	<u>Amount</u> <u>(metric tons)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(yen)</u>
Fluorspar	500	1,130,835
Crystalline graphite	1,976	16,753,289
Amorphous graphite	3,733	5,876,695
Steatite	593	1,189,427
Lead	<u>300</u>	<u>8,878,275</u>
Total	7,102	33,828,521

13. Minerals exported from South Korea were shipped from Pusan, Inchon and Nohwa Do and included 5,000 metric tons of magnesia clinker from Pusan and 1,040 tons of pyrophyllite from Nohwa Do.

14. Textiles and machinery comprised the largest imports from Japan in 1946.

IMPORTS

<u>Food</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1946</u>
Salt	metric ton	7,500
<u>Textiles and Related Products</u>		
Clothing (Navy uniforms and accessories)	set/piece	79,560
Cotton fabrics	linear yard	933,114
Yarn, cotton	pound	59,000
Wool fabrics	linear yard	330,994
Piece goods, silk	linear yard	148,716
<u>Consumer Goods</u>		
Bicycles	set	402
Bicycle parts	set/piece	202,650
Canteens, aluminum, with cork	piece	15,000
Lamps, miners'	piece	1,000
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>		
Automotive spare parts	package	15,850
Blankets, rubber	sheet	75
Communications equipment	measurement ton	400
Cutters, cloth	set	3
Gauges, pressure	piece	14
Rollers, glass	piece	12
Knife blades, paper-cutting	piece	10
Knife, veneer, rotary	piece	10
Meteorological equipment	metric ton	5
Needles, record-cutting	piece	500
Phonograph discs, recording	piece	450
Railroad equipment		
Cars, motor	set	2
Locomotives, gasoline	set	5
Locomotives, electric	set	3

	Unit	1946
<u>Machinery and Equipment (continued)</u>		
Locomotives, steam	set	10
Tenders	set	6
Locomotive parts		
Accessories, supplemental	set	2
Air brakes	piece	284
Rollers for steam locomotives	set	4
Frames, main	set	1
Motors for electric locomotives	set of 6	2
Tender frames	set	2
Tires, locomotive, steel	pair	292
Truck, leading	each	1
Truck, tender	set	4
Truck, trailing	each	1
Tubes, boiler	metric ton	151
Valve	piece	15
Wheel, driving	set	1
Wheel and axle	pair	80
Regulators, relay thermo	piece	10
Textile machine parts		
Carbon steel, plate	kilogram	247
Carbon steel, wire	kilogram	3,050
Jacquard cylinder	piece	150
Jacquard hooks	piece	300,000
Jacquard needles	piece	300,000
Leather belting	yard	25,371
Leather pieces	piece	12,000
V-belts	piece	4,055
Saw blades, drag	piece	10
Saw blades, other	piece	20
Tools, hand and machine	pound	2,125

Chemicals and Drugs

Acetic acid, glacial	metric ton	1
Alcohol, industrial	gallon	528
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	1,187
Ammonia, liquid	metric ton	5
Aspirin	metric ton	1
Barytes	metric ton	10
Bismuth	metric ton	4
Bryl acetate	metric ton	1
Calcium carbonate	metric ton	524
Chlorine, liquid	metric ton	12
Cyanide	metric ton	80
Dyes	metric ton	100
Fluorine	metric ton	3,115
Glacial acetic	metric ton	3
Gypsum	metric ton	578
Hydrochloric acid	metric ton	15
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	80
Manganese dioxide	metric ton	120
Nitric acid	metric ton	12
Phosphoric acid	metric ton	15
Phosphoric pentoxide	metric ton	11
Pyrophosphoric acid	metric ton	12
Sulfuric acid	metric ton	12
Sulfur dioxide	metric ton	12
Sulfur trioxide	metric ton	12

Chemicals and Drugs (continued)

	Unit	1946
Sulfuric acid	metric ton	7
Urea	kilogram	120
Vaccine, cholera	cubic centimeter	10,000,000

Metals and Minerals

Coal	metric ton	625,138
Copper plates	sheet	2
Filaments, tungsten	piece	590,000
Mercury	metric ton	5
Phosphate rock	metric ton	3,800
Pyrites, iron	metric ton	9,929
Sulfur	metric ton	2,476

Wood and Paper

Poles, telephone	piece	3,000
Bamboo	metric ton	4,992
Paper, cigarette	pound	900,435
Paper, bank-note	pound	1,775
Tape, paper, telegraphic	roll	125,000

Miscellaneous

Ink, printing	metric ton	13
Fuses, blasting	kilometer	2,000
Seeds, mulberry	pound	3,000
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	33
Seedlings, mulberry	piece	910,000
Matches, safety	case	7,050

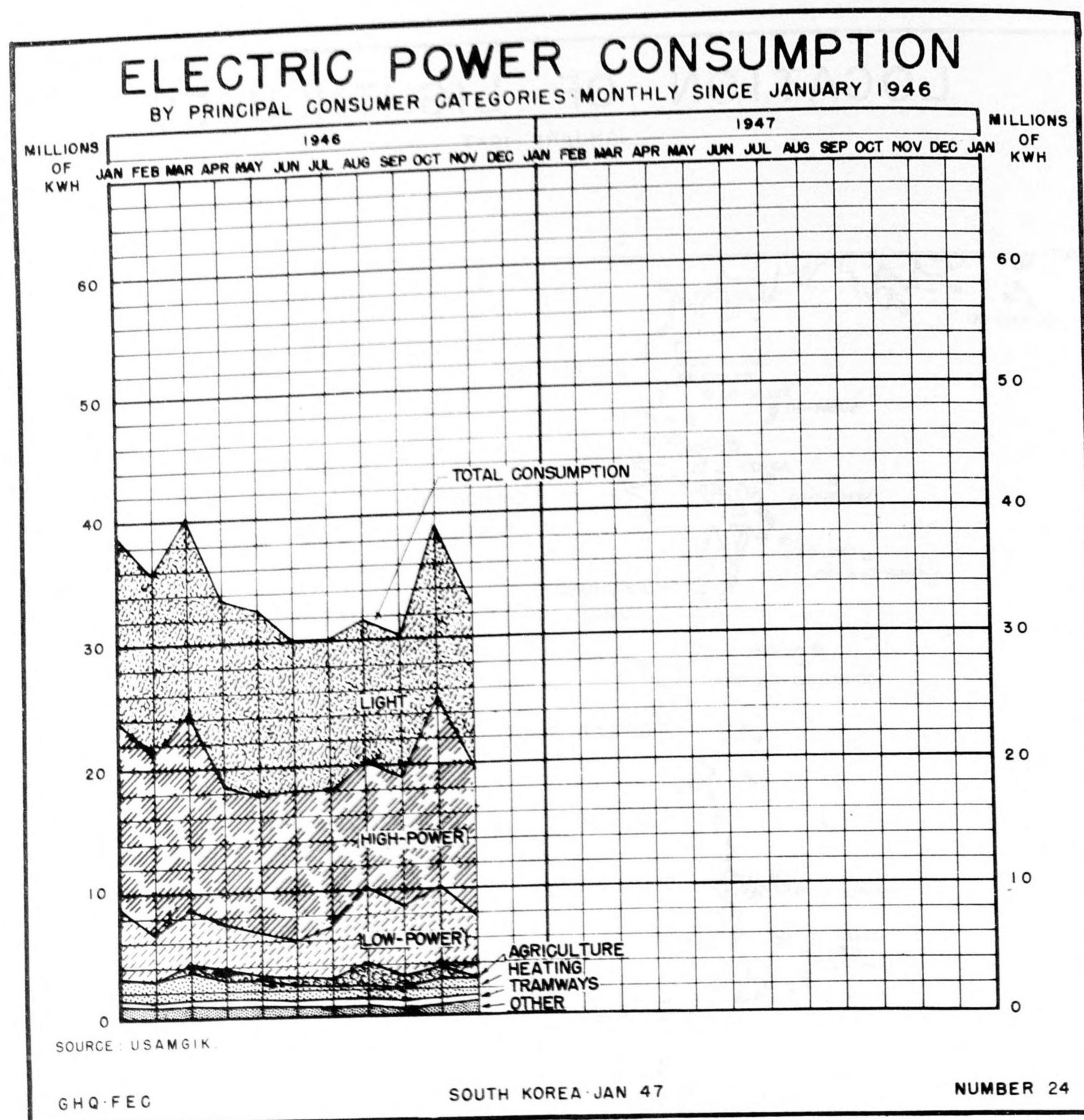
15. New items imported from Japan during January included wool piece goods, wire rope and aluminum sulfate.

IMPORTS

	Unit	December a/	January b/
<u>Textiles</u>			
Overcoating, wool	linear yard	21,730	0
Serge, wool	linear yard	59,246	0
Piece goods, wool	linear yard	0	26,557
<u>Consumer goods</u>			
Bicycle parts c/	piece	0	3,450
Canteens, aluminum, with cork	piece	15,000	0
Instruments, band	set of 15	0	2
<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>			
Automotive spare parts	package	3,051	491
Blankets, rubber	sheet	60	0
Communications equipment	measurement ton	6	16
Rollers, glass	piece	12	0
Knife, veneer, rotary	piece	10	0
Locomotive parts and accessories			
Tubes, boiler	metric ton	43	0
Rear cars	set	0	400







#### COMMUNICATIONS

Paragraph

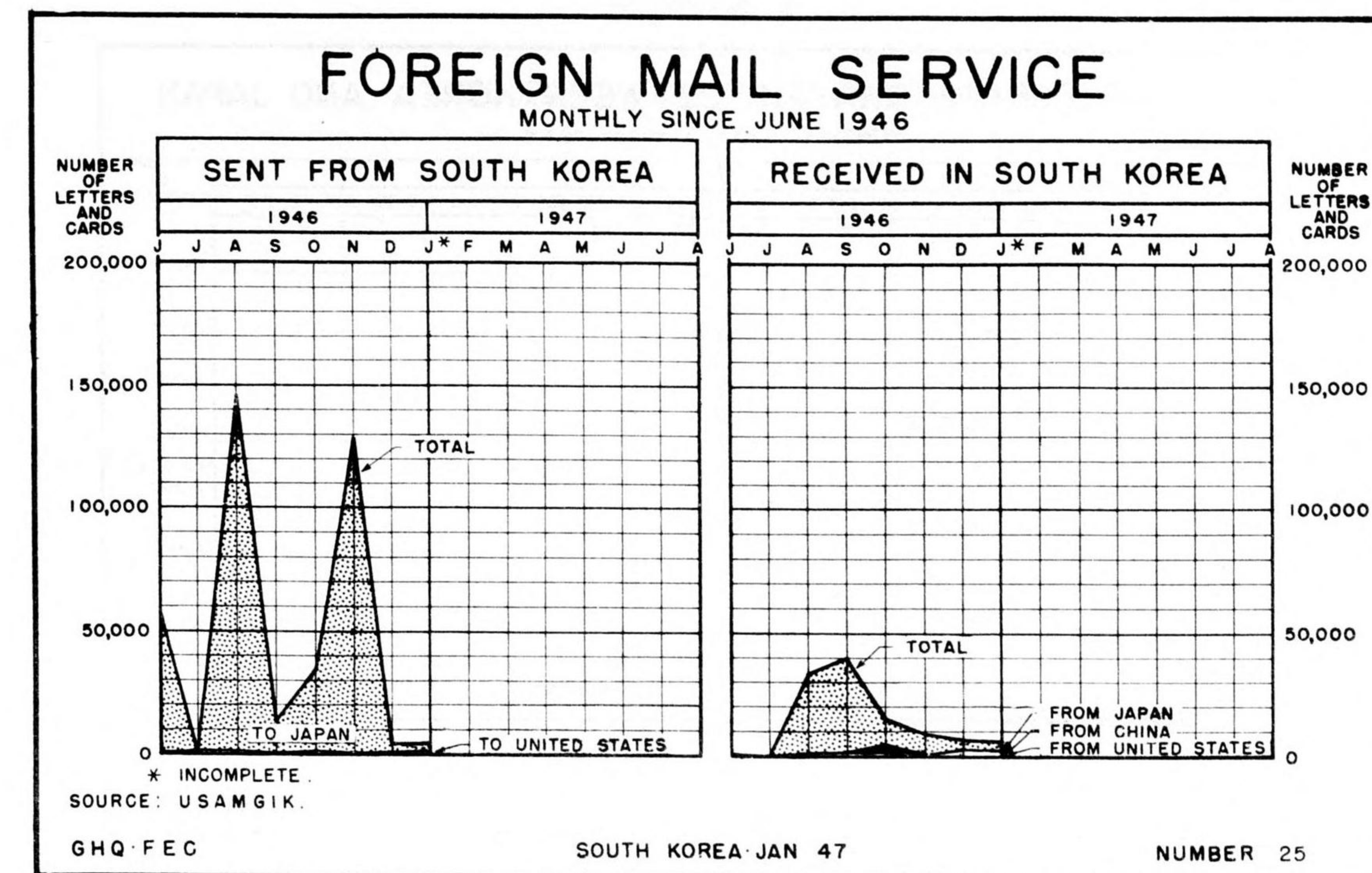
Postal Services . . . . .	31
Wire and Radio. . . . .	36

#### POSTAL SERVICES

31. On 14 January plans to extend Korean mail service to include all countries were approved. Letters, post cards and printed matter may be sent in Korean, Chinese, Japanese, English, Spanish, French and Russian.

32. Previously mail was authorized only with Japan, China, the United States and the Philippines. Present mail rates for those countries are: post cards, ¥ 1 to Japan and China and ¥ 6 to the Philippines; letters, ¥ 2 per 20 grams to Japan and China and ¥ 10 per 20 grams to the United States; printed matter, ¥ 2 per 50 grams to China and ¥ 3 per 50 grams to the Philippines. The weight limit for all classes of mail is two kilograms.

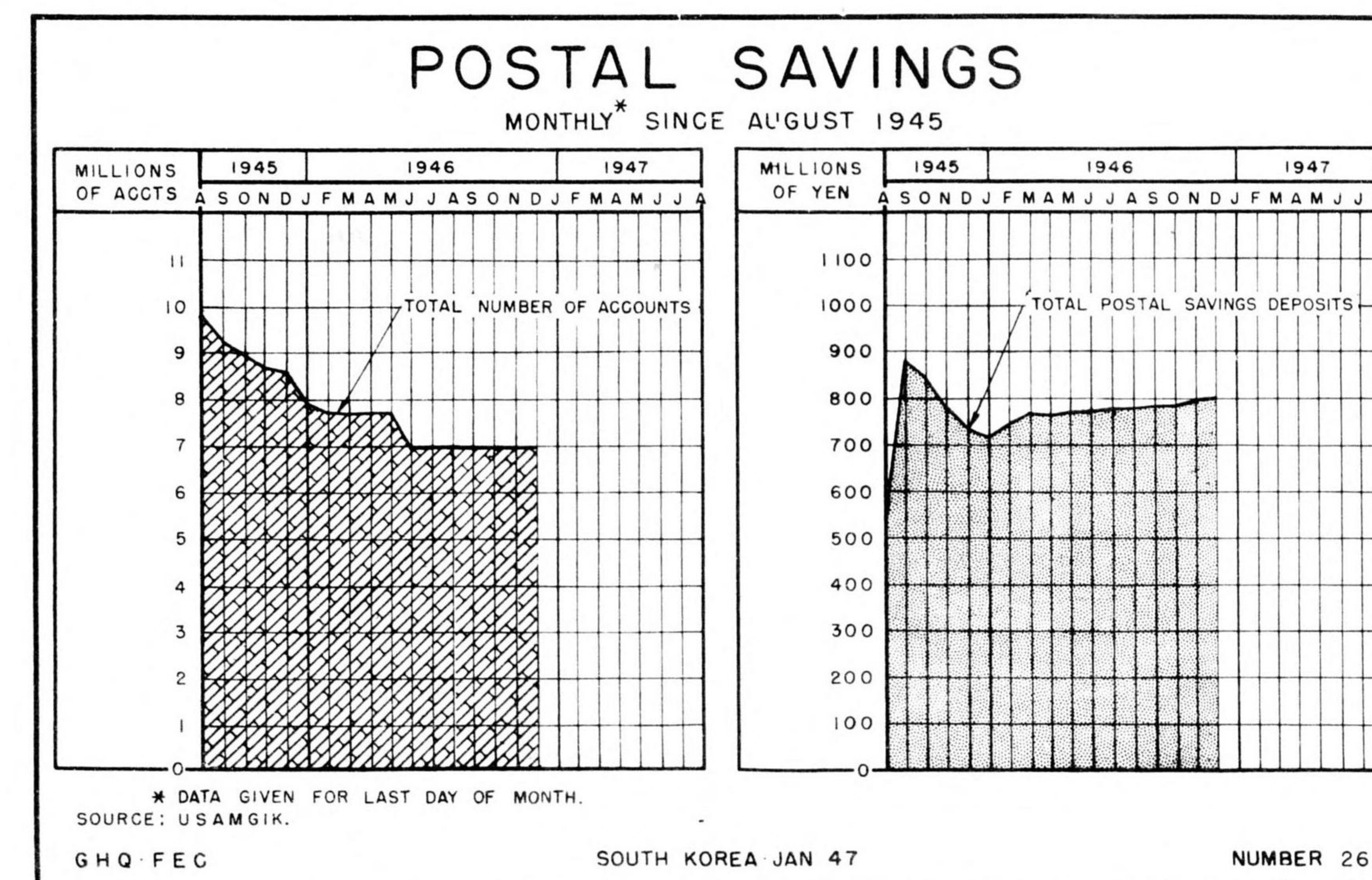
The International Postal Convention applies to all rates not given above.



33. In January there were two interzone exchanges of mail at which 32,531 letters and post cards were sent from North Korea and 13,567 from South Korea.

34. All postal savings pass books issued to Koreans under Japanese names must be reregistered in the owner's Korean name. Accounts which are not reregistered will be presumed to be Japanese-owned and will be administered by the Office of the Property Custodian.

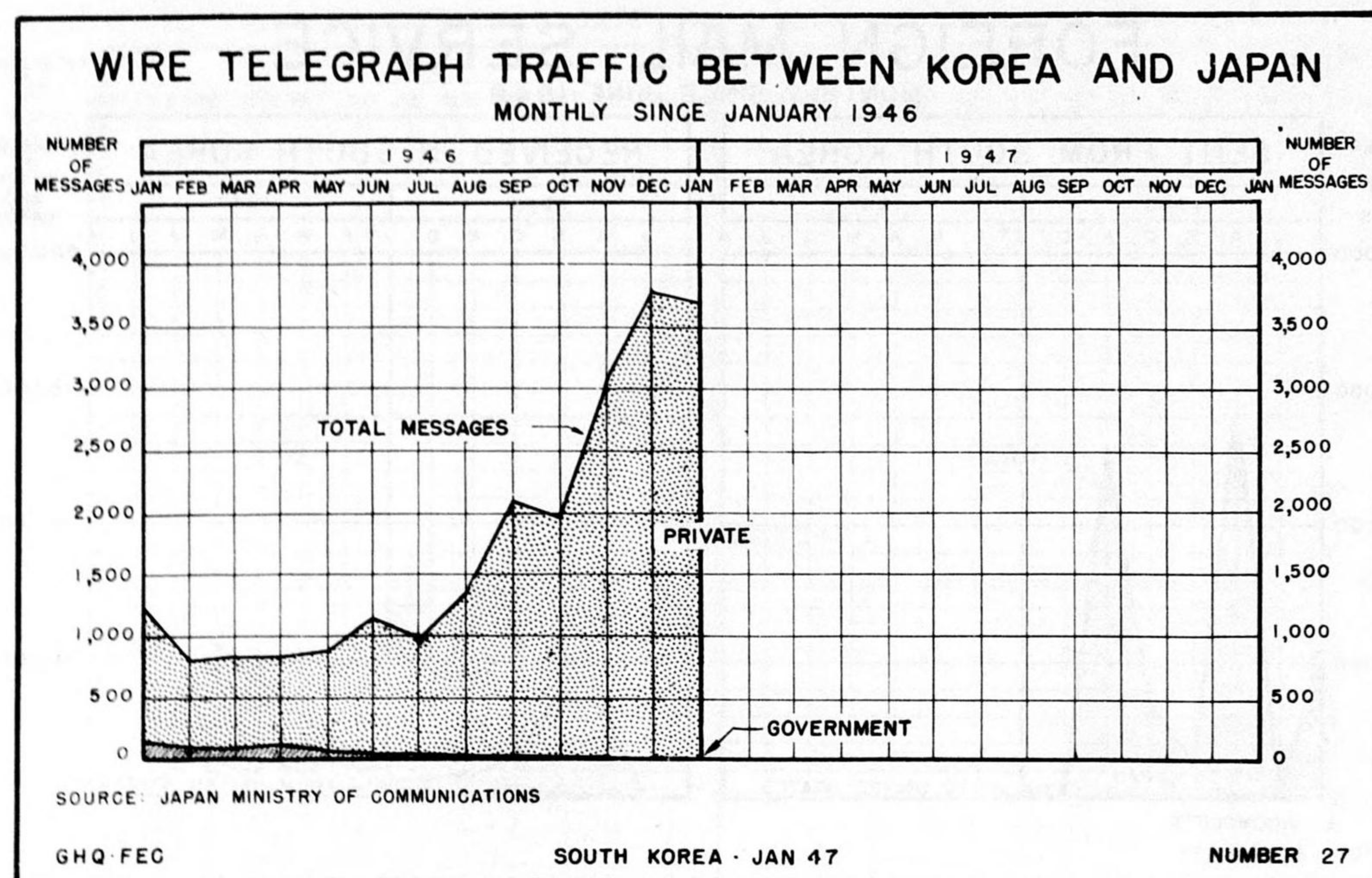
35. Korean Postal Savings deposits did not change greatly during December.



#### WIRE AND RADIO

##### Wire

36. The volume of wire telegraph traffic between Japan and Korea changed very little during January.



37. Improvement of telephone service continues but is handicapped by lack of supplies. Hitherto unavailable schematic drawings of Japanese equipment were distributed to all Korean toll repeater and terminal stations during January. Classes began training Koreans as operators, engineers and maintenance men.

Radio

38. Receipt at the end of January of American amplifier tubes will enable station JODK in Seoul to resume normal 50-kilowatt transmission.

Equipment

39. The Korean Emergency Civilian Supply Program has ordered from Japanese manufacturers 1,607 items of communications equipment. By 31 January 1,106 items had been shipped, 150 were ready for shipment and 170 were still being manufactured. One hundred eighty-one items were not available in Japan.

40. In a special program to supply the Korean Broadcasting System 122 items had been shipped by air from Japan by 31 January.

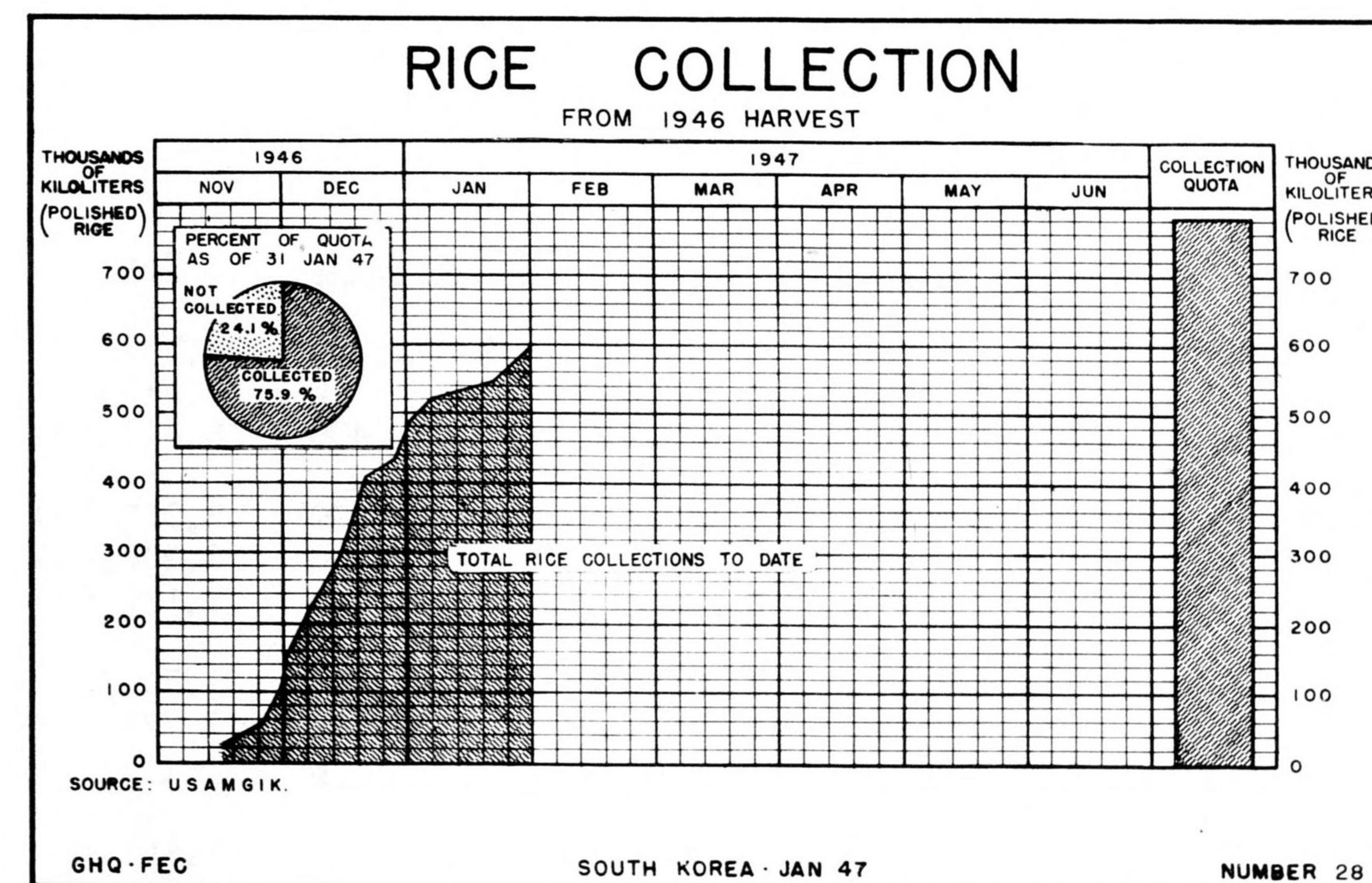
**SECTION 4**  
**RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL**

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Food . . . . .	1
Fertilizer . . . . .	6
Fuel . . . . .	8
Cost of Living . . . . .	10
Miscellaneous Goods . . . . .	12

FOOD

1. Rice collections progressed during January. About 78 percent of the 1946 harvest's quota was collected by 31 January.



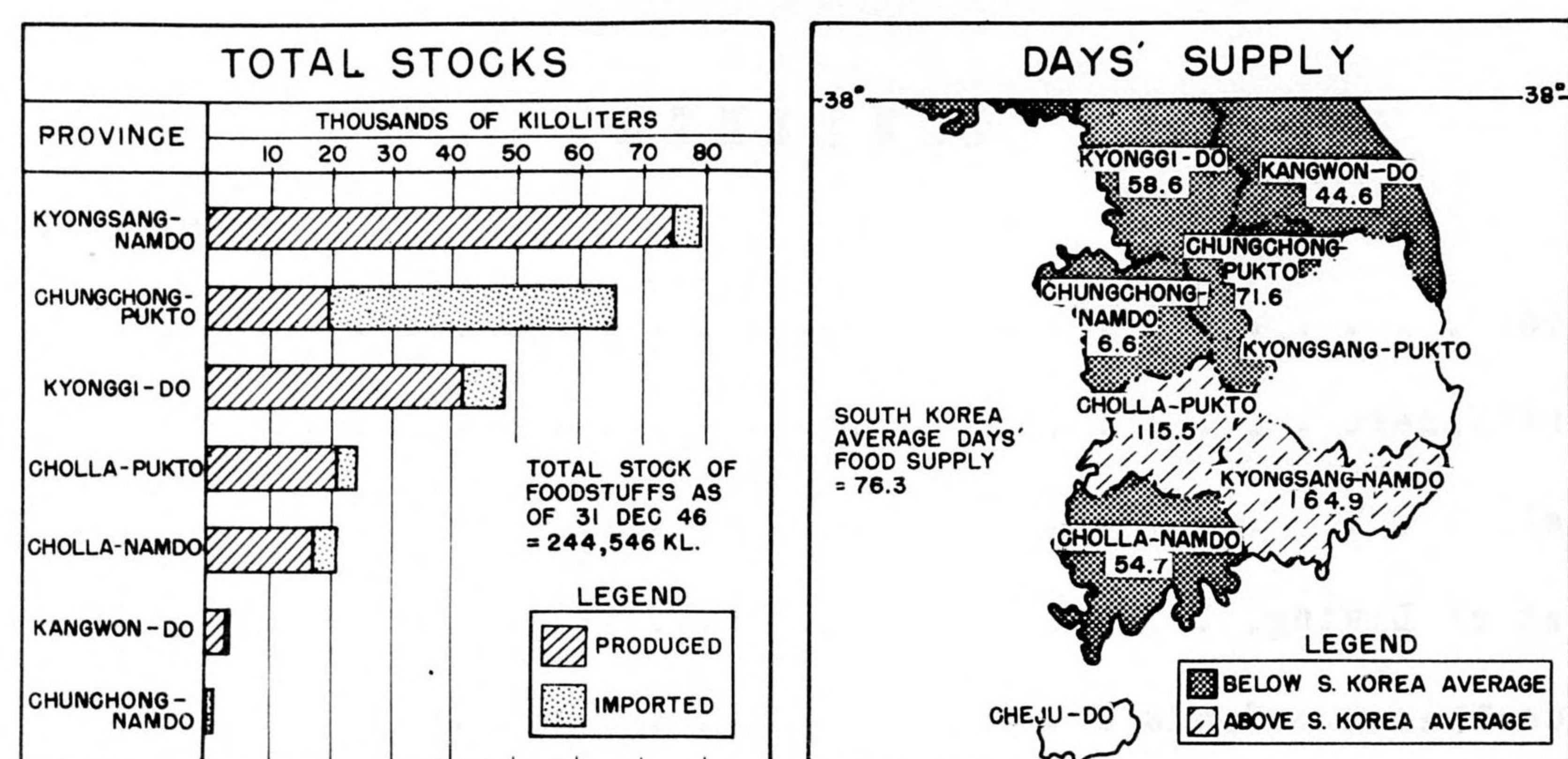
2. Tenants of the New Korea Company, a government agency which controls land formerly owned by Japanese, were responsible for 19.5 percent of the rice which had been collected by 25 January. Two thirds of that amount was paid in rent for the land. These tenants farm about 15 percent of South Korea's rice land.

3. The publicity campaign to persuade farmers to fill their quotas continues. Teams are touring the provinces with sound trucks and motion picture projectors to explain to the people the importance of the rice collection program.

4. On 25 January the National Food Administrator announced a new 15-day ration period beginning 12 February. People will then draw rations only twice a month instead of the present three times, which will be more convenient for both the consumers and the Provincial Food Services.

## STOCKS OF FOODSTUFFS

BY PROVINCE\* 31 DEC 46



TOTAL STOCK OF FOODSTUFFS AS OF 31 DEC 46 = 244,546 KL.

SOUTH KOREA AVERAGE DAYS' FOOD SUPPLY = 76.3

\* KYONGSANG-PUKTO AND CHEJU-DO UNREPORTED.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

GHQ-FEC

SOUTH KOREA JAN 47

NUMBER 29

5. Because of lack of transportation from farms to cities and low November rice collections, imported staple food had to be distributed in December.

### IMPORTED STAPLE FOOD CONSUMPTION

December  
(kilograms)

	Maize	Wheat	Wheat Flour	Total
Kyonggi-do	326,640	14,705,400	9,076,080	24,108,120
Chungchong-pukto	0	3,285,360	0	3,285,360
Chungchong-namdo	956,400	5,057,040	536,400	6,549,840
Cholla-pukto	117,780	1,492,140	1,409,820	3,019,740
Cholla-namdo	596,280	4,603,800	8,400	5,208,480
Kyongsang-pukto	0	2,771,340	399,240	3,170,580
Kyongsang-namdo	1,698,120	17,376,840	2,225,400	21,300,360
Kangwon-do	393,660	1,649,160	731,940	2,774,760
Cheju-do	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,088,880</b>	<b>50,941,080</b>	<b>14,387,280</b>	<b>69,417,240</b>

In January it was not necessary to release imported staple food but distribution began on 3,800 short tons of United States' candy and 3,600 metric tons of United States' salt.

### FERTILIZER

6. The Korean Agricultural Association has been appointed the sole fertilizer distributing agency and has begun distribution of 711 short tons of United States' ammonium nitrate.

7. Coincident with this distribution the Department of Agriculture sponsored a radio broadcast on 4 January explaining how the fertilizer should be used and how farmers can obtain their share.

### FUEL

8. Official prices of coal and imported asphalt pitch in

February will remain the same as in January. Distribution of about 813 short tons of imported asphalt pitch has begun.

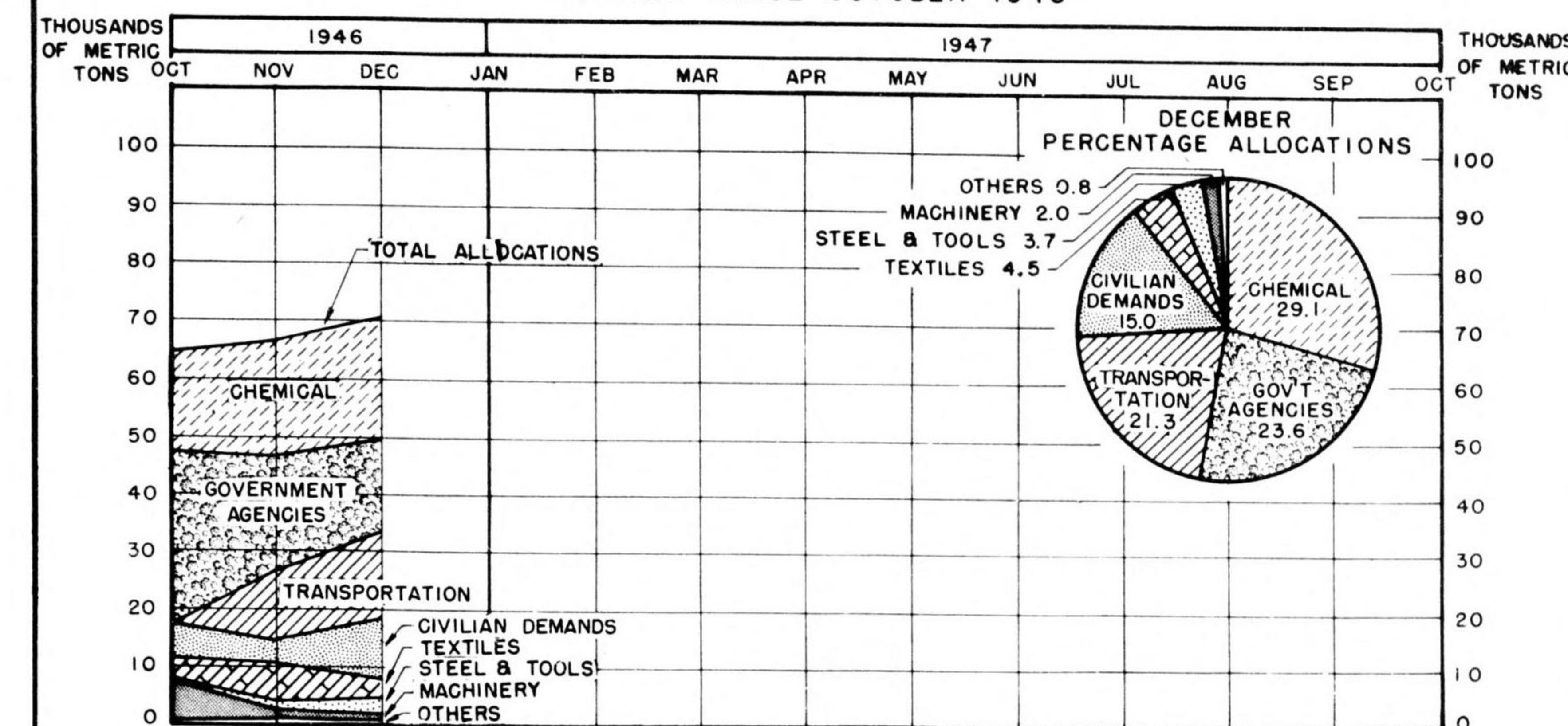
9. Domestically produced coal was allocated as follows for January:

### COAL ALLOCATIONS January (metric tons)

	Anthracite		Lignite	Total
	Powder	Lump		
Seoul	9,524	2,376	0	11,900
Kyonggi-do	3,744	756	0	4,500
Kangwon-do	2,820	180	0	3,000
Chungchong-pukto	928	72	0	1,000
Chungchong-namdo	820	180	0	1,000
Cholla-pukto	1,000	0	0	1,000
Cholla-namdo	2,428	72	0	2,500
Kyongsang-pukto	1,640	360	1,500	3,500
Kyongsang-namdo	2,140	360	1,500	4,000
Cheju-do	1,500	0	0	1,500
Railways	7,000	500	2,500	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,544</b>	<b>4,856</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>43,900</b>

## COAL ALLOCATIONS BY INDUSTRIES

MONTHLY SINCE OCTOBER 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

GHQ-FEC

SOUTH KOREA JAN 47

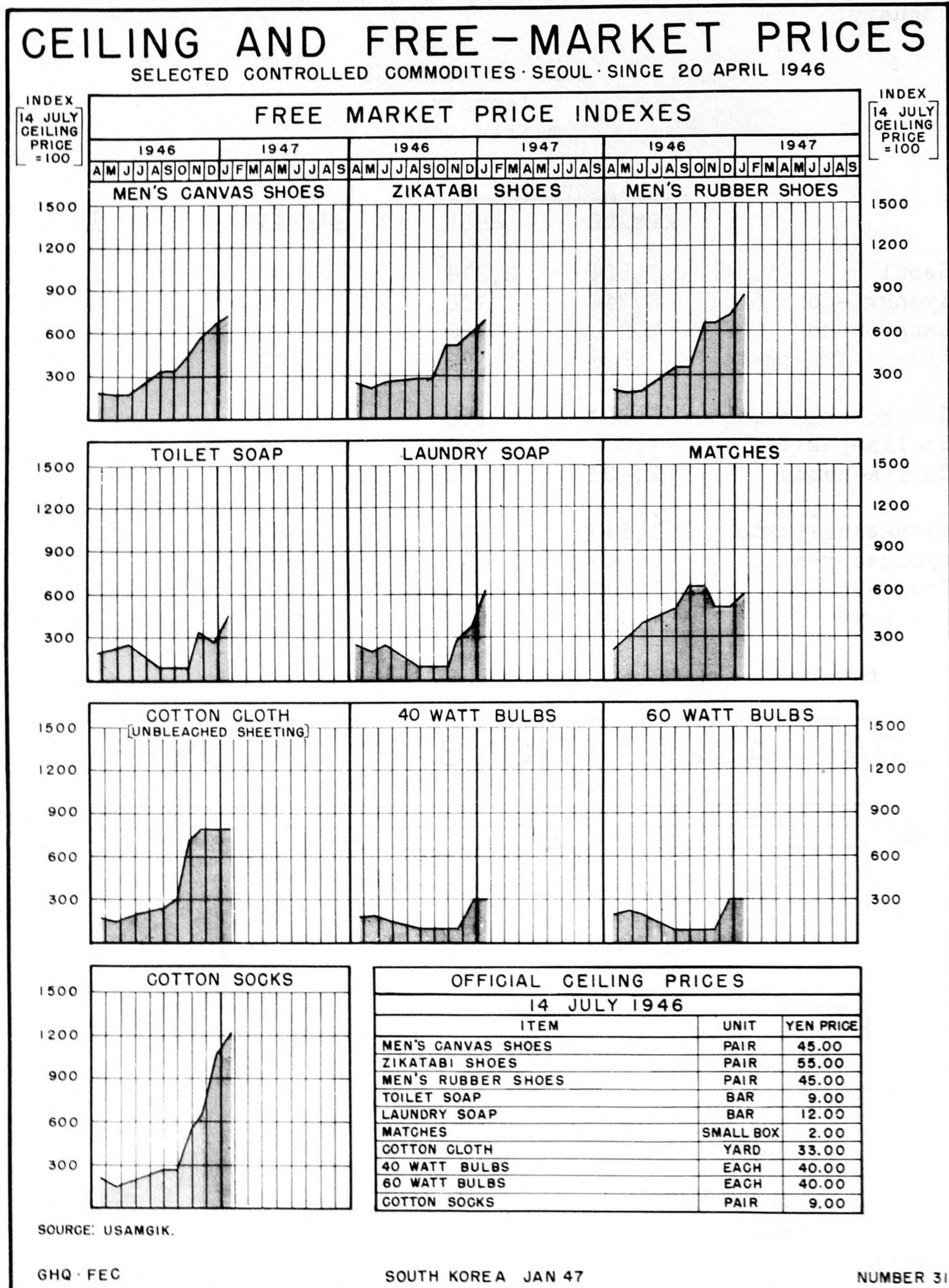
NUMBER 30

### COST OF LIVING

10. The cost-of-living differential set in October remained unchanged in January.



11. Prices of essential commodities continued to rise.



MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

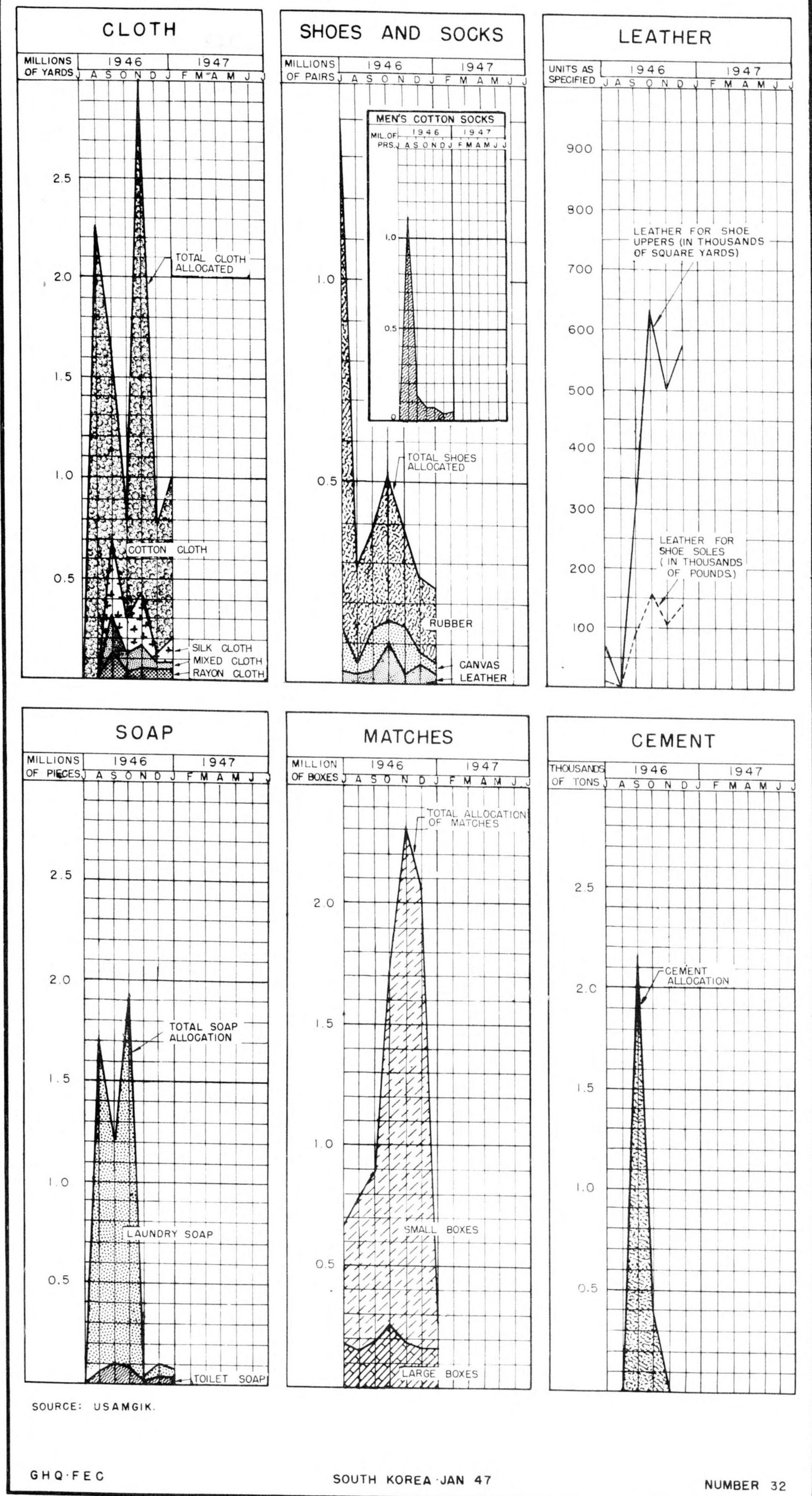
Imported

12. The Seoul Electric Company began distribution of over 146,000 electric light bulbs from the United States. Official prices were set at ¥ 30 for 5- to 30-watt bulbs, ¥ 40 for bulbs from 31 to 65 watts, ¥ 100 for bulbs from 66 to 100 watts and ¥ 1 per watt for bulbs of more than 100 watts.

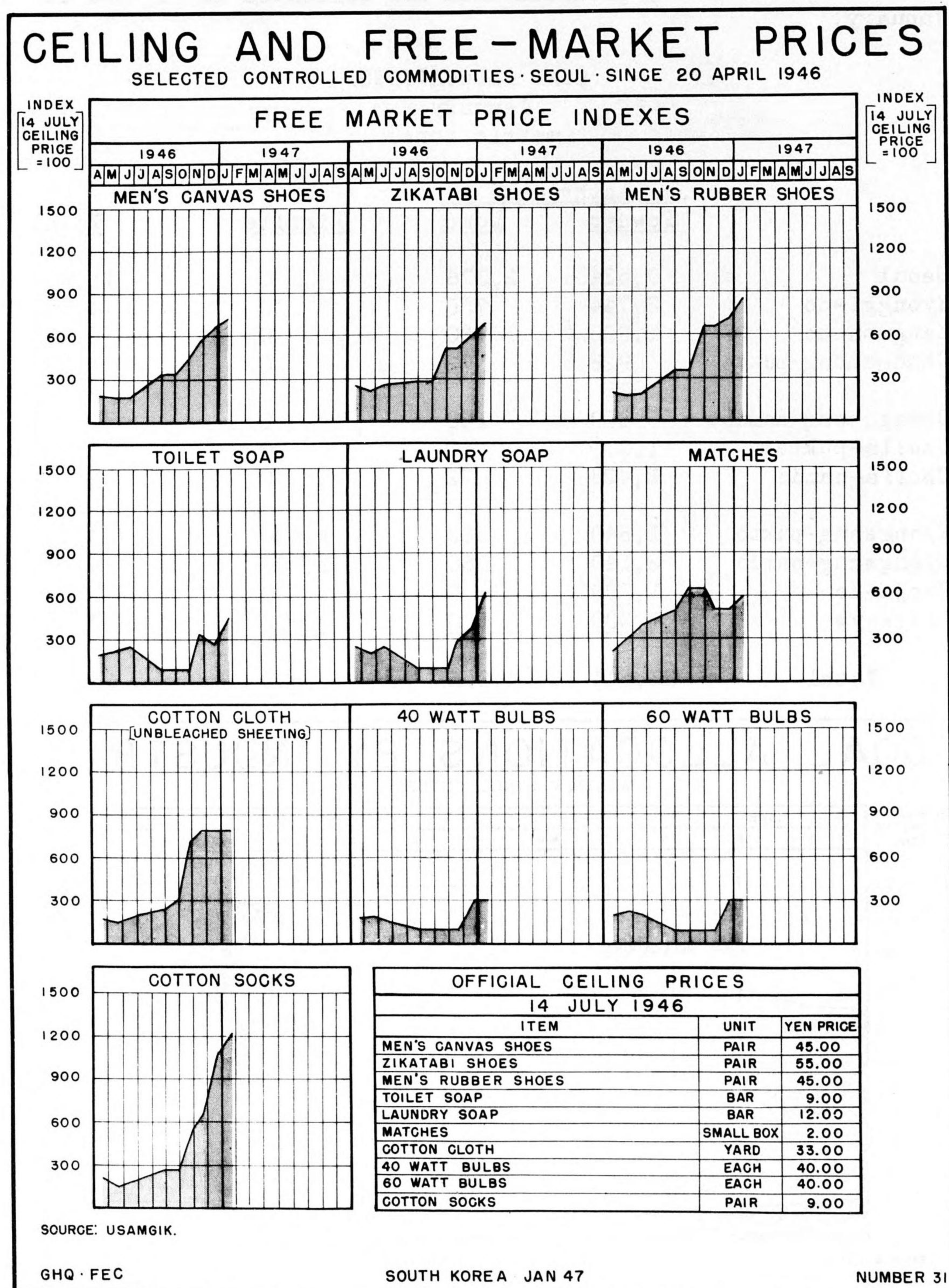
13. The Civilian Supply agencies began distribution of 82 short tons of caustic soda and 80 short tons of calcium chloride received from the United States.

## ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



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MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

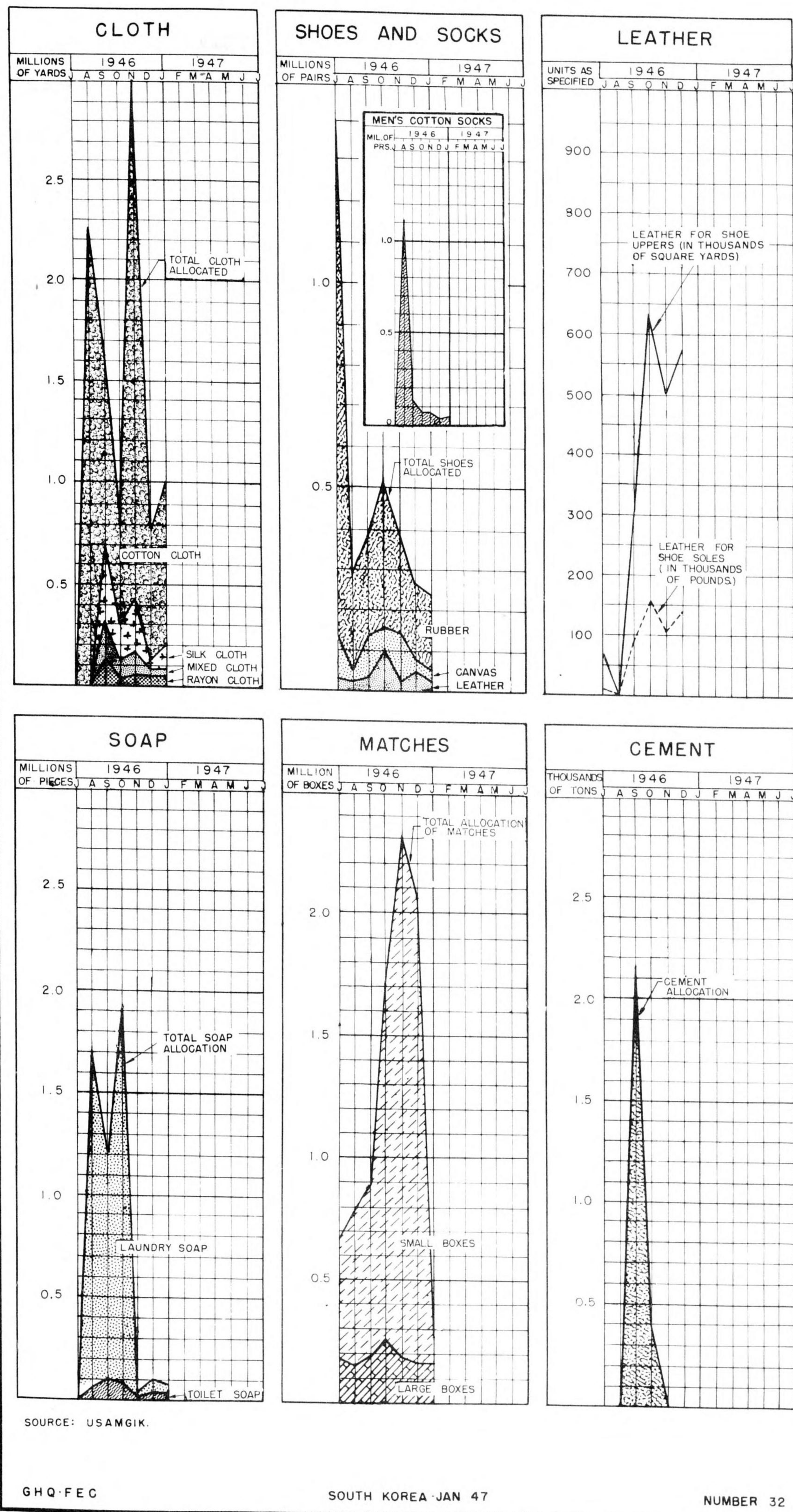
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## ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



14. From 27 December to 2 January distribution was made of the following items which arrived under the Emergency Civilian Supply Program.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

	<u>Distributed to</u>	<u>Unit</u>	
<del>Silic chloride</del>	Department of Public Health and Welfare	pound	29,527
<del>Sulfite of soda</del>	Department of Public Health and Welfare	pound	2,500
<del>Cement</del>	Department of Agriculture	bag	26,368
<del>Steel (concrete reinforcement)</del>	Department of Agriculture	foot	7,759
<del>Bicycles</del>	Department of Communication and Bureau of Forestry	each	402
<del>Bicycle tires and tubes</del>	Department of Communication and Bureau of Forestry	pair	200
<del>Leather belting</del>	Department of Commerce	yard	11,209
<del>Needles</del>	Department of Commerce	package	150
<del>Canteens, aluminum</del>	Department of Internal Security	each	15,000

~~Domestic~~

15. Seoul received from the provinces 14,897,000 cubic feet of firewood for distribution.

16. The Department of Public Health and Welfare was allocated 2,550 gallons of industrial alcohol.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF  
FAR EAST

SUMMATION  
of  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES  
in  
KOREA

Number 16

January 1947

PART IV  
SOCIAL

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	79
Section 2. Education, Culture and Religion . . . . .	85
Section 3. Public Information. . . . .	89

SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Welfare. . . . .	1
Medical and Hospital Affairs. . . . .	13
Nursing Affairs . . . . .	18
Veterinary Affairs. . . . .	20
Supply. . . . .	21
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	25

PUBLIC WELFARE

1. During December 186 boxes of relief supplies consisting of cloth, shoes, blankets and soap were received from Koreans in Japan. Three boxes were lost and the remaining 183 were distributed as follows:

RELIEF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED (boxes)	
Seoul	27
Kyonggi-do	11
Chungchong-pukto	12
Chungchong-namdo	18
Cholla-pukto	18
Cholla-namdo	24
Kyongsang-pukto	34
Kyongsang-namdo	29
Cheju-do	2
Kangwon-do	<u>8</u>
Total	183

2. In December there were 20 institutions for children in Pusan caring for 1,123 persons. In the same month of 1945 there were four institutions with a total of 115 children. Assistance is being rendered to the institutions by the city welfare section and nurses from the Nursing Affairs Section.

3. A training program was instituted in Seoul on 30 January to instruct health and other public officials in new techniques in disease prevention measures. The course is conducted by professors of the Seoul National University Medical College and specialists of the National Vaccine Laboratory.

4. A 10-day course to retrain laboratory technicians of provincial public health departments was instituted in Seoul by the Department of Health and Welfare. Lectures on immunology, bacteriology and laboratory training in standard techniques and modern procedures are conducted by professors at the Seoul National University Medical College.

#### Women's Activities

5. The women's magazine "New Household" was published for the first time during the month.

6. On 25 January the four women representatives of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and representatives of women's groups held a conference in Seoul and discussed problems of women and protective legislation.

#### Refugee Housing

7. Field trips were made to the provinces on a special survey of refugee housing, utilization of former Japanese restaurants for refugee use and the distribution of relief supplies. It was reported that 4,624 temporary family dwellings had been completed under the refugee housing program and that an additional 26,262 homes had been started.

8. By 31 January the Association for Assisting in Building Shelters for Refugees raised ₩ 7,362,997 from private funds to supplement public grants for housing refugees.

The Society purchased 2,000 bolts of clothing material costing ₩ 2,200,000 and is distributing this material to approximately 16,000 refugees.

9. There are 31 shelters operating in Fusan caring for the needs of 18,000 refugees, of whom 8,000 are destitute.

10. The National Police organized a "Refugee Saving Corps" during the month to assist refugees arriving in Seoul. More than 45,000 articles of clothing were contributed in January by police personnel to aid destitute refugees.

#### Repatriation

11. During January 10,036 Japanese nationals were repatriated from North Korea and 15 from the South while no Koreans returned to their homeland from overseas during this period. See chart on opposite page. At the end of January there were 15,283 Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan and 639 Japanese nationals awaiting evacuation from South Korea.

12. By 31 January a total of 287,995 Japanese refugees had entered South Korea from north of the 38th parallel.

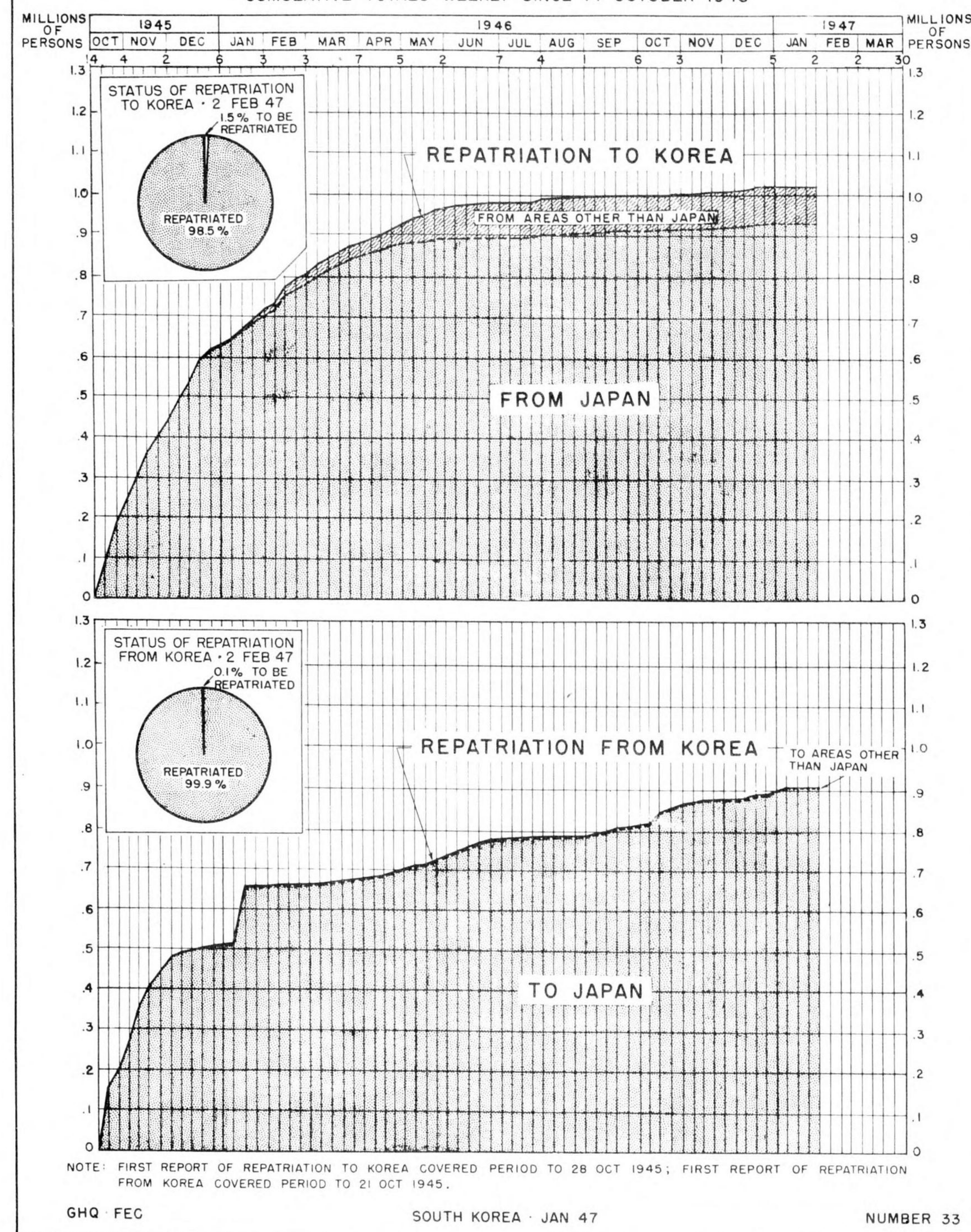
#### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

13. During the month 79 physicians renewed their licenses to practice. The total number of regular doctors licensed to date is 2,384 while limited doctors number 451 and herb doctors 1,023.

14. Seven hospital units, received through the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, were distributed among the Masan Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Seoul City Hospital, Severance Union Medical College, Kyongsang-pukto Hospital, East Gate Kyonggi-do Women's Medical Hospital, Chonju Hospital and Fusan Hospital.

## REPATRIATION TO AND FROM KOREA

CUMULATIVE TOTALS WEEKLY SINCE 14 OCTOBER 1945



Boxes of White Cross supplies consisting of bandages and linen were also distributed to these hospitals.

15. On 31 January the Masan Tuberculosis Sanitarium reported 123 patients, an increase of seven persons since December.

16. The total number of inmates at the Sorokdo Leprosarium remained constant at 5,575.

17. By 31 January 160 applications had been received from persons desiring to take the examinations for pharmacists, while 66 pharmacists made applications for registration certificates.

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

18. Lectures on maternal and child care were given to teachers of home economics at the Seoul National University during the month.

19. During January the Department of Public Health and Welfare received three cases of textbooks on nursing from the University of Virginia.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

20. Northern Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do reported that cattle are transported from north of the 38th parallel to the South due to the high prices in South Korea. Although an immune zone 25 miles wide was established across the Korean peninsula along the 38th parallel from April to July 1946 possible importation of animal diseases, particularly rinderpest, is feared by veterinarians.

#### SUPPLY

##### Production

21. During the month about 700 short tons of sweet potatoes were received from the National Food Administration and distributed to drug manufacturers for the production of alcohol.

22. Production of smallpox vaccine at the Pusan Laboratories from 30 August to 4 January totaled 18,599,400 doses. There were 654 calves used in achieving this production.

The purchase of calves used in the production of smallpox vaccine was discontinued during January because sufficient vaccine is on hand.

##### Status of Biologicals

23. Smallpox vaccine produced or received by the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and the Pusan Institute of Veterinary Research during the month totaled 4,716,600 doses while 6,968,200 doses were dispensed. On 27 December 5,517,100 doses of vaccine were on hand. The dispensing of most biologicals by the following institutes was relatively normal during the month.

#### BIOLOGICALS

Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases  
28 December - 31 January

	Unit	New	Dispensed
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, varied	cc	0	40
Cholera vaccine	cc	0	30,800
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	0	7,760
Diphtheria toxoid a/	cc	0	24,000
Pertussis vaccine	cc	0	13,780
Rabies, human, vaccine	treat	99	105
Smallpox vaccine	dose	2,102,000	3,368,200
Tetanus antiserum a/	vial	0	45
Tetanus toxoid a/	cc	0	210
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen	cc	6,130	1,400
Typhoid vaccine	cc	126,000	67,550
Typhus diagnostic antigen	cc	700	20
Typhus vaccine a/	cc	959,260	1,041,800

Pusan Institute of Veterinary Research  
22 December 1946 - 25 January 1947

	Unit	New	Dispensed
Blackleg serum	cc	7,500	0
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	20,000	30,000
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	0	43,000
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	0	2,000
Smallpox vaccine	dose	2,614,600	3,500,000

Anyang Institute of Veterinary Research  
23 December 1946 - 26 January 1947

	Unit	New	Dispensed
Anthrax vaccine	cc	0	2,200
Blackleg vaccine	cc	0	30,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	22,000	30,000
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	9,000	0
Rinderpest serum	cc	332,000	0
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	2,000	0
Septicemia vaccine	cc	4,000	0

a/ American.

##### Distribution

24. From 27 December to 2 January 29,527 pounds of zinc chloride and 3,500 pounds of sulfite of soda were received by the Department of Public Health and Welfare under the Emergency Civilian Supply Program.

#### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

25. During the month typhus fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria and smallpox incidences increased considerably over the December 1946 total.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Cases	
	December	January
Relapsing fever	2	15
Meningitis	3	4
Malaria	9	6
Diphtheria	22	97
Smallpox	39	74
Typhus fever	26	647
Typhoid fever	91	457
Paratyphoid fever	-	3
Bacillary dysentery	12	9

##### Smallpox

26. On 28 December 35 cases of smallpox were reported from the Kangnung area of Kangwon-do and on 7 January 23 new cases appeared in isolated villages of Sorim-ni, Songnim-ni and Chumunjin, near the 38th parallel. The initial case was reported from a person returning from North Korea.

The smallpox vaccination program in Kangwon-do, which was lagging due to transportation difficulties and the shortage of

doctors in the isolated regions, was accelerated during the month to cope with the epidemic and full-scale operations are now in progress.

#### Typhus Fever

27. During the month Chungchong-pukto reported the highest incidence of typhus fever with 56 cases, Chungchong-namdo had 17 cases and Kyongsang-pukto 28 cases.

#### Typhoid Fever

28. The year-round incidence of typhoid fever in South Korea is due to the lack of a widespread immunization program and the low standards of sanitation in rural areas. Typhoid inoculations are given only in certain areas and have never been carried out on a nationwide scale.

#### Venereal Disease

29. Under the national venereal disease program clinics have been established in Kyongsang-namdo, Kangwon-do and Seoul City for standard routine treatment and periodic examination of suspected cases.

#### Narcotics

30. With the transfer of the control of narcotics from the Department of Finance to the Department of Public Health and Welfare in December a drive against narcotics smugglers and illicit dealers in drugs was initiated.

Narcotic addicts are given treatment by the provincial clinics.

## SECTION 2 EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

### C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education. . . . .	1
Culture. . . . .	4
Religion . . . . .	12

### EDUCATION

#### Winter Institute

1. A four-week Winter Institute for teachers and other qualified personnel was held at Seoul National University beginning 6 January. Instruction included discussions and lectures on Korean educational needs and programs and university-level courses in chemistry, school administration, English, home economics, commercial education, music, physical education, vocational education and zoology. College credit was given for work satisfactorily completed.

Demonstrations and explanations of the uses and operation of various office machines were given the commercial education section through visits to Military Government offices.

Representatives of the Department of Public Health and Welfare presented proposed school health programs to the physical education group of the Winter Institute.

#### American Reference Books

2. Distribution of American reference books for use in English classes in 17 normal schools and two colleges of education throughout the provinces was begun in January. The references include dictionaries, biographical dictionaries and other works selected to inform students of American activities in such fields as radio, farming, atomic energy and electricity.

#### General Science Textbook

3. The first volume in a series of general science textbooks for middle schools was released in January. This is the first science textbook in the Korean language and covers elementary geology, meteorology and primary concepts of biology, chemistry and physics.

### CULTURE

#### Korean National Youth Movement

4. The Korean National Youth Movement for young men and women 18 to 30 years of age was initiated in August 1946. The organization applied for a charter on 6 October 1946 at which time it filed a copy of its national constitution. The movement was designed to be truly Korean, nonpolitical, nonmilitary and non-commercial with the objectives of character building, patriotism and citizenship training.

A creed, law, sign, salute, badge, uniform and song have been adopted and approved.

#### Korean National Youth Activities

5. Formal organization was followed by the election of a National Executive Board. The national staff obtained, repaired and equipped a National Training Center at Suwon, Kyonggi-do. Of 258 students who enrolled in the First National Training School for leadership training 170 were graduated; 55 percent of the graduates received a rating of superior in leadership ability.

6. On 20 January the Second National Training School at Suwon opened a Scout Leaders' Training Course for 450 Korean National Youth Movement leaders. Instruction includes scouting, playground and recreational activities and organization of 4-H Farm Club programs.

7. The program provides youth activities on the individual, village and township level. Each member is encouraged to improve himself through at least two hobbies, one of which will improve health and physique, the other the intellect. Neighborhood groups conduct discussions of current problems, participate in community improvement activities and function as permanent emergency units whose work includes first aid, fire fighting and disaster relief.

Town groups hold weekly meetings whose programs feature group activities including mass calisthenics, gymnastics, singing, concerts, lectures and contests in which the neighborhood groups compete. The town groups sponsor leadership training courses for representatives of the smaller units.

8. Graduates of the First National Training School are organizing local youth groups. Town groups have been organized in 45 localities covering seven provinces. The first official report of the movement showed 19,270 members.

Ten weekly and four special radio broadcasts have been made. The 30 January broadcast featured a drama, "The Housewives of Korea," which launched the campaign to promote the Women's Section of the Korean National Youth Movement.

The 40-piece Korean National Youth band won the South Korean band contest held at the Duk Soo Palace in December 1946.

#### Winter Olympics

9. The Korean Winter Olympics formally opened at Seoul on 17 January under the sponsorship of the Amateur Athletic Association of Korea.

#### Conference of Korean Scientists

10. Leading Korean scientists held a conference at the Technical College of Seoul National University on 30 and 31 January. The group met to draft a constitution and bylaws for a proposed Korean Association for the Advancement of Science. Plans were initiated to organize an Academy of Science which will honor 50 eminent Korean scientists.

#### Meteorology

11. Repair of the automatic transmitter of the Inchon Central Meteorological Observatory was completed and hourly weather broadcasts are now being made.

## RELIGION

#### Missionaries

12. Two Roman Catholic and two Seventh-Day Adventist missionaries returned to Korea in January. A representative of the Church of Christ arrived on 11 January to conduct a six-week survey of the facilities and activities of that organization in the Seoul area. Two Methodist missionaries who returned to South Korea from the United States are initiating plans to reopen the Methodist Hospital and Mission at Kaesong.

Two Korean ministers were cleared to enter the United States for study at the Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.



SECTION 3

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Information Programs . . . . .	1
Motion Pictures . . . . .	7
Radio . . . . .	8
Press and Public Opinion . . . . .	11

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Rice Collection

1. The Mobile Education Train was utilized in January to publicize the rice collection program in Cholla-pukto.
2. The Department of Public Information issued three special pamphlets which urged completion of the rice collection program by 22 January, the beginning of the Korean New Year. The booklets emphasized the necessity for complete co-operation in the program and advised farmers of the availability of fertilizer from the United States.

Civic Information

3. Articles were published in the Chukan Digest by the City of Seoul to publicize governmental activities and familiarize Seoul citizens with their city government and officials.

Refutation of Propaganda

4. On 24 January 22 Korean newspapermen from Seoul visited the port of Inchon and witnessed the unloading of food for American personnel from a United States Army transport. This visually refuted malicious propaganda that Americans in South Korea were utilizing Korean foodstuffs.

Scientific Journals

5. Scientific publications purchased from Rockefeller Foundation funds granted to Korea by the American Library Association were received in January for use in information centers.

Publication Rights

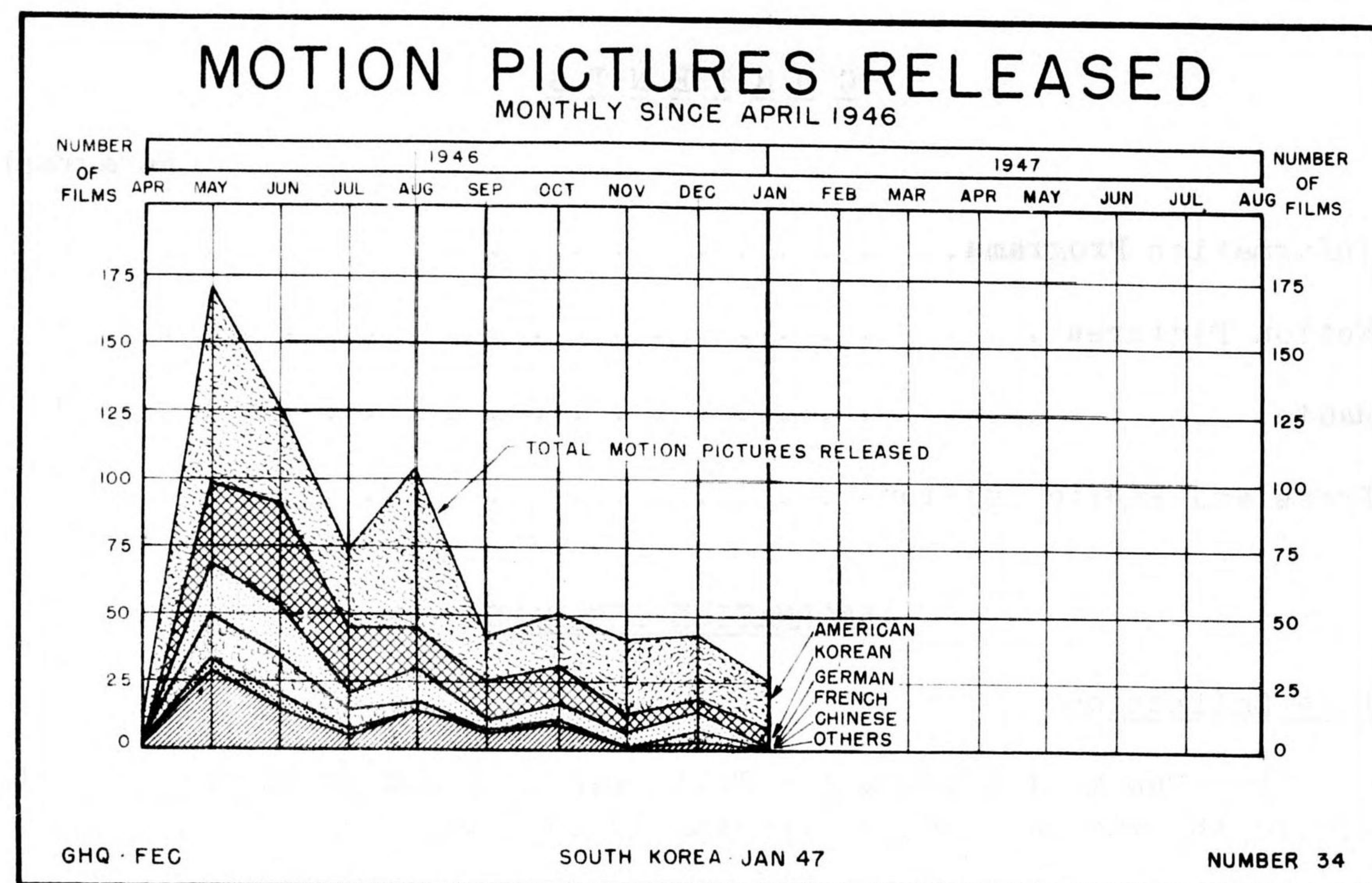
6. Articles by prominent authors whose copyrights have been purchased by the United States War Department will be released to responsible Korean publishers by the Department of Public Information. The Department will arrange to obtain free reprint privileges for articles or stories selected by Korean editors from American sources not on the present available list.

MOTION PICTURES

7. A motion picture entitled "Cholera" was completed and will be utilized for general orientation and education of the public in

cholera control.

American films led in the number of releases in January.



#### RADIO

##### Programs

8. The "Military Government Hour" on 12 January presented a broadcast of the activities of the Winter Institute. On 18 January the Hour was sponsored by the Department of Police which gave a dramatic sketch of police methods used in the performance of normal duties and activities.

9. Information programs included newscasts, the "Home Hour," Korean language lessons, "Lessons in Democracy," Korean music appreciation, "Domestic Science Hour," "Looking into the Future of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly," shortwave news from New York, "Letters from Listeners," public notices and reports on commodity prices.

##### Religious Broadcasts

10. Members of the Confucian, Buddhist and Christian clergy were given broadcast time to conduct devotions for their followers.

#### PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

##### Press Analysis

11. Discussion of trusteeship was the dominant feature of press comment throughout the month. Papers continued the practice of reporting actions and statements of political parties, groups and personages to express views. Comment on Military Government, the United States-Soviet Joint Commission and some on the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly was related to trusteeship.

12. The increase of interest in trusteeship caused newspaper attention to shift to the activities and statements of rightist groups and leaders.

The rightist Dong-A Ilbo commented in detail on the

resolution against trusteeship passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. The paper stated rightist organizations including the Democratic Council, the Korean Democratic Party and the Korean Independence Party believe that the vote of 44 to 1 in the Legislative Assembly was the reflection of the general will of the people; and that rightist leaders were planning a permanent organization to launch a nationwide movement against trusteeship.

13. All Seoul newspapers published without comment the statement of the Commanding General, USAFIK, relative to the antitrusteeship resolution passed by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

14. The leftist Seoul Shim Mun reported that there was noticeable dissension in the Hankook Democratic Party on the issue of trusteeship, chiefly in the Chungking group which is against trusteeship.

This same paper reported a meeting of the patriotic political groups was held at the headquarters of the Hankook Democratic Party on 16 January. The paper noted that approximately 30 organizations sent representatives and that a committee of nine members was selected to study ways and means of launching an active antitrusteeship movement. The meeting decided to cancel the signing of Joint Communique No. 5 and to deny the existence of the so-called coalition committee from which the rightist groups decided to recall their representatives.

15. The rightist Dai Dong Sin Moon reported that on 20 January the Korean Independence Party issued a statement criticizing the stand of the Commanding General, USAFIK, on freedom of expression. It stated the Party is of the opinion that he changed his attitude in the matter of trusteeship, and it congratulated the members of the Legislative Assembly who passed the resolution denouncing trusteeship.

16. Seoul Shin Mun reported that a meeting of 30 leftist organizations upheld the Russian contentions and maintained that those who have been objecting to trusteeship should not be consulted by the Joint Commission; that there are inconsistencies in the comments of the Commanding General, USAFIK; and that they believe those who signed Joint Communique No. 5 commit themselves to support the Moscow Agreement fully.

17. Reports of statements, speeches and telegrams concerning trusteeship made by Kim Koo and Syngman Rhee were featured in Hyern Dai Ilbo, Dai Dong Sin Moon, Dong-A Ilbo and the Seoul Times.

18. At the end of the month Dong-A Ilbo reported the anti-trusteeship movement was still under way. The paper said 43 members of the Antitrusteeship Committee met on 29 January and conducted an initiation ceremony. The Committee decided, according to the report, to dispatch diplomats to leading countries, and to send an unofficial representative to the Four Ministers' Conference. At home they decided to launch a systematic antitrusteeship movement on 1 March, the date of the Korean Declaration of Independence.

19. Dong-A Ilbo reported both rightist and leftist organizations were demanding the dissolution of the Coalition Committee. The paper asserted the Hankook Democratic Party was of the opinion the formation of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly had ended the usefulness of the Committee while the Peoples' Front maintained the so-called Coalition Committee was a means whereby the committee members deceived the masses.

Rightist Dai Dong Sin Moon reported the Democratic Council recalled its representatives on the Committee and a Chosun Ilbo report stated the Emergency National Congress on 16 January issued a statement denouncing the Coalition Committee.

20. The right-wing Chosun Ilbo reported the reactions of various political groups to the correspondence between the American and Soviet zone commanders relative to the reopening of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission. Attitudes ranged from that of the Headquarters of the United People which asserted General Hodge had changed his attitude completely and is in alliance with the Russians to enforce the iron chain of trusteeship upon Koreans to that of the Peoples' Front which praised General Hodge for his sane views.

Neutral Kyong Hyang Sin Mun reported that the reply of General Hodge to the Russian Commander dated 24 December 1946 contained no indication of any change or modification in the American attitude. The article asserted any comments he made were not contradictory to the fundamental policy of the United States Government.

21. A Seoul Shin Mun editorial stated that the international aspects of the Korean problem made it impossible to realize Korean independence unless the Joint Commission met and fulfilled the terms of the Moscow Decision. It asserted that although there is a tendency to launch a so-called peoples' movement protesting the Moscow Decision and demanding immediate independence, such a move might result in rightist leaders' being refused consultations with the Joint Commission.

Chosun Ilbo editorialized that the American attitude toward freedom of expression had not changed and called upon the Russians to tell Koreans what they mean by "guardianship."

Dong-A Ilbo reported that the Antitrust Convention sponsored by the Federation of Students passed a resolution which asked the signatory powers of the Moscow Agreement to abrogate it and that the Yalta secret pact be annulled.

22. Chayoo Shin Mun, leftist, contended the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly was a means of strengthening and assisting Military Government. The article alleged that the members were one-sided which might result in dissension among Koreans.

23. Chosun Ilbo published an editorial which urged the public to aid the rice collection program and thereby check profiteering and inflation. Dok Lib Sin Bo also commented upon the rising cost of living. Chayoo Shin Mun reported leftist educators issued a statement demanding that all pro-Japanese, fascist elements, profiteers and relics of feudalism be eliminated from the educational system.

#### Newsprint

24. Paper rationing was completed on 4 January. Newsprint shortages were reported 21 January but the inadequate supply made it impossible to fill additional requests.

