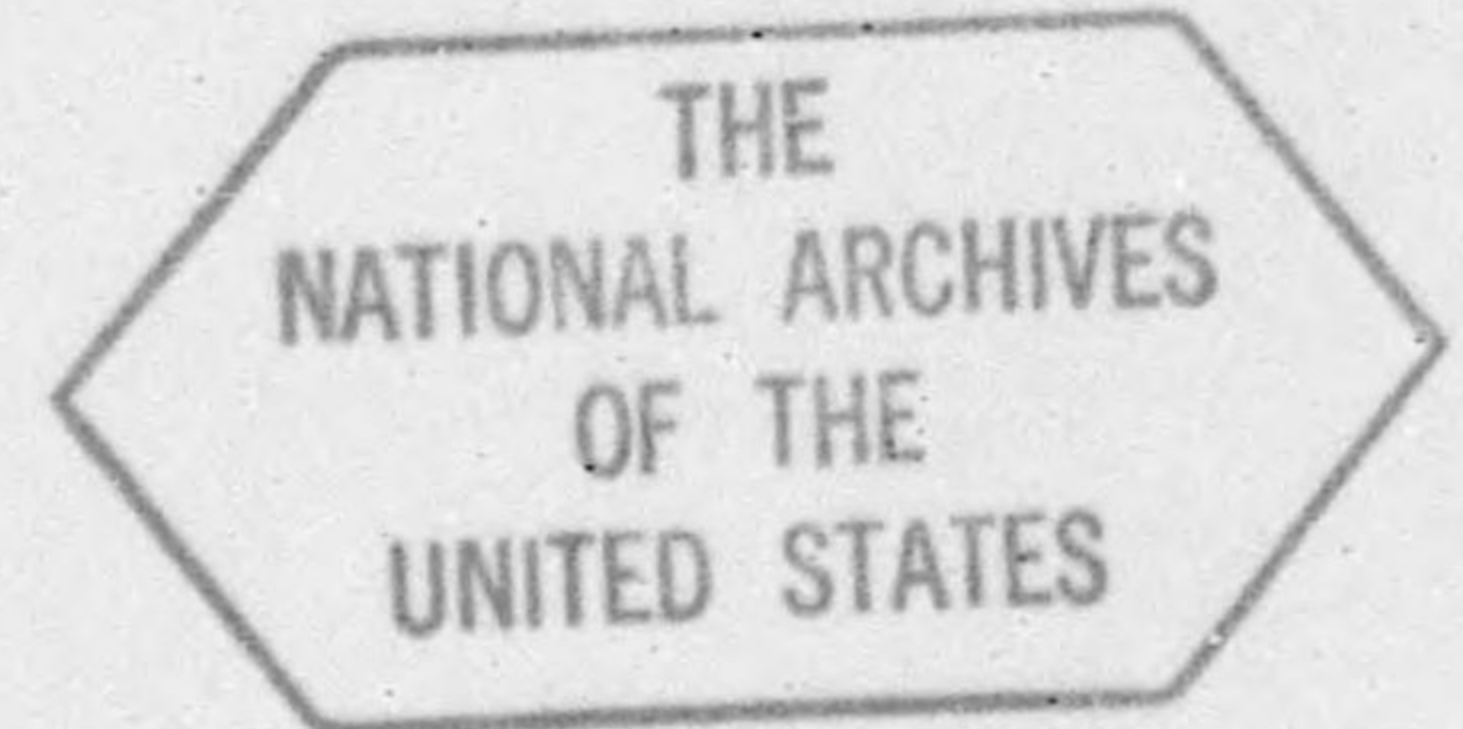


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HEADQUARTERS
THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

SUMMATION NO. 12

UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
IN
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH
OF
SEPTEMBER 1946

(IN FOUR VOLUMES)

PREPARED
BY
THE STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION
OF
THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

FOREWORD

This "Summation of Military Government Activities in Korea" is prepared by THE STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION, HQ., USAMGIK, SEOUL, KOREA, to furnish interested government agencies timely, historical, and detailed information on all phases of Korean life, whether of a social, political, agricultural, economic, industrial, financial, educational, or medical nature.

WILLIAM WALL O'HEARN

Lieutenant Colonel, Field Artillery

SEOUL, KOREA

September 1946

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

NUMBER 12

SEPTEMBER 1946

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

PART I	GENERAL	Page
	Section 1. Political Activities	1
	2. Economic Activities	5
	3. Social Activities	11
PART II	POLITICAL	
	Section 1. Government and Politics	14
	2. Legal and Public Safety	24
PART III	ECONOMIC	
	Section 1. Natural Resources	40
	2. Commerce and Industry	77
	3. Finance and Government	273
	Monopolies	
PART IV	SOCIAL	
	Section 1. Public Health and Welfare...	262
	2. Education, Culture and	314
	Religion	
	3. Public Information	331

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
 UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

NUMBER 12

SEPTEMBER 1946

CHARTS, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

	<u>Page</u>
Organization Chart - USAMGIK - September 1946	17A
Coal Mines in Operation - Korea - 1946	63A
Metal Mines and Smelters - Korea - September 1946	74A
Electric Power Plants - Korea	146A
Road Map - Korea	186A
Government Controlled Staple Food Stocks - August 1946	248A
Bacillary Dysentery - Korea 1940 - 1946	313A
Cholera 1940 - 1946	313B
Diphtheria 1940 - 1946	313C
Epidemic Encephalitis 1940 - 1946	313D
Paratyphoid Fever 1940 - 1946	313E
Scarlet Fever 1940 - 1946	313F
Small Pox 1940 - 1946	313G
Typhoid Fever 1940 - 1946	313H
Typhus Fever 1940 - 1946	313I
Cultural Sites in Korea	329A
Places of Worship - Korea	329B

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

Number 12

September 1946

SPECIALIZED

AND

PRODUCTION

STATISTICS

Prison Statistics	32A
Coal Production	57A
Food Products Production	94A
Production of Farming Implements	105A
Ceramic Production	118A
Chemical Production	123A
Machinery Production	134A
Shoe Production	137A
Production of Briquettes and Coal Gas	141A
Production of Electrical Supplies	145A
Petroleum Sales	150A
Textile Production	154A
Employment Statistics	206A
Average Weekly Wages by Industry	222A
Reported Status of Labor	227A
by Industry	

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

SUMMATION
OF
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA

NUMBER 12

SEPTEMBER 1946

PART I
GENERAL

	Page
Section 1. Political Activities	1
Section 2. Economic Activities	5
Section 3. Social Activities	11

SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Political Activities	4
Legal	6
Public Safety	7

ADMINISTRATION

The Grain and Rice Collection Programs

1. Concerted efforts of all agencies of the government were applied to the grain and rice collection programs during the month in order to insure an equitable distribution of foodstuffs during the coming Winter.

Economic Unrest and Suspension of Rail Transport

2. Economic unrest, inflationary conditions, black market activities and illegal labor strikes, particularly on the railroads, plus the activities of agitators, all contributed towards increasing hardships, already heavy due to cholera and shortages of foodstuffs, throughout the provinces.

Transfer of Military Government Functions to Koreans

3. The Military Governor on 13 September 1946 formally announced that the time has come when Korean Directors must assume full charge of their departments, the Americans functioning only as advisors; thus, bringing to an end result the policy initiated last March.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Proposed Korean Legislative Body

4. Plans for the proposed Korean Legislative body have practically reached crystallized form, and it is expected that an ordinance making provision for its existence will be promulgated in the near future.

Lack of Unity -- Factionism

5. The public was cautioned against bitter factionism, lack of unity and inability to reach common grounds of discussion on the settlement of political issues.

LEGAL

Child Labor Ordinance

6. Outstanding amongst the legal activities during the month was the approval and promulgation of an ordinance governing child labor in Korea, the purpose of the law being to regulate child labor in accordance with humanitarian principles as accepted by the progressive nations of the world.

PUBLIC SAFETYLaw and Order

7. The hardships incidental to the continuing food shortage, the cholera epidemic, the inadequate supply of commodities and the absence of raw materials were increased by the labor unrest prevalent throughout the provinces, as well as by the acts of agitators, the strike of the railway employees constituting a major contributing factor to an already serious economic situation.

Acts Detrimental to Security

8. Three newspapers were suspended for the publication of articles allegedly detrimental to the maintenance of law and order, and the responsible parties taken into custody.

National Police -- Railroad Strike

9. Through the exercise of prompt efficient action, the National Police ably coped with the strike problem precipitated by the railway employees, secured installations and afforded protection to returning employees. Furthermore, prior planning associated with superior supervision reduced to a minimum the possibilities inherent in the situation.

INTERNAL SECURITYKorean Constabulary -- Cholera Control

10. The Korean Constabulary continued its efficient performance of duty in assisting in cholera control.

Korean Coast Guard -- United States Advisors

11. Representatives of the United States Coast Guard arrived in Korea to assist and advise the Korean Coast Guard in the establishment of installations and the setting up of an efficient operative force for the proper security of coastal waters and the maintenance of the fisheries.

SECTION 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources	1
Commerce and Industry	6
Finance and Government Monopolies	16

NATURAL RESOURCES

Grain and Rice Collection

1. The grain and rice collection programs are engaging the attention of all government agencies, and every effort of Military Government is concentrated on emphasizing to the people the importance of successful completion.

Opposition to efficient collection has been encountered in certain localities due to black market operators, profiteers and the efforts of individuals engaged in anti-military government activities. Further, the suspension of normal transportation activities such as was evidenced in the illegal railroad strike constituted a problem of timing in deliveries and transport in and of itself.

Relaxation of Travel Restrictions

2. On 30 September, the restrictions on travel due to the cholera epidemic were relaxed except in the areas still under quarantine, and this fact will now ease the economic situation slightly in so far as the manual carriage of food, goods and commodities is concerned.

Opening of Fishing Areas

3. Fishing grounds are being re-opened as promptly as health conditions permit; thus, easing conditions in coastal areas from the stand-point of food, and allowing some flow of fish to the cities as a supplement to depleted foodstocks further threatened by the railroad strike.

Forestry -- Fuel Problem

4. Due to the lack of sufficient personnel and transportation, forest areas cannot be fully covered and with the advent of cold weather, illegal cutting has again commenced as a threat to the reforestation program.

Mining -- Supply

5. The stock-piling of coal has suffered along with other production during the month. Supply problems, particularly as concerned food for the miners and their families, were further complicated by the failure of railroad transportation, and the consequences will be reflected for some weeks to come.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRYProduction -- Problems

6. Production during the month mirrored the continuing inadequacy of fuel, raw materials and spare parts for machinery, plus the evils of inflation, the high price of rice and labor troubles.

Flow of American Imports

7. The arrival of American supplies and food suffered delays in unloading and onward dispatch due to transportation difficulties, and whereas goods were available to satisfy some demands, delivery was consequently either retarded or prevented.

TRANSPORTATIONRailroad Strike -- An Illegal Act

8. Having recovered from the effects of the floods and wash-outs, with permanent construction underway to repair critical damage and prevent future loss, railroad facilities suffered a critical set-back through the illegal strike of the railroad employees of the Department of Transportation.

Called without warning or recourse to preliminary mediation, and in violation of the labor ordinance, the strike caused the stoppage of all railroad transportation in South Korea with consequent hardship and loss to all the people whether residents of rural districts or municipal areas.

PUBLIC UTILITIESHighway, River and Water Projects

9. Work on all highway, river and water supply projects was pressed

during the month, due advantage being made of the good weather.

Water Supply -- Seoul

10. Operations on the Seoul water system are proceeding as supplies and materials become available, and whereas circumstances necessitated the shutting off of supply on several occasions, such were kept to a minimum.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mail Service -- Failure of Transport

11. Carriage of mail by rail was suspended during the latter part of the month and transport by motor vehicle was impracticable due to lack of equipment, skilled personnel and adequate fuel supplies.

Labor Difficulties

12. General labor unrest was reflected in some divisions of the Department of Communications, but it was largely confined to clerical rather than technical personnel.

LABOR

General

13. Labor constituted a major problem during the month, strikes and walk-outs occurring in many industries and occupations, all contributing towards a general economic situation already fraught with difficulties.

Railroad Strike

14. The employees of the Department of Transportation engaged in a strike in violation of the provision of the Labor Ordinance and without preliminary discussion or any attempt at mediation, an action which called forth the announcement by government authorities that no negotiations would be entered into until the workers had returned to their employment.

PRICE CONTROL AND RATIONING

Price Control and the Black Market

15. Transportation difficulties dislocated the planned onward dispatch of grains and rice and added to the difficulties already existent in the large non-farming communities where black market prices rose accordingly.

FINANCE

Bank of Chosun Notes

16. Bank of Chosun notes outstanding on 30 September totaled
¥ 11,341,306,964.90*

*Estimated figure -- all
totals not being available.

Military Payment Certificates

17. On 30 September 1946, American forces and War Department civilians were paid in new Military Payment Certificates, values of the same being in dollars and cents as contrasted with the former Military Currency, Series "A" valued in yen, issuance of which has been discontinued.

These certificates are for use only in United States Military Establishments by United States authorized personnel and are not legal tender for Koreans not for use by them.

SECTION 3

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare	1
Education, Culture and Religion	5
Public Information	10

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Repatriation -- Increase of Refugees

1. The flow of refugees from the North increased during the month necessitating the expansion of facilities in the camps and the increase of supply allotments.

Onward Dispatch of Refugees

2. During the latter part of September, the interruption of railroad service caused a back-log of refugees in the camps, and recourse was had to motor vehicular carriage to available ports of shipping as a means of onward dispatch.

Removal of Travel Restrictions -- Cholera

3. Except in the quarantine areas, travel restrictions due to the cholera epidemic were removed on 30 September 1946.

Conference of Welfare Chiefs

4. The Fall conference of Welfare Chiefs was held during the month, and inspections were made of institutions so as to obtain visual study of requirements.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGIONFall Opening -- Seoul National University

5. Formal opening ceremonies were held in each college of the University during the week of 21 September, and, despite some student and faculty opposition to the merger of the various institutions, a large body of students enrolled.

Aid to Students

6. Steps are being initiated in an effort to provide low cost meals to students and staffs at the University in order to overcome economic difficulties.

Cost of Living -- Teachers

7. The problem of adding to the teaching staffs in the schools, as well as retaining present personnel, is a critical one due to the variance between salaries and living costs.

Adult Education Centers

8. The popularity of adult education is increasing in the provinces.

Text-Book Distribution

9. Text-book distribution in South Korea has reached a total of more than 4,225,094.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Press Comment

10. The major topics of press comment continue to center on price control, food, unification and independence.

Constructive Criticism -- Adverse Comment

11. During the month, three newspapers were suspended for publishing articles allegedly prejudicial to the maintenance of law and order, and the responsible parties were taken into custody.

Collection of Foodstuffs

12. All media of expression were utilized to further the grain and rice collection programs, acquaint the people with the necessity for compliance with the regulations applicable thereto, and obtain cooperation.

Political Education

13. Radio programs were broadcast to educate the people in the field of democracy and western principles; and time was afforded to political groups to address their members as well as the general public.

Strike of Printers -- Seoul

14. Printers in Seoul participated in a strike with consequent shut-down of newspaper plants and the reduction in publication of various types of matter.

SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration	1
Political Parties	9
Interzone Activities	17
Foreign Affairs	19
Joint United States -- Soviet Commission	22

ADMINISTRATION

Grain and Rice Collection Programs

1. Every agency of the government is exercising concerted effort to insure the success of the grain and rice collection programs to the end that there may be an equitable distribution of food-stuffs in the coming months.

To the difficulties incidental to formal collection have been added the break-down of rail transportation as the result of the employees going on strike in violation of the law and the activities of the "black market" operators throughout the provinces.

Establishment of Legislature -- Progress

2. Plans for the establishment of the proposed Korean legislative body are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Practical preliminary problems such as obtaining competent stenographers to record the debates; the services of a skilled parliamentarian; and also, the services of a secretary to act as chief administrative officer are engaging instant attention.

Exercise of Military Government Functions by Koreans

3. Emphasizing the policy placed into operation last March, the Military Governor on 13 September 1946, stated:

"The time has come when Korean Directors must take full charge of their respective Departments, and the Americans must function only in advisory capacities.....Military Government will henceforth be exercised so far as is practicable by the Koreans themselves....."

The Railroad Strike -- An Illegal Act

4. During the week of 22 September, the railway employees of the Department of Transportation in South Korea went out on strike without making any prior presentation of demands or alleged grievances, an act which was in violation of the law as such employees are employees of the government of Korea.

The action of the strikers caused unnecessary hardship and additional suffering throughout Korea, and contributed to an already critical situation from the viewpoint of food collection and distribution.

Strikers did not comply with the provisions of the labor ordinance and the authorities made it plain to all concerned that they would deal with them only when due compliance with the law was made and the employees had returned to work; that when the provisions of the ordinance were fulfilled, then advantages might be taken of collective bargaining.

Civil Service Training Academy

5. The Korean Civil Service Training Academy opened its Fall term on 1 September 1946 with 120 students from all the provinces of South Korea.

These students, all presently employed by the government, will receive instruction in government administration, Korean history, filing, typing, accounting, stenography and English.

Efficiency Reports -- Korean Civil Service

6. Standard forms are being prepared for use by all government departments for the purpose of making efficiency reports on all government civil service officials, to the end that their qualifications may be determined for any appropriate action.

Compensation Plan -- Korean Civil Service

7. By the provisions of Rules Number 3, dated 20 September 1946, effective 30 September 1946, title: "Rules for the Administration of the Compensation Plan," issued by the Office of Korean Civil Service, a systematic means of paying all governmental employees so that they shall receive salaries commensurate with their duties, responsibilities, education, experience and working conditions is established.

The plan sets up a system of grades and salary steps ranging progressively from the lowest to the highest salary, and provides a fair basis of pay for all government employees.

Anniversary of Landing of United States Forces in Korea -- 8 September 1945

8. In commemoration of the landing of United States Forces in Korea on 8 September 1945, the Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea issued the following message to the Korean people:

"On the anniversary of the first landing of American troops upon the beaches of Korea, I take the opportunity to affirm to the Korean people that the United States of America has not departed from and will not depart from her stated commitments to see a liberated Korea grow strong, free and independent.

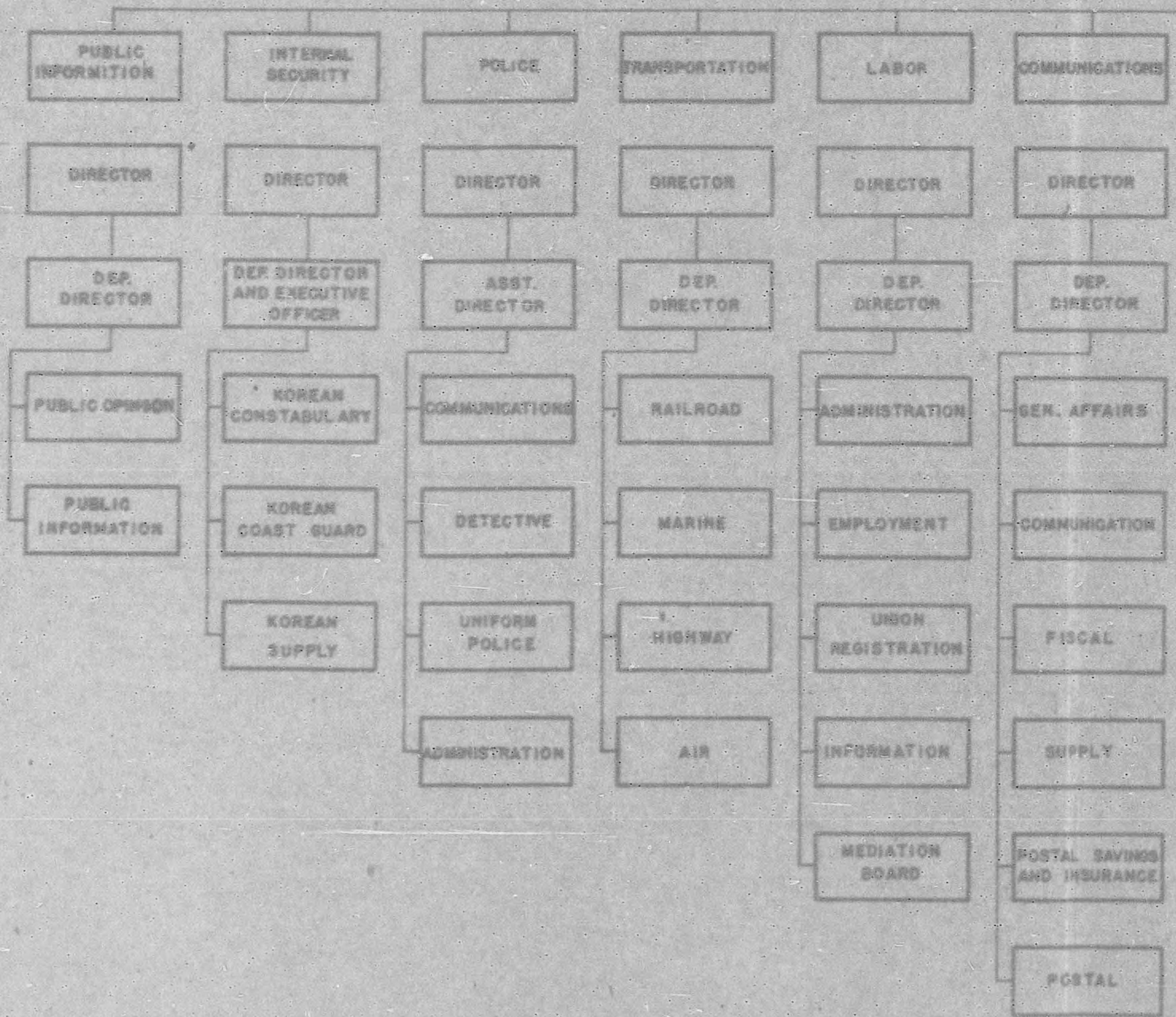
"Though we recognize the extensive and profitable advances our joint Korean and American efforts have made toward securing

that aim, we are mindful still of the trials and difficulties through which we must pass before its final fulfillment. We abide by our resolve to see this future brought about on the principles of justice, democratic freedoms and economic social and political liberty. We do not intend to resort to measures of compulsion or to techniques incompatible with the expressed will of the Korean people. Nor will we be dissuaded by the criticism or intimidations of any minority factions whose motivating interests may be ulterior to the independence of their nation.

" Our concern is still with the peace, security and freedom of all the Korean people. We do not intend to abandon our efforts until Korea can stand alone as an independent nation among the sovereign nations of the world."

UNITED STATES

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION



STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT

30 SEPTEMBER 1946

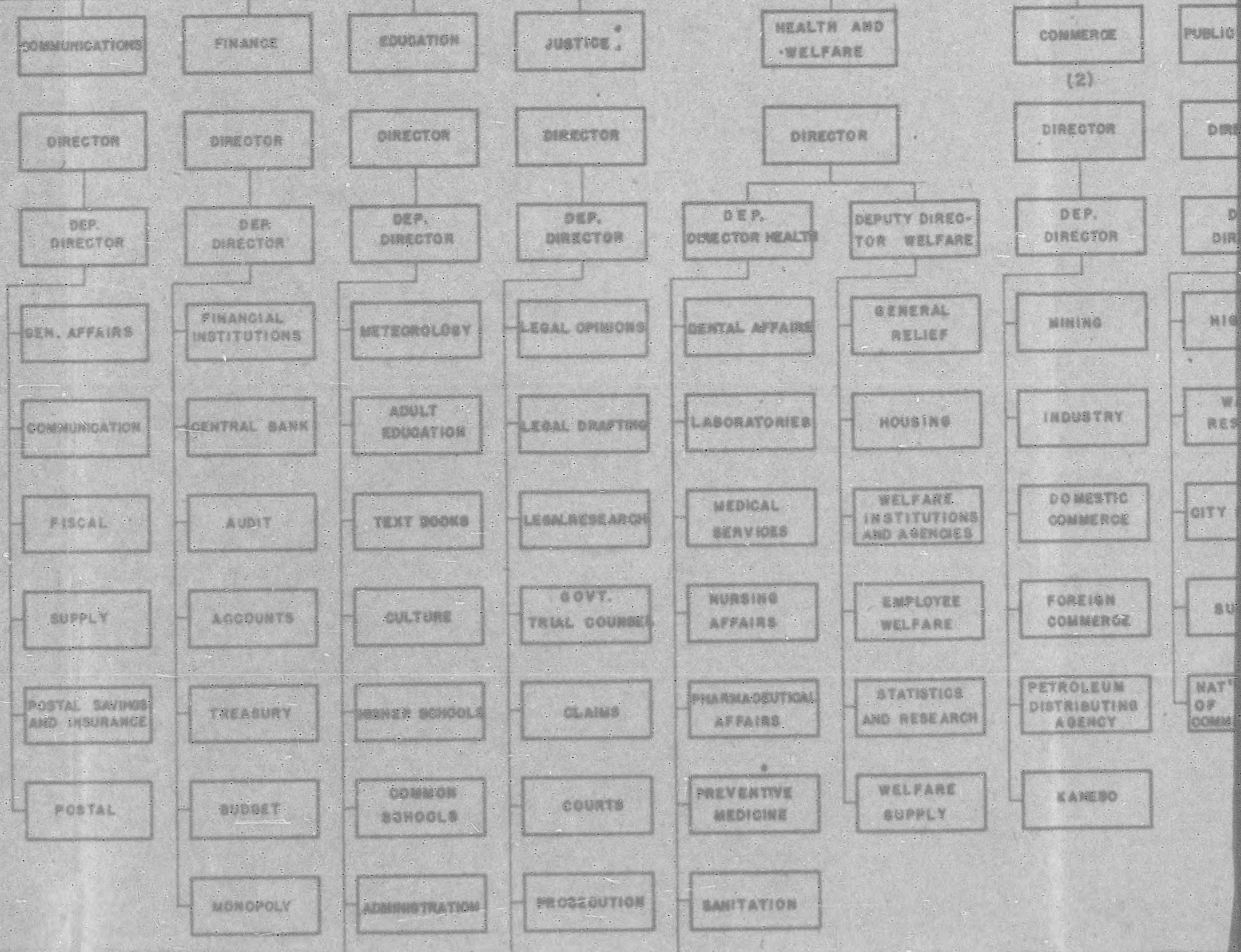
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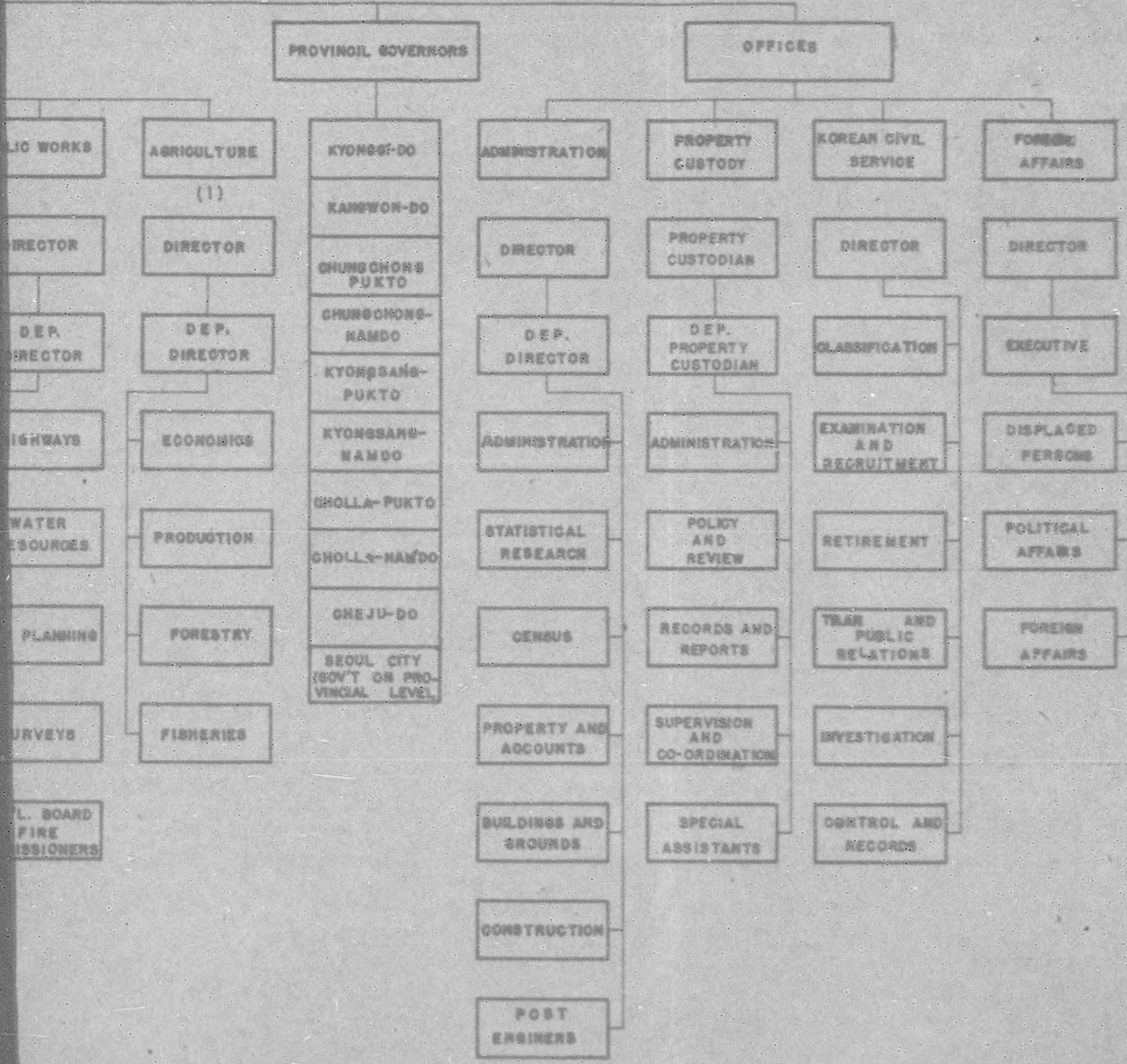
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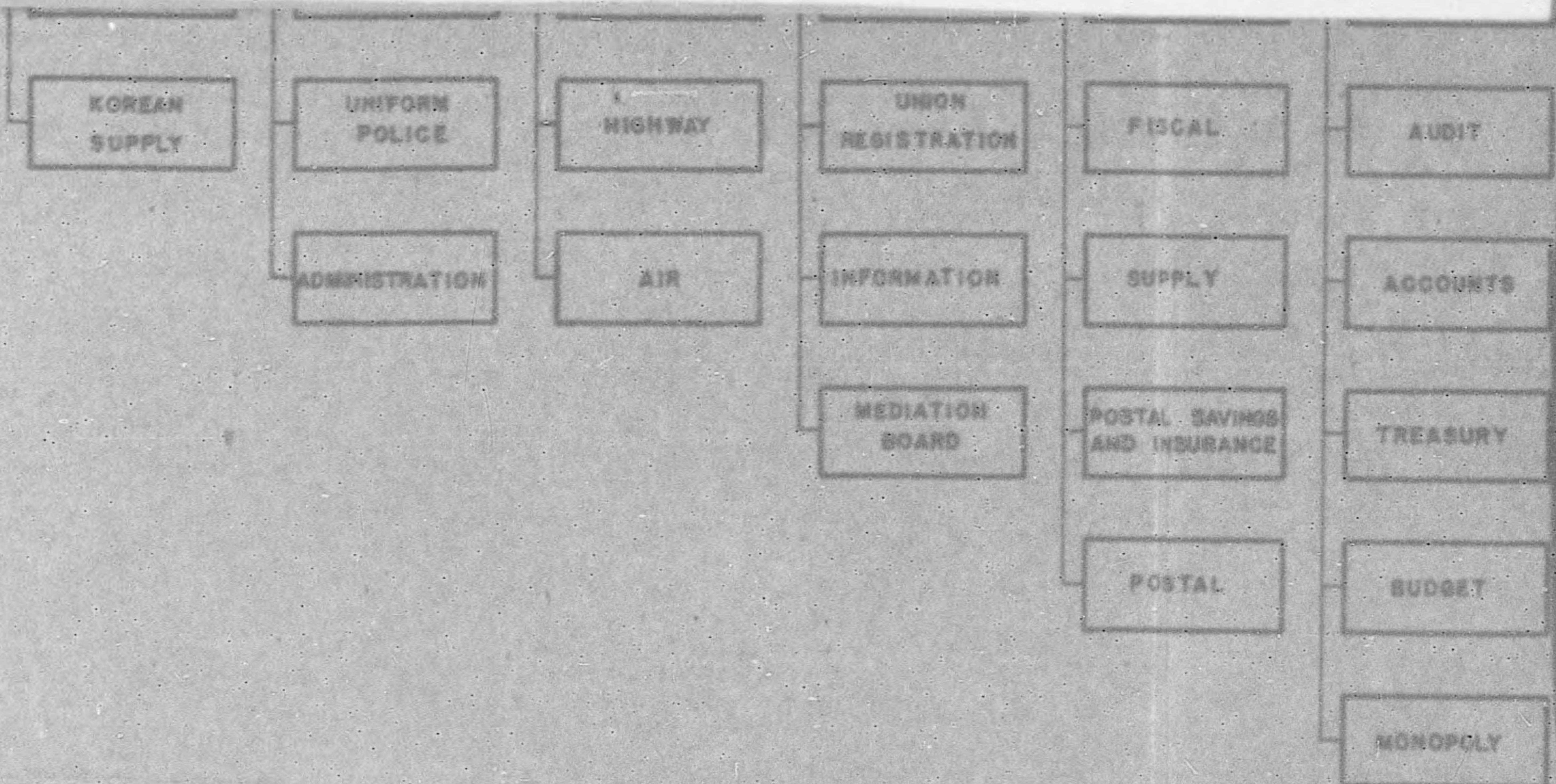
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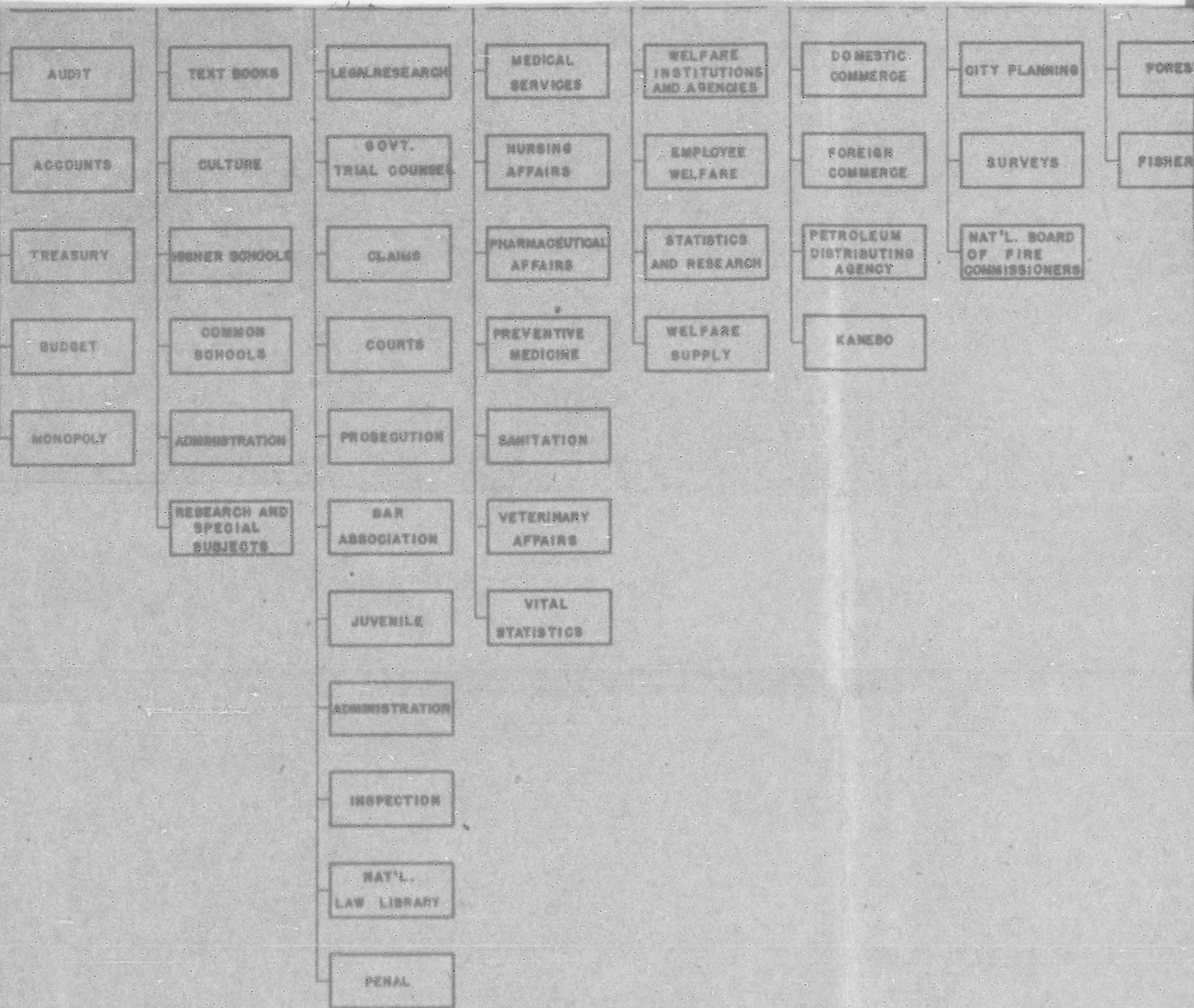


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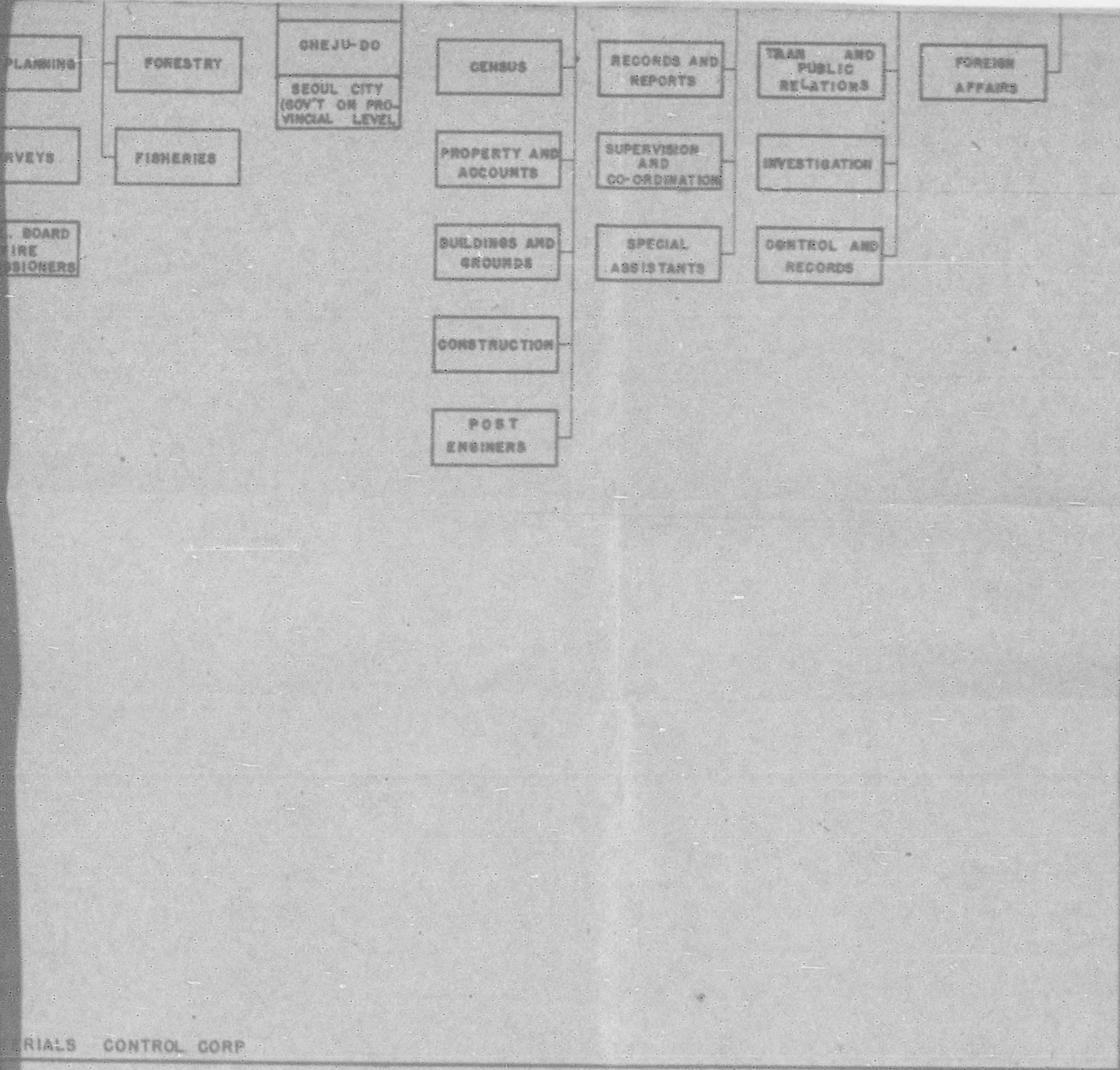
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SOURCE: STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIV. OFFICE OF ADM. (1) NEW KOREA CO. (2) MATERIALS CONTROL



POLITICAL AFFAIRSStatement of Chief United States Commissioner -- Disregard of Moscow Decision

9. Under date of 17 September 1946, Major General A. V. Arnold, Chief United States Commissioner, Joint United States -- U.S.S.R. Commission, issued the following statement to the public:

"There appears to be a growing idea among minority elements of Korean politicians that they can establish a Korean Government and an independent nation outside of and disregarding the Moscow Decision by the simple process of mass meetings and proclamations announcing such a Government. Obviously such measures have no legal status and therefore can do nothing but place the Korean people in an unfavorable light in the eyes of the rest of the world. Persons who entertain this misconception are either ignorant of the realities of the international situation or they are deliberately working for their own selfish interests. Certainly the development of such ideas in Korea would have a very detrimental effect on the future of Korea and would seriously retard if not actually jeopardize the establishment of Korean independence. Such ideas would only play into the hands of those who wish to delay Korean independence. Leaders who further such thinking are not to be trusted and should be discredited by the press, by patriotic politicians and by the mass of the Korean people.

"I strongly urge the Korean people not to support or participate in movements which are harmful to Korea."

Unification -- Approval of Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea

10. On 16 September 1946, Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea, indicated that he was in full accord with the statement concerning unification which had been made by Dr. Kimm, Kiu Sic; further, he stated:

"In my opinion unification in Korea is a most urgent step that must be accomplished by Koreans before they can hope for any final solution

of their national problems. Bitter factionism among Koreans not only confuses and discourages the masses of the Korean people and gives rise to terrorism and disorders, but it is not understood by the rest of the world. It leads to an erroneous belief in many quarters that Koreans lack ability to handle their own affairs and establish a sound government representative of the people."

He pointed out that lack of unity among Korean groups and their inability to reach common grounds of discussion and a common basis to work together toward the rebuilding of their nation have definitely delayed Korean progress and will continue to do so until it is overcome. General Hodge expressed his full confidence in the patriotism and sincerity of those Korean leaders who work unselfishly for unification within their own nation and his hope that early and visible results will soon be forthcoming. He considers the matter of unification to be a problem that must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Party Coalition

11. The question of coalition, or unification, still occupied the minds of the people, and although it was vehemently opposed by the actions of the extreme Left, slow movement towards success is apparent.

Three definite major bodies are presently in evidence, i.e. the group represented by Kimm, Kiu Sic -- standing for independence and social reform; the body led by Rhee, Syngman and Kim, Koo; and the extreme Left, led by Pak, Heun Young.

Regular formal meetings of the Kim -- Lyuh committee for Right and Left unity have not been held for some weeks, but political activity amongst the party members has been much in evidence.

Registration of Political Parties

12. As of 30 September, organizations registered at national level totaled 75.

Organizations transferred to provincial level total 103.

Organizations which have dissolved and withdrawn their registrations total 19.

National Society for Rapid Realization of Independence

13. The society held a national convention in Seoul on 7 September, and Dr Rhee, Syngman, president of the organization, was entrusted with nominating members of the new Central Standing Executive Committee. His original list of nominees underwent several changes, and at the end of the month, Cho, Sung Hwan was listed as chairman, and Chung, In Bo as vice-chairman.

Hankook Democratic Party

14. On 15-16 September, the Hankook Democratic Party held a national convention in Seoul.

Communist Party of Southern Korea -- Activities of Leaders

15. As the result of activities allegedly prejudicial to law and order, the arrest of Pak, Heun Young, Lee, Kang Kook and Lee, Chu Ha, the three ranking members of the Communist Party of Southern Korea was ordered, but to date they have not been apprehended.

Death of Hong Jin -- 9 September 1946

16. Hong, Jin, the scholarly head of the Emergency National Assembly, died on 9 September 1946.

INTERZONE ACTIVITIES

Suspension of Mail Exchange

17. There was no exchange of mail between North and South Korea during the month of September.

Refugee Movement from North Korea

18. The flow of refugees from the North increased during the month, particularly during the last half, contributing to the disruption of the normal routine of onward passage of repatriates to Japan caused by the strike of the railroad employees.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

American Foreign Policy -- Korean Reactions

19. Intense interest was displayed in the address of Secretary of Commerce Wallace and its effects upon the American people, local interests speculating upon its possible reflections in Korean affairs.

Foreign Trade Possibilities

20. With the granting of licenses to engage in foreign trade, much activity has been evidenced in the possibilities of imports or exchanges from China as well as the United States.

Chinese Residents of South Korea -- Repatriation

21. A list of all Chinese residents of South Korea who desire to be repatriated is being compiled.

JOINT UNITED STATES - SOVIET COMMISSION

American Representatives Standing - by.

22. Whereas public attention during the month was focused primarily upon the food situation and economic unrest, interest in the reconvention of the Joint Commission has not abated in the least. Meanwhile the American representatives stand ready and available at Seoul to re-open discussions upon the basis as already clearly set forth by them.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

SUMMATION
OF
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA

NUMBER 12

SEPTEMBER 1946

PART II
POLITICAL

	Page
Section 1. Government and Politics	14
Section 2. Legal and Public Safety	24

SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal	1
Public Safety	6

LEGAL

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Issue of Korean Revenue Stamps
Discontinuance of Former Issues

1. By the provisions of Ordinance Number 110, dated 14 September 1946, effective 24 September 1946, title: "Issue of Korean Revenue Stamps -- Discontinuance of Former Issues," the issuance and use of denominations, one (1) weun, five (5) weun, ten (10) weun, fifty (50) weun, one hundred (100) weun; and the sale of Imperial Japanese -- Korean overprinted revenue stamps is discontinued.

Grain and Straw Bag Inspection

2. By the provisions of Ordinance Number 111, dated and effective 18 September 1946, title: "Grain and Straw Bag Inspection;" all laws, ordinances, orders, regulations, directives and instructions relating to

the inspection, grading and packing of grains and straw bags shall remain in full force and effect until superseded, modified or repealed by regulations issued by the Director of the Department of Agriculture; further, the Director of the Department of Agriculture is charged with the preparation of regulations for the inspection, grading and packing of grains and straw bags.

Regulation of Child Labor

3. By the provisions of Ordinance 112, dated 18 September 1946, sections effective as specified therein, title: "Regulation of Child Labor," the national policy relative to child labor is expressed as follows:

a. Purpose

The purpose of the ordinance is to regulate child labor in accordance with humanitarian, enlightened principles accepted by civilized nations throughout the world, so as to enable the children of Korea to attain maturity prepared for the responsibilities of citizenship in modern society.

b. Scope

Provisions and prohibitions relative to limitations on the employment of females in industry, to specific age groups, hours, natural conditions, specific industries and operations, delinquency, and administrative details amplify, explain, delimit, as the case may be, the scope of the ordinance; and incorporate therein authority for the Department of Labor to implement the same by appropriate regulations on maximum working hours, working conditions, health, sanitation, welfare, food and housing requirements, factory and mercantile inspectors, minimum wages and kindred matters.

Extension of Time for Filing Declarations of Property

4. By the provisions of Ordinance Number 117, dated 18 September 1946; effective 2 September 1946; title: "Amending Ordinance Number 93 by Extending Period for Filing Declarations of Property or Obligations;" the period of time for filing declarations of property or obligations under Section II of Ordinance Number 93, dated 4 July 1946, i.e. Foreign Exchange Control, was extended sixty days from 2 September 1946.

Courts — Inchon

5. Due to the increase of legal activities at Inchon City, the single court presently existent there will be made a three judge forum on 1 October 1946.

PUBLIC SAFETY

	Paragraph
Law and Order	6
Police	10
Prisons	15
Internal Security	16

LAW AND ORDER

Law and Order -- The Press

6. As the result of activities allegedly prejudicial to the proper maintenance of law and order, three of the extreme Communist newspapers, i.e.

- "Chosun In Min Po;"
- "Hyern Dai Ilbo;" and
- "Chung Ang Shin Mun;"

were suspended and action taken against those individuals allegedly responsible for acts detrimental to security.

Acts Prejudicial to Good Order -- Inflammatory Articles

7. During the period 26 - 30 September, Whang Tai Byuk, chief of the administration section, and Lee, Sang Ho, editor of the Chung Ang Shin Moon, were tried in the Provost Court at Kyonggi-Do, on charges that they, acting jointly and in pursuance of a common intent, did at Seoul, Korea, on or about 30 July 1946, wrongfully and unlawfully commit an act to the prejudice of good order and life, safty and security, by ordering the publication or causing to be published in the Chung Ang Shin

Moon various inflammatory articles. Found "Guilty" by the Court on all charges and specifications, each was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for a period of eighteen months.

Attempted Assassination -- Dr. Rhee, Syngman

8. An unsuccessful attempt was made to kill Dr. Rhee, Syngman on 12 September 1946, while he was driving to the headquarters of the National Unification. Bullets fired into the automobile did not strike either Dr. Rhee nor his chauffeur. Dr. Rhee made his speech as scheduled without reference to the attack.

To date the alleged assassin has not been apprehended.

Sun Kwang Printing Company -- Improper Activities

9. For illegally accepting ¥ 250,000, the property of Military Government, Paik, Hak Soo, former manager of the Sun Kwang Printing Company, has been ordered by the Chongno Provost Court to re-imburse the Kyonggi-Do Property Custodian within thirty days or serve one year at hard labor.

Upon being released from his position as manager of the company, Paik accepted ¥ 250,000 from the present manager; this amount representing ¥ 100,000 that Paik had paid to the former Japanese owner and an unauthorized payment of ¥ 150,000 bonus to the employees of the company.

POLICE

Korean National Police -- Outstanding Performance

10. The superior efficiency of the National Police, its excellent supervision and ability to solve immediate critical problems was clearly demonstrated during the month in handling the incidents appurtenant to the numerous strikes, labor difficulties and demonstrations.

National Police Academy -- Graduation

11. On 6 September, the seventh class graduated from the National Police Academy, 234 police investigators and 104 police officers receiving certificates.

To date, 206 police officers and 2,870 policemen have graduated from the Academy.

Policewomen -- New Candidates

12. Statistics on policewomen candidates for positions in the named provinces during the month were:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Applications</u>	<u>Accepted</u>
Kyonggi-Do	92	25
Kyongsang Pukto	40	13
Cholla Pukto	9	3

National Police -- Organization Changes

13. In order to improve the organization of the Department of National Police, increase its efficiency and broaden its educational system, certain changes are scheduled to be made.

The police system will be divided into three zones, with headquarters for the same being located at Seoul, Chonju and Taegu, each zone being sub-divided into police divisions; further, a Bureau of Education will be established with the Department, the National Police Academy becoming the National Police College.

Harbor Police Patrols -- Five Major Ports

14. Plans are being drafted to the end of organizing harbor police patrols for the five major ports in order to maintain security and safety of marine channels incidental thereto.

NUMBER OF FIRES AND THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE IN PRINCIPAL CITIES IN SOUTH KOREA

May - July 1946

<u>City</u>	<u>May</u>		<u>June</u>		<u>July</u>	
	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Amount of damage (Yen)</u>	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Amount of damage (Yen)</u>	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Amount of damage (Yen)</u>
Seoul	15	943,470	18	6,008,400	19	21,001,600
Inchon	6	10,600,930	5	1,815,852	6	1,947,800
Chongju	4	217,300	-	--	5	181,850
Taejon	1	1,000	-	--	-	--
Chunju	-	--	1	308,000	-	--
Kwangju	3	157,000	-	--	-	--
Taegu	13	1,994,055	7	167,100	10	5,248,900
Pusan	13	34,290,550	-	--	6	1,006,500

PRISONS

Prison Guards Training School -- Fifth Class

15. The fifth class of the Prison Guards Training School, consisting of one hundred and twenty-six students began a seven week course of instruction and training on 9 September.

Due to the critical shortage of trained prison personnel, the course which formerly covered a six month period has been shortened and intensified.

This class will graduate on 25 October and the members will be assigned positions in the prison service.

PRISON STATISTICS

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

August 1946

<u>Crime</u>	<u>No. Persons Arrested</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Acquittals</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Lack of Evidence</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>
Arson	3	3	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2,086	913	81	1,078	-	5
Assault	377	220	39	78	4	36
Murder	62	40	7	14	1	-
Robbery	234	132	6	92	-	4
Sex Crimes	194	55	26	72	20	21

-33-

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

August 1946

<u>Crime</u>	<u>No. Persons Arrested</u>	<u>Convictions</u>	<u>Acquittals</u>	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Lack of Evidence</u>	<u>Dismissed</u>
*Traffic	25	20	4	1	-	-
Larceny	2,667	1,334	124	1,162	32	15
Violations of M.G. Ordinances	628	297	76	232	15	8
Others	5,043	3,136	337	1,311	93	166
Total	11,319	6,150	700	4,049	165	255

* Traffic accidents involving deaths: 12
 Traffic accidents involving injuries: 13
 Value of property stolen : ¥33,711,612
 Value of property recovered: 15,884,079
 Opium Crimes ; number of cases : 8

-34-

NUMBER OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES REPORTED
BY GROUPS OF OFFENSES

Eight Provinces

June - Aug. 1946

		<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>August</u>
Economic Crimes :	1. Larceny	2,884	2,303	2,526
	2. Burglary	1,398	1,194	1,780
	3. Robbery	<u>302</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>162</u>
		4,584	3,621	4,468
Crimes of Violence:	4. Arson	9	16	3
	5. Assault	313	474	365
	6. Sex Crimes	31	52	117
	7. Murder	<u>32</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>44</u>
		385	579	529
Other Offenses:	8. Violations of M.G. Ord.	493	381	478
	9. Other	<u>3,499</u>	<u>3,918</u>	<u>4,670</u>
Grand Totals		8,961	8,499	10,145

CIVILIAN PRISON POPULATION
SOUTH KOREA
AUGUST 1946

		<u>Sentenced</u>		<u>Held pending trial</u>		<u>Total</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Seoul	K	2,357	38	1,017	16	3,374	54
	J	13	1			13	1
	C	28	1	2		30	1
	T	2,398	40	1,019	16	3,417	56
Chunchon	K	403	8	33	1	436	9
	J	3				3	
	C						
	T	406	8	33	1	439	9
Taejon	K	1,424	7	161		1,585	7
	J			1		1	
	C	1				1	
	T	1,425	7	162		1,587	7
Chongju	K	222	12	103		325	12
	J						
	C	1				1	
	T	223	12	103		326	12
Kongju	K	565		15	2	580	2
	J						
	C	1				1	
	T	566		15	2	581	2
Taegu	K	1,423	1	278	14	1,701	15
	J						
	C	1				1	
	T	1,424	1	278	14	1,702	15
Pusan	K	848	3	506	5	1,354	8
	J	1	1	2		3	1
	C						
	T	849	4	508	5	1,357	9
Masan	K	371	2	176	7	547	9
	J						
	C						
	T	371	2	176	7	547	9
Chinju	K	446	3	147	3	593	6
	J						
	C	2				2	
	T	448	3	147	3	595	6
Kwangju	K	322	6	312	4	634	10
	J						
	C	2				2	
	T	324	6	312	4	636	10

K = Korean
J = Japanese
C = Chinese
T = Total

CIVILIAN PRISON POPULATION
SOUTH KOREA
AUGUST 1946

		<u>SENTENCED</u>		<u>HELD PENDING TRIAL</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Sorokto	K	20	1			20	1
	J						
	C						
	T	20	1			20	1
Mokpo	K	625	9	74	2	699	11
	J						
	C						
	T	625	9	74	2	699	11
Chonju	K	560	5	177	3	737	8
	J						
	C	2				2	
	T	562	5	177	3	739	8
Kunsan	K	458	3	96		554	8
	J						
	C						
	T	458	3	96		554	8
Kaesong	K	746		44		790	
	J						
	C	4				4	
	T	750		44		794	
Kumchon	K	847		32	1	879	1
	J						
	C						
	T	847		32	1	879	1
Antong	K	382	17	87	5	469	22
	J						
	C						
	T	382	17	87	5	469	22
Seoul Mapo	K	1,516				1,516	
	J						
	C	11				11	
	T	1,527				1,527	
Total	K	13,535	115	3,258	63	16,793	178
	J	17	2	3		20	2
	C	53	1	2		55	1
	T	13,065	118	3,263	63	16,868	181

K = Korean
J = Japanese
C = Chinese
T = Total

PRISONER DIET

WEST GATE PRISON, SEOUL

Sep. 1946

Daily Diet of Ordinary Prisoners

Boiled cereal (65 percent water) ----- 500 grams
 Pickle and soy mash soup (10 grams mash and 10 grams kelp)
 ----- 20 grams
 Radish ----- 100 grams

Boiled cereal has the following composition :

Soybeans	-----	20 %
Barley	-----	30 %
Broom corn	-----	40 %
Rice	-----	10 %
Salt	-----	to season

Calorie Value :

with kimchi (pickle)	1807	Calories
with soup	1803	Calories

Average laborer's diet : (per meal)

Boiled Rice	280 - 320 grams = (431 - 493 calories)
Wheat	70 - 100 grams = (58 - 83 calories)
Soup	400 - 500 grams = (64 - 80 calories)
Meat	35 - 50 grams = (41 - 59 calories)
Total	594 - 715 calories

INTERNAL SECURITYKorean Constabulary Officer Training School -- Commissions

16. From a total of 400 candidates who made application for the Korean Constabulary Officer Training School, 155 passed the entrance examinations which were held 17-19 September.

The successful candidates, plus 42 individuals recommended for entrance by the constabulary, will now enter upon a three month course leading to commissions.

Korean Coast Guard -- American Advisors

17. During the month a small group of United States Coast Guard personnel, officers and enlisted men, arrived in Korea to furnish professional advice and supervision to the Korean Coast Guard which is slowly developing and expanding its operations to furnish coastal security to Korean shipping and marine operations.

Korean Coast Guard -- Radio Operators

18. The six month course for Korean Coast Guard radio-operators conducted by the Department of Communications terminated on 11 September 1946.