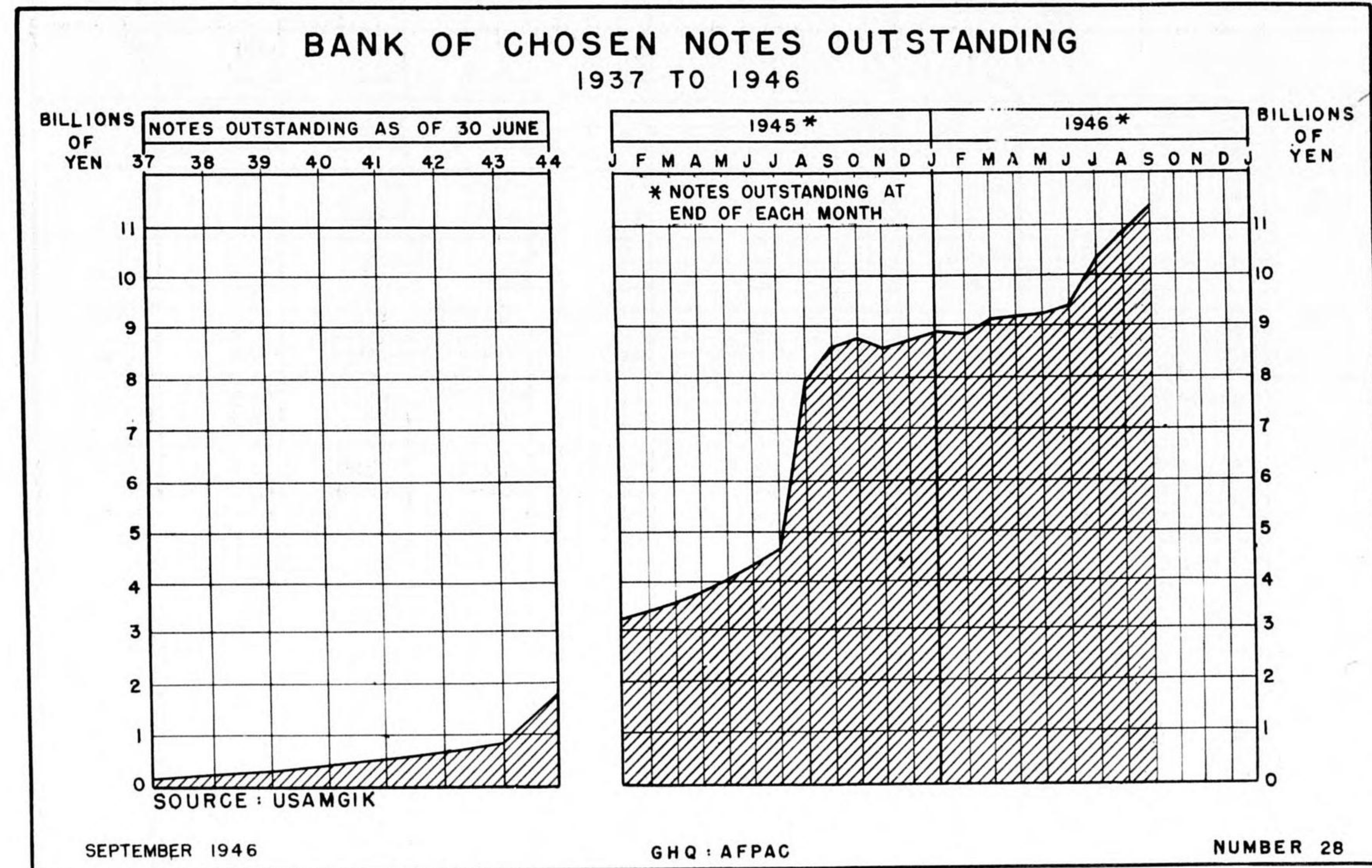


FINANCE

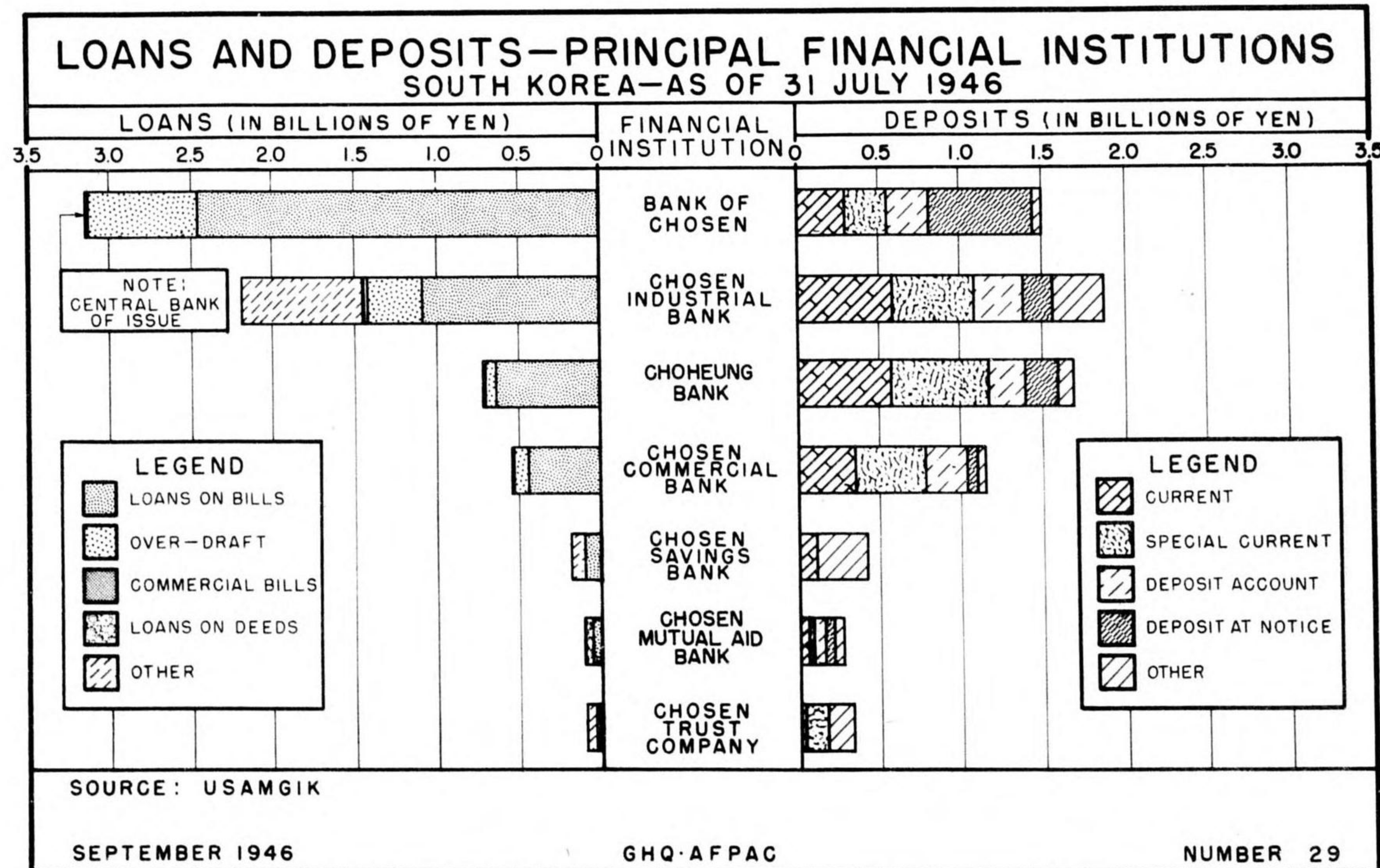
Currency

59. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 30 September totaled approximately ¥ 11,341,307,000, and increase of ¥ 379,310,000 since 31 August.

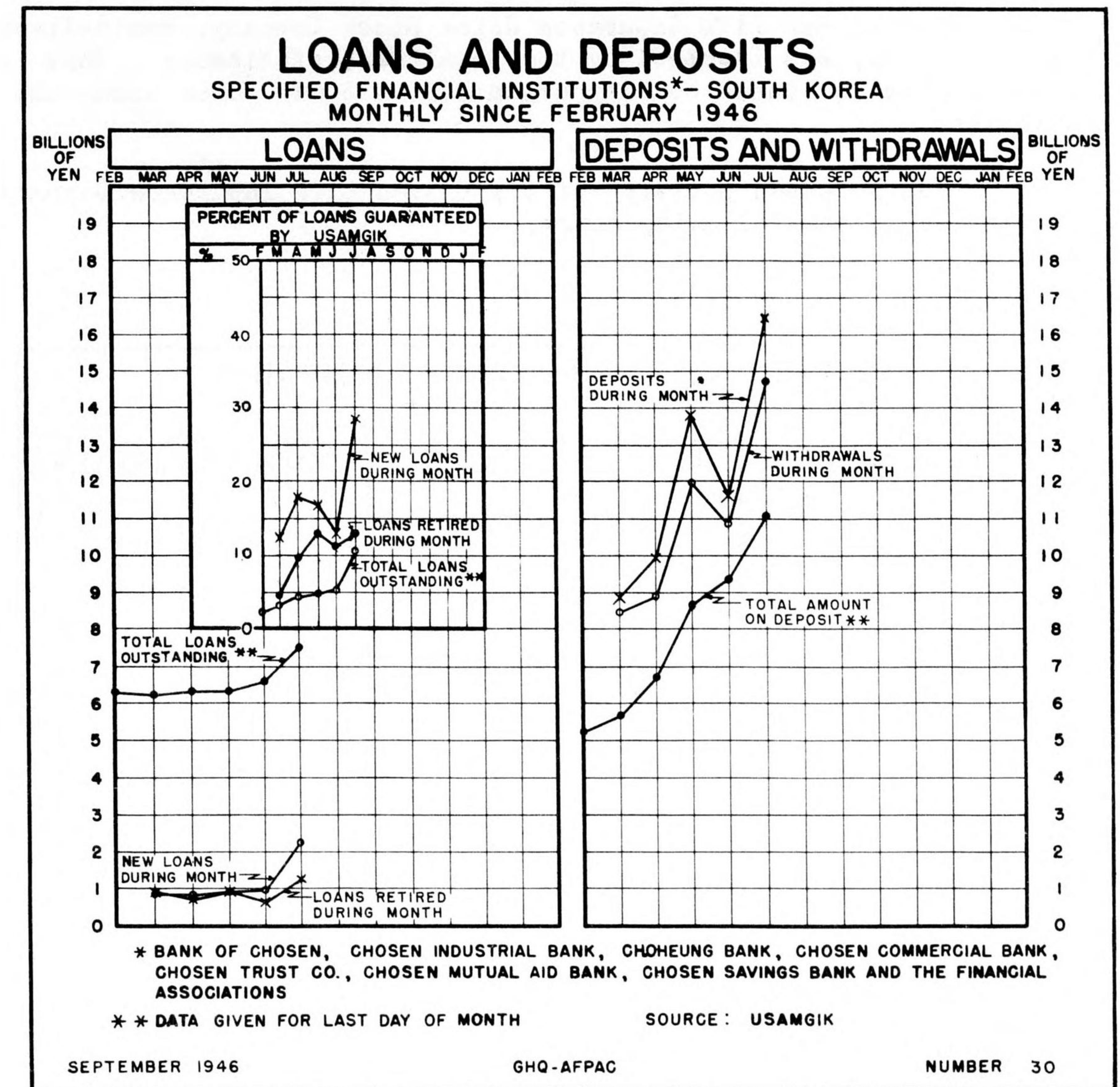


Financial Institutions

60. Loans and deposits in the principal financial institutions increased as indicated in the following chart.

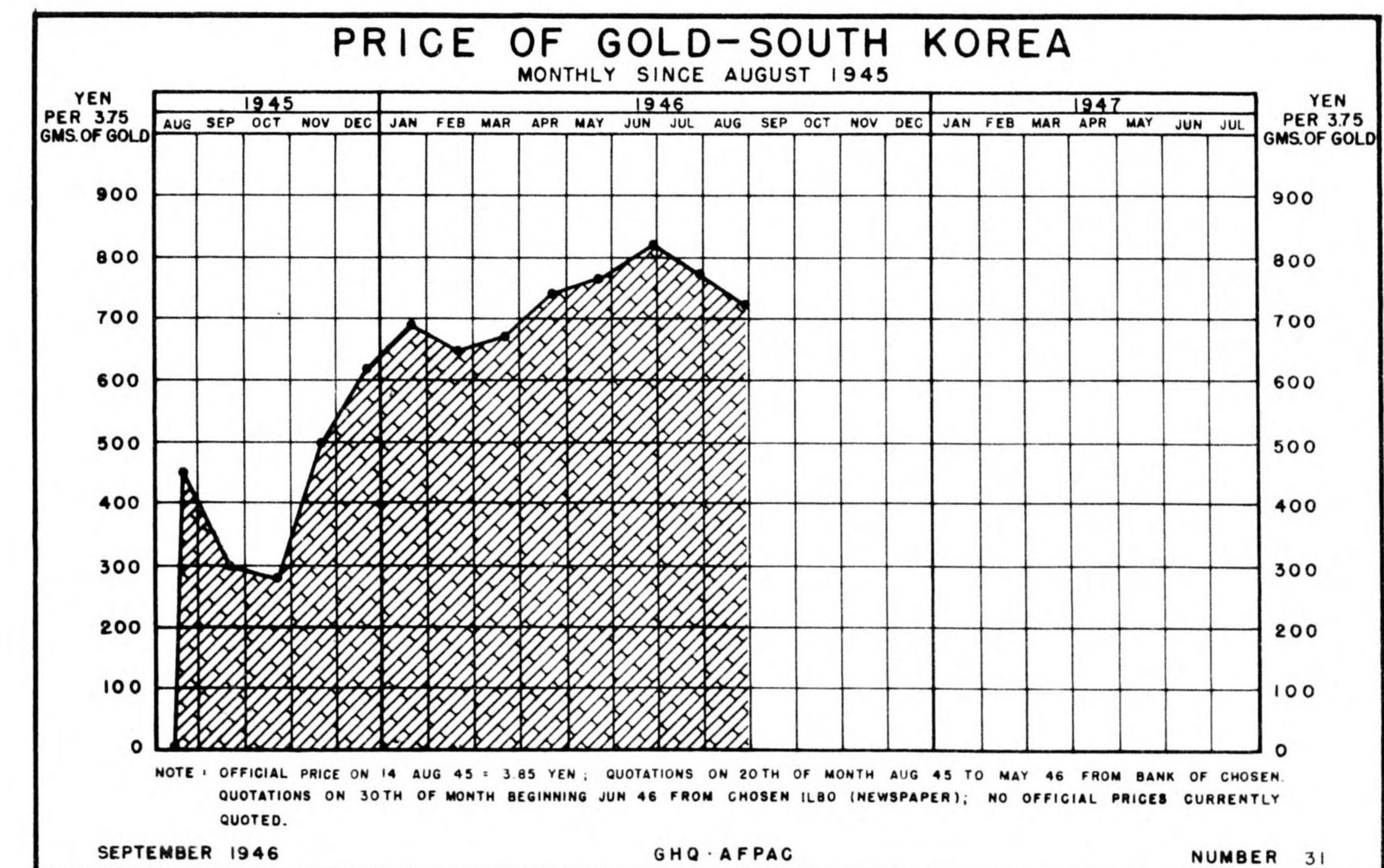


61. Loans and deposits of six major banks are compared in the following chart.



Prices of Gold

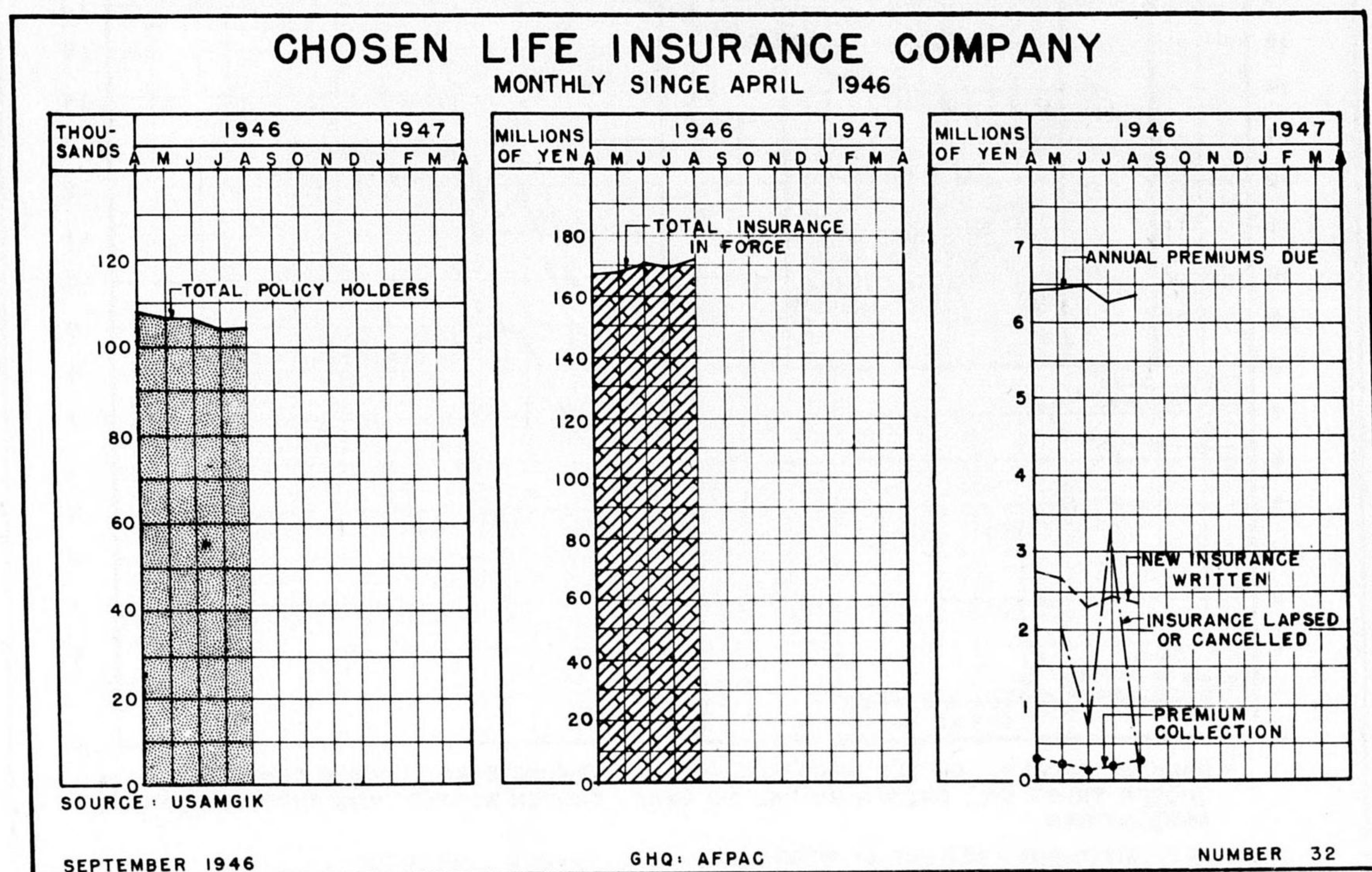
62. Fluctuations in the free-market price of gold are shown in the following chart.



Insurance

63. The Tai Han Life Insurance Joint Stock Company, capitalized at ₩ 10,000,000, was licensed by the Department of Finance. This is the first life insurance company organized in South Korea since the liberation.

64. The increased activity of the Chosen Life Insurance Company is reflected in the following chart.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 12

September 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Education

1. A three day In-service Training Institute was held at Chunchon 4-6 September and at Kangnung 9-11 September for welfare workers in Kangwon-do.

Instruction was given in the principles of public welfare, institutional programs, general relief measures and social case work.

2. The quarterly conference of public welfare chiefs was held on 24 September in Seoul. Members inspected institutions for visual study and criticism.

Women's Bureau

3. A Women's Bureau was established within the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The chief of the Bureau is a woman appointed by the Military Governor.

The functions and duties of the Women's Bureau are:

- (1) To advise the Military Governor on policies affecting the social, economic, political and cultural amelioration of Korean women.
- (2) To compute and analyze data and to make and publish continuing studies of matters affecting the position and general welfare of Korean women.
- (3) To formulate standards and policies for recommendation to the appropriate political subdivisions, officials or agencies pertaining to the promotion of the welfare and interests of Korean women.

These include improvement of the working conditions of women; the welfare of women in industry, agriculture, education, the arts and professions and the home; the activities of women in government service; advancing the opportunities of women for profitable employment; health, prenatal care and maternity confinement;

woman suffrage; control and elimination of prostitution; female delinquency and institutional care; and travelers' aid for women and children.

Blind and Deaf School

4. The National Blind and Deaf School opened its fall semester. Two hundred deaf and 39 blind students are enrolled.

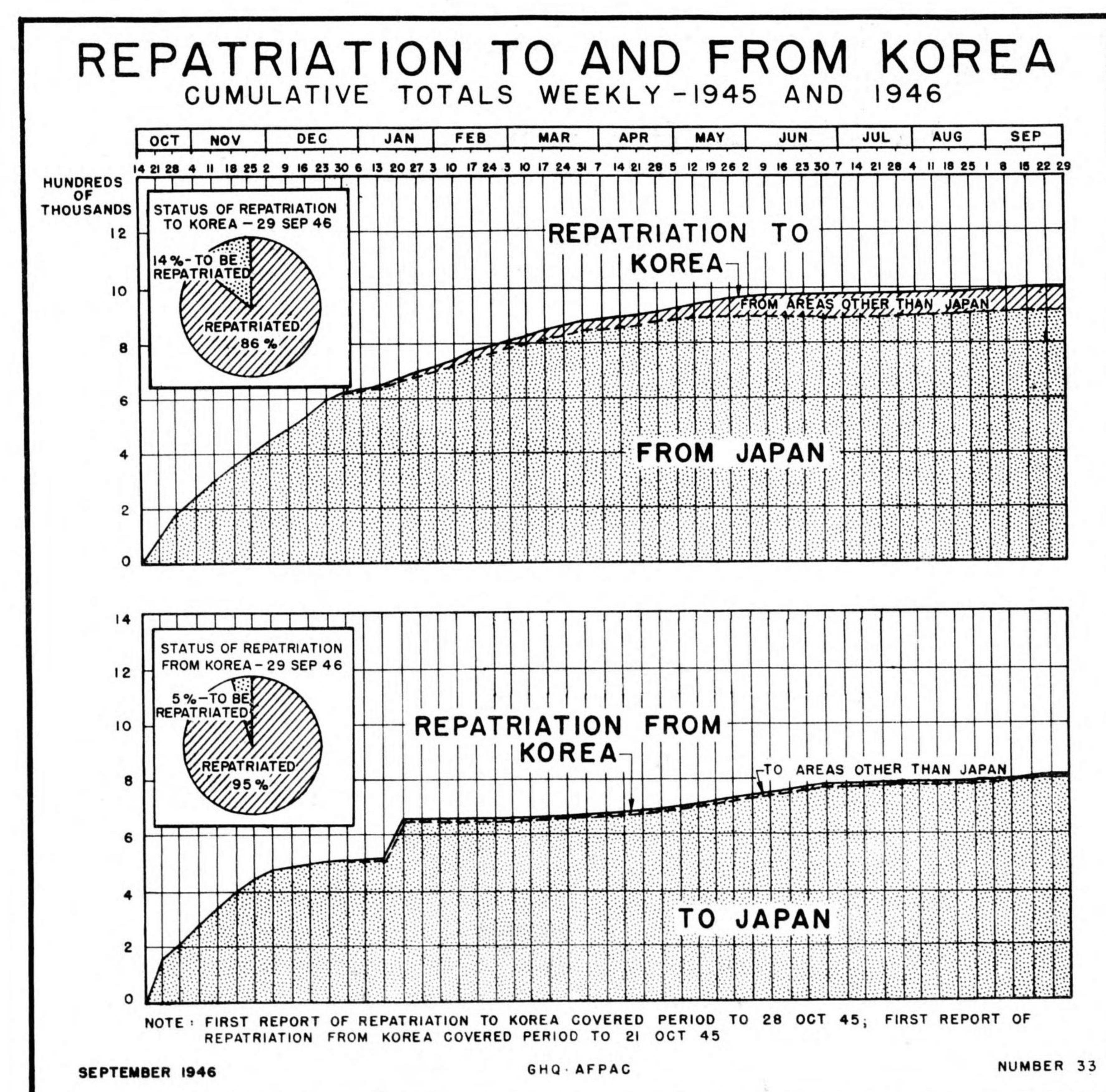
The enrollment is expected to increase with the lifting of travel restriction on 30 September.

Yonghori Leprosarium

5. The Yonghori Leprosarium in Kyongsang-namdo, opened as a temporary institution in August, is now treating 600 lepers. Plans to make it a permanent institution are being considered.

Repatriation

6. By 29 September 812,559 Japanese nationals had been repatriated from North and South Korea while 915,500 Koreans had been returned to their homeland from Japan and 87,313 from other Pacific Islands. Twenty-two Koreans are awaiting repatriation from Pacific Ocean Areas and the Philippine Islands. The following chart shows repatriation to and from Korea, cumulative by weeks.



7. Cooler weather and decreasing danger of cholera and other communicable diseases enabled repatriation ships to carry capacity loads as contrasted to the 80 percent load during the summer months.

8. On 29 September there were 189,449 passenger spaces on U. S. repatriation vessels assigned and operating and 89,456 spaces on Japanese vessels.

9. A directive issued 4 September permits Korean repatriates from Japan to ship tools, light machinery and business equipment in excess of 4,000 pounds, subject to SCAP approval.

Refugee Camps

10. Refugees from North Korea totaled 27,657 on 30 September. The Kaesong and Uijongbu camps expanded facilities and increased supplies to care for 20,000 refugees.

The interruption of railroad service on 22 September created a backlog of refugees in the camps. Trucks were utilized to transport refugees to the shipping zones.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

11. On 30 September 2,906 physicians had renewed their licenses to practice.

12. Official recognition was given the College of Medicine of Seoul National University, Severance Union Medical College, Seoul Women's Medical College, Taegu Medical College and Kwangju Medical College by the Department of Education as fully qualified to give medical training.

Child Mortality

13. In August 5,000 mothers were interrogated and the following child mortality figures were obtained:

	Deaths per Thousand
First year	180
Second year	127
Third year	102
Fourth year	59
Fifth year	39
Sex ratio:	
Males	114
Females	100

A woman over 45 years averaged 5.7 children, live births.

NURSING AFFAIRS

14. The fourth class of the Modern Nursing Arts Institute began on 5 September at the Red Cross Hospital in Seoul with 58 students. The class will continue until November.

15. A Modern Nursing Institute was set up at Pusan along lines similar to the Seoul Institute.

The course lasts one month and the training is more concentrated than at Seoul with practical hospital work in the morning and classes and lectures in the afternoon.

16. The first monthly meeting of the chief nurses of all hospitals in Seoul was held on 19 September. Discussions were held on topics of common interest with food receiving the most attention.

17. The Second Midwifery Refresher Course at the Seoul City Hospital graduated 13 midwives on 3 September. They received two months' instruction in practical work at the Maternity Clinic.

The third class will be graduated in October and the fourth class began 2 September.

18. Public health nurses and students in the courses of the Bureau of Nursing Affairs were instructed in welfare principles during the month by special lectures and visits to orphanages and refugee camps.

PHARMACEUTICAL AFFAIRS

19. Deadline for the registry of pharmacists, originally set at 25 September, was extended for persons who were unable to register because of the travel restriction.

The extension period is left to the discretion of the Director of Public Health and Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

20. Complete authority and responsibility over veterinary work were transferred to Korean personnel. The policy of turning over 10 percent of the work each month commenced in December 1945.

21. Thirty veterinarians passed written examinations at the Suwon Agricultural College 2-7 September. They are now eligible to take the practical examinations during 2-4 October.

22. A new curriculum, "School of Veterinary Medicine," was introduced in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Seoul National University.

Entrance requirements will be 12 years of schooling and the course will last four years with emphasis on professional subjects.

23. A drive to encourage better care of draft animals was initiated in Seoul and extended throughout Kyonggi-do.

Five press releases were published with emphasis on proper feeding, harnessing and care of animals, loading of carts, dangers and results of beating and cruelty, and the necessity of taking all sick or injured animals to a veterinarian.

24. An eight-month school for lay inspectors of meat and dairy products commenced in September. The graduates will not be veterinarians but will assist in inspecting foodstuffs.

SUPPLY

Distribution

25. During the month the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section commenced distribution of the fourth and final allocation of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies valued at ¥ 20,000,000.

26. Social welfare institutions in South Korea received 1,000,000 vitamin pills from the United States through the Church

Committee for Relief in Asia.

These pills will be available to children in orphanages who are suffering from malnutrition and dietary deficiencies.

27. Supplies received by Korea through the Civilian Supply Program 13 to 20 September were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Source</u>
Insecticide (louse powder)	case	100	U. S.
Compound germicidal	case	450	U. S.
DDT (diluted)	case	50	U. S.
Diphtheria toxoid alum	case	142	U. S.
Truck (2½ ton)	each	84	U. S.
Truck (¼ ton)	each	84	U. S.
Salt	metric tons	3,500	Japan
Sugar	pounds	15,840	U. S.

28. During August 7,995,000 cubic centimeters of Japanese cholera vaccine and 1,847,000 cubic centimeters of Korean cholera vaccine were distributed in South Korea.

29. Atabrine to combat malaria was distributed throughout the provinces during the month from Civilian Supply Program sources.

30. The 1,173,987 pounds of insecticide received under the Civilian Supply Program will be utilized for the prevention of disease among the civilian population and will not be used for agricultural purposes as originally planned.

31. The first shipment of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies to Cheju-do arrived on 11 September.

The supplies included aspirin, sulfa drugs, bandages, cotton, syringes, needles and surgical instruments.

32. Four tons of Japanese clothing purchased from the Materials Control Corporation were distributed to all provinces during the month.

33. The first shipment of UNRRA supplies arrived in Inchon on 2 September.

Three hundred long tons of used clothing and footwear contributed by the people of the United States and Canada will be distributed equally between South and North Korea.

Military commands are responsible for free distribution to refugees and other needy persons according to the following rules of UNRRA:

"That, in any area where relief and rehabilitation operations are being conducted through the employment, in whole or in part, of the Administration's resources, relief and rehabilitation in all its aspects shall be distributed or dispensed fairly on the basis of the relative needs of the population in the area, and without discrimination because of race, creed or political belief."

34. Drugs, medical supplies and blood plasma were transported by air to deficit localities during the September railroad strike.

Production

35. The production of smallpox vaccine was reduced during September due to the lack of calves.

36. The status of biologicals at the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases on 30 September was as follows:

Product	Unit	New	Dispensed	On Hand
Cholera vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	1,531,250	1,800,750	864,500
Cholera vaccine <u>J/</u>	cc	0	31,500	0
Cholera diagnostic antigen, original <u>K/</u>	cc	250	25	225
Cholera diagnostic antigen, varied <u>K/</u>	cc	250	25	225
Cholera diagnostic antigen, polyvalent <u>K/</u>	cc	0	5	0
Diphtheria antitoxin <u>K/</u>	cc	27,120	1,800	25,320
Diphtheria toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	554,540	200,500	999,450
Dysentery diagnostic anti-serum, shiga <u>K/</u>	cc	0	4	52
Insulin <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	360
Para B diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	360
Para A diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Para B diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Penicillin <u>A/</u>	vials	0	253	0
Plague vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	0	100	900
Rabies, human <u>K/</u>	treatments	50	51	8
Rabies, vaccine, dog <u>K/</u>	cc	0	600	0
Rinderpest vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine <u>K/</u>	doses	0	177,000	0
Tetanus antiserum <u>A/</u>	vials	0	3	3,890
Tetanus toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	24,984
Typhoid vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	782,285	412,850	1,209,940
Typhoid diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	1,200	0	1,200
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	332
Typhus vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	735,000	269,760	380,660
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	2,000	0	0

A/ American.
K/ Korean.
J/ Japanese.

37. The status of biologicals at the Pusan and Anyong Institutes for Veterinary Research on 30 September is shown by the following figures:

PUSAN

Product	Unit	New	Dispensed	On Hand
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	0	1,300
Anthrax serum, cattle	cc	0	0	15,900
Anthrax serum, horse	cc	0	0	104,000
Anthrax, vaccine	cc	0	56,400 ^{a/}	
Blackleg serum	cc	0	0	1,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	18,000	0	269,000
Contagious pneumonia of cattle	cc	0	0	1,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	27,800	100,000	85,800
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	0	1,780
Hemorrhagic septic vaccine	cc	0	0	37,800
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	0	0	17,500
Mallein	cc	0	0	3,000
Positive serum of pleurisy pneumonia	cc	0	0	140
Pullorum antigen	cc	0	0	1,100
Mixed serum of 3rd virus of swine	cc	0	0	13,800
Rinderpest serum	cc	24,500	0	2,574,200
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	696,600	0	1,427,800
Smallpox vaccine	doses	1,242,000	0	2,378,000
Tuberculin	cc	0	0	380

ANYONG

Product	Unit	New	Dispensed	On Hand
Anthrax vaccine	cc	25,000	0	25,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	15,900	0	15,900
Hemorrhagic septic vaccine	cc	30,000	0	30,000
Infant pneumonia vaccine	cc	20,000	0	20,000
Rinderpest serum	cc	190,540	0	615,329
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	108,000	0	108,000

^{a/} Destroyed.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Sanitation

38. A survey of four water plants in Seoul showed insufficient technically trained personnel and a shortage of chlorine for water treatment.

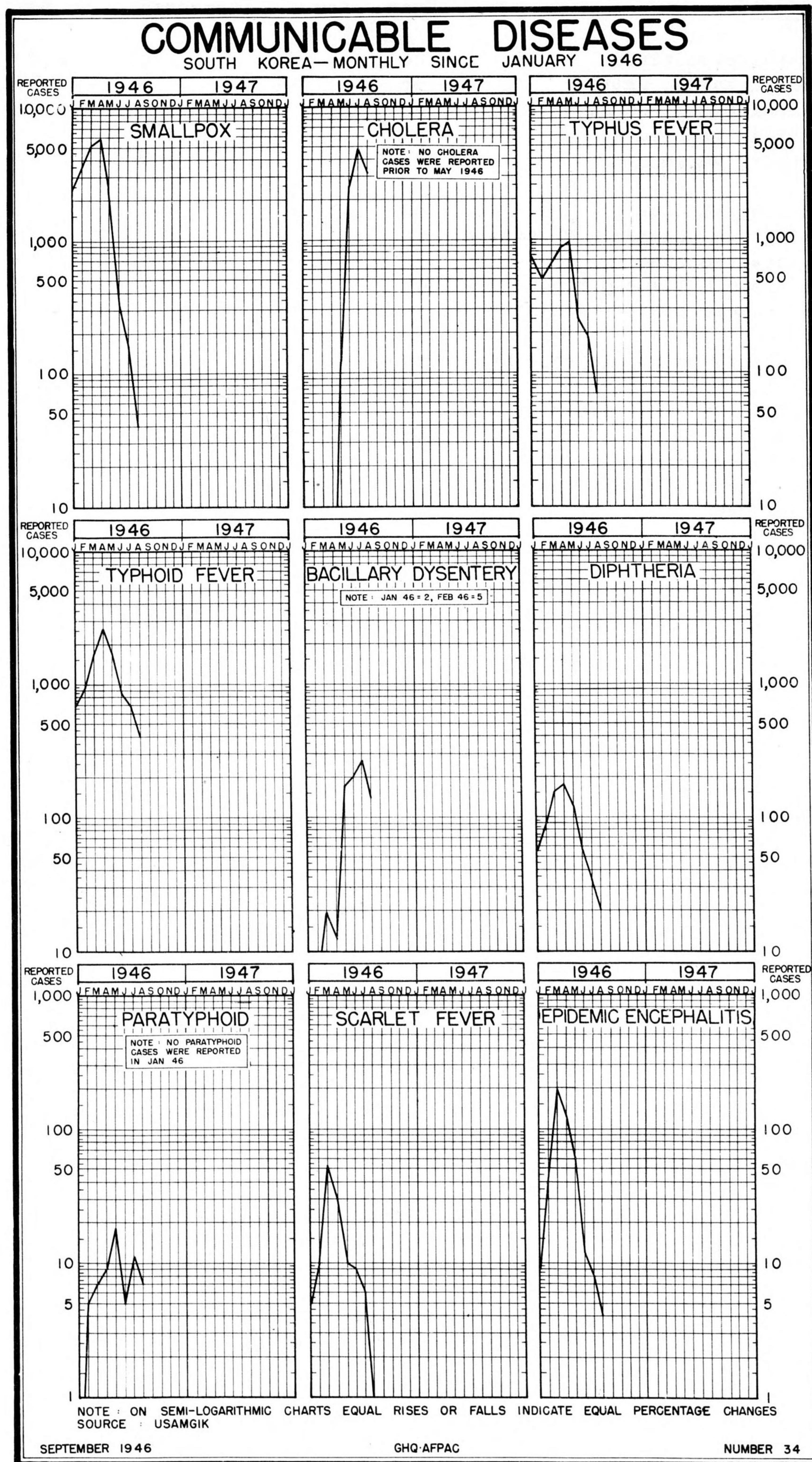
39. The inspection and educational teams in the provinces continued their work. They have inaugurated a program of on-the-spot training of water plant operators.

40. DDT spraying of Pusan and adjacent areas involved in the cholera epidemic is being continued.

Charts, page 64, show disease rates in South Korea from January to August. Insets on maps show number of cases from all Korea during 1940 to 1945 and cases in South Korea from January to August 1946.

Cholera

41. Cholera incidence reported on 30 September totaled 14,614 cases and 9,474 deaths.



42. Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto showed the highest incidence of cholera with 1,549 cases and 955 cases respectively.

The mortality rate of cholera for Kyongsang-pukto during the month was 69 percent compared with 82 percent in August. There was an increase of 357 cases over the previous month.

In Kyongsang-namdo there was an increase of 380 cases over the previous month.

43. A typhus control program is undergoing final revision pending the arrival of 20,000,000 cubic centimeters of vaccine from the United States.

Tuberculosis

44. The shortage of X-ray film is impeding diagnostic activities in tuberculosis cases.

Japanese B Encephalitis

45. A case-finding team of seven doctors visited Kunsan during the month and reported that there were no clinical cases of Japanese B encephalitis. Disease-carrying mosquitoes were abundant in that area.

46. An antityphus program was started in Seoul on 16 September with procedures similar to the campaign conducted last fall. The 1945 campaign reduced the typhus figure from 3,204 in 1944 to 508.

SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education.	1
Culture.	12
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EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. During the week of 21 September formal opening ceremonies were held in each college of Seoul National University. Some opposition to the merger of existing colleges to form the University continued but the selection of faculty members progressed and all colleges except the College of Commerce were in operation by the end of the month.

By 21 September 6,799 students had registered in the University. Evidence of some student and faculty opposition to the University was shown during registration and some groups attempted to persuade individuals not to enroll. A fee of ¥ 180 will be charged for late registration but many students initially opposed to registration are expected to enroll.

College of Education

2. On 30 September the enrollment of the College of Education of Seoul National University was 933 students. Approximately 600 eligible students had not registered.

Training of Nurses

3. The School of Nursing and Nursing Education in the College of Medicine of Seoul National University is offering a three-year course of instruction and training for nurses. The course is designed to provide improved and intensive training. Korean women who are graduates of the four-year middle schools are eligible to enroll.

Colleges Qualified to Give Special Training

4. The Department of Education has recognized the following colleges as qualified to give training in the indicated professional fields:

Medicine	College of Medicine, Seoul National University Severance Union Medical College Seoul Women's Medical College Taegu Medical College Kwangju Medical College
Dentistry	College of Dentistry, Seoul National University
Pharmacy	Seoul Pharmaceutical College
Veterinary Medicine	School of Veterinary Medicine

Resignation of Teachers

5. The primary cause of teacher resignations is the difficulty of meeting costs of living on the salaries paid. To alleviate living conditions and keep teaching staffs intact transfers of teachers to home districts are being made.

School Construction

6. Inadequate supplies of cement and other necessary materials have delayed school construction. Present establishments are utilized to capacity, many on a double-shift basis, but cannot accommodate the number of pupils who wish to attend.

Interested local groups organized School Foundation Committees in the counties of Chungchong-pukto to solicit and administer construction funds from public and private sources.

School Reorganization

7. The Korean schools began the fall semester with a new organizational system. Under the new system, six years of primary education will be followed by six years of secondary training. Formerly the secondary schools offered a four-year course which was equivalent to that of American junior high schools.

The maximum tuition fee of primary schools is ¥ 1 per month and that of middle schools ¥ 20 per month.

Admittance to secondary schools will be by competitive examination as there is insufficient space to accommodate all who wish to enroll.

School Curriculums

8. The accompanying tables outline the core curriculums for the junior and senior middle schools which became effective 1 September. The number of class periods per week for each subject are:

CORE CURRICULUM FOR JUNIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS
(class periods/week)

Required Subjects	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9
Social studies	5	5	5
Mathematics	5	5	0
General science	5	5	5
Korean language	5	5	5
Physical education and health	5	5	5
Vocational subjects <u>a/</u>	2	2	2
Music	2	2	2
<u>Electives</u>			
Music	2	2	2
Fine arts			
Arts	2	2	2
Crafts	2	2	2
Mathematics <u>b/</u>	0	0	5
Foreign language <u>b/</u>	5	5	5
Vocational subjects	0 to 10	0 to 10	0 to 15
Special courses <u>c/</u>			
Science	1	1	1
Korean	1	1	1

a/ Each school to offer courses agreed upon with the Department of Education and must meet national standards of instruction and equipment. Elective vocational courses offered as agreed with Department of Education.

b/ Foreign language and ninth grade mathematics required of all except terminal students.

c/ Special courses in Korean language and science are temporary only but may be added to regular work next year if needed to bring students up to standards recommended in the outline of work.

CORE CURRICULUM FOR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOLS
(class periods/week)

Required Subjects	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
Korean language	3	3	3
Social studies	5	5	5
Sciences	5	5	0
Mathematics	5	0	0
Physical education and health	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5
Foreign language <u>a/</u>	0 to 3	0 to 3	0 to 3
<u>Electives</u>			
Korean language	2	2	2
Social studies <u>b/</u>	(5)	(5)	(5)
Science	0	0	5
Mathematics	0	5	5
Foreign language	5	5	5
Music	3	3	3
Arts	3	3	3
Psychology	0	0	5
Vocational subjects <u>c/</u>	5 to 18	5 to 20	5 to 25

a/ This course is a continuation of the same language elected in junior high grades.

b/ Special economic geography given five periods per week for one year and open to students in grades 10, 11 or 12.

c/ Vocational courses to be organized to fit needs in various communities and must meet national standards of instruction and equipment. Terminal students doing 15 or more periods per week of vocational training may reduce physical education to three periods per week and may be excused from foreign language. Variations in the number of periods per week of other elective subjects may be made within limitation of the minimum total of 39 periods required for all subjects.

Textbooks

9. By the end of September 4,225,000 textbooks had been distributed. The number distributed and printed during the month were:

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

	Sold
Korean Language - First Step	500
Korean Language Reader	
Volume I	55,887
Volume II	62,542
Volume III	75,808

	<u>Sold</u>		
Primary School Civics			
Volume I	106,519		
Volume II	68,504		
Volume III	115,386		
Music			
Volume I	124,959		
Volume II	112,307		
Volume III	87,853		
Teachers' Manual for Korean Readers	200		
Middle School Civics			
Volume II	3,247		
Korean History	23,887		
		<u>Printed</u>	<u>Sold</u>
Arithmetic			
Grade 6	40,000	16,516	
Korean Reader, Middle School	2,900	100	

Improvement of Korean Living Conditions

10. A society for the improvement of Korean living conditions established in July under the supervision of the Adult Education Bureau is investigating all phases of Korean national life. The group is concentrating on study of food, clothing, housing, sanitation, domestic, educational and economic conditions.

Meteorology

11. There are 400 auxiliary and 14 central weather stations in South Korea.

CULTURE

Harvest Festival

12. The Holiday of Chu-suk, the Harvest Festival, was celebrated on 10 September for the first time since the liberation of Korea.

International Women's Conference Representative

13. Mrs. Pak In Tuk was appointed to represent Korea at the International Women's Conference to be held in New York.

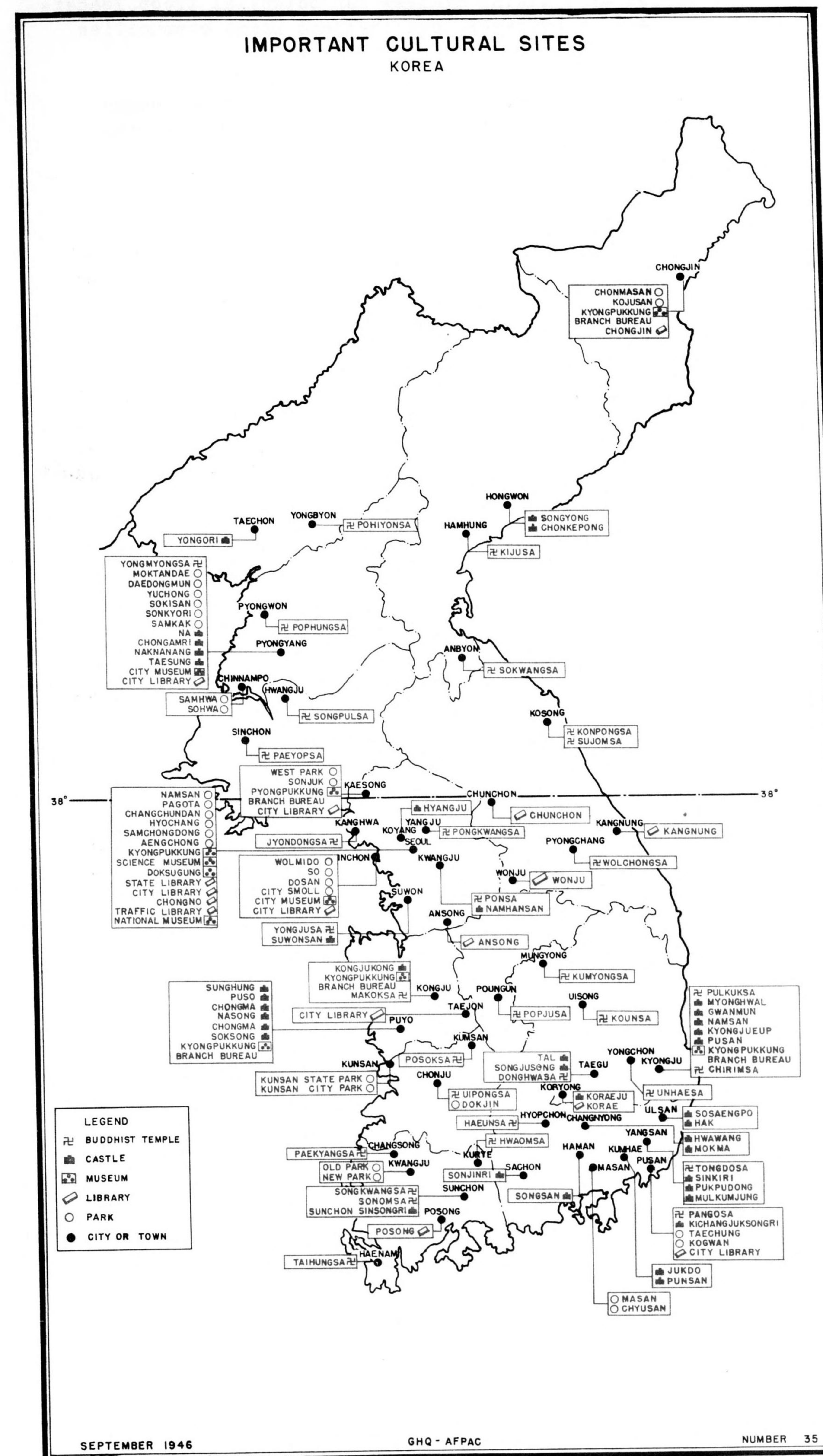
4-H Clubs in Kyonggi-do

14. From 8 to 15 September an election on the issue, "Should a 4-H Club Be Organized in Kyonggi-do," was held. A total of 310,708 households participated in the balloting with 229,367 in favor. Nonvoters totalled 29,083 households and 8,102 ballots were declared invalid because of inaccuracies.

This was the first occasion in the history of the province that all the people participated in balloting on a topic of general interest. It was an outstanding lesson of indoctrination in democratic procedures.

Scout Organizations

15. Boy and Girl Scout troops are being organized among the younger employees of the government service.



16. On 30 September a leadership training school for Girl Scout Leaders opened at Ewha College. This school represents the first of a series of training classes for potential troop leaders which will be held in colleges, churches and local communities throughout South Korea.

The first classes will be taught by American women volunteers but as training and experience is assimilated the classes will be conducted by Korean women.

Athletics

17. During July and August representatives of the Amateur Athletic Association made a survey of the production of recreational and athletic supplies. In September the Association recommended that prices of athletic supplies and equipment be stabilized.

18. On 28 August the Olympic Planning Committee decided to make application to the central Olympic Association authorities for permission for South Korea to participate in the next international contests. A representative of the committee will consult with Olympic officials in the United States.

19. On 5 September the first meeting of the Korean Football Association was held. The group will sponsor western style football in Korea.

Cultural Sites

20. Sites and areas considered to have cultural significance are shown on the map, page

RELIGION

21. On 20 September two Australian Presbyterian missionaries arrived at Inchon. They will survey the condition of Australian mission stations in Kyongsang-namdo in preparation for the return of other Australian missionaries.

22. On 30 September three American Presbyterian missionaries arrived from the United States. All had engaged in mission work in Korea prior to the war. The missionaries will carry on their activities at missions in Seoul, Taegu and Antong, Kyongsang-pukto.

A total of 22 missionaries have returned to Korea.

SECTION 3
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

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Press and Public Opinion	15

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Child Labor Ordinance

1. Press releases, speakers and radio broadcasts were utilized to publicize the significance, content and purposes of the Child Labor Ordinance. The provisions of the Ordinance mark a unique step in Korean labor history and will afford previously unknown opportunities for the education of children.

Political Education

2. In September the information program of the Political Education Section emphasized the problem of the black market. Presentation of information was directed to arouse popular assistance for economic control.

Home Economics

3. The development of home economics was sponsored by the Department of Education through press articles on specific foods and products, the sulfuring of fruit and the use of American foods in Korean homes.

Agriculture

4. Recommended procedures for the drainage of fields, the harvesting and shocking of rice were presented through the press and over the radio to improve farm methods of rice culture.

Orientation

5. The orientation of the public on all new ordinances, particularly those whose provisions affect the life, activities or employment of the individual, was made by way of releases to the press which was encouraged to disseminate the information.

A radio program presented the origin, purpose and accomplishments of the Korean Constabulary.

Public Health Information

6. Motion pictures of cholera control practices in infected areas have been filmed. Showings will be made to inform the public of what has been done to prevent cholera, what operations are now in effect and the safeguards necessary to control cholera.

Rice Program

7. Visual education teams have been briefed on the rice collection program. The teams will publicize the program throughout the provinces.

Mobile Education Unit

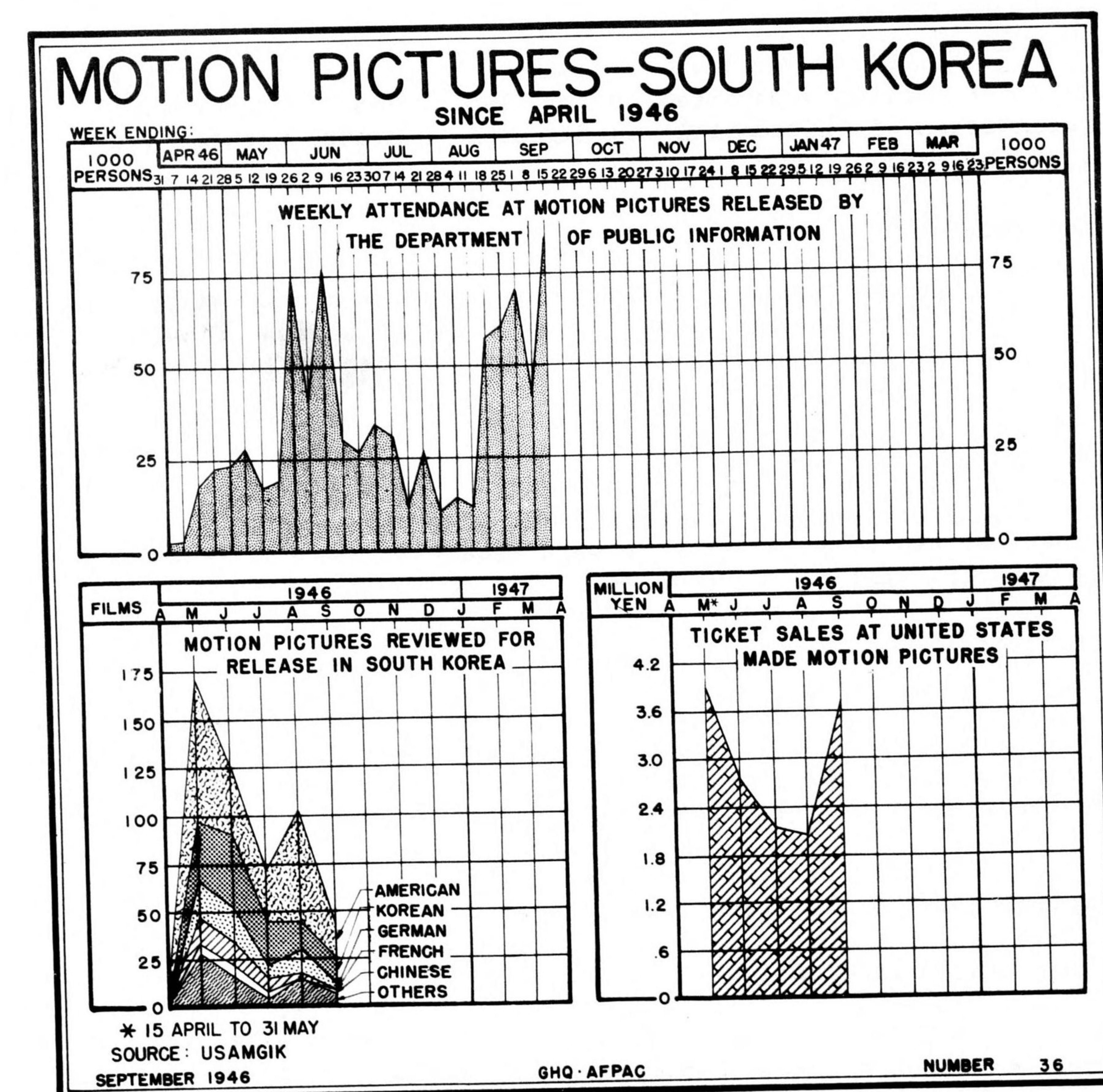
8. The Mobile Education Unit toured Kyongsang-pukto. Attendance at some open air performances totaled 15,000; indoor audiences were smaller.

Labor

9. From 7 through 19 September a Labor Information Party conducted a program of inspection and instruction on labor management topics in Chungchong-namdo. By motion pictures and lectures the mission explained to labor and management the Military Government labor policy, methods of presenting labor demands and the necessity for preventing work stoppages and increasing production.

MOTION PICTURES

10. The accompanying chart shows the number of motion pictures reviewed for release, attendance at showings of films released by the Department of Public Information and income from ticket sales of U. S.-made motion pictures.



Films released

11. Films released in September included:

- (1) "Dol Dol Ri" depicts the adventure of a school-boy hero while aiding his people to realize their responsibilities to their new-found freedoms.
- (2) "Children's News" portrays the arrival of the Americans in South Korea.
- (3) "Woman Be Strong," the story of Haai, a Korean girl, who rehabilitates the economy of her native village after a crop failure by teaching the people silk culture and weaving.
- (4) "Imperial Gardens" presents the beauties of the Imperial Gardens at Seoul.
- (5) "Sports Meeting," the graphic presentation of an athletic competition between pupils of the middle schools of Seoul.
- (6) "Life of Mr. Ahn" portrays the deeds of Ahn Choong Ken, a national hero of Korea.
- (7) "Emancipated Native Land," the story of a family in dire economic straits who placed honesty above life.
- (8) "Korean Volunteer Army," a picture graphically representing operations of Koreans in China.
- (9) "White Angel," an education film on nursing.
- (10) "Liberation News," current events.
- (11) "Scenery of Mount Diamond" portrays the Buddhist monastery in the mountains, depicting rituals and surroundings.

Four newsreels showing current events of general interests were released.

RADIO

The Culture Hour

12. A new program, The Culture Hour, was inaugurated during the month. Broadcasts discuss religion, politics, industry, public health, education and the news. Initial listener response was favorable.

Workers' Song

13. On 23 September the first broadcast of the "Workers' Song" was made.

Religious Programs

14. In September radio time was made available to Buddhist, Confucian and Christian denominations.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Conferences

15. On 4 September the U. S. Economic Adviser discussed the civilian supply program with representatives of the press. The aims and purposes of the program, the nature of Korean internal economy and the attitude of the United States were explained. The measures taken to eliminate trade barriers, stimulate the movement of goods and food and develop leadership among the people were emphasized.

At a later date, assisted by a representative of the New Korea Company, he outlined the rice collection program to the press, explained the local situation in relation to the world shortage of foodstuffs and stressed the necessity for complete co-operation by everyone to eliminate the black market, and urged the press to present the true facts to the public to make possible a successful collection of rice and an equitable distribution of rice and grains to all consumers.

Freedom of the Press

16. On 17 September in a conference with the representatives of the Korean press the Military Governor reiterated his policy of a free constructive press. He differentiated the same from a malicious, destructive, inflammatory attitude conducive to disorder and inciting the overthrow of government.

Suspension of Publications

17. Publication of the newspapers Chosun In Min-Po, Hyern Dai Ilbo and Choon Ang Lin Moon was suspended the first week of September pending investigation of their activities.

Chosun In Min-Po, with a claimed circulation of approximately 35,000, is the official organ of the Korean Communist Party. The other two newspapers claim a combined circulation of approximately 40,000 and are generally regarded as "sympathetic" to the Communists.

18. Press comment on the suspension varied from that of Han Lung Ilbo which stated that they had abused freedom of speech and publication to the criticism expressed by Dok Lib Sin Bo and Chayoo Shin Mun. Each of the latter papers asserted that the reasons for closing the papers were not clear. Chayoo Shin Mun reported that the following observation was made by the Vice-chairman of the People's Party:

"The reasons for the closing of three Leftist papers are not clear. The investigation should have been carried on while the papers continued to be published. Government activities should give explanations why it was necessary to suspend the papers when the government has guaranteed freedom of press and assembly."

Press Analysis

19. Major subjects of press comment continued to be the food situation and politics. The rice collection program, unification, the transfer of governmental responsibility to Korean administrators and the proposed legislative body received extensive editorial coverage.

The speech and resignation of Secretary of Commerce Wallace was the chief item of foreign news reported in the Korean press.

20. Minju Ilbo gave prominent space to the statement of the Commanding General, USAFIK, on the first anniversary of the landing of United States troops in Korea. Full credit was given to Military Government for maintenance of law and order and the elevation of Korean culture.

The editor expressed the belief that Military Government and the United States Government are exerting every effort to restore sovereignty to Korea. The writer emphasized that the language problem and the existence of the division at the 38th parallel made the solution of issues difficult.

21. All newspapers speculated on the possibility of a Korean being appointed Civil Administrator in Military Government. Rumors of alleged nominees were suggested.

22. Editorial opinion favored the transfer of administrative responsibility to Koreans. Dong-A Ilbo and Dai Han Dok Rip Shin-Mun published editorials which emphasized that the transfer would eliminate interpreter government. Koreans would be faced with all the responsibilities of running a government for Koreans. The latter paper stressed the idea that the food problem could be handled more successfully by Koreans.

Minju Ilbo suggested that the administrators should have an advisory council which might possibly be found in the proposed legislature.

23. Comment on the proposed legislative body reflected the views of the various political parties with which the papers are affiliated.

Dong-A Ilbo reported the Korean Democratic Party issued a statement that all Koreans who served under the Japanese should be barred from the legislature. A Dai Dong Sin Moon editorial asserted that every Korean under Japanese domination was pro-Japanese and that every useful person should be utilized in the government.

24. Newspaper space devoted to comment on the food problem indicated that writers felt its importance equal to that of political issues. Food was of paramount interest to the man in the street.

The chief news centered around the controversy contained in the National Food Regulations. All papers demanded a free market in rice and that individuals be permitted to transport it from the country.

25. Han Sung Ilbo stated that the unification of the Leftist parties is of interest only to the Leftist groups but that the unification of the Left and the Right is of importance to all the people. The report asserted that party unification should be carried out more vigorously so that a provisional government could be set up in the near future.

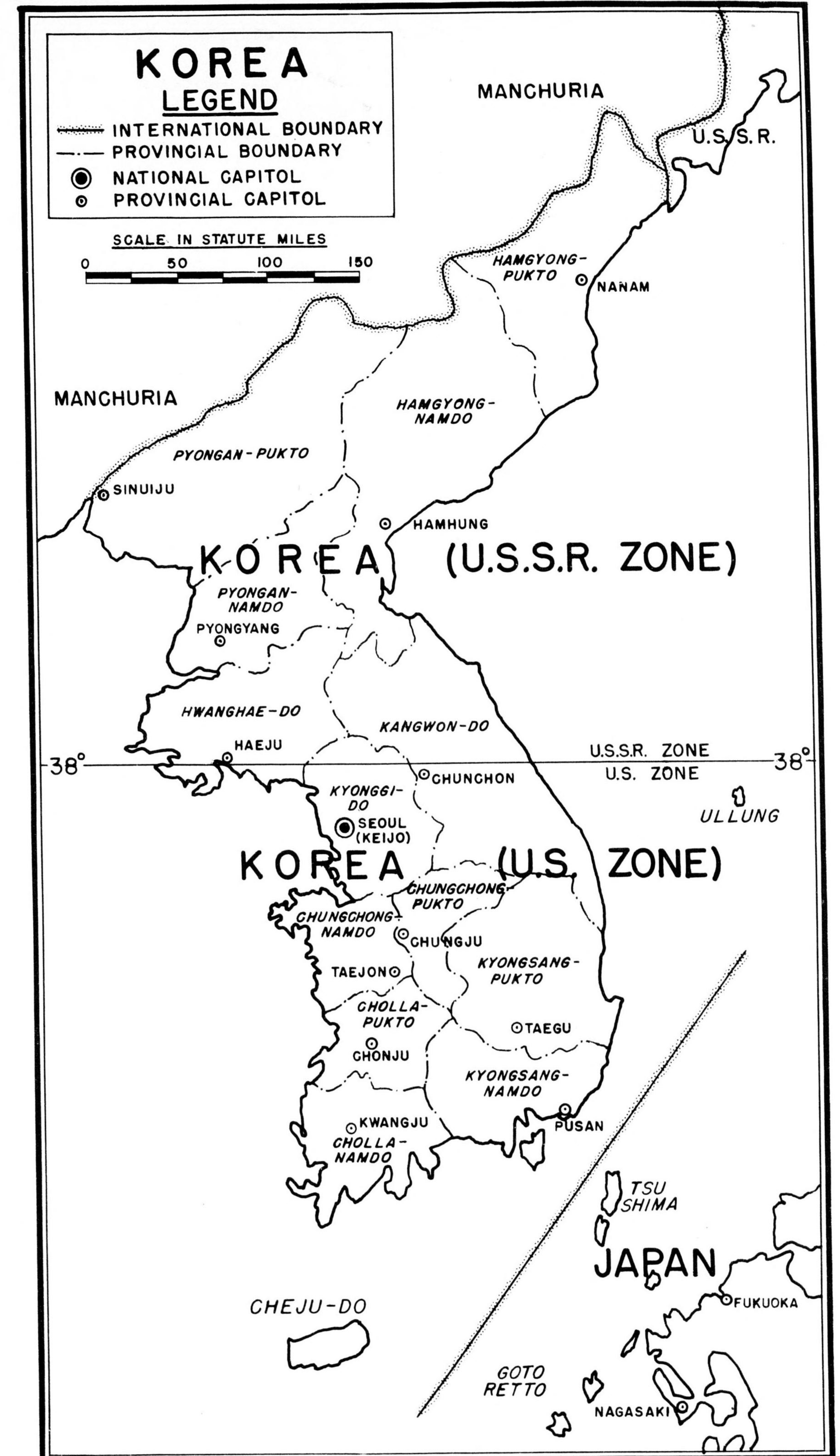
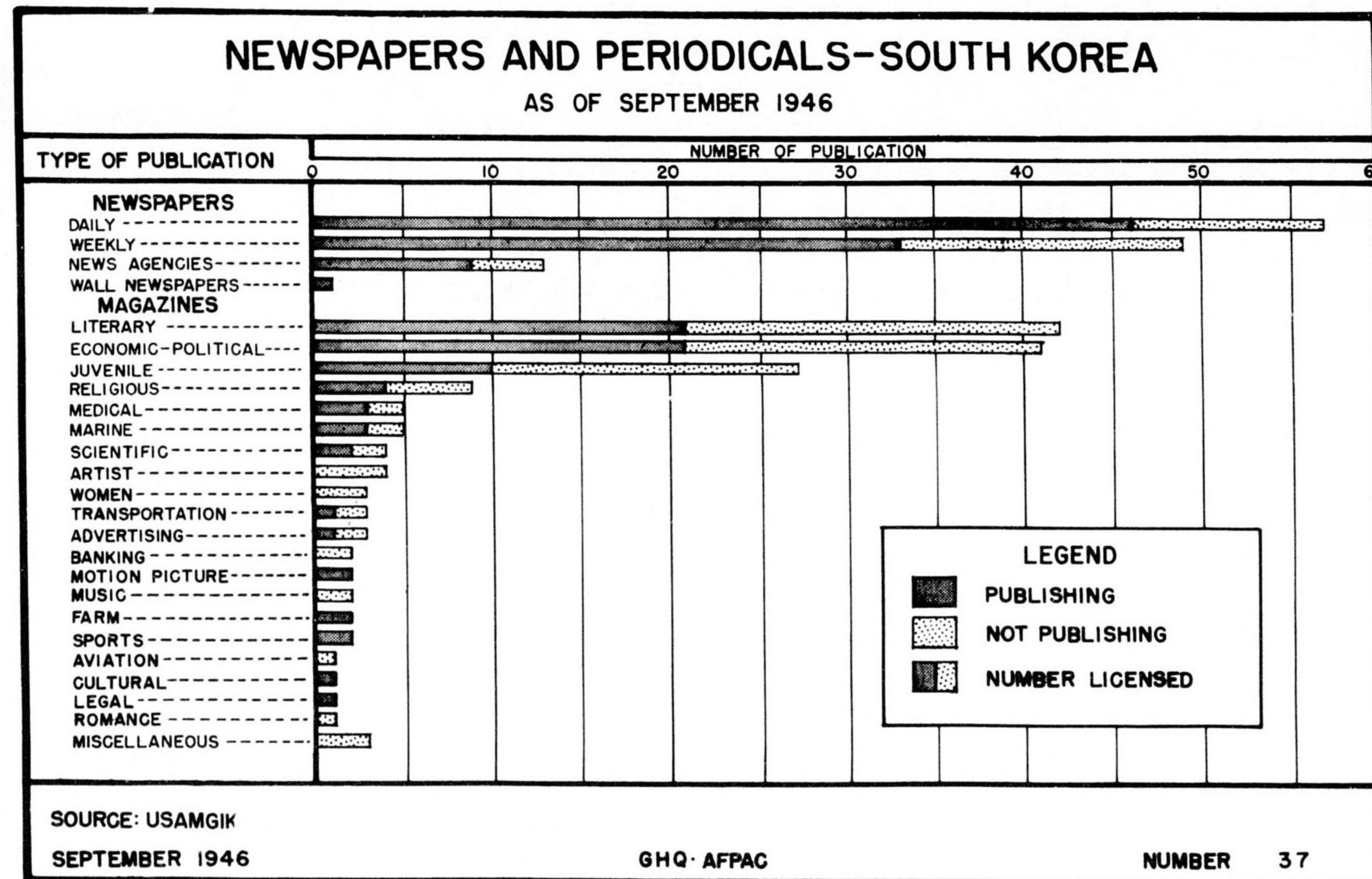
26. Dai Han Dok Rip Shin-Mun editorialized on the alleged enforcement of "American labor regulations in Korea." The writer stated that conditions in the two countries are vastly different and that any regulations imposed should be in conformity with local conditions.

27. Han Sung Ilbo stated that the speech of Secretary of Commerce Wallace caused a great deal of uneasiness among the Koreans, but that his resignation has relieved the strain.

Chayoo Shin Mun editorialized that the world could be divided into two kinds of ideologies, yet the same should not delay the solving of the Korean problem.

Licensed Publications

28. The accompanying chart shows the status of licensed publications in South Korea.



FUTURE RELEASE PLEASE NOTE DATE
NO MATERIAL HEREIN MAY BE USED
EITHER FOR PUBLICATION OR COMMENT
UNTIL AFTER

6

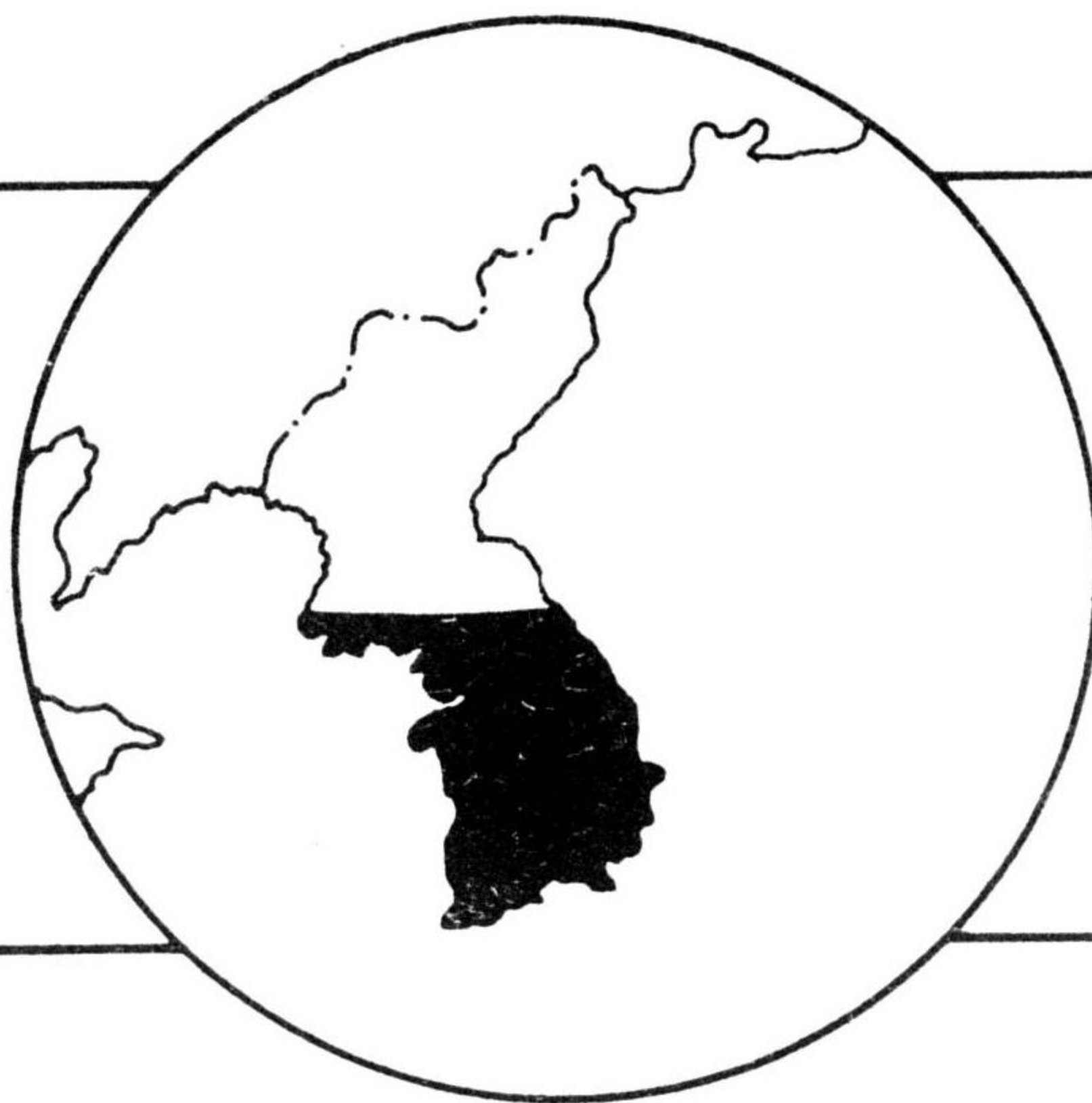
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Commander - in - Chief
United States Army Forces, Pacific



SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

No 13

October

1946

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC**

SUMMATION NO 13

**UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA**

**FOR THE MONTH OF
OCTOBER 1946**

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 13

October 1946

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

PART I

GENERAL

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SECTION 1
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

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ADMINISTRATION

Reorganization of Provincial Governments

1. Proposals to reorganize the provincial governments were made public during October. Under Ordinance No. 114 provincial Departments of Police were abolished and their functions transferred to divisions of the national Department of Police. New provincial bureaus were created for home affairs, agriculture, banking and taxation, commerce, education, labor, public health and welfare and public works.

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

2. Ordinance No. 118 established a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly composed of 45 elected members and 45 members appointed by the Military Government. The Assembly will enact ordinances, subject to the approval of the Military Governor, on matters affecting the general welfare.

Secretary to the Assembly

3. The Military Governor appointed Dr. Chyun Kyu Hong as Administrator-secretary to the Legislative Assembly. Dr. Chyun has been Deputy Director for Administration of the Department of Justice.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Election of Legislature

4. The first elections in South Korea since the Japanese annexation resulted in victory for 31 right-wing candidates, two left-wing candidates and 12 independents. These 45 successful candidates will comprise the elected half of the new Legislative Assembly.

Unification Committee

5. The formal announcement of a Unification Committee resulted from the talks between Kim Kyu Sic and Lyuh Woon Hyeung on measures to unify right- and left-wing political parties. The committee issued a declaration of principles and expressed approval, with reservations, of the plan to establish a Legislative Assembly.

Committee of Nine Political Parties

6. A committee representing nine left-wing political parties was formed during the month. The committee expressed its disapproval of the new Legislative Assembly and offered to help Military Government investigate the causes of riots in Southern Korea.

Joint Korean-American Conference

7. The Joint Korean-American Conference formed by members of the Unification Committee and American representatives undertook a comprehensive study of the causes of recent riots. The Commanding General, USAFIK, invited the Committee of Nine Political Parties to suggest the names of leaders for inclusion in the conference.

Formation of Socialist Labor Party

8. Recent splits in the Communist, People's and New Democratic Parties resulted in the formation of a Socialist Labor Party. The remaining elements of the three parties are reported engaged in an attempt to form a South Korea Labor Party.

LEGAL

9. Prosecutors and judges were instructed in the handling of cases of violations of price and food regulations.

10. Ordinance No. 91, effective 15 October, effects the enactment of a Patent Law for Korea.

11. A ceiling of 10 percent ad valorem import tariff duty on all taxable imported articles is established by Ordinance No. 116, effective 18 October.

12. Grain mills of South Korea were brought under control of provincial governors by the passage of Ordinance No. 113, effective 18 October.

13. The Korean Department of Public Information is designated by Ordinance No. 115 as a reviewing and licensing authority for all motion picture films shown in South Korea.

14. Under Ordinance No. 122 Korean names will be restored to all Koreans who acquired a Japanese name through law during the period of annexation, unless application is made to retain the Japanese style name.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

15. Riots occurred against police power in South Korea during October causing casualties among police and rioters.

Internal Security

16. Prompt action by the Korean Coast Guard in apprehending vessels carrying refugees and rice is reducing this illegal marine traffic.

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ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Regulations requiring the presale inspection of grains and legumes were placed in effect.

The estimated fall rice and other late crops are 15 percent below normal.

Fish production held generally to previous months.

Forestry and Mining

2. Delivery of wood for winter fuel remained a major problem in October.

September coal production fell slightly while absence of capital and inadequate markets continued to retard growth of the minerals industry.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

3. Shortages of raw materials and spare parts, lack of skilled labor, strikes and violence continued to retard industrial growth.

4. Effective 1 November, production of alcoholic beverages is to be curtailed and the production of industrial alcohol controlled by the Department of Commerce.

Textile Industries

5. Filatures received an allocation of 66,152 pounds of high-grade cocoons to reel raw silk for export.

Transportation

6. By 26 October the railroad strike was settled and operations were normal.

7. The acute gasoline shortage halted all motor transportation except that used in food distribution and police work.

8. At a conference of harbor masters it was decided to divide South Korea into eight principal port districts.

Communications

9. Mail service to North Korea and the Philippines was resumed during October.

10. The number of telephone messages in August increased 59 percent over July.

11. Maintenance checks and necessary repairs are being made in the telephone, telegraph and radio systems.

Labor

12. Labor disputes were widespread with major disturbances occurring in the Seoul and Inchon areas and in Kyongsang-pukto.

13. Final agreement in the railway strike was reached between representatives of labor and management on 12 October, although most employees had returned to work on 1 October.

14. The marine strike which halted shipping at Pusan for over a week in early October was settled on 17 October by negotiations between the Seamen's Association and representatives of the Marine Bureau, Department of Transportation.

Imports and Exports

15. Since the organization of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in August 311 licenses have been issued to engage in foreign trade; 110 of these were granted in October. Forty-one import and 31 export permits have also been issued.

Rationing and Price Control

16. After the period of strikes the Materials Control Corporation has resumed its emergency distribution of civilian goods.

17. The Seoul-Inchon staple food ration was increased slightly to allay unrest. Individuals were permitted to carry 33 pounds of rice without restrictions.

One percent of the new year's staple food quota was collected in October. Since this is below schedule rationed goods incentives and a publicity program were used to increase Korean co-operation.

18. New official cotton prices were established on 22 October. Distribution of controlled commodities continued as goods were available.

19. The cost of living differential was increased about 25 percent.

20. Controls over the black market were tightened and fines for price violations raised.

FINANCE

21. Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 31 October totaled approximately ¥ 12,197,703,695, an increase of ¥ 856,396,695 since 30 September.

SECTION 3

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. A committee of representatives of churches and civic organizations and leading citizens was organized in Kyongsang-pukto to develop an educational program to familiarize the citizens with the necessity of collecting and rationing grain and to establish work relief projects to reclaim rice land and increase rice production.

2. Housing of repatriates continued to be the greatest problem of the provincial welfare offices, particularly in the cities. The high cost of living together with the lack of remunerative employment make these people an object of local welfare.

Japanese Refugees

3. The flow of Japanese refugees from North Korea to the South decreased to 13 percent of the previous month.

4. The temporary refugee camp in Inchon was closed on 14 October. During the short period of operation 27,460 refugees were shipped to Japan.

Repatriation

5. There were 860,534 Japanese nationals repatriated from North and South Korea by 27 October while 918,143 Koreans returned to their homeland from Japan and 87,323 from other Pacific Ocean Areas.

Hospital Administration

6. From 14 to 19 October a six-day refresher course was held for government hospital physicians at the Seoul Medical College. Instruction was given in western methods of modern medical technique.

7. One hundred sixty "limited" doctors and 60 doctors from Manchuria desiring "regular" status took examinations on 23-25 October in Seoul.

Nursing Affairs

8. On 14 October 17 nurses were graduated from the Third Public Health Nursing Class held in Seoul.

Dental Affairs

9. A dentists' association was organized in Seoul with a total membership of 108.

Nutrition

10. A book titled "The Chemical Analysis of Korean Foods" was prepared by the National Chemistry Laboratory.

Distribution

11. The first shipment of UNRRA supplies to North Korea was turned over to Soviet representatives on 12 October.

Cholera

12. Cholera cases reported to 28 October totaled 15,481 with 10,043 deaths. Kyongsang-namdo and Kyongsang-pukto continued to have the highest incidence during the month.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

13. Some students continued to show opposition to Seoul National University by strikes and absence from classes. The general unrest was expressed by student participation in demonstrations.

14. Low salaries continued the chief obstacle to employment of experienced capable teaching staffs for the colleges of the University. Positions in middle schools offer more attractive living conditions and income.

15. On 25 October formal ceremonies marked the raising of Chosun Christian College to the status of a university.

16. An elementary school festival was held at Duk Soo Palace on 19 October. The finals of a primary school music festival were held on the Palace grounds on 19 and 20 October.

17. New arithmetic textbooks for grades four and five were published in October.

18. The celebration of Hankul Day on 9 October marked the five hundredth anniversary of the Korean alphabet. National Foundation Day was celebrated on 27 October with traditional ceremonies.

19. The outstanding athletic event was the 1946 Korean Olympics, the first meet of its type presented by Koreans. The first annual National Korean Horse Show attracted approximately 10,000 spectators to Seoul Stadium on 26 and 27 October.

20. Nine Christian missionaries arrived in Korea in October.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

21. All media of expression were utilized to inform the public of the facts concerning the labor situation, its causes and consequences. Through the press, by radio and voice the people were urged to assist in maintaining law and order and to continue public health and welfare measures to prevent spread of disease and misfortune.

22. Speakers were sent to the provinces to assist local officials in the orientation of the public as to the necessity of the rice collection program. Airplanes were used to distribute pamphlets on the program to all rural areas.

23. Press comment continued to center on unification of the Right and Left and on the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly. The national unrest, its causes and remedy was a major subject while food, trusteeship and labor news were reported. Papers continued to mirror the views of their respective political affiliations.

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

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POLITICAL

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

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ADMINISTRATION

1. Two major legislative measures affecting the national administration were announced during October.

Reorganization of Provincial Governments

2. Ordinance No. 114, which was made public 23 October, reorganizes provincial government. The provincial Departments of Police will be abolished and their functions transferred to divisions of the national Department of Police. These divisions are administrative districts under the national Department and correspond geographically to the provinces. The present provincial police chiefs will remain responsible for maintenance of law and order.

The ordinance also abolishes provincial secretariats, transferring their functions to various other bureaus. Bureaus are created for home affairs, agriculture, banking and taxation, commerce, education, labor, public health and welfare and public works.

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

3. The second major legislation, Ordinance No. 118, provides for the establishment of a Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

The purpose of the ordinance is to increase the participation of democratic elements in the Government. A legislative body will foster the development of the country along democratic lines pending establishment of a unified Korean state as provided by the Moscow Agreement.

Composition of Assembly

4. The Korean legislative body will consist of 90 members of whom 45 are to be elected and 45 appointed by the Military Government. Elective members will be chosen in each province and in the independent City of Seoul on the basis of one member for each 550,000 population. In addition, each province and the City of Seoul will elect one representative-at-large.

5. Members of the Assembly will receive the same compensation as judges of the Supreme Court.

Powers

6. The Assembly will enact ordinances on matters affecting

general welfare and on such other matters as may be referred to it by the Military Governor. It will also have the power to review all past appointments to the Military Government above Civil Service Class 4 and to confirm all such future appointments. Ordinances enacted by the Assembly will become law when approved by the Military Governor.

Quorum and Debates

7. Three fourths of the members shall constitute a quorum unless otherwise determined by the Assembly and all action shall be by a majority vote. Debates in the Assembly shall be free and the members shall not be questioned for their utterances, but the Assembly shall have the power to adopt rules of order and to punish its members for disorderly conduct.

Qualifications of Members

8. Members of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly must have passed their twenty-fifth birthday and have been residents of the province represented for at least the year preceding the election.

9. The following persons shall not be eligible for membership.

- (1) Persons who occupied positions as central, provincial or municipal councilors.
- (2) Persons of rank of chokunin or above under the Japanese regime.
- (3) All those who collaborated with the Japanese for gain to the detriment of the Korean people.

Method of Election

10. Elective members will be chosen by universal suffrage according to rules to be established by an ordinance to be enacted by the Assembly and approved by the Military Governor. Pending the enactment of this ordinance elective members were chosen by the following procedures established by the Military Governor: each hamlet, village and district elected two representatives who in turn elected two representatives for their township. These township representatives elected two representatives for their county. The county representatives elected provincial representatives to the Assembly.

Term of Office

11. Original members of the Assembly will hold office only until the seating of members elected in the first general election held under the proposed new election ordinance.

Secretary to the Assembly

12. On 14 October the Military Governor appointed Dr. Chyun Kyu Hong as Administrator-secretary to the Assembly.

Dr. Chyun has been Deputy Director for Administration of the Department of Justice and Secretary of the Special Criminal Investigation Committee. He is not affiliated with any political faction.

The Administrator will have under his supervision a clerical staff, specially trained recorders, a legal drafting section, and a reporter of daily activities.

Policy of Military Governor

13. In a statement to the press on 18 October the Military Governor defined his policy on exercising his veto power over the Interim Legislative Assembly, scheduled to meet in Seoul early in November. The Military Governor said:

"I shall give to the legislature every power that it can take. There are only three types of laws I shall veto.

"I shall veto any laws that attempt to legislate General Hodge and his command out of Korea.

"I shall veto any laws that place the burden of collecting rice, for example, upon the American people, and the business of distributing it in the hands of the Korean people. If the legislature passes a law which charges a Korean agency with collecting the rice and with distributing the rice, that is all right. If the legislature wants to pass a law providing a free market in rice, that is all right.

"The third type of laws that I shall veto is that which endangers Korean economy. If I see that a law is going to result in ruinous inflation, then I must stop that law. Outside of those three things the legislature will have a free hand. I want the legislature to have a free hand because I am anxious that the Korean people govern themselves. I shall keep my staff here and I shall keep the economic board here as advisers."

National Economic Board - Korean Economic Board

14. The first joint meeting of the Korean Economic Advisory Board and the National Economic Board was held on 3 October.

The Military Governor gave the opening address and the joint boards discussed the problems of taxation and inflation.

A revision of the tax structure by increasing the land tax, placing income taxes on a modified pay-as-you-go basis and utilizing new revenue sources was proposed.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Election of Legislature

15. During October the first elections in South Korea since the Japanese annexation were held. Forty-five members for the new Korean Interim Legislative Assembly were chosen.

Among rightist parties the Korean Democratic Party elected 15 members; the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, 14; and the Korean Independence Party, 2. The extreme left-wing People's Committee elected two members from Cheju-do. Twelve independents were chosen.

16. The 45 elected members were distributed among the provinces as follows:

Seoul City	3
Kyonggi-do	6
Chungchong-namdo	5
Chungchong-pukto	3
Cholla-namdo	6
Cholla-pukto	4
Kyongsang-namdo	6
Kyongsang-pukto	7
Kangwon-do	3
Cheju-do	2

17. Forty-five additional members will be appointed by the Military Government so as to represent major Korean democratic elements equally and fairly.

Unification Committee

18. The talks between Kim Kyu Sic and Lyuh Woon Hyeung on unification of right- and left-wing political parties resulted in formation of a "Unification Committee" working under the joint chairmanship of the two leaders.

On 7 October the Committee issued the following declaration of principle:

"To attain the aim of the Unification Committee, which is to establish a transitional government and accelerate the realization of a complete sovereignty of Korea, we have hereby decided upon the following fundamental principles:

"(1) We will establish a democratic transitional government in accordance with the decision of the Tri-power Conference, which secures the independence of Korea, by attaining a unification of the right and left wings throughout South and North Korea.

"(2) We will issue a joint announcement demanding the reconvening of the Russo-American Joint Commission.

"(3) We will give to the farmers land which will be seized with or without conditions or with a small compensation. The farmers will be given land at no cost. All building lots and buildings in the cities will be properly disposed. All important industries must be nationalized. We will put into practice the self-government system in various territories in accordance with the labor ordinance and based upon political freedom. We will immediately solve all problems concerning the people's life and economic welfare to achieve the task of rehabilitation of our nation.

"(4) This Unification Committee will propose to the legislative organ the regulations concerning the punishment of the pro-Japanese and the national traitors, which the legislative organ will examine and put into practice.

"(5) We will endeavor to release the political leaders who were arrested under the present government. We will also try to stop all terroristic actions throughout South and North Korea.

"(6) This Unification Committee will draft temporary plans concerning the functions, structure and administration of the legislative organ.

"(7) We must turn our efforts toward securing freedom of speech, assembly and organization for the people throughout Korea."

Unification Committee on the Korean Legislature

19. On 7 October the Unification Committee sent the following recommendations on the Korean Legislature to the Commanding General USAFIK:

"(1) All decisions of the legislative organ should be published with the agreement of the Military Governor.

"(2) The words 'sanction' or 'ratification' should be changed to 'agreement.'

"(3) The number of members of the legislative organ must be increased from 50 to 90. Forty-five persons among them must be

those who are selected by the people. The other 45 members will be elected by the Unification Committee with the agreement of the Military Governor. The reason for this is that the present situation is a political step in which we are engaged in the realization of our independence, and therefore, the politicians who have been striving for our independence should be allowed to participate in the legislative organ.

"(4) The following persons should not be allowed to participate in the legislative organ: pro-Japanese and traitors, namely government officials who served the Japanese in the grades higher than delegate of province or city, or higher than the sonin rank; and those leaders of precincts and vicious profiteers.

"(5) The Unification Committee will send two delegates to each province to supervise the voting.

"(6) This preliminary legislative organ will conduct itself as a legislature which represents the whole of Korea."

Answer to Proposals of Unification Committee

20. The Commanding General, USAFIK, acknowledged the recommendations of the Unification Committee in the following statement:

"Dr. Kim Kyu Sic, the spokesman of the Coalition Committee (Unification Committee), has officially informed me by letter that the Committee has unanimously recommended the establishment of an interim legislative body for Southern Korea to be participated in by representative democratic elements. I am very happy to hear that representatives of Rightist and Leftist groups have sat together in the interests of Korea and have agreed to recommend this extremely important milestone in the democratic progress of Korea leading toward self-government.

"Full details of the establishment of the interim legislative body will be embodied in an ordinance now in final stages of preparation and soon to be published. The ordinance is being drafted to give full consideration to the recommendations of the Committee concerning the legislative body. The legislative body will be brought into being as soon as practicable.

"This body will be a law-making body for South Korea. It will have authority to review present and future high appointments in the Government. It will be a forum for full and free discussion of Korean problems. It will permit free expression by the people and will be a sounding board for public opinion in Korea. It will be a place for the public meeting of the minds of patriotic Koreans who are interested in their nation. In general, I shall leave to the legislature the determination of future policies affecting the Korean people, including such vital things as collection and distribution of grains, imposition of taxes and redistribution of land. It is to be expected that the legislature will follow the will of the people. The seven basic coalition principles enunciated by the Coalition Committee are their own recommendations, and do not in any way bind or restrict freedom of action or decision by the legislative body.

"I join with all patriotic Koreans in expressing the earnest hope that the legislature to be created will prove to be worthy representatives of the Korean people and will contribute to the attainment of those two great and inseparable goals so earnestly desired by us all: Korean national unity and Korean independence."

Political Personalities

21. Interest in the newly formed Unification Committee naturally centers on the two men who share the joint chairmanship.

Kim Kyu Sic, an honor graduate of Virginia College, Roanoke, is an outstanding right-wing leader. He was Minister, Foreign Affairs Committee, and later Minister of Education in the Korean Provisional Government. He returned to Korea in November 1945 as Foreign Secretary of the Korean Provisional Government at Chungking and subsequently became Vice-chairman of the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea.

Lyuh Woon Hyeung was the leader of the left-wing faction which repudiated the leadership of Pak Heun Yung some months ago. He was educated at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Pyongyang, and at Nanking University and was once editor of the Central Daily News, published in Seoul. He is Chairman of the Korean People's Party and one of four Chairmen of the Executive Committee of the Democratic People's Front.

Activities of the Committee of Nine Political Parties

22. A committee composed of representatives of nine left-wing political parties was formed during the month.

The parties represented were the Communist Party, New Democratic Party, People's Party, Independence Party, New Revolutionary Party, Socialist Democratic Party, Chundokyo Young Friends' Party, Independent Farmers' and Laborers' Party and League of United Koreans.

After the first session of the committee the representative of the Independence Party withdrew. The remaining representatives:

- (1) Expressed their disapproval of the Legislative Assembly.
- (2) Approved the principle involved in the efforts of the Unification Committee of the Right and Left Wings, but stated their dissatisfaction with its present nature.
- (3) Decided to send a group to investigate disorders in the Taegu area.

Proposal of Committee Representing Nine Political Parties

23. On 26 October the Commanding General, USAFIK, made the following reply to the Committee Representing Nine Political Parties' offer to investigate the cause of the riots in Southern Korea:

"I have carefully considered the requests submitted by you in the petition which you recently presented to me. I appreciate your offer of assistance in inquiring into the causes of the recent disturbances in South Korea. I have recently appointed a Korean-American Conference consisting of members of the Coalition Committee (Unification Committee) with American officers and civilian experts to inquire into the causes of disturbances. Since the objective of your group is the same as the Conference appointed by me, I request that you select and submit to me the names of three members from your group for appointment by me as members of the Korean-American Conference. The enlarged Conference will thus have the benefit of experience, advice and assistance of your group which will make the work of the Conference more effective."

Joint Korean-American Conference Agenda

24. The Joint Korean-American Conference, participated in by members of the Unification Committee and American representatives, adopted a comprehensive agenda of matters to be discussed by the Conference to determine the causes of the recent disturbances in Southern Korea.

The following problems will be discussed:

(1) Personnel problems: Enmity against the police, the presence of former Japanese collaborators in Military Government, effect of interpreters in Government, corruption of some Korean officials and agitators against best interests of Southern Korea.

(2) Economic problems: The rice collection and distribution programs, wages, prices and inflation, refugee housing and living problems and disappointment of the people in the slowness of economic recovery.

(3) Political problems: The nonappearance of a Korean provisional government, discontent concerning administration of former enemy property, party influences and how to set up a moral government.

Formation of Socialist Labor Party

25. On 14 October elements of the Communist, People's and New Democratic Parties formally announced the formation of the Socialist Labor Party.

The announcement was made by Lyuh Woon Hyeung of the People's Party, Kang Jin of the Communist Party and Paik Nam Un of the New Democratic Party.

Soon after the formation of the new Party newspapers reported that Kang and Paik had departed for North Korea.

Near the end of the month newspapers also reported that the new Party had elected a central committee but as yet its members have not been announced.

26. Remaining elements of the Communist, the People's and the New Democratic Parties, according to newspapers, continue to be engaged in the formation of the South Korea Labor Party.

JOINT COMMISSION

New Head of American Delegation

27. Major General A. V. Arnold, formerly head of the United States Delegation of the United States-Soviet Joint Commission, has returned to the United States and Major General Albert E. Brown has been appointed in his place.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Registration of Foreign Nationals

28. The following numbers of foreign nationals have registered with the Government:

Americans	22
English	2
French	15
Germans	11
Irish	4
White Russians	16
Turks	3
Australians	2
Stateless Tartars	41
Total	116

SECTION 2
LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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Legal	1
Major Legislation	3
Public Safety	8

LEGAL

Admissions to the Bar

1. Six Koreans were admitted to the bar on 8 October.

Violations of Price Regulations

2. Prosecutors and judges have been instructed as follows in handling violations of price and food regulations:

- (1) If the accused is under arrest or imprisonment his case shall be tried and disposed of by judgment within 48 hours after arrest, or, if he is not under arrest or imprisonment, within five days after he has been charged; and in either case, if requested, additional time may be granted at the discretion of the court to prepare a defense.
- (2) The accused may plead guilty and submit to the judgment of the court upon being charged, and he shall not at any time while a court of competent jurisdiction is in session, be subjected to imprisonment or detention.
- (3) All cases involving alleged violations of price regulations or food regulations shall be given a trial preference on the trial date and shall be placed at the head of the trial calendar of each court.

MAJOR LEGISLATION

Patent Law

3. Ordinance No. 91, dated 5 October, effects the enactment of a Patent Law which is expected to encourage the manufacture of new inventions and devices and their early utilization in Korea. All laws, decrees, ordinances, notices and regulations in contradiction to it are repealed.

Revision of Customs Laws

4. Customs laws are revised by Ordinance No. 116 in order to promote foreign trade with Korea by reducing existing import tariff rates and to suppress smuggling by providing rewards to informers and seizing officials.

Existing import tariff rates will be levied upon articles imported from foreign countries but in no case shall the customs duty collected upon any taxable article exceed 10 percent ad valorem.

Exemptions include all shipments to the United States Army Forces in Korea, the Korean Government and subagencies, members of the armed forces of the Allied Powers in Korea, accredited civilians on duty with those forces and the dependents of any of the foregoing.

Rewards to informers and seizing officials for detection and reporting of violations of the customs laws which lead to a fine, penalty or forfeiture are not to exceed 25 percent of the net amount recovered or not to exceed in any case ¥ 50,000.

The ordinance became effective 18 October.

Control of Grain Mills

5. Grain mills of Korea are brought under control of provincial governors by Ordinance No. 113, effective 18 October, as a method of effecting enforcement of certain National Food Regulations.

The ordinance directs, in part:

- (1) Each provincial governor shall immediately establish regulations for licensing of grain mills within his province. The regulations become effective after approval by the Military Governor of Korea.
- (2) Complete records of all grain milling or polishing transactions are to be kept by the mills.
- (3) Certificates are to be issued by the provincial governor to owners of grain stating the amount of grain permitted to be milled or polished. Any amount in excess of that authorized by the certificate which is brought to the mill shall be turned over to the provincial governor for confiscation.

Licensing of Motion Pictures

6. Ordinance No. 115, entitled Licensing of Films, designates the Korean Department of Public Information as a reviewing and licensing authority for all motion picture films to be exhibited in South Korea. The ordinance became effective 18 October.

The Department of Public Information is authorized and directed to pass upon the propriety of all motion picture films prior to their public exhibition.

Films unlawfully distributed or exhibited shall be seized and confiscated. Penalties for violations of this ordinance are to be determined by a military occupation court.

Fees are to be collected for the licensing of the films. Educational films used exclusively and without charge in the school system are exempt from the payment of fees.

This ordinance shall not apply to any films exhibited by the United States Army Forces in Korea or any agency thereof.

Restoration of Korean Names

7. By authority of Ordinance No. 122, effective 23 October, original Korean names will be automatically restored to all Koreans except those who apply to retain their Japanese names acquired by law during the period of annexation. Deadline for filing this application is 23 December.

No changes are to be made in family registers until after 23 December when official registers will restore all Korean names excepting those of persons wishing to retain their Japanese names.

PUBLIC SAFETY

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LAW AND ORDER

8. Strikes and demonstrations provoked by pressing economic conditions spread throughout the major industries in several provinces during the last week of September and suddenly turned into a swelling wave of violence and disorder.

9. At the peak of the riots mobs ranging in size from several hundreds to as many as 10,000 overran police stations and stole arms and ammunition.

10. When police power was knocked out at several points, martial law was invoked and order was restored.

11. The Commanding General, USAFIK, in a public statement on 4 October attributed the strikes which preceded the rioting to "professional troublemakers who have infiltrated into South Korea and utilizing the honest desire of Korean workers for better conditions to further their own ends."

The Commanding General issued additional statements on 14 and 23 October as the disorders grew in proportion and violence. On 14 October he said: ". . . the many serious disorders which have occurred and some still expected have been carefully planned and worked out by dangerous anarchists, criminals and agitators under a leadership that has little, if any, interest in the welfare of the Korean people and nation."

12. Disorders occurred in the following widely separated places: Seoul, Taegu, Waegwan, Yongdong, Yongchon and surrounding areas. Police installations and homes of government and police officers were raided.

Martial law was established in Taegu in quelling the rioters. Casualties reported were 44 police killed and 153 injured and among rioters 39 killed and 148 injured.

Commanding General's Statement

13. On 4 October the Commanding General, USAFIK, announced "The United States Army will continue with its mission and will not be misled by groups of vicious agitators from the outside.

"During recent weeks, several thousands of trained propagandists and agitators, many of them from outside of South Korea, have spread falsehoods and rumors designed to rupture the welfare of the Korean people and cause disorders and confusion.

"The strike wave of September-October began when railroad workers were agitated into a strike for higher wages and rice

rations. This strike was timed in view of the fact that the Korean food supply from the United States and from the Korean harvest depends upon transportation for distribution. This strike was followed by a sympathetic walkout on the part of the printers. The electric and water utilities workers threatened to strike but this was averted when the workers realized that the strikes were the work of agitators and that trouble and hardship would result to the people.

"In Taegu, agitators started a riot. Hoodlums entered the police station and killed several Korean policemen. Order was restored and martial law was invoked.

"These strikes were not caused by the demands of the workers for more rice and higher wages. They were caused by groups of professional troublemakers who have infiltrated into South Korea and are utilizing the honest desire for better conditions of Korean workers to further their own ends. They would have the people believe that the Americans and Military Government are the cause of all Korean troubles."

Disorders Continue

14. Riots occurred in Sonsan, Kumi, Masan, Chinju, Yonsan and towns in Chungchong-namdo and Cholla-namdo. The disturbances were short-lived, order was quickly restored and agitators were arrested. Casualties were suffered by both the police and rioters.

15. On 14 October the Commanding General issued a statement to the Korean people declaring that the disorders were being caused by criminal agitators and calling upon the Korean people to recognize these criminals for what they are. The statement follows, in part:

"I do not condemn all Koreans who have participated in the serious disorders. I know full well that there are many members of the mobs who have been misinformed and misled by dangerous criminals who are willing to destroy their nation to gain selfish immediate personal or political aims. These self-styled leaders are merely taking advantage of the well known and clearly recognized unpleasant conditions to stir up riots and disorders. They may be expected to continue their activities unless the people recognize their character. They have moved in gangs from town to town in the southern provinces, agitating, lying, slandering and stirring up the people. They have caused many deaths and the destruction of much valuable public and private property and there is evidence that they intend to cause more. Their efforts have been and are to throw all of South Korea into turmoil and strife. They pose as the friend of the worker and farmer. They lie and agitate to confuse the good citizens of South Korea. They make great promises of something for nothing and urge the destruction of orderly government under the guise of promised ability to give all men all things they want. By their recent action of deliberately murdering many police and other Koreans in Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo, they have branded themselves for the criminals that they are.

"The American Command is doing everything possible to help the Korean people improve their condition. It is doing everything it can to improve the condition of the worker and farmer. It is doing all in its power to build better economic conditions. But it cannot do these things alone. The Korean people must help. Each and every one of you has a definite personal responsibility to add his patriotic efforts to improve conditions, and to prevent agitators from putting your peaceful country in a bloody turmoil.

"Despite what agitators tell you about the subject of

labor regulations, there exist today in South Korea labor laws second to none in the world, that give to laborers full rights accorded to them anywhere in the world. Hours of work, formation of unions, collective bargaining, right to strike, protection against exploitation, protection of women and children, and means and methods of peaceful mediation and adjustments of differences are all included. Honest requests from labor to better conditions for the workers are welcomed. These should be presented to the proper authorities by your own worker committees for consideration and mediation well before any strike is planned. Legitimate complaints made by workers themselves will be given full consideration. Complaints and demands of purely political character presented by non-worker agitators allegedly in the name of the workers inherently denude these demands of authenticity and tend to throw suspicion upon the good and legitimate workers.

"There is absolutely no reason and no excuse for disorders in connection with legitimate labor disputes. The riots and brutal murders in the Kyongsang provinces have little if anything to do with strikes, merely being committed under the cover of alleged striker demands. Disorders of this nature can only arise through illegal acts and agitation by those who have their principal interest in causing disturbances rather than the welfare of the masses. Sabotage and murder are criminal offenses in all nations of the world and are still to be so considered in Korea."

16. On 20 October a new outbreak of rioting and disorder occurred in Kyonggi-do, the disturbances being largely centered in Inchon and Kaesong.

Three policemen were killed at Kaesong, the main American outpost just south of the 38th parallel, and the rioting spread to several small adjacent towns.

Yonan and Palkcho police stations, located almost on the border lines, were also attacked the same day. Ten riot leaders were taken into custody.

Curfew in Seoul-Yongdong-po area

17. A curfew for all Koreans in the Seoul-Yongdong-po area between the hours of 2200 and 0600 daily was instituted on 21 October.

18. A 20-minute demonstration of about 2,000 people at Chongno Dong in Chungchong-pukto was dispersed by police on 22 October. One person was killed and leaders of the demonstration were arrested. Slogans displayed during the short demonstration included: "We strongly object to a legislature which is a revised version of former Jap advisory council"; "Do away with Military Government"; "Transfer governmental functions to the people"; "Let us reopen the U. S. Soviet Convention"; "Let us set up a Democratic Provisional Government for the United Korea"; "Give us rice."

19. On 23 October the Commanding General appealed to the Korean people in a third public statement "to put an end to the disgraceful agitated riots that are now prevalent in your country."

"The ultimate aim (of these criminal agitators) is to try to force the Korean people into submitting to the despotic rule of these same few self-styled leaders who are now so busily engaged in engineering the murders of their fellow Koreans." he declared, and, continuing:

"Their killing pattern is now so well established that we can all know where they stand. They try to eliminate the following:

"First: The police because the police stand for and enforce law and order and protect law-abiding people and their property. The police stand in the way of other disorders those agitators wish to stir up, so they work up a great hate campaign in an attempt to destroy and demoralize them.

"Second: Those patriotic Koreans who are enough interested in the future of their nation that they are willing to sacrifice self gain and help the Military Government develop an orderly and sound democratic government in South Korea.

"Third: Those leaders in the community who stand for law, for order and for individual liberties of mankind. I call upon all the Korean people now to do everything in their power to stop this criminal defamation of the fair name of Korea, to stop this criminal murder of your law-abiding citizens; to stop the dangerous flow of lies that mislead honest men; to build strong unity of all groups through true coalition and to get back on the great highway of the march to a new Korea, free and independent.

"Do not listen to or participate in the filthy schemes devised by brutal murderers to further their own political ends.

"It is my great hope that I will not be forced to use troops in stringent measures that unduly restrict or cause suffering to innocent persons."

POLICE

20. Relations between the civil populace in South Korea and the civil police reached a point of conflict. The wave of civil disturbances led by agitators and propagandists was mainly directed at the police and, in some localities, police authority was over-run and usurped.

21. Intimations were expressed that the National Police contained many pro-Japanese personnel. In clarification and for better understanding the Military Governor made the following statement on 15 October:

"We have made every effort to get rid of former officials under the Japanese. It must be remembered that Korea was under Japan for some 40 years, that the great majority of Korean young men never lived under any condition except under the Japanese. It is hard to find a physically able young man of 28 or 29 or 30 years old who at least was not a member of the Japanese army. The mere fact that a man has served under the Japanese is not against him. Most of you people here had to serve under the Japanese, but you did not become Japanese in thought and action. And so the people we are trying to get rid of in the police force are those who became Japanese in thought and action. And just as soon as we find a policeman who is thinking as the Japanese think and who is acting as the Japanese acted, we are getting rid of him. There are many customs the police have which the Korean people have gotten used to. Some of those customs are bad and some are probably all right. The bad ones we are trying to eliminate. We see no reason to eliminate customs that are not bad and to which the Korean people are accustomed. We will continue to eliminate bad customs, bad practices and bad police."

PRISONS

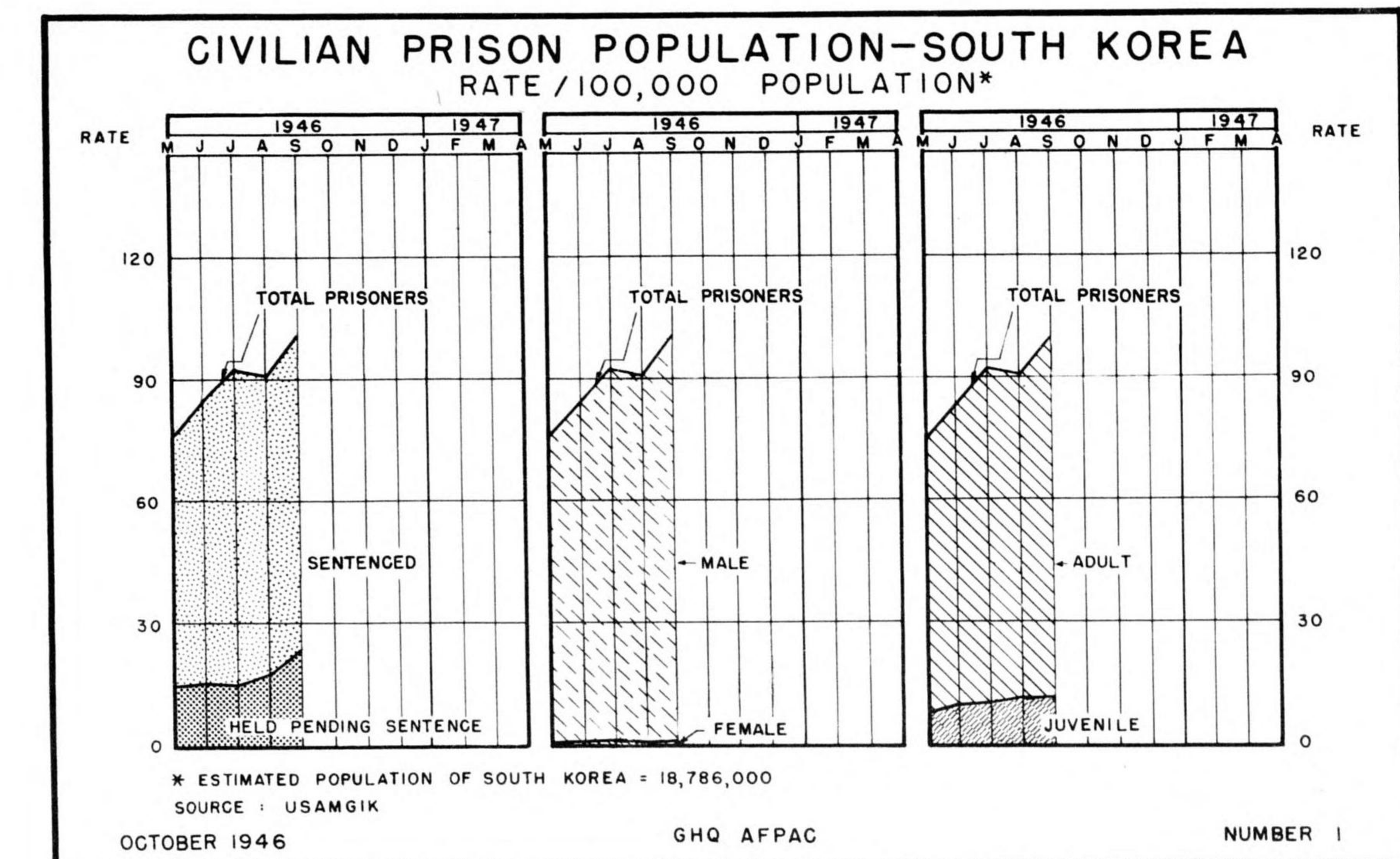
22. Efforts are continuing to rehabilitate inmates of prisons, to employ their labor in useful industry and production and to teach them industrial arts and vocational handicrafts.

Prison camps are being established so that inmates may

work out of the camps on public projects and return to the camps at night.

Prison Population

23. Prison population in South Korea totaled 19,407 during September, an increase of 2,358 over August.



INTERNAL SECURITY

Korean Coast Guard

24. In order to prevent refugees from straggling into South Korea without facilities for taking care of their needs or making the proper precautions to prevent the spread of disease, legal action was taken against marine carriers apprehended in transporting refugees from the North. The vessels were confiscated and the captains sentenced to prison terms.

25. Prompt action by the Korean Coast Guard is reducing the amount of smuggling of rice to Japan and other localities.

On 13 October three ships were apprehended off Chinhae carrying rice. During the week of 17 October two ships were seized and during the week of 26 October seven vessels were apprehended on similar violations.

26. The navigation school conducted at Chinhae by the Department of Transportation was transferred to the Department of Internal Security and will be conducted by personnel of the Korean Coast Guard.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1
NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

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Mining	33

1. Summer grain and fall rice estimates set crop production within 58 percent and 83 percent respectively of the 1940-44 average late yields, despite floods and the shortage of fertilizer.

2. The Korean Agricultural Association took action to extend voting privileges to member farmers on township and village levels.

3. Fifty additional fishing vessels were put in use but the industry still lacks fuel, nets and hooks.

4. Fullest use of all transportation is being made to insure delivery of sufficient winter fuel wood.

5. September coal output held close to the August level. Production is hindered by transportation delays and labor unrest.

AGRICULTURE

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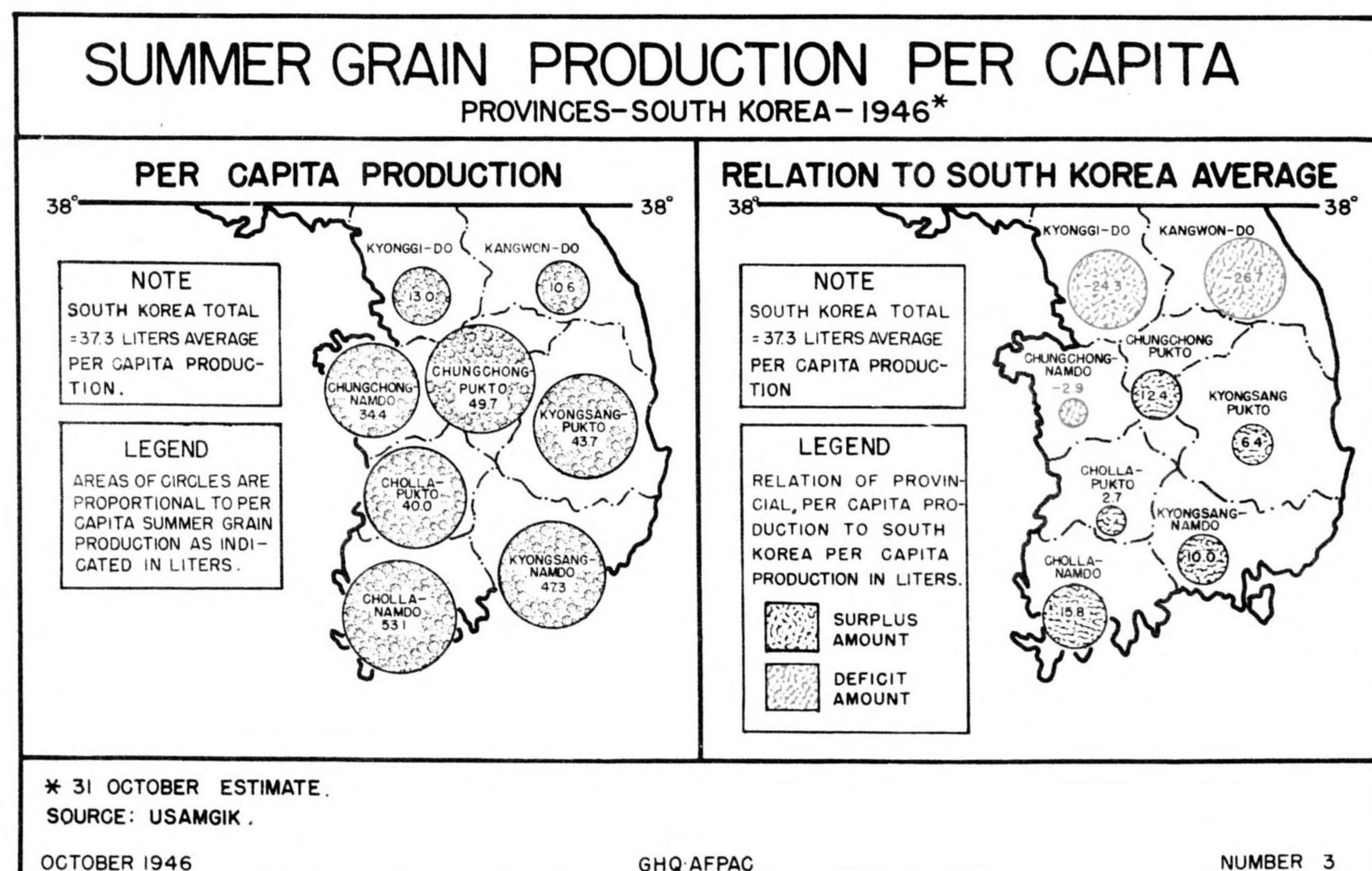
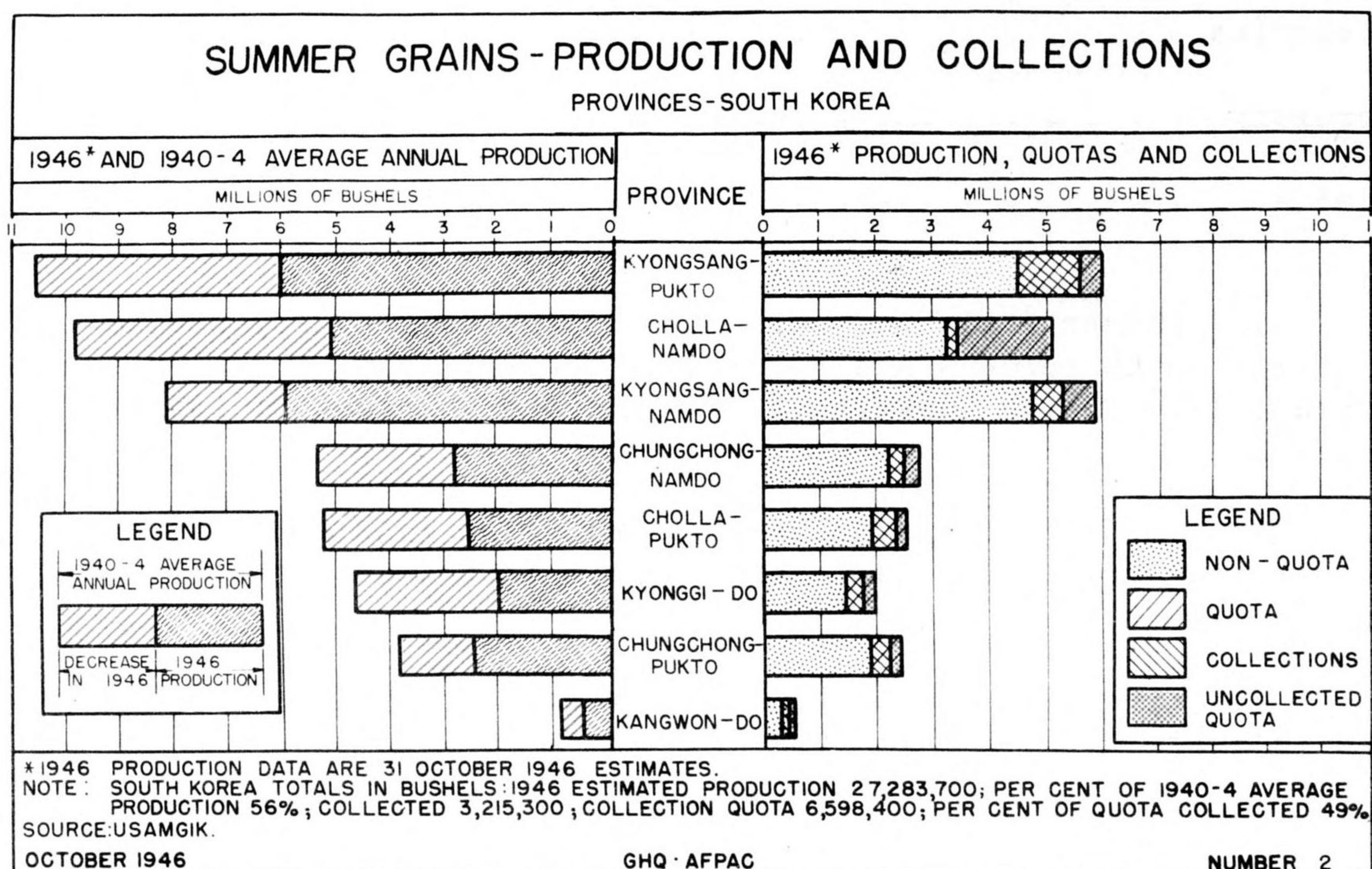
GRAIN INSPECTION

6. Grain inspection regulations to implement provisions of Ordinance No. 111 were published by the Department of Agriculture. These regulations provide that 18 varieties of grains and legumes henceforth may not be transported or used in commercial transactions until inspected and approved by authorized grain inspectors.

Varieties affected are unhulled, brown or polished rice; barley and naked barley, cleaned barley and pressed barley; wheat, rye, Italian or Indian millet, clean or unhulled; corn, soybeans, kidney beans, red beans and peas.

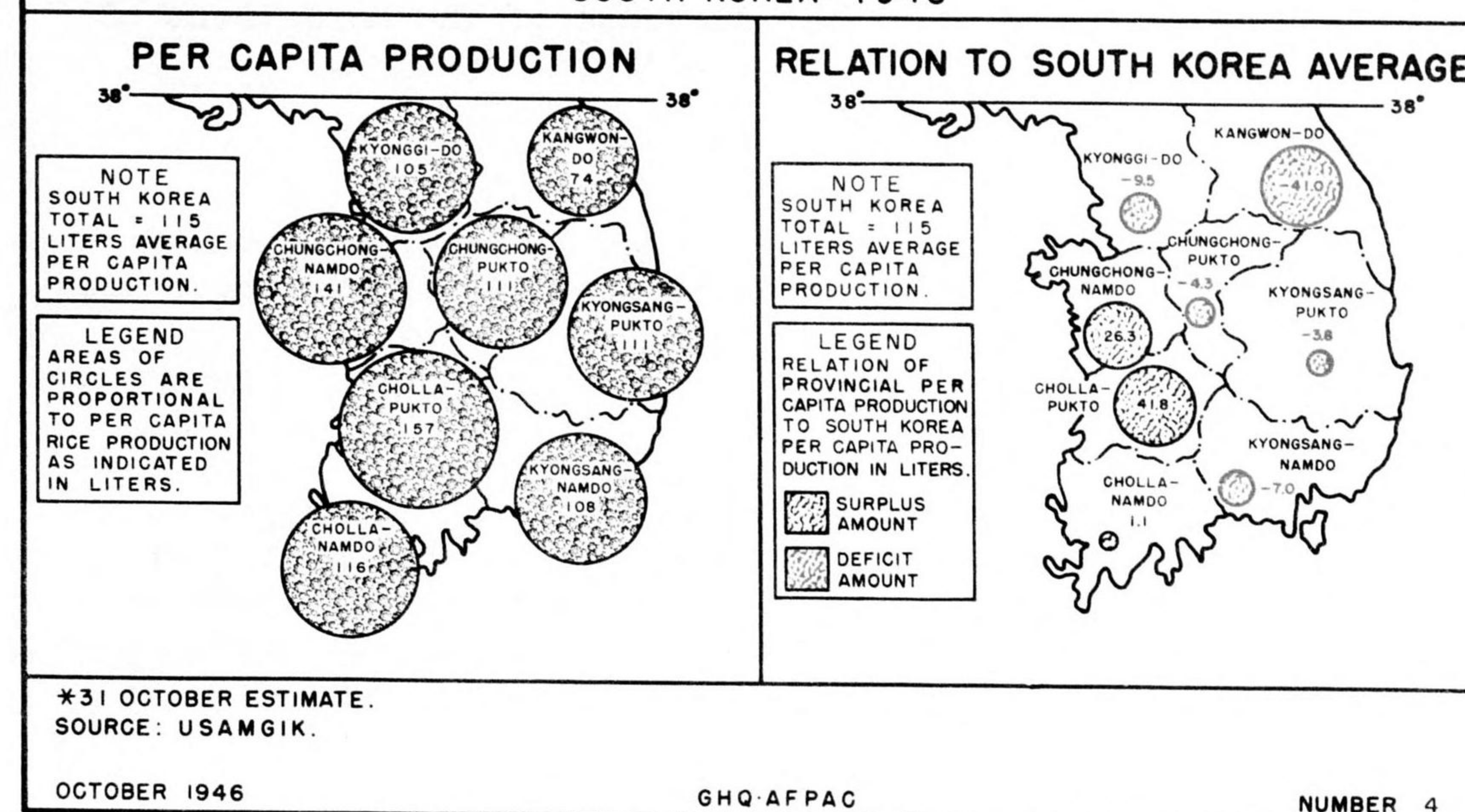
Inspection fees are 15 sen for each bag of cleaned rice and 30 sen for all other grains.

7. Provincial grain inspectors met at Seoul 11-12 October to discuss the new regulations.



RICE PRODUCTION PER CAPITA-PROVINCES

SOUTH KOREA - 1946*



CROP PRODUCTION

Rice Estimate

8. The fall rice harvest is estimated at 1,779,519 metric tons, 83 percent of the wartime average yield. Upland crops are in good condition but flood damage and lack of fertilizer will cut lowland yields.

Summer Grain

9. The summer grain yield will reach an estimated 660,000 metric tons, only 17 percent less than the 1940-44 average yield. The fall harvest of other grains and pulses is set at 250,000 metric tons, 70 percent of the 1940-44 average yield.

Sweet Potatoes

10. The island province of Cheju-do will produce an estimated 45,000 metric tons of sweet potatoes, 30 percent less than in 1945.

PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Crop Schedules

11. The 1947 crop production schedule for summer grains was distributed to all provinces.

Horticulture

12. Studies are being made by the Department of Agriculture on the rehabilitation of Korea's fruit industry. To replace old trees Korea needs annually 500,000 apple trees and 325,000 pear, 230,000 peach and 260,000 persimmon trees.

Arrangements have been made to collect sufficient native crab-apple seed to meet South Korea's 1947 requirements for grafting stock.

Modern Farming School

13. Discussions of modern rice farming methods are being held in the rural areas under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Information.

Seed Testing

14. To minimize crop losses through inferior seed the Department of Agriculture plans to establish seed testing laboratories throughout South Korea.

Water Utilization

15. Changes in laws and ordinances governing irrigation projects in South Korea were recommended on 21 October at a meeting of the Land Reclamation Section of the Department of Agriculture and the Federation of Water Utilization Associations. Some irrigation projects have been suspended for lack of labor and materials.

Insecticide Allocations

16. To shield crops and check the spread of contagious diseases the Department of Public Health and Welfare allocated large quantities of larvicide and rat poison and 700 units of spraying and disinfecting equipment during September and October.

KOREAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Extension of Franchise

17. The Korean Agricultural Association, a government sponsored, semi-independent grange, has initiated action to extend voting privileges to member farmers on village and township levels. Membership of township and village locals will include all landlords and resident tenants, represented by an elected executive committee.

18. Heretofore the Association's agricultural projects have been planned on a county basis. Extension of the voting privileges will give farmers in townships and villages a voice in planning, and insure co-ordination of co-operative projects.

LIVESTOCK

Rehabilitation

19. Plans to rehabilitate the livestock and dairy industry in South Korea were discussed on 31 October in a meeting of provincial chiefs of livestock sections and breeding sections.

Programs discussed included an eight-year plan for the dairy industry, increasing production of breeding stock, a campaign to protect animals against contagious diseases, and training of local livestock technicians.

Training Courses

20. From 1 to 3 October livestock technicians and farmers of Chungchong-namdo attended a course on methods of raising the grade of livestock and encouraging development of the industry.

Animal Census

21. Farm animals in South Korea total 2,335,312 according to the latest census.

FARM ANIMALS IN SOUTH KOREA (1946 census)

Cattle	1,127
Swine	148,089
Sheep	44,143
Horses	8,715
Native ponies	22,789
Donkeys and mules	89
Oxen	556,220
Chickens	1,516,389
Rabbits	12,356
Goats	25,395
Total	2,335,312
Bee colonies	28,816

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

FISHERIES

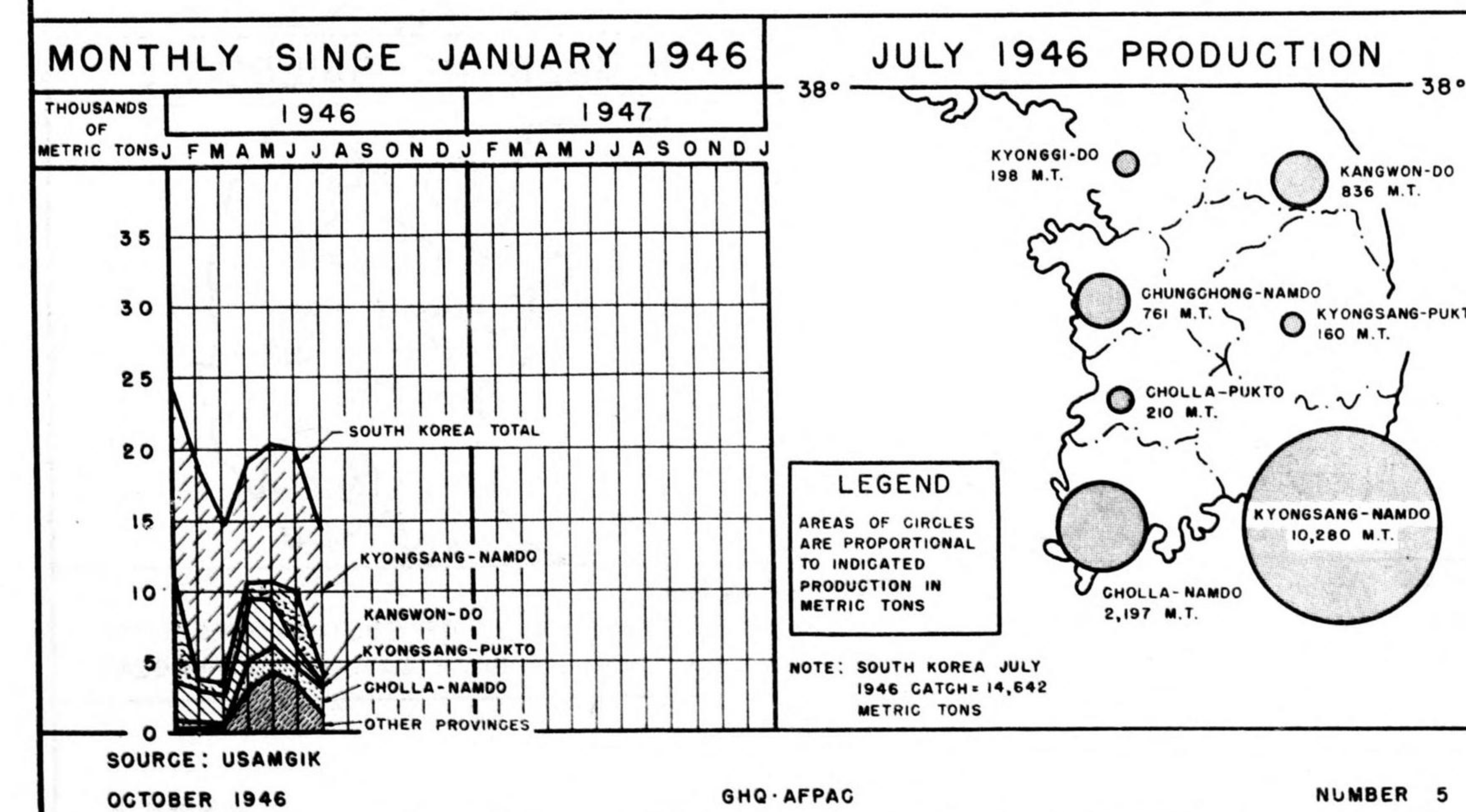
Production

22. Preliminary reports on six provinces in South Korea set October fish landings at 14,880 metric tons.

OCTOBER FISH LANDINGS (metric tons)

Kyonggi-do	380
Chungchong-namdo	450
Kangwon-do	118
Kyongsang-namdo	11,481
Cholla-pukto	128
Cholla-namdo	2,323
Total	14,880

FISH CATCH — SOUTH KOREA



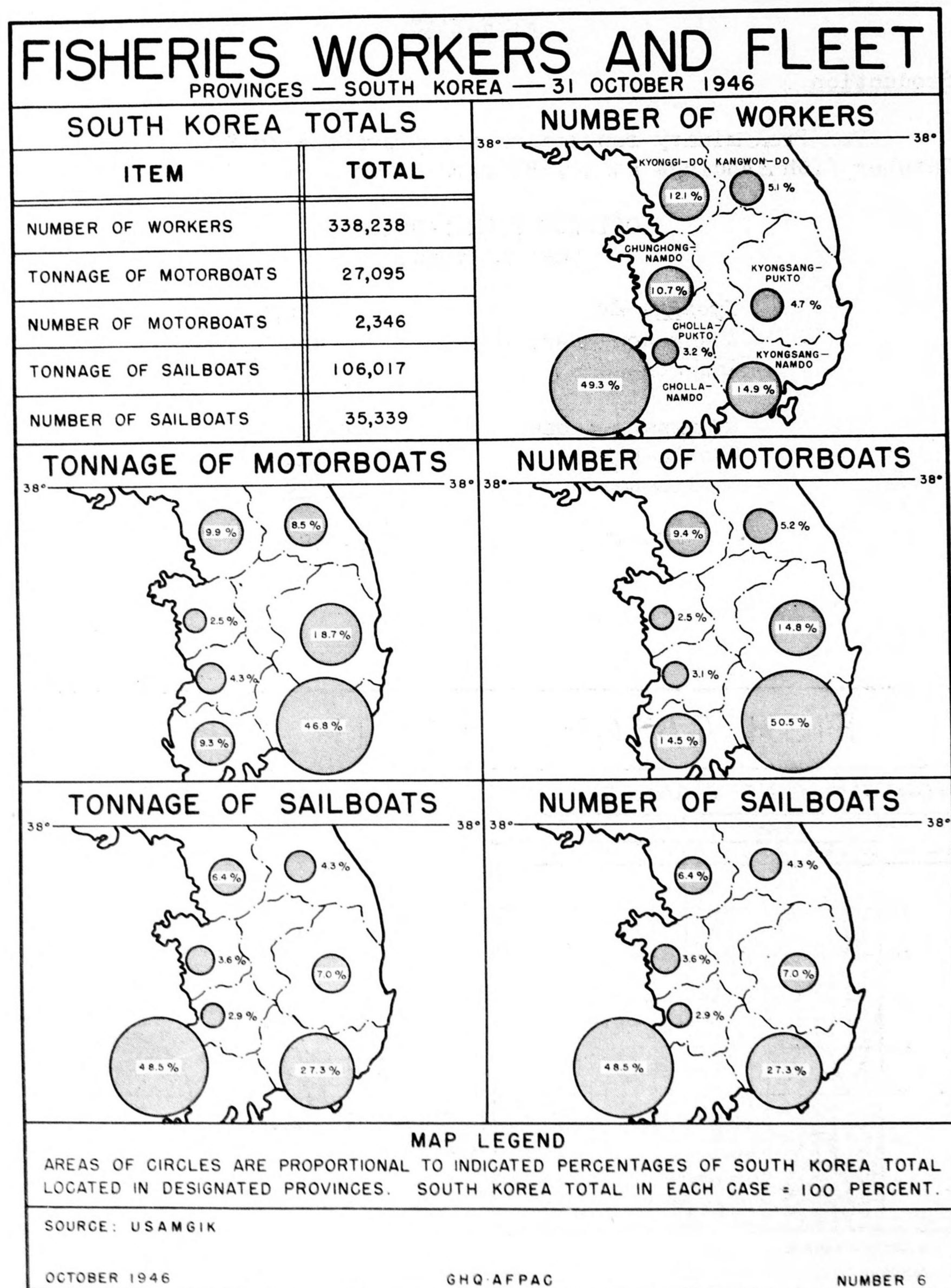
23. Forty-five whales were caught in the 30-day period ending 15 October.

Fishing Licenses

24. Fishing licenses issued by the Bureau of Fisheries during October totaled 423 of which 220 were for diving, 176 for whale fishing and 27 for dragnet fishing.

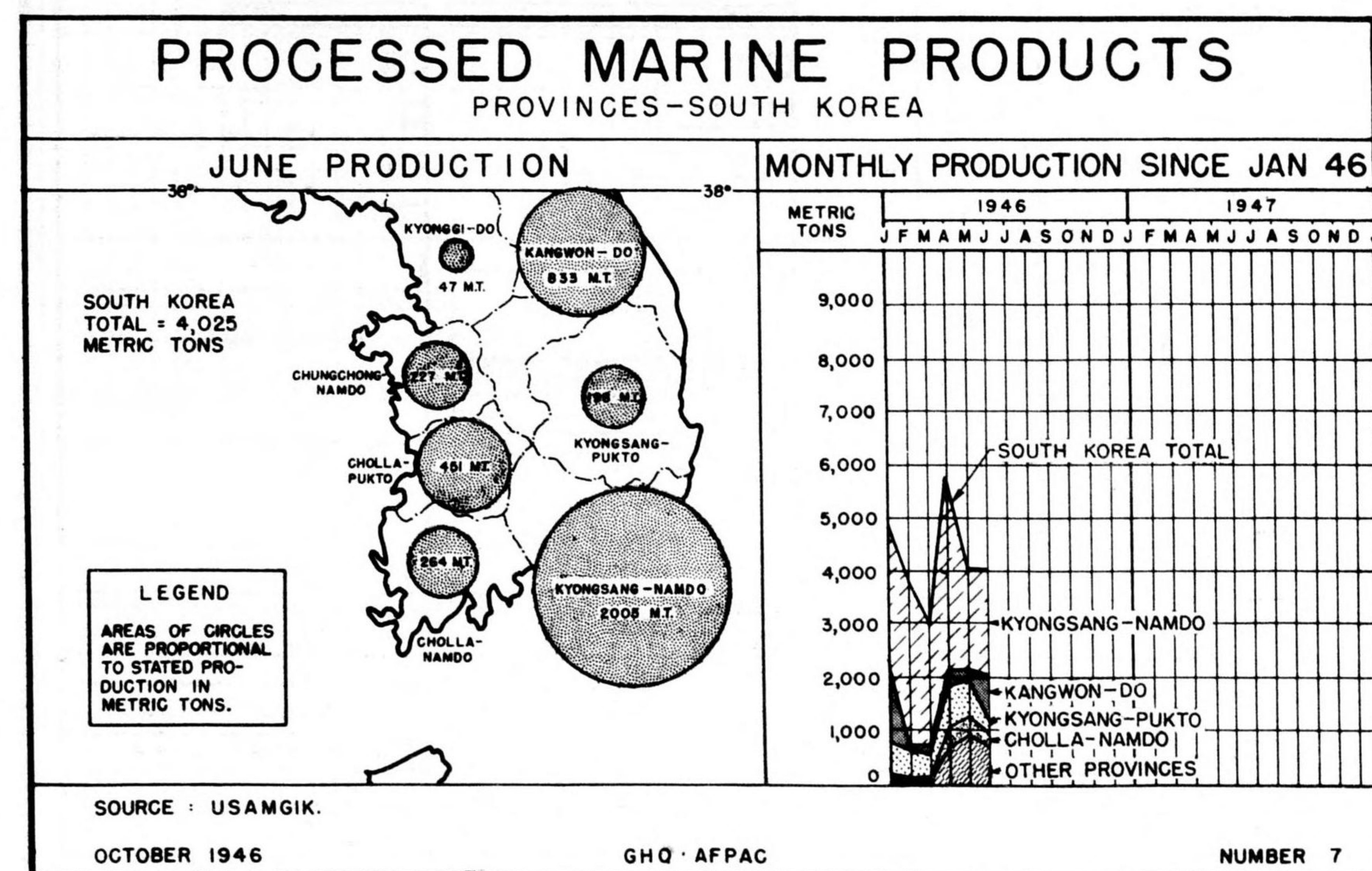
Fishing Fleet Strengthened

25. Fifty boats were added to the Kyongsang-pukto fishing fleet in a ceremony at Pohang on 5 October. The number of fishing vessels registered with the Bureau of Fisheries reached 38,321.



Industry Needs

26. Widespread shortages of boats, nets and fuel continue to hamper recovery of the fishing industry. Fish oil and meal exports have been suspended for lack of plant facilities in South Korea. Straw bags, ropes and mats also are needed.



Salt Allocation

27. The Salt Monopoly Board during October allocated 1,000 metric tons of salt for fisheries use.

FORESTRY

Lumber Production

28. Three provinces reported lumber production for July totaling 690,000 board feet.

JULY LUMBER PRODUCTION (board feet)

Province	Beam	Board	Total
Kyongsang-namdo	339,600	3,360	342,960
Kyonggi-do	280,080	-	280,080
Chungchong-pukto	44,160	22,800	66,960
Total	663,840	26,160	690,000

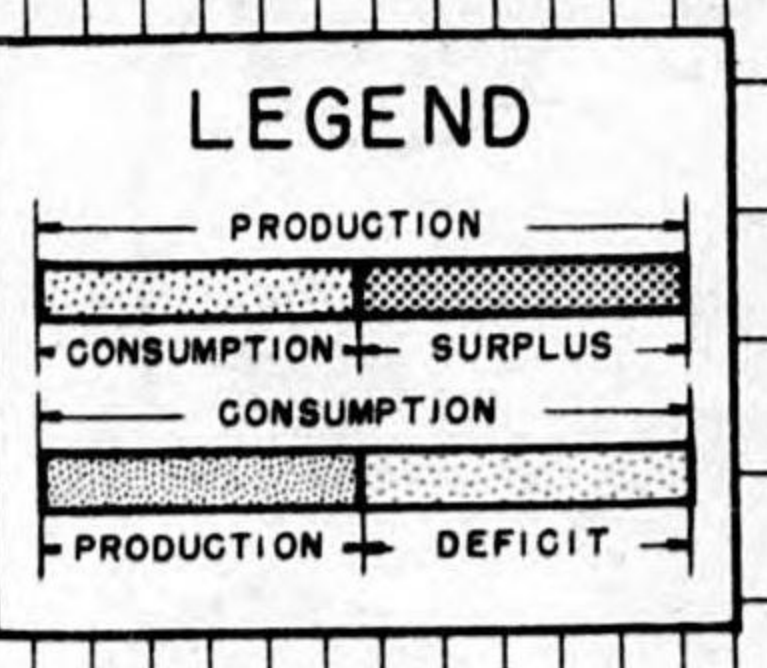
Estimated lumber production for 1946 is set at 21,803,000 cubic feet, consumption at 28,844,000, as shown in chart, page 38. Timber stockpiles on 1 October are shown in chart, page 39.

Charcoal and Firewood

29. Charcoal production for 1946 will total 69,000 metric tons, 118,000 metric tons less than in 1945. Firewood will total 202,603,000 cubic feet, or 10,126,000 less than in 1945. See charts, pages 39 and 40.

LUMBER AND TIMBER: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PROVINCES - SOUTH KOREA - 1946 (ESTIMATE)

ITEM	SOUTH KOREA TOTAL			KYONGGI - DO			KYONGSANG - PUKTO			
	MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET			
	PRODUCTION	CONSUMPTION	PROD. MINUS CONS.	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
CONSTRUCTION LUMBER	6.816	10.062	-3.246	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
BOX WOOD	1.755	2.040	-0.285	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
OTHER LUMBER	2.355	3.030	-0.675	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
CONSTRUCTION TIMBER	3.285	5.298	-2.013	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
MINING TIMBER	2.457	2.455	+0.002	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
RAILROAD SLEEPERS	1.091	0.996	+0.095	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
PULP WOOD	1.020	1.020		[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
SHIP TIMBER	0.183	0.763	-0.580	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
WAGON STOCK	0.225	0.525	-0.300	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
VENEER WOOD	0.273	0.273		[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
TELEGRAPH POLES	0.222	0.261	-0.039	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
OTHER TIMBER	2.121	2.121		[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			
TOTAL	21.803	28.844	-7.041	2.022	7.257	-5.235	3.545	2.857	+0.688	



ITEM	KANGWON - DO			CHUNGCHONG - NAMDO			KYONGSANG - NAMDO				
	MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET				
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
CONSTRUCTION LUMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
BOX WOOD	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
OTHER LUMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
CONSTRUCTION TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
MINING TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
RAILROAD SLEEPERS	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
PULP WOOD	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
SHIP TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
WAGON STOCK	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
VENEER WOOD	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
TELEGRAPH POLES	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
OTHER TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
TOTAL	4.668	2.979	+1.689	.582	2.871	-2.289	2.220	4.669	-2.449		

ITEM	CHOLLA - PUKTO			CHOLLA - NAMDO			CHUNGCHONG - PUKTO				
	MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET				
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2
CONSTRUCTION LUMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
BOX WOOD	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
OTHER LUMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
CONSTRUCTION TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
MINING TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
RAILROAD SLEEPERS	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
PULP WOOD	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
SHIP TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
WAGON STOCK	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
VENEER WOOD	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
TELEGRAPH POLES	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
OTHER TIMBER	[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]			[Bar chart]				
TOTAL	3.570	4.002	-0.432	3.237	3.585	-0.348	1.959	.684	+1.275		

SOURCE: USAMGIK.
OCTOBER 1946

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 8

TIMBER STOCKPILES PROVINCES - SOUTH KOREA - 1 OCTOBER 1946

PROVINCES	RAILROAD TIMBER					TIMBER FOR SAWMILLS					OTHER TIMBER						
	THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET					THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET					THOUSANDS OF CUBIC FEET						
	0	100	200	300	400	500	0	100	200	300	400	500	0	100	200	300	400
KANGWON-DO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						
CHOLLA-PUKTO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						
KYONGSANG-PUKTO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						
CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						
CHOLLA-NAMDO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						
KYONGGI-DO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						
KYONGSANG-NAMDO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO	[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]					[Bar chart]						

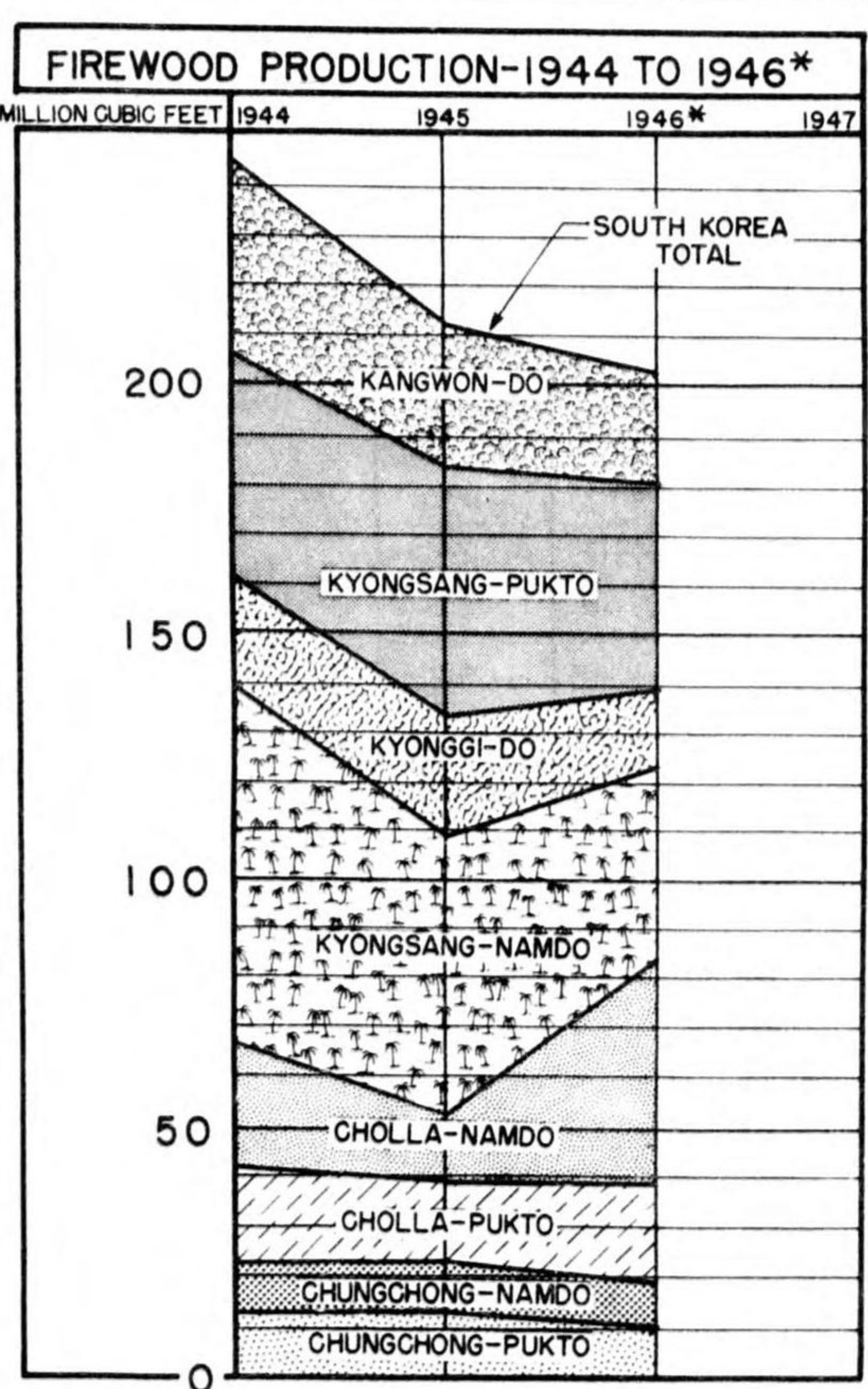
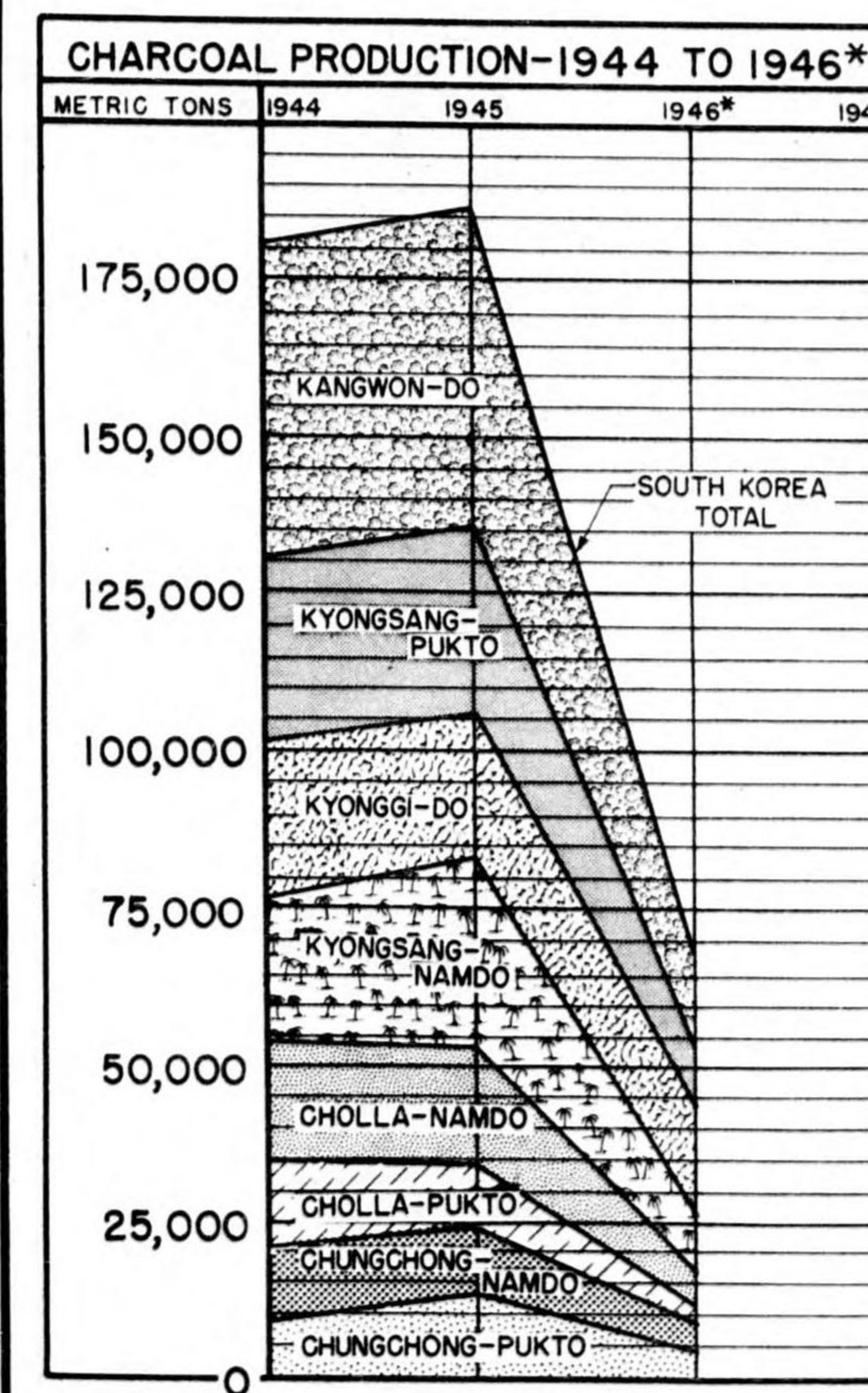
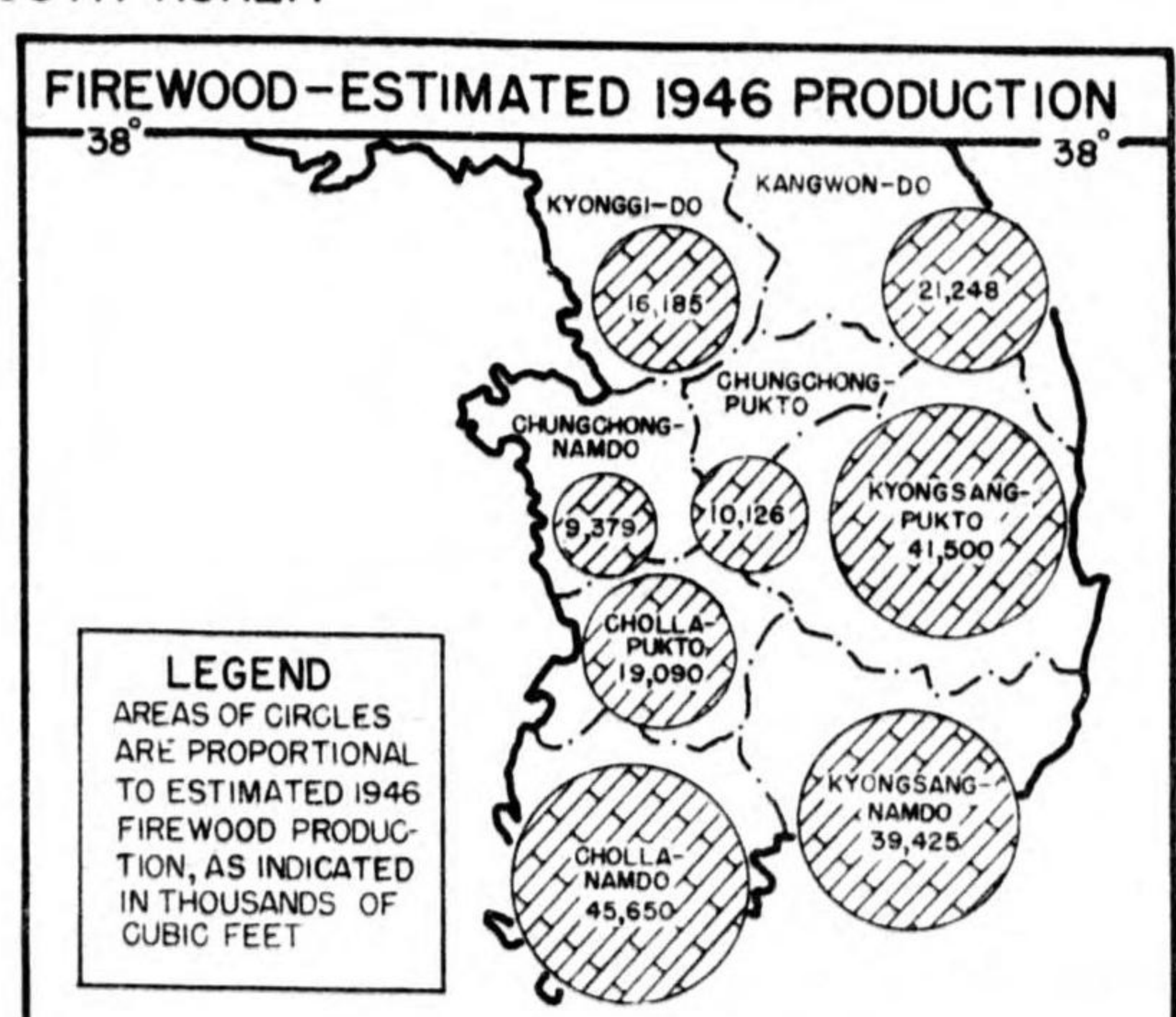
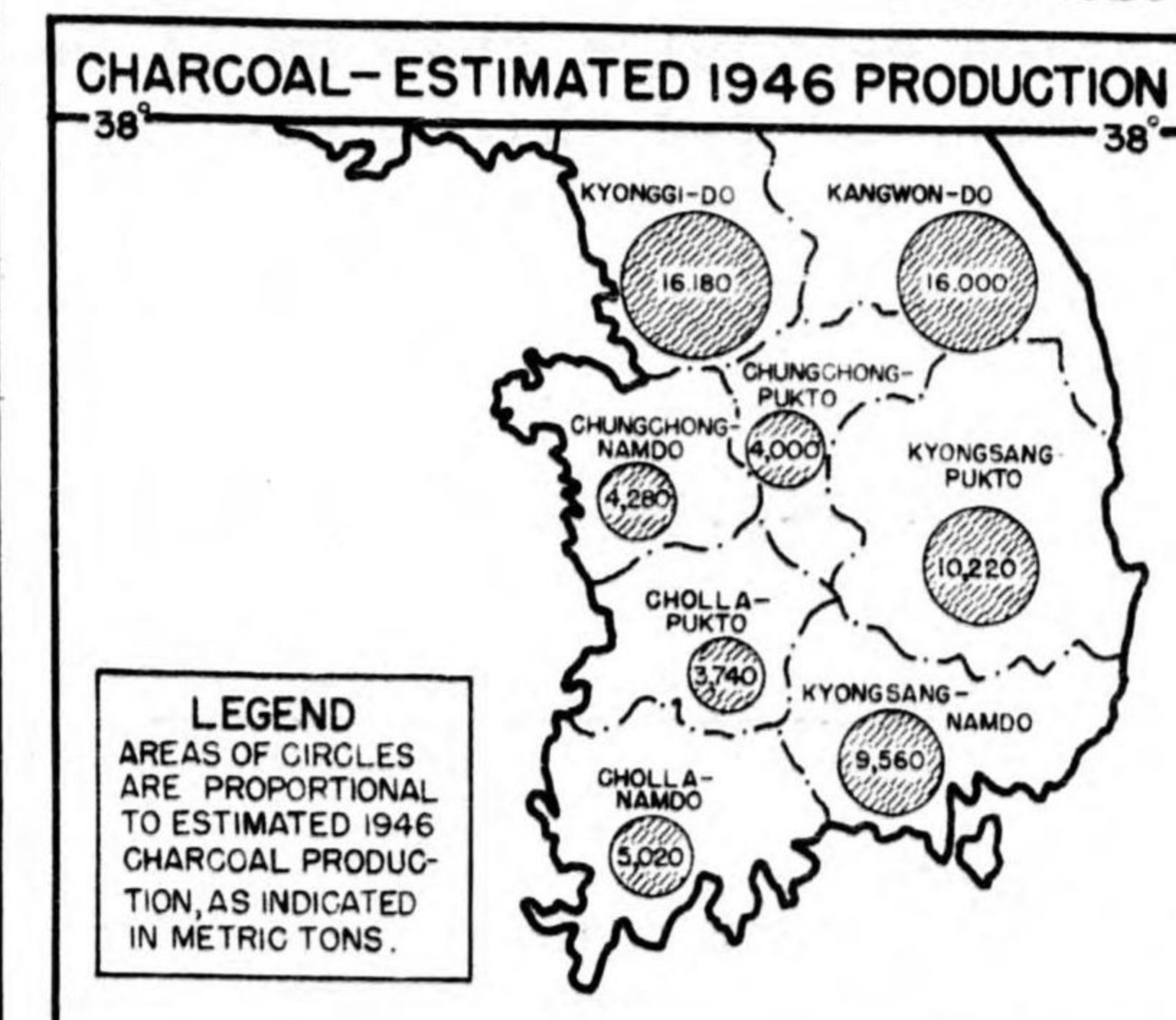
NOTE: SOUTH KOREA TOTAL STOCKPILES IN CUBIC FEET: RAILROAD TIMBER 220,000; TIMBER FOR SAWMILLS 730,000; OTHER TIMBER 2,590,000; TOTAL TIMBER 3,540,000.
SOURCE: USAMGIK.

OCTOBER 1946

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 9

CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD PRODUCTION PROVINCES - SOUTH KOREA



* 1946 PRODUCTION DATA ARE ESTIMATES.
SOURCE: USAMGIK.

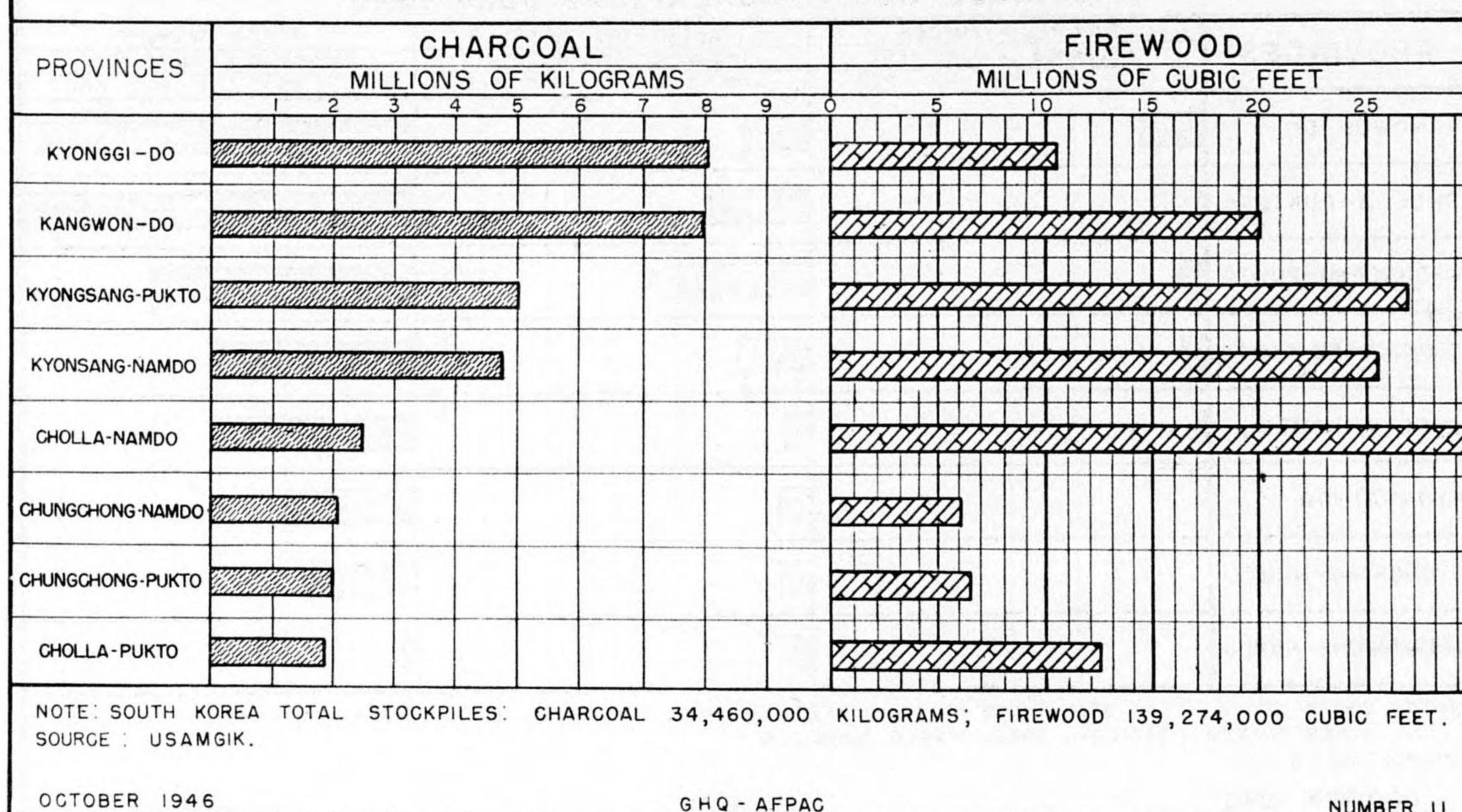
OCTOBER 1946

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 10

CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD STOCKPILES

PROVINCES—SOUTH KOREA—1 OCTOBER 1946

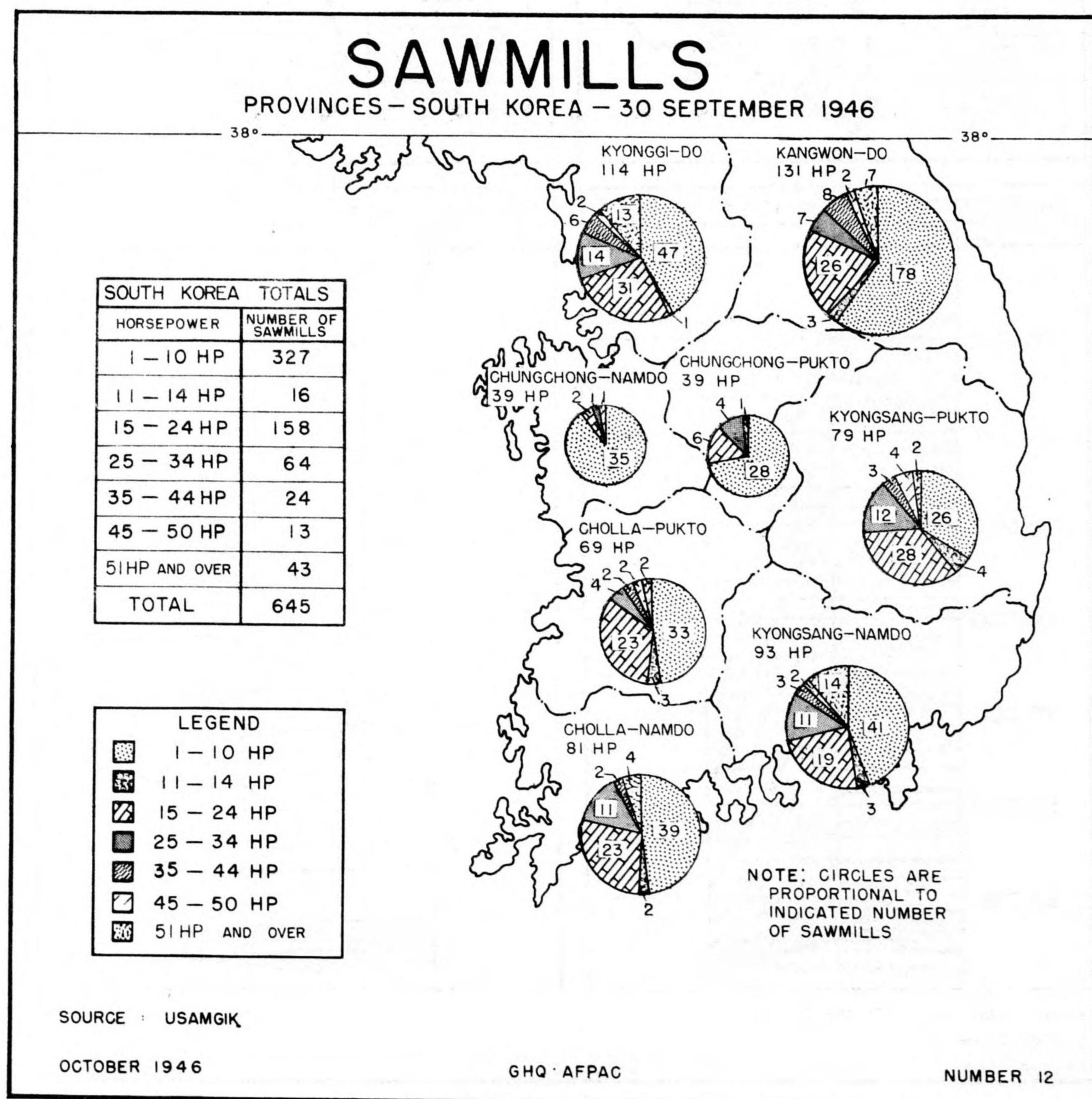


Fuel Needs

30. Fifty-five trucks were allocated to the Bureau of Forestry to help deliver fuel wood to railheads from five stockpile areas. The Department of Transportation estimated that by 31 December 3,600,000 board feet of fuel wood, or two thirds the requirement, would reach Seoul.

Sawmills

31. Korea has 645 sawmills, with the majority using small 10-horsepower saws.



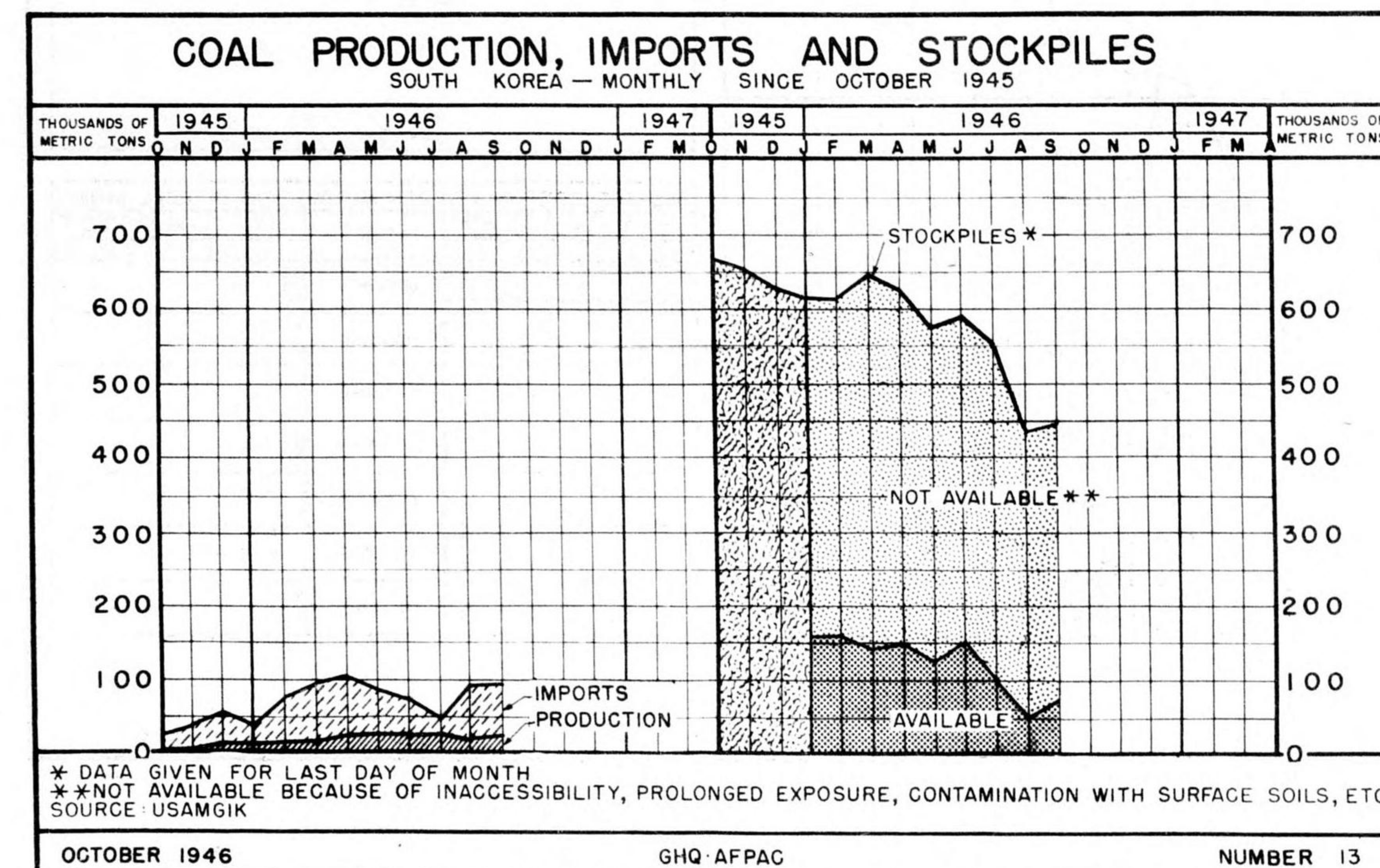
Camellia Seeds

32. About 8,000 pounds of camellia seed in Cholla-namdo and Cheju-do are ready for marketing.

MINING

Coal Production

33. September coal production was 25,579 metric tons, 937 tons less than in August. Two mines, Unseung and Kyongju, exceeded production quotas. Coal production, imports and stockpiles for September are shown below and in chart, page 42.



The Hwasun mine produced 7,468 metric tons in October, 4,416 tons over September when a work stoppage cut production to one fifth the quota.

Production Problems

34. Transportation delays and labor unrest are the main problems facing the coal industry in South Korea while in addition supplies of dynamite are inadequate. During October 100 railroad cars of coal were moving daily out of Pusan but schedules remain too uncertain to insure a continuous flow of coal.

There was a seven-day strike in the Kyongju mine in Kyongsang-pukto during October.

Stockpiles

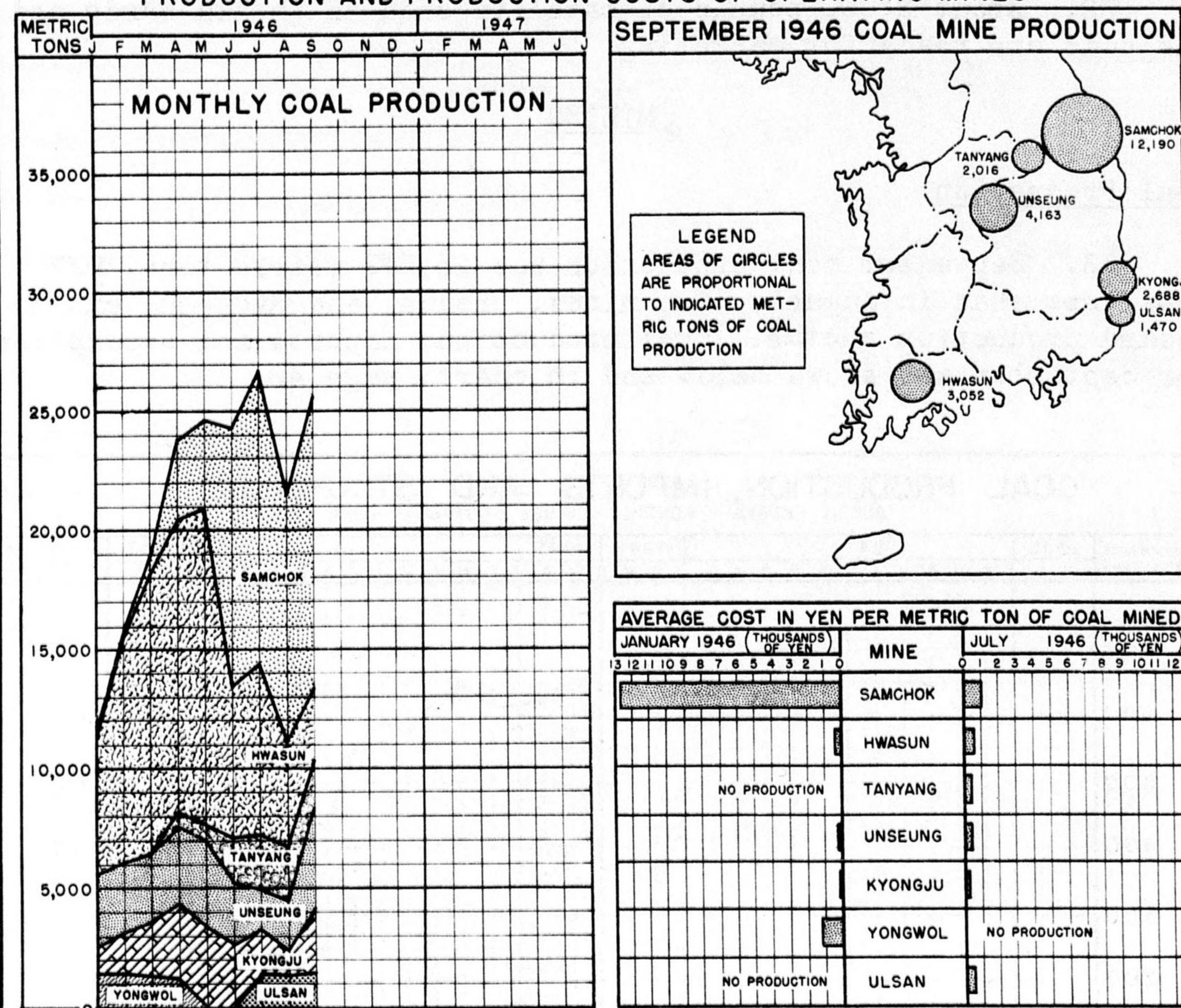
35. Available coal stockpiles rose to 76,580 metric tons in September, 24,417 over August. Stockpiles at mines declined 20,363 tons to 372,686 tons.

Coal Sales and Prices

36. Anthracite coal sold during September totaled 40,424 metric tons, bituminous 31,884. Buyers purchasing directly from the Korean Coal Distributing Company during October paid ¥ 900 per ton for lump, ¥ 600 for anthracite and ¥ 400 for lignite.

COAL MINING — SOUTH KOREA

PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION COSTS OF OPERATING MINES



SOURCE: USAMGIK

OCTOBER 1946

GHQ-AFPAC

NUMBER 14

Graphite

37. October graphite production in nine mines in South Korea was 2,370 tons.

OCTOBER GRAPHITE PRODUCTION (metric tons)

Type	Production	Stockpile
Amorphous	2,320	12,770
Crystalline	50	160
Raw crystalline	-	1,154
Total	2,370	14,084

Kaolin

38. High grade kaolin mines in the Hadong area of Kyongsangnamdo are being readied for the production of kaolin for Japan's ceramics and chinaware industry.

Pyrophyllite

39. One thousand tons of pyrophyllite were taken from the island of Nohwa off the southwest coast. Pyrophyllite, a clay mineral, makes an excellent base for DDT powders.

Other Minerals

40. Four mines produced 1,189 metric tons of minerals during

October. Market trends are encouraging production of tungsten concentrates. Stockpiles of these concentrates now total 700 tons.

OCTOBER PRODUCTION OF MINERALS (metric tons)

Mine	Products	Amount
Sandong	tungsten concentrates	43
Sun Mon Talc Company	talc	60
Hamman	copper	962
Ilkwang	copper concentrate	124
Total		1,189

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

Smelter Operations

41. The Changhang copper and lead smelter in Chungchong-namdo is preparing to process copper and lead concentrates.

SECTION 2

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

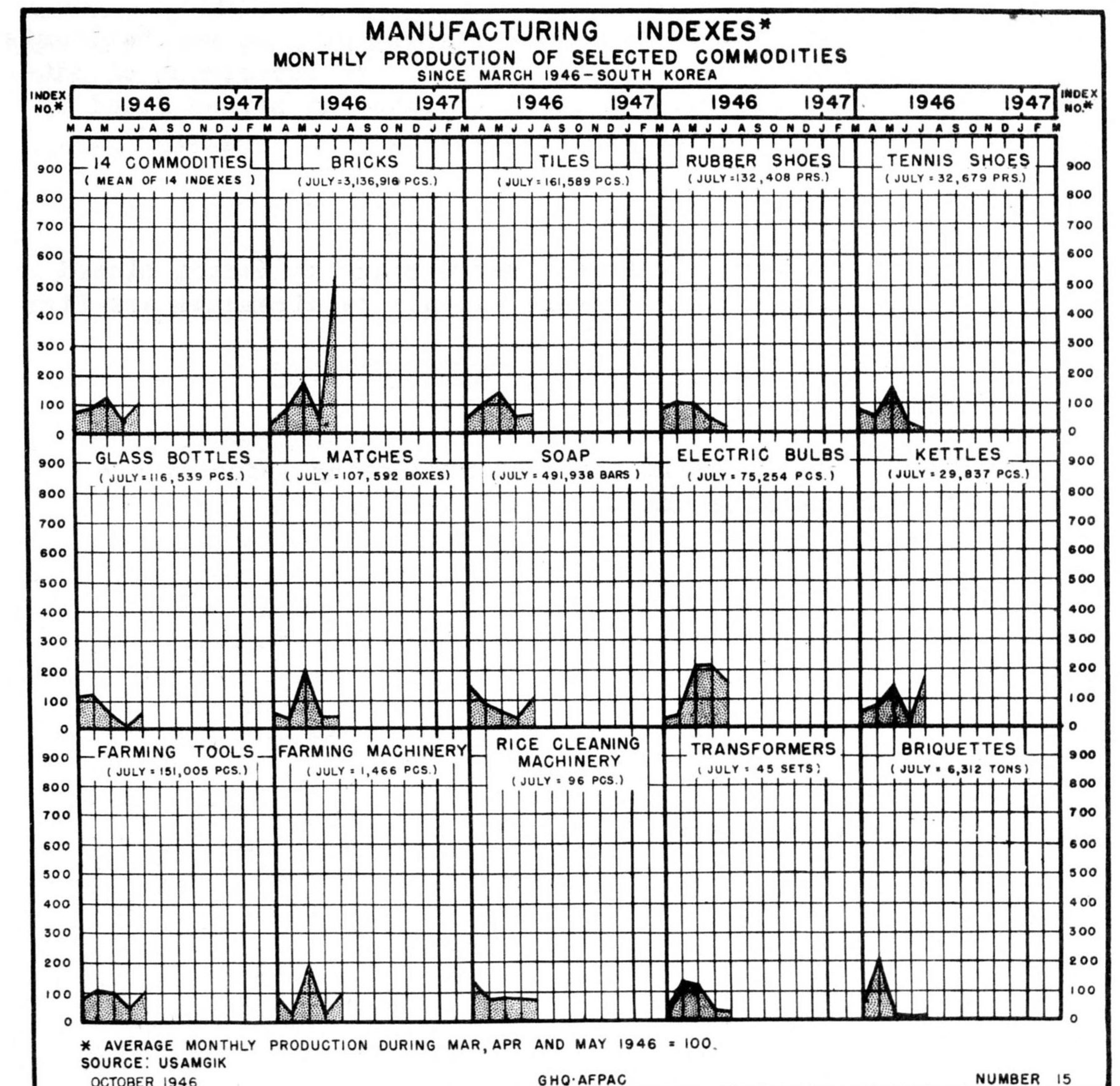
C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Industry	1
Textiles	9
Transportation and Public Utilities	11
Communications	20
Labor	33
Imports and Exports	53
Rationing and Price Control	62
Finance	84

INDUSTRY

1. Hampered by shortages of machinery and raw materials, production also suffered from the unrest existing in Korea.

2. Monthly trends in production of 14 selected commodities are shown below.



National Korean Industrial Exhibition

3. The first National Industrial Exhibition opened at the Seoul Botanical Gardens on 19 October and is to continue through 25 November. The Korean Industrial Engineers' League is presenting the exhibition to promote knowledge of industrial processes among the Korean people.

Mining, electricity, machinery, chemical, civil engineering, textile, handicraft and transportation industries are represented. In the textile building, cloth weaving machinery is set up and demonstrations are given for spectators. Another building houses exhibits of rubber, glass, optical and food products.

Alcohol Production

4. To conserve grain the Department of Commerce ordered the curtailment of alcoholic beverage production in South Korea effective 1 November. All vats at the breweries will be sealed and operations, including bottling, will cease before 1 February 1947.

Effective 1 November the manufacture and distribution of industrial alcohol will be controlled by the Bureau of Industry, Department of Commerce. Plants producing industrial alcohol will fill applications specifying raw materials required for production, plant capacity and production quotas.

5. Estimated minimum requirements of alcohol for 1947 are 237,600 gallons for medicinal use and 475,000 gallons for industrial use. Production of this amount will require approximately 20,000 short tons of sweet potatoes.

Student Shoes

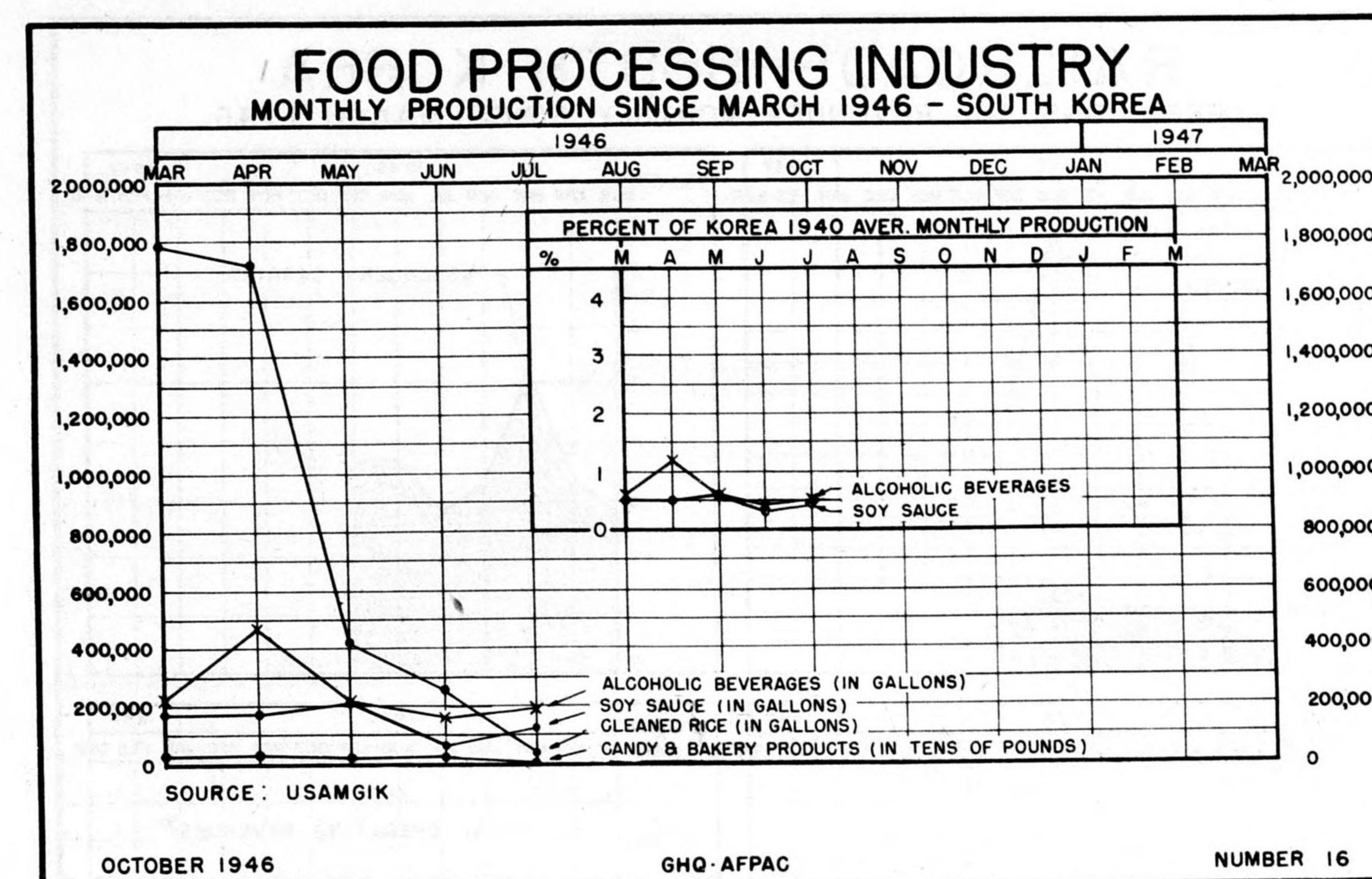
6. Shoe manufacturers submitted samples of proposed "students' shoes" which are now under consideration by the Department of Education. Approved models are to be distributed at prices fixed by the Office of National Price Administration.

Fertilizer

7. The Chosen Chemical Fertilizer Company at Inchon closed for lack of liquid ammonia. Average monthly requirements are five tons of ammonia.

Food Processing

8. Production trends in the food processing industry are shown in the accompanying chart.



TEXTILES

Raw Silk

9. Schedules have been completed for the distribution of 66,152 pounds of the 1944-45 stock of high grade cocoons to the five filatures best qualified to produce exportable raw silk.

All silk filatures are being encouraged to improve their technical skill and equipment because the industry's high grade raw silk reeling capacity is inadequate for efficient participation in foreign trade.

Cotton Textiles

10. The Department of Commerce estimates 1946 textile production at between 1,033,625,000 and 1,157,660,000 pounds which represents about 60 percent of the present operating capacity of the industry.

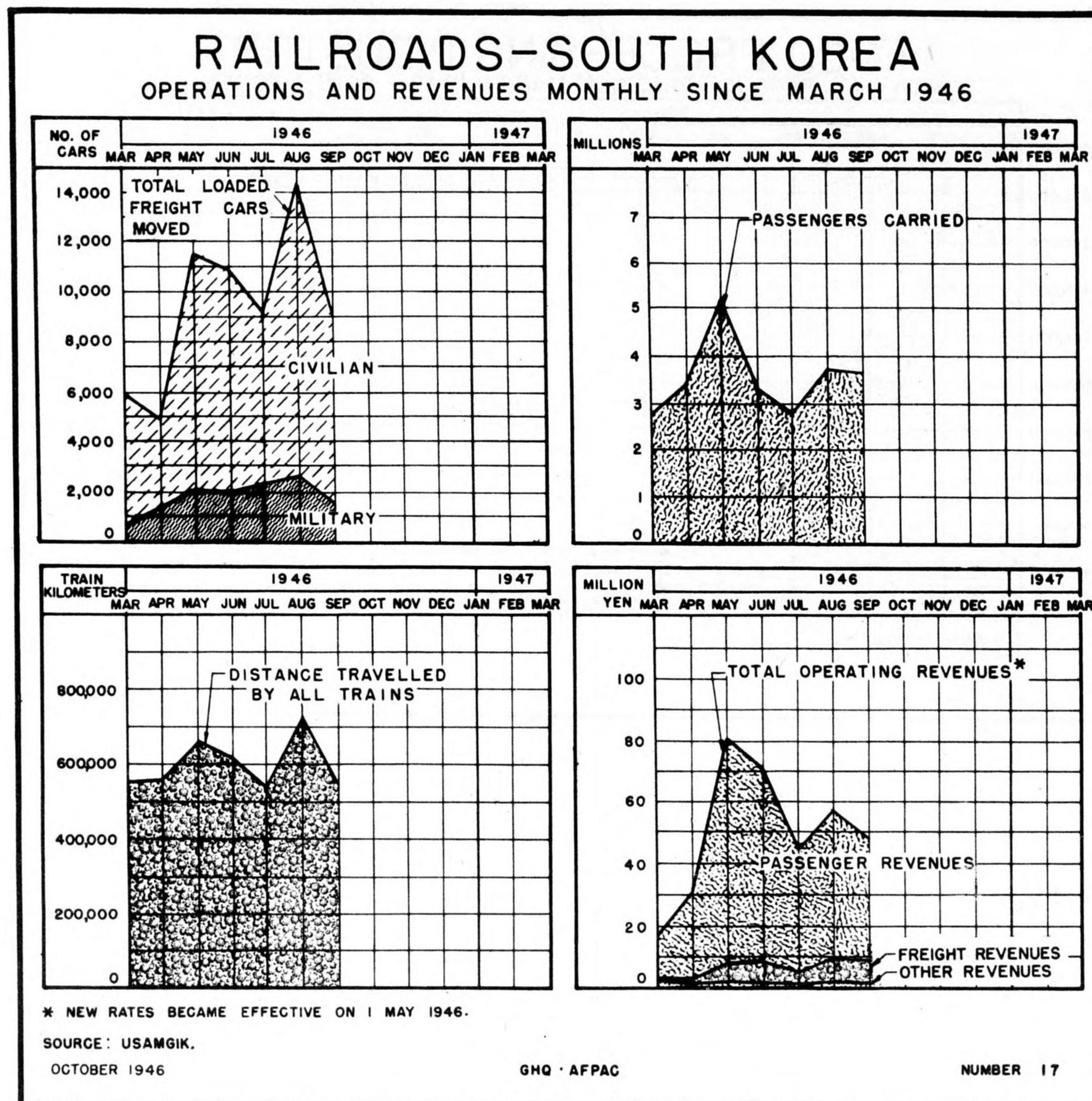
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Railroad Transportation

11. On 4 October, for the first time since the railroad strike began on 22 September, a train carrying refugees to shipping centers moved 2,000 people from Kaesong to Inchon. This was followed by movement from Seoul to Pusan of 2,700 Japanese refugees on 8 October and of 2,500 refugees on 9 October.

12. On 26 October the railroad strike was settled and operations returned to normal.

13. The strike reduced all phases of railroad operations. Grain from the United States piled up at Pusan during the strike; small quantities were shipped by water.



Motor Transportation

14. The acute shortage of gasoline immobilized all motor vehicles except those used to maintain law and order and to collect and distribute food.

Water Transportation

15. The Marine Bureau of the Department of Transportation registered 4,614 ships throughout South Korea.

16. New shipping instructions were promulgated clarifying the requirements relative to the registration of vessels and the duties and functions of the Marine Bureau, the Customs Bureau, the Coast Guard and the National Police.

17. Ship registrations are being carefully checked to prevent smuggling. On 17 October the Korean Coast Guard apprehended two vessels endeavoring to smuggle rice out of Korea.

18. During the week of 28 October a conference of all harbor masters in South Korea was held in Seoul. It was decided that South Korea will be organized into eight principal port districts; all minor ports will be manned and operated through the port district headquarters.

Public Utilities

19. On 17 October 89 streetcars were operating in Seoul. Efforts are being made to render 50 more streetcars operative as repair materials become available.

COMMUNICATIONS

Paragraph

Postal Services. 20

Wire and Radio Communications. 25

POSTAL SERVICES

20. South Korean post offices handled nearly 20,000,000 ordinary letters in August, more than 600,000 registered letters and about 55,000 parcels. Total revenue approached ¥ 1,100,000. About ¥ 25,000,000 worth of money orders were used.

Interzone Exchanges

21. Exchanges of mail between North and South Korea, suspended because of the cholera epidemic, were resumed on 12 October with 96,444 pieces of mail involved. Another exchange on 26 October brought the month's total to 119,919. Of this 75,206 pieces went from South Korea to North Korea.

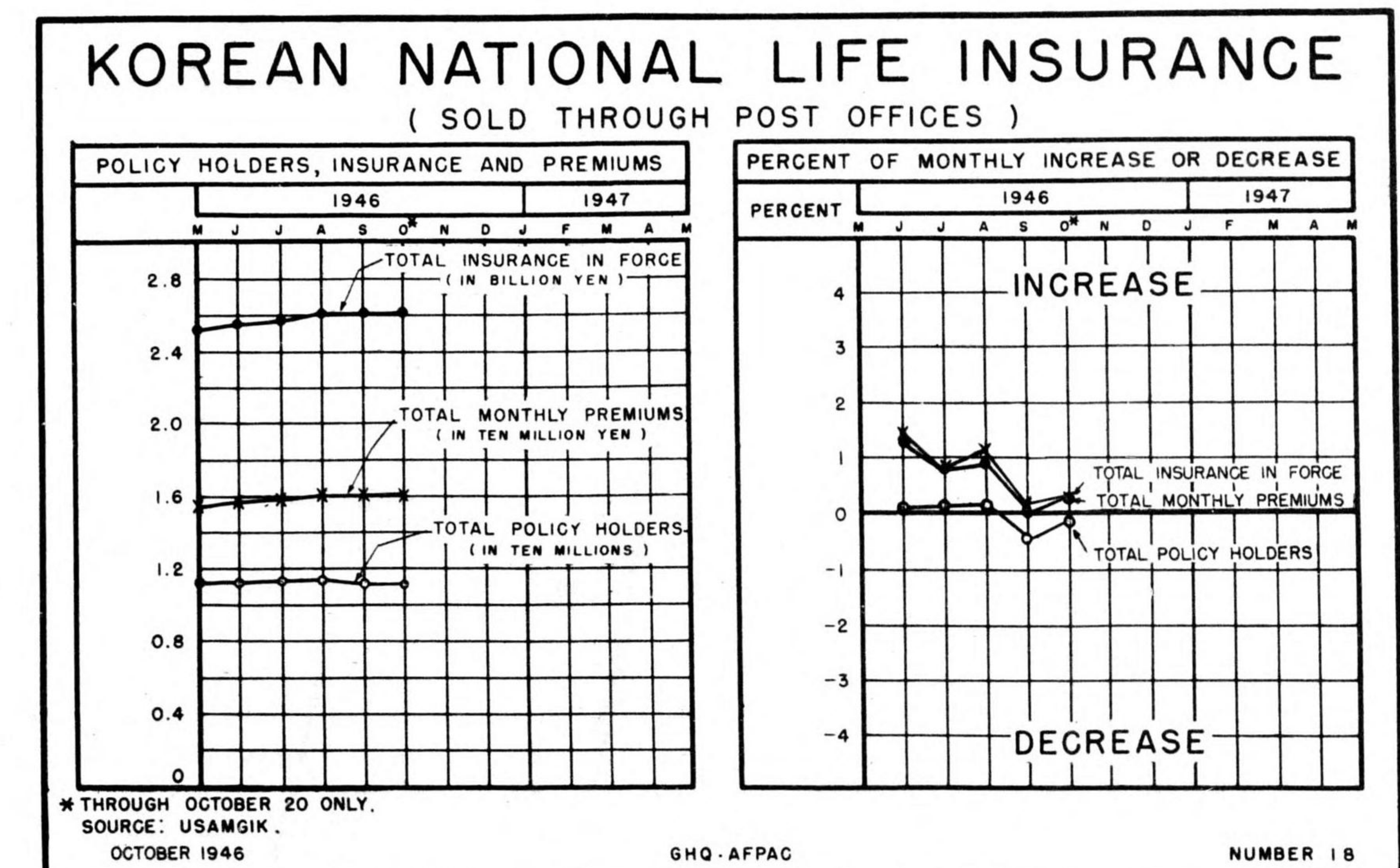
Foreign Mail Service

22. Korea-United States mail was dispatched on 1 and 16 October. On 1 October 882 pieces were sent and on 16 October, 491. Of the total, 504 pieces went to the United States and 869 to Korea.

23. Mail service between South Korea and the Philippines resumed on 20 October.

Postal Savings and Insurance

24. Korean National Life Insurance in force, premiums and policyholders remained about the same through 20 October.



WIRE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone Services

25. An August survey showed that in no province of South Korea are there more than six telephones per 1,000 people.

26. The number of telephone messages in South Korea increased from 135,227 in July to 214,035 in August. Revenue increased from ¥ 158,539 to ¥ 661,036.

27. A September maintenance survey showed that of 1,945 telephone interruptions in Seoul 553 were caused by aerial wire failures with the rest fairly evenly distributed among faulty cables, switchboards, service wires and other causes. The inspection is being extended to all of the northern portion of South Korea since this is the only season when wires through paddy fields are readily available.

28. Seven electrical engineers arrived from Japan in October to instruct Korean repeatermen and to adjust telephone repeaters on the Seoul-Pusan section of the Mukden-Tokyo cable. They will also rebuild the radio station amplifiers at Seoul, Taejon and I-ri.

Telegraph

29. Damaged by rioters and strikers 12 miles west of Kaesong the Mukden cable was put back into service on 23 October.

30. Commercial radio telegraph service between Ongjin and the rest of South Korea was started on 26 October. Heretofore the peninsula had been isolated by the intervening Soviet Zone.

Radio

31. Defective tubes lowered the power output of JODK, the key station of the Korean Broadcasting Corporation, from 50 kilowatts to 10 kilowatts. Pending the arrival of American tubes Japanese tubes are being used which raise power output to 35 kilowatts. Improvements in and relocations of subtransmitters together with the new tubes will assure complete coverage of South Korea.

Supply

32. The Department of Communications received 18,840 dry cells, 1.5 volt, from Japan during October.

LABOR

Seoul Area

33. More than 100 workers of the tramcar service of the Seoul Electric Company and several agitators charged with disturbing workers were arrested by national police on 1 October.

The tramcar workers, striking in sympathy with railroad employees, failed to achieve a complete shutdown of installations and after three hours of suspended service several hundred resumed work.

34. Workers at the Monopoly Plant, Seoul, struck on 2 October. After the police arrested 10 agitators most of the employees returned to work.

35. Five of the 14 Korean language newspapers in Seoul resumed publication on 3 October after staffing their establishments with alleged "non-union" printers. Members of the organized typographical union remained on strike.

36. On 4 October disturbances occurred at the Taichang Textile Company and the Korea Rock Drill Company, both in Seoul. A group of about 200 discharged employees and alleged members of the

Democratic Youth Movement attacked both plants. Police action was necessary to restore order. Thirty-nine arrests were made.

Six individuals were injured at the Taichang plant and damage to the premises and equipment totaled approximately ¥ 50,000. At the Korea Rock Drill Company three men were injured and damage approximated ¥ 30,000.

Inchon Area

37. On 1 October workers in five factories at Inchon struck, some walking out and others engaging in sitdown activities.

38. Thirteen hundred workers of the Chosun Machine Tool Factory at Inchon engaged in a sitdown strike. About 550 of these persons were Tai Han members while about 350 were Chun Pyung members. The Chun Pyung encountered difficulty in maintaining the strike and violence occurred when about 40 of its members raided the factory, causing a riot. The national police effectively quelled this and 30 individuals were taken into custody for disturbing the peace.

39. In the Inchon area the Tai Han and the Chun Pyung have about equal membership among the workers.

Kyongsang-pukto

40. Electric service was maintained despite the general disturbances in Kyongsang-pukto during late September and early October. The clerical force of the power company engaged in a short strike during the period.

41. By 12 October industrial production in Kyongsang-pukto was almost back to normal with about 80 percent of the factories which had been closed operating again.

Thirty-two plants had formal strikes, some in sympathy with the railroad workers and others as the result of the attempted general strike.

On 15 October all factories which had been closed by strikes were back in production with approximately 90 percent of the workers engaged.

Railway Strike

42. On 1 October railway workers returned to work and agreed to submit their demands to collective bargaining.

43. Formal negotiations of demands of railroad workers began on 8 October as five representatives of labor met with Department of Transportation representatives acting for management. The committee of five represented about 75 percent of the railroad employees and not a national federation of labor. All divisions of railway employees agreed to accept the decisions of this committee.

The demands presented on behalf of workers were: (1) lunches as heretofore; (2) "all line" passes to employees with over three years' service; (3) elimination of daily pay system and institution of monthly system; (4) increase of present wage by ¥ 600 per dependent; (5) four hop (one hop equals .18 liter) daily food ration for laborers doing light work and five hop for laborers doing heavy work.

44. The following agreement in settlement of the first three

demands was made at the second meeting of the parties: (1) a ¥ 3 charge would be made as in other industries furnishing similar service; (2) employees with three years' service would be entitled to a division pass, and those having five years' service an "all line" pass; (3) provision of employee medical treatment and accident and occupational disease security by the railroad pending national security legislation.

The wage agreement reached by both groups was an average increase of ¥ 200 per month.

The committee accepted the new ration of 2.3 hop per person effective 16 October. Previously this had been a two hop ration. Railroad workers performing heavy labor will receive additional rations as before the strike.

Final agreement was reached on 12 October.

Marine Strike

45. The marine strike which tied up shipping at Pusan for over a week in early October was settled on 17 October by negotiation between the Seamen's Association and representatives of the Marine Bureau, Department of Transportation.

46. The 11 demands presented by the Seamen's Association included: an increase in salary which in most cases doubled the present scale; responsibility allowances for ship officers and chief petty officers; a daily ration of six hop of rice per person while on ship instead of the present five hop of food; the right to participate in the administration of the company; freedom of trade union activities; and security and medical benefits.

47. Salary demands were denied with the understanding that when railroad employees' salaries are increased marine workers' salaries would be reconsidered according to the rates fixed.

Food increases were not allowed but an agreement was made to establish a co-operative store on shore where members of the crews might purchase food and other essentials at low cost.

Participation in company management was denied but the privilege of collective bargaining was recognized.

An agreement for special medical services was made and facilities of the railroad hospitals were made available at a special rate.

Absenteeism

48. During late October absenteeism among railroad workers was at its lowest rate and was accompanied by a high rate of efficiency.

Labor Legislation

49. On 14 October the Department of Labor and the National Labor Council prepared the main points of a union regulation known as the Fair Labor Standards Act which is now being drafted.

50. Representatives of the Department of Labor are urging the public to study the new Child Labor Law in order to conform to its provisions. The law became effective in September.

Parents whose children between 14 and 20 years of age are employed must produce a certificate to prove the age of their children.

51. On 30 October a conference of all provincial labor bureau chiefs was held in Seoul. Methods for the enforcement of the Child Labor Ordinance and other labor regulations were discussed and policies determined.

Public Works

52. Work on all public works projects was either suspended or delayed during October due to the lack of gasoline for the operation of motor vehicles, road building machinery and necessary equipment.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	Paragraph
Imports.	54
Exports.	60

53. Since the organization of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce in August 311 licenses have been issued to engage in foreign trade, 110 of which were granted in October. Forty-one import and 31 export permits have also been issued.

IMPORTS

54. Value of materials imported from the United States and supplies diverted from U. S. military stocks in Korea through 30 September was:

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES (dollars)			
<u>Type of Supplies</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>Total to 30 September</u>
Engineer	United States	387,886	387,866
	U. S. military stocks	0	646,094
Medical	United States	17,555	105,605
	U. S. military stocks	0	17,829
Chemical	United States	0	979
Ordnance	United States	14,866	14,866
	U. S. military stocks	158,822	300,358
Quartermaster	United States	1,869,214	8,604,337
	U. S. military stocks	1,718,377	6,743,791
Transportation	U. S. military stocks	0	3,308
Signal	United States	<u>10,717</u>	<u>10,717</u>
Total		4,177,437	16,835,750

55. October imports from China totaled ¥ 68,529,499, the largest item of which was ¥ 58,679,160 worth of foodstuffs.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA
October

Item	Weight (pounds)	Value (yen)
Cellulose pulp	3,033	45,500
Chemicals	7,559	170,130
Alum	35,638	152,940
Bicarbonate of soda	133,216	1,998,620
Caustic soda	5,720	42,910
Soda ash		
Clothing		
Shirts	15	8,800
Stockings	467	19,580
Foodstuffs		
Bean paste	308	2,310
Cornstarch	61,893	928,620
Jujube	11,937	716,400
Peanuts	489,056	10,988,980
Pepper, red	83,663	8,159,190
Pepper flour, red	49	5,920
Salt	1,817,146	34,080,000
Sesame seed	34,351	1,546,200
Soy beans	9,986	149,820
Vermicelli	70,040	2,101,720
Marine products		
Bonito	7,585	137,926
File fish	509	9,252
Fish		
Canned	8,267	248,080
Dried	8,997	337,500
Salted	320	12,000
Frozen yellow tail	7,934	144,268
Hairtail	2,219	40,359
Mackerel	84,959	1,553,758
Mejika	31,908	580,225
Sawora	349	6,594
Whale meat and skin	19,352	362,744
Yazu	1,100	19,998
Matches	555	6,240
Medicines, Chinese	445	16,700
Oils		
Bean	8,931	268,000
Peanut	48,878	1,833,400
Sesame	173	6,500
Pottery, glass and ceramics	11,094	332,911
Tissues		
Chinese silk	224	30,000
Hemp	4,904	7,358
Total		67,071,453

56. Imports from Japan for January through October 1946 were:

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

Unit	January- August	Septem- ber a/	Octo- ber b/	January- October
Alcohol, industrial	gal 528	-	-	528
Aluminum sulfate	MT 1,113	21	54	1,188
Arsenic acid	MT -	1	-	1
Asphalt	MT 10	-	-	10
Bromine	MT -	4	-	4
Butyl, acetate	lb 2,205	-	-	2,205
Calcium carbonate	MT 582	20	70	672
Chlorine, liquid	MT 12	-	-	12
Cholera vaccine	cc 10,000,000	-	-	10,000,000
Gypsum	MT 579	-	-	579
Hydrochloric acid	MT 12	4	-	16
Ink, printing	lb 800	-	-	800
Magnesium carbonate	MT 30	-	30	60
Manganese dioxide	MT -	-	100	100
Mercury	MT 5	-	-	5
Methanol	MT -	4	-	4
Oil, peppermint	gal 45	-	-	45
Phosphorous penta- chloride	MT 1	-	-	1
Photographic chemi- cals	kg 0	-	-	0
Pyrethrum flowers	lb 187,425	-	-	187,425
Soda sulfate (glauber salt)	MT 3	-	-	3
Sodium amide	kg 100	-	-	100
Sodium bicarbonate	MT 5	-	-	5
Sodium carbonate	MT 75	-	-	75
Sulfur	MT 2,476	-	-	2,476
Urea	kg -	120	-	120
Bamboo	MT 2,991	-	468	3,459
Coal	MT 451,411	50,093	41,718	543,222
Iron pyrite	MT 5,910	4,019	-	9,929
Paper, cigarette	lb 593,649	-	-	593,649
Pitch	MT 8,426	301	500	9,227
Poles, telephone	piece 3,000	-	-	3,000
Tape, paper, tele- graphic	roll -	-	125,000	125,000
Salt	MT 4,000	3,500	-	7,500
Seedlings, mulberry	piece 910,000	-	-	910,000
Seeds, mulberry	lb 3,000	-	-	3,000
Seeds, vegetable	lb 14,891	-	-	14,891
Apparatus, electric	MT 10	-	-	10
Bicycle parts	each 938	-	2,397	3,335
Blankets, rubber	sheet -	5	-	5
Communications equipment c/	meas ton 231	4	50	285
Cutters, cloth	3	-	-	3
Filaments, tungsten	piece 200,084	-	190,000	390,084
Film, X-ray	sheet 8,016	-	-	8,016
Fuse, blasting	km 2,000	-	-	2,000

	Unit	January- August	Septem- ber a/	Octo- ber b/	January- October
Instruments, meteorological	kg	4,341	-	576	4,917
Knifeblades, paper cutting	each	10	-	-	10
Phonograph recording discs	piece	-	300	-	300
Needles, record cutting	piece	500	-	-	500
Photographic supplies	pkg	12	-	-	12
Spare parts, automotive	pkg	6,499	1,408	-	7,907
Tools, hand and machine	lb	3,629	-	-	3,629
Clothing (Navy uniforms and accessories)		79,560	-	-	79,560
Cloth, cotton	sq yd	981,796	-	-	981,796
Cloth, silk	sq yd	148,716	-	-	148,716
Serge, wool	sq yd	250,823	-	-	250,823
Yarn, cotton	lb	20,000	39,000	-	59,000
Cars, railroad motor	each	2	-	-	2
Locomotives, electric	each	2	1	-	3
Locomotives, gasoline	each	5	-	-	5
Locomotives, steam	set	3	3	2	8
Locomotives and tenders	set	2	-	-	2
Tenders, locomotive	set	-	-	4	4
Locomotive parts and accessories					
Accessories, supplementary	set	2	-	-	2
Air brakes	piece	264	-	-	264
Boilers for steam locomotives	set	4	-	-	4
Frames, main	set	1	-	-	1
Motors, electric and accessories	set of 6 motors	1	-	-	1
Tender frames	set	2	-	-	2
Tender trucks	set	2	-	-	2
Tires, locomotive, steel	pair	292	-	-	292
Trucks, leading	each	1	-	-	1
Trucks, trailing	each	1	-	-	1
Tubes, boiler	lb	29,502	-	126,096	155,598
Valves	piece	15	-	-	15
Water tanks		1	-	-	1
Wheels, driving	piece	1	-	-	1
Wheels and axles	pair	80	-	-	80

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Includes batteries, headlights, electric lamps, line lamps, pilot lamps shown separately in previous reports.

57. A diversion of 20,000 metric tons of salt is to be made to Korea monthly from the supply scheduled for shipment to Japan from China. This salt is to be used in preparing fish for export.

58. Japan is preparing 300,000 pounds of woolen yarns and 178,283 yards of mixed fabrics for shipment to Korea to help ease the severe winter clothing shortage. Some of the fabrics are now ready for export and the remainder is scheduled for December and January delivery.

59. To aid in the rehabilitation of the textile industry the Japanese Government was directed to prepare 177,240 pounds of dye for export to Korea by 31 October.

EXPORTS

60. Exports from Korea to Japan for January through October 1946 were:

EXPORTS TO JAPAN					
	Unit	January- August	Septem- ber a/	Octo- ber b/	January- October
Fish, fresh	lb	582,690	84,321	-	667,011
Fluorite	MT	392	-	-	392
Graphite	MT	985	1,850	2,157	4,992
Pyrophyllite	MT	-	-	799	799
Talc, rock	MT	-	593	-	593

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

61. Straw ware samples have been sent to the United States for exhibition by the Office of International Trade.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

	Paragraph
Food	64
Other Goods	73
Cost of Living	80
Enforcement	82

62. During September the Materials Control Corporation sold ¥ 88,000,000 worth of supplies of which more than ¥ 80,000,000 was Emergency Civilian Supply Program goods.

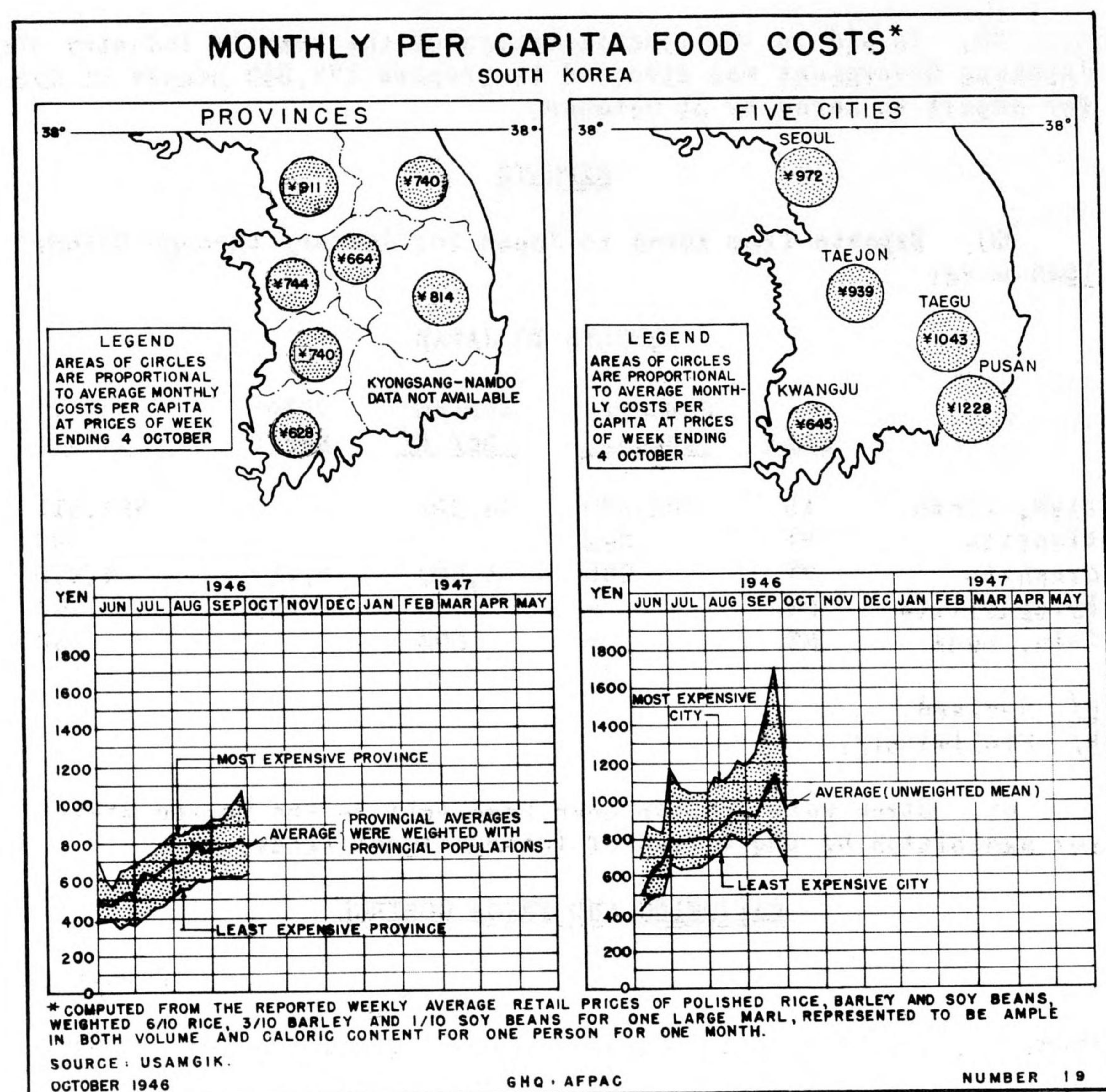
63. Branch offices of the Corporation were reopened in Kangwon-do, Chungchong-pukto and Chungchong-namdo. These branch offices will be responsible for the warehousing and distribution of Emergency Civilian Supply Program material in their respective provinces and will handle such Materials Control Corporation business as may arise.

FOOD

64. The rationed population in October remained at 6,500,000. In the Seoul-Inchon area the average ration was increased to 277 grams of grain or grain equivalents per person per day to allay political unrest. Rations in other areas and for workers in essential industries remained the same as in September.

65. To relieve the food crisis permission for individuals to carry rice in from the country was extended so that Koreans could freely carry 33 pounds of rice from the new crop as well as the old.

66. With the new harvest the black-market price of rice dropped from September's ¥ 43 per pound to ¥ 23 in Seoul and from ¥ 49 to ¥ 31 in Pusan. This drop is reflected in total per capita food costs.



Food Collection

67. By 20 October all provinces had completed their food collecting organizations and had been assigned quotas. At the end of October one percent of the year's quota had been collected. The collection schedule requires that five percent shall be collected by the end of October, 50 percent by 30 November, 90 percent by 31 December and 100 percent by the end of January.

68. Considerable Korean opposition exists to the rice collection program because the issue of summer grains was delayed by flood damage and strikes.

69. Efforts were made to sell the Korean people on the rice collection program. Consumer goods were used as incentives. Thousands of pamphlets were dropped from airplanes over rural areas, radio programs explained the benefits of co-operation and the need for rationing and speakers were sent into the farming sections to combat false rumors and develop co-operation.

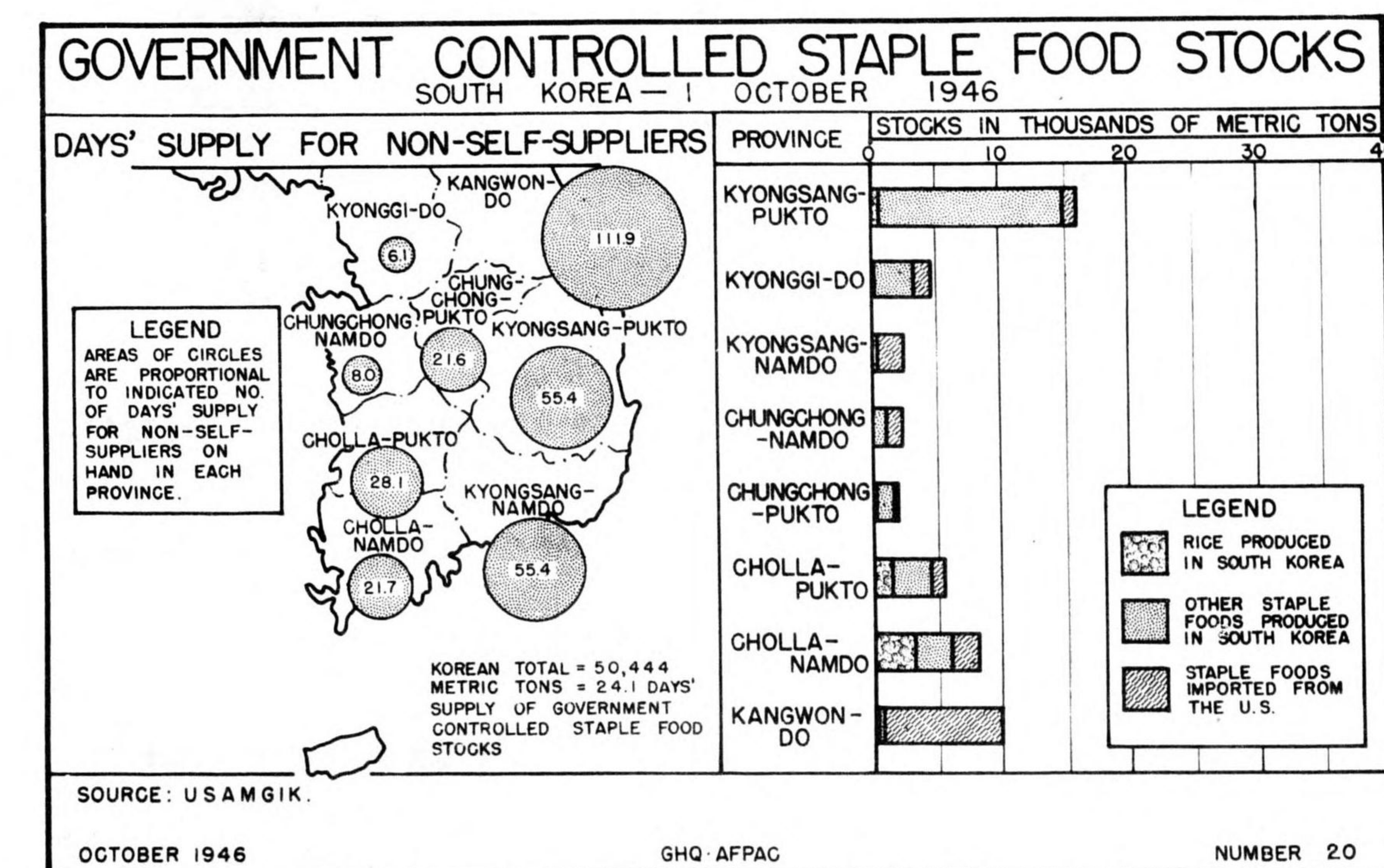
The education program emphasizes the following facts:

(1) In the confusion immediately following the surrender there was no rice collection program last year. The result was great waste, hoarding, smuggling and profiteering of a crop already below normal due to lack of fertilizer. This, together with the cutting off of imports from Manchuria, caused the food shortage. By the time a government collection program could be instituted in February it was already too late.

(2) This year the fertilizer shortage and the summer floods cut production to 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 suk (one suk is 5.1 bushels) when the people of South Korea would like to consume over 25,000,000 suk, including luxury uses such as sake and rice candy. Essential needs can be met only by rationing.

(3) Rice shipments by boat from Pusan to other parts of South Korea, particularly during the rail strike, gave rise to false rumors that rice was being sent to Japan and the United States; the truth is that much food has been imported from America instead.

70. Government controlled staple food stocks decreased over 50 percent during October.



71. Efforts are being made to obtain as much barley as possible for the November ration. The deficiency will be made up by using American foods.

72. The public low-cost restaurant in Taegu reopened on 11 October after being closed because of the riots. Meals served averaged 1,506 a day.

OTHER GOODS

Fertilizer

73. The September allotment of ammonium nitrate fertilizer was 8,400,100 bags (a bag contains 60 kilograms).

Coal

74. The October coal allotment for civilians totaled 65,000 tons of anthracite and 9,000 of bituminous. The coal will be sold by the Government only to selected dealers at controlled prices.

Salt

75. One thousand metric tons of salt were allotted to fisheries for October.

76. During the kimchi pickling season in late October and November each person will be issued six and a half pounds of salt.

Cotton Prices

77. On 22 October the National Economic Board set the following prices for the purchase of raw and lint cotton:

COTTON PRICES
(yen/kwan) ^{a/}

Grade	Raw Cotton		Lint Cotton
	New Price	1945 Price	
#1	15.00	9.00	45.00
#2	12.33	8.10	37.99
#3	10.50	6.30	31.50
#4	6.00	3.60	18.00

^{a/} One kwan equals 8.27 pounds.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

Petroleum Products

78. The shortage of petroleum makes it necessary to relegate transportation of vital commodities to the most primitive means.

Seoul alone requires an estimated 9,000 barrels of gasoline per month.

Controlled Commodities

79. Allocation of controlled commodities is shown on the accompanying chart.

COST OF LIVING

80. The October Additional Cost of Living Differential was ¥ 250 higher than that for September.

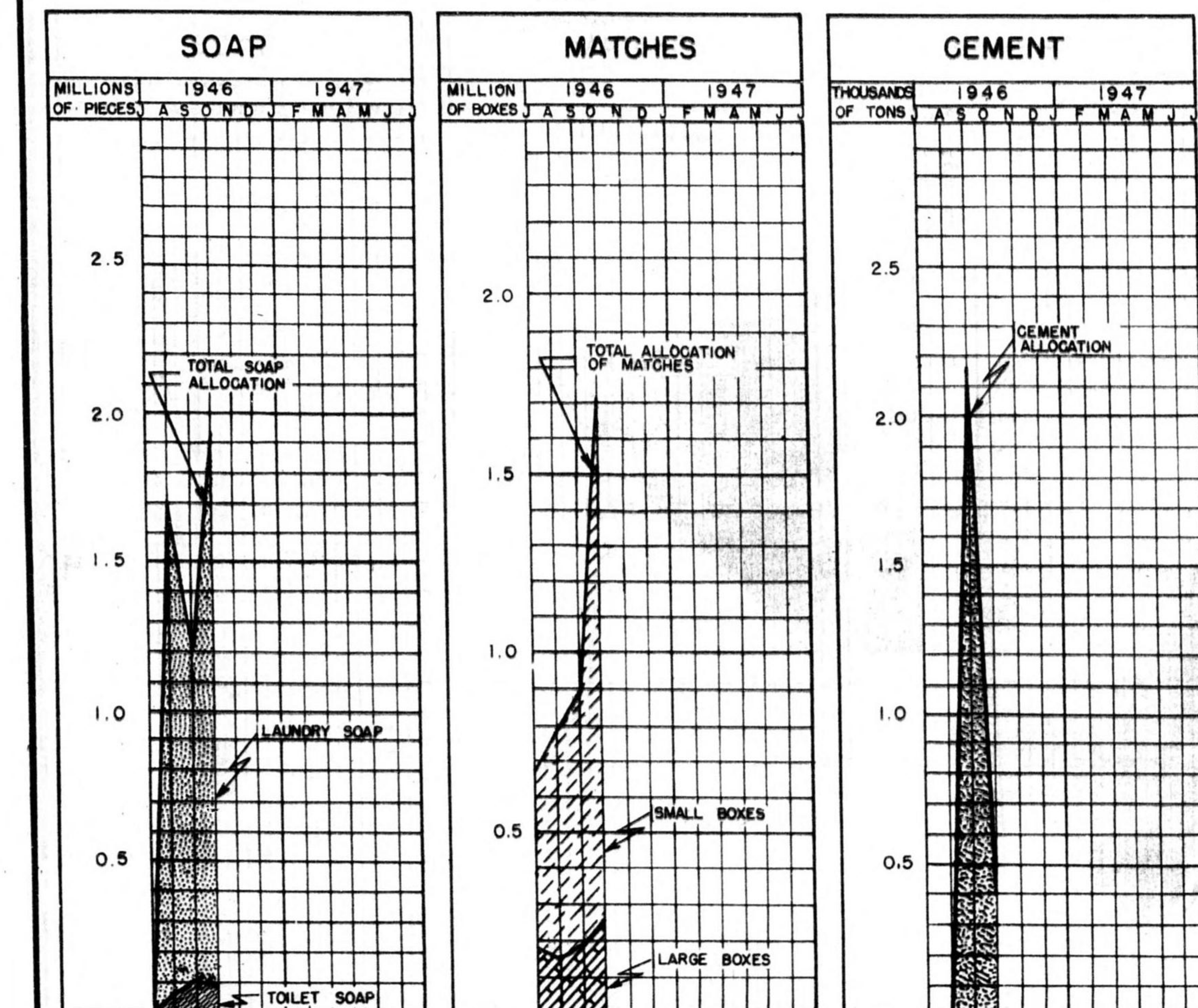
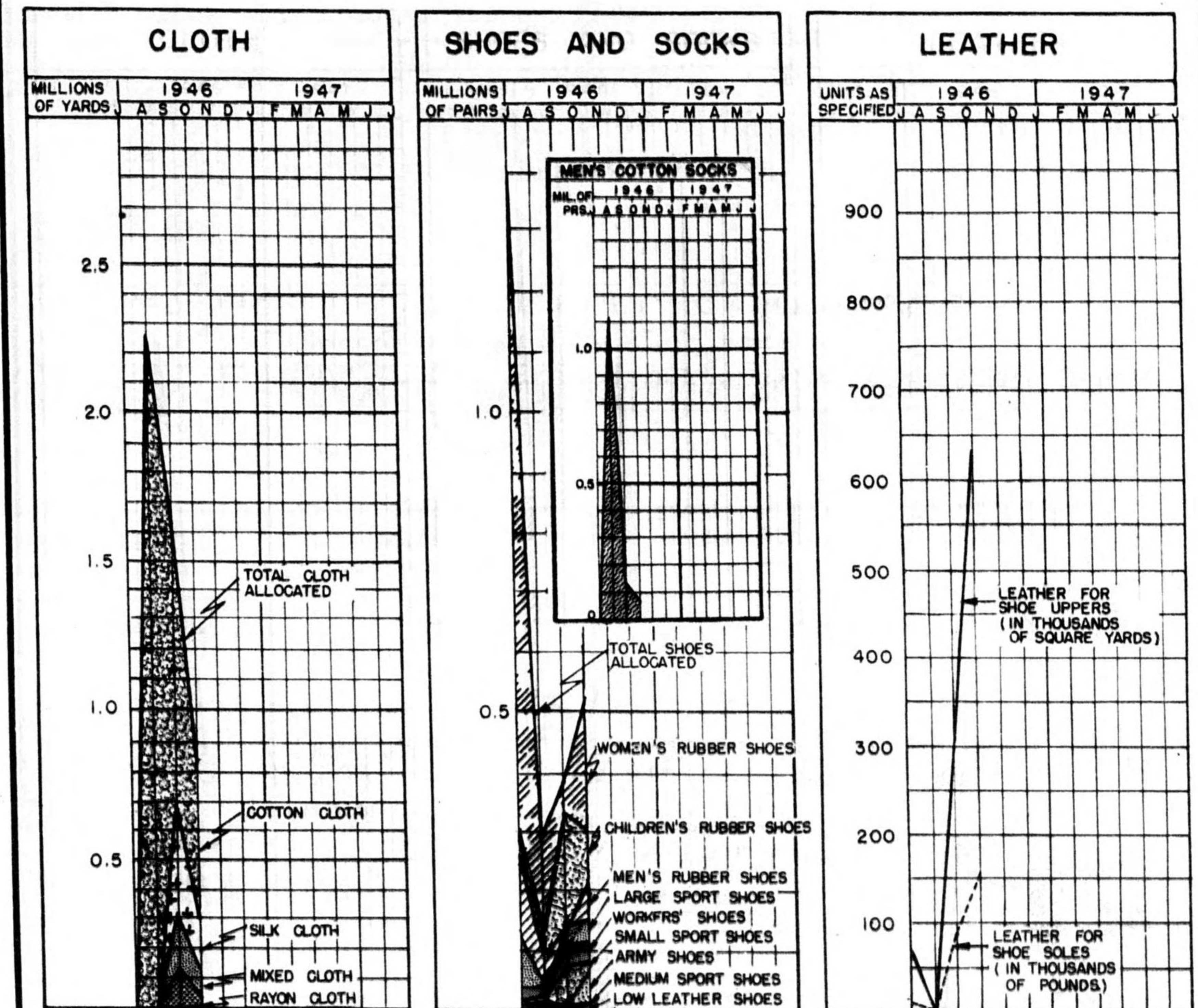
OCTOBER COST OF LIVING DIFFERENTIAL ^{a/}
(yen)

Pusan, Taegu and Incheon	1,350
All other cities	1,215
Towns and all villages which are county capitals	1,080
All other villages	945

^{a/} Figures are maximum amounts payable; lesser amounts are paid if local costs of living permit.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

ALLOCATION OF CONTROLLED COMMODITIES
SOUTH KOREA-MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

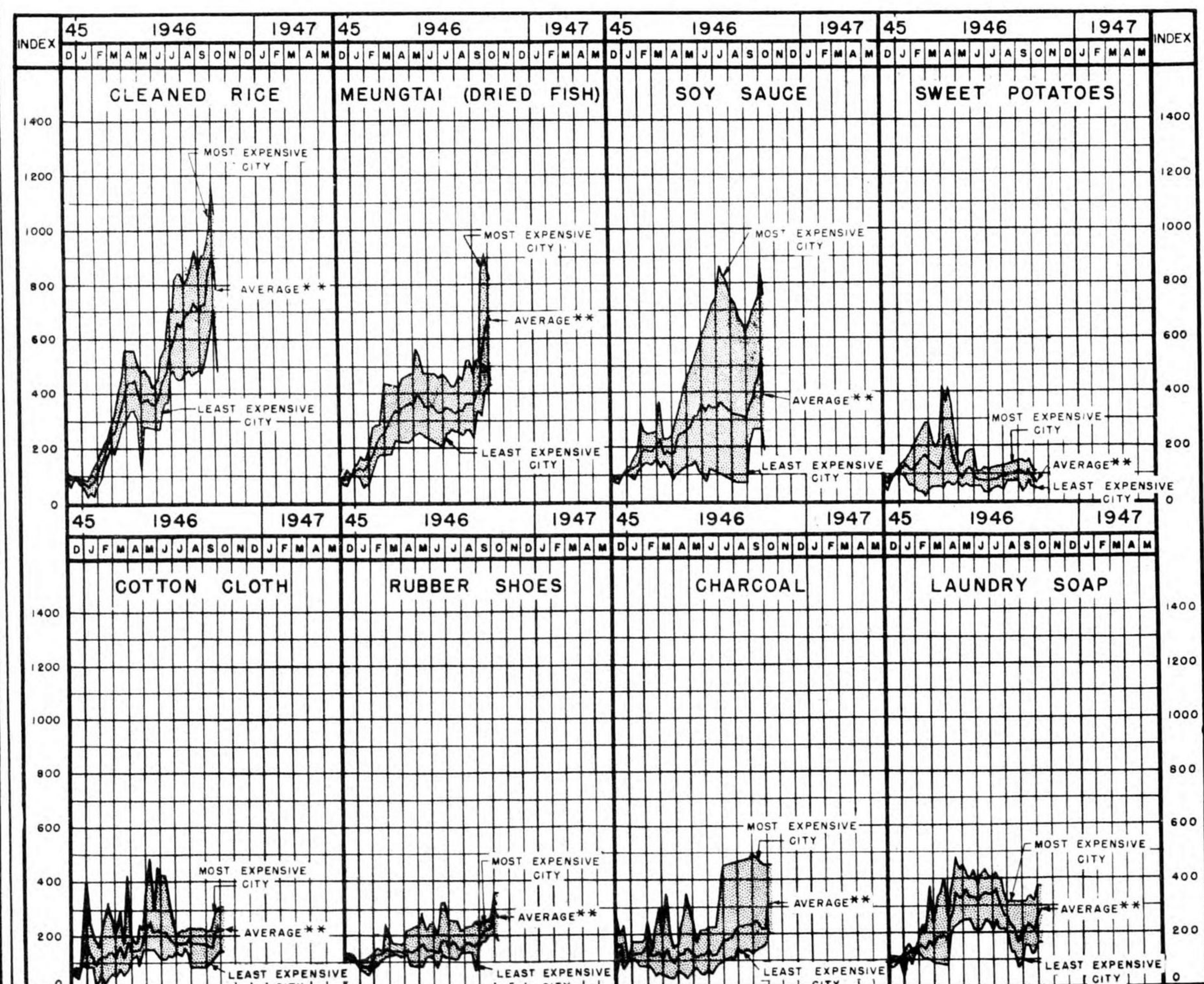
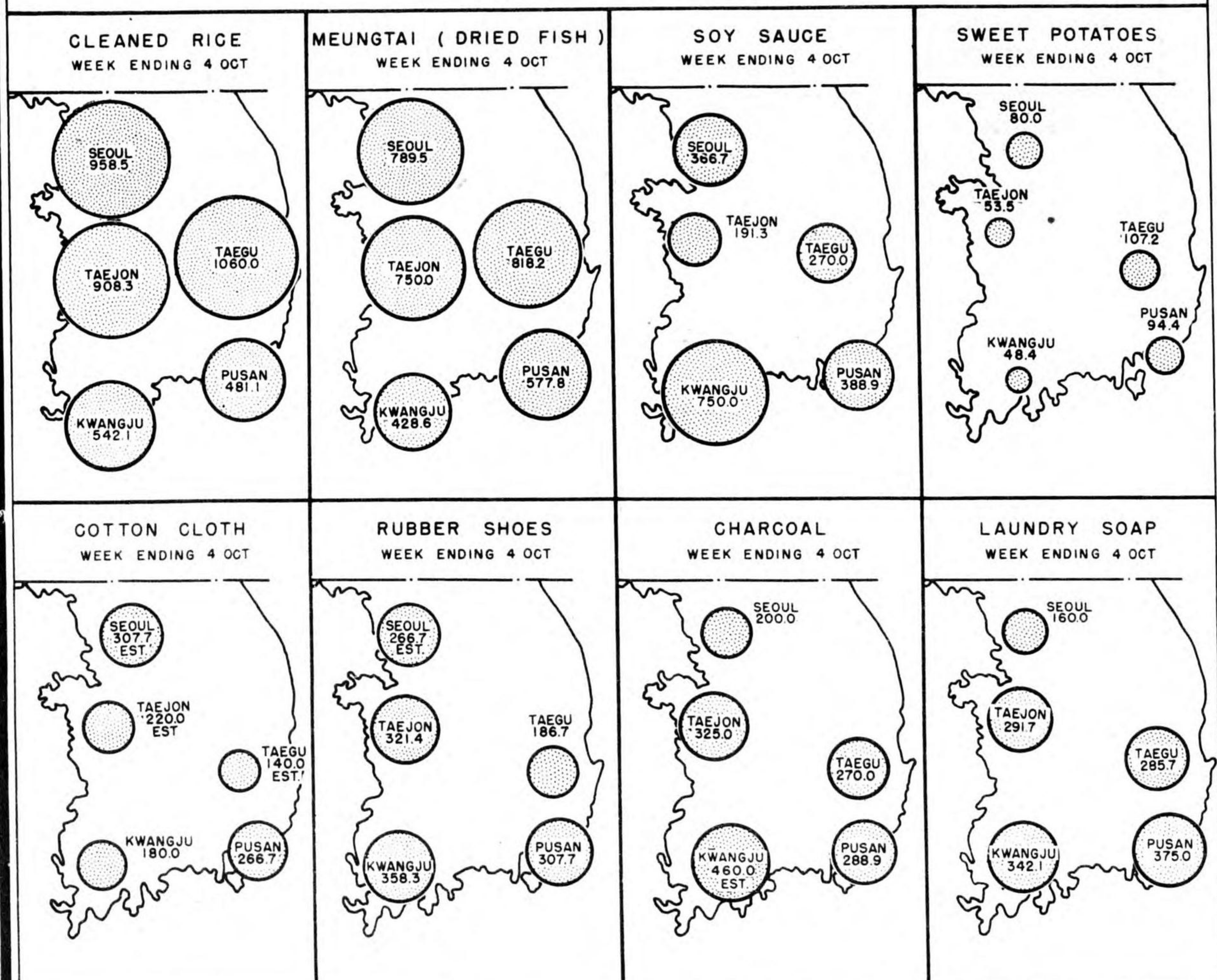
OCTOBER 1946

GHQ AFPAC

NUMBER 21

URBAN RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

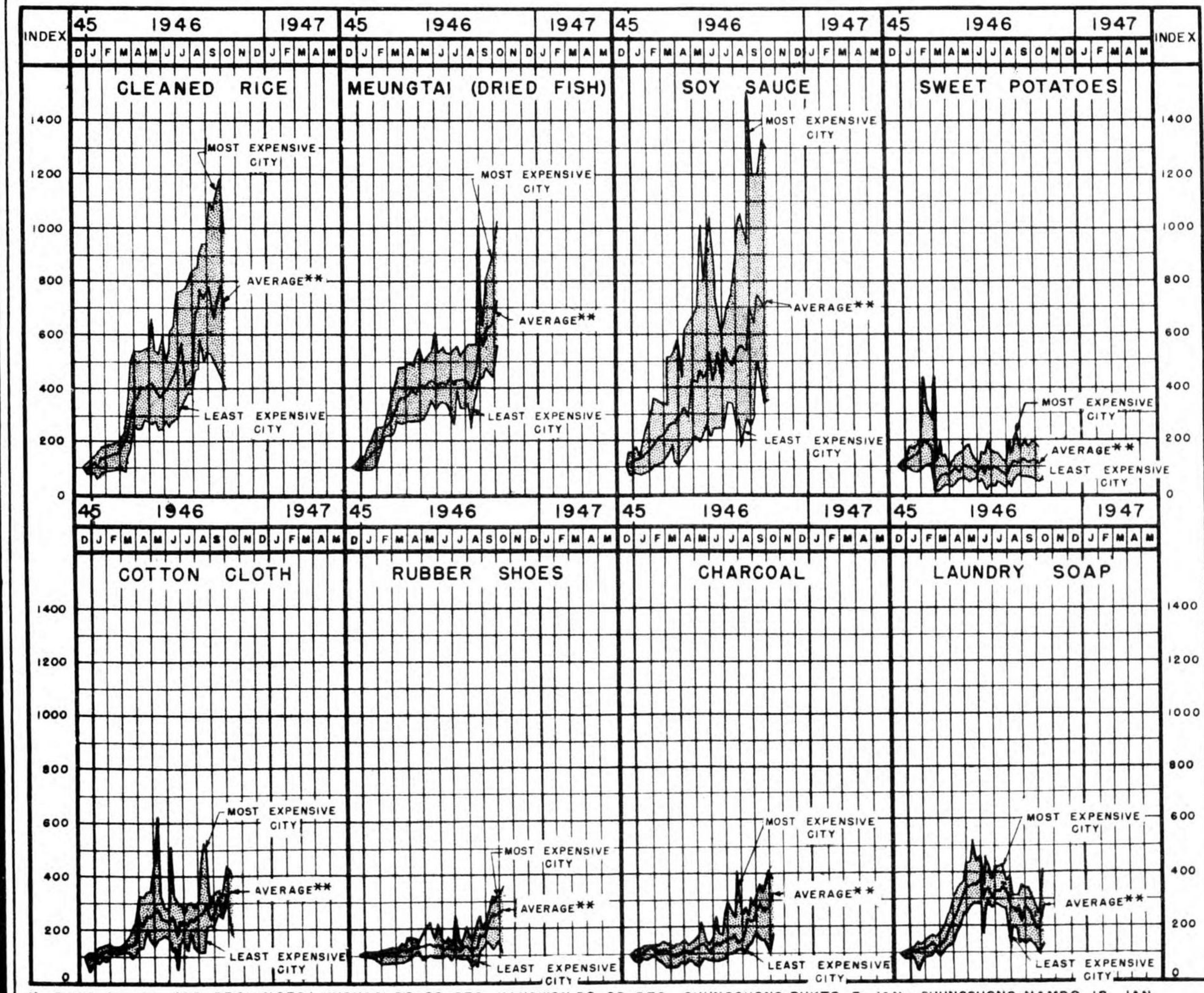
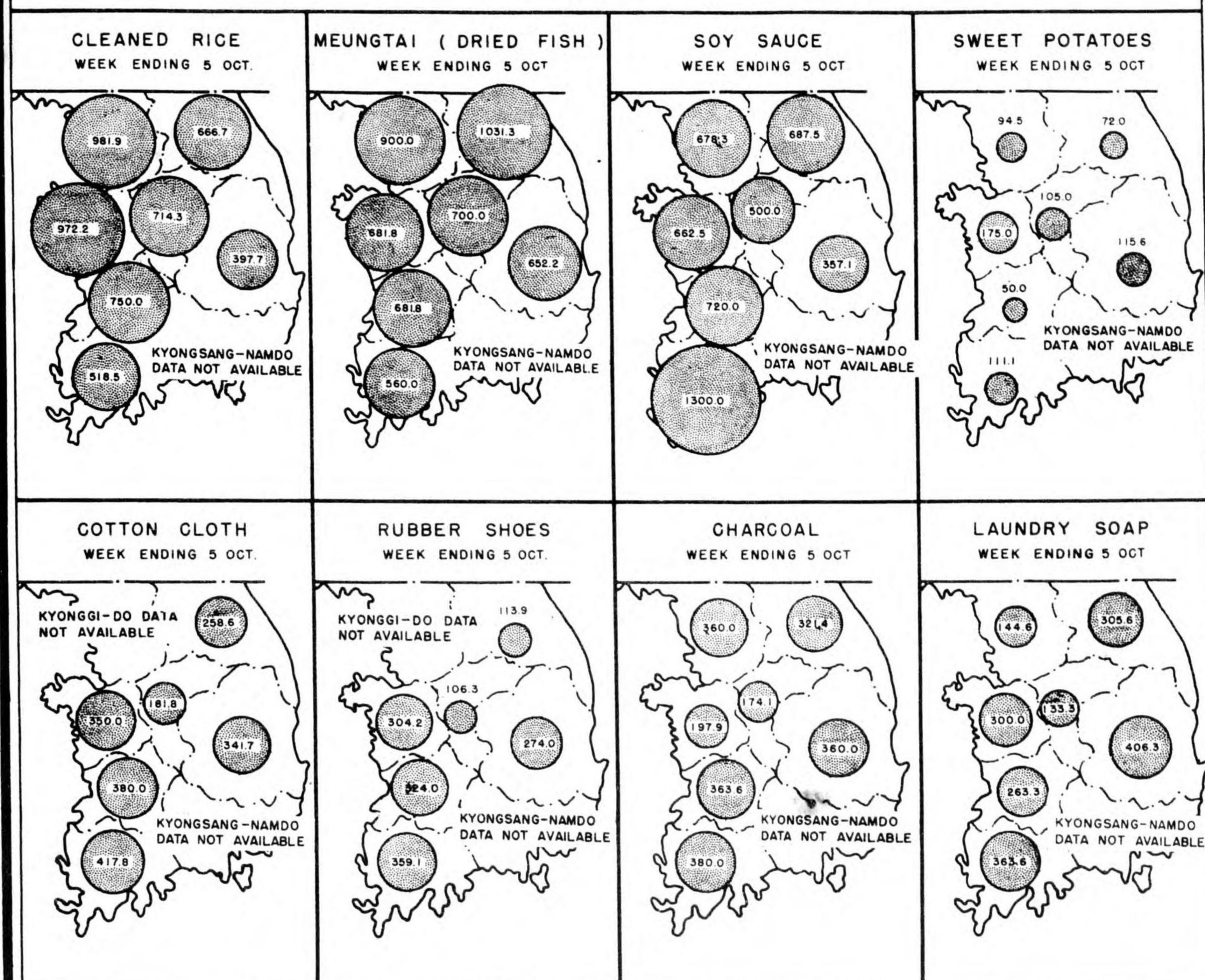
EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES—FIVE CITIES—SOUTH KOREA
DECEMBER* 1945 = 100



* BASE PERIODS FOR FIVE CITIES: SEOUL 4 DEC; PUSAN 5 DEC; TAEJON 26 NOV; KWANGJU 3 DEC; TAEJU 29 NOV.
** AVERAGES USED ARE UNWEIGHTED MEANS.
SOURCE: USAMGIK.
OCTOBER 1946
GHQ-AFPAC
NUMBER 22

PROVINCIAL RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES—PROVINCES—SOUTH KOREA
DECEMBER* 1945 = 100



* BASE PERIOD FOR PROVINCES: KYONGGI-DO 22 DEC; KANGWON-DO 29 DEC; CHUNGHONG-PUKTO 5 JAN; CHUNGHONG-NAMDO 12 JAN; CHOLLA-PUKTO 19 JAN; CHOLLA-NAMDO 26 JAN; KYONGSANG-PUKTO 2 MAR; KYONGSANG-NAMDO 9 MAR.
** AVERAGES USED ARE MEANS WEIGHTED WITH PROVINCIAL POPULATION.
SOURCE: USAMGIK.
OCTOBER 1946
GHQ-AFPAC
NUMBER 23

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 13

October 1946

PART IV
SOCIAL

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Section 3. Public Information.	81

SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Public Welfare.	1
Hospital Administration	10
Nursing Affairs	14
Dental Affairs.	18
Veterinary Affairs.	20
Nutrition	21
Supply.	23
Preventive Medicine	30

PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Representatives of churches and civic organizations and leading citizens organized a committee in Kyongsang-pukto to: develop an education program to familiarize the citizens with the necessity of collecting and rationing grain; and establish work relief projects to reclaim rice land and increase rice production.

To accomplish these aims the committee has set a goal of ¥ 350,000,000 to be raised by voluntary subscription.

2. The So Yang Orphanage in Kangwon-do was taken over by the city of Chunchon in September and on 1-3 October a benefit musical and dancing program was held to raise funds for the institution. The program netted ¥ 33,000 and in addition local businessmen donated clothing to the 48 orphans.

3. Government offices and departments have found that the low-cost restaurants in Seoul have helped to eliminate absenteeism and maintain normal labor relations. The number of meals served by these restaraunts during October was:

	<u>Meals</u>	<u>Price Per Meal</u>
Public restaurants	259,488	¥ 3
City Hall and district offices	48,018	¥ 4
Department of Communica- tions	<u>149,460</u>	¥ 3
Total	456,966	

Housing

4. The problem of housing repatriates is critical in all provinces, particularly in urban areas. Most repatriates lack

DENTAL AFFAIRS

18. A dentists' association was organized in Seoul during the month with 24 committee members and 84 ordinary members.

19. Three dentists and 10 students toured the provinces during August and September to furnish dental treatment and cholera inoculations to inhabitants of the rural areas. They gave 4,753 treatments, 11,744 cholera inoculations and made 3,130 extractions.

This program was carried out through auspices of the Bureau of Dental Affairs and Seoul Dental College.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

20. The following cases of animal disease were reported for October:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Blackleg	2
Fowlpest	707
Glanders	7
Influenza	47
Malignant edema	2
Rabies	5
Swine plague	78
Tuberculosis	3

NUTRITION

21. The National Chemistry Laboratory has prepared a book, "The Chemical Analysis of Korean Foods," dealing with the nutritive value and chemical composition of 414 varieties of Korean foods and 155 types of edible plants.

22. A committee was organized during October to encourage interest in the preparation of American flour and corn. Together with representatives of the adult education group of the Department of Education and the Bureau of Nursing Affairs, this committee arranged for the preparation of tested recipes for the use of American foods by the Department of Home Economics of Ewha University. Cooking demonstrations were held and the results were published.

SUPPLY

Production

23. Cholera cases are decreasing rapidly and laboratories are turning toward the production of smallpox and typhus vaccines to prevent outbreaks during the winter months.

24. Chart, page 74, shows monthly production of medicines and patent medicines from January to September 1946.

25. The status of biologicals at the Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases for the period 28 September to 25 October was as follows:

<u>Products</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Cholera vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	444,500	207,900	1,101,100
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, original <u>K/</u>	cc	0	25	200
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, varied <u>K/</u>	cc	0	50	175
Diphtheria antitoxin <u>K/</u>	cc	2,540	5,680	22,180
Diphtheria toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	0	650,900	348,550
Dysentery diagnostic antiserum, shiga <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	52
Insulin <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	28	332
Para B diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	28	332
Para A diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320	880
Para B diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320	880
Plague vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	0	100	800
Rabies, human <u>K/</u>	treat	40	48	0
Rinderpest vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine <u>K/</u>	dose	2,741,100	1,768,000	873,100
Tetanus antiserum <u>A/</u>	vial	0	15	3,875
Tetanus toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	0	300	24,600
Typhoid vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	1,078,000	1,673,350	614,590
Typhoid diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320	880
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	28	304
Typhus vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	0	128,640	252,020
Typhus vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	2,960	0	2,960
Typhus diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	1,200	200	1,000
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	6,000	6,000	0
Pertussis vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	1,465	930	535

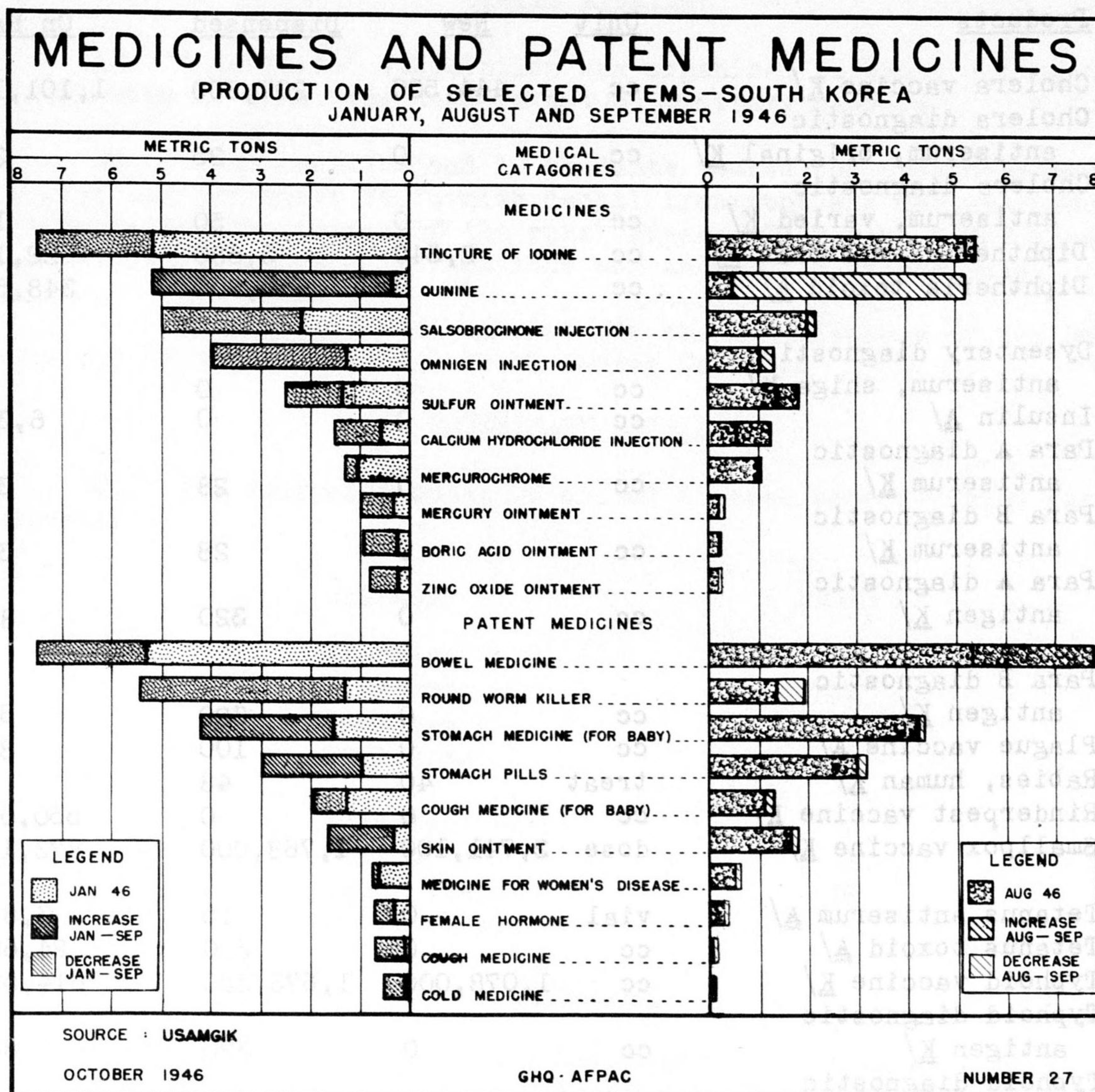
A/ American.
K/ Korean.

26. The status of biologicals at the Anyang Institute for Veterinary Research for the period 23 September to 27 October was as follows:

<u>Products</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Anthrax vaccine	cc	20,000	0	45,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	48,900	0	64,800
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	11,000	0	11,000
Pullorum antigen	cc	200	0	200
Rinderpest serum	cc	309,000	0	924,329
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	108,000
Infant pneumonia vaccine	cc	40,000	0	60,000
Septicemia vaccine	cc	39,000	900	68,100

Distribution

27. The initial shipment of UNRRA supplies to North Korea was turned over to Soviet representatives at the 38th parallel on 12 October.



28. The distribution of the first UNRRA supplies for South Korea was handled by the Department of Public Health and Welfare. The allocation and distribution of part of the 2,314 bundles of clothing and 1,195 bags of shoes were as follows:

Province/	Clothing (bundles)	Shoes (bags)
Kyonggi-do	452	235
Cholla-pukto	185	95
Cholla-namdo	324	167
Kangwon-do	92	48
Cheju-do	23	11
Total	1,076	556

Distribution to the remaining provinces will be made as shipping facilities become available.

29. Sales of Civil Affairs Division medical supplies totaled ¥ 59,200,713 (cost price) as of 15 October.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Sanitation

30. The National Autumn Cleanup Week started on 6 October

with emphasis on home sanitation and co-operative neighborhood cleanup.

31. An information pamphlet on water and sewage sanitation was prepared and published during the month and is now ready for distribution to the general public.

Cholera

32. On 30 October cholera cases reported totaled 15,481 with 10,043 deaths.

33. Cholera incidence continued to be high in Kyongsang-namdo, with 389 cases and 284 deaths, and Kyongsang-pukto, 326 cases and 195 deaths. Travel restrictions remain in effect in these two provinces.

34. With the expected termination of the cholera season Korean Constabulary members have ceased to act as cholera guards in Kangwon-do and Chungchong-pukto.

Smallpox

35. The institution of the smallpox control program throughout South Korea was delayed until cooler weather to lessen the danger of spoilage of the vaccine during transportation and handling.

SECTION 2
EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Culture	13
Religion	19

EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. In October some students of Seoul National University continued opposition to the University by absence from classes. Strikes initiated by former students of the old medical college who demanded that no students from other institutions be admitted to their classes disrupted the routine of the College of Medicine. Later the doctors and nurses of the University Hospital went on strike and left patients unattended.

The strikers demanded a daily rice ration of four hops (one hop equals .326 pint), a cost of living differential for students, salary increases for nurses and apprentices with apprentices placed on a monthly basis, and permission to hold meetings at any time. The strikers returned to classes and to work when the general situation was explained.

Early in October the general state of unrest was manifested in an unsuccessful attempt to initiate a student strike in the College of Engineering.

Seoul National University Faculty

2. Low salaries in comparison to the cost of living continued to be the chief problem in obtaining teachers for Seoul National University. Many instructors have resigned to accept positions in the middle schools where parent-teacher associations subsidize teachers' salaries to an amount in some cases two and three times what is paid at the University.

Some recorded faculty members of the College of Education have not reported for duty and approximately 25 percent of scheduled classes are not being met by teachers.

College of Agriculture

3. On 20 October the anniversary of the founding of the College of Agriculture of Seoul National University was celebrated.

New University

4. On 25 October formal ceremonies marked the raising of Chosen Christian College to the status of a university. The Commanding General, USAFIK, addressed the students and faculty.

Home Economics

5. The Home Economics Department of Ewha University gave a

cooking demonstration to show methods of preparation of imported foods for Korean taste. The radio was utilized to broadcast all recipes and encourage their use.

New Middle Schools

6. Since the beginning of Military Government 82 new middle schools have been established in South Korea. The new schools are distributed as follows:

Kyonggi-do	20
Chungchong-pukto	13
Chungchong-namdo	8
Cholla-pukto	4
Cholla-namdo	7
Cheju-do	1
Kyongsang-pukto	17
Kyongsang-namdo	6
Kwangwon-do	6

Middle School Students' Strike

7. Students of 10 Seoul middle schools went on strike the last week of September and first week of October. Six of the schools with a total enrollment of 2,982 pupils suspended classes.

Textbooks

8. By 31 October 5,823,350 textbooks had been distributed. New publications in October were arithmetic textbooks for grades four and five.

Music Festival

9. In Seoul from 6 to 12 October preliminary auditions for the first primary school music festival were held. Choruses, individual singers and pianists from 25 schools competed. The final competitions were held at the Duk Soo Palace grounds on 19 and 20 October.

Elementary School Festival

10. A festival of elementary schools was held at Duk Soo Palace on 19 October. The program included exhibits, speeches, games and entertainment.

Candy

11. The Department of Education received an allocation of 669,269 pounds of candy which will be sold at cost to all the elementary schools of South Korea with the suggestion that it be utilized to supplement school lunches. Distribution of the candy was begun in late October.

English Language Institute

12. Sponsorship of the English Language Institute was transferred from the Office of Foreign Affairs to the Department of Commerce. The Institute offers English language instruction to selected government employees and college level students who are preparing to continue their education in the United States.

CULTURE

Anniversary of Korean Alphabet

13. The five hundredth anniversary of the formulation of the Korean alphabet by King Se Jong was celebrated on 9 October, Hankul Day. A colorful ceremony commemorating the event was held in the Duk Soo Palace grounds under the joint auspices of the Korean Language Society and the Korean Historical Society.

A speech by the chairman of the Korean Language Society opened the program; messages from the Commanding General, USAFIK, and the Military Governor were read. During the ceremony the Korean winner of the marathon race at the 1936 Olympics ran into the Palace grounds with the original copy of Hankul which was passed to him at the tomb of King Se Jong.

Korean National Foundation Day

14. Korean National Foundation Day, birthday of Tan Gun, legendary emperor who Koreans believe founded their culture, was celebrated with a traditional ceremony at the Cham Sung Altar on Marisan Kang Wha. A torch relay was run to the site. All schools in South Korea celebrated the day.

Bureau of Culture

15. The last Japanese national employed by the Bureau of Culture was relieved from duty in the National Museum at the end of October and repatriated to Japan.

Boy Scout Jamboree

16. A citywide Boy Scout Jamboree was held at Seoul on 4 October.

Korean Olympics

17. On 16 October the Military Governor formally opened the 1946 Korean Olympics at the Seoul grounds. It was the first meet of this type to be staged by Koreans. Events included soccer, basketball, weight lifting, track events, baseball, tennis, handball, volleyball, bicycle racing and horseback riding.

National Horse Show

18. The first Annual National Korean Horse Show was held in Seoul Stadium on 26 and 27 October. High jumping, relays and technical riding were featured at the show which attracted approximately 10,000 spectators.

RELIGION

19. Nine missionaries arrived in Korea during October. Included were one representative of the Oriental Mission Society in Korea, one representative of the United Church of Canada and two Presbyterian and five Methodist missionaries.

SECTION 3

PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Information Programs	1
Motion Pictures	5
Radio	8
Press and Public Opinion	10

INFORMATION PROGRAMS

1. The Department of Public Information is being reorganized into five bureaus which include Radio, Public Opinion, Public Contact, Public Information and Publications.

Rice Program

2. Motion pictures were taken of the harvesting, threshing and cleaning of rice and of the activities of the Korean Coast Guard in off-shore inspections to make a complete rice program picture for community exhibition.

Speakers were sent to the provinces to assist local officials in orienting the public concerning the rice collection program. Airplanes were used to distribute pamphlets explaining the program to all rural areas.

The Strike Situation

3. All radio facilities were used extensively in October to disseminate news, to refute malicious propaganda and to assure and encourage the continuation of the orderly conduct of national activities. Military Government spokesmen discussed all major issues related to the strikes and urged national co-operation against violence and disorder.

Labor

4. Representatives of the Department of Labor made several broadcasts explaining existing labor laws, their purposes and the procedures provided to promote co-operation of management and labor.

MOTION PICTURES

Licensing of Motion Pictures

5. Ordinance No. 115, effective 18 October, provides for the licensing of motion pictures by the Department of Public Information.

Newsreels

6. Motion pictures were taken of the food preparation demonstration at Ewha University, the new Korean prefabricated houses and events of the Korean Olympics.

Korean Films

7. Korean motion pictures reviewed in October included:

- (1) "A Child's Mind" portrays the trials of a Korean boy repatriated from Japan who is teased by his school-mates because he cannot speak Korean fluently. He is befriended by another boy and taught Korean by singing the national anthem after which he is accepted by the other children.
- (2) "A Good Son" depicts the story of a boy who becomes an honor student although supporting his paralyzed father and a younger brother.
- (3) "Rice," an information film, describes and explains the rice collection and rationing program.

RADIO

Broadcast Schedule

8. Effective 17 October, radio station JODK adopted the following daily broadcast schedule: 0630 to 0800, 1100 to 1430, and 1700 to 2230 hours.

Programs

9. The radio was utilized to disseminate public health information. In many localities it was the only media available during the period of disrupted transportation.

The "Laborers' Hour" which received major public attention stressed the application of the provisions of the new labor ordinances.

Religious sects and political parties continued to receive radio time to reach their followers.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Freedom of the Press

10. In a statement issued 11 October the Commanding General, USAFIK, outlined American policy toward the Korean press. The statement pointed out that freedom of the press was nonexistent under the Japanese regime and the privilege was extended to the people of South Korea only after the arrival of the American Forces. It asserted that despite the newness of democratic freedoms and lack of understanding of the accompanying responsibilities "most members of the Korean press have carried on in the best tradition of a responsible free press."

The statement asserted some misunderstanding existed among certain elements on the meaning of freedom of the press and a few minor elements had violated their responsibility to the extent of committing acts against the public welfare or by engendering direct action against the American forces in Korea.

The declaration asserted that:

"In those countries where the privilege of a free press exists, certain definite controls are exercised. One of these controls is a system of specific laws of the land covering the matter of slander, libel and falsehood in publications. Another and more effective of these controls is a strong self-imposed code of

ethics practised and enforced rigidly by the press itself, developing a self-responsibility that fully enables the press to justify and be jealous of its freedom. I am proud of the good overall record of the Korean Press in its development of self-responsibility during its one year of existence as a free press.

"Despite statements made by certain misguided persons or by those who are willing to make false statements for their own personal ends, there has been no censorship of Korean newspapers by the American Command in Korea, and it is not intended that censorship of the press be established. However, there have been and will continue to be official efforts to help and give guidance to the Korean press in establishing such a degree of responsibility on the part of the press as must be inherent in any workable system of a free press.

"I wish to make it clear to all that the varying shades of political beliefs, ideologies, etc., in no way affect my official attitude toward any newspaper. The Americans do not fear any presentation of facts. Honest and constructive criticisms of governmental policies based on actual facts are considered helpful and are welcome. In fact, this is one of the functions of a free press. However, slander and libel, publishing falsities or wild rumors as facts, publication of articles inciting the people to disorder or inflaming them to take direct action against the security of American personnel and property, and the publication of articles advocating overthrow of the Government by violence, do not come within the field allowed in freedom of the press in any country in the world and these things cannot be tolerated in South Korea.

"Some elements in Korea apparently do not realize that included in my responsibilities are the responsibility for the maintenance of good order in Korea and the responsibility for the safety and security of the American forces and those attached to them for duty here. Proclamation No. 2 issued on September 7, 1945 by General MacArthur, the Commander-in-Chief of United States Army Forces, Pacific, sets forth clearly what constitutes acts against good order and against the security of the Allied Forces here. That proclamation is still effective. . .

"As to the three newspapers that were put under investigation on September 6, evidence indicates that all of them violated Proclamation No. 2. However, there is no intent that they will remain permanently closed. If the responsible management wishes to present their case and proper assurances of responsibility can be made, these papers may be reopened. Negotiations to this end are already under way in case of one of the papers and may be opened with the others when those responsible wish to negotiate. If reopened, their future will depend upon the degree of responsibility shown after that time."

Press Comment

11. The chief subjects of comment in the Korean press were the proposed Legislative Assembly, unification of the Right and Left and the strike situation. Some space was devoted to discussion of trusteeship and the food situation. Papers continued to express views in line with their political affiliations.

12. The Leftist press expressed the greatest criticism of the legislative body. Chayoo Shin Mun reported that the Korean Communist Party objected to the proposed legislature because Military Government held final authority and said that members appointed by Military Government would be unsatisfactory and opposed by the Korean people.

A Minju Ilbo editorial expressed disappointment that the legislature was not a body which represented a united sovereign nation, but felt it would be the best possible institution to reflect public opinion under Military Government. The editorial writer believed the time allowed for the election too short and the state of unrest unfavorable to hold a good election.

The same paper reported that the Korean Democratic Party had urged the people to conduct a fair and honest election of members to the legislature as it would be the first free election in Korean history.

A Dong A Ilbo editorial asserted that the appointment of 45 members of the new Legislative Assembly constituted a necessary balance and expressed hope that able leaders from all walks of life rather than from politics would be selected.

13. Chayoo Shin Mun outlined the principal points in the platforms of the three Left-wing parties, the new Democratic Party, the Laborers' and Farmers' Party for Independence and the Korean Communist Party. The report showed that the three parties were unanimous in demanding increased rations with free transportation and trade in rice.

Chosun Ilbo asserted that Military Government should collect and secure a certain amount of rice but questioned the wisdom of the means of collection. The editorial suggested the collection should be made from the New Korea Company land, former Japanese-owned farms and landlords rather than from tenants.

Dok Lib Sin Bo in an editorial on the basic problem of unification maintained that regardless of numerous basic principles, such as the five points of the Left, the eight points of the Right and the seven coalition principles advocated by Doctors Kim and Lyuh, the unification has not and never will be consummated. The editorial asserted the only way of achieving unification was to permit the producers, the laborers and the farmers, to be the nucleus of the unification and around them the intellectual people and the others should rally, the capitalists, merchants and artisans following.

14. Reports and editorial discussion of the unification of Right and Left centered on the seven principles of the Coalition Committee of the Right and Left Wings. The Seoul Times reported that the spokesman of the Korea Democratic Party severely criticized the principles while Chayoo Shin Mun published an article criticizing the Party for opposing the principles.

15. Dai Dong Sin Moon carried an article urging higher salaries for government employees. If not increased by at least three times, it stated, bribery, embezzlement and corruption in Military Government would result. This paper also blamed Military Government for 50 percent of the responsibility for the widespread strikes and disorder prevalent throughout South Korea during the month. It placed the remainder of the responsibility on leaders and agitators impelled by personal gain.

Han Sung Ilbo editorialized that the riots which took place in the south and in the vicinity of Seoul had some connections with the administration and the administrators of Military Government, but that the chief causes were due to ruthless ringleaders who have no consideration for the welfare of the people or the fate of Korea. These agitators, the paper stated, put aside the independence of Korea altogether and are working solely for the expansion of their power; in order to obtain their aims, they use merciless means, devastate the country and kill innocent people.

16. Dai Dong Sin Moon gave extensive space to the press statement of Dr. Syngman Rhee in which he demanded that the Yalta secret agreement and the Moscow Decision should be cancelled and suggested that Korea be rid of trusteeship.

Han Sung Ilbo featured as leading news on 26 October the speech of the British Foreign Minister in the House of Commons. The paper particularly stressed his comments concerning Korea and emphasized those in which he stated that the occupation of the country with the 38th parallel as a divisional boundary was a result of the Yalta Agreement; and that he regretted that the U. S.-Soviet Joint Commission adjourned without any accomplishment and has not reconvened to settle the Korean problem.

