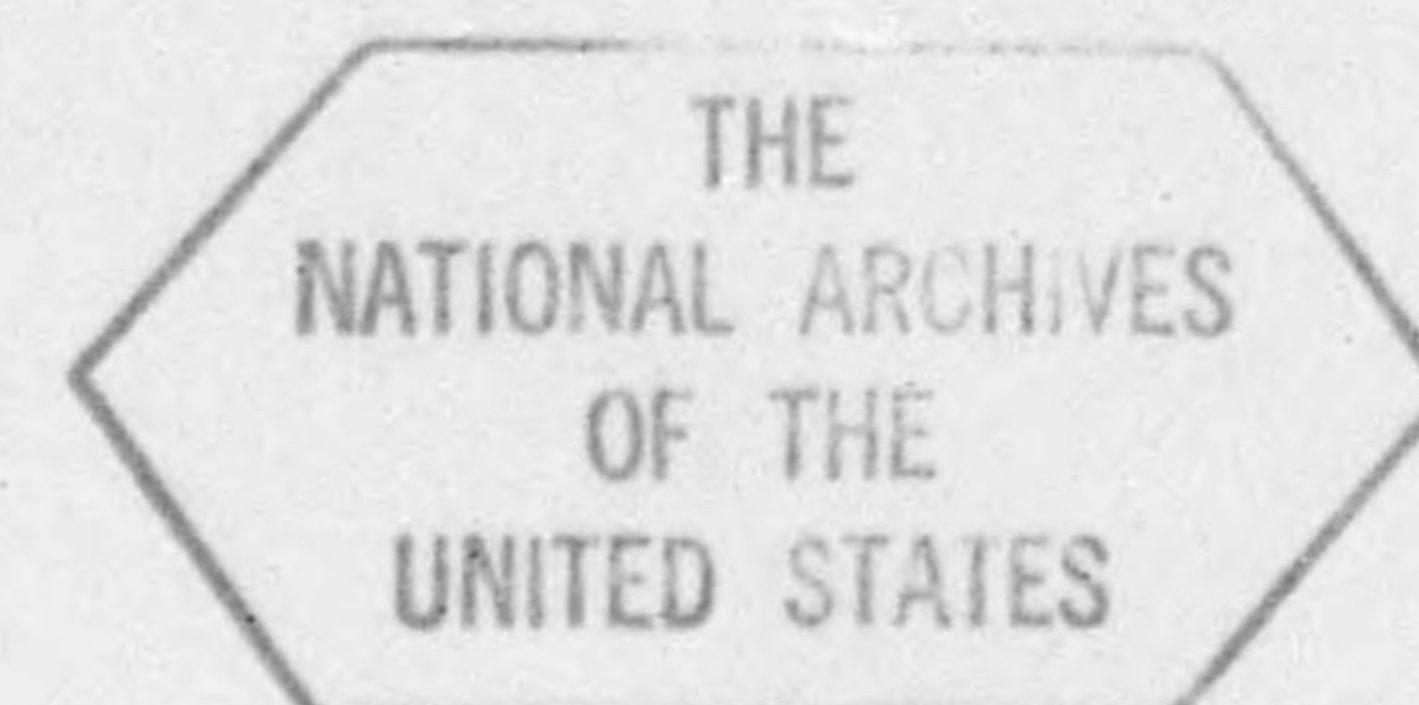


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No.: 319.1

Subject: Summation of United States Army
Military Government Activities in Korea

Note No.:

From: SRS

To: Chief of Staff

Date: 5 June 1947

Attached herewith for approval is the final draft of the Summation of United States Army Military Government Activities in Korea for April 1947.

1 Incl: Draft

cc: PIO

C.H.U.
C. H. U.

CHIEF OF STAFF
APPROVED
6/15/47
INITIALS *PHW*

6 5/12 (25)

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

Number 19

April 1947

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

	Page	
PART I	GENERAL	
	Section 1. Political Activities	
	2. Economic Activities.	
	3. Social Activities.	
PART II	POLITICAL	
	Section 1. Government and Politics.	
	2. Public Safety.	
PART III	ECONOMIC	
	Section 1. Natural Resources.	
	2. Industry	
	3. Commerce	
	4. Rationing and Price Control.	
PART IV	SOCIAL	
	Section 1. Public Health and Welfare.	
	2. Education, Culture and Religion.	
	3. Public Information	

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 19

April 1947

PART I

GENERAL

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

7 # 0

SECTION 1
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly	1
Political Developments.	5
U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission.	7
Legal and Public Safetym.	8

KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Summer Grain Collection Program

1. The summer grain collection program proposed by the Military Governor was passed on 4 April by the Legislative Assembly, which added six articles to the original measure.

Local Self-government

2. The Committee for Internal Affairs and Police reported a bill establishing forms of local government for villages, districts, towns, counties, cities and provinces.

Provisional Constitution

3. The Committee for Drafting of Provisional Constitution officially presented a draft constitution for consideration of the Assembly on 21 April.

Pro-Japanese

4. A bill defining and providing for punishment of traitors, collaborators, war criminals and profiteers was reported to the Assembly on 22 April.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

National Society for Rapid Realization of Independence

5. The National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence held its convention at Seoul on 19-20 April. Later the Society heard a report from Dr. Syngman Rhee on his activities in the United States.

New Leftist Party

6. Establishment of the Laboring Masses Party was announced by a preparatory committee on 21 April. The party platform was published and Lyuh Woon Heung was named chairman.

U. S. - U. S. S. R. JOINT COMMISSIONStatement of Secretary of State Marshall

7. A letter of Secretary of State Marshall to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs was published in Korea on 14 April. The letter dealt with the reconvening of the U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission and said in part:

"In fulfillment of the intent of the agreement and declaration made at Moscow in December 1945, the Government of the United States desires to finish the work of establishing a free and independent Korea without additional delay. To this end, I ask that our Governments agree to instruct our respective commanders in Korea to reconvene the Joint Commission as soon as possible and charge it with expediting its work under the terms of the Moscow Agreement on a basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion."

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETYLegal

8. Korean attorneys continued to study American court procedures.

Public Safety

9. There were no major disturbances reported in South Korea.

10. Fires and fire damage continued to increase during January.

F H 0

SECTION 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Natural Resources	1
Industry.	6
Commerce.	10
Rationing and Price Control	17

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Legislation for the sale of vested lands to tenant farmers was suggested by the New Korea Company in March to the Agricultural Committee of the Korean Interim Legislative Committee.

2. Books on modern agricultural and horticultural techniques were translated and distributed to farmers and studied in training sessions in Suwon.

Forestry and Mining

3. The Bureau of Forestry emphasized conservation of forest lands and economical use of fuelwood in its continuing campaign against erosion.

4. March production of anthracite coal was the highest of the fiscal year but remained below production quotas.

5. Output of four or five mineral commodities gained in March.

INDUSTRY

6. Shortages of raw materials and spare parts continued to restrict production.

In keeping with plans to reduce the New Korea Company to a solely agricultural organization seven more industrial subsidiaries were transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Textiles

7. Raw silk output reached a 1947 peak with the production of 61,707 pounds in March; January production was 19,412 and February 24,761 pounds.

Labor

8. At an election among the employees of the Seoul Electric Company to determine which of several labor organizations would act as their bargaining agent, the Tai Han No Chong received the majority of votes cast.

9. Wages continued their upward trend.

COMMERCEFinance

10. Circulation of notes of the Bank of Chosen was slightly higher on 29 March after two months of downtrend.

Property Control

11. Japanese war properties liquidation continued with allocations made to units of Military Government, to government-controlled corporations or associations and to privately-owned Korean companies, industries and individuals.

Imports and Exports

12. Shipments of wheat, corn and barley from the United States, rice from Burma and machinery from Japan constituted the major imports during March.

Transportation

13. Freight movements increased in March.

14. Lack of spare parts and maintenance materials continues to hamper the operation of tramcars in Seoul.

Public Utilities

15. There was a sizable decrease in the amount of electric power delivered to South Korea in March.

Communications

16. The first large postwar shipment of mail to China was dispatched on 4 April. Rehabilitation continued on postal, wire and radio equipment. New technical training courses began for communications employees.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

17. Planning began for summer grain collections.
18. Rental payment-in-kind procedures were changed. Land-
lords now receive the money in unblocked yen.
19. The list of controlled commodities was expanded.
Free-market prices slumped.

JH
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SECTION ³/₄

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Health and Welfare.	1
Education, Culture and Religion.	10
Public Information	18

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The first phase of the 1947 cholera control program to immunize all individuals living in the major port cities was completed.
2. Although typhoid fever incidence decreased from 1,409 in March to 707 it continued to be the most prevalent disease.
3. The first of a series of the National Veterinary Service Bulletins entitled "Anemia in Young Pigs" was prepared and is being translated into Korean.
4. One hundred eighteen physicians, limited physicians and herb doctors renewed their licenses during the month.
5. Nurses and midwives registered by 28 February numbered 975 and 1,029 respectively.
6. Fifty-six requests filed for the manufacture of pharmacopoeia medicines and 23 applications to manufacture patent medicines were approved.
7. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received food supplies and a grant of ₩ 8,450,000 from the Government to assist the continuing heavy flow of refugees from North Korea which commenced in March.
8. To reduce the cost of public assistance the Departments of Agriculture and Public Health and Welfare coordinated their work to settle refugee families on farmlands.
9. From 31 March to 27 April 222 South Koreans were repatriated while 281 persons, including 43 Japanese and 12 Formosans originally from North Korea, returned to their homelands from South Korea.

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

10. Registration at Seoul National University was closed; students unable to enroll for the present semester will be permitted to enter the next term.

11. Seoul National University recognized extension courses and will grant college credits for work satisfactorily completed.

12. Middle school music festivals were held in Seoul and Chonju to select contestants for the National Middle School Music Festival.

13. The Committee on Vocational Training met to plan a technological training program.

14. The Adult Education Program of Kyongsang-namdo has, in one year of operation, enabled 1,169,863 persons to learn to read and write Korean.

15. Reported membership of the Korean National Youth Movement was 66,722 on 26 April. The organization initiated publication of a weekly mimeographed newspaper.

16. Twenty 4-H clubs of approximately 50 members each have been organized in Kyonggi-do.

17. Eight Christian missionaries returned to Korea.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

18. Extensive use was made of motion pictures in the public health and current events information programs.

19. Radio broadcasts were made to publicize ^{the} Korean Civil Service, labor-management relations and the Seoul City "clean-up" campaign.

20. Foreign news reports which received extensive coverage in the press were considered primarily in relation to Korean problems. The activities of the Commanding General, USAFIK, in the United States were reported in all papers.

14

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 9

April 1947

PART II
POLITICAL

	Page
Section 1. Government and Politics	
Section 2. Public Safety	

7 0 #

SECTION 1
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Administration.	1
Korean Civil Service.	2
Korean Interim Legislative Assembly	8 8
Political Developments.	20 19
U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission.	25 23
Foreign Affairs	28 24 ⁵

ADMINISTRATION

1. The Military Governor issued a statement of policy, extracts of which follow:

"Every American on duty with Military Government in Korea is familiar with the often-announced policy of Koreanization of the Government. We have two objectives here: one is to establish a free, independent and united Korea administered by Koreans; the second is the rehabilitation of Korea from an economic, educational and cultural standpoint. . . . Up to date we have in most cases turned over the management of government and government enterprises to Koreans. There are still many places, however, where American advisers are in control. As soon as possible, that control must be relaxed. Ordinance No. 135, dated 15 March 1947, turns over to Koreans full responsibility for the appointment to public office. It is my desire that Americans do not interfere with the Korean officials in the exercise of this function. I want more and more responsibility placed upon the Koreans and more and more I desire that the Americans withdraw to positions which are purely advisory and inspectoral.

". . . It has been our objective from the beginning to get the Korean Government organized so that it could run itself in

exactly the same manner, subject only to limited controls to be exercised by the Americans. It is planned to exercise those controls eventually only to avert governmental disaster, and not for the purpose of imposing American ideas or American methods in matters which are relatively unimportant. . .As soon as possible American personnel will withdraw from all forms of operational activity and will be organized within each Province and within each Department as an inspection group. The idea of "opposite numbers," except in certain technical and fiscal matters, and matters involving vested interests, will be generally abandoned. The plan of operation in the case of the excepted activities will be worked out jointly in each instance by Koreans and Americans. . .The top staff of the Departmental Adviser or Chief Civil Affairs Officer should be sufficiently strong to provide personnel to digest and review the reports and recommendations of the several inspectors, and to present recommendations as to matters which should be taken up with the senior Korean official on duty with the particular unit. Faults and errors which cannot be corrected on the spot will be included in the inspector's report and recommendation. Departmental advisers will take up these matters with Korean Directors, Chief Civil Affairs Officer with the Korean Governors. In either case, the purpose will be to correct faults and errors through Korean channels. Such matters as graft, corruption, inefficiency, nepotism and undemocratic practices will receive special attention. . .The policy announced in this paragraph will be effected gradually; but it will be effected firmly and positively and without delay."

KOREAN CIVIL SERVICE

Civil Service Examination

2. A half-hour program dramatizing the first objective type Civil Service Examination held in South Korea was presented over the Korean Broadcasting System on 5 April.

ResultsReports of Civil Service Examination

3. Korean Civil Service announced on 18 April that 155 of the 232 persons who took the examination for clerks in grades CAF 10 to 13 had passed.

Classification of Civil Servants

4. Officials of Korean Civil Service began a tour of the provinces in order to integrate all Korean civil servants of the local and provincial governments into the classification system before 1 May.

City Governments

5. A survey of the city governments of Pusan, Taegu and Inchon was made as part of a study toward standardizing city governments and ^{converting} ~~the conversion~~ of city employees to a classified civil service status.

List of Civil Servants

6. Korean Civil Service prepared a list, including personal histories, of all civil servants in Grade 3 and above. The Korean Interim Legislative Assembly will review these appointments.

Cooperative Stores ^{For} Civil Service Employees

7. On 4 April a committee for the relief of Civil Service employees met to set up plans for establishing cooperative stores.

KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLYDebate on Summer ^{Grain} Collection

8. On 31 March the Committee for Food and Price Control Measures reported its disapproval of the legislation proposed by the Military Governor on the collection of summer grains.

The committee felt that passage of the bill would cause more harm than good because:

- (1) Twenty-five million farmers, already on short ration, would suffer still more for the benefit of seven million city people.

- (2) Even if the summer grains were collected, a large shortage would still exist.
- (3) Repetition of last summer's disturbances would be inevitable.
- (4) The trouble and expense of collection is not justified.

The Director of the National Food Administration was invited to attend an informal discussion of the matter. He supported the summer grain collection program, saying:

- (1) Failure to complete quotas in collections of 1945 and the summer of 1946 caused a food deficit which must be eliminated.
- (2) The influx of refugees from the North has increased the population greatly.
- (3) Although 1,360,000 suk of grain have already been received from the United States, Korea must use its own crops to best advantage before asking for more outside help.
- (4) Regardless of the quantity involved, crop regulations must apply in summer as well as in winter.

In the sessions which followed attempts were made to reconcile the opposing views on the collection program. Most Rightists and Moderates agreed that, while the principle of collection is generally disliked, some measure must be taken so that Korea may qualify for supplementary food shipments from the United States. Leftists, on the other hand, opposed any summer grain collection program.

After lengthy debate the following articles were adopted as amendments to the Military Governor's program:

Article One "In view of the fact that grain is the farmers' basic food, collection should be limited to not more than one-fifth of the total production; quotas should be determined accurately and fairly; and registration of crops by farmers should be entirely voluntary."

Article Two "In order to assure fair quota allocation,

Eup and Myun heads will organize and direct investigation committees which will inspect land and crops, and

certify farmers' estimates."

Article Three "Forcible methods of collection are absolutely forbidden; however, local government personnel should make a special effort to encourage farmers to contribute their share of grain voluntarily."

Article Four "Price of summer grain will be determined with consideration for production expenses and prevailing market prices."

Article Five "Farmers who cooperate with the program will be given first priority for rationed necessities."

Article Six "Transportation and storage facilities will be improved so that grain may be moved quickly and stored without danger of spoiling."

On 4 April the Vice-Speaker urged from the floor that the National Food Administration carry out the collection regulations as originally proposed by the Military Governor revised and amended by the six articles already agreed upon. This resolution was accepted by a vote of forty-two to zero, with twelve abstaining.

Rumors on Rice Export

9. On 4 April 1947, Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic, Chairman of the Legislative Assembly, reported results of an investigation previously requested by the Military Governor in regard to rumors that rice had been or was being shipped out of Korea to Japan and the United States. The report stated that the Legislature had completed its investigation in all localities except two and that they had found no evidence of the rumored rice export. Dr. Kimm stated that the investigation in the two localities not yet covered was being continued.

Local Self-Government

10. On 7 April a draft of laws providing for "Local Self-Government" was presented for the first reading by the Committee for Internal Affairs and Police. The measure sets up the following units of local government:

(1) TONGYI

Definition: Several adjacent villages, or wards within a town or city.

Governing Body: Tong Council, composed of all inhabitants over twenty years of age.

Administrative Officials: Tong Head; Vice-Tong Head; Tong Secretary. Council has a chairman and vice-chairman, and standing committees of 3 to 5 members each for industry, peace and order, education, sanitation and culture.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 500 people, sent to Myun Council, or to Eup Council in the case of towns.

Method of Election: Both officials and representatives are elected by Tong Council.

(2) MYUN

Definition: A unit smaller than a county, composed of several closely associated Tongyis containing less than 50,000 people, an island, or a geographically associated group of islands which contains fewer than 50,000 people.

Governing Body: Myun Council, composed of representatives of Tongyis.

Administrative Officials: Myun Head; Vice-myun Head. Myun Council has standing committees of 5 to 7 members for same purposes as those of the Tongyi.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 5,000 people sent to Gun Council.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of Myun Council. Candidates are chosen from among its own members. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(3) EUP

Definition: Town (less than 50,000 and urban counterpart of Myun)

Governing Body: Eup Council, composed of representatives of Tongyis within its limits.

Administrative Officials: Eup Head, Vice-eup Head. Eup Council has standing committees equivalent to those of the Myun.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 5,000 people, sent to Gun Council.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of Eup Council. Candidates are chosen from among its own members. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(4) GUN

Definition: County or an island, or a group of associated islands, which contain more than 50,000 people.

Governing Body: Gun Council, composed of representatives of Myuns and Eups within its territory.

Administrative Officials: Gun Head; Gun Council. Standing committees are the same as those of the Myun in function and membership.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 50,000 people, sent to To Council.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of Gun Council, from one of three candidates appointed by the Provincial Governor, with consent of the Provincial Council. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(5) PU

Definition: City (more than 50,000 and urban counterpart of Gun)

Governing Body: Pu Council, composed of representatives of Tongyis within its limits.

Administrative Officials: Mayor. Pu Council. Standing committees are the same as those of Myun and Gun.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: One elected representative per 50,000 people, sent to Provincial Council.

Method of Election: Officers are chosen by vote of Pu Council from one of three candidates appointed by the Provincial Governor, with consent of the Provincial Council. Representatives are chosen by popular vote.

(6) TO (DO)

Definition: Province.

Governing Body: To Council, composed of representatives of Guns and Pus within its territory.

Administrative Officials: Governor. Council. Standing committees are the same as others but consist of 7 to 9 members.

Representation in Higher Governmental Units: Method of choosing members of Interim Legislative Assembly is not specified in this bill.

Method of Election: Officials are chosen by vote of To Council, from one of three candidates appointed by the Director of Home Affairs, Central Government.

Child Labor Ordinance

11. On 4 April regulations for child labor were passed 56 to 0 with three members abstaining. (~~Changes from Ordinance 112 were chiefly small differences in wording and arrangement of sections.~~)

Vested Property

12. The question of the disposition of vested property was referred on 10 April for study and report to the Committee for Drafting of Measures Dealing with Enemy Property.

Expediting Urgent Legislation

13. The following urgent legislative problems are now in the hands of various committees of the Legislative Assembly:

- (1) A franchise law.
- (2) Measures dealing with collaborators, traitors and profiteers.
- (3) A provisional constitution.
- (4) Administration regulations.
- (5) "Local Self-Government" laws.

In order to expedite consideration of these measures the Assembly voted on 11 April to meet each Saturday for the succeeding three weeks and to hold daily sessions from 1300 to 1800 hours until the program has been acted upon.

Provisional Constitution

14. The constitution prepared by the Committee for Drafting of Provisional Constitution and Election Laws was officially presented by Kim Pung Chun for first reading on 21 April. This constitution applies to all Korea and consists of seven chapters containing sixty-seven sections. Important features of the new constitution follow:

- (1) Korea is defined as a democratic republic with sovereignty vested in its citizens.

Provincial governors will be appointed by the President upon recommendation by the Prime Minister and the administrative council of nine.

minimum wages, participation of workers in factory management, health and recreation centers in large factories, unemployment and sickness insurance, compulsory education, public management of cultural organizations and entertainment facilities and regulations against night and heavy work for women and children are declared to be established policies.

- (4) The central government is to be carried on by a National Assembly, members of which will be elected on the basis of one representative for each 100,000 people.

The chief executives, President and Vice-President, will be elected by the National Assembly.

A Prime Minister and an administrative council of nine will be appointed by the National Assembly on recommendation of the President.

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- (1) Korea is defined as a democratic republic with sovereignty vested in its citizens.
- (2) All citizens are granted equal rights and duties.
- (3) ~~"Planned economy"~~ ^P price control, taxation, restriction of private land ownership, government control or ownership of mines and factories, guaranteed minimum wages, participation of workers in factory management, health and recreation centers in large factories, unemployment and sickness insurance, compulsory education, public management of cultural organizations and entertainment facilities and regulations against night and heavy work for women and children are declared to be established policies.
- (4) The central government is to be carried on by a National Assembly, members of which will be elected on the basis of one representative for each 100,000 people.

The Chief executives, President and Vice-President, will be elected by the National Assembly.

A Prime Minister and an administrative council of nine will be appointed by the National Assembly on recommendation of the President.

Department heads and officials of the judicial branch will be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the National Assembly.

- (5) The present Interim Legislative Assembly is to serve as the Provisional Government -- succeeding Military Government -- and will set up a government as outlined above which will function for six months. At the expiration of this period an election will be held for members of a temporary National Assembly which will serve for one year and set up a new temporary administration. At the expiration of that period, a second election will be held for members of the permanent National Assembly which will establish the permanent administration.

Induction of New Members

15. The following new members were formally sworn in on 24 April thereby filling all vacancies in the Assembly and bringing the total membership to ninety:

Elected:

Bong , Kim Won Bong	Chungchong-namdo
Choi , Lee Chong Chol	Chungchong-namdo
Choi , Paek Nam Che	Kyongsang-pukto
Sung , Lee Kap Sung	City of Seoul
Sang , O. I. Sang	Kyongsang-namdo
Sak , Su U Sak	Cholla-namdo

Appointed:

- Sin Suk
- Kim Sang Dok

Collaborators, Traitors, Profiteers and War Criminals

16. A bill for dealing with collaborators, traitors, and profiteers, which had its first reading on 22 April, includes:

- (1) Definitions of Crimes and Punishments Therefor:

Traitor. Any person who injured the Korean country and people, or who hampered the independence movement by close collaboration with Japan or other foreign countries,

particularly planners and signers of the Protectorate⁺ Agreement, the Treaty of Annexation, or any other agreements that injured the sovereignty of Korea; nobles who received their titles from the Japanese; and Members of the Imperial Diet.

These persons shall be condemned to death, or to suffer simultaneous imprisonment, life imprisonment, ^{or to suffer simultaneous imprisonment,} confiscation of property and loss of citizenship for fifteen years.

Collaborator. Any person who injured the people by malicious action under the influence of the Japanese during their regime, particularly^{*} Council members; officials above the level of Chokunin-Kan (Imperial appointees, including the levels of provincial governor and higher). These persons shall be condemned to imprisonment for ten years or less, or to loss of citizenship for ten years or less.

War Criminal. Any person who was hostile to the Allied Forces, who worked for or encouraged the increase of Japanese power[/] or who ill-treated prisoners of war. These persons shall suffer the same punishment as collaborators.

Profiteer. Any person who, after Liberation Day[/] made unjust or unreasonable profits, confused or rendered more difficult the economic situation of Korea[/] or made dishonest transactions with foreigners or government employees. Property of these persons shall be confiscated[/] or its value taken in cash[/] and they shall be imprisoned for ten years or less[/] and suffer loss of citizenship for fifteen years or less.

(2) Mitigation of Punishment

Any accused person who appears to be genuinely penitent, or who voluntarily confesses his war crimes, may have his sentence lightened or entirely excused.

(3) False Accusation

Any person who submits a false statement regarding war crimes committed by another, or who accuses another falsely, shall suffer the same punishment as that prescribed for the crime of which he accuses the other person, and shall in addition suffer ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

(4) Implementation of the Provisions of the Bill

A special investigation committee and a special court shall be set up to carry out the measures described. The members of this committee and the court judges and prosecutors shall be selected and appointed by the Interim Legislative Assembly.

Japanese-Promulgated Laws

17. A bill abolishing Japanese-promulgated laws restricting the rights and freedoms of religious organizations was introduced on 25 April for first reading by Kim Pom Nin, Buddhist member, and twenty-five other Assemblymen representing both Right and Left, religionist and non-religionist groups.

The measure was favorably received and referred to the Legislative and Judicial Committee and to the Education and Welfare Committee for further study and report.

Letter to Secretary of State Marshall

18. The Secretary of the Assembly reported on 30 April that a telegram had been sent to Secretary of State George C. Marshall, expressing appreciation for his efforts to re-convene the U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTSNational Society for Rapid Realization of Independence

19. The National Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence held a convention at Seoul on 19-20 April.

The Central Executive Committee was elected, together with the following officers: Oh Sei Chang, Chairman; Miung Choi Sei and Paik Kwan Sul, Vice-Chairmen.

The members discussed the return of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the coming general election and reports on the Society's activities in the provinces.

Later in the month Dr. Rhee reported on his activities in the United States ^{at} in a mass meeting held in Seoul Stadium.

Korean Independence Party

20. Internal friction among the members of the Korean Independence Party resulted in the resignation of the Executive Central Committee including Kim Koo, Cho So Ang, Cho Wan Ku, Um Hang Sup and Wang Hak Su. These men had formed the former Chanking Korean Government in exile and in March had unsuccessfully attempted to declare themselves the rightful government of Korea.

The Laboring Masses Party

21. The outstanding development in Leftist activity during the month was the establishment of ^{the} Laboring Masses Party with Lyuh Woon Heung as leader.

On 7 April a preparatory committee of thirty-eight members was announced with Lyuh as Chairman. On 21 April the Seoul District Branch was established with Chang Ku San as Chairman.

The party published its platform on 26 April setting forth demands for a democratic government, land for farmers and jobs for workers. It stressed the need for cooperation with the United States and Soviet Russia.

The Independent Labor and Farmer Party

22. The Independent Labor and Farmer Party held a Central Committee meeting on 19-20 April, and denounced the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly and the future general elections, stating that the Party intends to boycott both.

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

Statement of Secretary of State Marshall

23. The following letter of Secretary of ^{State} ~~State~~ George C. Marshall to the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs was released for publication in Korea on 14 April:

"I wish to call to your attention the situation in Korea."

"The representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States on the Joint (US-USSR) Commission in Korea have been unable

File

Including only Marshall's letter leaves the picture incomplete. Suggest including letter from Molotov in second exchanges of correspondence

The policy of the United States toward Korea has the

following basic objectives:

"(1) To assist in the establishment as soon as practicable of a self-governing sovereign Korea, independent of foreign control and eligible for membership in the United Nations.

"(2) To insure that the National Government so established shall be representative of the freely expressed will of the Korean people.

"(3) To aid the Koreans in building a sound economy as an essential basis for their independent and democratic state.

"The United States, in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, declared its determination that in due course Korea should become free and independent. The United Kingdom and the Republic of China were parties to the same declaration. The Cairo Declaration was specifically re-affirmed by the three powers in the

low level review

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

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"I wish to call to your attention the situation in Korea."

"The representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States on the Joint (US-USSR) Commission in Korea have been unable to make progress towards the establishment of a Korean Provisional Government. It has been 19 months since the Japanese surrender, yet Korea has profited little. The country is divided into two zones. The Soviet Commander in Northern Korea has refused to permit freedom of movement and free economic exchange between these zones. This has precluded freely chosen political amalgamation of the Korean people and has resulted in grave economic distress.

"The policy of the United States toward Korea has the following basic objectives:

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"(2) To insure that the National Government so established shall be representative of the freely expressed will of the Korean people.

"(3) To aid the Koreans in building a sound economy as an essential basis for their independent and democratic state.

"The United States, in the Cairo Declaration of 1 December 1943, declared its determination that in due course Korea should become free and independent. The United Kingdom and the Republic of China were parties to the same declaration. The Cairo Declaration was specifically re-affirmed by the three powers in the

*low rate
revenue*

Potsdam Declaration which defined terms for the Japanese Surrender. The U.S.S.R. in its Declaration of War on Japan on August 8, 1945, declared its adherence to these Declarations.

"Upon the Surrender of Japanese Forces in Korea in the areas respectively south and north of a line arbitrarily assigned for this purpose, the 38th parallel, this line of demarcation became in effect a boundary between zones of occupation. At the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the U.S., United Kingdom and U.S.S.R. in Moscow in December 1945, the serious consequences of the bi-zonal division of Korea were discussed and an agreement regarding Korea was reached and published in part 3 of the communique of the conference. The Republic of China subsequently subscribed to this agreement.

"On March 20, 1946, the Joint (US-USSR) Commission appointed under the terms of the Moscow agreement met and began its task, as outlined in the agreement, of assisting in the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic government as a first step in assuring the establishment of an independent and sovereign Korean nation. It was the hope of the government of the United States that speedy action would be taken by the Joint Commission. A Provisional Korean government would rapidly be established, the unfortunate results of the line of demarcation between the United States and the Soviet Forces would be overcome, and Korea could be started on the way to attaining an independent and democratic government.

"Unfortunately the work of the Joint Commission became stalemated after a short ^{time} through failure to agree on the definition of the word 'Democratic' as it pertained to the representation of the parties and social organizations mentioned in the Moscow agreement to be consulted by the Joint Commission in its task

of assisting in the formation of a Provisional government. As it became evident that no agreement could be reached at the time, the Joint Commission adjourned (sine die) on May 8, 1946.

"The United States Commander in Korea has several times suggested to the Soviet Commander that the commission reconvene and get on with its work, however, the Soviet Commander then insisted on a formula which would result in eliminating the majority of representative Korean leaders from consultation as representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations, and has reiterated this position in a letter to the American Commander as recently as February 28, 1947. It has therefore been impossible to agree upon a basis for reconvening the Commission. Now in April 1947, almost 16 months since the agreement pertaining to Korea was reached in Moscow, there has still been no real progress made towards the implementation of that agreement.

"In fulfillment of the intent of the agreement and declaration made at Moscow in December 1945, the government of the United States desires to finish the work of establishing a free and independent Korea without additional delay. To this end, I ask that our governments agree to instruct our respective commanders in Korea to reconvene the Joint Commission as soon as possible and charge it with expediting its work under the terms of the Moscow agreement on a basis of respect for the democratic right of freedom of opinion.

"I further suggest that a mutually acceptable date during the summer of 1947 be fixed for a review by the two governments of the progress made to that date by the Joint Commissions. In the meantime, the United States, mindful of its obligation under the Moscow agreement, has no alternative to taking without further delay such steps in its zone as will advance the purposes of that agreement.

"I am furnishing copies of this letter to the British and Chinese governments."

24. The text of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's reply follows:

May I inform you of the following in reply to your letter of April 8 regarding Korea: At the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom in December 1945, agreement had been reached defining the policy of the three powers toward Korea. The proposals of the Soviet Government were laid down as the basis of this agreement, with which the Government of the U. S. A. also agree, which subsequently renounced its initial intentions not to create a national Korean government in Korea within the next few years.

The Moscow agreement envisaged as the primary task the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government that could take all necessary steps toward developing industry, transport and agriculture of Korea and the national culture of the Korean people. When making those proposals the Soviet Government believed that the amalgamation of Korea under the leadership of a national Korean government was the most important premise of restoring Korea as an independent state and providing the conditions for that country's development on democratic principles.

The Soviet Government continues to maintain this standpoint and defends undeviating implementation of the Moscow agreement pertaining to Korea, being certain that Korea, on the basis of the fulfillment of that agreement, will successfully develop along a democratic path, become an independent and flourishing state, and join as an equal member of the United Nations organization.

However, the program of measures outlined in the Moscow agreement on Korea has not been fulfilled thus far. A provisional Korean democratic government has not been established. The work of the Joint U. S. S. R. - U. S. A. Commission, formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government, was interrupted as a result of the American delegation on that commission taking up a stand contradictory to the Moscow

agreement pertaining to Korea.

Neither did the American command in Southern Korea agree to businesslike discussion of the suggestions of the Soviet command in Northern Korea regarding economic exchange between the two zones, and this made agreement on that question impossible.

In the course of the work of the Joint U. S. S. R. - U. S. A. Commission in March-May 1946, the Soviet delegation exerted every effort to secure implementation of the above agreement pertaining to Korea, and in the first place to secure the earliest establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government and the amalgamation of Korea under its leadership. However, the Soviet delegation has met along this course not only difficulties but direct opposition on the part of the American delegation.

Guided by the agreement pertaining to Korea providing for the Joint Commission, the Soviet delegation, when elaborating its proposals for consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations, demanded a broad invitation to such parties and organizations to consultation with the Commission. But the American delegation precluded the participation of a series of major democratic organizations of Southern Korea and insisted that invitations to consultation be sent to groups which were opposing the Moscow agreement, consulting with which naturally could not facilitate fulfillment of that agreement.

Thus, in the list of parties and organizations submitted by the American delegation for consultation with the Joint Commission, the American delegation included 17 political parties and social groups of Southern Korea which opposed the Moscow agreement, and only three democratic parties which supported the agreement. The American delegation eliminated from participation in consultation such large democratic parties and social organizations as the All-Korea Confederation of Labor, the All-Korea Peasant Union, the Korean National Revolutionary party, the All-Korea Union of Youth and others.

Deeming it impossible to agree with this attitude of the

American delegation, the Soviet delegation nevertheless exerted every effort to find a way toward an agreed decision. This, however, proved impossible, and the work of the Commission, upon the American delegation's suggestion, was discontinued.

The intolerable character of such a situation is obvious. As a result, as you are aware, steps had to be taken again in order to find a way out of this situation. The Soviet commander in his notes to the American commander endeavored to find a basis for resumption of the Joint Commission's work. As a result of an exchange of letters, the standpoints of the parties concerned came considerably closer together, and this was noted by both commanders. It was expected that agreement would soon be reached and that the Joint Commission would resume work at the earliest date. There followed, however, no reply from the American commander to the latest letter of the Soviet commander of February 28 of this year, and the agreement, the contours of which seemed to appear, has not been reached.

The lack of co-ordination of action has been a grave impediment to the timely fulfillment of the program of measures outlined in the Moscow agreement with regard to Korea as a whole.

As regards Northern Korea, considerable progress has been achieved in the field of democratization as well as in restoring the national economy and culture since Japan's surrender. Broad democratic reforms assuring political liberties and raising the living standard of the population have been carried through. I am referring primarily to the inauguration of general suffrage; the law on equal rights of women; the establishment of local bodies of power and of the people's committee of Northern Korea on the basis of free democratic elections; the land reform, as a result of which 725,000 landless farmers and small holders were given more than 1,000,000 hectares of land free of charge which had previously been the property of Japanese colonizers and their accomplices in Korea; the nationalization of former Japanese industry; the law on the 8-hour


working day, safety of labor and social insurance; the reform of national education, as a result of which the Korean language has been reinstated in the schools, the school network extended and the enrollment of students been enlarged, etc.

However, such broad democratic reforms have been implemented only in Northern Korea, where two fifths of the Korean population reside.

Strictly abiding by the program outlined in the Moscow agreement in its policy toward Korea, the Soviet Government regards the following tasks as primary:

- (1) The establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government on the basis of broad participation by Korean democratic parties and social organizations, in order to expedite the political and economic amalgamation of Korea as a self-governed state independent of foreign interference, which fact would eliminate the division of the country into two zones.
- (2) The establishment of democratic bodies of power throughout Korea by free elections on the basis of general and equal suffrage.
- (3) Aid to the Korean nation in restoring Korea as an independent, democratic state and in developing the national economy and national culture.

In conformity with the constant desire of the Soviet Government for the speediest restoration of Korea as a united sovereign state, and for the elimination of the difficulties caused by the fact that Korea to this day is not united and has no national government of her own, I suggest that the Joint U. S. S. R. - U. S. A. Commission resume its work on May 20 this year in the city of Seoul, on the basis of precise implementation of the Moscow agreement



pertaining to Korea, and that in July-August 1947, the Commission submit to the two governments for consideration the results of its work in elaborating recommendations in respect to the establishment of a provisional Korean democratic government.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Japanese Women Married to Koreans

⁵
24. By 5 April the Office of Foreign Affairs had authorized
841 Japanese women married to Koreans to remain in South Korea.

70 H

SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Legal	1
Public Safety	2

LEGAL

Learning American Court Procedures

1. Korean attorneys continued to study American court procedures by means of mock court trials sponsored by the Korean-American Legal Academy.

PUBLIC SAFETY

	Paragraph
Law and Order	2
Fire	3
Penal Institutions	7
Internal Security	9

LAW AND ORDER

Demonstrations and Disorders

2. There were no major disturbances reported throughout South Korea.

FIRE

Fire Losses

3. The number of fires increased from 192 in January with damage amounting to ¥ 112,773,470 to 250 in February with losses of ¥ 137,835,144.

Firemen

4. Fire fighting personnel in South Korea includes 1,473 firemen and 97,650 volunteer firemen.

Equipment and Stations

5. There are 96 pump-equipped vehicles, 4,511 hydrants and 20 stations in South Korea.

City of Seoul

6. The city of Seoul operates four fire stations and employs 575 firemen. There are also 12,900 volunteer firemen.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Prison Wardens' Conference

7. Prison wardens, meeting in Seoul on 24-26 April in annual conference, visited the Suwon Prison camp and studied its system of supervised hand labor and rehabilitation.

Several workshops have been set up in this camp in which many of the 700 prisoners are producing straw bags, straw shoes, rope, farm tools and other consumer goods.

8. An adult training program was developed for penal institutions by prison wardens and education officials at the conference.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Korean Constabulary

9. Two hundred fifty cadets were graduated as second lieutenants from the Constabulary's Officer Training School on 19 April, representing the largest graduating class to date.

Korean Coast Guard

10. The Coast Guard cutter "Ton Chun" was commissioned on 18 April.

Seizure of Vessels

11. Eleven vessels were seized, one at Busan for operating without a permit, nine at Mokpo and one at Chinhae for illegal transport of controlled commodities.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 9

April 1947

PART III

ECONOMIC

	Page
Section 1. Natural Resources	
Section 2. Industry	
Section 3. Commerce	
Section 4. Rationing and Price Control	

70A

SECTION 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Agriculture.	1
Fisheries.	8
Forestry	11
Mining	13

AGRICULTURE

Sale of Vested Lands

1. On 4 April the New Korea Company recommended legislation to the Agricultural Committee of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly for the sale of all vested agricultural lands to tenant farmers now operating the lands.

The Company's recommendation would grant the land title to the tenant farmer on payment in grain to the government of four times the annual average production of his land.

Barley Samples

2. Twenty samples of barley, mostly spring varieties, arrived from the United States for planting at the Suwon Central Agricultural Experimental Station to develop strains suitable to the climate and soil. Hardy spring varieties are needed, as much of the fall barley was killed by winter frosts.

Agricultural Booklet

3. Seven aspects of modern agriculture, including crop rotation, pasture improvement and general farm management, are discussed in an illustrated booklet translated for distribution among farmers as part of the erosion control program.

Horticulture Training

4. Training sessions in the latest techniques of horticulture are being arranged in provinces by horticulturists of the New Korea Company who attended a four-day orchard management school 20-23 April at the Suwon experimental station. Subjects discussed at the school

included pruning, spraying and orchard insects and diseases.

Peach Tree Imports

5. Twelve peach trees of improved varieties arrived from the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station for the propagation of high-quality peaches for extensive planting.

Livestock Slaughtered

6. In 1946 Seoul slaughtered 17,333 cows and oxen, 3,442 pigs and 90 horses. Slaughtering in the first three months of 1947 totaled 3,483 cows and oxen, 551 pigs and 1 horse.

Livestock Census

7. An official census lists livestock as of April 1946 at 637,085 cattle, 195,271 pigs, 34,142 horses, 29,261 goats, 4,101 sheep and 49 mules. Poultry is estimated at 1,516,389.

PROVINCIAL LIVESTOCK POPULATION
April 1946

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Mules</u>	<u>Poultry</u>
Kyonggi-do	88,382	14,952	4,610	194	921	14	367,818
Chungchong-pukto	40,018	10,892	365	1,643	222	4	61,180
Chungchong-namdo	43,324	9,841	2,221	4,071	355	2	130,900
Cholla-pukto	32,625	18,616	3,794	3,951	282	-	140,768
Cholla-namdo	57,772	29,707	5,803	3,236	180	-	212,811
Kyongsang-pukto	176,829	43,602	3,122	8,810	1,404	17	239,033
Kyongsang-namdo	111,002	30,701	1,337	7,097	243	5	141,950
Kangwon-do	62,027	3,655	186	196	311	7	181,551
Cheju-do	<u>25,106</u>	<u>33,305</u>	<u>12,695</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,378</u>
Total	637,085	195,271	34,142	29,261	4,101	49	1,516,389

FISHERIES

Marine Products

9. Plants in February processed a preliminary total of 26,750 pounds of marine products.

FEBRUARY PROCESSED MARINE PRODUCTS
(pounds)

Dried sardines	8,712
Shrimp	6,354
Dried sea slugs	4,514
Dried cuttlefish	3,718
Shark fins	2,390
Dried seaweed	<u>1,062</u>
Total	26,750
Dried laver	39,960 bundles <u>a/</u>
Mackerel (cans)	1,104
Miscellaneous seafood (cans)	23,808

a/ One bundle equals 100 sheets.

SOURCE: Bureau of Fisheries.

Cannery Association

10. The Cannery Association met in Seoul 17-19 April, and samples of canned goods introduced by cannery representatives were tested for vacuum, condition of contents and tastiness.

FORESTRY

Conservation Training

11. Lectures sponsored by the Bureau of Forestry are being conducted throughout schools and villages on the importance of conserving forest lands and the economical use of fuelwood. The program will continue until July. The Bureau is also preparing material on conservation for possible use in school textbooks as part of the long-range reforestation and erosion control campaign.

Erosion Control

12. The erosion control and private reforestation programs in 1946 dropped sharply under the 1945 program in trees planted and area reforested. Trees planted in the 1946 reforestation totaled 45,365, a considerable drop under the previous year's 121,929 and hectares reforested declined 33,111 to 30,243 in 1946.

Afforestation in 1946 planted 20,126,300 trees, 4,275,130 less than in the previous year and afforested area decreased 16,822 hectares (one hectare equals 2,471 acres) to 5,911.

Forest area in January totaled 7,559,758 hectares.

FOREST AREAS IN SOUTH KOREA
(hectares)

Kangwon-do	2,153,549.898
Kyongsang-pukto	1,367,332.041
Cholla-namdo	873,227.931
Kyongsang-namdo	835,409.147
Kyonggi-do	762,377.239
Cholla-pukto	541,442.286
Chungchong-pukto	532,910.429
Chungchong-namdo	<u>493,509.210</u>
Total	7,559,758.181

SOURCE: Bureau of Forestry.

MINING

Coal

13. March coal production was 26,876 metric tons, 6,143 more than the revised February output. Shortages of equipment held output 2,524 tons below the production quota of the five reporting mines. March stockpiles at the mines declined to 346,654 tons, 2,176 under February while consumption of coal was 4,134 less than production.

MARCH COAL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Mined</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Sanchoek	15,000	13,219	235,225
Whasun	8,000	7,593	48,038
Eunsung	3,000	3,046	35,849
Tanyang	3,000	2,411	24,462
Munhyung	<u>500</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>3,080</u>
Total	29,500	26,876	346,654

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

14. The 1946-47 fiscal year produced 258,296 metric tons of anthracite coal. Monthly production maintained an average of about 21,525 with a 26,876 high in March and a 15,171 low in January. Lignite production for the fiscal year was 23,196 with monthly production averaging 1,933 metric tons.

Production Problems

15. Production gains at the Samchok mine in March were achieved despite continuing shortages of equipment combined with labor difficulties.

Mine Collapse

16. Twelve thousand square yards of Yongil mine underground galleries collapsed in March from heavy snows and inadequate supporting structures. No personnel were underground at the time.

Minerals

17. Production of five of six mineral commodities reported in March increased over February; crude copper decreased.

MINERAL AND METAL MINE PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
(March)

	<u>Production</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Tungsten	77.1	metric ton	36
Copper (crude)	40	metric ton	1,335
Graphite (crystalline)	34	metric ton	98
Gold	5.6	kilogram	32
Silver	176	kilogram	912
Cobalt	-	kilogram metric ton	8
Talc	100	metric ton	-

SOURCE: Bureau of Mining.

Scheelite

18. The Sang Dong mine, one of three scheelite mines in South Korea, is exploring what are believed to be the largest tungsten deposits in the world. The mine is now producing 10,000 metric tons of ore monthly and recovering 100 tons of 60 percent concentrate.

Copper Fund

19. The Department of Finance on 17 April approved a ₩ 20,000,000 revolving fund to stimulate copper production at five mines and refineries in South Korea to supply domestic needs. The loan enables the Chang Hang Smelter and Refinery at Chungchong-namdo to purchase 5,000 metric tons of copper concentrate and hand-picked ores from other mines in South Korea.

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SECTION 2
INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Heavy Industries and Manufacturing.	1
Textiles.	8
Labor	12

HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING

New Korea Company

1. On 1 April the following seven industrial subsidiaries of the New Korea Company were transferred to the Department of Commerce:

- (1) The Korean Woolen Company, Milyang, Kyongsang-pukto.
- (2) The Riken Rubber Company, Inchon.
- (3) The Cheju Alcohol Plant, Cheju-do.
- (4) The Hanil Graphite Mining Company, near Taejon.
- (5) The Korean Heat-Proof Ceramics Company, near Seoul.
- (6) The Seoul Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Company, Yong Dong Po, Kyonggi-do.
- (7) The Mungyang Iron Mine, Mungyang.

Metal Industry

2. Steel production in March showed a ^{marked} large decrease of 52 percent.

(Chart - " ")

3. Electrolytic copper output increased slightly to 20.5 tons.

(Chart - " ")

Food Processing

4. Processed foods factories are operating at partial capacities due to lack of raw materials and the rehabilitation of machinery.

Flour mills, operating at only two thirds of capacity due to lack of sift cloth, produced 118,069 (fifty-pound) bags. Needle output was 104,327 kwan (~~one kwan equals 8.27 pounds~~) (862,784 pounds).

Paper

5. The average monthly production of paper for the first quarter of 1947 was 384,921 pounds. Pulp stocks are nearly exhausted and future production will depend on the availability of fibre and scrap paper.

The Hokusen Paper Mill, the only producer of roll paper, closed down on 6 April because of the shortage of pulp.

Leather

6. The Department of Agriculture reported 160,000 raw hides ready for tanning, awaited the availability of salt. March production of tanned leather amounted to 120,000 pyung (4,269,600 square feet) of leather sheet, 50,000 keun (66,000 pounds) of sole leather and 2,000 meters of leather belting.

Ceramics

7. Repairs on the Onada Cement Company plant at Samchok continued.

TEXTILESRaw Silk

8. Raw silk output reached a 1947 peak with the production of 61,707 pounds in March; January production was 19,412 and February 24,761.

Cocoon Production

9. The summer-autumn cocoon crop decreased 47.2 percent from the spring crop while the indigenous cocoons decreased from 4.3 percent to .3.

SPRING COCOON CROP
1946

<u>Province</u>	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kyonggi-do	529,157	26,050	555,207
Chungchong-pukto	495,641	20,230	515,871
Chungchong-namdo	678,472	43,031	721,503
Cholla-pukto	819,909	41,510	861,419
Cholla-namdo	663,897	36,112	700,009
Kyongsang-pukto	2,828,136	105,243	2,933,379
Kyongsang-namdo	892,810	38,650	931,460
Kangwon-do	1,159,034	41,419	1,200,453
Cheju-do	<u>21,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,908</u>
Total	8,088,964	352,245	8,441,209

SUMMER AND AUTUMN COCOON CROP
1946
(pounds)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Indigenous</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kyonggi-do	293,324	83	293,407
Chungchong-pukto	273,085	-	273,085
Chungchong-namdo	597,974	13,815	611,789
Cholla-pukto	600,032	-	600,032
Cholla-namdo	630,109	-	630,109
Kyongsang-pukto	1,221,485	-	1,221,485
Kyongsang-namdo	405,833	-	405,833
Kangwon-do	403,576	-	403,576
Cheju-do	<u>19,015</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,015</u>
Total	4,444,433	13,898	4,458,331

Mulberry Production

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

PRODUCTION AND DEMAND
OF MULBERRY SAPLINGS
SOUTH KOREA
1946

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

Cotton

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

LABORLabor Relations

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

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

13. Prior to the election, the Farmers' and Laborers' Federation merged with the Tai Han No Chong, which was the only union which applied for representation on the ballot. The leftist Chun Pyung ^{declined} chose ~~not to apply, and its representatives warned that there might be trouble should the election be held.~~ The ballot listed a choice of "Tai Han No Chong" or "No Union."

Voting was orderly at all polling places.

14. Tai ^{Han} No Chong received an overwhelming majority (86 percent) of votes cast. Of the 4,921 ^{eligible} workers ~~who were eligible~~, 3,805 voted. Final tabulation of the vote was:

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

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

World Federation of Trade-unions Delegation

16. ~~The representatives of the World Federation of Trade-unions visited North Korea on 1 April and returned to Japan on 2 April.~~

Labor Education

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

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

Wages

19. Wages for the employees of textile mills in the Yung Dong Po and Inchoon areas were increased to ^{compensate for} ~~alleviate~~ rising living costs. Plans were made to issue incentive goods to workers.

. The average daily wage in Seoul continued its upward trend.

(Chart)

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SECTION 3
COMMERCE
~~FINANCE AND PROPERTY CONTROL~~

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Finance.	1
Government Monopolies.	9
Property Control	11
<i>IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.</i>	
<i>TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.</i>	
<i>COMMUNICATIONS</i>	
<u>Currency</u>	<u>FINANCE</u>

1 . Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 30 April totaled ₣ 17,239,535,835, a slight increase from the 29 March figure and a reversal of a two-month downward trend.

Government Guaranteed Loans

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

Government Printing Plant

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

The plant prints currency and textbooks.

Bank Employees' Wage Increase

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

Price of Gold

5 . The price of gold on 20 April was ₣ 1,400 per momme (3.75 grams), a continuation of the downward trend which started in February.

Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

7. Penalties for delinquent taxes are increased under the provisions of Ordinance Number 139, which became effective on 19 April. There will be a 30-day period of grace, making 18 May the last day for paying taxes without penalty. The Ordinance has the following provisions for stepping up penalties:

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

Revenues

8. The Monopoly Bureau of the Department of Finance collected 69.4 a large percentage of the total revenue received during the period from 15 August 1945 to 31 March 1947.

Revenues of all departments in March accounted for 16 percent of the entire collections during the 19½-month period.

REVENUES COLLECTED
Government Departments or Offices
(yen)

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

GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES

Salt

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

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

PROPERTY CONTROL

Liquidation of Japanese Property

11. The Economic Section of the Bureau of Domestic Commerce processed 180 Japanese war property liquidations and allocated to

How many

Military Government, 20 to government-controlled corporations or associations and 118 to privately-owned Korean companies, industries or individuals.

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

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

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Food

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

15. ^{4,243} ~~Four thousand two hundred forty-three~~ tons of rice were received on 15 April from Rangoon, Burma. This shipment was a portion of the world rice supply quota to Korea set by the Committee of Rice of the International Emergency Food Council.

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

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

Textiles

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

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

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Consumer Goods

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

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

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Machinery and Equipment

20. ~~In addition to~~ the following machinery which was imported from Japan, ~~38 American locomotives were received~~ in April.

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
Communications equipment Cable, lead covered	meter	0	1,000
Subscriber set parts	each	0	8,476
Switch system parts	each	0	1,050
Telephone cord	each	0	7,510
Transmitter parts	each	0	200
Diesel engine parts			
Airvalves	set	1	0
Nozzle	each	1	0
Pump	each	1	0
Medical equipment			
Gauge, X-ray	set	2	0
Plate, developing	each	150	0
Screens	set	0	100
Tubes	each	125	0
X-ray therapy cable	meter	100	0
Railway equipment			
Boiler tubes	metric ton	142	65
Textile machinery parts			
Bobbin, jute	each	0	8,400
Belting	linear yard	19,082	17,972
Card, clothing	set	0	258
Draft apron	square foot	13,658	13,658
Heddle	each	0	300,000
Held, wire	piece	30,000	4,680,000
Needles, latch	gross	0	3,260
Needles, sewing machine	gross	500	0
Reeds	each	0	3,300
Roller covers	square foot	13,658	0

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>February a/</u>	<u>March b/</u>
Textile machinery parts (continued)			
Shuttles	each	0	2,600
Sinkers	gross	0	1,000

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Chemicals and Drugs

11. A shipment of 2,050 metric tons of ammonia sulfate ^{was} received in March.

Metals and Minerals

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

	<u>Metric tons</u>
January	35,797
February	46,506
March	54,910
April	48,985

Wood and Paper

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

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

a/ Revised.

b/ Preliminary.

Miscellaneous

~~Five metric tons of vegetable seeds, received in March was the first shipment of seeds from Japan in 1947.~~

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

~~Exports~~

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIESLand Transportation

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

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

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

Freight movements for April increased 5.4 percent over March.

((Chart - Railroad Operations and Revenues))

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

31. During the first week of April the street railway section of the Seoul Electric Company had an average of 48 streetcars operating daily, five being repaired and 208 deadlined. Lack of spare parts and maintenance materials has made it impossible to place more than one-fifth of the total number of available tramcars in operation.

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

((Chart - Buses and tramcars in Operation))

Water Transportation

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC UTILITIES

37. There was a sizable decrease in electric power delivered

to South Korea in March. Only 73,133,393 kilowatt hours were delivered of which 54,183,965 were generated in North Korea.

((Chart))

38. The Korean Water Works Association, a professional organization of waterworks engineers, was established at a conference held 3-4 April in Seoul. Eleven committees were selected to do specialized study in their provincial areas.

Seoul Water Systems

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

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

SECTION 1

COMMUNICATIONS

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Postal Services	1 40
Wire and Radio.	5 44
Equipment and Maintenance	10 49

POSTAL SERVICES

40. The number of ordinary letters and post cards received in South Korea from North Korea was ~~24~~⁵ percent higher than the number received during March, while the number dispatched declined 25 percent.

((Chart - Interzone Mail Exchange))

41. The first large shipment of mail to China since the resumption of international postal service was dispatched on 4 April. More than 2,300 letters and post cards were sent to Tientsin and Shanghai. Mail was also exchanged with Java, Okinawa, Argentina, England, Canada, Belgium, France, Germany and the United States.

((Chart - Foreign Mail Service))

42. On 31 March the Korean Postal Savings System had 6,981,049 depositors and deposits of ¥ 810,347,885.

((Chart - Postal Savings))

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

((Chart - Korean National Life Insurance))

WIRE AND RADIO

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

((Chart - Telegraph Traffic, Japan and Korea))

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

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

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

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

EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Postal

4910. Six additional steel railway mail cars were available for the Seoul-Pusan line by 1 April.

5011. At the end of March 768,000 sheets of postage stamp paper, enough for 307,200,000 stamps, arrived from Japan.

Wire and Radio

5112. During the 1947-48 fiscal year the Department of Communications has been allotted 20,000 telephone poles, about 30 percent of estimated Korean production.

5213. One thousand switchboard plugs, 64 vacuum tubes, two filament transformers, seven desk stands with adapters and seven ribbon velocity microphones were shipped by air from Japan.

5314. Rehabilitation of the wire network included repairing damage from winter weather and preventive maintenance against the coming rainy season.

5415. Japanese manufacturers reported that two of the five 500-watt transmitters ordered for Korea had been tested and prepared for shipment; also that the manufacture of a 3-kilowatt transmitter was 60 percent complete.

5516. Fifty students were enrolled in the Employees' Technical Training School on 12 April for retraining in wire and radio operation and maintenance. The length of courses varies from six months to two years. ~~In spite of these efforts to train Koreans to take over the communication system, American operators and supervisors are still required.~~

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SECTION 4

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Feed.	1
Other Goods	8
Cost of Living.	20

FOOD

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

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

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

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

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

6. The general strike in Cheju-do during March prevented shipment from the island of 50,000 kwan (^{413,350}~~3,350~~ pounds) of seed sweet potatoes in time for planting and they have been released for consumption.

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

OTHER GOODS

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

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

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

10. April paper allocations ^{were} are, in reams; Department of Education 4,500, Department of Public Information (including newspapers and periodicals printed in Seoul) 3,400 and other agencies of the national government 600.

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

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

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

14. Open market prices of raw silk decreased. Standard grade (42 denier) silk sold at only slightly above the ceiling price of ₩ 6,200 per ^{Kwan} kan (8.27 pounds) at the end of April.

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

16. Prices for seven types of leather were established, ranging from ₩ 18 per pyung (3.95 square yards) for dog leather to ₩ ~~11~~¹⁰⁰ per pyung for box calf tanned with chrome. Leather belting is ₩ 120 per keun (1.32 pounds) and sole leather ₩ 130 per keun.

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

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

19. An average price of ₩ 600 was set for winter uniforms for Seoul schoolboys. Distribution will be made by the city Government through public schools.

COST OF LIVING

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

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

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

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

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SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 9

April 1947

PART IV
SOCIAL

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

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SECTION 1
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine.	1
Sanitation	4
Medical and Hospital Affairs	7
Supply	11
Public Assistance.	13
Repatriation	18

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Disease

1. All individuals living in the major port cities were immunized against cholera during the month. This completed the first phase of the 1947 cholera control program.

2. The provincial chiefs of preventive medicine sections held a conference 29-30 April in Seoul and discussed provincial programs and their problems.

3. Typhoid fever incidence decreased approximately 50 percent since March but continued to be the most prevalent disease. Kyongsang-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo reported 291 and 234 cases respectively. Incidence of typhus fever continued to be sporadic while relapsing fever was concentrated in Kyongsang-pukto where 30 cases were reported.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Typhoid fever	1,409	707
Typhus fever	208	216
Diphtheria	115	49
Smallpox	34	16
Relapsing fever	17	32

	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>
Paratyphoid fever	15	9
Epidemic meningitis	10	10
Malaria	4	12
Bacillary dysentery	1	7

SANITATION

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

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

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

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

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

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

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

NURSES AND MIDWIVES
February

	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Midwives</u>
Seoul	575	604
Kyonggi-do	93	104
Kangwon-do	70	56

	<u>Nurses</u>	<u>Midwives</u>
Chungchong-namdo	34	32
Chungchong-pukto	27	23
Cholla-namdo	37	49
Cholla-pukto	32	35
Kyongsang-namdo	53	61
Kyongsang-pukto	45	50
Cheju-do	9	13
Total	975	1,029

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

SUPPLY

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

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

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Refugees

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

Personnel, food and other supplies were sent to emergency refugee feeding stations at Chongdan, Tosong-ni and Tongduchon-ri, and also to Kaesong, Uijongbu, Chunchon and Chumunjin, where semi-permanent camps are being established. From these camps the refugees are sent to welfare centers.

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

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

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

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

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

REPATRIATION

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

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

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SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education.	1
Culture.	14
Religion	23

EDUCATION

Seoul National University

1. ~~Registration at Seoul National University was closed~~
~~_____ at which time enrollment was _____.~~ Students unable to
enroll for the present semester will be permitted to enter ^{Seoul National} ~~the~~
University the next term.

University Extension Credit

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

Educational Statistics

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

(Chart - " ")

Secondary Education

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

Food Chart

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

Home Economics

6. Arrangements were completed with the Office of the National

Food Administration for the allocation of food items to middle schools for use in home economics training courses.

Middle School Music Festivals

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

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

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

Bookkeeping Contest - United States

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

Vocational Training

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

American Language Institute

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

Adult Education

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

Leaders' Training School at Pusan in June 1946 from which 233 men and 183 women ^{were} have graduated.

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

Library Training Course

12. Approximately 100 librarians attended a Library Training Course conducted by the National Library Association 21-30 April.

"All Korea Students' Association"

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

CULTURE

National Democratic Poster Contest

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

Korean National Youth Movement

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

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

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

18. On 22 April the ^{Youth} Movement announced the publication of a weekly mimeographed newspaper, "TEH KONG" ("The Great Public"). Present distribution is limited to 600 township group leaders, the county, provincial and national officials.

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

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

Boy Scouts

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

Girl Scouts

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

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

4-H Clubs

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

RELIGION

Christian Missionaries

23. Eight missionaries, who arrived from the United States on 15 April to resume activities in Korea, included representatives

of the Presbyterian and Seventh Day Adventist churches and the Maryknoll Society.

Korean Clergymen

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

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SECTION 3
PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Information Programs	1
Motion Pictures	4
Radio	5
Press and Public Opinion	6

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

Public Health

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

Current Events

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

"Democracy"

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

M O T I O N P I C T U R E S

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

(Chart)

R A D I O

Programs

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

A representative of the Seoul Sanitary Division made a broadcast on 2 April to stimulate public interest in the City's "clean-up" activities.

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

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

(Chart)

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

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

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

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

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

9. The rightist Dai Don³/Sin Moon published an editorial which observed that the labor movement shows evidence of being rational and legal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Chart)