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(142) Tohoku Shinko Alumi K.K. (Tohoku Development Aluminum Co. Ltd.)

(143) Tohoku Shinko Pulp K.K. (Tohoku Development Pulp Co. Ltd.)

(144) Tokyo Gas K.K. (Tokyo Gas Co. Ltd.)

(145) Tokyo Kaijo Hoken K.K. (Tokyo Maritime InsuranceCo. Ltd.)

(146) Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu K.K. (Tokyo Express Tramway Co. Ltd.)

(147) Tokyo Shibaura Denki K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Co. Ltd

(148) Tokyo Shibaura Koki K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Instruments Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

(149) Tokyo Shibaura Seisakusho (Tokyo Shibaura Mfg. Works Ltd.)

(150) Tokyo Shibaura Sharyo K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Rolling Stocks Co. Ltd.)

(151) Toyo Bearing Seizo K.K. (Toyo Bearing Producing Co. Ltd.)

(152) Toyo Boseki K.K. (Toyo Spinning Co. Ltd.)

(153) Toyo Koatsu Kogyo K.K. (Toyo High Pressure Ind. Co. Ltd.)

(154) Toyo Menka K.K. (Toyo Cotton Co. Ltd.)

(155) Toyo Rayon K.K. (Toyo Rayon Co. Ltd.)

(156) Yamashita Kisen K.K. (Yamashita Steamship Co. Ltd.)

(157) Yasuda Ginko (Yasuda Bank)

(158) Yasuda Hozensha (Yasuda Central Co.)

(159) Yasuda Kasai Kaijo Hoken K.K. (Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.)

(160) Yasuda Shintaku K.K. (Yasuda Trust Co. Ltd.)

b. Outside Japan

(1) Auto Keikinzoku K.K. (Auto Light Metal Co. Ltd.)

(2) Asahi Keikinzoku K.K. (Asahi Light Metal Co. Ltd.)

(3) Banwa (Banwa Trading Co.)

(4) Chintao Seitetsu K.K. (Chintao Steel Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

(5) Chosen Chisso Kayaku K.K. (Chosen Nitrate Powder Co. Ltd.)

(6) Chosen Dengyo K.K. (Chosen Electrical Enterprise Co. Ltd.)

(7) Chosen Denko K.K. (Chosen Electric and Engineering Co. Ltd.)

(8) Chosen Jinzo Sekiyu K.K. (Chosen Synthetic Oil Co. Ltd.)

(9) Chosen Kogyo Shinko K.K. (Chosen Mining Development Co. Ltd.

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(10) Chosen Oryokuko Suiden (Chosen Oryokuko Hydroelectric Co. Ltd.

(11) Chosen Sekiyu K.K. (Chosen Oil Co. Ltd.)

(12) Chosen Shinko Kinzoku K.K. (Chosen Shinko Metal Ind. Co. Ltd.)

(13) Chosen Sumitomo Keikinzoku K.K. (Chosen Sumitomo Light Metal Co. Ltd.)

(14) Chuka Koku K.K. (Central China Aviation Co. Ltd.)

(15) Chuka Rinsen K.K. (Chinese Ship Co. Ltd.)

(16) Chuka Seitetsu K.K. (Central China Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

(17) Chuka Tabako K.K. (Central China Tobacco Co. Ltd.)

(18) Daido Tanko K.K. (Daido Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)

(19) Fushin Tanko K.K. (Fushin Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)

(20) Hokuhyo Tanko K.K. (Hokuhyo Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)

(21) Honkeiko Daitetsu K.K. (Honkeiko Coal and Iron Co. Ltd.)

(22) Ishihara Sangyo K.K. (Ishihara Ind. Co. Ltd.)

(23) Kachu Denki Tsushin K.K. (Central China Telegram Co. Ltd.)

(24) Kachu Suiden K.K. (Central China Water Works and Electricity Co. Ltd.)

(25) Kachu Tetsudo K.K. (Central China Railway Co. Ltd.)

(26) Kahoku Chisso Hiryo K.K. (North China Nitrate Fertilizer Co. Ltd.)

(27) Kanoku Dengyo K.K. (North China Electricity Co. Ltd.)

(28) Kahoku Denshin Denwa K.K. (North China Telegraph and Telephon Co. Ltd.)

(29) Kahoku Hatabako K.K. (North China Tobacco Leaf Co. Ltd.)

(30) Kahoku Jidosha K. K. (North China Automobiles Co. Ltd.)

(31) Kahoku Keikinzoku K.K. (North China Light Metal Co. Ltd.)

(32) Kahoku Kotsu K.K. (North China Railways Co. Ltd.)

(33) Kahoku Seni K.K. (North China Fiber Co. Ltd.)

(34) Kahoku Toa Tabako K.K. (North China East Asia Tobacco Co. Ltd

(35) Kako Shogyo Ginko (Kako Commercial Bank)

(36) Kakuko Tanko (Kakuko Coal Mining Co. Ltd.)

(37) Kanegafushi Kodai Jitsugyo K.K. (Kanegafushi Kodai Ind. Co.Lt

(38) Karafuto Kogyo K.K. (Karafuto Mining Co. Ltd.)

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(39) Kinshu Pulp K.K. (Kinshu Pulp Co. Ltd.)

(40) Kitashina Seitetsu K.K. (North China Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

(41) Kitsurin Jinzo Sekiyu K.K. (Kitsurin Synthetic Oil Co. Ltd.)

(42) Kobayashi Kogyo K.K. (Kobayashi Mining Co. Ltd.)

(43) Kokusai Unyu K.K. (International Transportation Co. Ltd.)

(44) Kono Ginko (Agriculture Development Bank)

(45) Manshu Dengyo K.K. (Manchurian Electrical Works Co. Ltd.)

(46) Manshu Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Manchuria Electric Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)

(47) Manshu Denshin Denwa K.K. (Manchurian Telephone and Telegram Co. Ltd.)

(48) Manshu Eiga Kyokai (Manchurian Cinema Association)

(49) Manshu Enko K.K. (Manchurian Lead Mine Co. Ltd.)

(50) Manshu Gosei Nenryo K.K. (Manchurian Synthetic Fuel Co. Ltd.)

(51) Manshu Hikoki Seizo K.K. (Manchurian Aeroplane Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

(52) Manshu Hitachi Seisakusho (Manchurian Hitachi Mfg. Work Ltd.)

(53) Manshu Jidosha Seizo K.K. (Manchurian Automobiles Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

(54) Manshu Jinzo Sekiyu K.K. (Manchurian Synthetic Oil Co. Ltd.)

(55) Manshu Keikinzoku K.K. (Manchurian Light Metals Co. Ltd.)

(56) Manshu Kogyo Kaihatsu K.K. (Manchurian Mining Development Co. Ltd.)

(57) Manshu Koku K.K. (Manchurian Aviation Co. Ltd.)

(58) Manshu Kosho K.K. (Manchurian Arsenal Ltd.)

(59) Manshu Kozan K.K. (Manchurian Mines Co. Ltd.)

(60) Manshu Magnesium K.K. (Manchurian Magnesium Co. Ltd.)

(61) Manshu Nochi Kaihatsu Kosha (Manchurian Agricultural Land Development Co.)

(62) Manshu Oryokuko Suiryoku Hatsuden K.K. (Manchurian Oryokuko Hydroelectric Co. Ltd.)

(63) Manshu Seitetsu K.K. (Manchurian Iron Mfg. Co. Ltd.)

(64) Manshu Sekitan Ekika Kenkyusho (Manchurian Coal Liquefaction Research Institute)

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(65) Manshu Sekiyu K.K. (Manshu Oil Co. Ltd.)

(66) Manshu Sumitomo Kinzoku K.K. (Manchurian Sumitomo Metals Co. Ltd.)

(67) Manshu Tanko K.K. (Manchurian Coal Mine Co. Ltd.)

(68) Manshu Tokushu Tekko K.K. (Manchurian Special Iron-Ore Co. Ltd.)

(69) Manshu Toshi Shoken K.K. (Manchurian Investment and Securiti Co. Ltd.)

(70) Manshu Toyo Boseki K.K. (Manchurian Toyo Spinning Co. Ltd.)

(71) Mitsui Keikinzoku K.K. (Mitsui Light Metals Co. Ltd.)

(72) Mitsuzan Tanko K.K. (Mitsuzan Coal Mine Co., Ltd.)

(73) Mokyo Dengyo K.K. (Mongolian Electricity Co. Ltd.)

(74) Mokyo Denki Tsushin Setsubi K.K. (Mongolian Electric Communication Equipment Co. Ltd.)

(75) Mozan Tekko Kaihatsu K.K. (Mozan Iron Mine Development Co. Ltd.)

(76) Naka Shina Gunpyo Kokanyo Busshi Haikyu Kumiai (Central Chin Distributing Association of Materials for Exchange with Military Notes)

(77) Nichiman Shoji K.K. (Japan Manchurian Trading Co. Ltd.)

(78) Nippon Koshuha Jyukogyo K.K. (Japan High Frequency Heavy Ind Co. Ltd.)

(79) Okura Jigyo K.K. (Okura Enterprise Co. Ltd.)

(80) Ryuen Tekko K.K. (Ryuen Iron Mine Co. Ltd.)

(81) Sansei Sangyo K.K. (Sansei Ind. Co. Ltd.)

(82) Seian Tanko K.K. (Seian Coal Mine Co. Ltd.)

(83) Showa Seikosho (Showa Steel Mfg. Works Ltd.)

(84) Taiwan Denryoku K.K. (Taiwan Electric Power Co. Ltd.)

(85) Tohendo Kaihatsu K.K. (Tohendo Development Co. Ltd.)

Note 1: Companies, associations and other organizations listed in this Appendix which have changed or may change their names will be treated as those listed in this Appendix.

Note 2: The above list includes certain dissolved companies and companies under liquidation now.

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12. Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations other than listed in the preceding paragraph. (27)

Chairman (Kaicho), Vice-Chairman (Fuku Kaicho), president (Shacho or Todori), vice-president (Fuku Shacho or Todori), director (Torishimariyaku or Riji), standing auditor (Jonin Kamsayaku or Kanji), and any other official, regardless of his title who, in fact, exercises the authority or influence or receives compensation commensurate with that of any of officials listed above of the following:

Auditor other than standing, advisor, councillor, the highest ranking person of the business or accounting department and any other official regardless of his title, who in fact, exercises the authority or influence or receives compensation commensurate with that of any of official listed above of the following:

(1) Aichi Tokei Denki K.K. (Aichi Clock and Electrical Machinery Co. Ltd.)
(2) Chiyoda Seimei Hoken Sogo K. (Chiyoda Life Mutual Insurance Co.)
(3) Dai Ichi Seimei Hoken Sogo K. (Dai Ichi Life Mutual Insurance Co.)
(4) Daiwa Boseki K.K. (Daiwa Spinning Co. Ltd.)
(5) Daiwa Shoken K.K. (Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd.)
(6) Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Electrical Chemical Ind. Co. Ltd.)
(7) Fuji Boseki K.K. (Fuji Spinning Co. Ltd.)
(8) Godo Shusei K.K. (United Alcohol Co. Ltd.)
(9) Gunze Kogyo K.K. (Gunze Ind. Co., Ltd.)
(10) Hokkaido Kaihatsu K.K. (Hokkaido Development Co., Ltd.)
(11) Kawanishi Kokuki K.K. (Kawanishi Airplane Co., Ltd.)
(12) Kobe Ginko (Kobe Bank)
(13) Kurashiki Boseki K.K. (Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co. Ltd.)
(14) Maruzen Sekiyu K.K. (Maruzen Oil Co. Ltd.)
(15) Matsushita Denki Sangyo K.K. (Matsushita Electrical Ind. Co., Ltd.)
(16) Matsushita Kokuki K.K. (Matsushita Airplane Co., Ltd.)
(17) Naigai Men K.K. (Naigai Cotton Co., Ltd.)

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(18) Nanyo Kaiun K.K. (South Sea Navigation Co., Ltd.)

(19) Nikko Shoken K.K. (Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.)

(20) Nippon Gakki K.K. (Japan Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.)

(21) Nippon Keori K.K. (Japan Woolen Textile Co., Ltd.)

(22) Nippon Reizo K.K. (Japan Refrigeration Co., Ltd.)

(23) Nipponkai Kisen K.K. (Japan Sea Steamship Co., Ltd.)

(24) Nissan Kisen K.K. (Nissan S. S. Co., Ltd.)

(25) Nisshin Boseki K.K. (Nisshin Spining Co. Ltd.)

(26) Nitto Boseki K.K. (Nitto Spinning Co., Ltd.)

(27) Rikagaku Kenkyusho (Physics and Chemistry Research Institute)

(28) Sanwa Ginko (Sanwa Bank)

(29) Shikishima Boseki K.K. (Shikishima Spinning Co., Ltd.)

(30) Showa Nosan Kako K.K. (Showa Agricultural Products Co., Ltd.)

(31) Teikoku Jinzo Kenshi K.K. (Teikoku Rayon Co. Ltd.)

(32) Tokai Ginko (Tokai Bank)

(33) Tokyo Ginko (Tokyo Bank)

(34) Tokyo Shibaura Kyodo Kogyo K.K. (Tokyo Shibaura Joint Ind. Co., Ltd.)

(35) Tokyo Shoken K.K. (Tokyo Securities Co. Ltd.)

(36) Toyoda Jidosha K.K. (Toyoda Automobiles Co. Ltd.)

(37) Yamaichi Shoken K.K. (Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.)

NOTE: 1) and 2) to be transferred here from the end of paragraph 11 of Appendix II.

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APPENDIX III

| Positions concerning which the Prime Minister makes designation under Article IV of the Ordinance. | Positions concerning which the prefectural governor makes designation under Article IV of the Ordinance. |
|---|---|
| 1. Government including its local branches, bureaus, agencies, and offices. (Paragraph 1 of Appendix II) | |
| All of government officials | None |
| 2. National Diet (Paragraph 2 of Appendix II) | |
| All of Diet members | None |
| 3. Commissioners or committees provided for by law and ordinance (Paragraph 3 of Appendix II)(28) | |
| Chairman, vice-chairman, commissioner, members and personnel of committees of the national level or scale covering several prefectures and all committee members of the Public Office Qualifications Examinations Committee. | Members and personnel of committees of the prefectural level or below (excluding committee members of the Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee of the prefectural level or below). |
| 4. Prefecture (including To, Do, Fu and Ken) (Paragraph 4 of Appendix II) (29) | |
| Prefectural governor and assembly member and Central Government Officials of the Second grade or personnel holding thr rank commensurate therewith. | All other public offices |
| 5. City, Town, V illage or"Town and Village Association" for the Whole Business or for the Public Office Business (Para. 5 of Appendix II) | |
| Mayor and assembly members of Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya cities. | All other public offices. |

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6. Special companies, corporations (Eidan) special banks and companies in which the Government or organizations mentioned above is the largest stockholder (paragraph 6 of Appendix II)(30)

| | |
|---|---|
| All of the public offices of organizations above. | All of the public offices of Shokuryo Eidan of the prefectural level. |

7. Organizations to be designated under the Temporary Supply and Demand Adjustment Law and those which are reorganization of Toseikai, Tosei Kaisha or Toseikumiai, established after 2 September 1945. (Paragraph 7 of Appendix II)(31)

| | |
|---|---|
| All of the public office of organizations above. | None |

8. Organizations established under the special legislation, organizations subsidized by the government and other organizations serving for the public benefits corresponding to above (Paragraph 8 of Appendix II)(31)

| | |
|---|---|
| All of public offices of organizations of the national level or scale, covering several prefectures. | All of public office of organizations of the prefectural level or below. |

9. Principal newspaper companies, news agency, publishing companies, motion picture and theater companies, broadcasting corporation, and other media of mass communication (Paragraph 9 of Appendix II)(31)

| | |
|---|---|
| All of the public offices. | None. |

10. Political parties a member or members of which hold a seat or seats in the National Diet and other organizations which are required to file their declaration under the provisions of Article V, Paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 101 of 1946 (Paragraph 10, of Appendix II)(31)

| | |
|---|---|
| All of public offices of the national organization and covering several prefectures. | All of public office of its local branches of the prefectural level or below. |

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11. Influential companies and financial institutions (Paragraph 11, of Appendix II)(31)

All of public offices. None.

12. Influential companies, financial institutions and other economic organizations other than listed under the preceding paragraph. (Paragraph 12 of Appendix II)(31)

All of public offices. None.

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Form No. 2 (Form of Certificate of Eligibility) (32)

A. Certificate to be issued by the Prime Minister.

No._____

Certificate of Eligibility

Name

Address

Date of Birth

Date

I hereby certify that, as the result of examination on the basis of the questionnaire submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, the person mentioned above has been established as not falling under the provisions of the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for The Allied Powers dated 4 January 1946 on the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office.

The Prime Minister

Note: The present certificate will be invalid in case entries false or lacking full and complete disclosures have been made or in case the person has been established as falling under the Memorandum owing to facts not mentioned in the questionnaire.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

B. Certificate to be issued by the Prefectural Governor.

No._____

Certificate of Eligibility

Name

Address

Date of Birth

Date

I hereby certify that, as the result of examination on the basis of the questionnaire submitted in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, paragraph 1 of the Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947, the person mentioned above has been established as not falling under the provisions of the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated 4 January 1946 on the removal and exclusion of undesirable personnel from public office.

The Prefectural Governor

Note: 1) T he present certificate will be invalid in case entries false or lacking full and complete disclosures have been made or in case the person has been established as falling under the Memorandum owing to facts not mentioned in the questionnaire.

2) This certificate shall be invalid with offices to be designated by the Prime Minister in accordance with the Appendix III of the Cabinet and H ome Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947 and candidates therefor.

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Authority for Changes in the Ordinances

Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947

1) Article IV revised by Imperial Ordinance #77, 12 March 1947.

2) Articles VII-II and VII-III added by Cabinet Order #119, 2 July 1947.

3) Article VIII - deletion of former paragraphs 1 and 2; in new paragraph 2 change from "preceding three paragraphs" to "preceding paragraph" -- by Cabinet Order #119, 2 July 1947.

4) Article XV added by Imperial Ordinance #77, 12 March 1947.

5) Article XVI -- (a) renumbered: change in item 6: and addition of item 7 by Imperial Ordinance #77, 12 March 1947.

(b) reference to Article VII-II in item 3 added by Cabinet Order #119, 2 July 1947.

Imperial Ordinance No. 2 of 1947

6) Article II - deletion of references to Chonnikai, Burakukai -- by Imperial Ordinance #64, 3 March 1947.

7) Article XII added by Imperial Ordinance #64, 3 March 1947.

8) Article XII - renumbered: addition of "(excluding the Central Committee)" to paragraph 1: deletion of reference to Central Committee in paragraph 2 — by Imperial Ordinance #64, 3 March 1947.

9) Article XIV renumbered by Imperial Ordinance #64, 3 March 1947.

Imperial Ordinance No. 4 of 1947.

10) Ordinance No. 4 abolished by Imperial Ordinance #67, 3 March 1947.

Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947.

11) Article 5 -- addition of reference to Article VII-II in paragraph 1: deletion of reference to House of Peers members in paragraph 2 -- by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order #4, 2 July 1947.

12) Article 7 - (a) addition of paragraph 2 (validity of certificate of eligibility) — by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

(b) addition of paragraph 3 (number of questionnaires submitted for Article VII-III) — by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order #4, 2 July 1947.

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13) Article 8 -- (a) change in paragraph 4 (request for additional copies of questionnaire) — by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

(b) deletion of paragraph 5 (members of House of Peers) -- by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order #4, 2 July 1947.

14) Article 9 - change in paragraph 3 (invalid certificates of eligibility)by Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

Appendix I

15) Article III - addition of the following by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order #4 2 July 1947.

Kai Jin Kai (Oceanic Benevolence Society)

Kamnagara Renmei (Devine Way League)

Nippon Sumera (Nippon Kodo To) Japan Kodo To (Japan Imperial Way Party)

Kumamoto Ken: Nippon Koito Doshi Kai (Kumamoto Prefecture: Carp Banner Comrade Society)

16) Article IV - addition of officers of Asia Development Headquarters to paragraph 1: and of local branches of IRAPS to paragraph 5 — by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #8, 11 April 1947.

17) Article VII - (a) addition of "Remarks" — by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #4, 11 March 1947.

(b) addition of "Note" to a.1),b. of item 5 of "Remarks": and modification of d. of item 5 of "Remarks" — by Premier's Office and Home Ministry Order #3, 30 June 1947.

(c) addition of companies to d. of item 5 of "Remarks" — by Information Media Black List, 30 June 1947.

(d) addition of item 10 (Dai Nippon Butoku Kai) to "Remarks" — by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance #6, 2 August 1947.

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Appendix II

18) Paragraph 2 - change from Imperial Diet to National Diet -- by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order #4, 2 July 1947.

19) Paragraph 3 - insertion of Public Office Qualifications Examination Committee -- by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

20) Paragraph 4 - (a) substitution of To, Do, Fu, Ken Chiji for Chiho Chokan: and addition of deputy governor, treasurer and deputy-treasurer -- by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order #4, 2 July 1947.

(b) addition of assembly member of ward in Tokyo -- by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

21) Paragraph 6 - (a) deletion of former paragraph 6 (Chonaikai, Burakukai): and former paragraph 7 changed to paragraph 6 -- by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

(b) deletion of Kokusai Denki Tsushin K.K. (International Electric and Communications Co., Ltd.) -- by Premier Board and Home Ministry Ordinance #1, 3 May 1947.

22) Paragraph 7 - change of number by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

23) Paragraph 8 - change of number: and deletion of reference to local level of Gyogyo Kai (12) -- Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

24) Paragraph 9 - (a) change of number by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

(b) changes in information media companies by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #6, 27 March 1947: and Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance #5, 31 July 1947.

25) Paragraph 10 - change of number by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

26) Paragraph 11 - (a) change of number by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

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(b) deletion of securities companies and Sanwa Ginko: and addition of Hayashikane Shoten K.K. and Toyo Bearing Seizo K.K. -- by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance #5, 31 July 1947.

(c) addition of Kokusai Denki Tsuchin K.K. (International Electric and Communications Co., Ltd.) and Nippon Denshin and Denwa Koji K.K. (Japan Cable and Telephone Construction Co.) -- by Premier Board and Home Ministry Ordinance #1, 3 May 1947.

27) Paragraph 12 - (a) change of number by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

(b) addition of securities companies and Sanwa Ginko -- by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Ordinance #5, 31 July 1947.

Appendix III

28) Paragraph 3 - Central screening for all members of P.O.Q.L.C. -- by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

29) Paragraph 4 - central government officials of the second grade to be screened by central committee -- by Prime Minister's Office and Home Ministry Order #4, 2 July 1947.

30) Paragraph 6 - deletion of former paragraph 6 (Chonaikai, Burakukai): former paragraph 7 changed to paragraph 6: and prefectural screening for all of public office of Shokuin Eidan of prefectural level -- by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

31) Paragraphs 7-12 - change in numbering by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

32) Revised Form Number 2 (certificate of eligibility) -- by Cabinet and Home Ministry Ordinance #3, 3 March 1947.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, September 29, 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1305

SUBJECT: Reports Concerning United States Army Military Government Activities in the Ryukyu Islands and Korea.

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to forward under separate cover four copies each of three reports prepared by this Headquarters concerning United States Army Military Government activities in the Ryukyu Islands, May-June 1947, and in Korea, May 1947 and June 1947.

Enclosures (under separate cover):

1. Four copies of report concerning U. S. Army Military Government activities in the Ryukyu Islands, May-June 1947.
2. Four copies of report concerning U. S. Army Military Government activities in Korea, May 1947.
3. Four copies of report concerning U. S. Army Military Government activities in Korea, June 1947.

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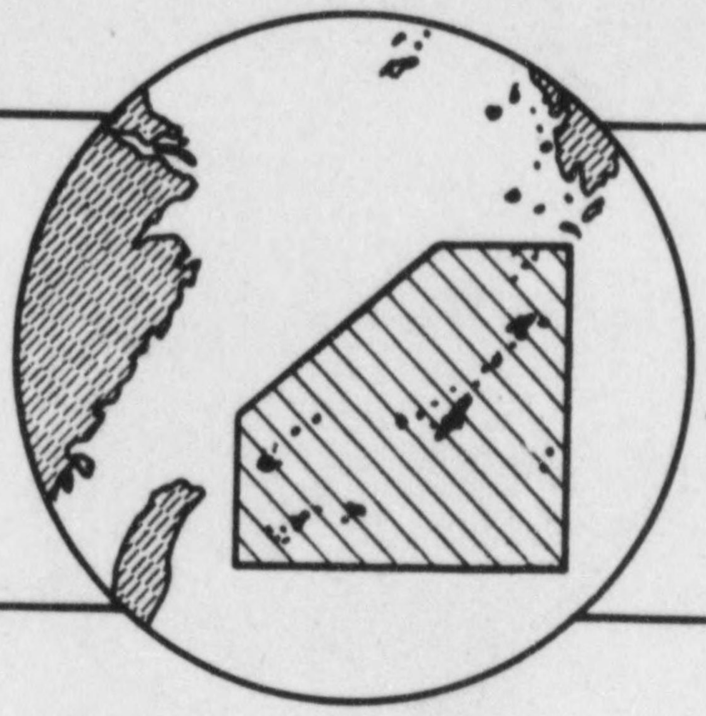
DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

Commander - in - Chief
Far East



# SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES

in the

RYUKYU ISLANDS

№ 5 MAY-JUNE 1947

740.00119 Control (Japan)/9-2947
Summary report
enclosure dispatch 1505 from

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND [redacted] 760050

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER — IN — CHIEF
FAR EAST

# SUMMATION № 5

# UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

IN THE

# RYUKYU ISLANDS

FOR THE MONTHS OF
MAY-JUNE 1947

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

Number 5 May-June 1947

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

Number 5 May-June 1947

## CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

# SUMMATION

of

# UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES in the RYUKYU ISLANDS

Number 5

May-June 1947

## PART I

## GENERAL

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SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

CONTENTS



## GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

### Administration

1. The Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government was reorganized during May. New chiefs of the Police Department, Import-Export Section and Economics Department and an assistant procurator were appointed by the Provisional Governor, and the Revision of Laws Committee was placed directly under Military Government.

2. Numerous directives, ordinances and orders were promulgated throughout the Ryukyus during May and June.

### Politics

3. An election committee was appointed by the Chiji of Okinawa and the Northern Ryukyus for the purpose of drafting election laws. Conferences were held concerning elections and election laws throughout the island groups of the Ryukyus.

## LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

### Legal

4. Civilian and Military Government courts on Okinawa-gunto tried 170 and 153 cases in May and 361 and 170 cases respectively in June.

5. The number of arrests on Okinawa-gunto increased from 443 persons in April to 607 in May.

### Public Safety

6. Power to arrest any person, civilian or military, committing a felony or about to commit a felony was granted the civil police.

7. Prison population on Okinawa-gunto in June numbered 385 prisoners while that in the Northern Ryukyus totaled 202.

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SECTION 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S



## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Sweet potatoes, vegetables and barley were the leading crops in the 33,369,160-pound food production from April through June.

Additional fertilizer and insecticides were received in May.

2. Bonito continued as the largest single species of the April-June fish catch of 2,183,986 pounds.

The Toguchi ice plant commenced operation on 5 June.

### Forestry and Mining

3. Agriculture drew labor from forestry activities, decreasing May-June lumber production under recent previous months.

4. The new logging camp in the upper Nakara River Basin, Iriomote Island, has been completed.

Installation of a new loading device at Kita-daito Island was completed.

## COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

### Industry

5. A charter has been drawn up regulating the functions and objectives of the Okinawa Industry Association, a nonprofit cooperative association of industrial enterprises.

A similar charter regulating activities of the Okinawa Boatbuilding and Repair Yard Company will provide for the betterment of the Okinawan fishing industry.

6. Production of pots and pans increased markedly in May and June over April.

7. Brick output in May doubled that of April but decreased sharply in June; tile production decreased both months. Lack of transportation to haul fuel and raw materials to factories is curtailing production in all industries which are heavy fuel consumers.

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Transportation

8. Twenty-one Military Government vessels were employed in May and 16 during June in interisland distribution of civilian food, heavy equipment, medical supplies and petroleum products.

9. Twenty-three native craft averaging 14.2 tons each were engaged in Northern Ryukyus interisland trade.

10. Cargo hauled by truck on Okinawa increased to 19,325 tons in June.

Labor

11. The number of Ryukyuans employed by military units on Okinawa continued to increase.

Communications

12. The Ryukyuan communications system is gradually improving. International mail was started in May. Five small telephone exchanges were opened on Okinawa and eight new telephones were installed in Miyako in May.

Interisland Trade

13. Interisland trade in May and June consisted chiefly of shipments to Okinawa from both the Southern and Northern Ryukyus. Because of war devastation on Okinawa a great variety of imports are needed for rehabilitation but commodities for barter trade with other islands are limited.

Imports and Exports

14. The Ryukyus received 2,171,900 pounds of fertilizer from Japan in May and June and Okinawa received 13,000 live chicks.

Rationing and Price Control

15. Food distribution continued on the basis of availability. Twenty-five percent more imported food was distributed in June than in May.

16. A new standard ration was established in June. Although comparison is difficult because the new ration has a different basis from the old one, most population groups will receive slightly more food under the new ration.

## FINANCE

17. Currency in custody amounted to ¥ 292,030,000 on 31 May and ¥ 281,465,000 on 30 June.

18. The Okinawan Civil Administration budget for the fiscal year beginning 1 July 1947 was approved for ¥ 73,753,396.08.

Property Control

19. The Amami-o-shima branch of the Kyushu Electrical Company, a Japanese firm which supplies the Northern Ryukyus with electric power, was confiscated by Military Government.

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SECTION 3

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

C O N T E N T S



## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. There was an increase in Okinawa-gunto in May in the rates of all diseases except measles, German measles, diphtheria and chicken pox.

2. Construction of 28,775 meters of drainage ditches, 4,561 latrines and 130 wells was completed on Okinawa-gunto between 1 April and 31 May.

3. All cattle, horses, swine and goats examined in the Northern Ryukyus in May and June were free of disease.

4. Out-patients on Okinawa-gunto increased from 69,636 in April to 85,364 in May.

5. Total bed capacity of hospitals and dispensaries on Okinawa was 850 on 31 May.

6. Insecticide expended on Okinawa for April and May included 1,409 pounds of 10 percent DDT dust, 11,300 gallons of DDT in oil and 444 gallons of penite.

7. More than 500,000 pounds of medical supplies and equipment were distributed throughout the Ryukyus.

8. Okinawan relief rolls totaled 39,892 persons on 30 June.

9. Hundreds of persons in the Southern Ryukyus were given work and granted relief in cash and kind.

10. A total of 1,297.4 acres of land was returned to Okinawans for resettlement and cultivation.

11. Deaths on Okinawa declined from 1 April to 31 May as compared with the previous two-month period.

## EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

### Education

12. School attendance increased in both May and June.

13. A Miyako Boys' Agriculture and Fisheries School was started, offering the first two years of a four-year course.

Miyako has adopted curriculums for primary and junior high schools.

14. Two institutes for principals of Okinawan schools were held in May.

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15. The 6-3-3 system has been inaugurated in Yaeyama; the 8-4 system is still in use on Okinawa where lack of facilities for regular high schools causes most students to attend industrial high schools.

Culture

16. Entertainment programs were given in May and June in the Northern Ryukyus and on Okinawa by local groups.

17. A cultural youth organization was started on Okinawa.

Religion

18. Buddhist services on Okinawa and Christian services in the Southern Ryukyus are being held regularly.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

# SUMMATION

# of

# UNITED STATES ARMY

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# ACTIVITIES

# in the

# RYUKYU ISLANDS

Number 5

May-June 1947

## PART II

## POLITICAL

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

CONTENTS



ADMINISTRATION

Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government

1. The Provisional Government of the Northern Ryukyus was reorganized during May as follows:

(1) Secretariat
- Archives Section
- Personnel Section
- Laws and Legislation Section
- Translation Section

(2) Justice Department
- Judge
  - Assistant Judge
  - General Affairs Section
  - Deposit Section
  - Civil and Criminal Affairs Section
  - Accounts Section
  - Registration Section
- Procurator
  - Assistant Procurator
  - General Affairs Section
  - Criminal Investigation Section (Judicial Police Section of Police Department)

(3) Home Affairs Department
- General Affairs Section
- Inspection Section
- Social Affairs Section
- Public Works Section
- Labor Administration Section

(4) Finance and Fiscal Department
- General Affairs Section
- Taxation Administration Section
- Financial Affairs Section
- Accounts Section
- Supply Section
- O-shima Tax Office

(5) Public Health Department
- General Affairs Section
- Medical Care Section
  - O-shima Central Hospital
  - Koniya Hospital
  - Wakoen Leper Colony
- Sanitation Section

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(6) Education and Culture Department
- General Affairs Section
- Education Section
- Culture Section

(7) Agriculture Department
- General Affairs Section
- Agriculture Section
- Livestock Section
- Sericulture Section
- Forestry Section
- Land Cultivation Section
- Experimental Station
- Marine Products Section
- Fisheries Experimental Station

(8) Economics Department
- General Affairs Section
- Commerce and Industry Section
- Import-Export Section
- Natural Resources Section
- Land Transportation Section
- Sea Transportation Section
- Distribution Section

(9) Police Department
- General Affairs Section
- Training and Education Section
- Public Safety Section
- Prison Administration Section

(10) Communication Department
- General Affairs Section
- Operation Section
- Construction Section
- Ledger Section

2. The Provisional Governor, Northern Ryukyus, appointed new chiefs of the Police Department, Import-Export Section and Economics Department and an assistant procurator during May.

3. The Revision of Laws Committee, created in January in the Northern Ryukyus to recommend revisions to obsolete and oppressive laws, has been removed from the Chiji's direction and placed directly under Military Government. This Committee is composed of five members appointed by the Chiji and 21 members selected by each Son, Shi and Mura.

4. The following ordinances, orders and directives were promulgated during May and June:

- Announcements of New Traffic Regulations.
- Operations of Ships Confiscated by Military Government Provost Courts.
- Revision of Organization, Function, Rates of Pay and Personnel Regulations.
- Fill-in of Two Stagnant Pools in Naze.
- Confiscation of Properties and/or Assets of O-shima and Koniya Branches of Kagoshima Industrial Bank Company.
- Confiscation of Properties and/or Assets of Naze Branch, CMMC, a Japanese Company.
- Release of Hogyo Maru by Superior Provost Court Order.
- Release of Kyoshin Maru by Superior Provost Court Order.
- First List of Items for which a Maximum Price was Established.

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First Schedule of Job Classifications for which Maximum Wages and Salaries Were Established.
Second List of Ceiling Prices.
Regulations for the Revision of Laws Committee.
An order labeled "Remission Decree" constituting parole to certain deserving rehabilitated prisoners.
An order clarifying the organization of the new Justice Department, explaining its function and changing the designations of certain officials and institutions as follows:

| Old Designation | New Designation |
|---|---|
| O-shima District Court | O-shima Court |
| Public Procurator's Office, O-shima District Court | O-shima Public Procurator's Office |
| Judge, O-shima District Court | Chief, O-shima Court |
| Procurator, O-shima District Court | Chief, O-shima Public Procurator's Office |
| Justice Department | Supreme Board of Justice |

5. The following Provisional Government orders were promulgated during May and June:

Establishment of Price Control Board.
Regulations Governing Assistant Procurators.
Special Regulations of Extraordinary Property Investigation Regulations.
Temporary Disposition of Marine Products Industry Corporation Regulations.
Regulations on Investigations of Authorized Fishing Rights.
Regulation on Distribution of Young Rice Plants.
Regulation on Distribution of Silkworm Eggs.
Regulation on Distribution of Root Nozzle Bacteria for Green Manure.
Regulation of Ship Movements.
Education of Prisoners.

Okinawa-gunto

6. Military Government issued the following directives to the Okinawa Civilian Administration during May and June:

No. 16 - Maximum Price List No. 7.
No. 17 - To Establish and Place in Effect a Procedure for the Levying of Income Tax in Okinawa Gunto.
No. 19 - Changes in Military Government Directive No. 7 dated 31 March 1947.
No. 20 - Maximum Price List No. 8.
No. 21 - Maximum Price List No. 9.
No. 22 - To Establish and Place in Effect a Procedure for the Levying of a House Tax in Okinawa Gunto.
No. 23 - Standard Food Ration.
No. 24 - Military Government Directives 18 and 22 Will Not Be Used.
No. 25 - Procedure for the Procurement and Distribution of POL for Civilian Use.
No. 26 - Commercial and Financial Transactions in Okinawa Gunto.
No. 27 - Fares for Native Passenger Ocean Travel.

In addition, Amendment No. 1 to a directive entitled "Authority to Engage in the Private Practice of Midwifery," dated 1 December 1946, Change No. 1 to a directive entitled "Establishment of Okinawa Advisory Board of Public Health," dated 28 January 1946, and

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Proclamation No. 17, "Wrongful Use of Motor Vehicles, Their Supplies and Equipment Prohibited," were submitted during the same period.

Southern Ryukyus

7. A Public Health Department was re-established in the Miyako Provisional Government and the Sanitation Section reverted to that department from the Department of Police.

8. The following Military Government ordinances and regulations were published during May and June:

(1) Miyako

Regulation of Manufacture and Distribution of Silkworm Egg Cards.
Establishment of Sericulture Guilds in Three Villages.
Rules for Operation of Charity Hospitals.
Regulations of Inspection of Dried Bonito for Export.
Prohibition of Entry into the Limits of the Collective Farm without Permission.

(2) Yaeyama

New Traffic Regulations.
Control of Salvage of Wrecked Planes.
Establishment of New Police Station.
Restriction of Entrance into Area Having Smallpox Case.

In addition to the above-mentioned local laws and regulations newspapers printed all Military Government proclamations, orders and directives.

## POLITICS

Election Committee

9. An election committee was appointed by the Chiji of Okinawa and the Northern Ryukyus for the purpose of drafting election laws. The committee discussed the following points to be incorporated in the election laws:

(1) A free election must provide laws and regulations which are necessary in the performance of such an election.

(2) All candidates must have the same privileges and opportunities.

(3) All voters must have the same privileges and opportunities.

(4) Women will be permitted to vote.

(5) Direct voting will be used instead of indirect voting as formerly existed in the old Cho and Son.

(6) The election committee will be elected by the people and not by the village assembly, and it will be responsible only to the people.

(7) Those people who are voted into office must remember that they are public servants and that they are responsible for their actions to the people.

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10. Other conferences concerned elections and municipal government, the qualifications of voters, candidates, formation of election districts, election committees, offices to be filled by election, methods of voting, preparation of election lists and proper election procedure.

Local Election

11. An election was held 20 May in Isen-mura, Tokuno-shima, to elect a headman. There were three candidates for the office. The successful candidate received 55 percent of the votes cast. Eighty-one percent of those eligible voted.

Price and Wage Program

12. The headmen of all Son, Shi and Mura, all police chiefs and members of the Economic Committee in the Northern Ryukyus assembled in Naze 14 June for special discussion of and instruction about the maximum price and wage program.

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SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S



LEGAL

Civil Courts

1. Civilian courts in Okinawa-gunto tried 170 cases during May and 361 cases during June. Most of the cases dealt with petty larceny, illegal possession, gambling and traffic violations.

2. In the Northern Ryukyus 15 cases were completed in May and 17 cases in June. In the Southern Ryukyus 17 cases were completed in Yaeyama in May and eight in June, while 37 cases were completed in Miyako during June.

Military Courts

3. Military Government courts in Okinawa-gunto tried 153 cases during May and 170 cases during June. Petty larceny, black-marketing and illegal possession constituted the most frequently occurring offenses.

Sixteen cases were tried in the Northern Ryukyus and 11 cases in the Southern Ryukyus by Military Government courts during May and June.

Citizenship Claims

4. Approximately 30 persons were cleared for repatriation to the mainland United States and Hawaii during May and 22 were processed for clearance during June.

PUBLIC SAFETY



LAW AND ORDER

Black-market Activities

5. Seizure of black-market goods on ships from Formosa, Japan and within the islands of the Ryukyus continued to be made by the police with their limited patrolling facilities.

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Crime

6. The number of arrests on Okinawa-gunto dropped to 443 in April but increased to 607 in May when 265 persons were arrested in connection with the looting of 50 LST's on 13 May.

7. Forty-eight juveniles were arrested in April and 37 in May in Okinawa-gunto.

8. In the Northern Ryukyus arrests dropped from 90 in May to 14 in June. Six juveniles were arrested during June for minor delinquencies but were returned to their families with an admonition.

9. Arrests on Miyako-retto dropped from 22 in May to 13 in June. Yaeyama reported six each month.

## POLICE

Police Activities

10. Fifty-six recruits successfully completed a two-month training course at the Okinawa Police Academy on 6 May.

11. The Economic Control Section of the O-shima Police Department investigated 185 cases of violations of ceiling prices during May and 179 in June. Most of the cases were dismissed with admonition.

12. New uniforms were issued to the police forces of Miyako and Yaeyama as part of a plan to standardize the uniform for all police forces.

13. A study and an open discussion of all police matters was conducted at a conference held at Naze on 16 June. The Provisional Governor, the Chief of the Police Department and police representatives from all districts attended.

Police Authority

14. Civil police were given power to arrest any person, civilian or military, committing a felony or about to commit a felony. Classroom instruction was given to all members of the police department to acquaint them with their powers and limitations under the new directive.

Northern Ryukyus Police Strength

15. The Northern Ryukyus Police Department has been increased to 205 officers and men from the former 180.

## PRISONS

Prison Population

16. Prison population on Okinawa-gunto remained steady during May.

May prison population in the Northern Ryukyus totaled 57 sentenced prisoners and 137 awaiting trial. Prison population in the Southern Ryukyus totaled 25.

17. During June 173 persons were admitted and 149 released, leaving a total prison population on Okinawa-gunto of 385 prisoners. Of this total 27 were women and seven juveniles.

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Prison population in the Northern Ryukyus totaled 202 of whom 69 are sentenced prisoners and 133 awaiting trial. Forty-eight prisoners were confined in the Southern Ryukyus.

18. Convicts from the Okinawa Central Prison are working on roads under guard of civil police.

## ACCIDENTS AND FIRES

19. Seven persons were killed and 39 injured during April in 20 accidents on Okinawa-gunto. In the Northern Ryukyus seven persons were injured in one accident.

Six fires caused damage amounting to more than ¥ 12,000 and three forest fires destroyed timber valued at ¥ 35,000 in April.

20. In May 22 persons were killed and 22 injured in accidents reported on Okinawa-gunto.

Seven fires caused damage amounting to more than ¥ 8,000.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
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# SUMMATION

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# ACTIVITIES

# in the

# RYUKYU ISLANDS

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## PART III

## ECONOMIC

Page

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SECTION 1

NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S



## AGRICULTURE

### Food Production

1. Food production from April through June totaled 33,369,160 pounds of which the Northern Ryukyus produced 18,886,030 with sweet potatoes, vegetables and barley comprising the leading crops.

APRIL-JUNE FOOD PRODUCTION
(pounds)

| | Northern Ryukyus | Southern Ryukyus | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sweet potatoes | 15,451,900 | 11,913,800 | 27,365,700 |
| Barley | 2,080,320 | - | 2,080,320 |
| Vegetables | 617,920 | 2,290,297 | 2,908,217 |
| Wheat | 605,880 | - | 605,880 |
| Rice | - | 273,333 | 273,333 |
| Cereals | 130,010 | 5,700 | 135,710 |

SOURCE: Okinawa Department of Agriculture.

### Planted Area

2. In May and June the Southern Ryukyus planted 4,963 acres in sweet potatoes and 100 in beans. Miyako added 30 acres of paddy land.

### Farming Supplies

3. May fertilizer distribution in Okinawa totaled 2,110 metric tons.

4. Distribution was completed in May of 40,000 gallons of oil and 11,000 gallons of contaminated oil for insecticidal use.

5. Freon was obtained for two sericulture refrigerators at the Yogi Experimental Station. One of the large refrigerators is now in use and the other is being repaired.

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Livestock and Poultry

6. Importation and interisland redistribution of livestock and poultry continued under the rehabilitation program.

The Southern Ryukyus shipped 28 horses, 920 pigs, 99 goats, 91 rabbits, 404 chickens and 19 ducks to other islands in the Ryukyus and imported 11 cattle and two pigs. In May Okinawa-gunto received 13,000 baby chicks, 59 cattle, 200 pigs, four horses and six guinea pigs. A Berkshire boar and sow were received by the Naze Experimental Station in the Northern Ryukyus.

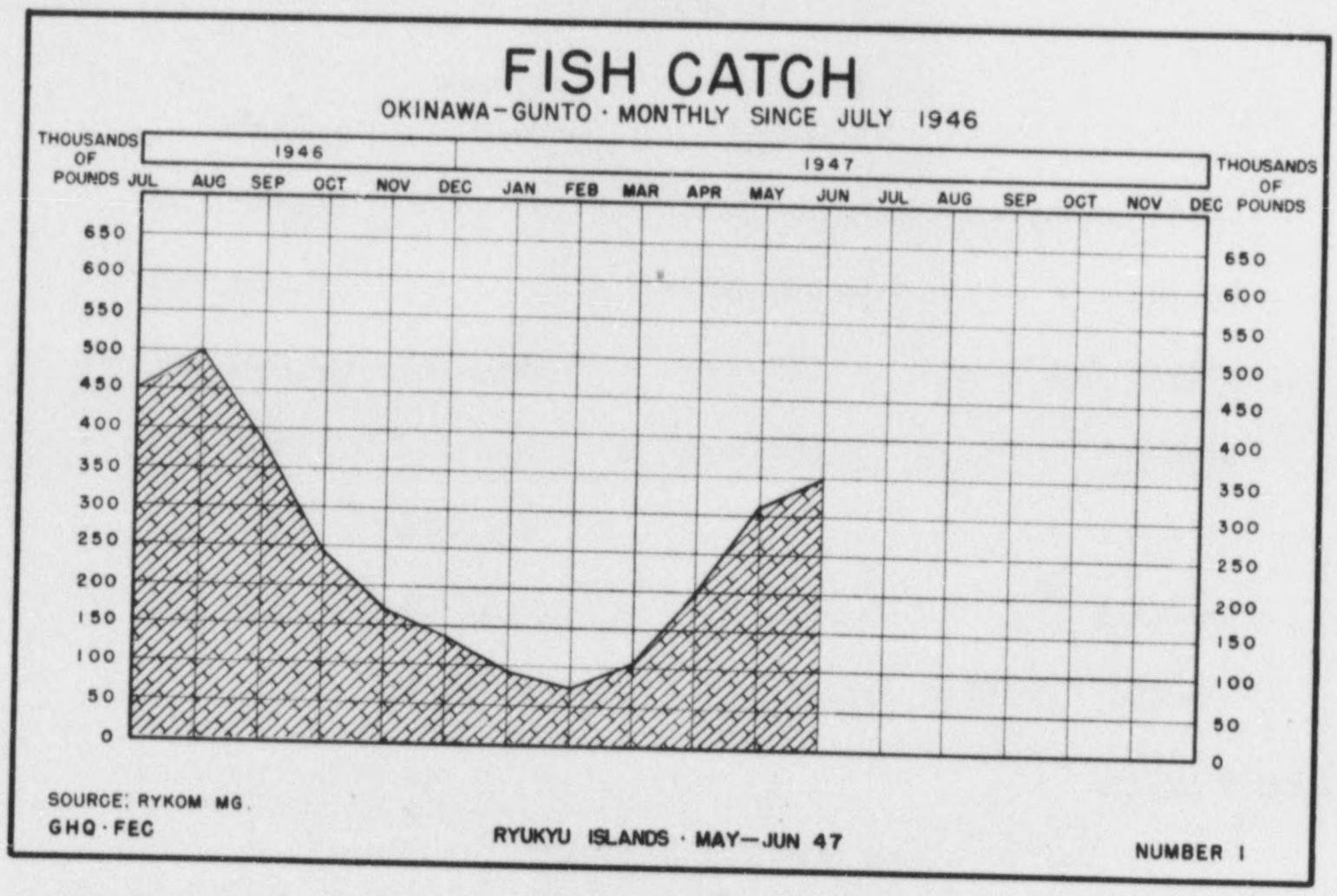
Construction

7. A second warehouse was completed, a second hoghouse begun and three more chicken houses completed at the Yogi Experimental Station in May.

## FISHERIES

Fish Production

8. Fish landings in the Ryukyus from 20 April through June totaled 2,183,986 pounds, with bonito continuing to provide the largest single catch. The June fish catch in Okinawa-gunto was 348,938 pounds. Dried bonito for the same period totaled 94,246 pounds.




Fleet Strength and Repairs

9. Okinawa-gunto operated 109 powered fishing craft in June, 24 more than in May. An April census of fishing boats in the Northern Ryukyus set power-driven craft at 42, nonpowered at 1,111.

10. Two sampans were completed in May in the Toguchi Boat-building and Repair Yard, and 26 boats were under repair.

11. Gifts of fishing gear from Hawaii were received in May and distributed to all fishing associations.

12. The Toguchi ice plant which started operations on 5 June is now averaging 15 tons of block and flake ice daily. This enables refrigeration ships to make longer, more profitable trips.

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Stock Company Formed

13. Formation of the Okinawa Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Joint Stock Company was approved by Military Government in another step toward converting the Yard into a privately managed enterprise.

## FORESTRY

Lumber Production

14. In the Southern Ryukyus labor demands by agriculture were reflected in the May-June decrease in lumber production under April.

MAY-JUNE LUMBER PRODUCTION a/
Southern Ryukyus

| | Miyako | Yaeyama | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber | 196,328 | 102,812 | 299,140 |
| Firewood b/ | 170,000 | 549,800 | 719,800 |
| Charcoal | 12,600 | 74,400 | 87,000 |
| Bark | 0 | 2,645 | 2,645 |
| Bamboo | 0 | 2,380 | 2,380 |

a/ Lumber and firewood are measured in board feet; charcoal, bark and bamboo in pounds.
b/ Miyako also produced 9,000,000 pounds of firewood in May.

Government Forests

15. Government forests in May yielded 4,100 board feet of Pasania, a soft, pine-like wood, and in June 10,800 board feet of oak.

Bamboo

16. Yaeyama, where most of the Ryukyus' bamboo grows, can produce 10,000 poles 12-13 feet long monthly.

Iriomote Lumber Project

17. The new logging camp in the upper Nakara River Basin has been completed and shipment of logs is awaiting completion of a two-mile hauling road to the area. Cutting in the Basin to date totals 233,942 board feet, 3,883 of which were cut in June.

18. The sawmill camp at Shirahama, with a barracks for 30 men, has been completed, and both the sawmill shed and the railroad on the mill site are 90 percent complete.

19. On the Sonai peninsula the road encircling the logging operation is finished, the donkey engine is completed and on the site, and 600 logs are ready for shipment to Okinawa.

Six barges and 100 piling logs arrived at Iriomote in June for the construction of the Shirahama dock. Thirty stevedores arrived from Okinawa and 5,000 feet of cable and one tractor were received to assist in lumber-hauling operations.

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## MINING

### Phosphate

20. The dry phosphate storage bin on Kita-daito Island is nearly complete and is 50 percent covered. A new loading device with a capacity of 500 metric tons daily was completed.

### Minerals

21. Assays of iron ore from the Northern Ryukyus showed the ore to contain 47.3 percent of iron, 15 of arsenic, 16.1 of antimony and 19.74 of insoluble waste. Manganese ore showed 47 percent manganese, 21 of iron and 32 insoluble waste.

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SECTION 2

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CONTENTS



## INDUSTRY

### Okinawa Industry Association

1. A charter drawn up by the Okinawa Industry Association, composed of manufacturers licensed by the Okinawa Civilian Administration, will govern laws of entrance and withdrawal, investment and reserve, officials and their duties, general meeting procedures, methods of choosing and duties of representatives, disposal of surplus funds, compensation and share of deficits, and laws of accounting and control.

2. The Association will be a nonprofit cooperative association of industrial enterprises with the following objectives:

(1) To develop to the maximum the contribution of industry to the Okinawa economy as a means of raising Okinawa's standard of living.

(2) To increase the profit opportunities of its members.

(3) To encourage the development and practice of high standards of business ethics.

3. To obtain these objectives the Association will be empowered to handle procurement, storage and lending of available industrial supplies and equipment; control use of allotted vehicles; collect, store, process and sell members' products; manufacture and repair industrial equipment and supplies; and borrow and lend money for purposes consistent with the industry's objectives.

### The Okinawa Boatbuilding and Repair Yard Joint Stock Company

4. The Okinawa Boatbuilding and Repair Yard Joint Stock Company, regulated by charter, will provide for the betterment of the Okinawa fishing industry through construction and repair of fishing boats, machines and implements, installation of engines and manufacture of ice under supervision and policy of the Military Government and Okinawa Department of Fisheries.

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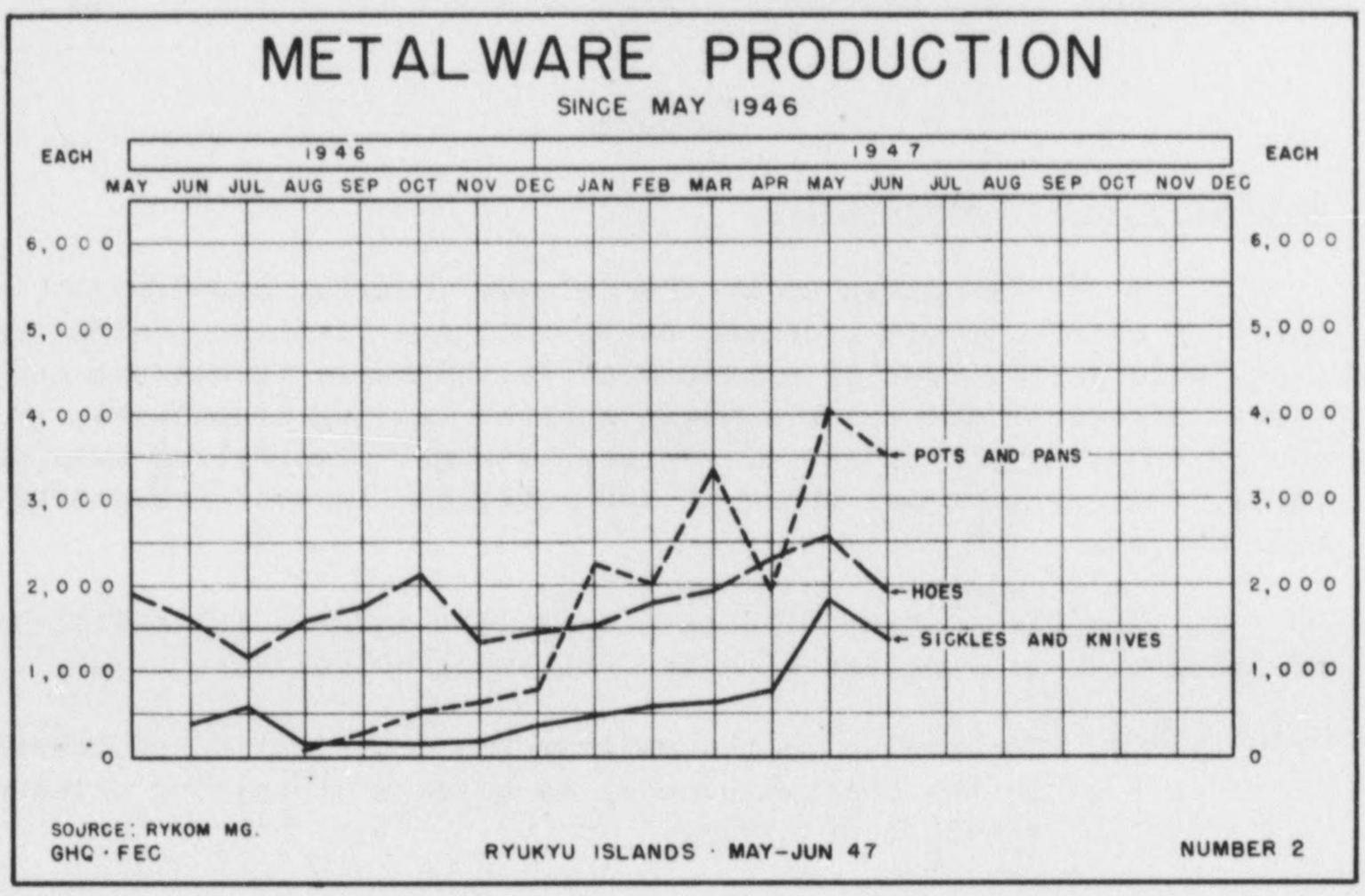
Food Processing

5. Miso production for June was 23,510 pounds, 84 percent above May's output of 12,760 pounds and 6,314 pounds greater than April production. Soy-sauce output fluctuated, decreasing from 2,052 gallons in April to 1,612 gallons in May and then increasing to 2,824 gallons in June. Salt production decreased from the high April output of 50,000 pounds to 16,663 in May and 6,000 pounds in June.

6. Sake output increased from 3,509 gallons in April to 4,250 in May and 4,392 in June.

Metalworking

7. Manufacture of small farm tools increased from April to May and dropped in June. Pot and pan production in May and June increased markedly over April. Twenty-one of 34 licensed plants were in operation in June. The plants have an estimated two-month supply of scrap aluminum released by the Naval Air Station.




Ceramics

8. Brick production in Okinawa-gunto in May was more than double that of April but declined sharply in June; tile production decreased in both months. The large brick output in May resulted from a backlog of fuel and raw materials at factory sites. Lack of transportation to haul fuel and raw materials to the factories caused the June decrease in production of both items. See the chart on the facing page.

9. Production of tile in the Southern Ryukyus rose from 132,000 pieces in April to 168,500 in May and dropped to 101,000 pieces in June.

10. Pottery production increased steadily in May and June although ceramics works are operating at less than one third their production potential as the transportation shortage has curtailed their supply of fuel. To relieve this scarcity of fuel approximately 150 tons of poor coal brought to Okinawa from prewar stocks at Iriomote are being distributed by the Industry Association as rapidly as transportation permits.

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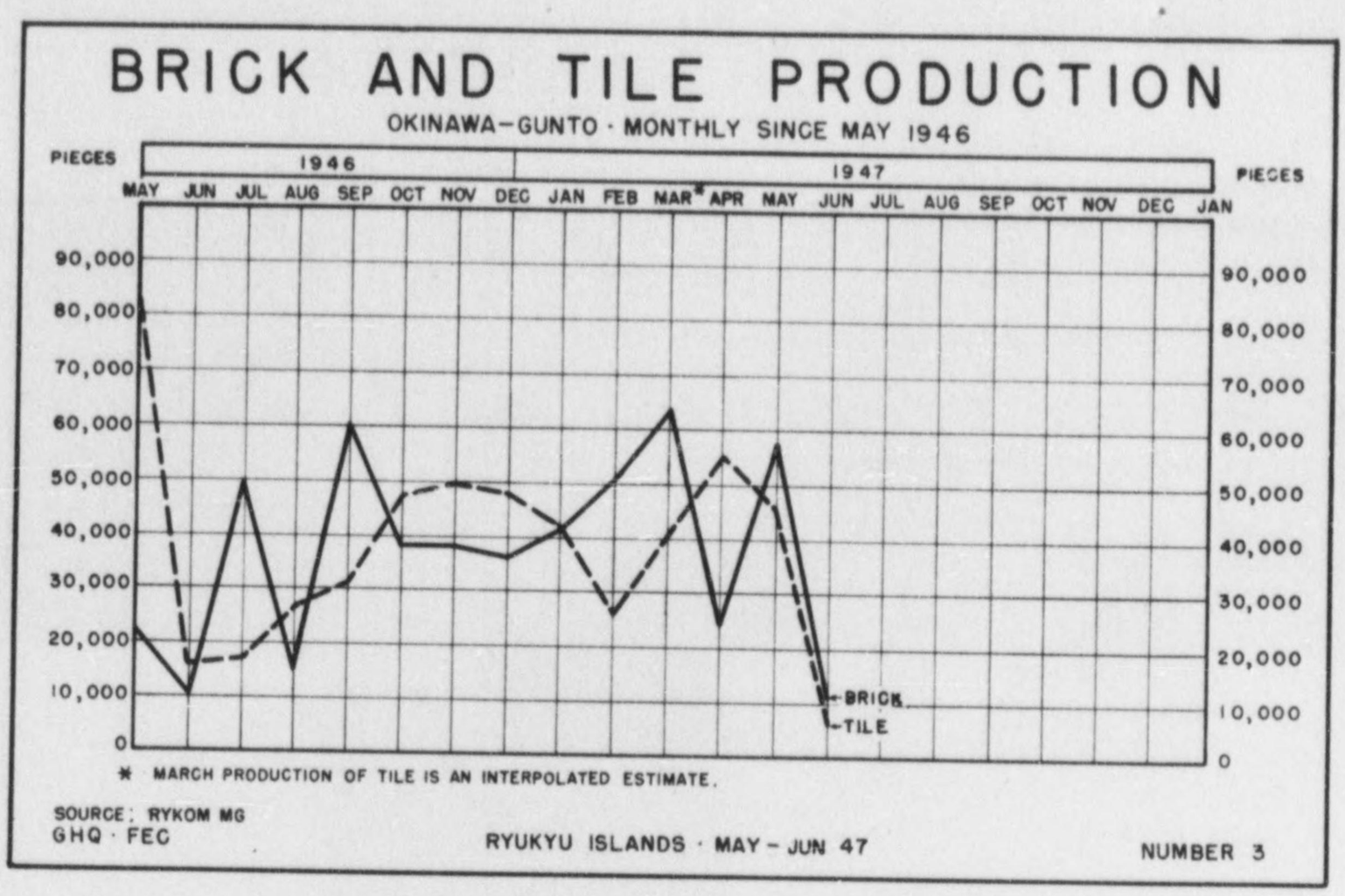


POTTERY PRODUCTION a/

| | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice bowls | 2,352 | 12,403 | 8,272 |
| Teapots | 509 | 960 | 1,078 |
| Jars (large) | 963 | 965 | 166 |

a/ Okinawa-gunto.

In addition 7,484 pottery souvenir pieces were produced in June.

Woodworking

11. Furniture manufacture decreased in May and June as lumber stocks are almost exhausted and no imports have been received.

PRODUCTION OF WOOD PRODUCTS

| | April | May | June |
|---|---|---|---|
| School desks | 1,505 | 1,210 | 762 |
| School chairs | 1,505 | 1,215 | 246 |
| Office desks | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| Office chairs | 61 | 20 | 75 |
| Geta | 162 | 0 | 0 |

Building Materials

12. Sandstone production increased from 1,200 cubic feet in April to 1,560 feet in May and dropped to 920 cubic feet in June, reflecting the influence of weather changes, labor difficulties and slow repair and replacement of equipment.

13. Lime-ash production declined from 13,799 kilograms in April to 5,443 in May and then rose to 15,241 kilograms in June.

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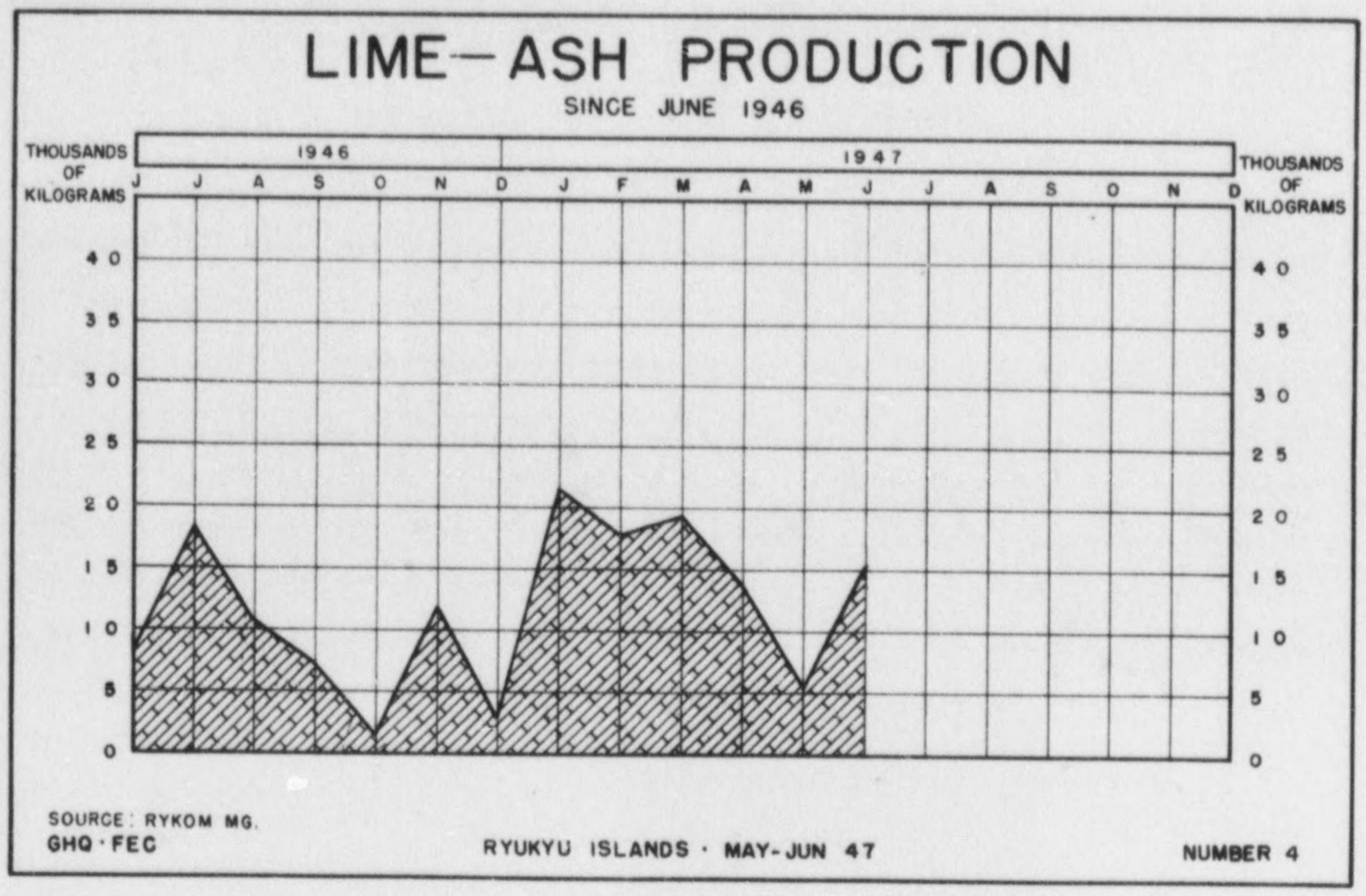


Building Construction

14. At Okinawa-gunto during June three dispensaries, 11 schoolhouses, two post offices and approximately 1,700 houses were constructed. In the Southern Ryukyus construction consisted of two public buildings and 24 houses in May and one public building and 25 houses in June.

Shipbuilding and Repair

15. Four new ships were completed at Miyako in June totaling 58 tons. Repairs were completed on 19 ships totaling 237 gross tons. Four additional ships totaling 56 gross tons were under repair during this period.

Souvenir Stores

16. Three Okinawan gift shops, operated by the Industry Department of Civilian Administration under supervision of Military Government, opened 16 June for the sale of native souvenirs to American personnel. Gross sales the first 10 days approximated ¥ 50,000.

## TRANSPORTATION

Water Transportation

17. Twenty-one Military Government vessels were employed during May and 16 during June in interisland distribution of civilian food, heavy equipment, medical supplies, petroleum and bulk diesel oil.

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INTERISLAND CARGO DISTRIBUTION
(short tons)

| Destination | May a/ | June |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Ryukyus | 2,480 | 4,083 |
| Southern Ryukyus | 1,648 | 3,048 |
| Iriomote | 450 | 275 |
| Kita-daito | 50 | 250 |
| Total | 4,628 | 7,656 |

a/ Excludes 68,385 gallons of diesel oil delivered in bulk (28,885 to Amami-o-shima, 35,500 to Miyako and 4,000 to Iriomote).

18. The Kanato Maru, a 573-ton native craft, made three interisland trips during June carrying a total of 1,302 passengers and 826 tons of cargo.

19. Twenty-three native craft averaging 14.2 tons each were engaged in Northern Ryukyus interisland trade carrying a total of 1,821 tons of cargo and 3,817 passengers. Worn-out engines and lack of maintenance and repair parts hinder the operation of these craft.

Harbor Facilities

20. Six pontoon barges and 100 pilings were shipped to Iriomote to be used for docking facilities at that island.

Inland Transportation

21. There was an increase in cargo hauled in June by trucks operated by the Civilian Administration.

CARGO HAULED BY TRUCK - OKINAWA
(tons)

| Cargo | May | June |
|---|---|---|
| Agricultural | 2,100 | - |
| Commercial | 327 | 184 |
| Construction materials | 4,822 | 2,401 a/ |
| Fisheries | 280 | 560 |
| Food and clothing | - | 8,289 |
| Industrial | 300 | 600 |
| Medical supplies | 110 | 160 |
| Water transport cargo | 4,128 | 7,131 |
| Total | 12,067 | 19,325 |

a/ Excludes 5,100 lumber building frames.

22. A total of 175 two-and-one-half-ton vehicles were received in Okinawa from Japan as part of the Civilian Supply Program. These vehicles will be used to replace vehicles now in use by Civilian Administration.

23. In Miyako 25 miles of road have been repaired and city streets scraped with road equipment on loan from Okinawa.

24. Seventeen old Japanese trucks were received from Okinawa and will be used in Ishigaki for additional transportation and spare parts.

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## COMMUNICATIONS



## POSTAL SERVICES

25. Fluctuations from month to month in Ryukyuan mail service reflect availability of transportation rather than trends in economic activity.

OKINAWAN MAIL

| | May | | June | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordinary | Parcels | Ordinary | Parcels |
| Local | 22,755 | 159 | 18,501 | 276 |
| To Japan a/ | 12,702 | 20 | 5,074 | 0 |
| From Japan a/ | 6,853 | 0 | 6,523 | 0 |

a/ Includes mail to and from other Ryukyuan Islands, transshipped at Okinawa.

26. Miyako, Yaeyama and Amami-o-shima sent 2,549 pieces of ordinary mail to Okinawa and Japan in May and received 6,965 pieces.

In June Okinawa sent 4,442 pieces of ordinary mail to other Ryukyu islands and received 648 pieces.

27. Miyako post offices handled 11,028 pieces of mail in June while Yaeyama handled 8,998.

28. International mail service for the Ryukyus was established effective 15 May. In June 346 pieces of ordinary mail arrived from abroad.

29. Miyako-retto handled ¥ 86,941 in money orders in May.

## WIRE AND RADIO

30. Five new telephone exchanges were opened on Okinawa at Ginoza, Kin, Oroku, Urasoe and Tamagusuku during May. There were 154 subscribers on Okinawa.

A new exchange at Toguchi, Okinawa, was opened in June after completion of 9.5 miles of open wire line from Nago. There were 12 telephone exchanges and 170 subscribers on Okinawa 30 June.

31. Eight new telephones were installed in Miyako in May, making a total of 163. No new phones were installed in June.

32. In Miyako 914 telegrams were handled in June.

## ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

33. Post-office revenue totaled ¥ 7,452.75 in Okinawa-gunto, ¥ 27,392 in Miyako-retto and ¥ 21,243 in Yaeyama-retto during May.

June postal revenue on Okinawa was ¥ 12,453.50.

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34. There were 104 telephone employees in Okinawa-gunto and 491 employees of the Communications Department of the Okinawa Civilian Administration in May. The total number of employees decreased to 414 in June of whom 22 worked in the Postal Affairs Section of the Communications Department and 303 in mura (township) post offices.

35. Miyako had 117 postal employees in June and Yaeyama 56.

## LABOR

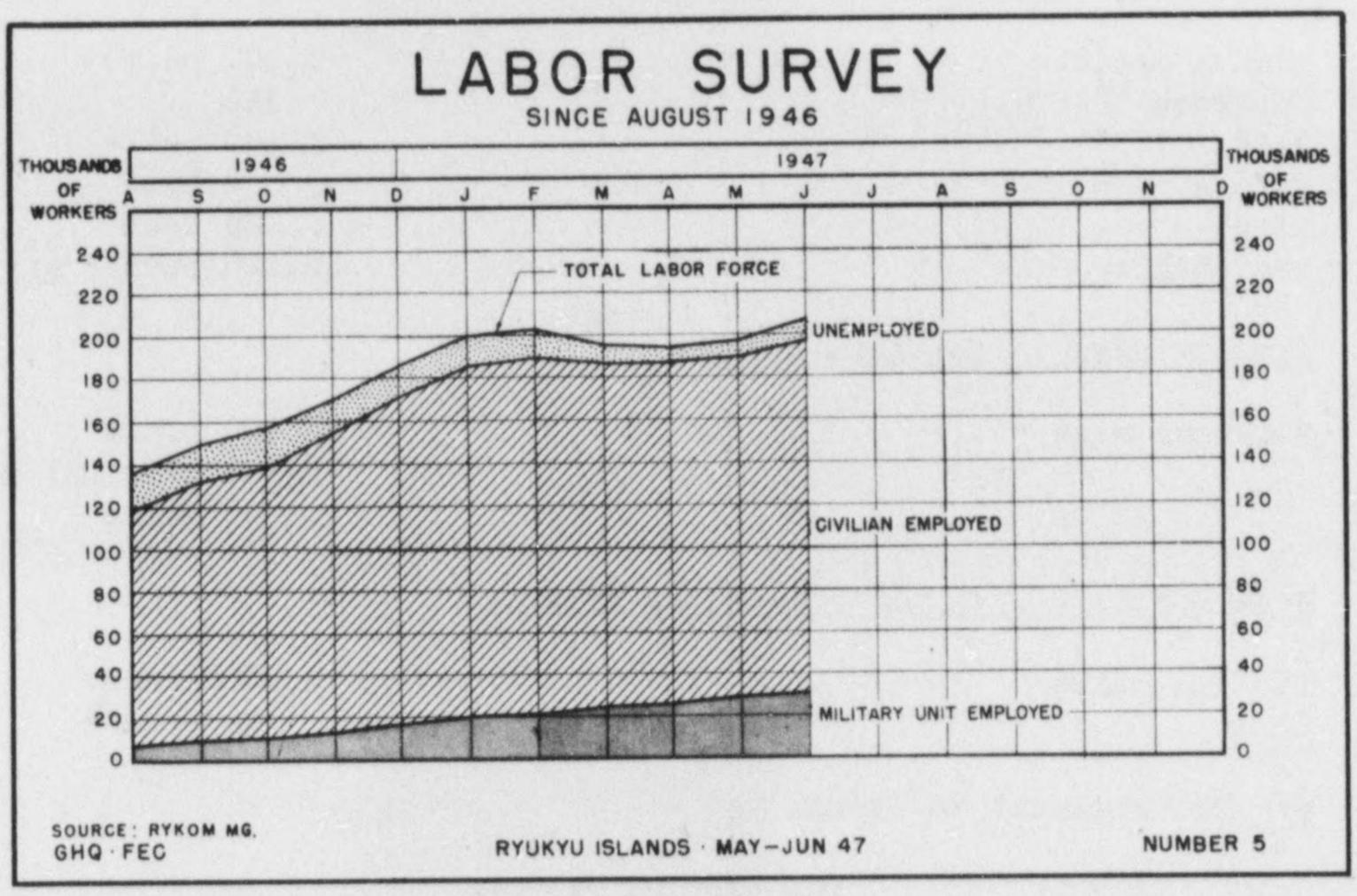
### Labor Survey

36. While the number of Ryukyuans employed by military units on Okinawa continued to increase in May and June, there was an increase in the number of unemployed because of the release of natives from naval installations transferred from Okinawa.

OKINAWA LABOR SURVEY

| | May | June |
|---|---|---|
| Employed by military units | 28,765 | 30,251 |
| Employed by civilian agencies | 161,177 | 167,506 |
| Unemployed a/ | 8,212 | 9,687 |

a/ This figure is partially based on the number of applicants for employment with Military Government.




37. A survey of the unemployed male population of Okinawa in June showed that about 50 percent of the 3,135 unemployed men had been discharged by military units for excessive absenteeism or as too small to work. The rest were unskilled workers under the 15-year limit set by the military units as minimum working age.

### Construction Battalions

38. The Okinawa Labor Battalion employed by the Air Corps at Okama was disbanded and a labor pool set up at the installation.

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39. The labor pool at Bucknerville was reorganized into a labor battalion in charge of repairs and maintenance at the Bucknerville housing area.

Unemployment - Northern Ryukyus

40. There was a sharp decline in the number of unemployed in the Northern Ryukyus from 19,035 on 30 April to 3,492 on 30 June.

## INTERISLAND TRADE

41. The lack of interisland trade balance continues to be the major problem. Because of war destruction on Okinawa a great variety of imports are needed but commodities for exchange with other islands on a barter basis are limited, while in the Northern Ryukyus funds are accumulating in the hands of farmers who are exporting agricultural products and pongee silk cloth.

INTERISLAND TRADE
May - June

| | |
|---|---|
| **To Okinawa from Northern Ryukyus** | |
| Black sugar | 953,489 pounds |
| Cattle | 60 head |
| Fishing poles | 980 pieces |
| Glue | 73 pounds |
| Horses | 6 head |
| O-shima tsumugi (pongee) | 6,250 yards |
| Sugar-cane seedlings | 200,000 pieces a/ |
| **To Okinawa from Southern Ryukyus** | |
| Adanba sandals | 3,800 pairs |
| Chickens | 325 |
| Geta | 5,100 pairs |
| Horses | 4 head |
| Pigs | 624 head |
| Sea shells | 13,228 pounds a/ |
| **From Okinawa to Northern Ryukyus** | |
| Silkworm eggs | 25,000 grams |
| | 3,360 original egg cards |
| **From Northern Ryukyus to Southern Ryukyus** | |
| Fishing poles | 2,300 pieces |
| Glue | 12 pounds |

a/ For shipment to Japan.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Trade with Japan

42. Fertilizer imports from Japan increased from 1,220,000 pounds in the March-April period to 2,171,900 pounds in May and June.

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**TRADE WITH JAPAN**
**May - June**
**(pounds)**

**From Japan to Okinawa**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ammonium sulfate | 508,500 |
| Chicks, live (each) | 13,000 |
| Superphosphate | 1,104,700 |

**From Japan to Southern Ryukyus**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ammonium sulfate | 95,000 |
| Superphosphate | 236,700 |

**From Japan to Northern Ryukyus**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ammonium sulfate | 114,800 |
| Superphosphate | 112,200 |

## RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL



## FOOD

43. Indigenous food distribution showed seasonal changes, rising about four percent in April and declining 19 percent in May.

**INDIGENOUS FOOD DISTRIBUTION**
**(pounds)**

| | April | May |
|---|---|---|
| Sweet potatoes | 27,781,941 | 22,813,300 |
| Vegetables | 4,504,064 | 3,106,480 |
| Rice | 1,020,000 | 980,000 |
| Fish | 541,730 | 893,119 |
| Wheat | 734,069 | 73,500 |

44. Because the supply of locally produced food is inadequate, imported foods have been distributed to fill the ration.

**IMPORTED FOOD DISTRIBUTION**
**(pounds)**

| | May | June a/ |
|---|---|---|
| Okinawa-gunto | 16,565,891 | 18,200,000 b/ |
| Northern Ryukyus | 2,159,884 | 3,600,000 |
| Southern Ryukyus | 290,404 | 1,800,000 |

a/ Includes 7,000,000 pounds distributed in advance against July ration.
b/ Includes 10,628,600 pounds of flour from the United States.

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45. Distribution of rice and rice substitutes doubled in Miyako in May and at the same time declined 57 percent in Yaeyama.

RATION COMPONENTS
(pounds)

| | Miyako | | Yaeyama | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | June | May | June |
| Rice substitutes | 774,318 | 733,242 | 149,478 | 23,601 |
| Flour | 71,150 | 16,041 | 3,800 | 0 |
| Soybeans and fish substitutes | 66,331 | 164,018 | 26,657 | 6,798 |
| Sugar substitutes | 37,341 | 31 | - | 0 |
| Fats and oils substitutes | 3,955 | 48 | - | 5,265 |
| Evaporated milk | 66 | 56 | - | 0 |
| Salt | 73,950 | 0 | - | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,165 | 120 | - | 0 |

46. Stocks of rations on hand in the Ryukyus declined from 20,924 short tons on 1 May to 9,879 on 1 June.

47. A new standard food ration was established in June. Although comparison with the old ration is difficult because different population groups are used as a basis for the new ration, most classes of people receive a little more food than formerly.

RYUKYUAN RATION
June

| Class of Persons | Percentage of Population | Calories Per Day |
|---|---|---|
| 0-2 years | 3.11 | 900 |
| 3-5 years | 7.07 | 1,200 |
| 6-10 years | 13.38 | 1,400 |
| 11-20 years (unemployed) | 20.16 | 1,700 |
| 21-60 years (unemployed) | 6.48 | 1,600 |
| 60 and above (unemployed) | 6.99 | 1,600 |
| Pregnant and lactating women | 3.87 | 2,150 |
| Medium heavy workers | 32.65 | 2,150 |
| Heavy workers | 4.99 | 2,400 |
| Very heavy workers | 1.30 | 2,800 |

OTHER GOODS

48. In petroleum distribution the most important change in May was a 23-percent decline in diesel oil distribution. All petroleum products are imported.

DISTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
(gallons)

| | April | May |
|---|---|---|
| Diesel oil | 348,423 | 268,655 |
| Gasoline | 190,376 | 196,874 |
| Oil and lubricants | 22,843 | 21,460 |
| Kerosene | 1,272 | 14,416 |
| Grease (pounds) | 2,010 | 2,325 |

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49. May distribution of imported trade goods, sold to the public through mura stores, for Okinawa-gunto and the Northern Ryukyus was as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE GOODS
May

| | Okinawa-gunto | Northern Ryukyus |
|---|---|---|
| Clothing | 4,000 pieces | 300 pieces |
| Yard goods | 0 | 1,677 yards |
| Blankets | 0 | 1,008 |
| Shoes | 0 | 500 pair |
| Mosquito netting | 4,780 yards | 0 |
| Cots | 400 | 0 |
| Tents | 50 | 75 |
| Toilet goods | 5,720 items | 10,564 items |
| Tobacco | 6,864 packs | 0 |
| Stationery supplies | 1,195 reams | 5 reams |
| Electrical equipment | 100 pieces | 644 pieces |
| Electric wire | 0 | 6,500 feet |

## COST OF LIVING

50. Prices were set on food, clothing, livestock, vehicle parts and miscellaneous commodities during May and June. No official price had previously been set on most of the commodities.

The price of sake was doubled to encourage sale through legal channels and to increase government revenue.

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SECTION 3

FINANCE

CONTENTS



## MONEY AND BANKING

### Currency

1. The amount of currency in custody of the Military Government Department of Finance decreased ¥ 26,732,000 in May and ¥ 10,565,000 in June, largely as a result of decreased holdings of new Bank of Japan notes on Okinawa-gunto.

CURRENCY IN CUSTODY
(thousands of yen)

| | 31 May | 30 June |
|---|---|---|
| Type B Supplemental | 166,949 | 166,855 |
| Old Imperial | 32,287 | 32,287 |
| New Bank of Japan notes | | |
| Headquarters Disbursing Officer | 27,356 | 21,672 |
| Southern Ryukyus | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Northern Ryukyus | 12,397 | 12,398 |
| Okinawa-gunto | 49,041 | 44,253 |
| Total | 292,030 | 281,465 |

2. Disbursements, mainly the support of the Okinawan Civil Government, exceeded receipts in May and June. Cash collected from the sale of U. S. Army surplus supplies totaling ¥ 12,843,000 was the chief source of revenue in June.

CURRENCY RECEIVED AND DISBURSED
(thousands of yen)

| | May | June |
|---|---|---|
| **Receipts** | | |
| Collection by voucher deductions | 204 | 373 |
| Cash collections | 11 | 13,706 |
| Collected for students in Japan | 63 | 25 |
| Total | 278 | 14,104 |
| **Disbursements** | | |
| Payrolls for native employees, Armed Forces, Ryukyus | 3,713 | 5,389 |
| Vouchers covering purchases of local supplies | 1 | 3 |
| Support of civil governments | 22,995 | 18,522 |
| Transfer of funds for students in Japan | 63 | 0 |
| Total | 26,772 | 23,914 |

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## PUBLIC FINANCE

### Budgets

3. The Okinawan Civil Administration budget for the 1948 fiscal year beginning 1 July 1947 was approved for ¥ 73,753,396.08 after being reduced ¥ 91,054,344.17. The Department of Public Works appropriation received the largest reduction, ¥ 52,863,661.95, for rehabilitation expenses which will be budgeted separately.

A supplemental budget approving expenditures of ¥ 125,829.45 during July, August and December 1946 was passed.

4. The budget for the Miyako and Yaeyama Civil Administrations, Southern Ryukyus, for the 1948 fiscal year was submitted and approved with expenditures and revenues estimated at ¥ 4,797,904 and ¥ 12,528,536 respectively.

5. The budget for the Provisional Government, Northern Ryukyus, for the 1948 fiscal year authorizing expenditures of ¥ 17,624,303 against estimated revenues of ¥ 10,661,945 was approved.

### Financial Institutions

6. Receipts and disbursements of personal funds in the Northern Ryukyus during May practically balanced. Bank receipts exceeded disbursements by ¥ 5,920,890.55 while post-office disbursements exceeded receipts by ¥ 6,319,924.02.

DEPOSITS OF PERSONAL FUNDS
Northern Ryukyus
(yen)

| | Receipts | Disbursements |
|---|---|---|
| Banks | 29,474,126.69 | 23,553,236.14 |
| Post offices | 1,804,428.14 | 8,124,352.16 |
| Naze Credit Association | 804,226.48 | 629,905.34 |
| Mutual Finance Association | 129,467.12 | 48,637.62 |
| Total | 32,212,248.43 | 32,356,131.26 |

### Property Control

7. The Amami-o-shima branch of the Kyushu Electrical Company, a Japanese firm, was taken into custody and responsibility for its continued operation vested in the Chiji. This company provides the entire electric power supply for the Northern Ryukyus.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

# SUMMATION

# of

# UNITED STATES ARMY

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# ACTIVITIES

# in the

# RYUKYU ISLANDS

Number 5

May-June 1947

## PART IV

## SOCIAL

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND 760050

## SECTION 1

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

### CONTENTS



### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1. With the exception of German measles, measles, diphtheria and chicken pox the incidence of most diseases on Okinawa increased in May as compared with the previous month.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CASES

| | Okinawa-gunto | | Northern Ryukyus | | Southern Ryukyus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April | May | May | June | May |
| Malaria | 7,375 | 8,089 | 15 | 8 | 1,356 |
| Influenza | 2,607 | 3,193 | - | - | 16 |
| Trachoma | 4,144 | 5,367 | 119 | 98 | 487 |
| Mumps | 241 | 267 | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis | 293 | 380 | 30 | 29 | 13 |
| Amoebic dysentery | 47 | 235 | 42 | 51 | 9 |
| German measles | 156 | 75 | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 225 | 225 | - | - | 161 |
| Whooping cough | 419 | 448 | 18 | 2 | 250 |
| Measles | 341 | 323 | 10 | 5 | - |
| Filariasis | 31 | 101 | 2 | - | 7 |
| Diphtheria | 19 | 9 | 1 | - | - |
| Chicken pox | 39 | 8 | - | - | - |
| Leprosy | 1 | 2 | - | - | 0 |
| Tetanus | 11 | 15 | - | - | - |
| Syphilis | 30 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 18 |
| Gonorrhea | 76 | 71 | 33 | 34 | 21 |

The communicable disease rates per 100,000 per annum are shown on the charts on the following two pages.

#### Sanitation

2. Restaurants on Miyako-retto were inspected twice monthly in May and June and barber shops once in the same period.

Twenty-one ships were checked for cleanliness.

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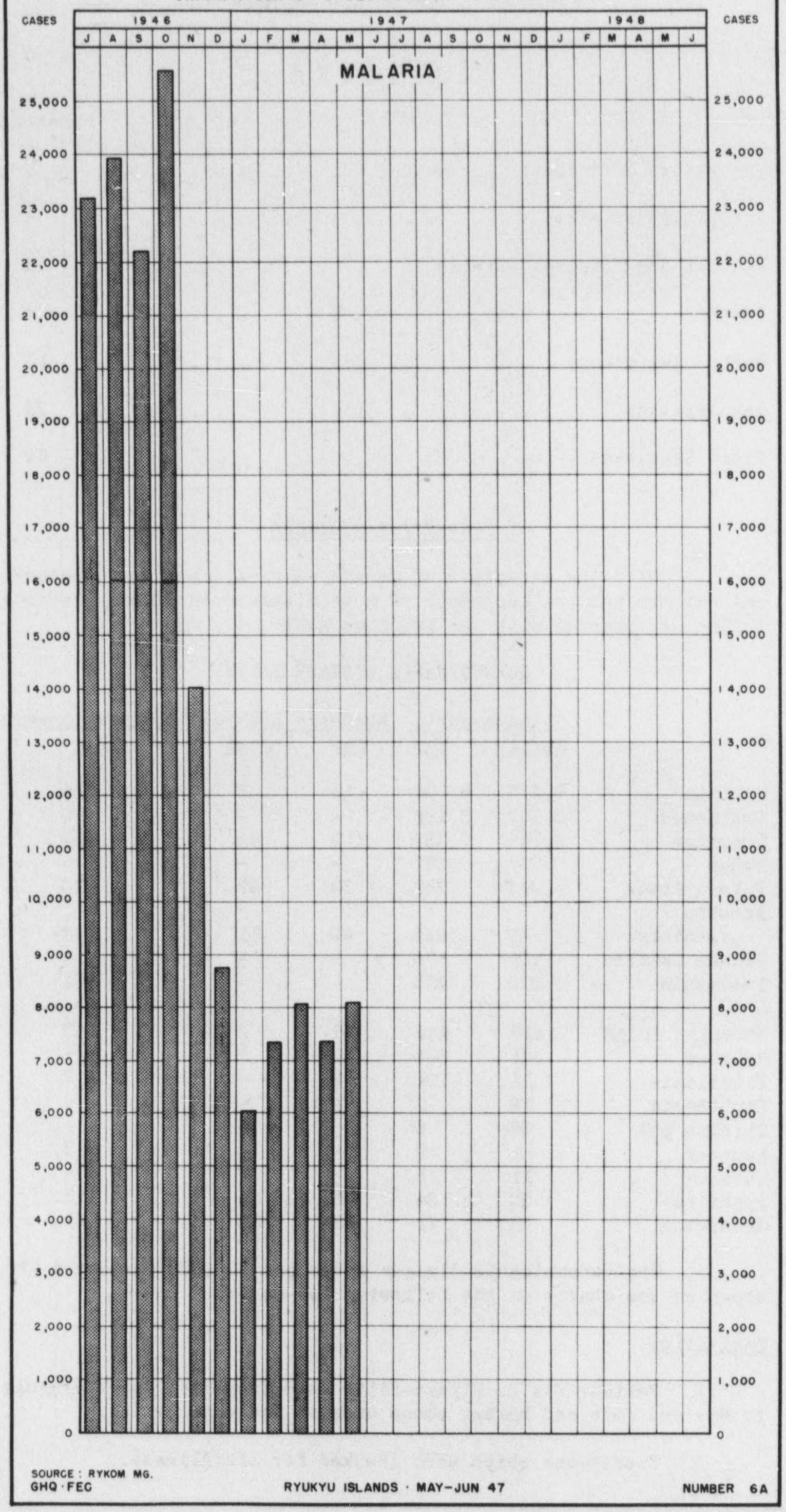
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

OKINAWA-GUNTO · CASES MONTHLY SINCE JUNE 1946




SOURCE : RYKOM MG.
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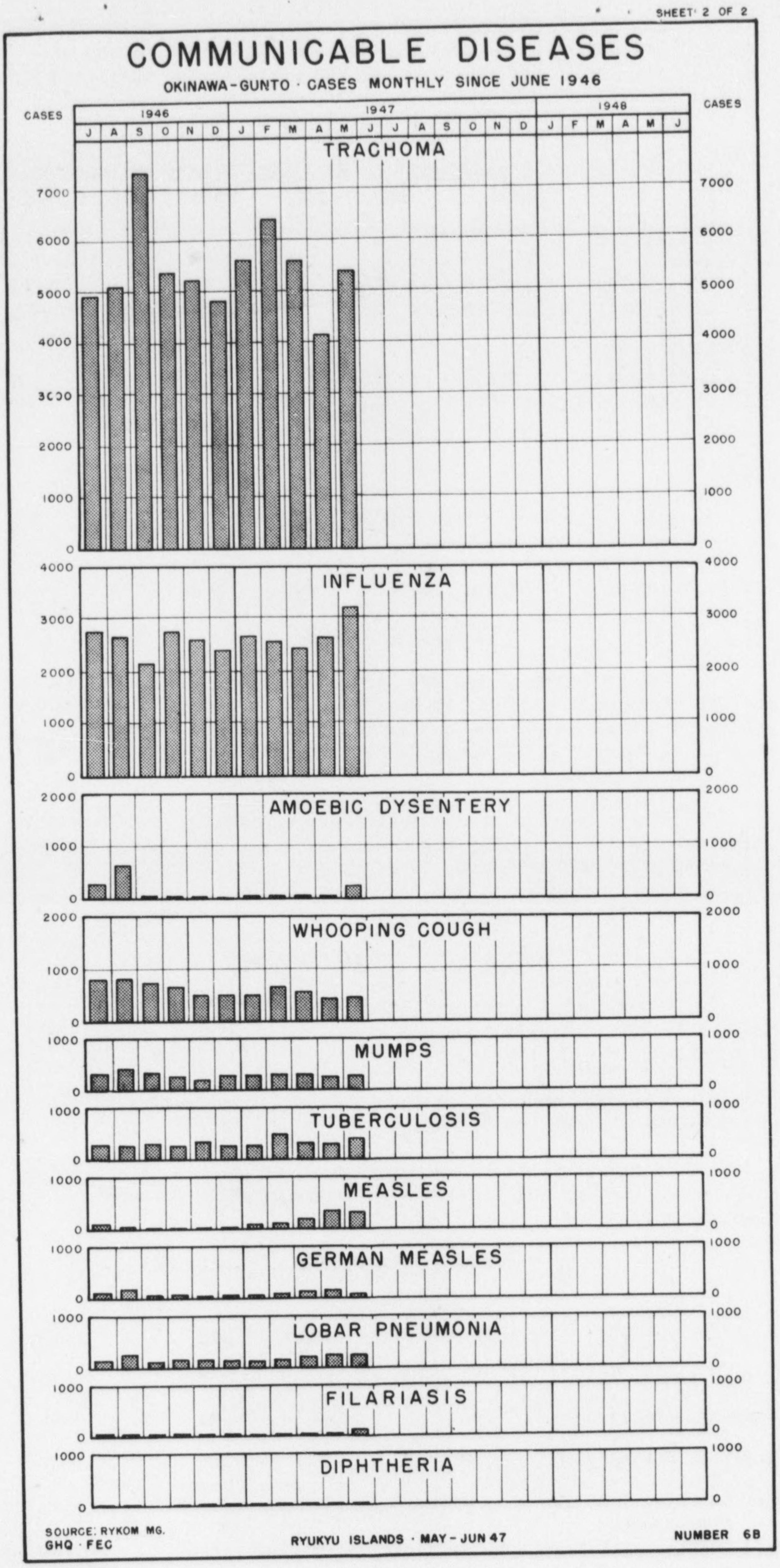
RYUKYU ISLANDS · MAY-JUN 47

NUMBER 6A

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050





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3. Sanitary teams on Okinawa constructed 28,775 meters of drainage ditches, 4,561 latrines and 130 wells during April and May.

SANITATION ACTIVITIES

| | Okinawa-gunto | | Northern Ryukyus | | Miyako-retto | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April | May | May | June | May | June |
| Drainage ditches (meters) | | | | | | |
| Constructed | 12,695 | 16,080 | - | - | - | 2,050 |
| Serviced | 1,025,035 | 499,758 | - | - | 3,430 | 88,900 |
| Latrines | | | | | | |
| Constructed | 2,466 | 2,095 | 149 | 121 | 13 | 129 |
| Closed | 862 | 732 | 9 | 35 | 23 | 10 |
| Maintained | 61,591 | 63,429 | - | 31,548 | 11,031 | 0 |
| Wells | | | | | | |
| Constructed | 68 | 62 | 64 | 159 | - | - |
| Cleaned | 704 | 552 | 1,419 | 195 | 621 | 639 |
| Closed | 1 | 6 | 23 | 27 | 1 | 0 |
| Houses sprayed | 33,949 | 27,910 | 7,305 | 230 | 1 | 0 |

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

4. In the Northern Ryukyus 310 cattle, 199 horses, 283 swine and 226 goats were examined in May. While the number of horses inspected declined to 106 the number of other animals examined increased in June to 1,272 cows, 2,043 swine and 1,502 goats. All were free of disease.

5. Ninety hogs in Miyako-retto were infected with intestinal parasites; of these, 79 had echinococcus, three had strongylus peodoxus and eight suffered from tapeworm cyst.

Of 177 hog carcasses examined eight were condemned.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

6. In-patients on Okinawa-gunto numbered 714 and out-patients totaled 85,364 in May as compared with 675 and 69,636 respectively in April.

7. Total bed capacity of hospitals and dispensaries on Okinawa-gunto was 850 on 31 May.

8. In Miyako-retto 11 percent more out-patients were treated in June than in May and there was an increase of 20 percent in hospital admissions.

MEDICAL TREATMENTS

| | Northern Ryukyus | | Miyako-retto | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | June | May | June |
| Out-patients | 18,256 a/ | 16,984 a/ | 2,044 b/ | 2,273 b/ |
| Hospital admissions | 245 | 226 | 41 | 49 |
| Hospital discharges | 35 | 27 | 29 | 31 |

a/ Includes treatments by private physicians and public health dispensaries.
b/ Includes treatments by private and public clinics.

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## SUPPLY

9. There were 1,409 pounds of 10 percent DDT dust used on Okinawa-gunto in April and May, approximately double the February and March expenditures.

INSECTICIDES EXPENDED ON OKINAWA-GUNTO

| | Unit | April | May |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 percent DDT powder | pound | 791 | 618 |
| DDT in oil | gallon | 7,214 | 4,086 |
| Penite | gallon | 263 | 181 |

10. During May and June 512,711 pounds of medical supplies and equipment were distributed in the Ryukyus.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED
(pounds)

| | Okinawa-gunto | | Northern Ryukyus | | Southern Ryukyus | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | May | June | May | June | May | June |
| Surgical dressings | 114,053 | 73,503 | 82,815 | 0 | 82,815 | 0 |
| Medical supplies | 26,260 | 65,255 | 6,745 | 0 | 6,745 | 80 |
| Equipment | 2,000 | 51,000 | 240 | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

### Welfare

11. Cremated remains of 4,600 Okinawans were returned from Japan from 2 May to 30 June.

12. Orphans on Okinawa-gunto who received complete physical examinations in May totaled 275; 82 showed symptoms of skin infections, intestinal parasites or other minor diseases.

13. Okinawa had 995 handicapped persons on relief on 30 June.

14. People on relief rolls on Okinawa numbered 39,892 on 30 June of whom 28,102 were children, 5,749 aged, 121 pregnant women, 1,568 invalids, 995 deformed and 3,357 women with children.

15. In June 200 unemployed men and 100 women were given work on the Miyako Government farm.

16. The Miyako Government granted food and money to the 177 inhabitants of Ogami, a small island off its northeast shore. The island has little cultivated land and no fishing boats since the war.

17. Monetary aid to 411 orphans, aged widows and disabled persons on Miyako-retto amounted to ¥ 19,980 in June.

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MIYAKO RELIEF DISTRIBUTION
June

| District | Orphans | Aged | Widows | Disabled | Total | Amount Distributed (yen) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hirara | 10 | 54 | 69 | 7 | 140 | 6,990 |
| Shimoji | 7 | 21 | 55 | 0 | 83 | 3,990 |
| Gusukube | 1 | 19 | 85 | 4 | 109 | 4,980 |
| Irabu | 2 | 18 | 39 | 3 | 62 | 3,000 |
| Tarama | 10 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1,020 |
| Total | 30 | 119 | 248 | 14 | 411 | 19,980 |

18. The Yaeyama Committee for the Promotion of Public Welfare, a representative group of 32 persons from the Retto, aided 251 families and obtained work for 877 persons in Ishigaki and 12 in Iriomote.

19. Relief rosters listed 11,879 male and 7,156 female unemployed in the Northern Ryukyus on 30 April.

Resettlement

20. Land released from military installations for resettlement and cultivation by Okinawans totaled 1,297.4 acres.

LAND RELEASED - OKINAWA
1 May - 30 June
(acres)

| Village | For Resettlement | For Cultivation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mawashi | 181.8 | 140.5 | 322.3 |
| Miya | 70.2 | 0 | 70.2 |
| Naha | 8.2 | 276.9 a/ | 285.1 |
| Ozato | 37.2 | 0 | 37.2 |
| Sashiki | 28.9 | 24.8 | 53.7 |
| Tamagusuku | 41.3 | 165.3 | 206.6 |
| Urasoe | 322.3 | 0 | 322.3 |

a/ For salt flats.

Housing

21. Construction completed on Okinawa-gunto in May consisted of 1,725 prefabricated houses and 55 public buildings of which 28 were village stores, six small dispensaries, a morgue, 15 school-buildings and five village offices.

22. Two prefabricated buildings were moved from Chinen to Yogi to serve as an experimental farm station.

REPATRIATION

23. Ryukyuans repatriated numbered 2,037 while 1,303 persons were evacuated to Japan. Of those received on Okinawa in May, 235 were lepers who were sent to the colony at Yagachi-shima.

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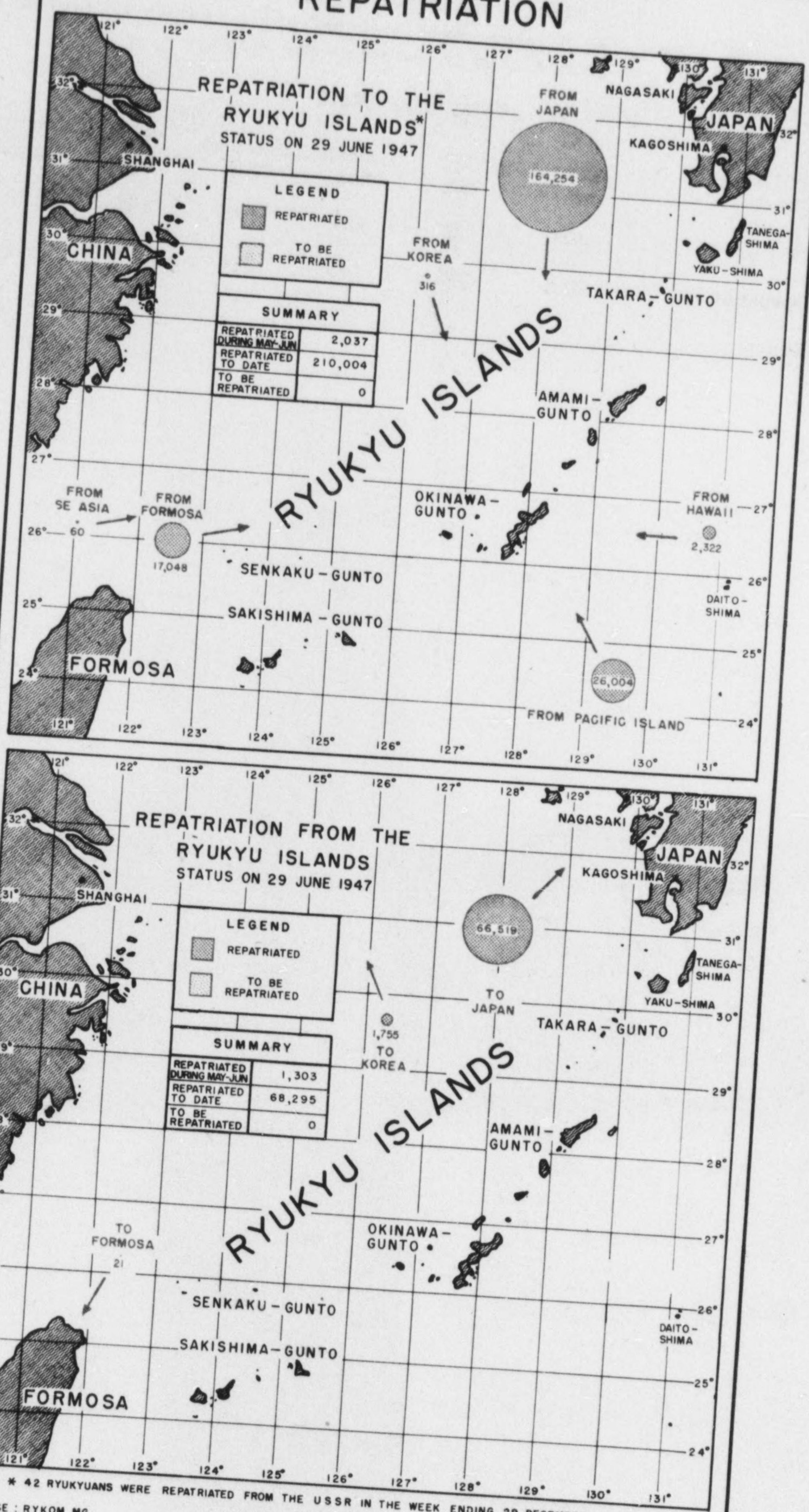
# REPATRIATION




* 42 RYUKYUANS WERE REPATRIATED FROM THE USSR IN THE WEEK ENDING 29 DECEMBER.

SOURCE : RYKOM MG.
GHQ · FEC

RYUKYU ISLANDS · MAY-JUN 47

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## VITAL STATISTICS

24. Deaths on Okinawa-gunto declined approximately 23 percent from the 577 recorded deaths in February and March.

### VITAL STATISTICS

| | Okinawa-gunto | | Northern Ryukyus | | Miyako-retto | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | April | May | May | June | May | June |
| Births | 626 | 721 | 494 | 375 | 196 | 172 |
| Deaths | 210 | 260 | 462 | 324 | 104 | 106 |

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SECTION 2

EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

CONTENTS



## EDUCATION

### Schools

1. School enrollments in May showed increases over April enrollments. Total pupil enrollment on Okinawa was 158,125 compared with 139,144 in April; in the Northern Ryukyus it was 51,285 compared with 50,372; in Miyako-retto 17,204 compared with 17,275; and in Yaeyama-retto 8,489 compared with 8,238. In June a large increase in enrollments on Okinawa and a smaller increase in Miyako-retto more than offset small decreases in the Northern Ryukyus and Yaeyama-retto.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE
June

| | Schools | Teachers | Pupils |
|---|---|---|---|
| Okinawa-gunto | | | |
| Kindergarten | 132 | 710 | 25,339 |
| Elementary | 141 | 3,177 | 112,589 |
| High | 12 | 275 | 8,369 |
| Technical a/ | 3 | 47 | 515 |
| Industrial a/ | 25 | 292 | 16,521 b/ |
| Higher | 2 | 23 | 241 |
| Total | 315 | 4,524 | 163,574 |
| Northern Ryukyus | | | |
| Kindergarten | 2 | 11 | 597 |
| Elementary | 102 | 1,117 | 39,630 |
| High | 4 | 57 | 1,934 |
| Technical a/ | 27 | 183 | 8,964 |
| Total | 135 | 1,368 | 51,125 |
| Miyako-retto | | | |
| Kindergarten | 16 | 53 | 1,754 |
| Elementary | 17 | 317 | 14,401 |
| Junior high | 2 | 45 | 1,113 |
| Agriculture and fisheries a/ | 2 | 18 | 170 |
| English Teachers' Training c/ | (1) | 5 | 54 |
| Total | 37 | 438 | 17,492 |

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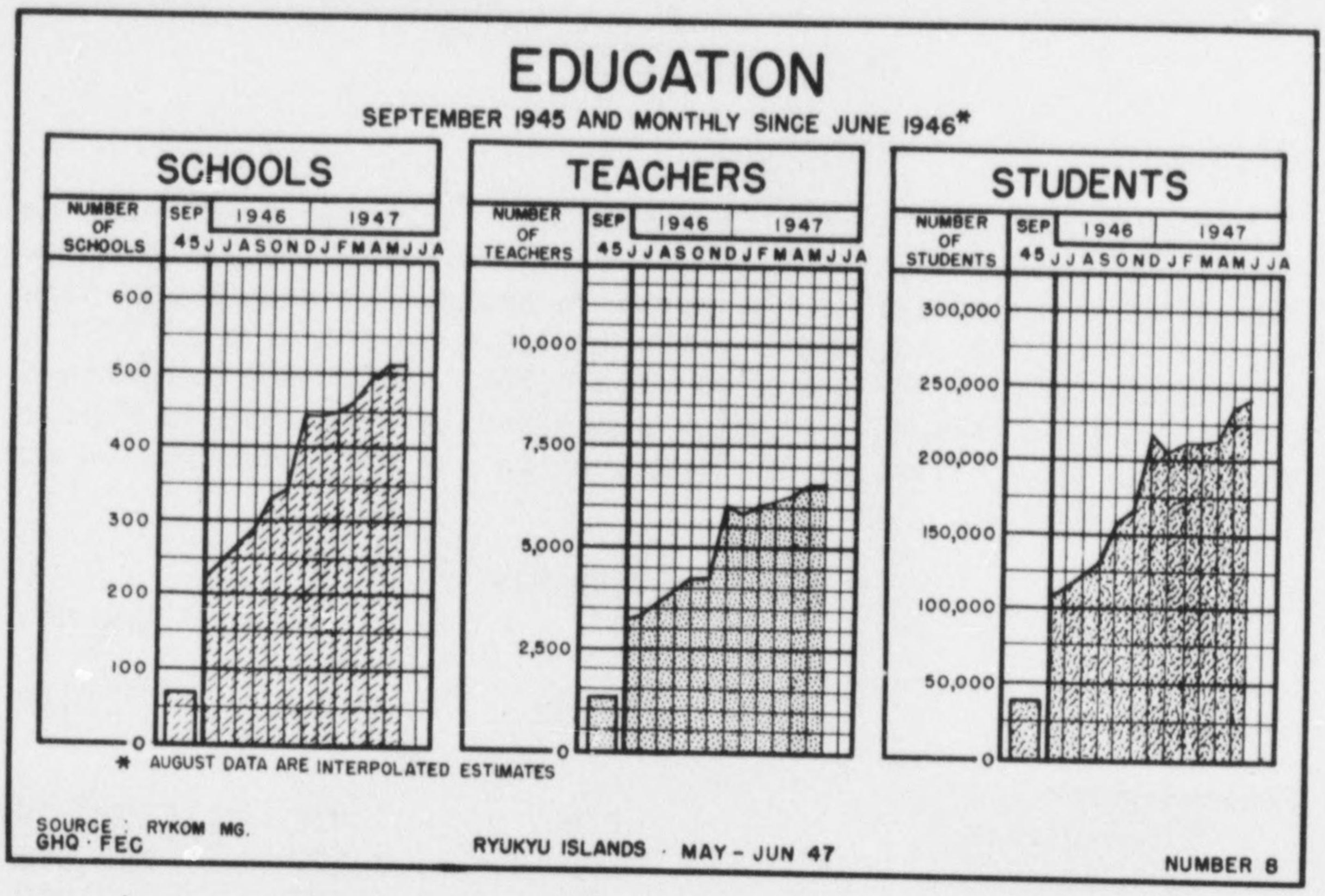
| | Schools | Teachers | Pupils |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yaeyama-retto | | | |
| Kindergarten | 3 | 8 | 316 |
| Elementary | 17 | 182 | 7,004 |
| Junior high | 1 | 13 | 395 |
| Senior high | 1 | 8 | 140 |
| Agriculture and forestry a/ | 1 | 14 | 209 |
| Total | 23 | 225 | 8,064 |

a/ High-school level.
b/ Half-time students.
c/ School uses facilities of Girls Junior High School; no full-time teachers; term, one year.




2. Kindergarten in Miyako and Yaeyama is elective. In Miyako two years are offered and about 35 percent of children four to six years old are enrolled. In Yaeyama where only one year is offered the percentage of children under six in attendance is small.

3. The first and second years of the four-year curriculum of the Miyako Boys' Agriculture and Fisheries School are now being taught. A third year is to be started next year and a fourth the following year.

4. All 25 of the projected industrial high schools on Okinawa are now in operation.

Meetings

5. Two institutes for school principals of Okinawa-gunto were held in May; one for principals of the industrial high schools was held at Chinen 15 May and the other, for elementary school principals, was held at Ishikawa 29 May.

School Systems

6. The 6-3-3 system was put into operation in Yaeyama with the opening of a senior high school in Ishigaki in May. In rural areas eight years of study, all designated elementary, are compulsory.

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7. Schools in Okinawa-gunto are still organized on the 8-4 plan with attendance compulsory except for employed students of high-school age. Since regular high-school facilities provide for only about 30 percent of eligible students, most attend the industrial high schools. Because of crowded conditions, students attending the industrial high schools are divided into two groups, each attending three days per week. In some of the schools classes are coeducational; in others boys and girls attend on alternate days.

Miyako Curriculums

8. Curriculums for primary and junior high schools in Miyako have been adopted.

MIYAKO PRIMARY-SCHOOL CURRICULUM
(hours per week)

| Subject | Year 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reading | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Arithmetic | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| English | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Geography | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Science | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Agriculture | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 a/ | 5 a/ |
| Handicraft | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Housekeeping b/ | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Music | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Physical exercise | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Civics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sewing b/ | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total (boys) | 24 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Total (girls) | 24 | 24 | 26 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |

a/ Two hours less for girls.
b/ Girls only.

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MIYAKO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM
(hours per week)

| Subject | Girls' Junior High School Year 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Boys' Junior High School Year 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reading | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Arithmetic | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| English | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| History | ½ | ½ | | | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Geography | ½ | ½ | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Biology | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Chemistry | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Physics | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Civics | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Physical exercise | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Agriculture | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Music | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Etiquette | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sewing | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | | | |
| Education | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Sericulture | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Handicraft | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 31 |

9. No senior high schools have been established in Miyako because of a shortage of teachers and buildings. A four-year junior high school course is offered at Hirara and students who desire to attend may enroll after finishing six years of elementary school. Students who do not desire to attend junior high school are required to take the eight-year elementary-school course.

Textbooks

10. In Okinawa-gunto 21,544 mimeographed textbooks were distributed in May and 14,954 in June.

School Supplies

11. In May 500 reams of mimeograph paper were distributed on Okinawa-gunto, 126 reams in the Southern Ryukyus and 250 reams in the Northern Ryukyus.

Schools in Okinawa received 400 school desks produced at Itoman.

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Other School Activities

12. In the Northern Ryukyus regular meetings of the Young Men's Association are held for instruction in cultural subjects, abacus calculation and English. Discussions of moral and ethical standards are also held.

13. Hentona (Okinawa) High School dedication ceremonies were held 29 June. This school has been changed from a two-year branch high school to a regular four-year high school.

14. Championship high-school track and field events and baseball contests were held 16-28 June for Okinawa schools. A water-sports meet, participated in by six elementary schools, the Boys' Junior High School and the Agriculture and Fisheries School, was held 21 June in Miyako.

## CULTURE

15. Regulations require that paintings by Okinawan artists, lacquer ware, souvenir pottery and similar items be sold through Okinawa gift shops, with part of proceeds going to the Okinawan Civilian Administration.

16. Entertainment organizations throughout the Northern Ryukyus are aiding the government ceiling-price policies. Prizes are awarded for the best mottoes and variety acts.

17. The Central Acting Troupe of O-shima conducted a five-day program of comedies, light dramas, songs and dances 14-18 May. The Cultural Society of Amami sponsored entertainment programs during the month.

18. Programs included a play and dancing acts at Okinawan Central Prison by the Okinawan Players 29 June, dramas and dancing 30 May-2 June and 8-12 June by the Kagetsu Theatrical Company and the Shirayuri Theatrical Company of the Northern Ryukyus and concerts 31 May and 1 June by the Amami Music Association.

19. A cultural youth organization with a membership of approximately 10,000 has been started in all districts of Okinawa to develop Okinawan culture, art and literature and provide leisure-time activity for young people.

## RELIGION

20. Buddhist services are held on Okinawa on the 1st and 15th of each month.

21. The Miyako Church (interdenominational Christian) holds Sunday School every Sunday morning and revival meetings every Sunday night.

22. The Yaeyama Christian Church meets every Sunday.

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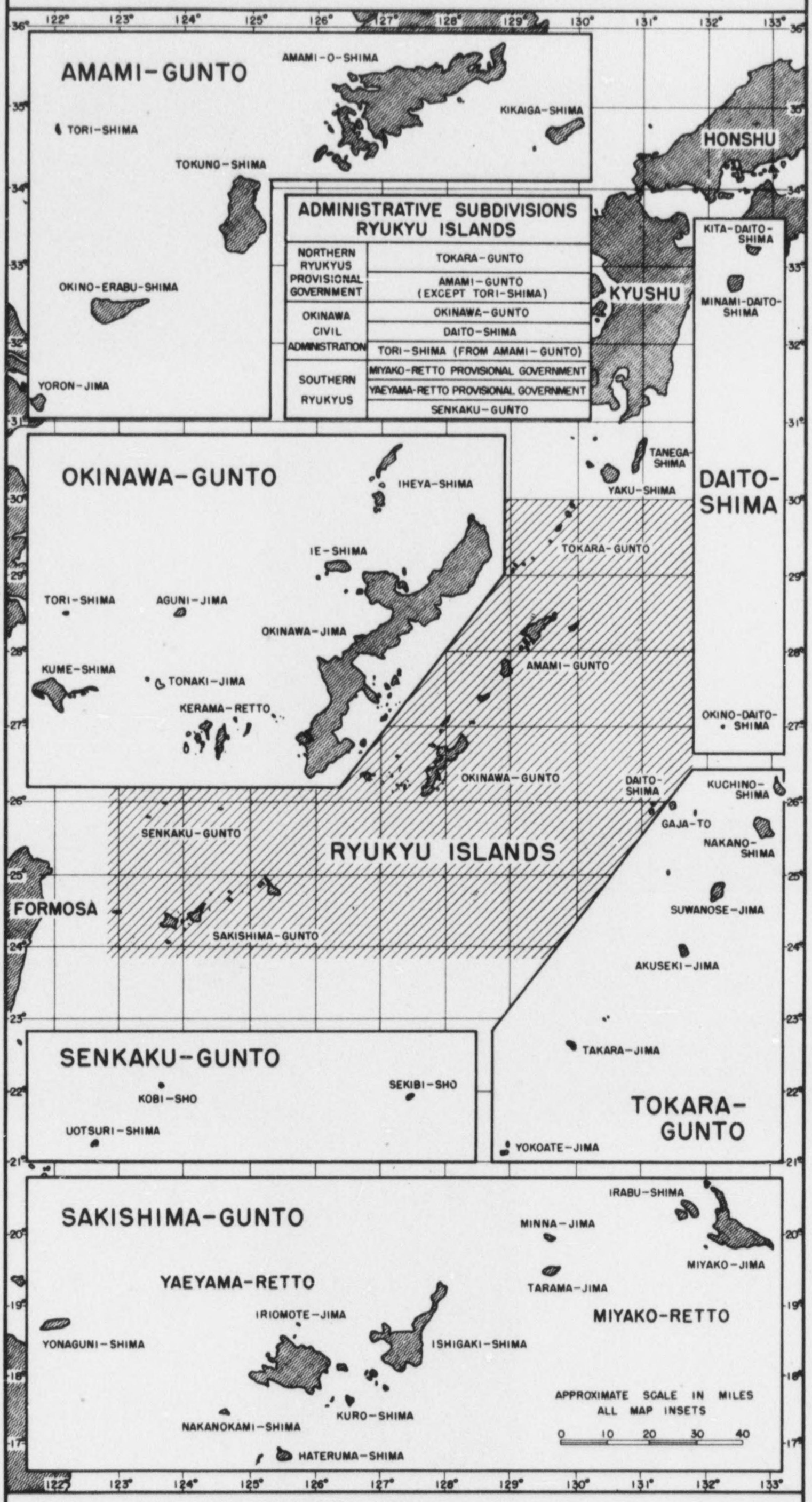
# RYUKYU ISLANDS




SOURCES: AMS 5301; AMS 1201; RYKOM MG.
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RYUKYU ISLANDS · MAY-JUNE 47

REFERENCE MAP

Eighth Army Printing Plant-Boonjudo
5329

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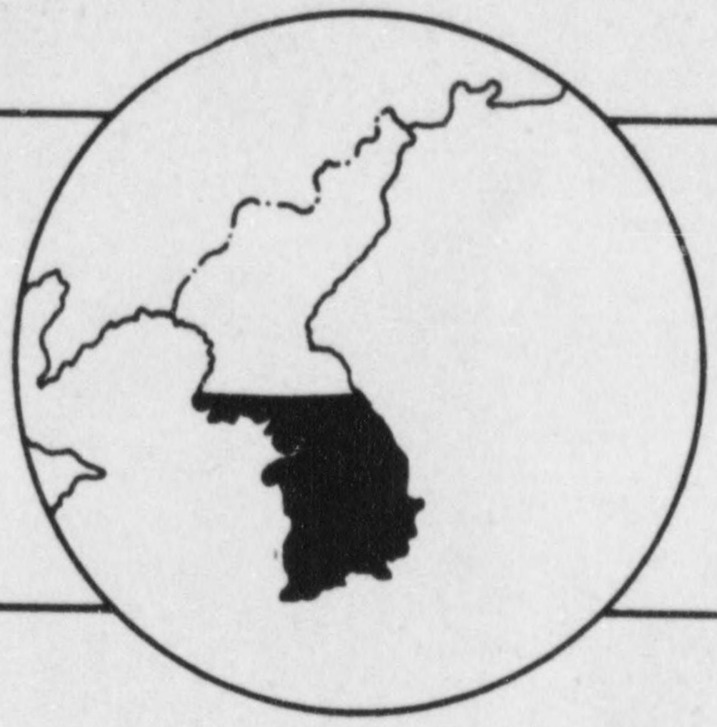
Commander - in - Chief
Far East



# SUMMATION

of

## UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

in

# KOREA

№ 21 JUNE 1947

1946-1947 Japan 4 9 760050

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
COMMANDER - IN - CHIEF
FAR EAST

# SUMMATION № 21

# UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
JUNE 1947

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

Number 21

June 1947

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

Number 21 June 1947

## CHARTS, MAPS AND GRAPHS

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

# SUMMATION

# of

# UNITED STATES ARMY

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# ACTIVITIES

# in

# KOREA

Number 21 June 1947

## PART I

## GENERAL

Page

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SECTION 1

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

CONTENTS



## KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

### Resignations of Speaker and Vice-speakers

1. To express their disapproval of the Interim Legislative Assembly's action in incorporating a 25-year age requirement for voters into the General Franchise Law, Dr. Kimm Kiu Sic, Speaker, and Choe Tong O and Yun Ki Sop, Vice-speakers, tendered their resignations as officials and members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly rejected the resignations and various leaders and members persuaded Dr. Kimm and his colleagues to resume their posts on 9 June at least until the General Franchise Law was finally enacted.

### General Franchise Law

2. The long controversy over the General Franchise Law came to an end on 27 June when the Legislative Assembly passed a final version of the measure. A compromise under which the minimum voting age was set as 23 years made final passage possible.

## POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

### Split in Rightist Forces

3. The decision of the Hankuk Democratic Party to participate in the deliberations of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission split the Rightist parties which had previously followed the lead of Dr. Syngman Rhee and Kim Koo in insisting on nonparticipation.

### Leftist Action

4. The South Korea Labor Party, which has called on all Koreans to participate in discussions with the Joint Commission, demanded the expulsion of Dr. Rhee and Kim from Korea for their opposition to the Joint Commission.

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

### Consultation with Democratic Organizations

5. In Joint Communique No. 11 and the various documents issued with it the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission outlined the procedure for consulting with Korean democratic political and social organizations. Democratic parties and social organizations were required to sign declarations in which they agree to uphold the "aims of the Moscow Decision on Korea as stated in paragraph 1

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of this decision" and to "abide by the decision of the Joint Commission."

6. Questionnaires were issued by the Commission requesting the opinions of the organizations on the political structure and policies appropriate to the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

7. The Chief Commissioner of the United States Delegation to the Joint Commission announced that by 19 June 344 political parties had obtained copies of Joint Communique No. 11.

Meetings of Joint Commission in North Korea

8. Following the establishing of procedures for consultation with democratic organization in South Korea, the United States and Soviet delegations to the Joint Commission departed on 25 June for Pyongyang in North Korea. There on 30 June the Joint Commission was scheduled to begin consultations with democratic organizations in Soviet-occupied Korea.

PUBLIC SAFETY

9. Orderly political demonstrations were held concerning trusteeship and establishment of an independent government.

10. There was an increase in criminal offenses during May to 10,226 compared with 8,540 in April.

11. The prison population continued high in May but prisoner deaths decreased.

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SECTION 2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

CONTENTS



## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agriculture and Fisheries

1. The transplanting of 2,824,466 acres of rice began in South Korea on 16 June with official opening ceremonies at Kyonggi-do.

2. Summer grains, although in good condition in Kyongsang-pukto and Cheju-do, are affected generally by short heads and smut. Damage is heaviest in Kyonggi-do.

3. Fish landings in February were 25,027 metric tons, 746 more than in January and 4,111 above the revised average monthly catch of 1946. Canned and frozen fish and salted and dried marine products also gained over the previous month.

### Forestry and Mining

4. Kyonggi-do forest areas contain 38,323 chungbo (93,891 acres) in need of erosion control.

5. April coal production, the highest since the liberation of South Korea, was 31,318 metric tons, or only 4,182 metric tons short of the 35,500-ton quota set for five principal mines.

6. Four of six minerals and metals showed production gains in April.

## INDUSTRY

7. Salt production in May followed a normal seasonal increase, reaching a new postwar high of 32,207 metric tons, considerably above that for the same month last year.

8. Lack of raw materials has stopped chemical and commercial organic fertilizer production.

9. New measuring and weighing devices were produced and inspected as part of the program for the gradual adoption of the metric system in Korea.

### Silk

10. A ceiling price of ¥ 54.50 per pound for grade 2 cocoons was set in May

11. Raw silk production was 79,490 pounds in June, a decrease

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of 11.5 percent from May.

Labor

12. A stevedore strike in Pusan on 28 May was settled when the workers were granted wage increases and better working conditions.

13. The first class was graduated from the labor school established by the Inchon District Council of the Tai Han No Chong.

## COMMERCE

Finance

14. Bank of Chosen notes in circulation on 30 June totaled ¥ 18,035,603,028, a continuation of the upward trend begun in April.

15. Government revenues increased 22.4 percent in May to ¥ 1,022,599,160 while expenditures decreased 26.2 percent to ¥ 1,177,290,509.

16. The revised Third Income Tax Law, which applies to individual earned income, became effective 21 June.

17. An ordinance creating the Korean Foreign Exchange Bank, which will establish banking and foreign exchange facilities for the promotion of foreign trade, was promulgated on 16 June.

The Bank, which will maintain its headquarters in Seoul, was capitalized at ¥ 500,000,000 with the Interim Government initially subscribing ¥ 200,000,000.

Property Control

18. The New Korea Company by 17 May had transferred all but one of its industrial properties to government departments and was reduced to an agricultural corporation administering vested lands.

19. Sale of vested property reached a new high of ¥ 28,897,599 in May.

Imports and Exports

20. The total yen value of private trade imports increased 521.8 percent, as compiled from customs receipts.

21. Grain imports increased 9,560 metric tons in May over April and superphosphate imports from Japan increased from 9,800 metric tons in April to 30,000 metric tons in May.

Transportation

22. Railroad freight and passenger traffic increased in both April and May.

Public Utilities

23. Increased plant capacity resulted in an increase in electric power generated in South Korea in April.

24. A permanent Public Utilities Committee was appointed on 3 June by the National Economic Board.

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Public Works

25. The Department of Public Works expended ¥ 362,831,452 on national public works projects providing 3,132,209 man-days of work during the fiscal year 1 April 1946 through 31 March 1947.

Communications

26. The Korean Department of Communications received nearly ¥ 8,000,000 in telephone, telegraph and postal revenue. Rehabilitation continued on the communications network.

RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

27. Prices were set at which the Government will purchase summer grains.

Free-market prices in Seoul of several common grains declined in April.

28. Fertilizer distribution continued with nearly half of current allocations having been sold to farmers.

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SECTION 3

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

CONTENTS



## PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. The second phase of the 1947 cholera control program to immunize people in coastal areas was completed.

2. On 30 June there were 348 licensed veterinarians.

3. There were 37 milk processing and bottling plants and 715 slaughterhouses in South Korea on 30 June.

4. Doctors who renewed their licenses by 30 June numbered 4,863.

5. Lepers in four institutions numbered 7,840 on 1 June.

6. Eighteen were graduated from the nursing teachers and chief nurses training course offered by the Nursing Affairs Division.

7. Fifty-seven requests to manufacture pharmacopoeia medicines and 20 to manufacture patent medicines were approved.

8. Flood relief measures were established on the national and local levels by the Korean Red Cross and the Departments of Public Health and Welfare and Public Works.

9. Policies on the administration and supervision of the national low-cost feeding program were established by seven governmental agencies and a private company.

10. From 1 January to 28 June 102,185 refugees entered South Korea from north of the 38th parallel.

11. Koreans repatriated from 1 to 29 June numbered 1,691, while 199 Japanese were returned to their homeland.

## EDUCATION, CULTURE AND RELIGION

12. Improved student morale was reported by Seoul National University.

13. A financial survey of 73 elementary and 39 secondary schools showed that the Government is contributing over half of the income for elementary but less than half for secondary schools.

14. Labor organizations and government departments established schools to give specialized training or general education for adults.

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15. Since 1 September 1945, 9,129,922 textbooks have been distributed.

16. The number of teachers increased and the number of students decreased during April. The greatest percentage decrease was in students in universities and colleges.

17. An adult-education conference met in Seoul the first week of June.

18. An inventory showed 442,979 books in the three largest libraries in Seoul.

19. Steady growth of the Korean National Youth Movement was reported. Public service activities of the organization included aid for refugees from North Korea.

20. Rural Young Peoples' Agricultural Clubs have been formed in the nine agricultural schools of Kyonggi-do.

21. Korean delegates to the World Conference of Christian Youth departed 8 June for Oslo

PUBLIC INFORMATION

22. U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission developments were disseminated by all media of expression.

23. Posters on food conservation and narcotics control were distributed throughout South Korea.

24. A poll of public opinion favored the 20-year minimum age requirement for suffrage.

25. A new digest, World News Report, began publication 4 June.

26. Press comment discussed the work of the Joint Commission, the controversy over cooperation with it and discussion of independence versus trusteeship. The Assembly debate over the minimum age requirement for suffrage received wide attention.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

# SUMMATION

# of

# UNITED STATES ARMY

# MILITARY GOVERNMENT

# ACTIVITIES

# in

# KOREA

Number 21 June 1947

## PART II

## POLITICAL

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SECTION 1

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

CONTENTS



## ADMINISTRATION

### Designation of Acting Military Governor

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

### Korean Proclaimed Official Language

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

### Ordinance Drafting Committee

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

### National University Administrative Staff

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

### Compilation of Personal Histories

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

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

## KOREAN INTERIM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

### Resignations of Speaker and Vice-speakers

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

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

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

Negotiations with Dr. Kimm

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

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

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

Withdrawal of Resignations

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

Final Passage

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

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

| Age Requirement Favored | Number of Votes |
|---|---|
| 21 years | 26 |
| 22 years | 2 |
| 23 years | 40 |
| 24 years | 0 |

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

The second provision of Section 1, regarding the minimum

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

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

Negotiations with People's Committee of North Korea

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

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

(1) To submit the questionnaires to the regular standing and special committees concerned in each separate aspect of the problem covered.

(2) To enlarge the already functioning 10-man committee and allow that committee to prepare all the necessary answers.

(3) To organize a special technical committee for each phase of the general question, members of this committee to be elected by the standing and special committees already in existence.

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

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

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

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

Split in Rightist Forces

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

Leftist Action

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

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

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

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

### Joint Communique No. 11

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"'"1. The Joint Commission must consult those democratic parties and organizations which uphold fully the Moscow Decision on Korea.

"'"2. Parties or social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not nominate for consultation those representatives who have compromised themselves by active opposition to the Moscow Decision.

"'"3. Parties and social organizations invited for consultation with the Joint Commission must not and will not actively oppose the Moscow Decision and the work of the Joint Commission. If such be the case, such parties and social organizations by mutual agreement of both delegations will be excluded from further consultation with the Joint Commission."

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

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

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

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

"'"However, should such representative for good reason

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"'Signed_____

Representing the _____ Party or Organization.'

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

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

"a. The full name of the party or organization, the address of its central office, the date of establishment, the number, membership, and location of branches, and total membership.

"b. The full name of a designated representative given in Chinese characters and, where possible, in English and Russian transliteration, the place and date of birth, position held in the party or organization and home address.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questionnaire

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

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

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

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

"1. Rights of the people. (Bill of Rights: for example, freedom of speech, press, universal suffrage, religion, assembly; inviolability of personal freedom; equality of sexes, and others.)

"2. The general type or character of provisional government to be established.

"3. The organ or organs of authority of the central government to perform the executive and legislative functions.

"a. Is it necessary to give the Provisional Korean Government the right to make laws before the creation of a legislative organ founded upon general elections?

"b. Composition and structure of the organ or organs to perform these functions (for example: organization, designation and function of the ministries; designation of the chief executive or body to perform the chief executive functions; organization, designation and functions of any organ to perform the legislative functions).

"c. Powers and duties of the various ministers and officials.

"d. Election or appointment and replacement of ministers and other principal members of the organ or organs to perform the legislative and executive functions (for example: terms of office, succession to office, removal from office).

"e. Method of discharging executive and legislative functions.

"4. Local organs of authority, their formation, structure, powers and duties.

"a. Method of selection of local authorities. (Should the local authorities of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages be elected? If elected, then on what principles should the elections be conducted? If appointed, then by whom?)

"b. Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties and rights of local authorities.

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

"5. Judicial Organs.

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

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

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

"6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

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

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

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

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

"2. Elimination of Japanese influence.

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

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

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

"4. Law and Justice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"2. Agriculture Land Tenure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"3. Organization of industry.

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

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

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

"4. Labor, wages and social security.

"a. What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions?

"b. What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women?

"c. What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations?

"d. What should be the policy with respect to social insurance?

"e. What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor?

"5. Trade and prices.

"a. Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be continued while commodities are scarce? If so, how should this program be administered?

"b. What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs?

"c. What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken?

"d. What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding?

"e. What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea?

"6. Finance.

"a. What should be the policy with respect to:

(1) Income taxes?

(2) Taxes on real property?

(3) Sales taxes?

(4) Taxes on imports and exports?

(5) Receipts from government monopolies?

(6) Inheritance taxes?

(7) Any other taxes?

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"b. What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea?

"c. What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget?

"d. What measures should be taken to cope with excessively high interest charges (usury)?

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

"1. Education - what educational program should be adopted and developed in Korea in the following fields:

"a. Elimination of illiteracy among adults?

"b. Compulsory lower school attendance?

"c. Middle school?

"d. Higher levels of education?

"2. Training - what program should be established to train Korean specialists and technicians to fill all necessary positions in economic and governmental activities?

"3. National culture - what measures should be undertaken to promote the development of national culture, art, and also of science?

"4. Public health - how should health protection be organized?"

Response to Request of Joint Commission

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

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

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

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

Time Extension

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

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

Meeting with Representatives of Democratic Parties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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