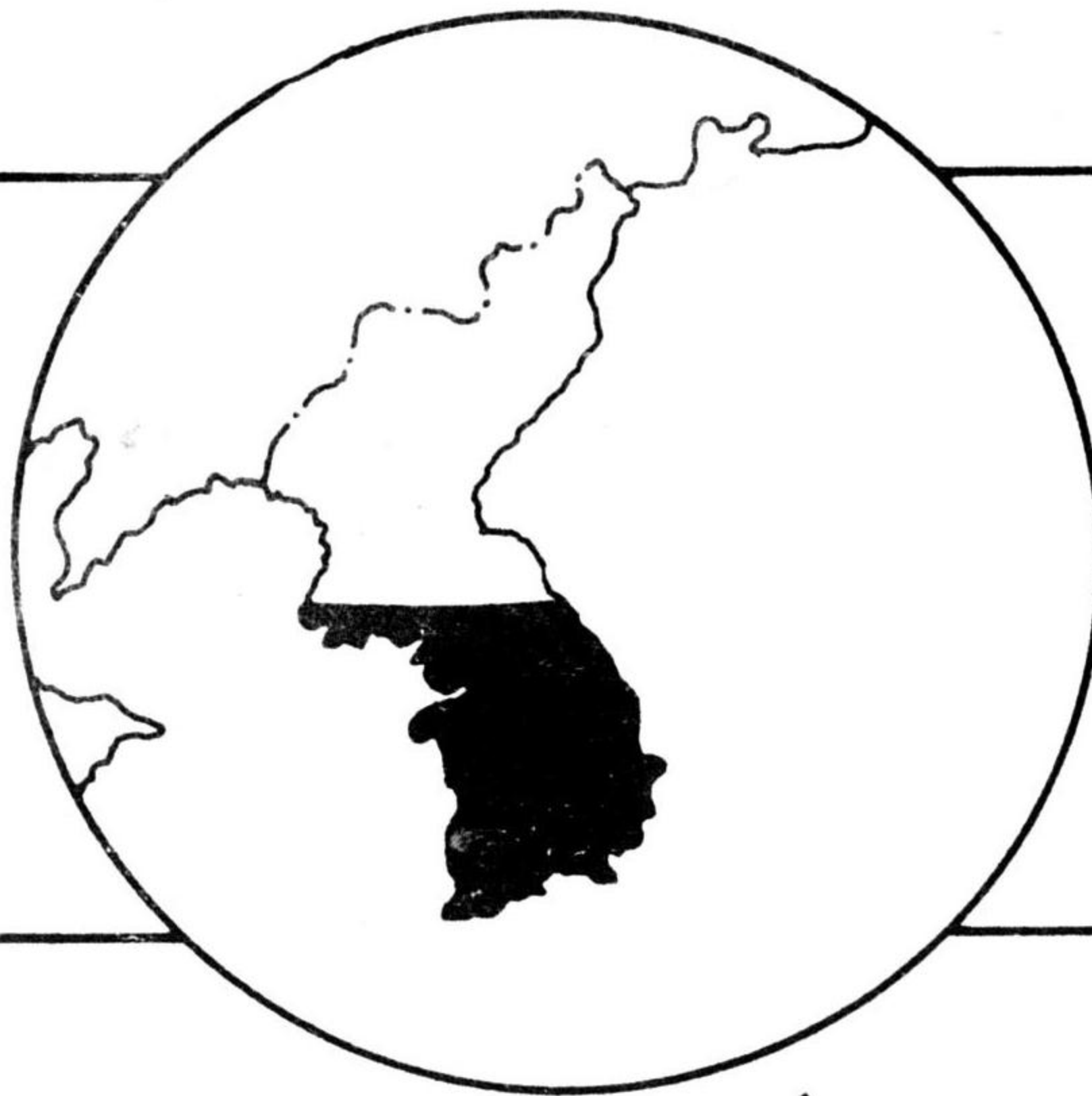


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Commander - in - Chief
United States Army Forces, Pacific



SUMMATION

of

UNITED STATES ARMY

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

in

KOREA

NO 14 November 1946

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

SUMMATION NO 14
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
IN
KOREA

FOR THE MONTH OF
NOVEMBER 1946

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

Number 14

November 1946

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

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SECTION 1
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

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ADMINISTRATION

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

1. After careful investigation of charges that the October elections to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly were improperly administered, the Commanding General, USAFIK, annulled the elections of the six members from the City of Seoul and the Province of Kangwon-do. The investigations disclosed that election procedure in these two areas had been faulty due to misinterpretations of Ordinance No. 118. New elections were ordered to fill the vacancies.

Decision on Rice Collection Program

2. On 5 November the Military Governor explained that unavoidable delays in convening the Legislative Assembly made it impossible to await the decision of that body on the rice collection program. Since any effective program must be put into operation during the present harvest season the Military Governor decided to continue the present rice collection machinery for the 1946 season.

The statement of the Military Governor said in part, "The people of Korea have the assurance of the Military Governor that the disposition of future crops will be decided by the Korean Legislature, as would have been done with the 1946 crop had it been possible to convene the Legislature early enough for it to take proper action."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Proposed Departure of Dr. Rhee for the United States

3. During the month Dr. Syngman Rhee, head of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, announced plans to plead the cause of Korean independence before the United Nations General Assembly.

Merger of Socialist Labor Party and South Korea Labor Party

4. The Seoul Times reported that Lyuh Woon Hyeung, Chairman of the Socialist Labor Party, had urged a union of his Party and the South Korea Labor Party.

JOINT KOREAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

5. The Joint Korean-American Conference established by the Commanding General, USAFIK, to investigate conditions leading to discontent in South Korea continued in session during the month. Statements issued by the Committee indicated that the following problems were receiving attention:

- (1) Complaints against the police.
- (2) Presence of pro-Japanese and Japanese collaborators.
- (3) Effect of interpreters in government.
- (4) Corruption of officials.

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

Summary of Correspondence

6. On 7 November the headquarters of the Commanding General, USAFIK, issued a statement summarizing correspondence with the Soviet Commander in North Korea on reconvening the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission. This statement follows in part:

"General Hodge stated that he answered the Soviet Commander's letter on 1 November, again inviting the Soviet Delegation to return to Seoul to resume negotiations to carry out the Moscow Decision in full. He reiterated the American position of allowing Koreans freedom of expression concerning the establishment of their own Provisional Government. He agreed that the Joint Commission could exclude from consultation those individuals, parties and organizations who foment or instigate mass opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or fulfillment of the Moscow Decision. . ."

LEGAL

7. Major legislation concerned establishment of a maximum 48-hour work week and a national housing administration.

8. The Korean-American Legal Academy, opened on 9 November, will constitute a forum for the exchange of information and ideas among Korean and American members of the legal profession.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and Order

9. The unrest which swept South Korea during October continued in early November. Mobs attacked police installations in Cholla-namdo, causing casualties among both police and rioters.

Police

10. Problems of police administration were discussed by the Joint Korean-American Conference during the week ending 18 November.

11. Police officials arrived from the United States to advise Korean police heads in modern law enforcement methods.

Crime

12. The number of criminal offenses during September and October decreased from the peak reached in August. From 10,350 in September the number dropped to 8,378 in October.

Prisons

13. Four hundred prisoners escaped from Chonju Prison in Cholla-pukto and 200 attempted to escape from Kwangju Prison in Cholla-namdo.

INTERNAL SECURITY

Korean Coast Guard

14. Four cutters of the Korean Coast Guard were commissioned during the month. They will be used in patrolling Korean waters and guarding against smuggling.

15. The strength of the Korean Coast Guard is 165 officers and 1,026 enlisted men.

Korean Constabulary

16. The strength of the Korean Constabulary is now 143 officers and 5,130 enlisted men.

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NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture and Fisheries

1. Floods damaged late crops, but estimated yields of summer grain and fall rice remained close to wartime average production.

2. September fish production was high in view of continuing shortages of equipment.

Forestry and Mining

3. August lumber production decreased from the July level.

4. Equipment shortages still retard coal production but October output was close to quotas.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

5. While production has recovered from the labor unrest and general disorder of the previous month the shortage of raw materials, the almost complete absence of replacement parts, the lack of technical personnel and the inflationary condition of the currency continue to retard economic recovery.

Textiles

6. Eighty-nine factories in South Korea reported August textile production valued at ¥ 49,190,000. Cotton, silk and hemp products were turned out with cotton cloth accounting for almost half of the total value.

Transportation and Public Utilities

7. Foodstuffs have first priority on rail transportation, while the continued shortage of tires and gasoline restricted motor transportation in November to the movement of foodstuffs and the maintenance of law and order.

Korea faces a serious shortage of railway ties.

8. In Declaration No. 3, dated 15 November, public utilities are declared essential and their continuous and uninterrupted operation vital to the welfare of the Korean people.

Communications

9. With the return of law and order communications are being

restored. Mail was exchanged with North Korea and mail service to Japan started.

Rehabilitation of facilities and procurement of equipment from Japan and the United States continued.

Imports and Exports

10. In order to develop more trade with China a delegation from Korea left for Shanghai on 22 November. A series of conferences was scheduled to discuss with governmental agencies and Chinese traders on the possibility of barter arrangements.

Rationing and Price Control

11. About one fourth of the rice scheduled for collection by 30 November had been bought by that date. Efforts are continuing to increase public support for the program.

12. Prices were set on imported fertilizer.

Official coal prices were raised because of the scheduled increase in freight rates.

Official seed cotton purchase prices were raised to encourage farmers to sell to Government gins.

FINANCE

13. On 30 November Bank of Chosen notes in circulation reached ¥ 14,880,993,360.

14. The establishment of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, Ltd., the second all-Korean life insurance company organized since the occupation, was announced on 2 November.

15. A substantial increase was noted in the free-market price of gold.

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SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

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PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

Welfare

1. Three hundred children are now being afforded health and welfare care as a result of the drive which rounded up juvenile beggars and waifs from the City of Seoul on 26 November.

2. The students of the lower schools in the City of Seoul are being provided with bread made from American flour and Korean sweet potatoes. The bread is sold every other day at a cost of ¥ 2.20 per 100 grams.

3. On 31 October there were 58 orphanages in South Korea with 3,167 inmates. The total capacity of the institutions was approximately 3,880.

Housing

4. The Yoo Wi Do Housing Project, dedicated on 6 November, marked the first step in a program to meet the need of homeless refugees.

The site of the project covers 2,000 pyung of land (1.63 acres) and there are 25 houses, each having two separate households. The total cost of the project was ¥ 1,750,000.

5. A program to house 73,000 homeless families was launched in South Korea during the month.

The citizens organized a "Donating Party" to solicit donations to supplement the public grants.

Repatriation

6. On 1 December 28,729 Koreans were awaiting repatriation in Japan. The total number repatriated to Korea during the period 28 October to 1 December was 7,450.

Hospitals

7. On 30 November there were 55 hospitals in South Korea with a total capacity of 4,103 beds.

8. A weekly lecture program was instituted at the Seoul National University for Korean physicians on 7 November to stimulate interest in the improvement of medical standards and to familiarize physicians with American drugs and medical preparations.

SUMMATION
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PART II

POLITICAL

Nursing Affairs

9. Ten midwives were graduated from the fourth class in midwifery on 1 November.

10. The fourth class in nursing arts graduated 56 nurses on 5 November.

Dental Affairs

11. Seven dentists received their licenses after successfully completing the second examination for dental apprentices held at the Seoul Dental College from 22 October to 6 November.

12. The distribution of the first UNRRA shipment of relief supplies to all the provinces was completed during November.

Preventive Medicine

13. The cholera epidemic is over in South Korea, no new cases being reported during the month except in Kyongsang-pukto.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

14. The opening of eight new normal schools increased teacher training institutions to 15 normal schools and two normal colleges.

15. In October 891,299 textbooks were distributed. A program to collect pictorial and illustrative materials to supplement school textbooks was initiated.

16. The first all-band music festival, in which 14 middle school bands and 22 individual band soloists participated, was held on 23 November.

17. A conference of recreation leaders and advisers held in Seoul 28 November recommended more strict control of sports, promotion of greater participation and better sportsmanship publicity.

18. Fourteen Seoul libraries possessed approximately 1,517,900 volumes by the end of November.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

19. All media of expression were utilized to publicize the rice collection program. Speakers, assisted by sound vehicles, toured the southern provinces, pamphlets were distributed by air and a weekly radio program, "The Story of Rice," was broadcast.

20. A handbook on democratic constitutional government was published and distribution throughout South Korea begun.

21. The first shipment of books for Korean information centers arrived by air from the United States.

22. Press comment centered on the election of members of the Interim Legislative Assembly. Reports and editorials chiefly reflected the views of the various political parties which varied from assertions that the elections were bona fide to demands they be declared null and void. The state of unrest and disorder continued to receive comment. The activities of the United Nations General Assembly and those of the Korean representative received extensive coverage. Papers continued to urge the reopening of the Joint United States-Soviet Commission and the elimination of the 38th parallel division of Korea.

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GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

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ADMINISTRATION

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

1. Faulty election procedure due to misinterpretations of Ordinance No. 118 resulted in the annulment of the elections of the six members from the City of Seoul and Kangwon-do. In announcing this decision the Commanding General, USAFIK, emphasized the following points:

- (1) The annulment does not in any way discredit those who were responsible for handling the elections.
- (2) Contrary to the speculations expressed in some quarters, the qualification of the delegates elected by the people of the two areas is not questioned.
- (3) So far as the American Command is concerned, any or all of the previously elected candidates are eligible for the Legislative Assembly if they are again elected by the voters.

Movement of American Personnel from the Capitol Building

2. By the end of December all Americans are expected to have moved out of the Capitol Building at Seoul and Korean department heads will be actively responsible for their offices.

553rd Anniversary of Seoul as the National Capital

3. The 553rd anniversary of the designation of Seoul as the Korean national capital was celebrated on 21 November.

Highlighting the celebration was the presentation of a charter dated 28 September making Seoul an independent city with provincial status.

Rice Collection Program

4. The Office of the Military Governor issued the following statement on 5 November:

"Some time ago the Military Governor indicated that the Korean Legislature might decide whether there should be a free market for rice or whether the present purchase-collection plan

should be continued. It is still the opinion of the Military Governor that this is the democratic method of handling such a problem.

"When this announcement was made, however, it was planned that the Legislature would convene much earlier than has been possible, with plenty of time for a full discussion of the rice question and the many factors involved so as to arrive at a considered and reasonable decision.

"The first meeting of the recently elected Legislature will unavoidably be delayed for a few weeks and when it does meet its first principal duty will be the preparation of a democratic universal suffrage ordinance and the establishment of machinery for the election of its own successor.

"It should be evident to every thinking Korean that it will not be possible for the Legislature, meeting so much later than planned, to weigh fully the difficult rice question and to give to it the deliberation that would insure a decision made for the best interests of the whole Korean people.

"Meanwhile the rice is being harvested and a definite plan must be followed to insure that all the Korean people are fed in the months to come.

"In view of this the Military Governor has decided, after exhaustive studies of the entire problem, that the best interest of the Korean people will be served by the continuation of the present rice purchase-collection plan until its completion.

"This means that there will be no free market insofar as the 1946 Korean rice crop is concerned and that the purchase-collection plan now under way will be carried out fully, according to the provisions of Food Regulation No. 3 issued by the National Food Administration.

"The people of Korea have the assurance of the Military Governor that the disposition of future crops will be decided by the Korean Legislature, as would have been done with the 1946 crop had it been possible to convene the Legislature early enough for it to take proper action.

"The Military Governor urges every Korean farmer to cooperate fully with the rice collection plan so that there will be no starvation in Korea in the months to come. Farmers are warned to save their quotas for sale to the Government."

American Policy in Korea

5. The Commanding General, USAFIK, issued the following statement to the Korean people on 11 November:

"Good people of South Korea. During the past several days I have studied many recent propaganda documents originating from the subversive elements and agitators in order to learn and analyze the lies that are being told to you by the agitators in your midst. I have selected a few of the outstanding basic false statements to discuss with you, and to present the truth, so you may know the facts and may be able to determine falsehood from truth.

"These agitators tell you that the United States aims at colonizing Korea. This statement is false in all its aspects. The United States has no desire and no aim of colonizing Korea in any

way whatsoever. On the contrary the freedom of Korea was one of the early war aims of the United States, and the entire effort and work of the Americans here is to help rebuild Korea into a united self-ruling independent state that stands high in the family of nations and firmly in your own sovereignty.

"They say that the United States is building bases in Korea. This is another total falsehood. The United States is building nothing and putting no establishments in Korea beyond those temporary improvements required for use during the time the United States troops are required by the situation and international agreements to stay in Korea. When United States troops leave here all such improvements will become available for Korean use and will add that much to the wealth of your nation.

"They are building up a great hate campaign against the police, because they wish to destroy and demoralize the guardians of public peace and safety. Every time the police arrest a law breaker or a suspect for questioning, if he happens to be a member of the organized agitator group, loud cries of oppression and political oppression and persecution go up. Every time such individual resists arrest or attempts to break away and has to be subdued by force, louder cries of cruelty on the part of the police are raised. Every time vicious riots occur and several persons are arrested for participating or are taken in for questioning, the agitators set up a great hue and cry of imprisoning 'patriots' and demand their immediate release. It matters not that those taken in custody are murderers of fellow Koreans and arsonists who have violated laws common to all nations of the world. Common criminals are not classed in any country as 'political prisoners.'

"The Korean police force are all young Korean men who are carefully selected and are instructed in their duties as rapidly as possible. They are doing a good job under extremely difficult conditions. For a police force that was organized only a little over a year ago they have a fine record of performance. They are being constantly trained in democratic police methods. Admittedly, there have been a few cases of individual police who have misbehaved. Such cases occur among the police in every nation of the world. These individual cases are handled promptly by punishment or dismissal. The theme of the agitator is to magnify the few individual cases of police indiscretion and to get their followers to condemn the entire police force. They apparently want the police force out of their way so they may have no one to prevent their lawless acts.

"They make claims that monopolies are being or will be given on Korean trade and Korean resources. I do not know on what they base these statements since the Military Government is safeguarding carefully to see that this does not happen, and no trade agreements will be made that are not beneficial to Korea and the Korean people.

"They tell many untruths in connection with rice and food. They state that the Americans have shipped grain to Japan, to China or to America. All such statements are lies, since the Americans have not shipped even one kilogram of grain to any place outside of Korea. They state that Americans have eaten Korean grain. Again a lie. In order not to take any food from Koreans the Americans eat only what is shipped into Korea in American ships from the United States. The truth is that any Korean grain taken out of Korea has been taken out by unpatriotic Korean smugglers who do so in violation of all laws and regulations and to the detriment of their own nation. The Korean Coast Guard is apprehending these lawbreakers daily.

"They state that the Military Government is hoarding vast quantities of grain and will not give it to the people. I only wish the Military Government did have a hoard of grain that could be rationed in great quantities. The Military Government is doing everything it can to feed the people and will continue to do so. It is a sad truth that most of the interference with the operation of a sound and effective food program in South Korea comes because of misinformation that is given out by the agitators themselves. General Lerch has recently covered the supply of rice in Korea in a widely distributed statement.

"The agitators state that the Military Government has given grain to the black-market operators and the profiteers. Such statements are absolutely untrue. The black market and profiteers are in the same class as smugglers. They operate because the Korean people permit it. The persons who have made it possible for profiteers to get their hands on grain for the black market or for smuggling are the very same persons who advise the farmers not to sell grain to the Government and to put it into illegal channels. All grain obtained by the Government in any manner, including tens of thousands of tons brought in by us at American expense, goes into the rationing distribution to feed Koreans who are a part of your national economic team but who do not produce foodstuffs themselves.

"The agitators tell the farmer not to sell grain to the Government, that it is robbing the farmer of his food. Like other statements this is not true. The grain purchase plan provides that the farmer keeps the grain he needs for food for himself and his family plus his seed grain for next year. The grain he sells to the Government at a fair price goes into safe channels to feed the hundreds of thousands of hungry Koreans who have come into South Korea on American ships from exile overseas or who have abandoned their homes in the north to reach safety in South Korea and to those who live in cities and food-deficient areas. The sole aim of the agitators in telling this lie to the farmer is to prevent grain from reaching the cities and food-deficient areas so that hunger and suffering will add to the disorder and confusion they want to create to help destroy order and peace in their country and gain their political aims. The farmers form one part of your great national team. The laborers are another part of the team. The industrial population and city dwellers are still another part. Each member of the team has his part to play in the patriotic national recovery game. The farmer's part is to produce the food to feed the nation. If he doesn't perform his patriotic duty to put his food in proper channels to get to the other members of the team the rest will starve. Then the entire team breaks down and the country cannot live and progress to prosperity. The agitators wish to destroy everything so they can take over control.

"The agitators tell you that the Interim Legislative Assembly is only a tool of the Military Government to prolong its life and that the body will have no power. This is entirely untrue. The Legislative Assembly is purely a Korean body and has powers comparable to those of the Congress of the United States. It has power to enact laws for South Korea and to review all high appointments of Koreans in the Government until the Provisional Government is formed under the Moscow Decision. It is established to turn over immediately the important legislative powers of government to the Korean people acting through their own representatives. Military Government is making every possible effort to increase the control by the Korean people of their own affairs, even before the Provisional Government is formed. One of the first duties of the new half-elected half-appointed Legislative Assembly is to replace itself by an all-elected Assembly, elected by all the

people under a direct general election law to be passed by the Korean Legislative Assembly itself and designed to meet the Korean needs for voting representation. The Commanding General, United States Forces in Korea, under the directives of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is required to keep certain responsibilities of government in South Korea until the Korean Provisional Government is established under the Moscow Decision. However, it is the Commanding General's great desire to give to the Korean people at once all powers and participation in government that are possible within the Moscow Decision and consistent with his responsibilities, without waiting for the establishment of the Provisional Government. Nothing is being done now and nothing will be done to delay the establishment of a full-fledged Korean Provisional Government of a united Korea, south with north, under the Moscow Decision. On the contrary, everything is being done to speed the day when that will be accomplished. Summing up the question of the Legislative Assembly, it is a powerful tool of the Korean people to increase their voice in their own government. It will end as soon as the Provisional Government is established under the Moscow Decision and in no way operates to delay that establishment. The Legislative Assembly, discussing frankly and openly all Korean problems and passing laws for the good of the Korean people, is a truly democratic agency that should be welcomed by all Koreans with democratic ideas. It is opposed only by the minorities including the vicious agitators who seek to establish a reign of terror and destruction in the beautiful 'Land of the Morning Calm.'"

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Korean Interim Legislative Assembly

6. The result of the general election for members to the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly with their party affiliations was published in the newspaper Chosun Ilbo, as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Electee</u>	<u>Party Affiliation</u>
City of Seoul <u>a/</u>	Kim Sung Soo	Hankook Democratic Party
	Chang Duk Soo	Hankook Democratic Party
	Kim Do Yun	Hankook Democratic Party
Kyonggi-do	Ha Sang Hoon	Hankook Democratic Party
	Moon Jin Kyo	N. S. R. R. I. <u>b/</u>
	Lee Chong Keun	N. S. R. R. I.
	Lew Nai Wan	None
	Yang Chei Bok Choi Myung Whan	Hankook Democratic Party N. S. R. R. I.
Chungchong-namdo	Hong Soon Chul	None
	Kim Chang Soo	None
	Lew Young Keun	N. S. R. R. I.
	Lee Won Sang Lew Chung Ho	N. S. R. R. I. Unknown
Chungchong-pukto	Kim Young Kyu	N. S. R. R. I.
	Song Chong Ok	N. S. R. R. I.
	Whang Chul Sung	N. S. R. R. I.
Cholla-namdo	Hong Sung Ha	Hankook Democratic Party
	Chun Jin Chul	Hankook Democratic Party
	Choi Chong Sup	Hankook Democratic Party
	Ko Kwang Pyo	Hankook Democratic Party
	Lee Nam Kyo	Korean Independence Party
	Whang Po Ik	Korean Independence Party

<u>Province</u>	<u>Electee</u>	<u>Party Affiliation</u>
Cholla-pukto	Paik Nam Young	None
	Chung Jin He	Hankook Democratic Party
	Yun Suk Koo	Hankook Democratic Party
	Paik Kwan Soo	Hankook Democratic Party
Kyongsang-namdo	Kim Chul Soo	Hankook Democratic Party
	Kim Kuk Tai	None
	Lee Ju Hyung	None
	Song Moon Ki	N. S. R. R. I.
	Ha Man Han	None
	Shinn Jung Mok	None
Kyongsang-pukto	Sur Sang Il	Hankook Democratic Party
	Yun Hong Yul	None
	Lee Il Woo	N. S. R. R. I.
	Kim Kwang Hyun	N. S. R. R. I.
	Kim Young Ok	None
	Kang Ye Hyung	None
	Lee Shal	Hankook Democratic Party
Kangwon-do a/	Sur Sang Jun	N. S. R. R. I.
	Cho Jin Ku	N. S. R. R. I.
	Chun Young Juk	N. S. R. R. I.
Cheju-do	Moon Do Pai	People's Committee
	Kim Shi Taik	People's Committee

a/ Election in City of Seoul and Kangwon-do annulled.

b/ National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence.

Dissatisfaction with Election Results--Kim Kyu Sik

7. Dr. Kim Kyu Sik, Chairman of the Coalition Committee, sent a letter to the Commanding General, USAFIK, requesting that the results of the elections to the Legislature be invalidated.

Dr. Kim expressed the belief that Leftist candidates were handicapped by current police investigations.

New Elections for Kangwon-do and City of Seoul

8. On 25 November the Commanding General stated that his investigations disclosed that no new election would be necessary in any other province. Persons elected will be seated subject to the right of the Legislative Assembly itself, under Section VII of Ordinance No. 118, to make final decision as to the qualifications of members. The opening of the Interim Legislative Assembly will not be delayed. He further urged all heads of households in Seoul and Kangwon-do to exercise the privilege of voting for representatives to the Interim Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Rhee's Proposed Departure for the United States

9. Dr. Syngman Rhee, head of the National Society for the Rapid Realization of Independence, prepared to leave for the United States where he planned to plead the cause of Korean independence before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Merger of Socialist Labor Party and South Korea Labor Party

10. The Seoul Times reported that at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party Lyuh Woon Hyeung, Chairman of the Party, said, "I believe that we must combine with the South

Korea Labor Party to complete our democratic unification in which our Party will be able to merge itself. I hope that you will discuss this plan to combine the two Parties."

By the end of the month no agreement had been announced.

League of Women's Organizations

11. On 12 November the League of Women's Organizations was formally established with Hyang Hyun Suk, a member of the Representative Democratic Council of South Korea and chairman of the Patriotic Women's League for Rapid Realization of Independence, as head.

Korean Youth Party

12. Organization of the Korean Youth Party, the result of the merger of seven right-wing youth organizations, was formally announced on 24 November.

JOINT KOREAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

13. The Joint Korean-American Conference appointed by the Commanding General, USAFIK, to investigate conditions leading to the present disturbances in South Korea held its initial meeting at Duk Soo Palace on 23 October. Members of the Coalition Committee including Dr. Kim Kyu Sik, Chairman, and American representatives, including the Chief Commissioner of the U. S.-U. S. S. R. Joint Commission, the Military Governor and the State Department Adviser to the Commanding General, USAFIK, were present.

The Conference discussed the causes of the present disturbances in South Korea and decided that after collecting all available facts the Conference will submit recommendations for amelioration of the conditions.

Official Statement

14. On 5 November the following statement was issued by the Conference:

"The Joint Korean-American Conference devoted its 29 October session to consideration of complaints made against the police.

"The conferees, thoroughly aware of the vital importance of this problem, discussed frankly and freely the general aspects of this question. Before reaching any conclusions, the Conference will go into this matter at some length.

"It is to be emphasized that the inquiry will be conducted with the sole objectives of determining the facts and making appropriate recommendations. In order that such recommendations shall be fair to all concerned, evidence to be submitted to the Conference should be unbiased and factual.

"On this topic, study is continuing and further announcements will be forthcoming.

"At the 30 October session the topic of pro-Japanese in positions of influence was discussed. The eradication of vestiges of the Japanese occupation of Korea is proposed in the Moscow Decision. This objective is expressed also in the statements of highest official American policy.

Summary of Correspondence

17. Summarizing the recent correspondence between the Commanding General, USAFIK, and the Soviet Commander in North Korea, the headquarters of the former issued the following statement on 7 November:

"Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge announced today that he had received from the Soviet Commander in North Korea under date of 26 October an answer to the American letter of 12 August in which General Hodge had clarified the position of the American Delegation to the Joint U. S.-Soviet Commission and had invited the Soviet Delegation to return to Seoul to resume negotiations under the Moscow Decision.

"The Soviet Commander discussed frankly the attitude of the Soviet Delegation concerning the consultation of democratic parties and organizations by the Joint Commission, and stated that the Soviet Delegation wishes to return to carry out fully the Moscow Decision. His letter recognizes the right to freedom of expression by Koreans in presenting their views to the Joint Commission. However, it did not completely resolve the differences between the two delegations on the matter of consulting democratic parties and organizations.

"General Hodge stated that he answered the Soviet Commander's letter on 1 November, again inviting the Soviet Delegation to return to Seoul to resume negotiations to carry out the Moscow Decision in full. He reiterated the American position of allowing Koreans freedom of expression concerning the establishment of their own Provisional Government. He agreed that the Joint Commission could exclude from consultation those individuals, parties and organizations who foment or instigate mass opposition to the work of the Joint Commission or the fulfilment of the Moscow Decision. The exclusion of such persons is in the spirit of the Joint Commission Communique No. 5 issued on 17 April 1946, which required prospective consultees to agree to co-operate with the work of the Joint Commission.

"In further comment on this exchange of letters, General Hodge pointed out that the Moscow Decision is a solemn agreement between the great Allied Powers, made in the interest of an orderly restoration of Korean sovereignty and safe-guarding Korean interests from encroachment by other nations. He said, 'Neither the American nor the Soviet Delegation has any power to change the Moscow Decision and both are required to live up to it in full.'"

Commanding General, USAFIK's, Views on "Trusteeship"

18. In reply to questions about the attitude of Koreans toward trusteeship the Commanding General, USAFIK, said, "Based upon my observations and discussions of the subject with Koreans for almost one year, I am convinced that those Koreans who oppose the 'Trusteeship' provision in the Moscow Decision have a highly erroneous concept of what it means. They have jumped at the conclusion that it would be the same as or similar to the protectorate over Korea assumed by the Japanese. Such a concept is entirely incorrect. I fear that many Koreans have never really studied the Moscow Decision and have greatly misinterpreted its terms. The Moscow Decision defines 'trusteeship' in these words '...measures for helping and assisting "Trusteeship" 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.'"

"The recent legislative ordinance bars from membership in the Legislature all those who collaborated with the Japanese for gain to the detriment of the Korean people.

"The problem of collaboration is being approached vigorously but with the recognition that its eventual solution is one largely to be determined by Koreans themselves. In a nation 40 years in bondage, a certain measure of collaboration was in general the necessary price of continued existence. It must be the objective of the Korean people to draw a just and reasonable line between enforced collaboration, which may be pardoned, and that greater degree of collaboration which is culpable. Such a line may be drawn at that point at which it is apparent that the individual has willfully subordinated the good of the community to his own advancement.

"In this, as in all other problems that confront the Korean people, it shall be the objective of this Conference not only to act as a sounding board of public opinion, but also to propose solutions to the proper authorities."

15. The Joint Korean-American Conference continued its sessions at Duk Soo Palace examining the causes for the recent disturbances in South Korea, and on 7 November issued the following announcement:

"The Conference on 31 October exhaustively discussed the second topic on its agenda concerning the presence of former pro-Japanese collaborators in Military Government. This was the second of the sessions devoted entirely to this subject.

"Members of the Conference, particularly several of the Korean conferees, stressed the fact that the objective of the Conference is to act neither as a court of law nor as a prosecuting agency. Magnanimity in dealing with those of the Korean people who were technically guilty of collaboration with the Japanese was urged. The Conference recognized that the final solution of the problem, including the definition of pro-Japanese, will have to be made by the Korean people themselves."

Further Discussions

16. The Conference on 1 and 4 November discussed the third and fourth topics on its agenda, the "effect of interpreters in government" and the "corruption of some Korean officials."

The conferees agreed that interpreters "were a necessary evil" and that considerable opportunity for misrepresentation and fraud was open to the dishonest. Incompetent translators particularly added to the confusion and misunderstanding of the Korean people.

The conferees heard of action by Military Government with respect to corruption of and bribes, favors, gifts and entertainment improperly accepted by officials, both American and Korean. It was disclosed that three specially organized groups are making continuing investigations. One, the United States Army Inspector General, recently discovered dishonest actions upon the part of American officers, resulting in two being tried by a general court-martial and being sentenced to prison sentences in the United States. Two special investigator sections--one organized by Military Government and the other by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers--have discovered a considerable number of cases of fraud or attempted fraud on the part of Korean officials. All have been tried in the Korean courts.

When asked to explain the nature of the proposed "Trusteeship" the Commanding General said, "In spite of all the discussion about 'trusteeship' no one knows what the concrete terms will be. No one can possibly know, because they haven't been worked out. We must remember that the first task of the Joint Commission is to get the Korean Provisional Government established. After that, the Moscow Decision specifically provides that the measures for helping and assisting 'trusteeship' will be worked out by the Joint Commission 'with the participation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government and the Korean Democratic organizations.' The Moscow Decision further specifically provides that the proposals of the Joint Commission 'concerning a four-power trusteeship' shall be submitted for the consideration of the four powers 'following consultation with the Korean Provisional Government.'"

He added, "However can I know the specific terms? How can any one know the specific terms? How can any of the Korean people work up a political furor over a mere word when it is impossible for them to know what specific measures may be recommended by the Joint Commission after consultation with the Korean Provisional Government? Before any one can know the exact meaning of 'trusteeship' to Korea, the Korean Provisional Government must be established, and considerable work, planning and discussion must be done by the Joint Commission and the Korean Provisional Government and Korean democratic and social organizations, and approval given by the four great Allied Powers. When all of this has been done, I don't see how the helping and assisting 'trusteeship' worked out by the powers and the Korean people need be anything for Koreans to fear."

In conclusion, he said, "The Americans hope the Joint Commission will soon take up its work again and complete its task set forth in the Moscow Decision, thus ending the unhappy division of Korea and the uncertainty of its people."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Visit of French Warship

19. The French frigate "Tonkinois" arrived at Inchon on 11 November and departed on 17 November.

Aboard the visiting frigate was a delegation of officials who made preliminary arrangements for the reopening of the French Consulate at Seoul.

SECTION 2 LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

C O N T E N T S

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LEGAL

Korean-American Legal Academy

1. The Military Governor announced in opening the Korean-American Legal Academy on 9 November that it would constitute a forum for the exchange of information and ideas among Korean and American members of the legal profession. Korean and American lawyers will alternate in lecturing on various legal topics.

At an early meeting a paper on "The Organization and Functions of American Courts" was discussed at the Academy.

Court Dockets

2. The courts were able to function slowly and only on a part-time basis as a result of the riots during the past several weeks.

Major Legislation

3. Ordinance No. 120, effective 3 November, increased fines for violation of price and food control measures and defined the jurisdiction of Special Judicial Officers.

All existing laws and regulations which fixed or imposed monetary fines for such violations are amended to increase each fine 50 times. Punishment for first offenses ranges from a ¥ 1,000-fine and one month imprisonment to unlimited fines, depending on the amount involved in the transaction, and 3 years' imprisonment. Punishment for second offenses will be tripled and for third and subsequent offenses will be 10 times the punishment for first offenses.

Special Judicial Officers now have jurisdiction over first offenses and cases in which the punishment does not exceed 30 days' imprisonment and/or ¥ 10,000 fine.

4. Ordinance No. 121, effective 17 November, established a maximum 48-hour work week in industry, commerce and governmental work.

5. Ordinance No. 123, effective 16 November, created a national agency to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions and to provide a co-ordinated national program for low-cost housing.

PUBLIC SAFETY

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LAW AND ORDER

Strikes and Demonstrations

6. The disorder which swept South Korea during October continued in early November with attacks against the police and police installations. The most serious outbreaks occurred in Chollanamdo.

7. Two hundred police were sent from Seoul to Kwanju following a disturbance in which 19 rioters and two policemen were killed.

In the vicinity of Haenam agitators burned a number of police stations, destroyed bridges, cut power lines and set up road blocks impeding military traffic. Two policemen were killed and several wounded in the disorder.

8. Other disturbances were reported in Kangwon-do at Hyun Gol, Toam Ri, Koam Myun and Odea.

Attempted Assassination

9. Chang Taik Song, Chief of Police of Area "A," was wounded and his bodyguard was killed at Seoul on 13 November by a hand grenade thrown at them while Chang was entering his automobile.

Counterfeiting

10. On 29 November Lee Kwan, chief of the financial section of the Korean Communist Party, was sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of counterfeiting ¥ 12,000,000 for the "express purpose and intention of upsetting the economy in South Korea" at Seoul.

The counterfeit notes were printed by the Jun Pan Sa Printing Company and three officials of the company were sentenced to life imprisonment as responsible agents. Three other officials were sentenced to 15 years and three printers to 10 years each.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

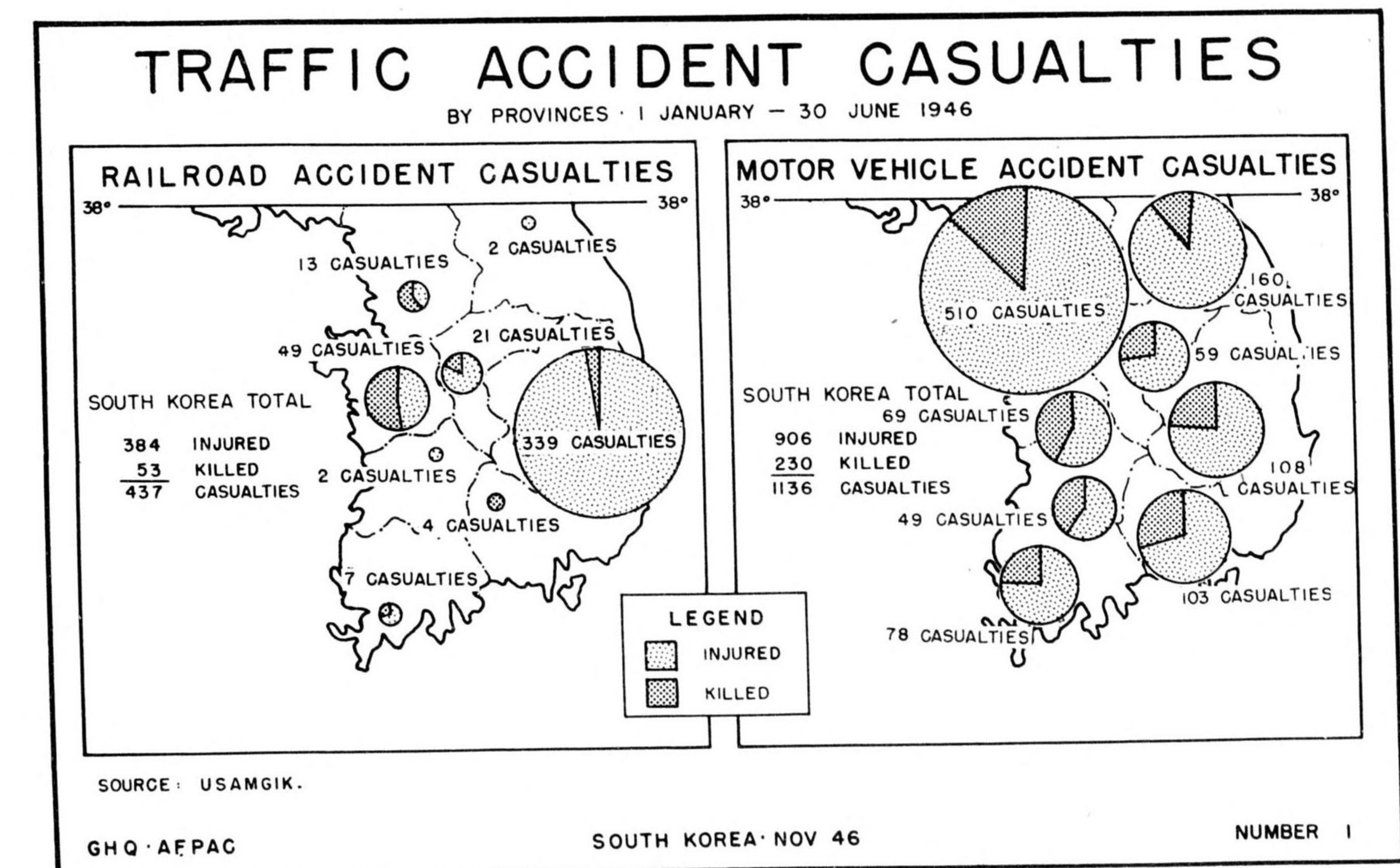
Railway

11. Thirty-eight Koreans were killed and 26 injured in a train collision at Yung Dung Po. The accident occurred on 13 November when a train from Seoul collided with the coal tender of a switch engine.

12. There were 28 train accidents in South Korea during the first six months of 1946 resulting in the death of 53 persons. Chungchong-pukto and Chungchong-namdo had the largest number of accidents with six each.

Motor and Street Railway

13. Over half of the motor accidents in South Korea during the first six months of the year occurred in Kyonggi-do. There were 680 motor accidents in South Korea resulting in the death of 230 persons of which 350 accidents occurred in Kyonggi-do.



14. Ten persons were killed and 22 injured in 35 street railway accidents in Kyonggi-do and Kyongsang-namdo during the first six months of the year.

Traffic Safety Plans

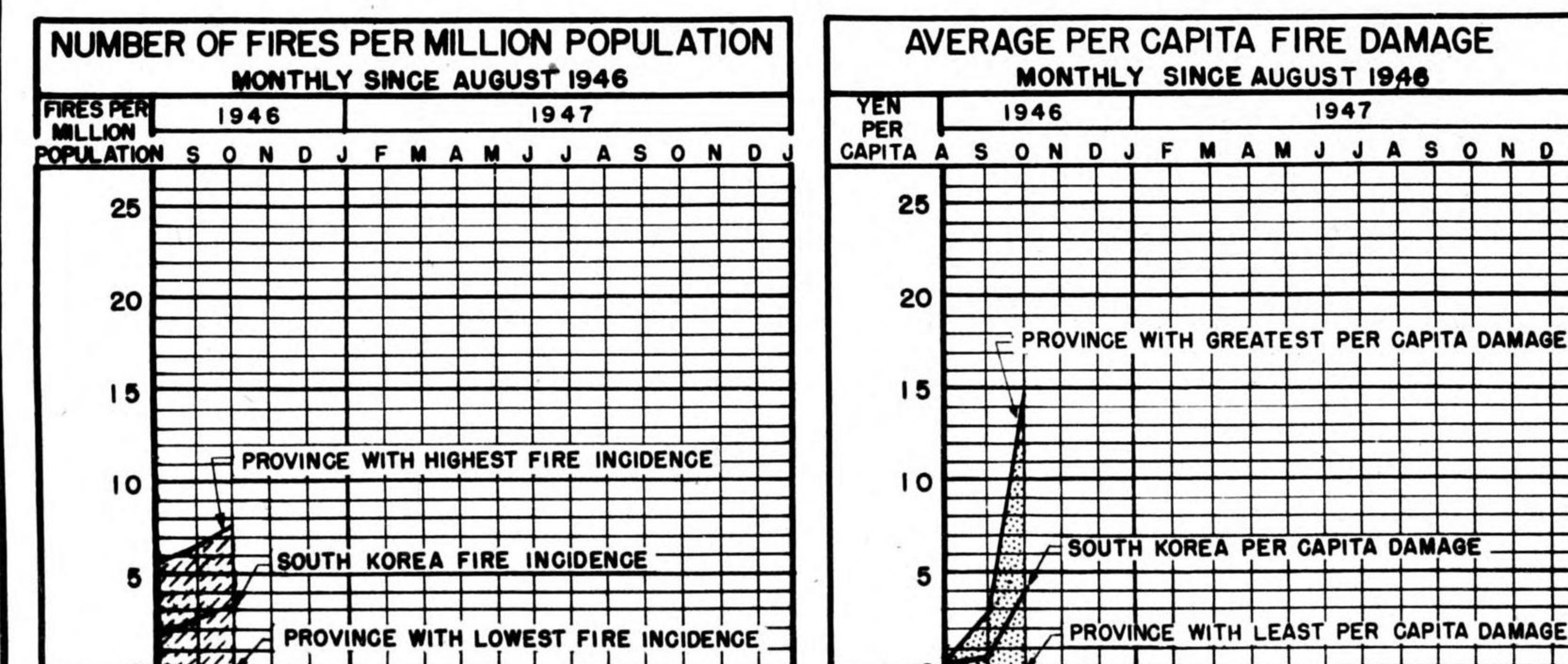
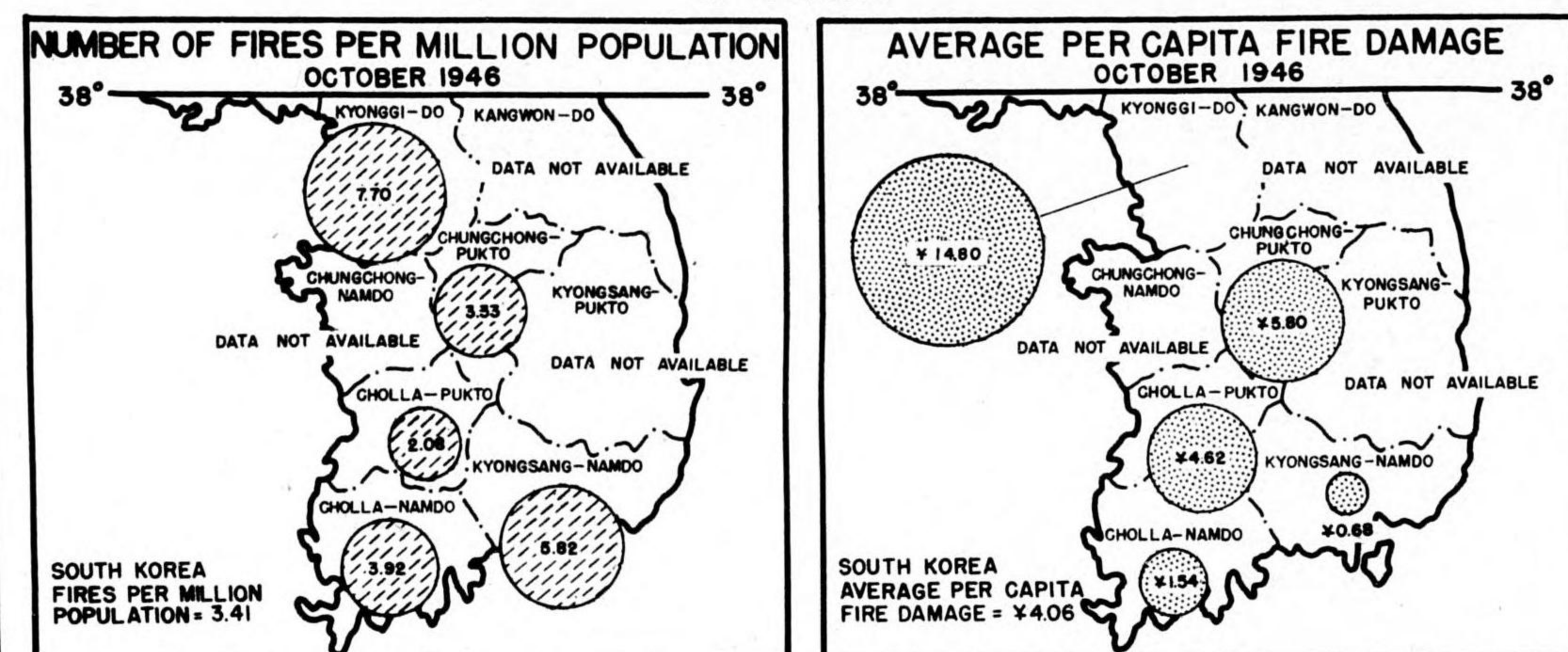
15. In an effort to lower the high accident rate the Department of Police is arranging for a "Traffic Safety Week" during December.

FIRES

16. Fire incidence and losses resulting from fires have been increasing in recent months. Fire losses in October amounted to ¥ 76,216,620 in 64 fires compared with ¥ 9,766,780 in 49 fires during September.

FIRE INCIDENCE AND DAMAGE

BY PROVINCES



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

GHQ-AFPAC

SOUTH KOREA-NOV 46

NUMBER 2

POLICE

Joint Korean-American Conference

17. Problems of police administration were discussed by the Joint Korean-American Conference during the week ending 18 November.

18. Among those heard by the Conference were: Dr. Chough Pyung Ok, Commissioner of the National Police; Chang Taik Song, Chief of Police of Area "A" and Chief of Police of the City of Seoul; Choi Nung Chin, Chief of the Detective Bureau, and the American Adviser to the Commissioner of National Police.

19. The creation, organization and expansion of the police, training police recruits, and justice and impartiality within the police force as well as in its relation with the public were discussed and the subject of individual police attempting extortion was under prolonged examination.

American Advisers

20. Twelve police officials from the United States arrived in Korea to assist the National Police in the capacity of Police Supervisors. They were assigned to the various divisions to advise the Korean police chiefs in modern law enforcement methods with special emphasis on fairness and respect for the rights of the individual.

One of the 12 American police officials is a woman, appointed adviser to the Women's Police Bureau of the National Police.

Motorized Patrols

21. Roving motorized radio patrols were made an integral part of the National Police organization in the City of Seoul during November.

Policewomen

22. Twenty women applicants were selected for admission to the National Police College on 9 November. Additional applications were received for appointment as policewomen during the month.

Crime

23. The number of criminal offenses reported in South Korea during September totaled 10,350, a slight decrease from the peak reached in August. October criminal offenses dropped to 8,378. See chart, page 28.

Juvenile Delinquency

24. Juvenile delinquency together with the problem of homeless children on city streets is receiving attention of the police. Efforts are being made to place such persons in appropriate institutions.

PRISONS

Prison Breaks

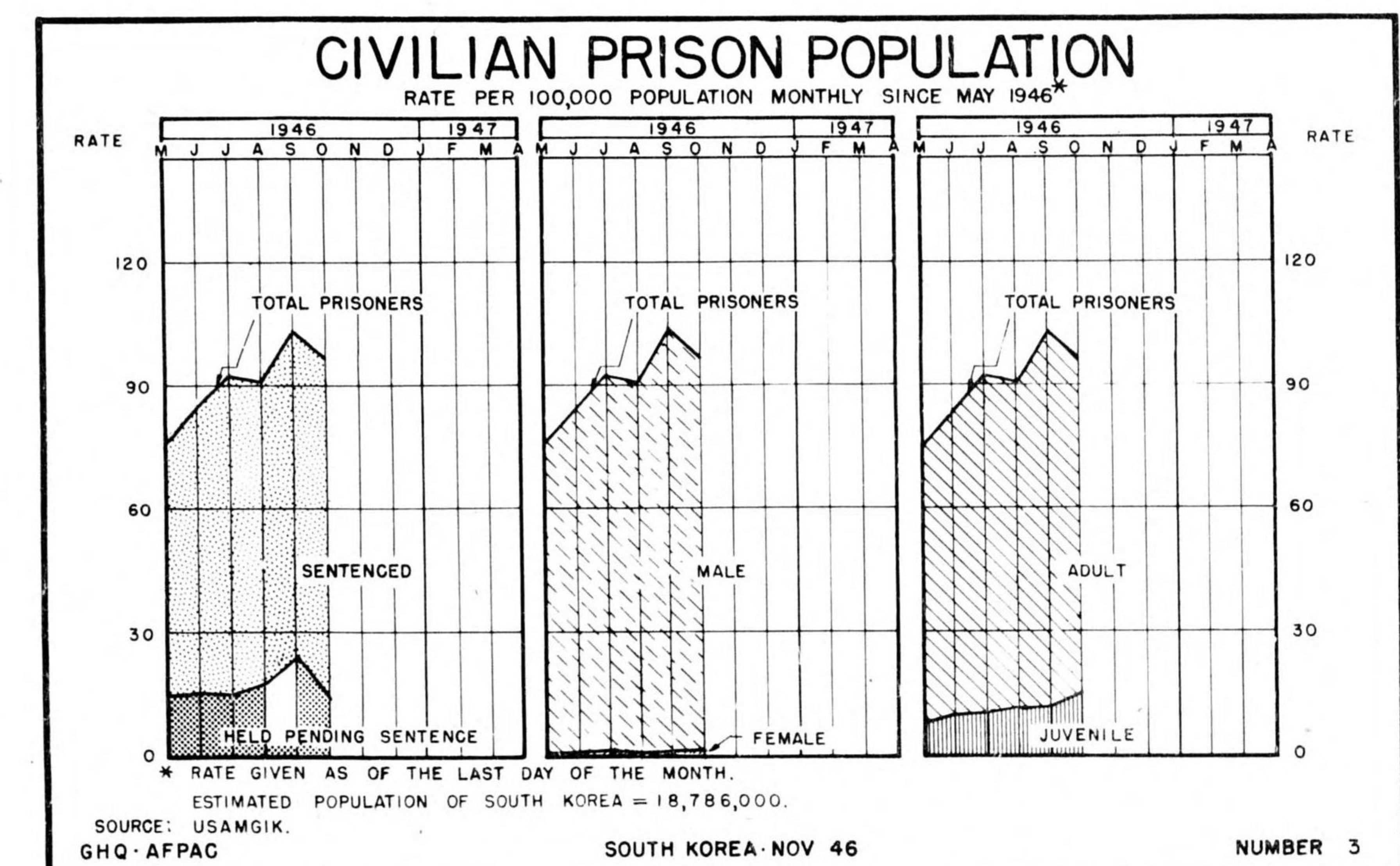
25. More than 400 prisoners broke out of the Chonju Prison in Cholla-pukto on 11 November. The majority have been apprehended.

26. On 23 November approximately 200 prisoners from the Kwangju Prison made unsuccessful attempt to escape. Four prisoners were killed and 11 wounded in the disorder.

27. Following an investigation of the Chonju Prison break all prison personnel were indoctrinated in the technique of anticipating, preparing against and quelling disorders; the use of proper communication systems for the dissemination of warnings and alarms; security measures for the storage of weapons; and prison discipline.

Prison Populations

28. Prison population in South Korea totaled 18,096 in October, 1,311 less than September.

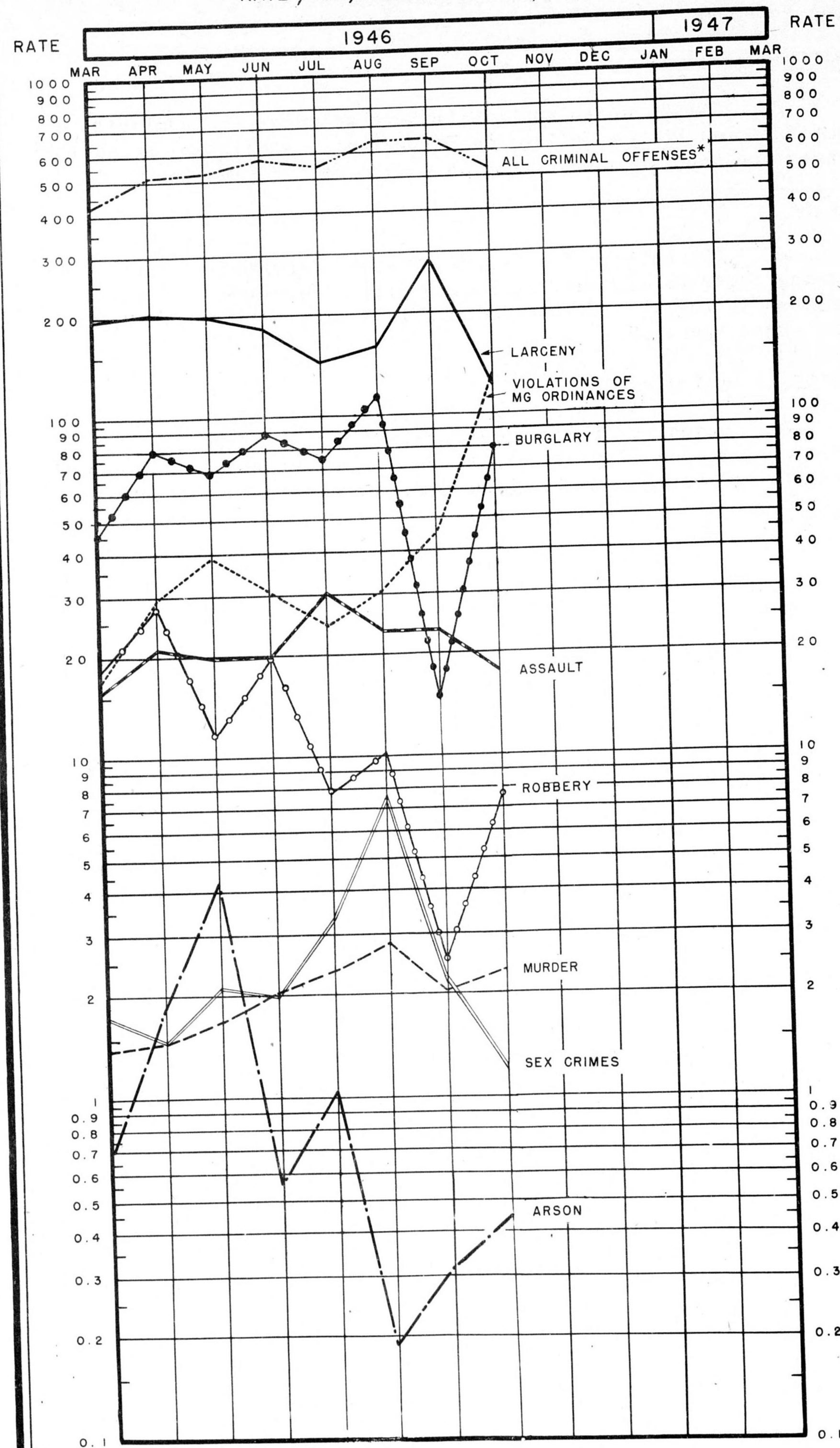


SOUTH KOREA-NOV 46

NUMBER 3

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

RATE /100,000 POPULATION /ANNUM



* "ALL CRIMINAL OFFENSES" INCLUDE MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES NOT SEPARATELY SHOWN.
NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: USAMGIK

GHQ AFPAC

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NUMBER 4

INTERNAL SECURITY

Paragraph

Korean Coast Guard. 29
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KOREAN COAST GUARD

Chinhae Service Force

29. The name of the Coast Guard base at Chinhae was officially changed to the Chinhae Service Force. It comprises an academy, training station, shipyard, supply department, hospital and radio station.

Commissioning of Coast Guard Cutters

30. Four cutters were commissioned in the Korean Coast Guard. Former units of the United States Navy, the cutters were renamed the "Chinju," "Taegu," "Taejon" and "Tongyang." They will assist other ships of the Korean Coast Guard in patrolling Korean waters and guarding against smuggling.

31. The Coast Guard Cutter "Seoul" finished its shake-down cruise under the Korean flag.

Strength

32. The strength of the Korean Coast Guard at the end of November was 165 officers and 1,026 enlisted men.

KOREAN CONSTABULARY

Review

33. A formal review and inspection of 200 cadets was held at the Korean Constabulary Officers' Training School on 9 November.

Strength

34. The strength of the Korean Constabulary was 143 officers and 5,130 enlisted men at the end of November.

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 14

November 1946

PART III

ECONOMIC

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SECTION 1
NATURAL RESOURCES

C O N T E N T S

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Mining.	14

AGRICULTURE

Rice Production

1. Prospective yields of summer grain and fall rice are high despite unusually heavy rains and the fertilizer shortage.

Flood rains in June damaged 20 percent of the transplanted rice area, cutting the estimated yield to 82 percent of the 1940-44 average yield.

Winter Grain

2. Roughly 20 percent of the nonirrigated rice fields are seeded to winter grains, and provincial agricultural stations are now experimenting in double cropping of paddy fields with winter grains.

Irish Potatoes

3. Irish potato acreage in South Korea in 1946 totals 53,334 acres, half the scheduled 1947 total. Approximately 6,250 metric tons of seed will be required for the 1947 planting.

Crop Schedules

4. Crop schedules for 1947, shown on chart, page 34, call for production of 20 principal crops with cultivated acreage totaling 4,189,200 acres.

Under the schedule barley production will be 1,015,800 metric tons, naked barley 237,600, wheat 116,000 and rye 2,700; sweet potatoes will total 279,000 metric tons and Irish potatoes 243,700.

Milk Production

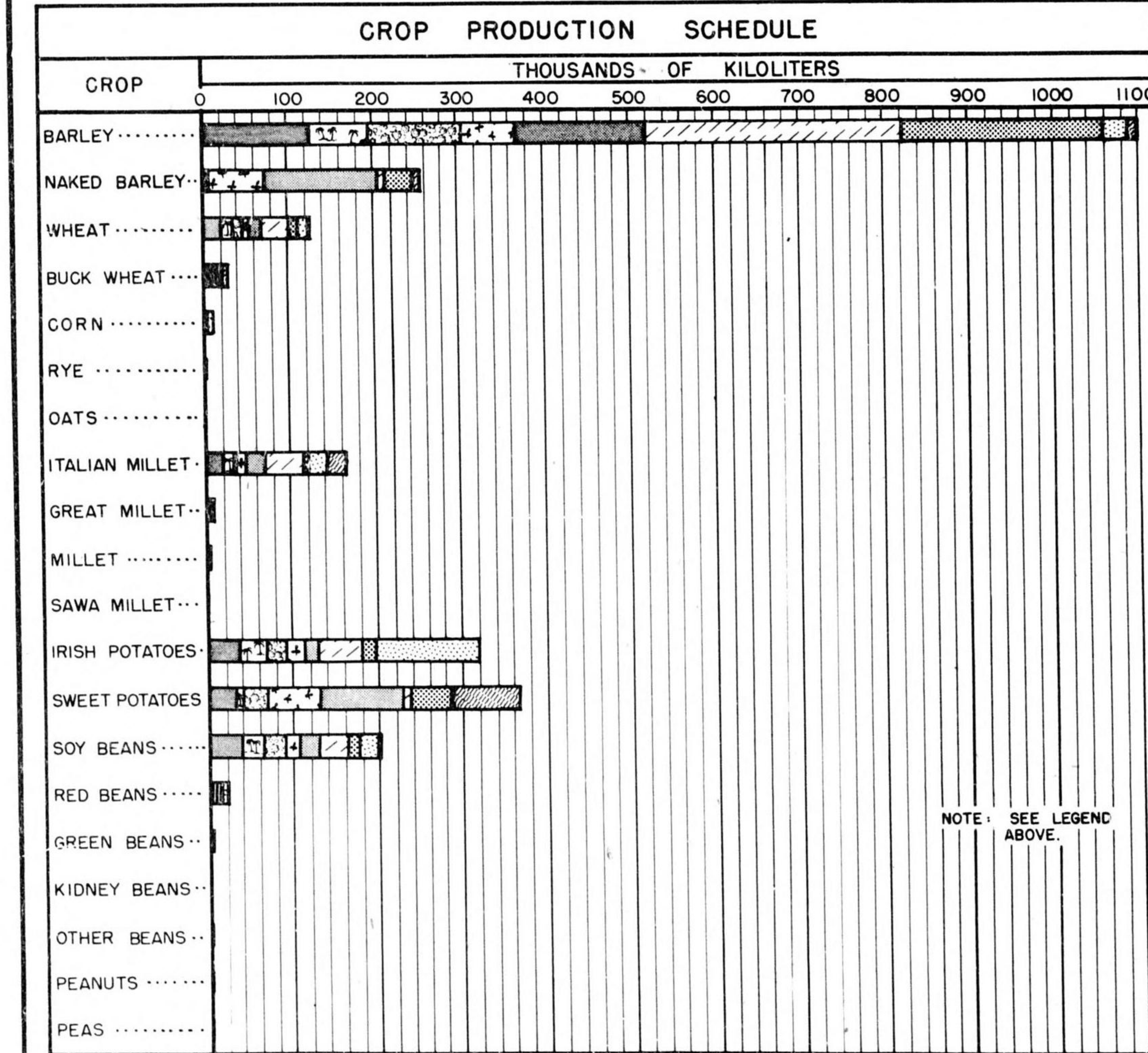
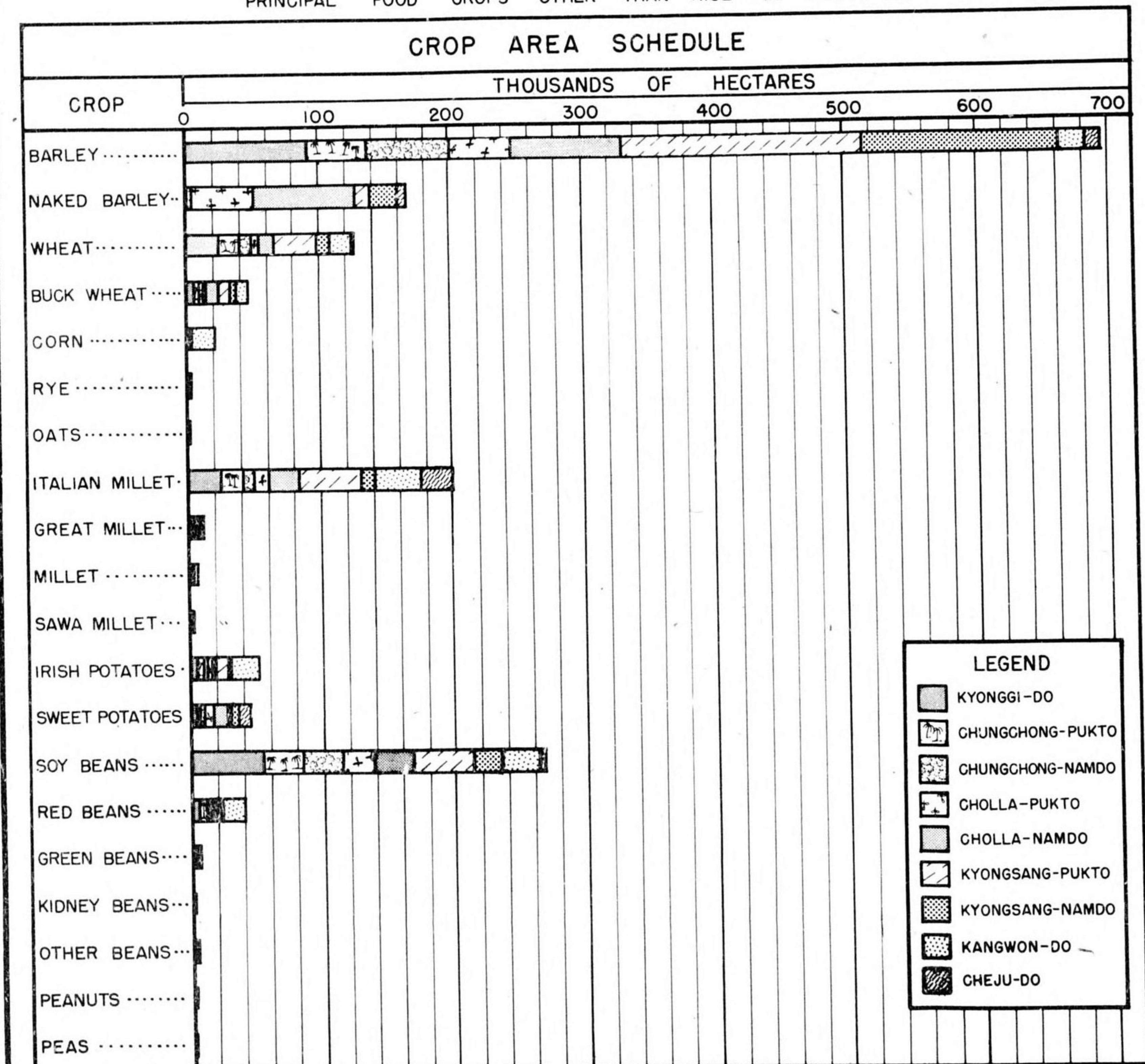
5. Milk produced in Kyonggi-do in October was 33,642 kiloliters of which Seoul dairies supplied 25,925 kiloliters.

Agricultural Exhibit

6. Nearly 1,300 samples of fruits and vegetables were displayed at Seoul from 11 to 15 November at an educational exhibit sponsored by the Korean Fruit Association and the Korean Seedlings Association.

1947 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

PRINCIPAL FOOD CROPS OTHER THAN RICE BY PROVINCES



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

GHQ:AFPAC

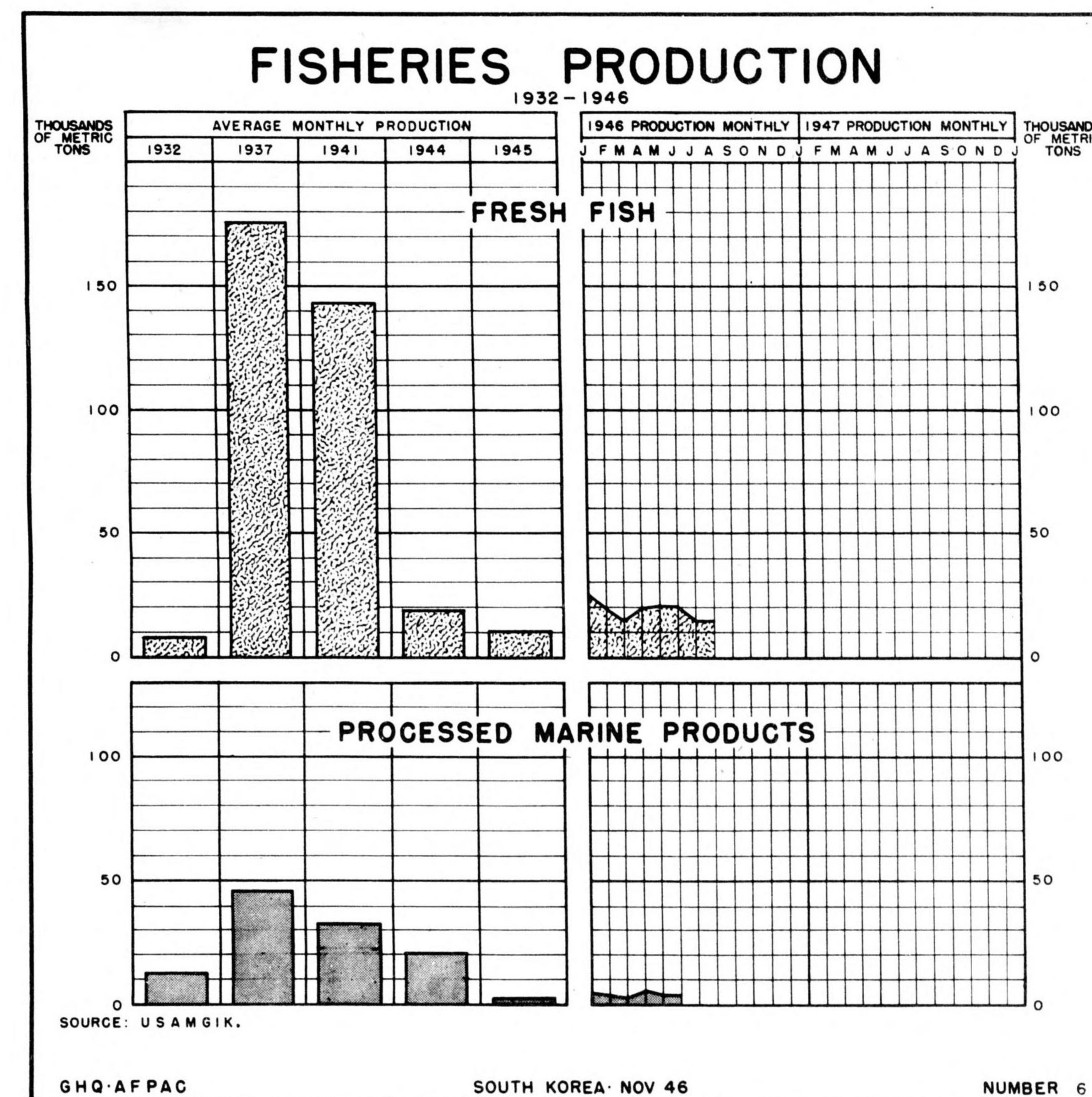
SOUTH KOREA: NOV 46

NUMBER 5

FISHERIES

Fish Production

7. Five provinces in South Korea reported September fish landings of 15,299 metric tons, 4,129 metric tons below the nine months' average.



Carp Distribution

8. Since July 724,800 carp and 2,030,000 carp eggs have been distributed throughout South Korea.

Inspection Extended

9. Representatives of all marine products inspection stations met at Seoul 5-8 November and voted to tighten inspection of export marine products and extend inspection to products for home consumption.

Canneries

10. Because of insufficient skilled workers and lack of plant equipment and metal for canning only seven of 47 canneries in South Korea are operating.

FORESTRY

Lumber Production

11. Four provinces in South Korea reported August lumber

production at 278,764 board feet.

AUGUST LUMBER PRODUCTION
(board feet)

	<u>Beam</u>	<u>Board</u>
Kyonggi-do	188,644	-
Kangwon-do	71,160	-
Chungchong-namdo	6,000	-
Chungchong-pukto	-	12,960
Total	265,804	12,960

Forest Fires

12. Reports from eight provinces in South Korea show that from January to June 1,203 forest fires damaged 167,170 acres causing losses of ¥ 22,343,805.

MINING

Coal Production

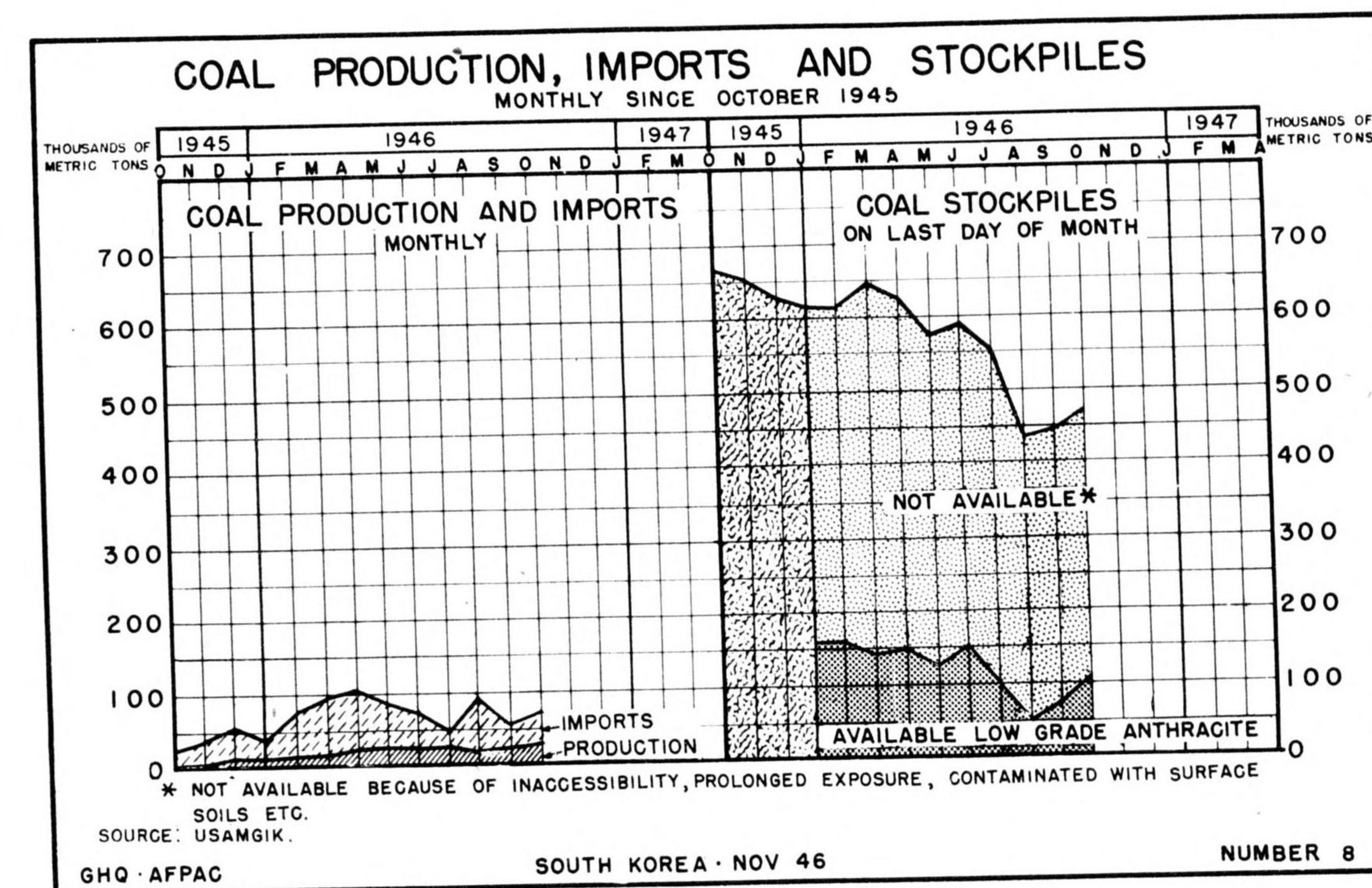
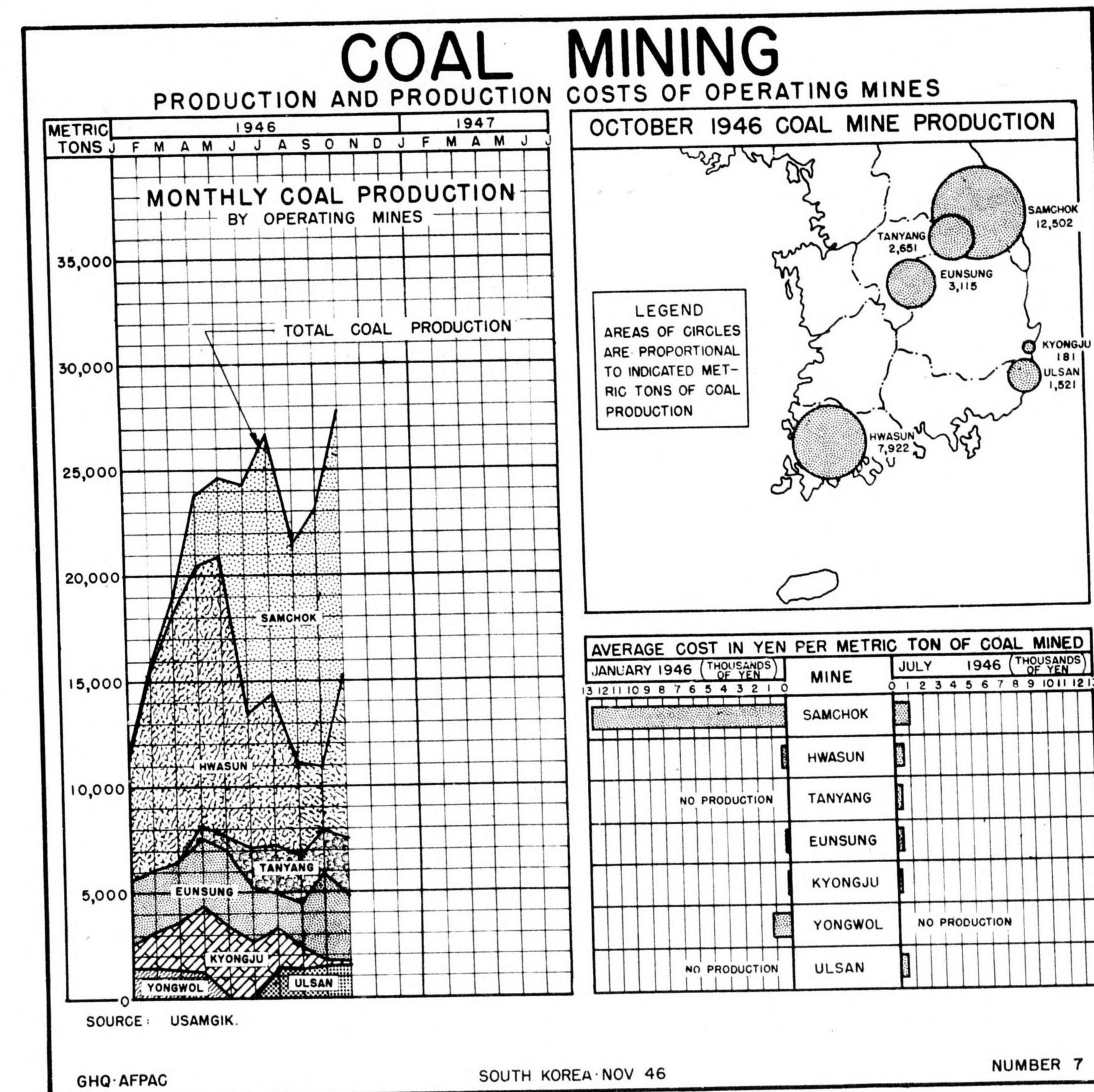
13. Although labor unrest, transportation problems and equipment shortages continued, October mine production was generally more settled than in previous months. Coal produced in four provinces reached 31,597 metric tons, 8,403 metric tons below the quota but 6,018 metric tons more than September production. Preliminary figures from six mines show production of 27,892 metric tons.

OCTOBER QUOTAS, OUTPUT AND STOCKPILES
(metric tons)

<u>Mine</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Output</u>	<u>Stockpiles a/</u>
Samchok	15,000	12,502	263,334
Hwasun	15,000	7,922	38,130
Eunsung	4,000	3,115	36,768
Tanyang	3,000	2,651	15,056
Ulsan	1,800	1,521	5,980
Kyongju	<u>1,200</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>2,263</u>
Total	40,000	27,892	361,531

a/ Largely unusable.

The Hwasun mine closed on 4 November as a result of labor disturbances.



Production Problems

14. A supply of 20 tons of dynamite from U. S. Army stores forestalled immediate shut-down of coal and metal mines in South Korea. A shortage of cap lamps is hampering operations at the Yongwol mines which are reported to be producing 70 metric tons of coal a day.

Coal Sales and Stockpiles

15. October anthracite coal sales dropped 14,705 metric tons to 25,719 while sales of bituminous coal climbed to 39,433 metric tons, a gain of 7,549.

OCTOBER SALES AND STOCKPILES (metric tons)

	<u>Sales</u>	<u>Stockpiles</u>
Anthracite		
Lump	461	5,754
Dust	25,258	81,795
Bituminous	39,433	9,120
Pitch	202	2,260
Lignite	797	4,901
Total	66,151	103,830

SOURCE: Korean Coal Distributing Company.

Coal Distribution

16. All coal mine managers in South Korea met on 23 November to discuss coal distribution for the fiscal year beginning 1 April 1947.

Graphite

17. Graphite mines inspected were found in good physical condition.

Mining Institute

18. The Korean Geological Survey and Mining Technology Institute met at Seoul on 21 November in the first of its biweekly discussions of geological and mining problems.

SECTION 2

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

C O N T E N T S

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INDUSTRY

1. Commercial activities in Korea generally are increasing. Major factors responsible for the upswing are the more effective control of large producers, increased production by small household craftsmen, the spreading of raw material stocks in the free market and the continued importation of supplies from the United States. Chart, page 40, shows production of 17 controlled commodities.

Food Processing

2. Flour production decreased in November because of equipment failure. Two mills produced 2,600 tons as compared with October output of 3,000 tons. The shortage of flour caused a decline in noodle production to 200 tons compared with October production of 370 tons.

3. All soy sauce factories closed in November as their raw materials were taken over by the National Food Administration.

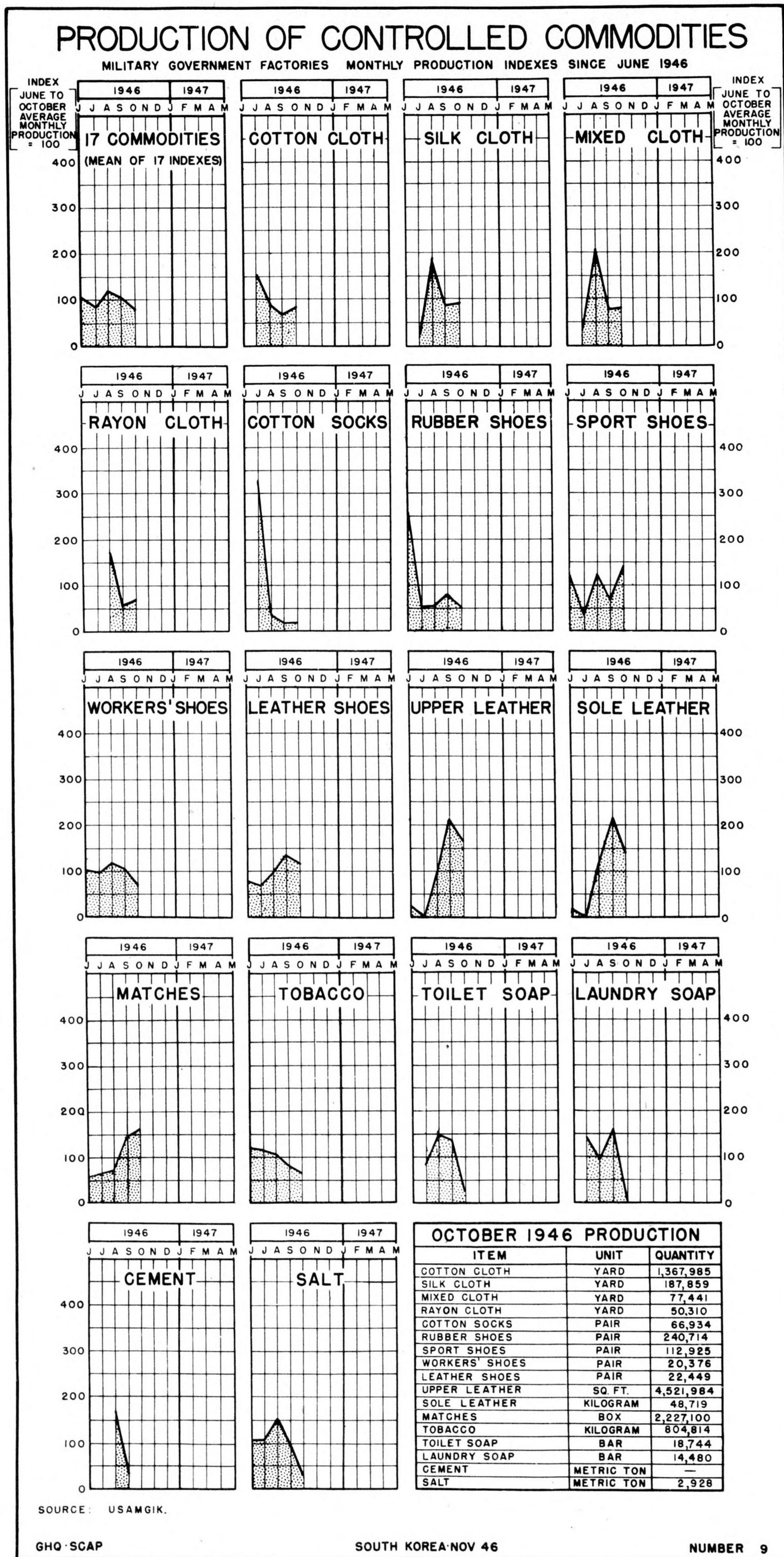
4. Due to the shortage of citric acid and starch some canning factories will be forced to close down. The chart on page 41 shows monthly production figures for selected items in the food processing industry.

Chemical Industry

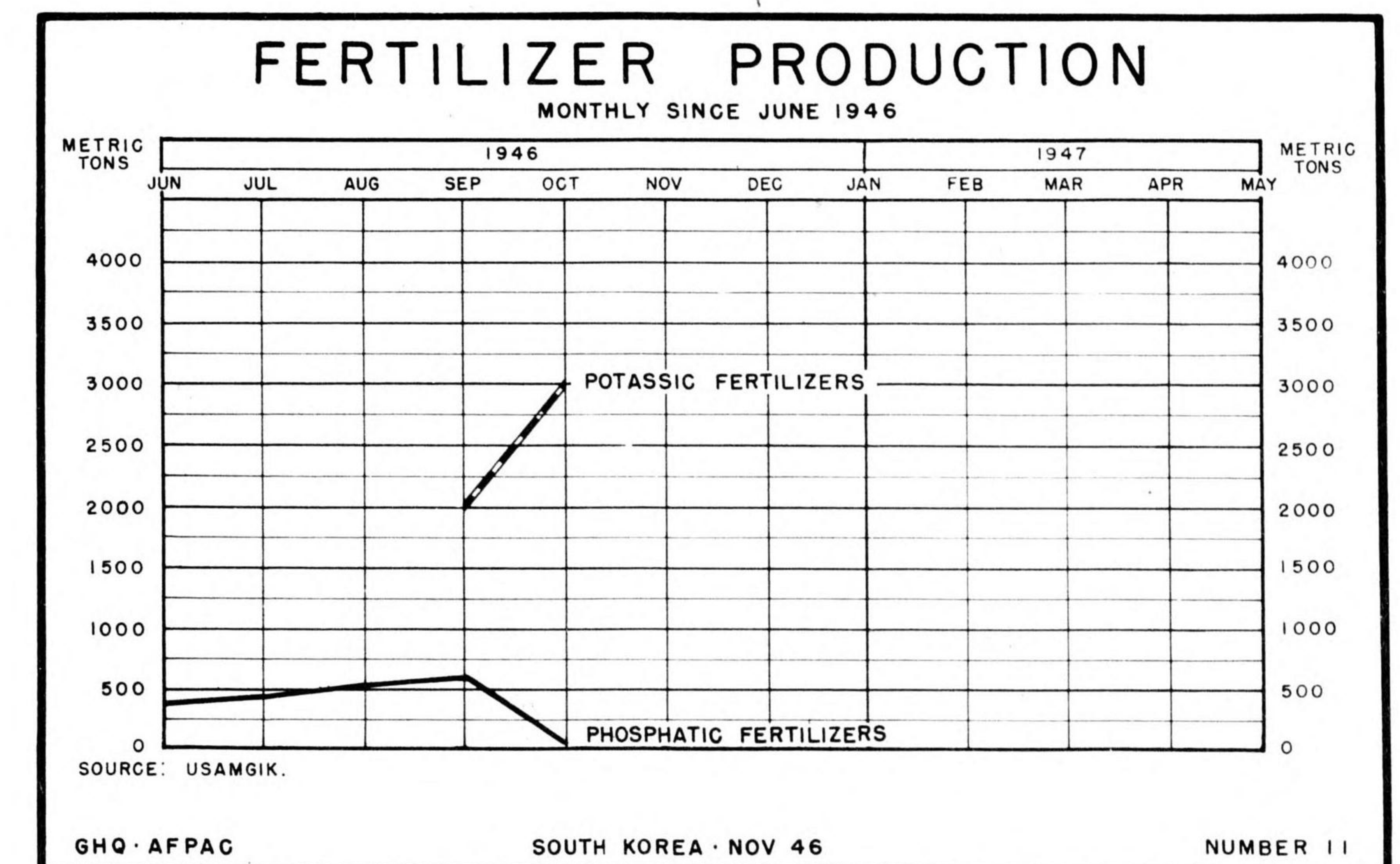
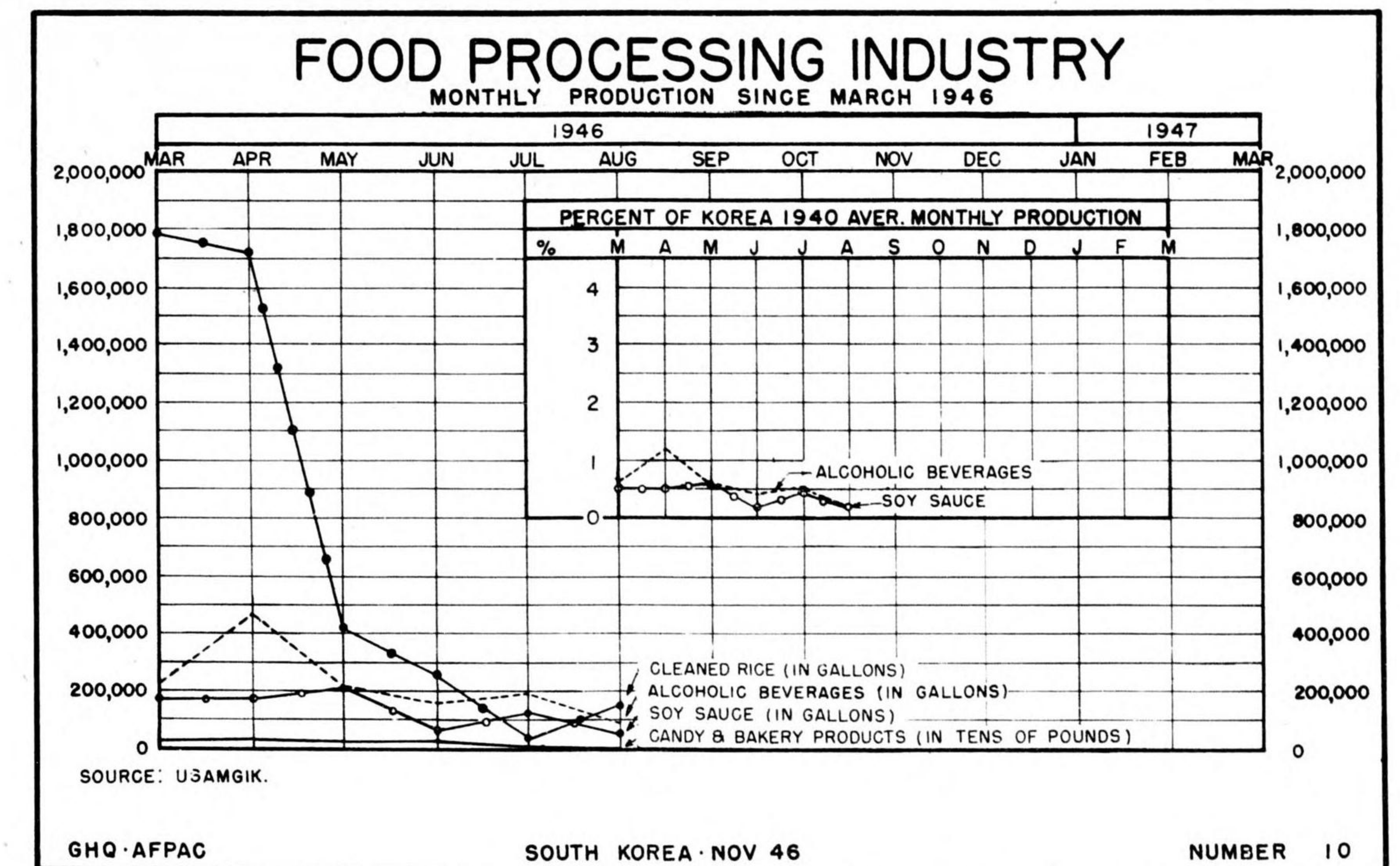
5. Production of soap fell considerably because of lack of raw materials.

6. Production of phosphatic fertilizer fell to 68 metric tons in October as the Chosen Chemical Fertilizer Company closed down. See the second chart on page 41.

7. Two hundred suk (one suk equals 47.6 gallons) of industrial alcohol were distilled on the island of Cheju-do during September and October.



OCTOBER 1946 PRODUCTION		
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
COTTON CLOTH	YARD	1,367,985
SILK CLOTH	YARD	187,859
MIXED CLOTH	YARD	77,441
RAYON CLOTH	YARD	50,310
COTTON SOCKS	PAIR	66,934
RUBBER SHOES	PAIR	240,714
SPORT SHOES	PAIR	112,925
WORKERS' SHOES	PAIR	20,376
LEATHER SHOES	PAIR	22,449
UPPER LEATHER	SQ. FT.	4,521,984
SOLE LEATHER	KILOGRAM	48,719
MATCHES	BOX	2,227,100
TOBACCO	KILOGRAM	804,814
TOILET SOAP	BAR	18,744
LAUNDRY SOAP	BAR	14,480
CEMENT	METRIC TON	—
SALT	METRIC TON	2,928

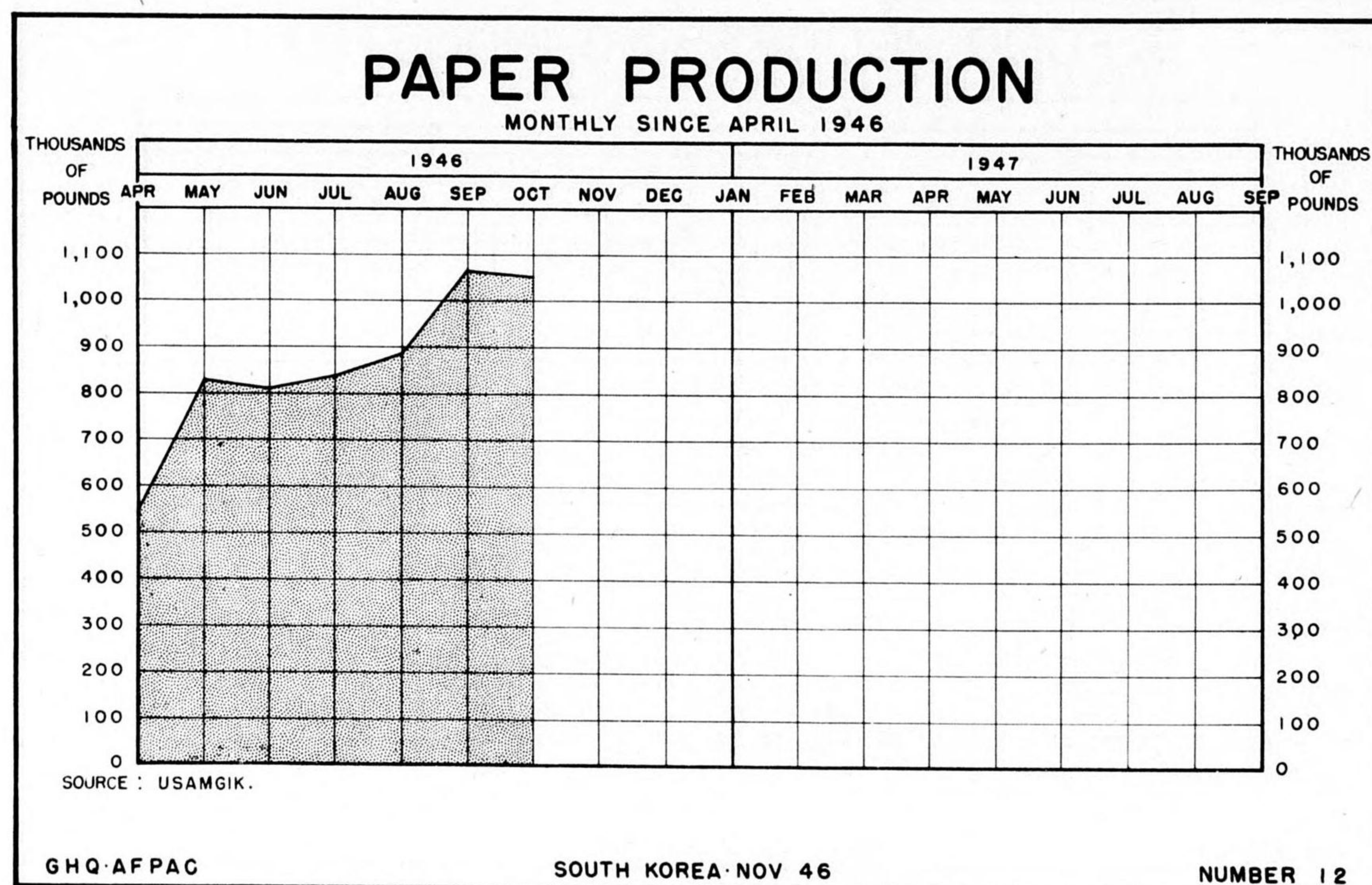


Rubber

8. With no prospects of obtaining rubber stocks in the immediate future the Samwa Rubber Company at Pusan was forced to close on 1 November. Producers of rubber shoes are converting to the production of sport and work shoes in order to maintain quantity production.

Paper

9. Paper production in October totaled 1,055,027 pounds, a drop of 11,000 pounds from September output. Of the 17 paper mills in South Korea 13 were in production. The other four lacked adequate blankets for operation.



Weights and Measures

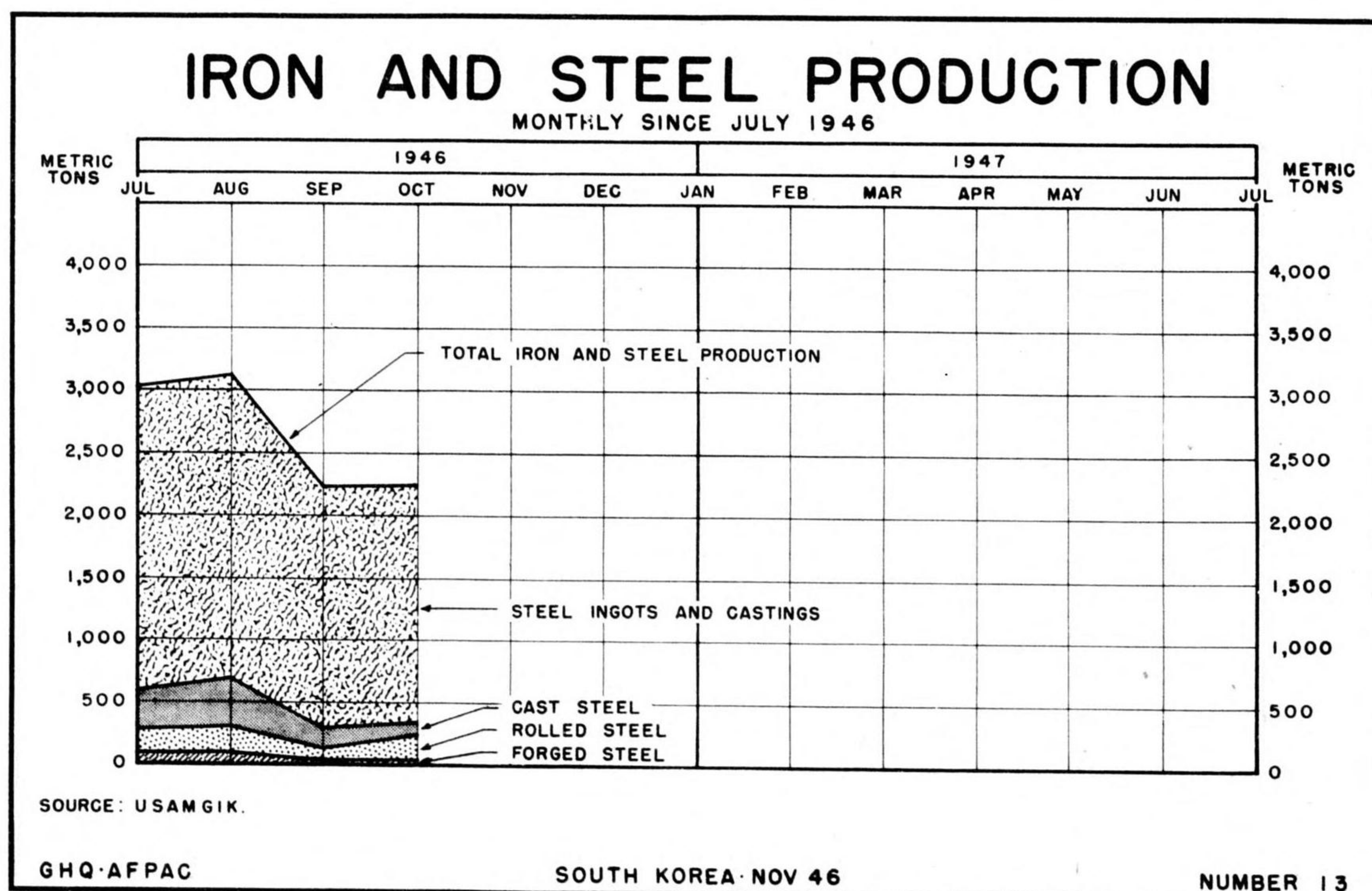
10. During November approximately 6,000 new weighing and measuring devices were inspected and sealed by inspectors of the Weights and Measures Station. About two and one-half percent were rejected for inaccuracies in construction.

Electrical Products

11. The Bando Light Bulb Manufacturing Company at Taegu, Kyongsang-pukto, is rewiring burned-out electric bulbs with tungsten filaments.

Metal Industry

12. One hundred scrapped U. S. Army airplanes were dismantled at Kempo Airfield in November and will furnish metal for the manufacture of consumer goods.



Construction

13. Railway construction in November totaled 5,940 feet of track and cost ¥ 49,596, of which ¥ 16,906 was spent for labor and ¥ 32,690 for materials.

TEXTILES

14. Eighty-nine factories in South Korea reported textile production in August valued at ¥ 49,190,126.52.

Cotton

15. Four factories in two provinces, Kyonggi-do and Chungchong-namdo, reported August production of refined cotton at 800,675 pounds, valued at ¥ 6,196,112; all except ¥ 16,912 was produced in Kyonggi-do. Six factories in the same provinces reported production of 6,299 pounds of cotton thread, valued at ¥ 161,087.

A total of 484,499 square yards of cotton cloth was produced in 14 factories in Kyonggi-do, Cholla-pukto and Kyongsang-namdo, totaling ¥ 22,988,068 in value. ¥ 21,000,000 of this production was in Kyonggi-do.

Silk

16. Production of 48,368 square yards of silk cloth was reported for August by 19 factories in five provinces. The total value was ¥ 2,915,451; three provinces, Cholla-pukto, Chungchong-namdo and Kyonggi-do, accounted for the bulk of this production.

Ten factories in Kyonggi-do, Chungchong-namdo and Cholla-pukto produced 27,290 square yards of mixed silk cloth worth ¥ 1,238,941, while 27,761 pounds of silk thread valued at ¥ 4,736,875 were produced in 11 factories.

Hemp Cloth

17. Two Kyonggi-do factories produced 1,272 square yards of hempen cloth valued at ¥ 48,972.

Sewing Goods

18. Six factories in five provinces produced 15,151 pieces of underwear in August. The value of the month's output was ¥ 865,529.

19. Clothing production of 12 factories in three provinces, Kyonggi-do, Chungchong-namdo and Chungchong-pukto, was reported at 21,201 suits totaling ¥ 8,161,006 in value.

Knit Goods

20. The supply of yarn for the manufacture of socks is insufficient to meet demands and sock production will decrease considerably unless yarn can be diverted from other uses.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Rail Transportation

21. The movement of foodstuffs has first priority and proper security measures are in force to insure their prompt and safe arrival.

- (6) All reservoirs, waterworks, water supply and transmission or distribution systems, installations or facilities thereof.
- (7) All postal, telephone, telegraph, radio and other public or general communication or communication transmission systems, installations or facilities, and operation, repair and maintenance facilities thereof.
- (8) All other public utilities and operation, repair and maintenance facilities thereof.

33. The condition of street railway equipment has seriously deteriorated because of the lack of parts and materials to properly maintain motors, controllers, circuit breakers and other apparatus.

Two out of every three streetcars have been continuously deadlined in Seoul and Pusan. At present 85 streetcars are operating in Seoul.

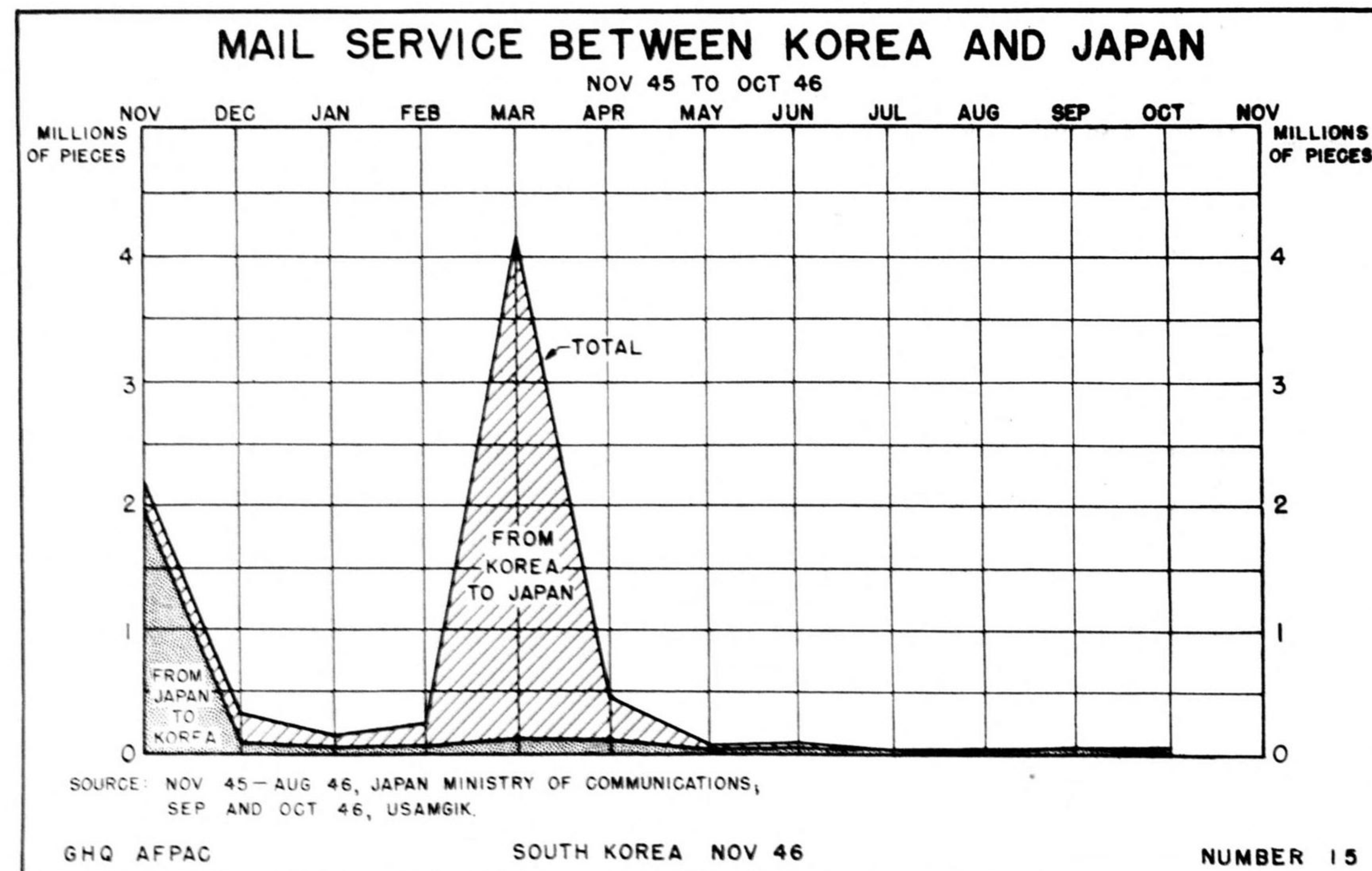
Effective 1 December street railway fare will increase.

COMMUNICATIONS

	Paragraph
Postal Services.	34
Wire and Radio Communications.	41
Supply	46

POSTAL SERVICES

34. On 20 November mail service between Korea and Japan was resumed. It is subject to the same limitations as mail between Japan and other countries.



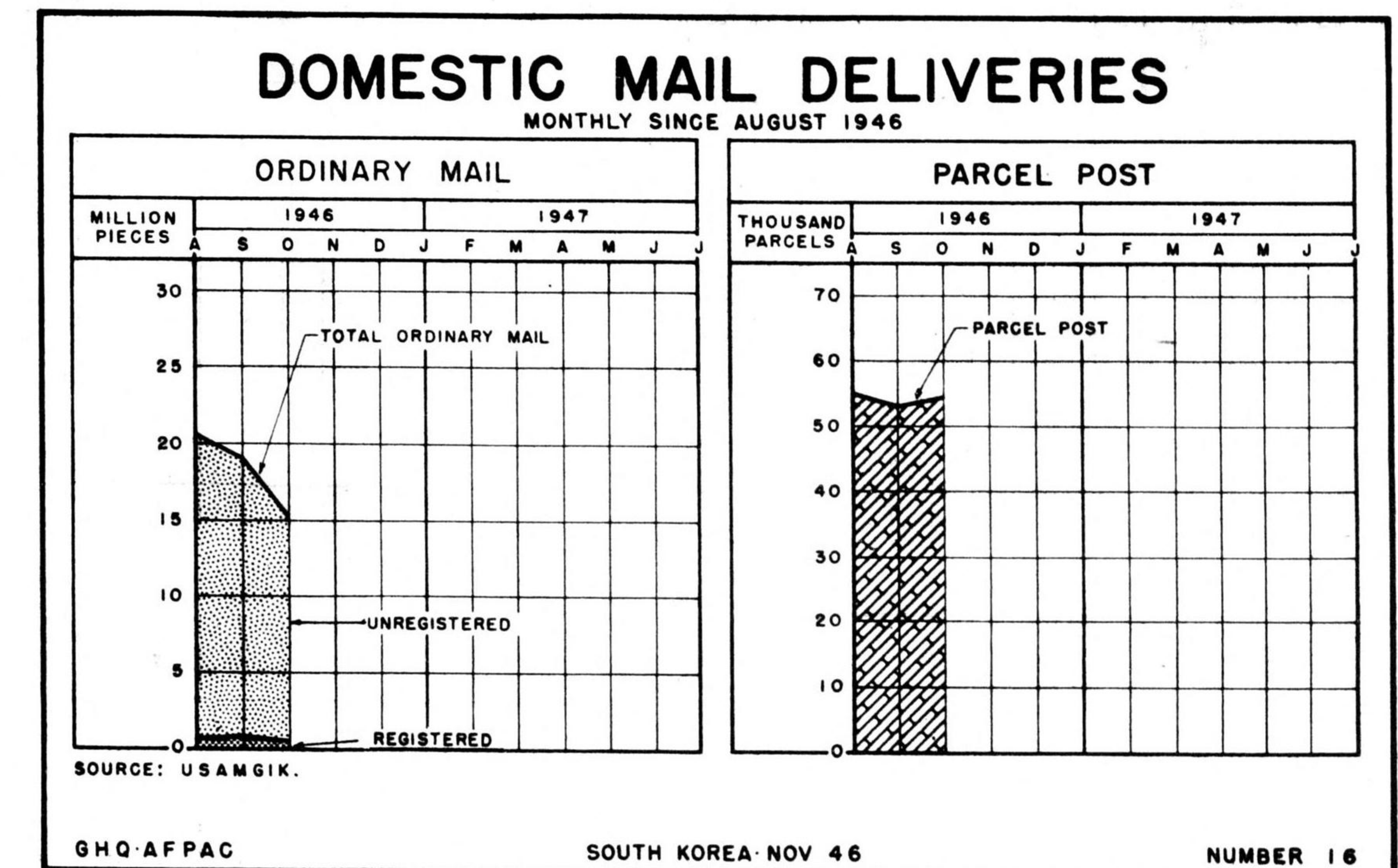
35. Mail was exchanged between North Korea and South Korea on 9 and 23 November.

MAIL EXCHANGE 9 November

	From South Korea	From North Korea
Ordinary letters	8,601	3,319
Post cards	2,231	676
Registered letters	743	222

36. On 30 November 100 bags of mail arrived from the United States, the largest shipment to date.

37. The volume of ordinary and registered mail dropped sharply during October. The gasoline shortage delayed deliveries.



In spite of this reduction net postal receipts increased nearly 20 percent to ¥ 1,291,775.54.

38. About ¥ 17,800,000 worth of money orders were sold and ¥ 13,500,000 were paid during October.

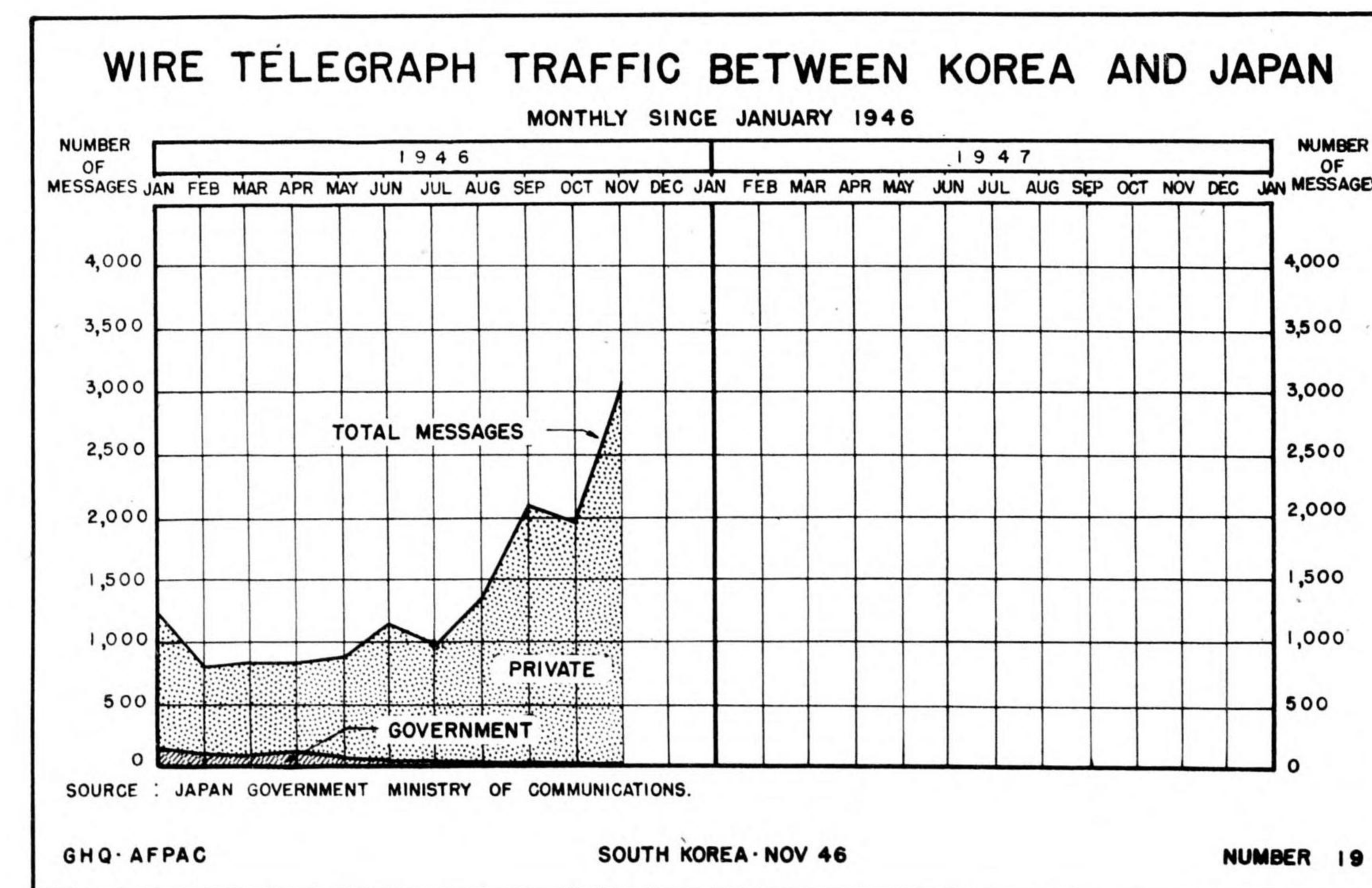
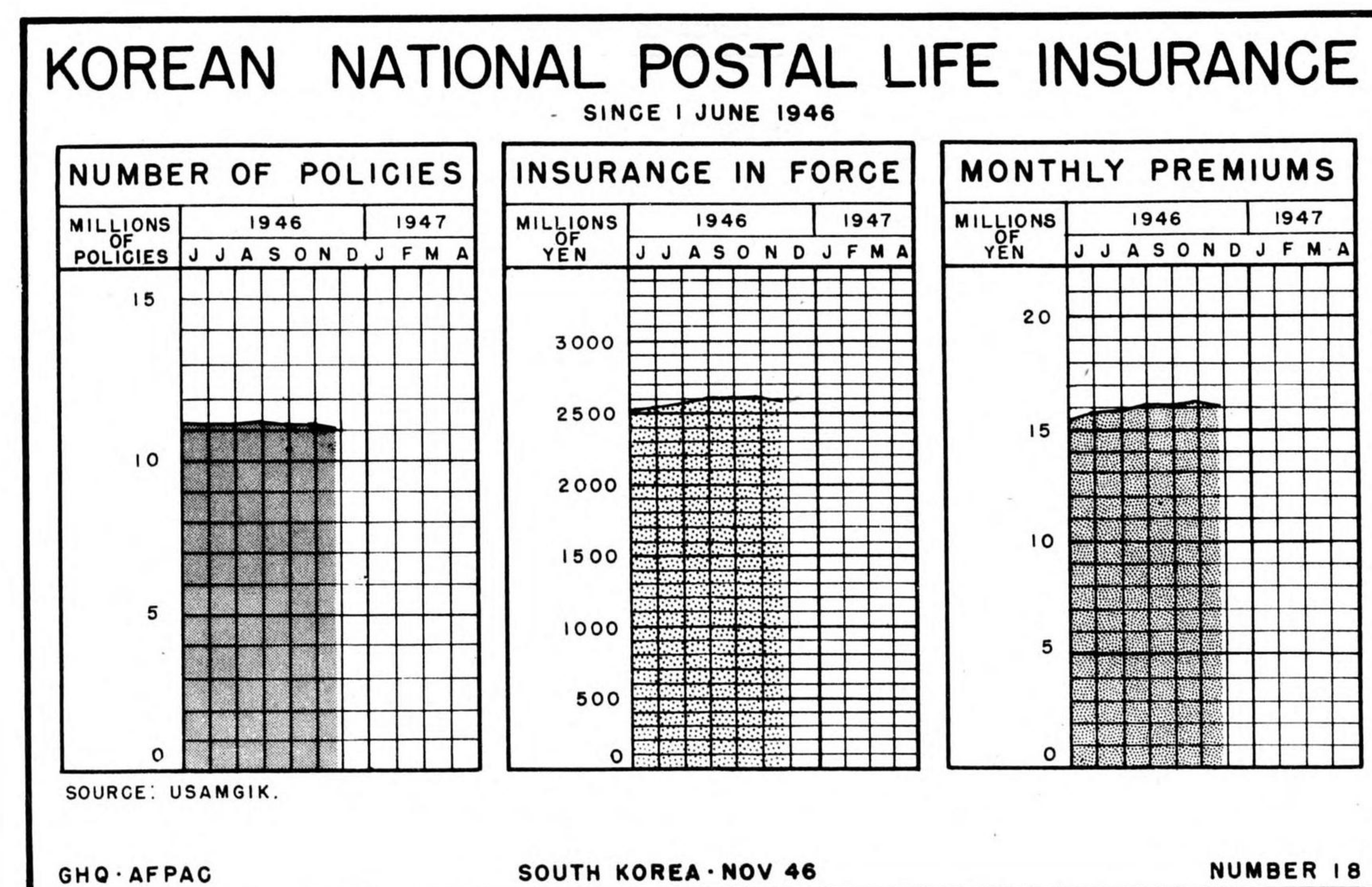
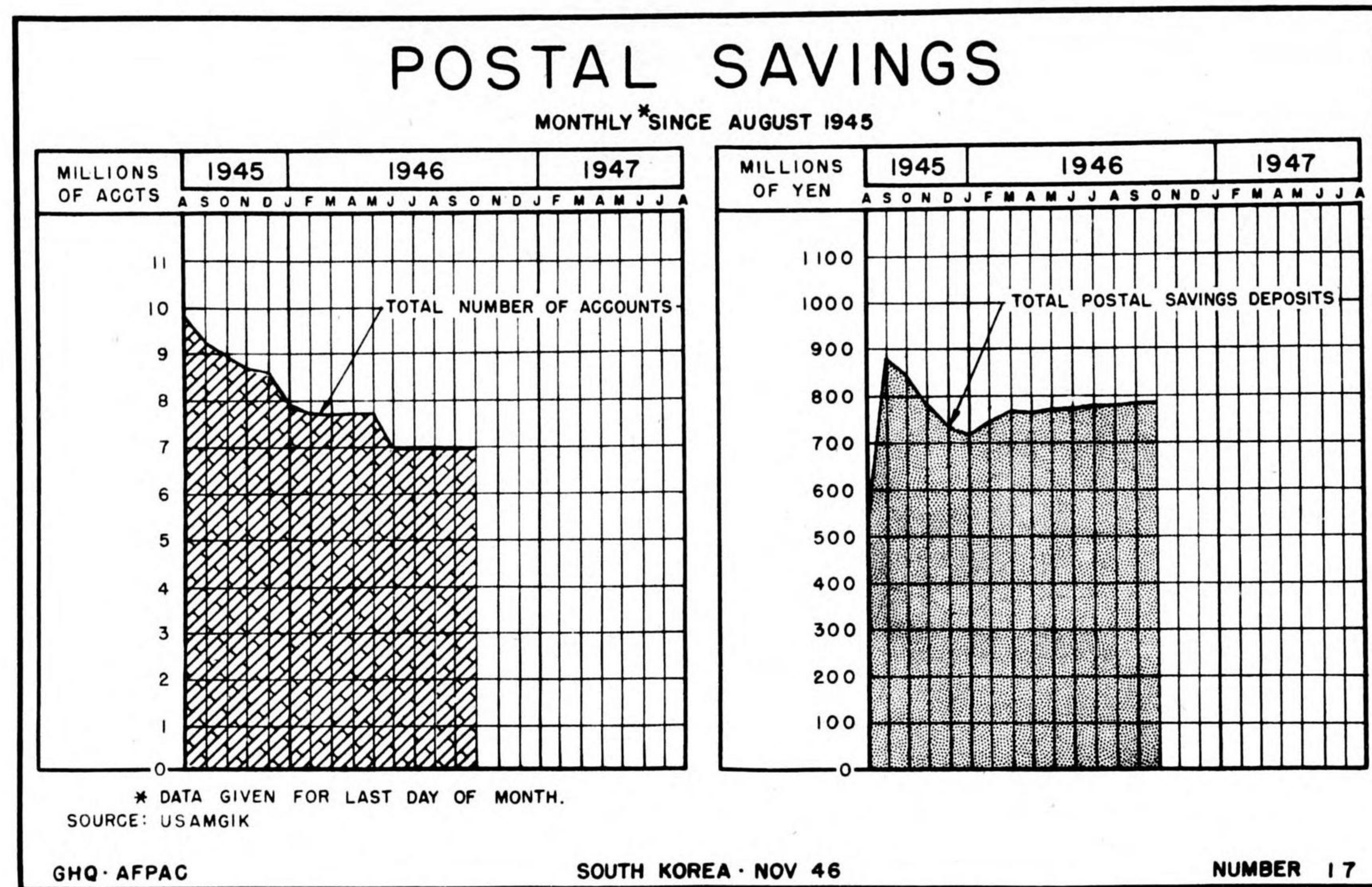
39. Postal savings deposits and accounts, shown on chart at top of next page, decreased slightly during October.

40. Korean National Life Insurance in force, shown on chart No. 18, next page, declined about one percent during November.

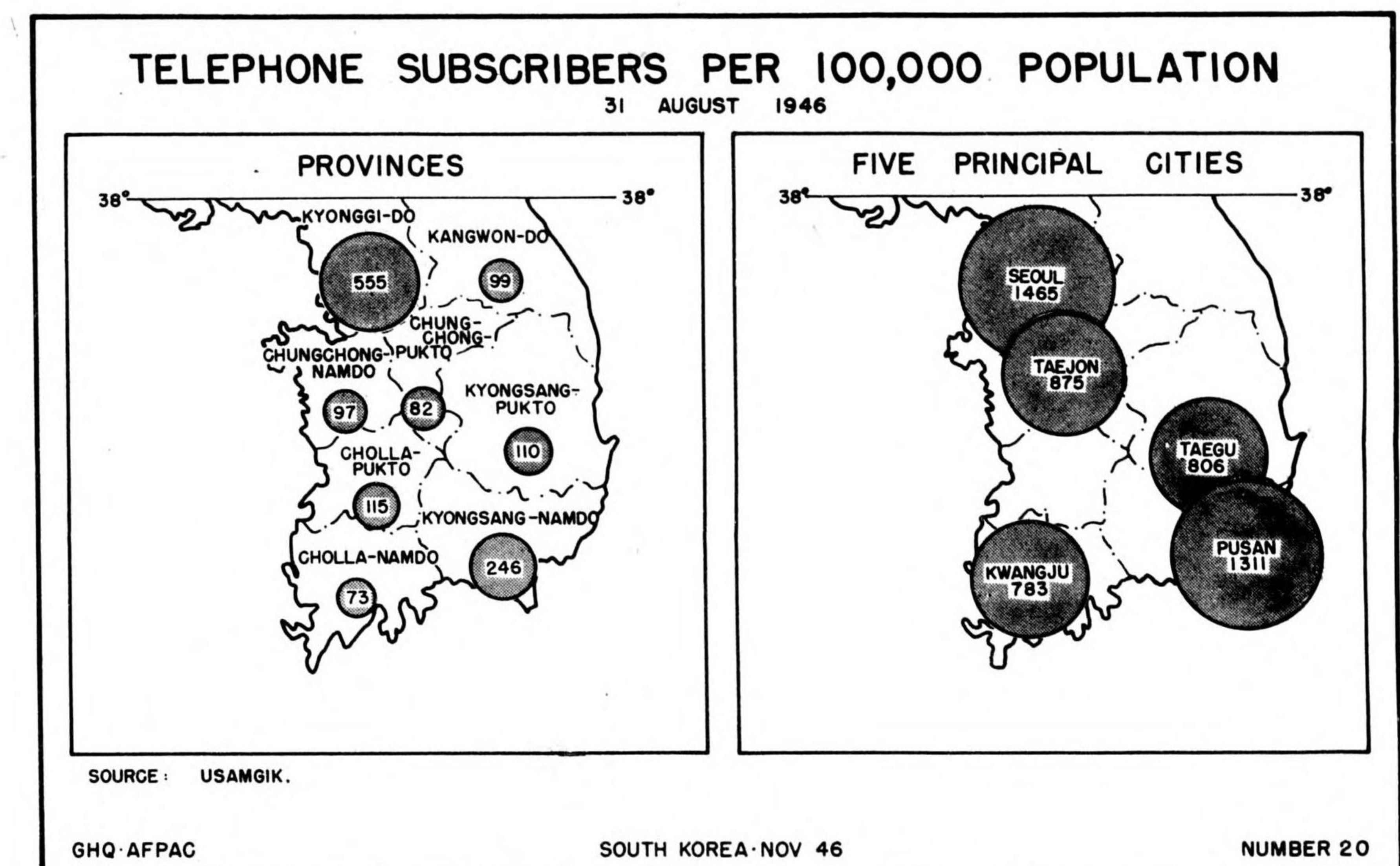
WIRE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

41. The volume of telegraph traffic between Korea and Japan increased over 50 percent during November. See chart at bottom of page 48.

42. About 120,000 domestic telegraph messages were sent during October at a charge of ¥ 528,129.



43. There were 140,691 telephone messages sent in Korea during October, furnishing a revenue of ¥ 1,337,135.



44. Inside plant line terminal soldering was completed in the Seoul automatic and the Kokomon telephone exchanges.

45. The Ongjin radio station became operative on 1 November.

SUPPLY

46. Japanese strikes and shipping difficulties are delaying delivery of light bulbs, signal lamps and vacuum tubes to Korea under the Emergency Civilian Supply Program. About two thirds of the requisitioned items have been shipped and the rest are scheduled for shipment by April 1947.

47. Four thousand switchboard plugs arrived from the United States in November.

LABOR

Labor Legislation

48. An orientation program was conducted 12-25 November in factories in the Inchon area on all phases of Ordinance No. 97, which established the Department of Labor.

Ordinance No. 121, effective 17 November, establishes a 48-hour work week with time-and-a-half pay for overtime up to 60 hours for industrial, commercial and governmental employees designed to raise efficiency and standards of labor. Specifically exempted are:

- (1) Employees in seasonal industries.
- (2) Farmers, fishermen, sailors, domestics or those engaged in piece work in their homes.
- (3) Those engaged in positions defined as executive, administrative or professional by the ordinance.
- (4) National railway system employees with specified qualifications.

- (5) Employment in excess of 60 hours per week where such work is necessitated by extreme emergency to protect life or property.

Labor Education

49. Each factory in Chungchong-pukto sent one representative to an indoctrination meeting on labor rules and regulations at Chongju on 20 November.

"National Labor Week" will be observed from 2 to 8 December. Designed to acquaint the workers of South Korea with the recent labor legislation, all media of expression will be utilized to disseminate basic information to the public.

The program for the week includes a specific day designated for each of the following: cleanup, punctuality, safety, conservation of materials, protection of machinery and instruction in modern labor practices.

50. Posters on the Child Labor Law were printed and distributed for dissemination to the factories in all provinces.

Wages

51. Wages in all industries and occupations are increasing at a rate so rapid that production is having difficulty in meeting the financial demands.

Unemployment

52. The high cost of materials and the inadequate supply of basic goods is forcing industry to curtail operations and, in some instances, to shut down plants.

High wages and the inability of producers to meet demands from workers for foodstuffs have also contributed to this condition which has caused unemployment in many localities.

Employment

53. The table below indicates industrial employment statistics for August by size of establishment.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
August 1946

<u>Number of Employees</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Idle</u>	<u>Total</u>
5 - 50			
Factories	399	70	469
Employees	7,600	586	8,186
51 - 100			
Factories	63	7	70
Employees	4,486	467	4,953
101 - 150			
Factories	19	1	20
Employees	2,497	123	2,620
151 - 200			
Factories	12	1	13
Employees	2,142	154	2,296
201 - 250			
Factories	9	-	9
Employees	1,948	-	1,948
251 - over			
Factories	26	-	26
Employees	19,025	-	19,025

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Trade With China

54. A delegation from Korea left for Shanghai on 22 November to investigate the possibilities of stimulating trade with China. The delegation will confer with government agencies and with Chinese traders on products that can be exchanged on a barter basis.

55. Korea will offer marine products and other export commodities such as apples in return for vitally needed salt, coal, paper, light machinery, medicines and food products.

56. Exports of marine products to China in September totaled more than ¥ 3,000,000 in value.

EXPORTS TO CHINA September

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(kilograms)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(yen)</u>
Agar-agar	2,700	582,000
Seaweed	12,000	400,000
Dried laver	30,000	10,000
Dried cuttlefish	9,300	1,112,500
Sea slug	1,600	675,000
Abalone	800	114,000
Other dried fish	700	40,500
Canned fish	<u>3,800</u>	<u>144,256</u>
Total	60,900	3,078,256

There were no imports of marine products from China in September.

57. During November the number of import permits decreased from 41 to 31 as compared with October while the export permits declined from 31 to 23.

Conference of Commerce Officials

58. Representatives of the commerce sections of provincial governments met at Seoul on 19 November. All phases of foreign trade policies and procedures were discussed.

Prepared Foods

59. Prepared foods including starch, sugar and canned vegetables totaling 3,632 tons were brought into South Korea for civilian consumption during November.

Fertilizer

60. Korea received 36,442 tons of ammonium nitrate fertilizer for distribution through the Korea Agricultural Association under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

61. In addition, 2,000 tons of pyrite were received from Japan. It will be utilized in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Communication Equipment

62. During the month 28,507 pieces of communication equipment were brought into South Korea under the Civilian Supply program.

Bamboo

63. To meet requirements of the fishing industry 6,617 bundles of bamboo were imported under the Emergency Civilian Supply program.

Trade with Japan

64. A new item, magnesia clinker, was exported to Japan in November. The amount shipped was 2,125 tons. In October there had been shipments of several mining products: graphite exported amounted to 2,157 tons; pyrophyllite, 799 tons.

October shipments of fresh fish to Japan totaled 146,104 pounds and continued the steady export trade in this commodity.

Imports from Japan were predominantly coal, minerals and chemicals. Several items of machinery were among new imports and articles such as miners' lamps were shipped to relieve the shortage of specialized critical items.

IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

<u>Consumer Goods</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
Bicycles	case	-	134
Bicycle parts	case	2,397	4
Lamps, miners'	piece	-	1,000
Phonograph discs, recording	piece	-	150
<u>Chemicals and Drugs</u>			
Acetic acid	metric ton	-	1
Aluminum sulfate	metric ton	84	-
Ammonia, liquid	metric ton	-	5
Bromine	metric ton	4	-
Calcium carbonate	metric ton	70	-
Dyestuffs	metric ton	-	73
Magnesium carbonate	metric ton	30	-
Manganese dioxide	metric ton	40	-
Sulfuric acid, fuming	metric ton	-	4
<u>Metals and Minerals</u>			
Coal	metric ton	41,718	40,055
Filament, tungsten	piece	190,000	200,000
<u>Miscellaneous Products</u>			
Bamboo	metric ton	532	382
Ink, printing	metric ton	-	2
Matches	match ton	-	318
Paper tape, telegraphic	roll	125,000	-
Pitch	metric ton	500	-
Seeds, vegetable	metric ton	-	18

<u>Machinery and Equipment</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>October a/</u>	<u>November b/</u>
Blankets, rubber	sheet	-	10
Communications equipment	meas ton	50	68
Gauge, pressure	piece	-	14
Meteorological equipment	kilogram	576	-
<u>Railway equipment</u>			
Locomotive, steam	each	2	-
Tender	each	4	-
Tender truck	set	-	2
Tubes, boiler	metric ton	57	37
Regulator, roly thermo	piece	-	10
<u>Textile machinery</u>			
Jacquard cylinders	meas ton	-	8
Leather belting	meas ton	-	7
Leather picker	meas ton	-	1
V-belt	piece	-	4,035

a/ Revised.
b/ Preliminary.

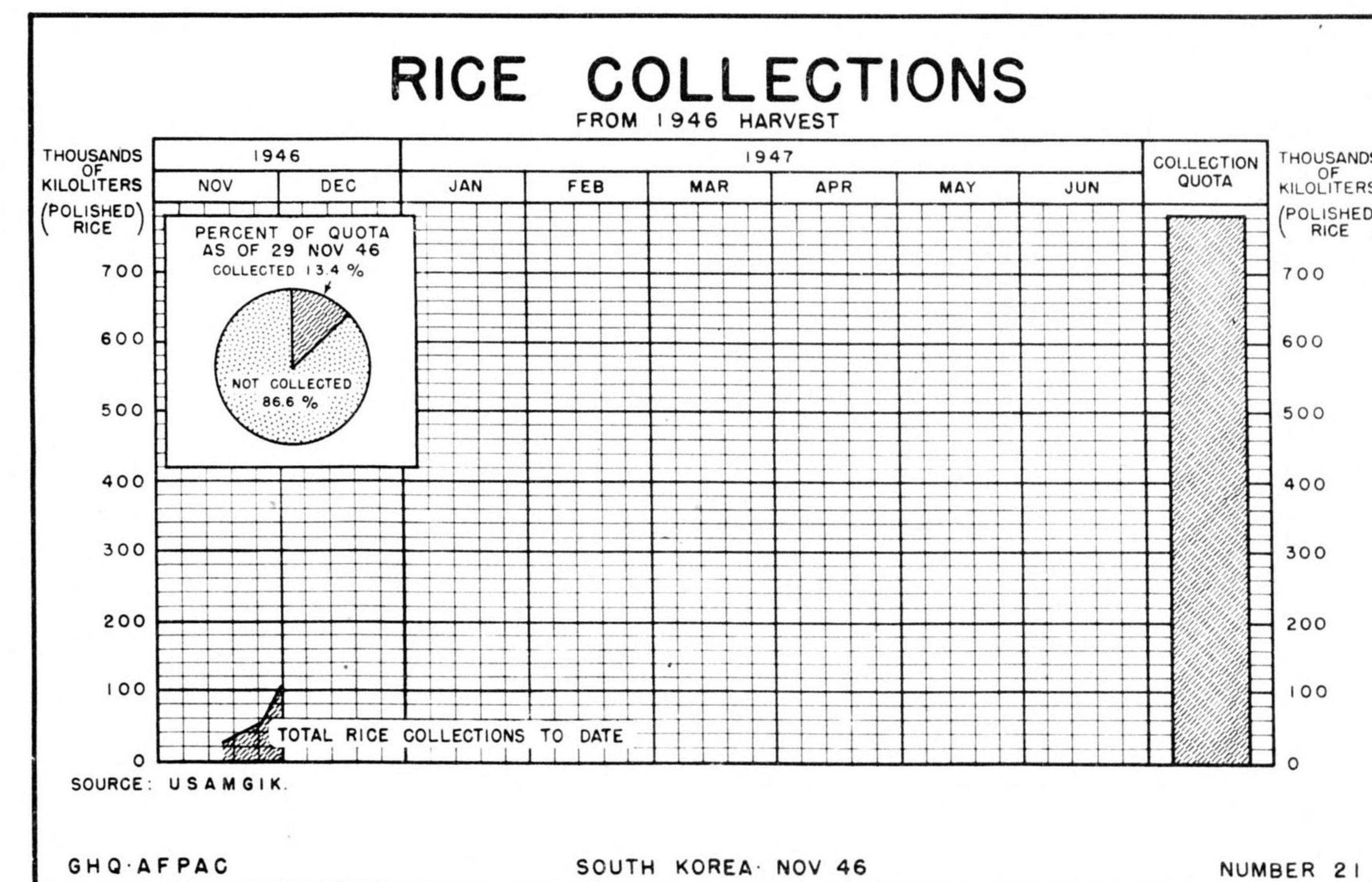
RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

	<u>Paragraph</u>
Food.	65
Fertilizer.	71
Fuel.	73
Miscellaneous Goods	75
Violations and Controls	81

FOOD

Collection

65. Disorders, lethargy, agitation, profiteering and hoarding hindered the rice purchasing program. Only 583,975 suk (2,978,272 bushels) of rice had been collected on 30 November. This is about 13.4 percent of the year's quota and far below the schedule.



Efforts are continuing to sell the Korean people on the rice program. Speakers are touring the provinces and press, motion picture, poster and radio publicity campaigns are being carried on. Over 4,000,000 handbills were distributed, nearly half by air. Cholla-pukto reported that some farmers who intended to co-operate with the Government did not bring in rice because it was too wet to sell and because they were busy planting next year's summer grains.

66. At the close of the collection program on 18 November 628,104 suk of summer grains, 49 percent of the year's quota, had been collected.

Rationing

67. The rationed population remained at 6,500,000 in November. People in Seoul and Inchon averaged 235 grams of grain per day while those elsewhere received 260. Workers in important industries got 500 to 650 grams per day.

68. The changing composition of the Seoul ration is shown below.

FOOD ALLOCATIONS - SEOUL					
June - September					
(suk) ^{a/}					
	June	July	August	September	October
Rice	22,435	10,005	3,044	-	979
Wheat flour	-	34,331	12,176	32,425	24,102
Wheat	-	-	7,309	27,613	26,901
Indian corn	-	-	35,309	15,062	3,262
Barley	-	-	-	3,765	8,753
Total	22,435	44,336	57,838	78,865	63,997
Population	1,121,747	1,177,066	1,217,560	1,255,142	-

^{a/} One suk is 5.1 bushels.

Prices

69. The established price of ¥ 6,500 per metric ton for imported United States corn will permit retailing at ¥ 60 per small mal (.255 bushel) or ¥ 520-530 per 60-kilogram bag. The price of imported United States wheat was set at ¥ 8,100 per metric ton.

70. In accordance with current prices, the cost-of-living differential paid in November was the same as that paid in October.

FERTILIZER

71. The charge of ¥ 2,480 per metric ton for imported United States ammonium nitrate permits processing and sale at official prices which are based on active chemical content.

OFFICIAL FERTILIZER PRICES

	Percent of Active Chemical	Price ^{a/}
Ammonium nitrate	32.5 ^{b/}	¥ 390
Ammonium sulfate	21.0 ^{b/}	252
Calcium cyanamide	16.0 ^{b/}	192
Superphosphate	16.0 ^{c/}	160

^{a/} Plus two new straw bags.

^{b/} Nitrogen.

^{c/} Phosphoric acid.

72. Allocations of ammonium nitrate are shown below.

AMMONIUM NITRATE ALLOCATIONS

November	
(short tons)	
Cheju-do	481
Kyongsang-pukto	6,243
Kyongsang-namdo	4,803
Chungchong-pukto	1,600
Chungchong-namdo	2,241
Cholla-pukto	2,562
Cholla-namdo	4,803
Kangwon-do	1,281
Kyonggi-do	982
Department of Agriculture	2,058
Monopoly Bureau	1,588
Others	1,147
Total	29,789

FUEL

73. With the doubling of all rail tariffs effective 1 December, an increase in coal prices was announced. Korean anthracite increased from ¥ 600 to ¥ 700 per metric ton. Korean lignite goes up to ¥ 400 and Korean lump coal to ¥ 900.

At these official prices, 15,000 metric tons of coal were allotted to the provinces in December.

74. There is a great shortage of petroleum products. Distribution declined about five percent during October. See chart, top of page 56.

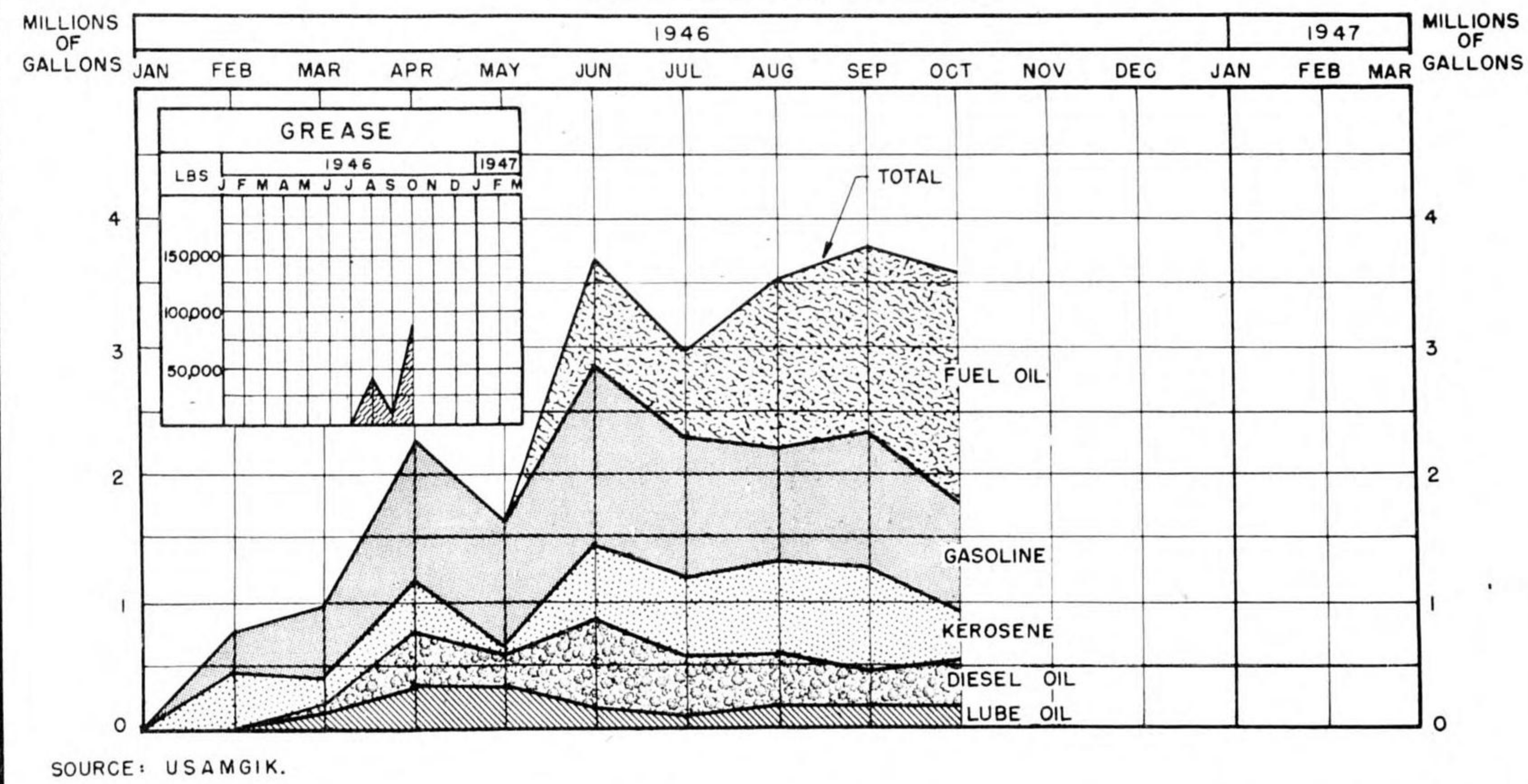
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

75. Charts, pages 57 and 58, show urban and provincial retail price indexes of selected commodities.

76. Wholesale prices in Seoul continued to increase in September, as shown in chart No. 23, next page.

DISTRIBUTION OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK.

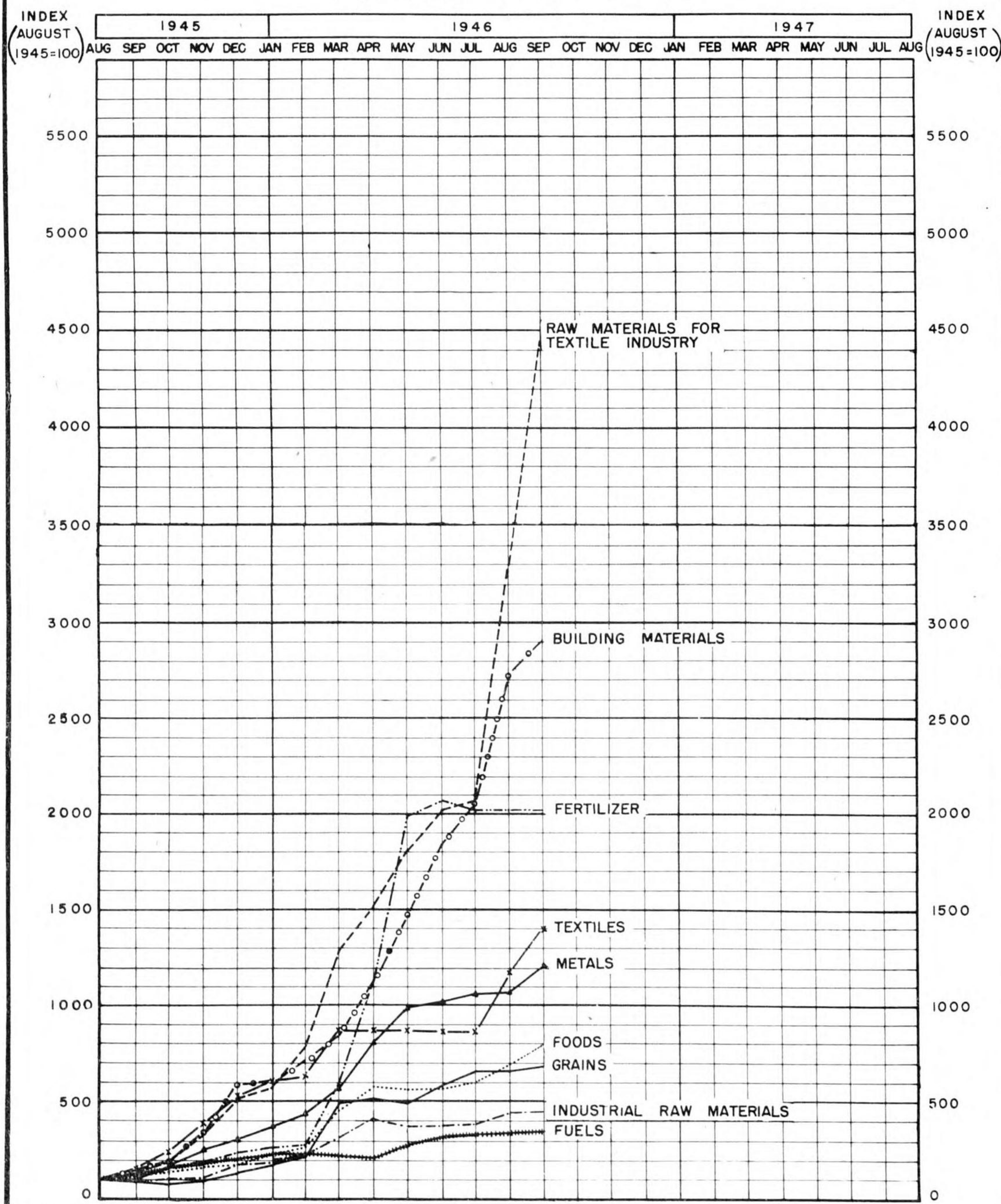
GHQ-AFPAC

SOUTH KOREA-NOV 46

NUMBER 22

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

SEOUL - MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1945



SOURCE: BANK OF CHOSON.

GHQ-AFPAC

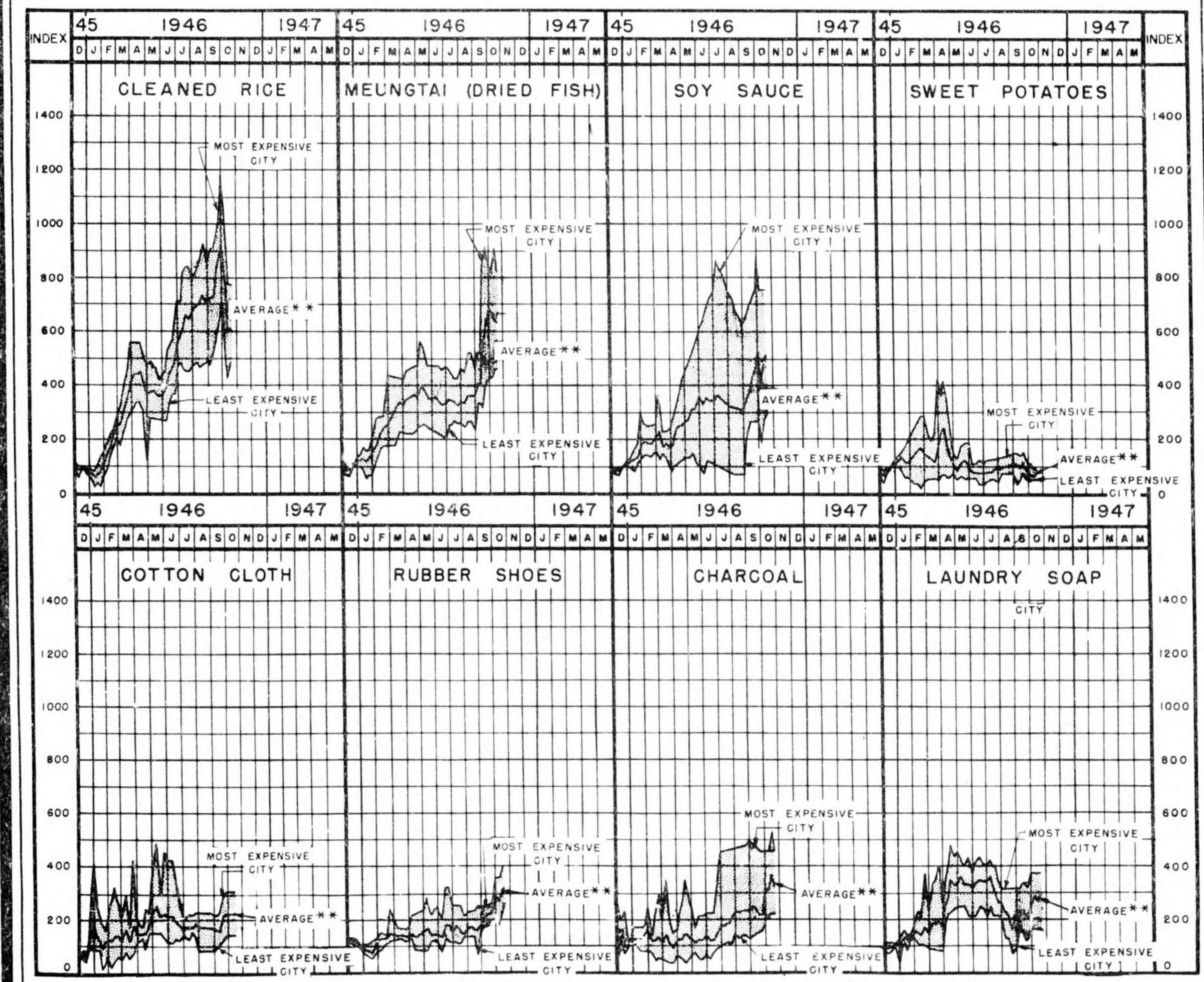
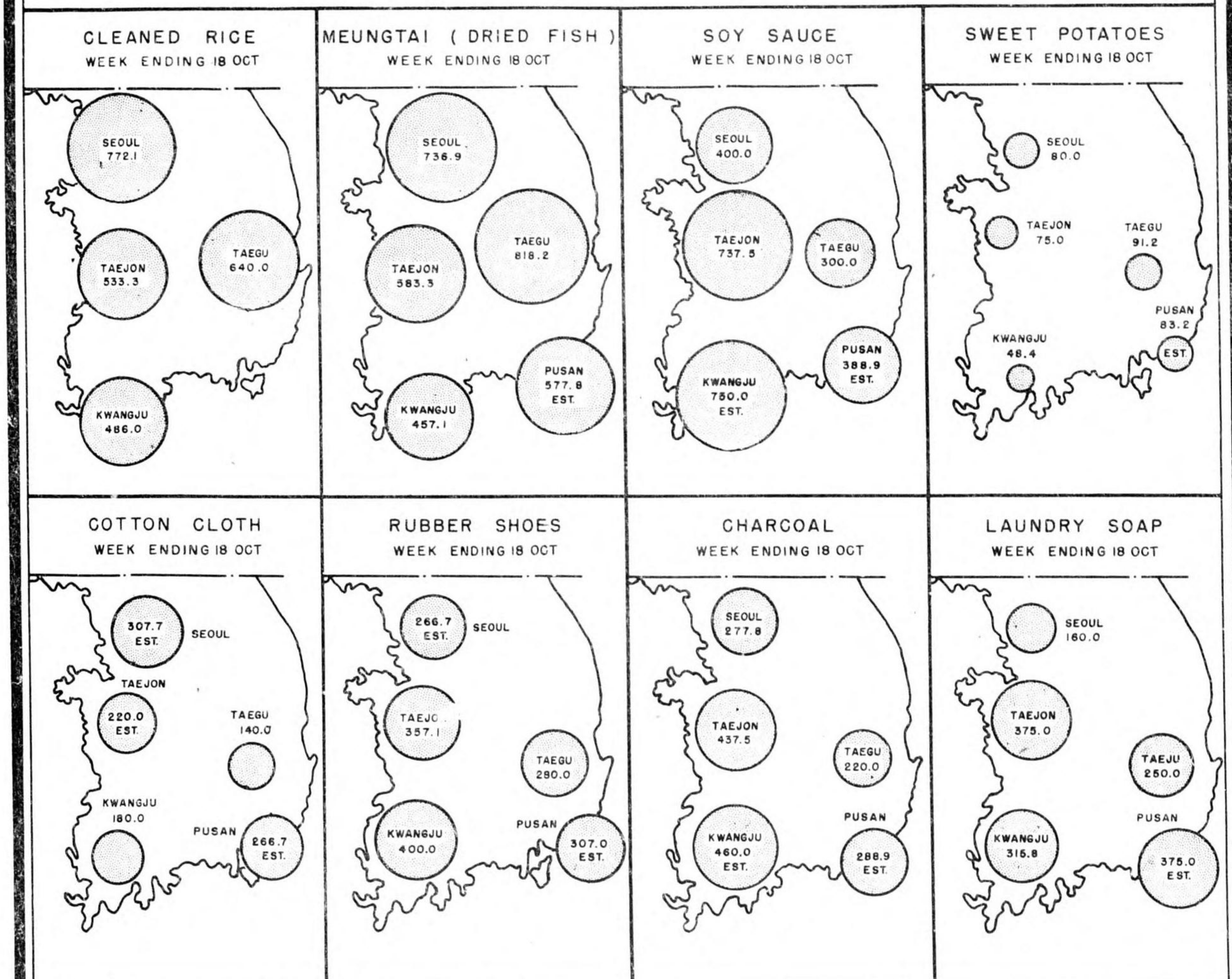
SOUTH KOREA-NOV 46

NUMBER 23

URBAN RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES - FIVE CITIES

DECEMBER * 1945 = 100



* BASE PERIODS FOR FIVE CITIES: SEOUL 4 DEC, PUSAN 5 DEC, TAEJON 26 NOV, KWANGJU 3 DEC, TAEJU 29 NOV.

** AVERAGES USED ARE UNWEIGHTED MEANS.

SOURCE: USAMGIK.

GHQ-AFPAC

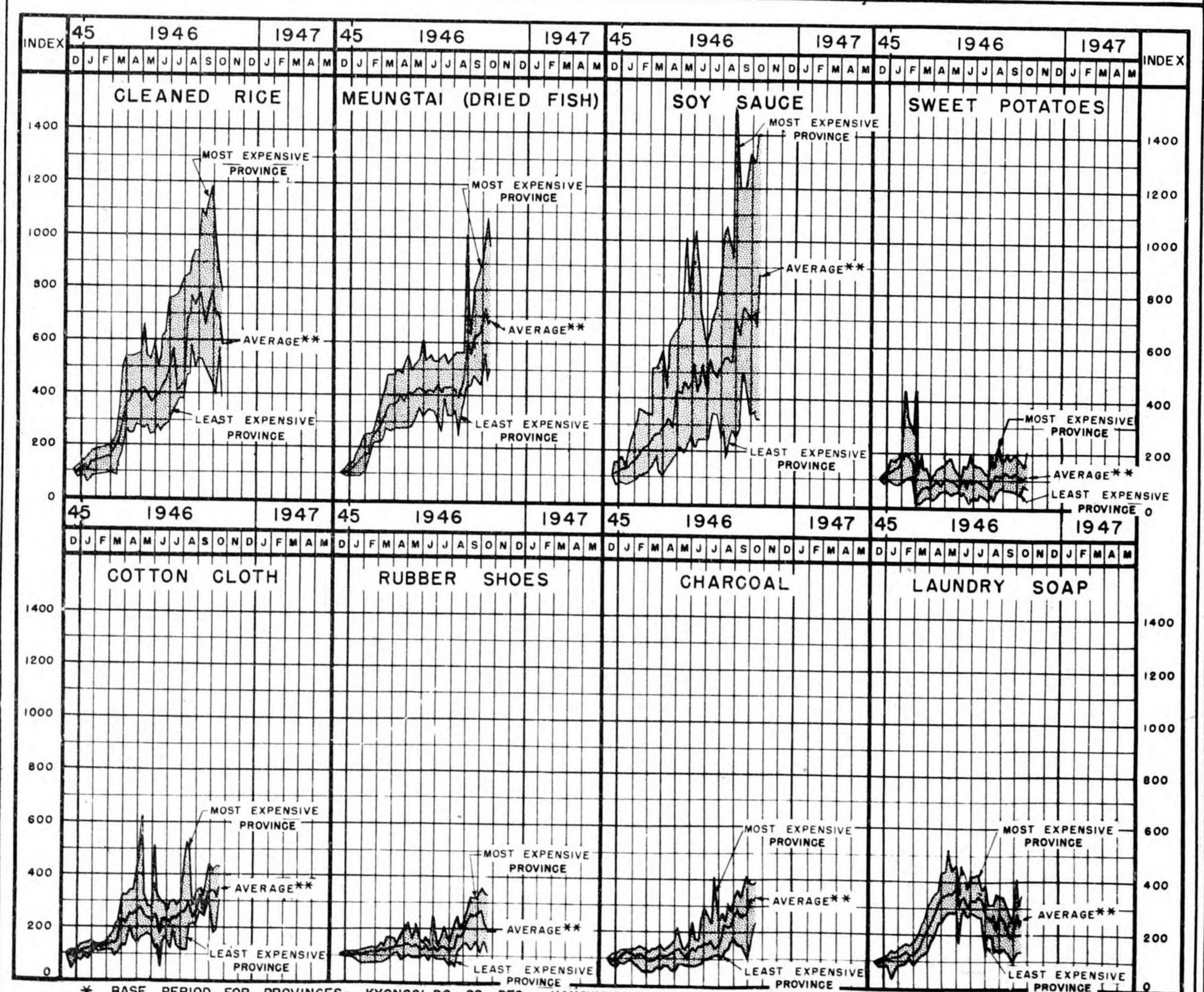
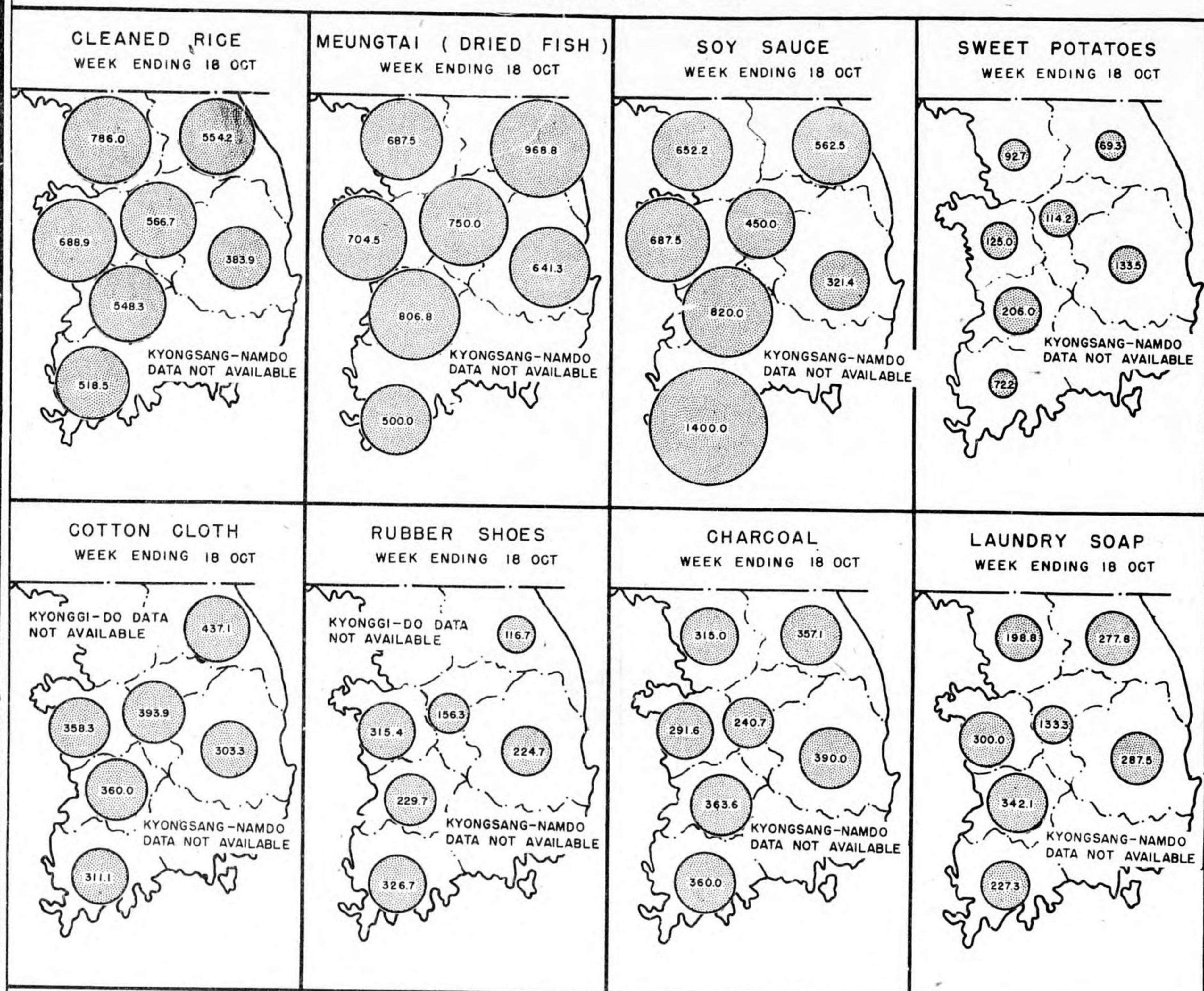
SOUTH KOREA-NOV 46

NUMBER 24

PROVINCIAL RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

EIGHT REPRESENTATIVE COMMODITIES

DECEMBER 1945 = 100*

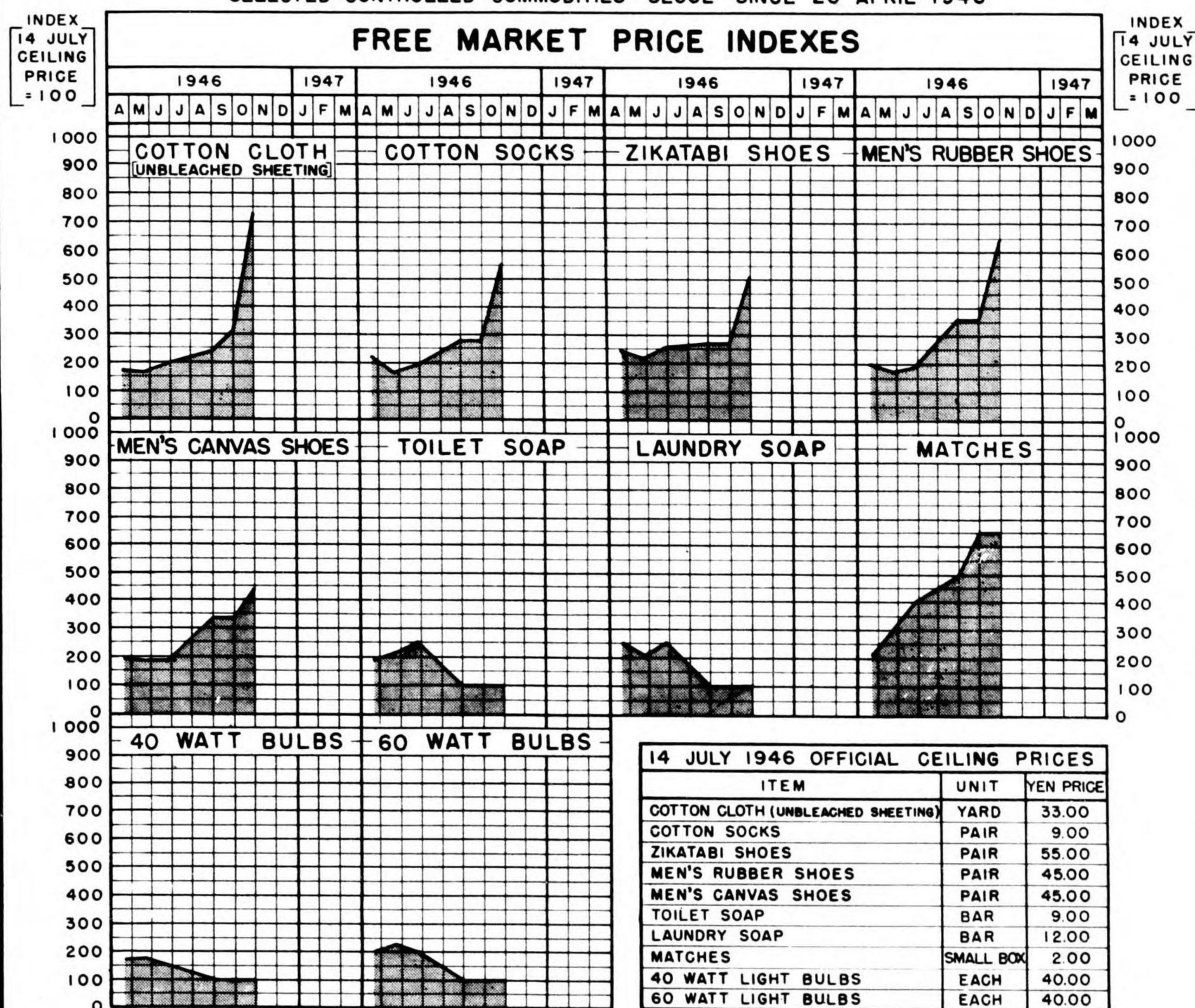


* BASE PERIOD FOR PROVINCES: KYONGGI-DO 22 DEC; KANGWON-DO 29 DEC; CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO 5 JAN; CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO 12 JAN; CHOLLA-PUKTO 19 JAN; CHOLLA-NAMDO 26 JAN; KYONGSANG-PUKTO 2 MAR; KYONGSANG-NAMDO 9 MAR
 ** AVERAGES USED ARE MEANS WEIGHTED WITH PROVINCIAL POPULATION.
 SOURCE: USAMGIK.
 GHQ-AFPAC SOUTH KOREA NOV 46 NUMBER 25

77. Free-market prices of wearing apparel continued to increase in October, while those of other principal commodities remained constant.

CEILING AND FREE-MARKET PRICES

SELECTED CONTROLLED COMMODITIES - SEOUL - SINCE 20 APRIL 1946



SOURCE: USAMGIK.
 GHQ-AFPAC SOUTH KOREA NOV 46 NUMBER 26

78. All stocks of the Materials Control Corporation have been liquidated in Kangwon-do, Chungchong-namdo, Chungchong-pukto and Cholla-namdo. Small amounts of copper, tin and lead wire remain in Cholla-pukto. Remaining stocks are principally in Seoul, Pusan and Taegu.

79. In Seoul 84,500 pyung (333,775 square yards) of leather were allotted to manufacturers who will return the entire shoe output to the Government for distribution.

80. Effective 9 November the following official prices for seed cotton were set.

SEED COTTON PRICES PAID BY GOVERNMENT GINS
 9 November
 (yen/keun) a/

First grade	15.00
Second grade	13.50
Third grade	11.25
Fourth grade	7.50

a/ One keun is 1.323 pounds.

Even these new prices were not effective in obtaining

keun had been purchased by Government gins.

VIOLATIONS AND CONTROLS

81. The Department of Finance Monopoly Bureau announced on 19 November that, to curtail the black market, tobacco ration tickets would be issued every 10 days. Only designated shops will deal in the tobacco.

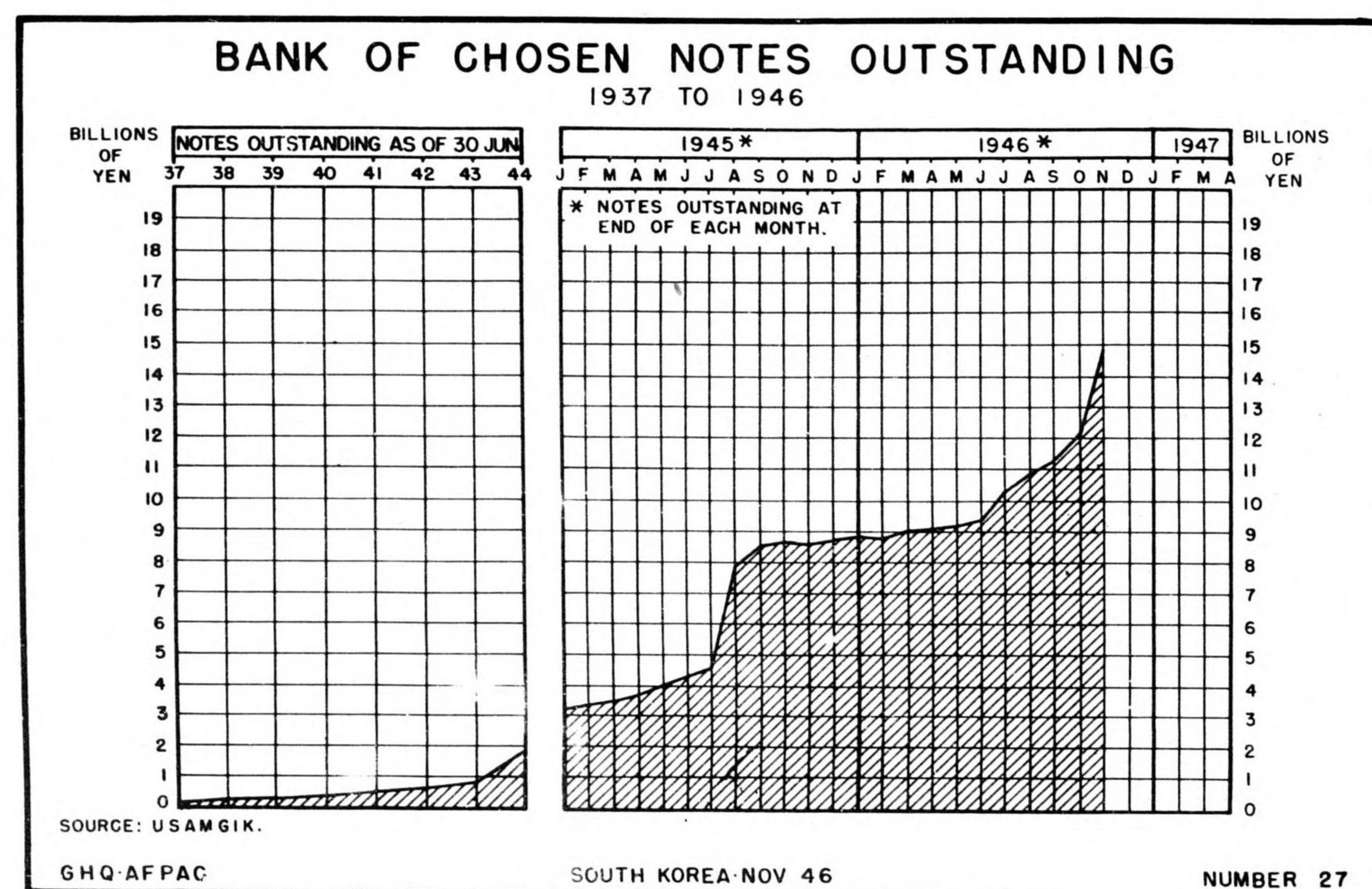
82. Staple food black-market prices generally decreased during October. Salt, red pepper, soy sauce and cooking oil prices rose with seasonal demand.

83. Between 15 July and 16 December 2,000 price law violators were arrested.

FINANCE

Currency

84. An increase of ¥ 2,683,289,665 is indicated in Bank of Chosen notes outstanding on 30 November over 31 October.



Insurance

85. On 2 November the establishment of the Co-operative Life Insurance Company, Ltd., the second all-Korean life insurance company organized since the liberation, was announced. The company was organized under the auspices of the Federation of Financial Associations with the local associations throughout South Korea serving as branch offices.

Eleven types of policies are issued, including endowments maturing in from 10 to 30 years and endowments maturing at ages 50, 55 and 60. Ten- and 20-payment endowment policies maturing in either 20 or 30 years are also available.

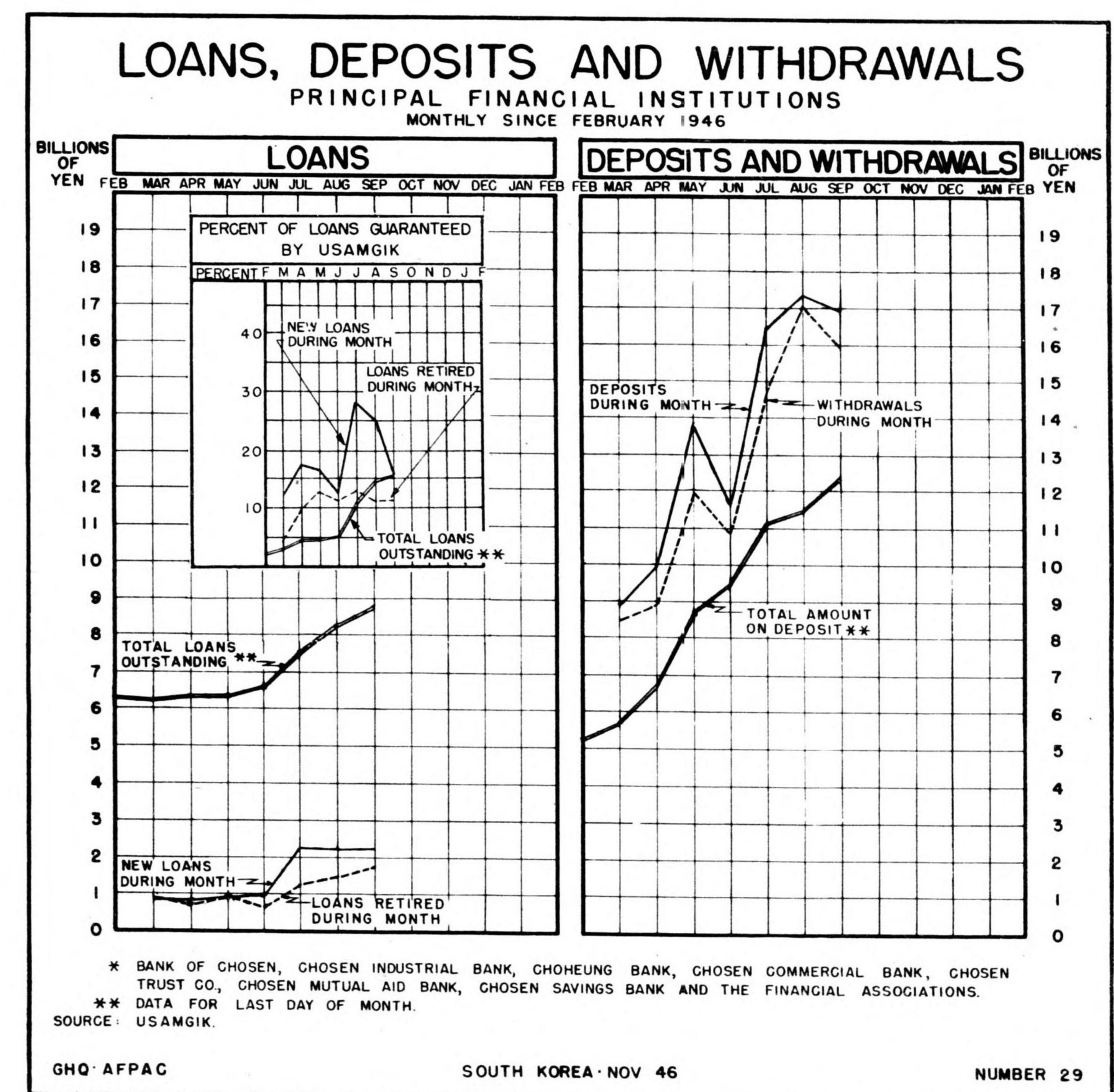
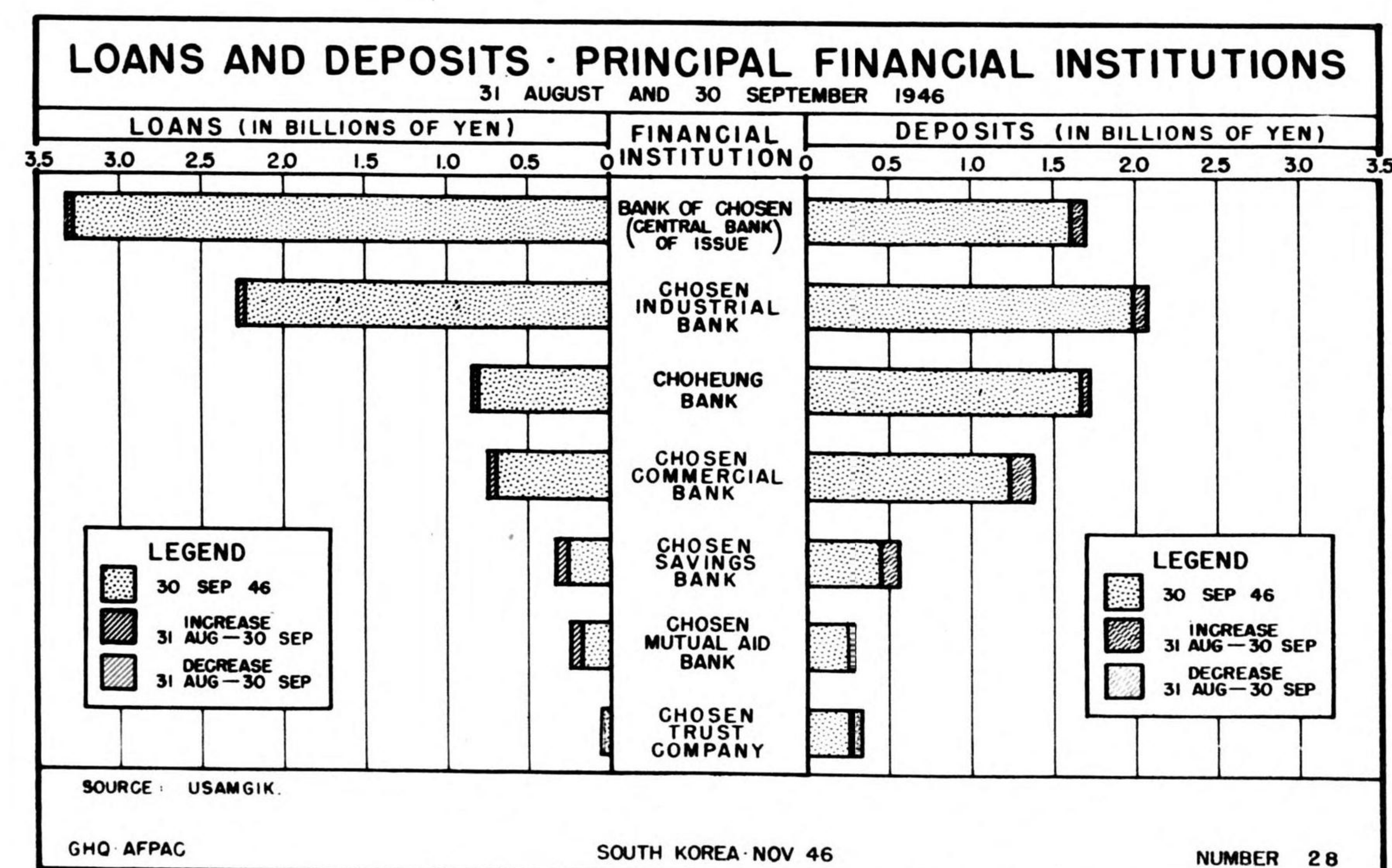
Propaganda

86. Agitators have been discouraging the people in the provinces from paying either national or provincial taxes and from co-operating in the rice collection program.

Such propaganda has hampered the collection of taxes and increased the difficulty of establishing a balanced economy.

Financial Institutions

87. An increase was noted in financial transactions of principal financial institutions during September.

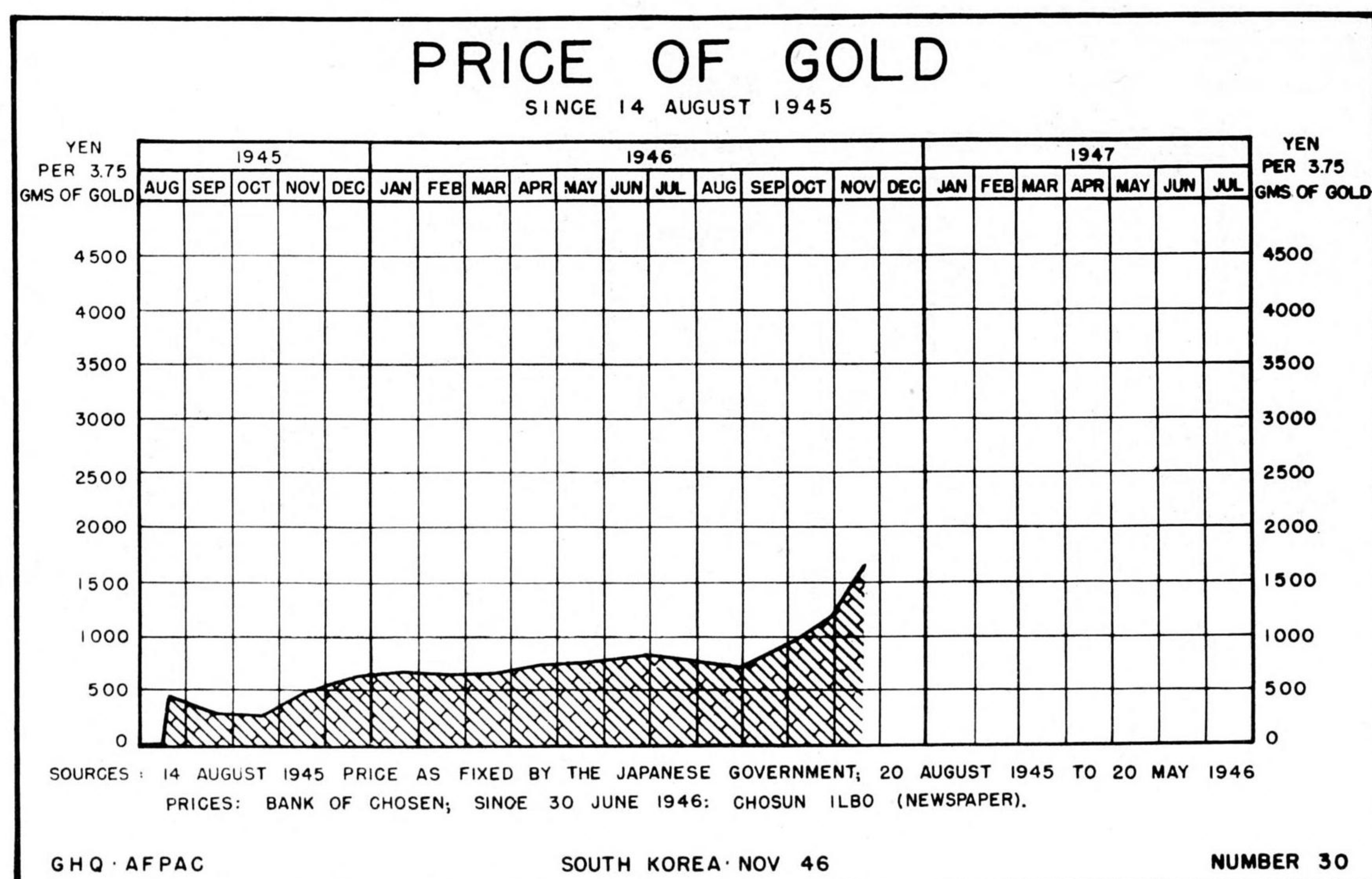


Financial Information

88. In accordance with the policy of informing the public regarding government agencies' functions, a broadcast dealing with the activities of the Department of Finance, the budget and damage insurance was made.

Prices of Gold

89. The fluctuations in the free-market price of gold through 20 November indicate a substantial increase.



PROPERTY CONTROL

90. The first three leases of former Japanese business property were made by the National Property Custodian in Seoul on 9 November. Under the agreements the complete operation of the businesses involved is transferred to the lessees.

Return of Property

91. Negotiations were begun to receive Korean applications for the return of commercial and industrial property from Japan to Korea.

Property which is to be shipped to Korea was placed in three categories:

- (1) Personal baggage and household goods not to exceed 500 pounds;
- (2) Tools, light machinery and business equipment not to exceed 4,000 pounds;
- (3) Tools, light machinery and business equipment exceeding 4,000 pounds.

Persons who have been repatriated to Korea may request only the return of property falling under (2) or (3) above. Requests must show evidence of ownership prior to 2 September 1945, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and that the property was used by them in the operation of a trade or individually operated business in Japan.

Military Government Custody Account

92. Money deposited by Koreans in the Korean Military Government Property Frozen Account at the Bank of Chosen, Seoul, since 9 August 1945 on contracts between Japanese and Koreans is being refunded through the National Property Custodian.

Contracts made in an attempt to purchase Japanese property since 9 August 1945 were cancelled and voided by Ordinance No. 33, published 6 December 1945.

FROZEN ACCOUNTS AT BANK OF CHOSEN As of 21 November (yen)

	Original Deposit	Balance
Money deposited to purchase movable property	1,143,702.90	634,326.93
Money deposited to purchase immovable property	8,707,134.20	1,482,022.11
Rental double charge ^{a/}	26,209.95	24,430.95
Rental deposited by voluntary lease contract between Koreans and Japanese	63,937.00	50,737.00

^{a/} Deposited as a rental fee prior to appointment of Bank of Chosen as rental agent for the Province.

Patents

93. Two hundred seventy-nine applications for patents have been received by the Bureau of Patents.

APPLICATIONS FOR INVENTION, UTILITY AND DESIGN PATENTS February - November

	Invention	Utility	Design	Total
February	6	5	0	11
March	10	8	0	18
April	30	9	0	39
May	9	19	0	28
June	4	15	0	19
July	16	13	0	29
August	11	19	2	32
September	26	27	1	54
October	16	16	2	34
November	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>15</u>
Total	139	134	6	279

77. Free-market prices of wearing apparel continued to in-
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 14

November 1946

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

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Hospital Administration	16
Nursing Affairs	21
Dental Affairs.	25
Veterinary Affairs.	27
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PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare Institutions

1. The city of Taegu, in need of more facilities for the institutional care of children, re-established the Boc Sik Farm orphanage during the month. A special allocation of ₩ 93,200 has been approved for the construction of dormitories and warehouses for the orphanage.

2. A drive to round up all waifs and juvenile beggars from the streets of the City of Seoul was instituted on 26 November. As a result of the program 300 children are being afforded health and welfare care with proper opportunity for future development.

3. Chart, page 68, shows capacity and population of orphanages in South Korea on 31 October 1946.

Low-cost Public Feeding Program

4. The low-cost feeding program was expanded during the month and every effort made to interest localities in its community character and welfare significance.

During October approximately 1,855,000 meals were served by these restaurants.

5. Bread made from American wheat flour and Korean sweet potato flour is being provided to 120,000 students of the lower schools in the City of Seoul every other day at a cost of ₩ 2.20 per 100 grams.

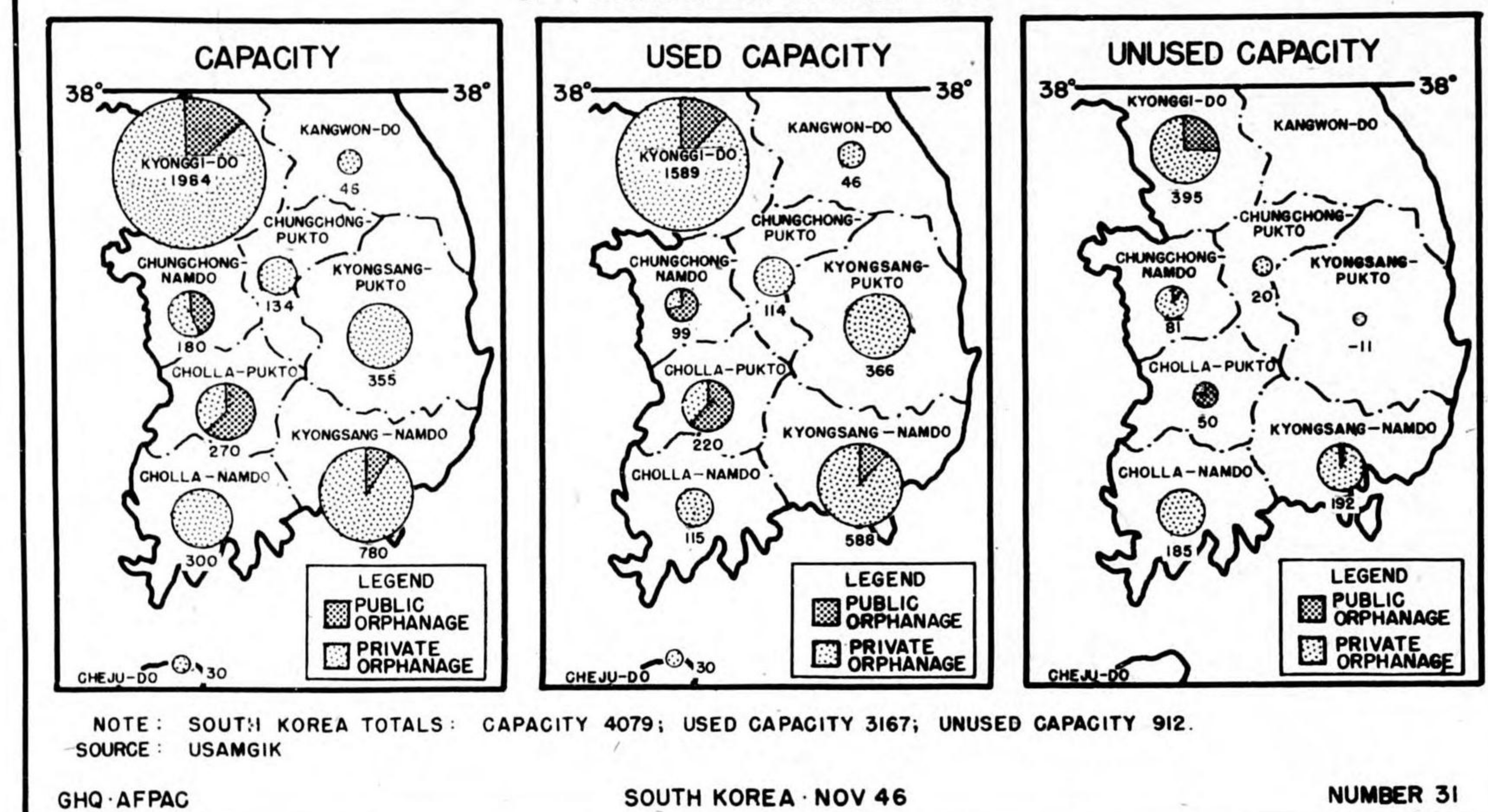
In the manufacture of this bread the city used 540 bags of flour per week of which 20 percent was sweet potato flour. Crushed hard candy was used as a sweetener.

Women's Activities

6. A Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in Seoul with its first meeting held on 15 November.

STATUS OF ORPHANAGES

BY PROVINCES - 31 OCTOBER 1946



7. It was reported from the United States that Korea was the fifty-fifth country to be represented at the International Women's Assembly which was held in New York during November.

Flood Relief

8. A special flood relief allocation of ¥ 10,424,073 was distributed during the month to all the provinces that suffered during the June flood.

This grant reimbursed provincial government expenses for food, clothing, burial and medical care incurred during the disaster and was based upon the latest revised estimates of damage and costs of flood relief.

Japanese Refugees

9. On 30 November 5,067 Japanese were reported in refugee camps in South Korea.

The Office of Foreign Affairs received a report that on 9 November 315 Japanese refugees enroute from Manchuria had been shipwrecked off Anhung, Chungchong-namdo. Relief was dispatched immediately and the refugees were transported to the Seoul Refugee Camp.

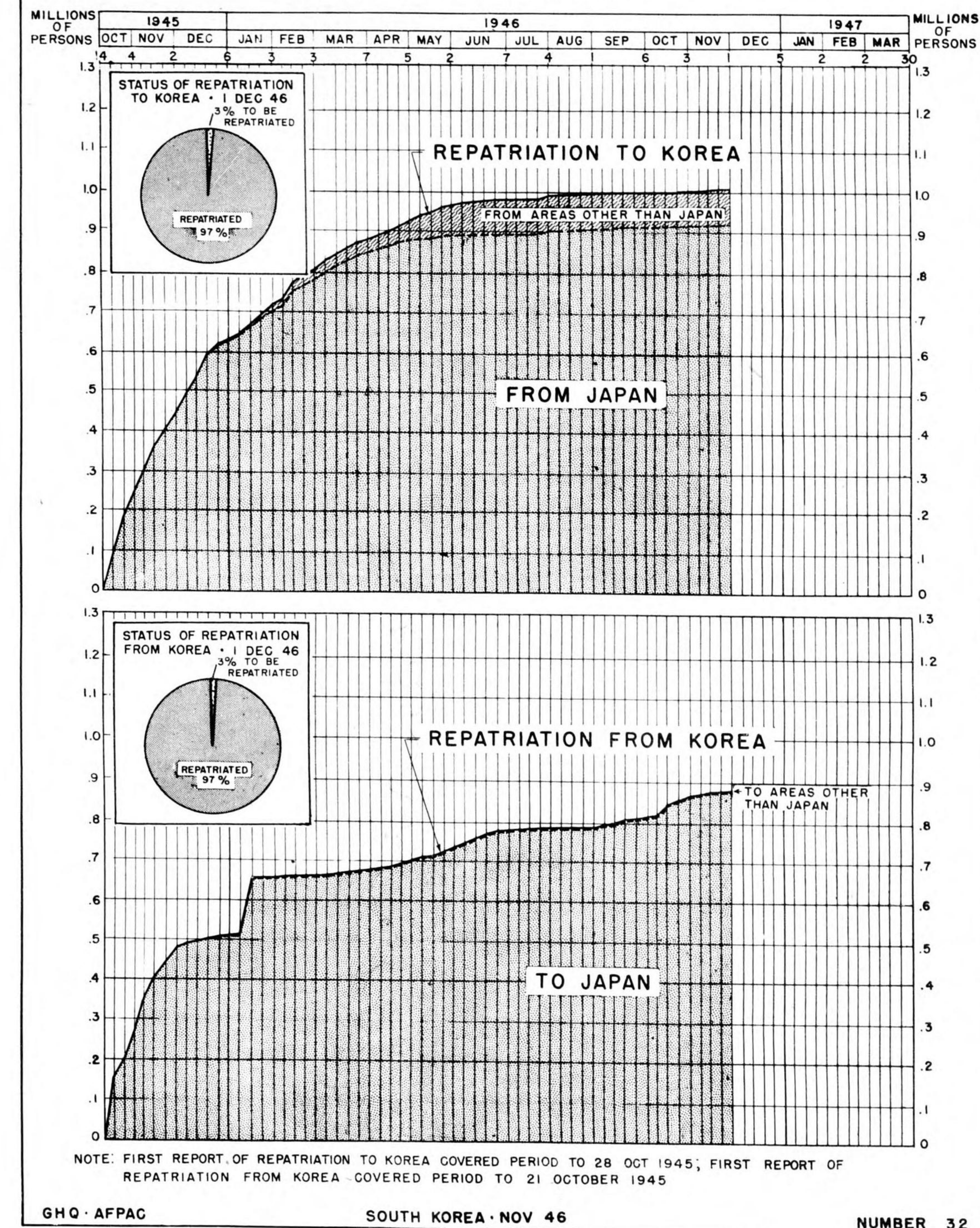
10. With the decrease in the number of Japanese refugees coming from north of the 38th parallel and the advent of cold weather, travel restrictions governing the transport of refugees were lifted. They may be transported directly to Pusan where they will undergo a six-day quarantine. Refugee establishments were also consolidated and their personnel groups reduced.

Repatriation

11. By 1 December 878,145 Japanese nationals had been repatriated from North and South Korea while 925,474 Koreans returned to their homeland from Japan and 92,088 from other Pacific Islands. Approximately 97 percent of the Koreans awaiting evacuation from Japan have been repatriated to date and the same percentage of Japanese have returned to their homeland from Korea.

REPATRIATION TO AND FROM KOREA

CUMULATIVE TOTALS WEEKLY SINCE 14 OCTOBER 1945



REFUGEE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Yoo Wi Do Housing Development

12. The Yoo Wi Do Housing Development in Seoul was dedicated by the Mayor of the City on 6 November. The completion of this project marked the first step in a program to meet the need of the homeless refugees.

The total cost of the project was ¥ 1,750,000. It covers 2,000 pyung (1.63 acres) of land and consists of 25 houses, each having two separate households.

Solicitation of Donations

13. It was announced on 21 November that ¥ 39,215,000 would be allocated for the construction of temporary shelters to house

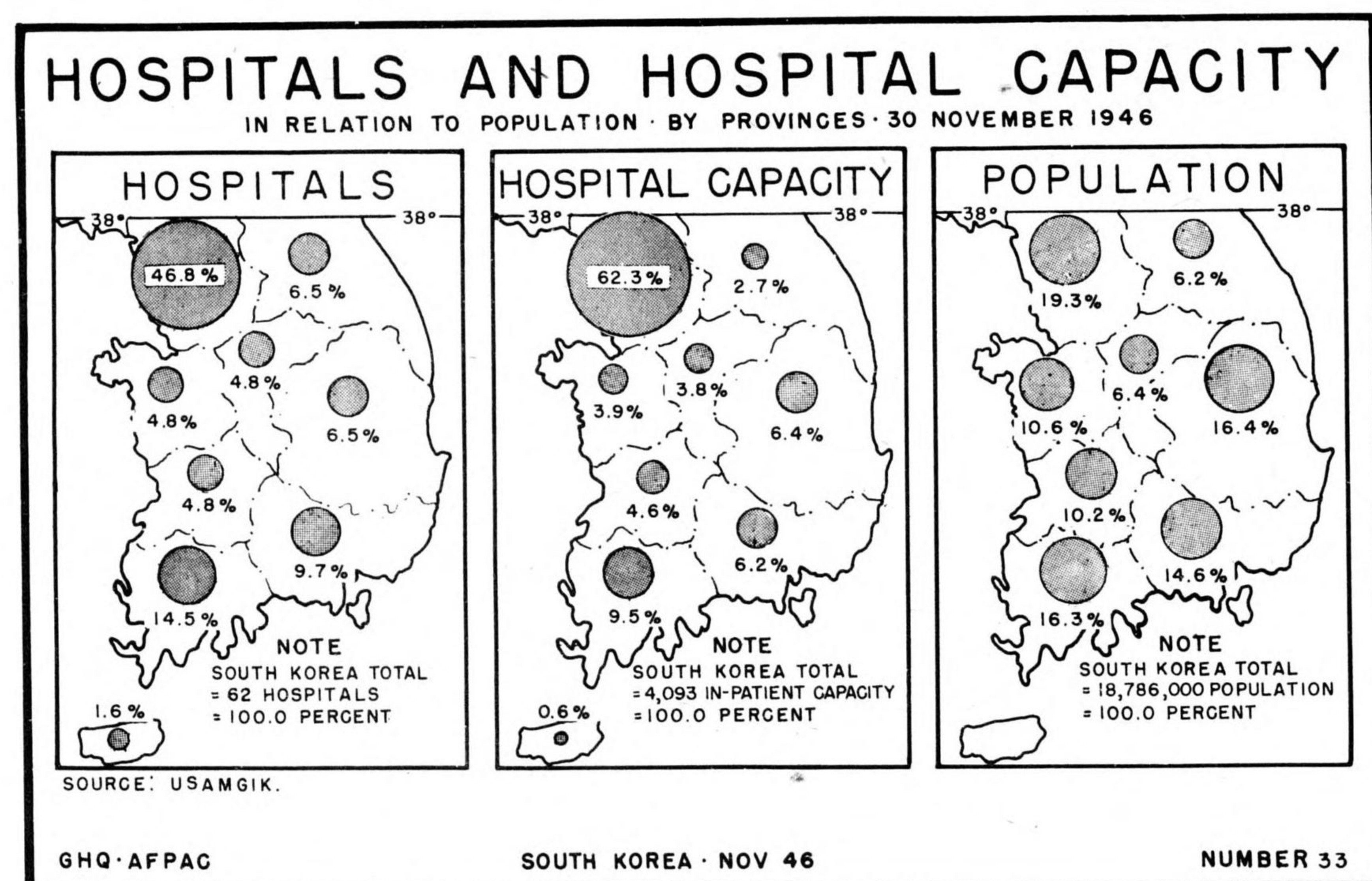
approximately 2,000,000 homeless refugees in South Korea. Present plans call for the construction of 73,311 homes at a cost of ¥ 100,802,600. In order to ensure the success of the program public spirited citizens have formed a "Donating Party" to collect an additional ¥ 61,587,600. On 13 November they met at the Department of Public Health and Welfare and drew plans for this program.

14. A quasi-public refugee housing organization known as the Association for Assisting in Building Shelters for Refugees was organized and is raising funds from private citizens to supplement the public grants.

15. In addition to the ¥ 990,000 allotted to Chungchong-pukto from national funds for emergency refugee housing, ¥ 3,000,000 was raised through donations up to 26 November. The present program calls for the construction of 15,000 dwelling units in the Province.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

16. On 30 November there were 7 national, 31 provincial, 21 private and 3 municipal hospitals in South Korea with a total capacity of 4,103 beds.



17. The licensing and registration of physicians are now being handled by the National Board of Medical Licensure and the Korean personnel of the Bureau of Medical Services.

18. On 11 November four wings of the Pusan City Hospital were destroyed by fire. All the patients were evacuated to the undamaged sections of the hospital.

The X-ray department, rated second best in Korea, was destroyed.

19. The Industrial Health Section of the Bureau of Medical Services made inspections of the factories in the Seoul area. They gave assistance in setting up dispensaries and made recommendations for the improvement of working conditions.

20. A program of weekly lectures for all Korean physicians was initiated on 7 November at the Seoul National University in order to stimulate interest in the improvement of medical practice, increase the diagnostic acumen of physicians, improve therapeutic procedures and familiarize physicians with American drugs and medical preparations.

NURSING AFFAIRS

21. Graduation exercises for the fourth class in midwifery were held on 1 November with 10 midwives receiving certificates.

22. A board meeting of the Korean Committee on Nursing Affairs was held on 4 November. It was decided that efforts should be concentrated on building up better educational programs in the schools of nursing rather than devoting more time to school nursing.

23. Graduation exercises of the fourth class in nursing arts were held on 5 November with 56 students receiving certificates.

24. A national convention of the Korean Nurses Association was held 11-13 November with 61 delegates and 136 members present.

DENTAL AFFAIRS

25. The second examination for dental apprentices was held at the Seoul Dental College from 22 October to 6 November. Out of 31 applicants seven successfully completed the examinations and received their dental licenses.

26. On 2 November the Board of Dental Licensure and Registration increased its membership from seven to nine.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

27. Over 20,000 cases of cattle influenza were reported from Chungchong-namdo, Cholla-pukto, Cholla-namdo and Kyongsang-namdo, bringing the November total up to 30,000.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	October	November
Fowlpest	707	512
Blackleg	2	2
Glanders	7	102
Rabies	5	5
Bovine influenza	47	30,000

28. A three-day training course was held at Chunchon, Kangwon-do, commencing 26 November, to train farmers and local technicians in the proper care of horses and their utility value in cultivation of the soil.

SUPPLY

Production

29. Smallpox vaccine production totaled 14,562,100 doses of finished product and there were approximately 5,000 grams of crude vaccine on hand as of 22 November.

30. The Korean Medical Supply Company manufactured 6,600 gallons of alcohol during November.

31. The production of hygienic materials during October was valued at ¥ 645,000. There were 4,500 kilograms of sterilized

cotton valued at ¥ 27,000 and 250,000 meters of sterilized bandage costing ¥ 1.50 per meter.

Status of Biologicals

32. The supply of most biologicals at the following institutes shows sufficient amount on hand to meet emergency requirements.

INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
(26 October - 22 November)

	Unit	Received	Dispensed	On Hand
Cholera vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	16,800	1,084,300
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, original <u>K/</u>	cc	10	35	175
Cholera diagnostic antiserum, varied <u>K/</u>	cc	0	40	135
Diphtheria antitoxin <u>K/</u>	cc	0	2,660	19,520
Diphtheria toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	184,800	347,100	186,250
Dysentery diagnostic antiserum, shiga <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	52
Insulin <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	6,300
Para A diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	12	320
Para B diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	12	320
Para A diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320	560
Para B diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320	560
Pertussis vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	2,000	1,330	1,205
Plague vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	0	500	300
Rabies, human, vaccine <u>K/</u>	treatment	89	84	5
Rinderpest vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	0	0	550,000
Smallpox vaccine <u>K/</u>	dose	5,728,800	3,300,200	3,401,700
Tetanus antiserum <u>A/</u>	vial	0	64	3,811
Tetanus toxoid <u>A/</u>	cc	0	0	24,684
Typhoid vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	252,000	703,000	163,590
Typhoid diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320	560
Typhoid diagnostic antiserum <u>K/</u>	cc	0	12	292
Typhus vaccine <u>A/</u>	cc	588,480	344,020	496,480
Typhus vaccine <u>K/</u>	cc	1,005	1,360	2,605
Typhus diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	0	320	680
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen <u>K/</u>	cc	2,500	0	2,500

PUSAN INSTITUTE FOR VETERINARY RESEARCH
(15 September - 16 November)

	Unit	Produced	Dispensed	On Hand
Anthrax serum (cattle)	cc	0	0	15,900
Anthrax serum (horse)	cc	0	0	104,000
Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	0	1,300
Anthrax vaccine	cc	0	0	15,000
Blackleg serum	cc	7,500	7,000	500

	Unit	Produced	Dispensed	On Hand
Blackleg vaccine	cc	57,200	129,800	36,200
Contagious pneumonia of cattle antigen	cc	0	0	1,000
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	0	69,600	16,200
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	0	0	1,780
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	33,800	1,000	70,600
Infectious pneumonia	cc	26,400	3,200	40,700
Mallein	cc	0	0	3,000
Malleus antigen	cc	3,600	300	3,300
Malleus emulsion		0	0	0
Mixed serum of third virus and swine influenza	cc	0	200	13,600
Positive serum of contagious plural pneumonia of cattle	cc	0	0	140
Pullorum antigen	cc	110	1,200	20
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	0	2,574,000
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	1,427,000
Smallpox vaccine	dose	9,649,400	3,500,000	2,087,400
Tuberculin vaccine	cc	0	0	380

ANYANG INSTITUTE FOR VETERINARY RESEARCH
(28 October - 17 November)

	Unit	Produced	Dispensed	On Hand
Anthrax vaccine	cc	10,000	0	55,000
Blackleg vaccine	cc	4,800	0	69,600
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	46,000	5,100	51,900
Infant pneumonia vaccine	cc	0	0	60,000
Pullorum antigen	cc	350	80	470
Rinderpest serum	cc	424,000	87,500	1,260,829
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	0	108,000
Septicemia vaccine	cc	0	3,000	65,100

Distribution

33. Distribution of all the Civil Affairs Division medical supplies was completed during the month.

Total sales from April to November amounted to approximately ¥ 73,900,600.

34. The first allocation of X-ray film was made during November to all provinces except Cholla-namdo.

35. The Chosen Drug Manufacturing Company has been appointed as the agent of the Department of Public Health and Welfare to receive and distribute raw materials to manufacturers.

36. Distribution of the remainder of the first UNRRA shipment of relief supplies was completed during November with all provinces receiving proportionate shares. Twenty-three thousand persons in Seoul City alone benefited from local distribution.

37. A pamphlet entitled "The Explanation of American Drugs," prepared by the Department of Public Health and Welfare, is being distributed to doctors and drug merchants throughout South Korea. The brochure gives directions for use of American drugs, preparations and solutions, and is intended as an educational means to obtain the utmost benefit from the medical and drug supplies furnished to South Korea.

38. Due to the shortage of typhus vaccine all stocks available were being held as a reserve for immunizing contacts, repatriates and essential personnel.

The arrival of approximately 1,800,000 doses from Japan on 27 November has eased the situation, but the total amount is still inadequate for general use.

Relief Supplies

39. A large shipment of relief supplies consisting of shoes, blankets and clothing collected by Koreans in Japan arrived during the week of 16 November at Inchon. These supplies were transported to Seoul and will be allocated to the provinces by the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

40. Four thousand Christmas packages consisting of food, gloves, games and pencils, which were donated by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia, are ready for distribution before Christmas Day to Korean orphans.

41. The responsibility for the sorting and distribution of welfare supplies in Kyonggi-do was turned over to the Korean personnel during the month. American staff members will act as advisers.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Cholera

42. The cholera epidemic in South Korea is considered over. No new cases were reported during the month except in Kyongsang-pukto where 20 cases and one death were reported.

The total number of cholera cases as of 30 November was 15,615 with 10,191 deaths.

Epidemic Typhus

43. The typhus control program has been outlined to all parties concerned and the provinces are carrying out a program of delousing together with the vaccination of all essential personnel.

In Kyongsang-namdo the program was pushed vigorously during the month by periodically dusting jails, hospitals, schools and theaters with DDT.

Sanitation

44. A cleanup and rat exterminating program was initiated in the Seoul area during November through the media of the press and radio broadcasts.

Quarantine

45. During the week of 20 November the refugee camp at Pusan was placed under quarantine due to the presence of two cases of smallpox and one of typhus.

SECTION 2 EDUCATION AND CULTURE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Education	1
Culture	6

EDUCATION

New Normal Schools

1. Eight new normal schools have been established to train teachers for the expanded educational program. The new schools, which are located at Seoul, Kaesong, Kangnung, Kunsan, Mokpo, Pusan, Chungju and Sonchon, increased teacher training facilities in South Korea to 15 normal schools and two normal colleges.

Higher Education

2. Lack of experienced instructors continued to be a major problem at Seoul National University.

The leading position of the City of Seoul in higher education in Southern Korea is shown on chart, page 76.

Pictorial Material

3. A program is under way to collect photographs of current activities, illustrations of modern commercial and industrial methods and pictures of living, working and social conditions to supplement textbook material in the schools. The high cost of reproduction prohibits the use of pictures in present textbooks.

English Language Institute

4. Initial attendance at the English Language Institute was 137 persons, of whom approximately one third were women. The institute provides 16 daily classes at four levels of English language proficiency and a seminar for advanced students three times a week.

Textbooks

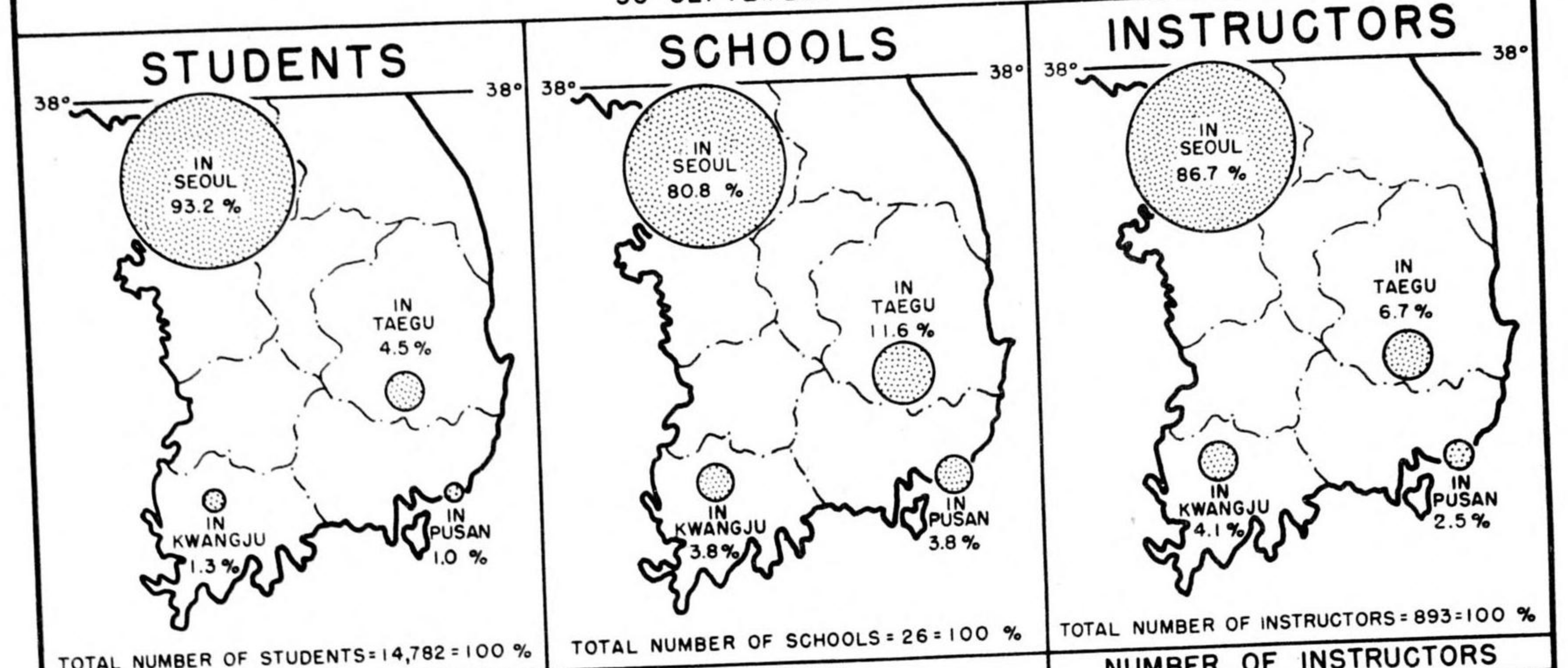
5. Textbooks distributed in October totaled 891,299.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS DISTRIBUTED

Korean Language - First Step	8,800
Korean Language Reader	
Volume I	176,048
Volume II	1,353
Volume III	52,998
Primary School Civics	
Volume I	387
Volume II	96,935
Volume III	46,329

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

30 SEPTEMBER 1946



NUMBER OF STUDENTS	SCHOOL	NUMBER OF INSTRUCTORS
1500	SEoul	10
1000	SEoul NATIONAL UNIVERSITY	20
500	SNU SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING	30
	SNU NORMAL SCHOOL	40
	SNU PREPARATORY SCHOOL	50
	SNU SCHOOL OF COMMERCE	60
	SNU SCHOOL OF LAW	70
	SNU SCHOOL OF MEDICINE	80
	SNU SCHOOL OF LITERATURE	85
	SNU SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE	88
	SNU SCHOOL OF ARTS	90
	SNU DENTAL SCHOOL	92
	SNU GRADUATE SCHOOL	95
	EWHA WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY	98
	SEoul CHRISTIAN COLLEGE	99
	KORYO COLLEGE	100
	TONGGUK COLLEGE	100
	SEoul PHARMACY COLLEGE	100
	SEVERANCE MEDICAL COLLEGE	100
	SEoul WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE	100
	CENTRAL WOMEN'S COLLEGE	100
	SUKMYONG WOMEN'S COLLEGE	100
	SEoul	100
	SONGGYUNGWAN COLLEGE	100
	TAEgu	100
	TAEgu MEDICAL COLLEGE	100
	TAEgu NORMAL COLLEGE	100
	TAEgu	100
	TAEgu AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	100
	KWANGJU	100
	KWANGJU MEDICAL COLLEGE	100
	PUSAN	100
	PUSAN NATIONAL COLLEGE	100

SOURCE: US AMGIK. SOUTH KOREA - NOV 46 NUMBER 34

Music	
Volume I	139,582
Volume II	97,069
Volume III	69,315
Middle School Civics	
Volume I	12,358
Volume II	6,584
Korean History	21,016
Arithmetic	
Grade 4	681
Grade 5	43,946
Grade 6	73,306
Korean Reader, Middle School	44,592

CULTURE

National Music Composition Contest

6. A national contest to encourage the composition of new music and provide music material for the middle schools was announced 6 November. The compositions must be written for middle school choruses with texts related to some phase of Korean life. Korean folklore, customs and poems have been recommended as basic theme materials.

The winning compositions will be sung at the National Korean Middle School Music Festival and will be incorporated into a music text for the middle schools.

Band Festival

7. The first all-band festival in Korean history was held at the Paijai Middle School hall in Seoul on 23 November. Fourteen bands from the middle schools of Mokpo, Taegu, Pusan, Kaesong, Chungju and Seoul and 22 individual soloists participated in the festival. The All-Korea Association of Bands and the Department of Education awarded prizes to individual bands and soloists for outstanding performances.

Recreation Leaders' Conference

8. A conference of recreation leaders and advisers was held at Seoul 28 November. The group suggested that more control over sports and their handling was needed and made recommendations for promotion of increased sports participation and better sportsmanship publicity.

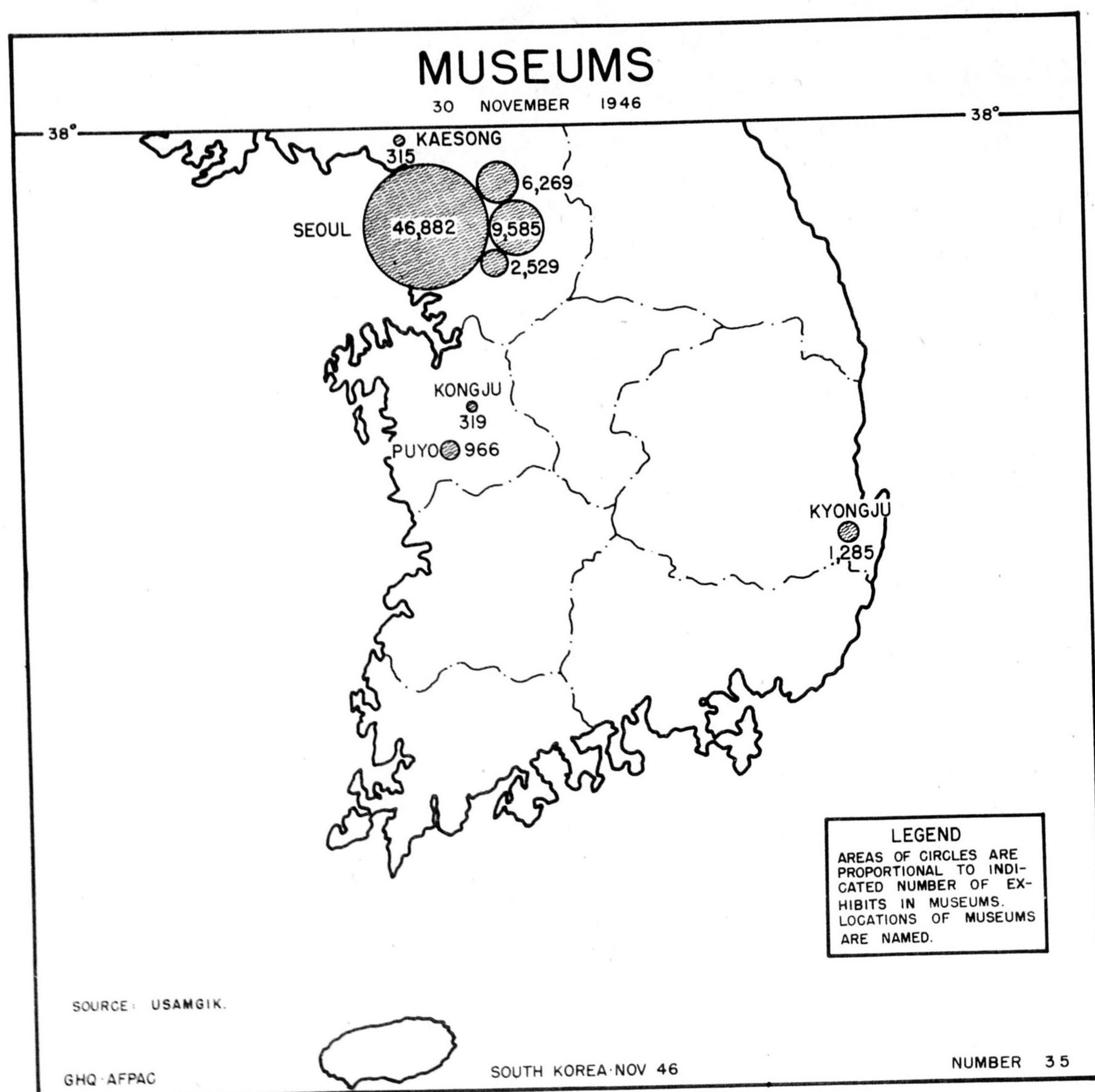
Seoul Libraries

9. The 14 libraries of Seoul possessed approximately 1,517,900 volumes by the end of November.

LIBRARY COLLECTIONS	
Seoul	
	Volumes
Communications	20,938
Municipal, Chongro	32,990
National	289,318
Ewha University	17,285
Municipal, Namdaimun	68,596
Legislative	20,000
Palace	68,137
Transportation	225,437
Korea University	60,000
College of Commerce	22,000
College of Pharmacy	52,000
Seoul National University	539,200
College of Law	30,000
Christian University	72,000

Museums

10. The City of Seoul leads all others in Korea as a cultural center. The following chart shows its dominant position with regard to museums.



SECTION 3
 PUBLIC INFORMATION

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Information Programs	1
Motion Pictures	9
Radio	13
Press and Public Opinion.	16

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

Rice Collection Program

1. Representatives of social, educational, political and civic organizations and the clergy were requested to explain to the public the necessity for co-operation with Military Government to ensure success of the rice collection program.

The weekly radic program "The Story of Rice" and additional broadcasts presented the facts of the rice situation and the consequences of black-market activity on Korean economy.

Over 100 speakers toured the southern provinces in the interests of the program. The speakers, assisted by sound vehicles and pamphlets distributed by airplane, achieved marked success in orienting the public concerning national economic conditions.

Use of American Food

2. The press, radio and information agencies were utilized to instruct the people in the proper use of canned, dehydrated and other processed foods released to relieve the food shortage. Emphasis was placed upon the importance of minimizing waste in the use of foods that were new to the Korean diet or unfamiliar because of processing.

Public Health and Sanitation

3. The disease prevention program was continued by presenting to the public short reels and film strips showing the causes and sources of disease and the procedures necessary to prevent their development and spread.

Political Education

4. A handbook explaining the organization and method of government under a democratic constitution was prepared and distribution begun throughout South Korea. The distribution will enable every interested citizen to inform himself concerning the processes of democratic government.

Educational and political orientation programs disseminated included one on "Patriotism," its meaning and relation to the national welfare, with emphasis placed on its relation to the rice collection program.

The public was kept informed of the activities of the

Joint Korean-American conference by special press releases. In the Seoul area a public address sound truck was utilized to broadcast press releases, spot announcements and information of current interest.

Farmers' Weekly

5. Airplanes were used to distribute 550,000 copies of the Farmers' Weekly the last week of November. The issue included releases on the construction of temporary shelters for refugees, a report on the summer grain collection program, an editorial on unity and tolerance toward all groups and an article on the rice collection program.

Special Programs

6. A radio broadcast was made to orient the public regarding an increase in the prices of salt and tobacco. The public was urged to exercise economy in the use of these commodities.

A radio broadcast on 23 November explained the contemplated activities of the National Youth of Korea and on 24 November an explanation of the National Youth Training Institute was given.

Information Center Section

7. Effective 6 November the Information Center Section was transferred from the Department of Education to that of Public Information.

Books for Information Centers

8. The first shipment of books for the establishment of English libraries arrived by air from the United States on 25 November. Over 15,000 volumes are expected for use in the libraries which will be the nuclei of information centers that will offer educational and cultural motion pictures, lectures and discussion groups for Koreans.

Preparations have been made for the establishment of the first center on the National Library grounds in Seoul. Although primarily intended for Koreans who read English, the center will be available to all Koreans without cost.

MOTION PICTURES

Korean Industry

9. A movie short on Korean industry was completed and will be released to local theaters.

Newsreels

10. Notable events of local interest were filmed and distributed to local operators for public showing.

Films Distributed

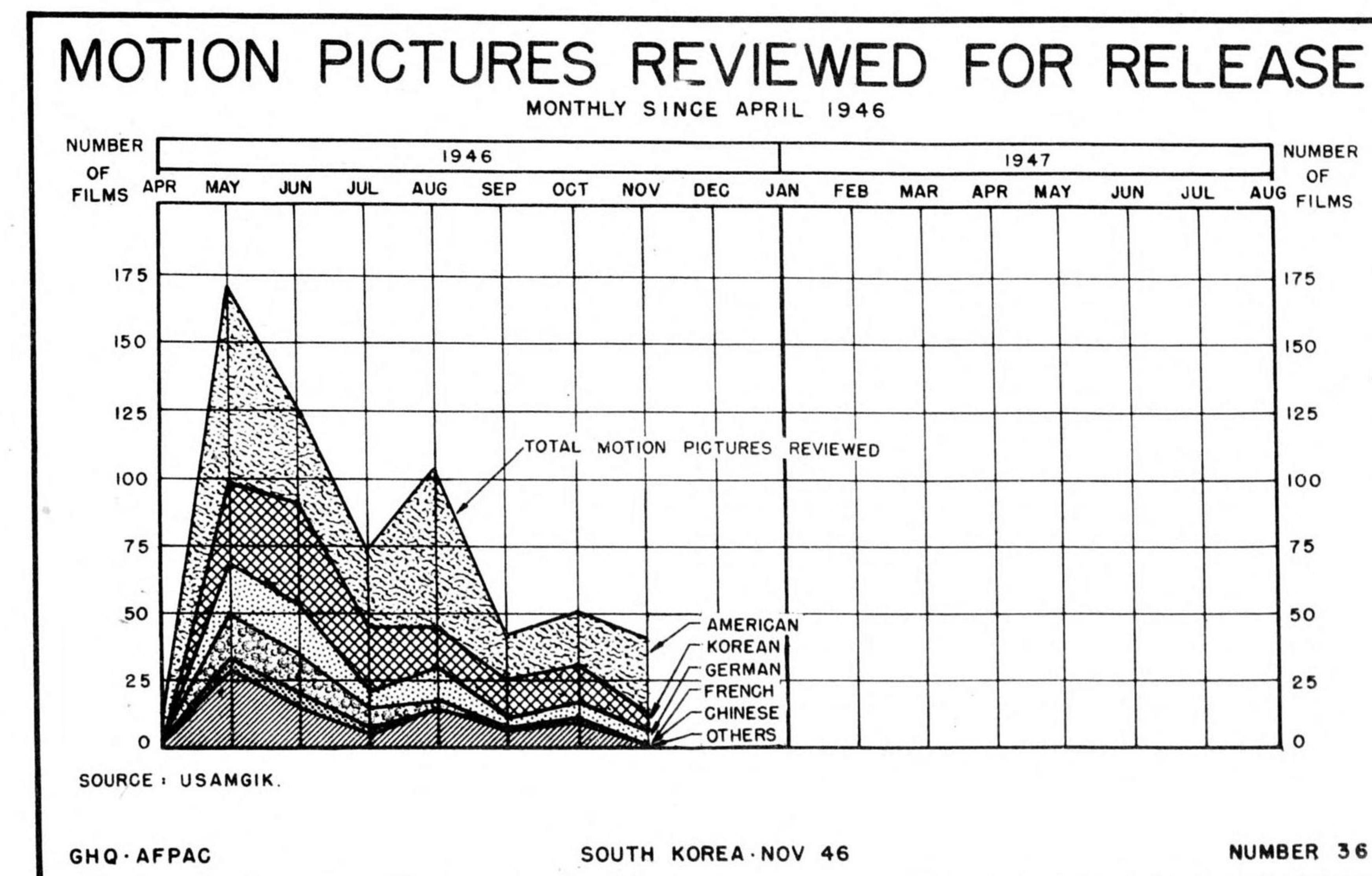
11. Films distributed included:

- (1) "Liberation News" shows an industrial exhibit of Korean products.
- (2) "Whangpoo River," a portrayal of the activities of the anti-Japanese underground movement.

- (3) "Ethics of a Wife" portrays the sentimental story of a faithful wife.
- (4) "War Criminals of Tokyo," a sound picture of the trial of the war criminals at Tokyo.
- (5) "The Mechanical Age," a movie short depicting industries in Korea and their potentialities for the future of the country.

Films Reviewed

12. A total of 51 films were reviewed as shown in accompanying chart.



RADIO

Programs

13. Educational programs broadcast in November included: Korean history, English language, Domestic Science Hours, Home Hours, news, news broadcasts from the United States and round table discussions.

Special programs included a remote control broadcast of the presentation of the charter to the City of Seoul on 21 November and the farewell speech made by Dr. Syngman Rhee prior to his departure to the United States.

"The Movie Bulletin"

14. A new program, "The Movie Bulletin," was inaugurated the last week of November. The program presents a brief outline of current movies and glimpses into the lives of popular movie stars.

Rehabilitation of Station JODK

15. Engineers brought temporarily from Japan are rehabilitating Station JODK. Four satellite stations will be rehabilitated by Korean technicians supervised by American radio engineers from the Department of Communications.

PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Press Comment

16. The election of members to the Legislative Assembly was a major topic in the Korean press. News reports generally expressed the views of the various political parties as to the fairness of the elections and the qualifications of the candidates. The left-wing Korean Free Press reported that the Korean Democratic Party was satisfied with the election of the members of the Legislature. This same paper and Seoul Shin Mun, also Leftist, reported that the Socialist Democratic Party issued a statement insisting the election was not valid and should be declared null and void.

A Rightist Han Sung Ilbo editorial on the qualifications of the legislative members observed that there were a good many pro-Japanese and profiteers on the slate for the Legislature; that the qualifications of the legislative members should be reviewed and examined beforehand instead of having them examined after the Legislature is formulated and opened. The editorial declared the elected members might not take the reviewing of their qualifications gracefully and that there seemed to be something of a contradiction in re-examining them after the election.

Dai-han Dok Rip Shin-min, Rightist, suggested that while Ordinance No. 118 had some defects yet the elections themselves went very smoothly and the legislative members are now ready to work. It stated that the attitude of a small group who are asking that either a part of the election be made null and void or the members be re-elected is wrong and probably based upon selfish motives. It agreed that the qualifications of the members should be examined in the Legislature itself after it is set up.

A Minju Ilbo article expressed disappointment with the nature and function of the Legislature but was gratified that the election was carried out smoothly. The comment of this Rightist paper asserted that the election should be recognized as bona fide and that all members elected except notorious pro-Japanese should be admitted to the Legislature. Minju Ilbo also asserted that the Legislative Assembly was the best method to express public opinion at the present time.

The Leftist Seoul Shin Mun reported the Korean Independent Laborers and Farmers Party issued a statement on 30 October which proposed that a merger of the Emergency National Assembly and the People's Front would make a good interim government and legislature.

17. An editorial in the Rightist Dong-A Ilbo stated the belief that the numerous riots were partially caused by hard living conditions, and advocated the removal of the 38th parallel line. The editorial questioned any possible constructive results of the riots and alleged that any gains would not compensate for the lives lost and damages caused by the disorders and strikes.

Dong-A Ilbo and other papers have decided to launch a vigorous campaign against terroristic activities whether of Leftist or Rightist origin.

18. An editorial in the right-wing Dai Dong Sin Moon stated that the police are responsible for maintaining peace and order and for safeguarding the lives and property of the citizens. Although there is some criticism of the police, yet the criminals have forced the police to assume the strong attitude which they bear in order to defend themselves and fulfill their duties. The editorial asserted that if the police are stern, the responsibility rests with the agitators and criminals who create the circumstances which

necessitate the use of force but it maintained that force is not a good means of improving the police and that the police must be trained in the role of public servants.

19. The United States-Soviet Joint Commission continued to receive editorial comment. Dok Lib Sin Bo, Leftist, credited the persistence of the Commanding General, USAFIK, as the chief factor in bringing about the reconvention of the Commission, but gave credit to the Soviets for adhering to the Moscow Decision and particularly to their attitude toward exclusion of antitrust persons and groups.

Chosun Ilbo urged the two powers to reconvene the Joint Commission. Han Sung Ilbo published a report that the People's Front would sponsor a mass meeting in December to request the re-opening of the Joint Commission.

20. Newspapers exhibited great interest in the proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly. Dok Lib Sin Bo reported the activities of the Korean representatives to the United Nations General Assembly. Numerous articles in such papers as Han Sung Ilbo, Seoul Shin Mun and Dai Dong Sin Moon reported the attitudes of various persons and political groups both in support and opposition to Dr. Syngman Rhee's mission to the United Nations. An editorial in Han Sung Ilbo advocated that the proposed journey of Dr. Rhee be supported by all Koreans as a worthy venture.

21. Other topics of comment included reparations, conservation of grains, Koreans in Japan and the proposed loan to Korea. Han Sun Ilbo reported the Korean Democratic Party issued a statement on 15 November which maintained Koreans should participate in reparations, while Chosun Ilbo and Dai-Han Dok Rip Shin-Mun editorials suggested Japanese property in Korea was not to be included in reparations.

KOREA LEGEND

- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY
- NATIONAL CAPITOL
- PROVINCIAL CAPITOL

SCALE IN STATUTE MILES

