

- b. Composition and structure of the local organs of authority of provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages, to include the designation, duties, and rights of local authorities.
- c. Jurisdiction, powers and duties of the local organs of authority (provinces, counties, cities, townships, towns and villages.)

5. Judicial Organs.

- a. Composition (For example: Type, size, and number of courts, establishment of any other judicial organizations.)
- b. Powers and duties of courts and other judicial bodies.
- c. Selection and replacement of judicial personnel. (For example: Election or appointment of members, term of office, removal from office.)

6. Method of changing and amending Provisional Charter.

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



45. U. S. - SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION  
Seoul, Korea

JOINT COMMISSION DECISION NO. 6.

"LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE KOREAN DEMOCRATIC PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS REGARDING THE POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE PROVISIONAL KOREAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

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

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

2. Elimination of Japanese Influence.

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

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

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



4. Law and Justice.

- a. What policy should be followed in establishing a Korean code of law?
- b. How shall the courts judiciary and legal procedures in the Korean language be established?
- c. How is the democratization of the judiciary to be exercised?

5. What should be the policy relative to minorities and non-citizens?

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

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

2. Agriculture Land Tenure.

- a. What should be the policy with respect to the system of landlordism and tenancy prevailing under the Japanese?
- b. What policies should be followed with respect to land tenure?
  - (1) Private ownership of land with the farmer having a completely free title.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. Organization of Industry.

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

b. What kind of ownership (public, private or cooperative) should be adopted for each of the following:

Large industries (for example, steel and chemicals)



Medium industries (for example, textiles and shoes)

Small industries (for example, furniture and farm tools)

Banks

Wholesalers

Retailers

Mineral resources

Forests

Railroads

Shipping companies

Insurance

Fishing industries

Public utilities (for example, electric power, water, communications)

Household industries.

4. Labor, Wages and Social Security.

- a. What should be the policy with respect to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions?
- b. What should be the policy with respect to labor of children and women?
- c. What should be the policy with respect to labor organizations?
- d. What should be the policy with respect to social insurance?
- e. What should be the policy with respect to increasing the efficiency of labor?



5. Trade and Prices.

- a. Should a program of rationing the necessities of life be continued while commodities are scarce? If so, how should this program be administered.
- b. What should be the policy with respect to the collection of essential foodstuffs.
- c. What type of program of price stabilization and control, if any, should be undertaken.
- d. What measures should be taken to cope with speculation and hoarding.
- e. What should the policy be with respect to the foreign trade of Korea.

6. Finance.

- a. What should be the policy with respect to:
  - (1) Income taxes
  - (2) Taxes on real property
  - (3) Sales taxes
  - (4) Taxes on imports and exports
  - (5) Receipts from government monopolies
  - (6) Inheritance taxes
  - (7) Any other taxes
- b. What measures should be undertaken to establish a uniform and sound system of currency throughout Korea.
- c. What should the policy be in respect to balancing the budget.



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

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

1. Education - What educational program should be adopted and developed in Korea in the following fields?

- a. Elimination of illiteracy among adults.
- b. Compulsory lower school attendance.
- c. Middle school.
- d. Higher levels of education.

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

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

4. Public Health - How should health protection be organized."



Reception by The City of Seoul -- Chief of The U. S. Delegation

46. The Chief of the U. S. Delegation to the Joint Commission responded to the representatives of the City of Seoul at the dinner given in honor of the U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission, on 13 June, as follows, i.e;

"The American Delegation of the Joint Commission expresses to you, Mr. Chairman, and to our good Korean friends of Seoul our sincere appreciation for this public expression of hospitality and of support of the work of the Commission. It is a pleasure as well as an inspiration for the American Delegation to be associated with representatives of our great ally, Soviet Russia, in the task assigned the Joint Commission under the Moscow Agreement of re-establishing Korea as an independent state. We who constitute the Joint Commission feel deeply and sincerely the magnitude and seriousness of the responsibility which has been entrusted to us. We assure you that each of us will do his best to meet the challenge.

"The problem of evolving principles which will govern the structure and operation of the government of an independent state is never simple. The political, agricultural, industrial, social and cultural problems facing Korea today are many and complex. Views of Koreans differ greatly as to the lines of action which should be followed in solving the major problems of their country. This lack of common agreement on basic issues increases the difficulties of the task facing the Joint Commission. The Joint Commission will be governed in its work by these principles: establish over Korea the government desired by the Koreans and which best represents the interests



of Korea; give that government a charter and a platform which will enable it to operate as the Koreans wish it to operate.

"There are a few Korean political leaders who still hesitate to give their complete support to the work of the Joint Commission. These leaders are confused by imaginary dangers which in their opinion lurk like ghosts hidden between the lines of the Moscow Agreement. It is my opinion that should these individuals carefully and honestly study the Moscow Agreement their doubts would disappear. They should seriously consider whether there is any real objectionable features which they believe to exist in this document. At this crucial period of the history of their country, such imaginary faults should not mislead them into a refusal to join whole-heartedly in working out a provisional government over a united Korea in accordance with the requirements of this document and the wishes of their countrymen.

"The mass of the people in any true democracy speak through their political leaders. Should any one of these who claims the trust and following of a large segment of the population refuse to represent his people when a crucial issue is involved, he will surrender the democratic rights and influence of those he represents. Such rights and influence will then be acquired by other groups led by more thoughtful leaders.

"It is the earnest desire of all members of the Joint Commission that the Korean people properly inform the Joint Commission through their political leaders as to the type,



composition and structure of government which they desire and as to the charter and platform which should be prepared by the Joint Commission in order that that government may function as Koreans desire. Should any important segment of the population fail to make its views heard, it is possible that the government evolved or the charter or platform prepared for its operation will not fully protect the rights and privileges of such a group. The Joint Commission can determine the desires of an organization only through the representation of its leaders.

"Again, in the name of the American Delegation, I thank you for this public expression of support of the work of the Joint Commission and assure you that the Commission will proceed as expeditiously as possible and, given your complete support, will before too long a period succeed in its effort and your desire for the creation of a united Korea under a provisional government."



Appreciation of the Soviet Delegation

47. The Chief of the Soviet Delegation to the Joint Commission delivered the following remarks on the occasion of the reception by the City of Seoul to the members of the Commission on 13 June:

"Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of all Soviet Delegates and myself I wish to express my deep gratitude to you for a hearty, and warm reception given to the Soviet Delegates by you and citizens of Seoul.

I also wish to express on behalf of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. best regards and friendly and hearty greetings to the Korean people.

"The Soviet Delegation of the Soviet-U.S. Joint Commission is proud that the Soviet people has actively participated in the liberation of the friendly Korean people from the Japanese colonial oppression and national humiliation.

The Soviet people having experienced the horrors of the repeated attempts by its enemies to violate its liberty and independence is sympathetic towards the Korean people, and during the present difficult days of its national resurrection is striving to give it its sincere aid and assistance to the Korean people.

"The Soviet Delegation in cooperation with its American colleagues in the Joint Commission will make all efforts that the Korean people in the near future in strict conformity with the Moscow Decision of the Foreign Ministers of the Three Big Powers - U.S.S.R - U.S.A. and Great Britain, had its timely Provisional Democratic Government, which would assure to the people its democratic rights, and upsurge of national economy and culture. Korea shall be sovereign and independent from the interference of foreign powers.

"Long live the freedom loving Korean People!"



Appointment of New Members -- United States Delegation

48. Under date of 17 June, Lieutenant General John R. Hodge announced that two new members had been appointed to the United States delegation to the U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission, i. e.;

- a. Mr. Joseph E. Jacobs, a career minister of the State Department, appointed an alternate member, in lieu of Mr. William R. Langdon of the State Department, who will devote his full attention to his former post of American Consul General to Korea; and,
- b. Mr. Owen T. Jones, Chairman of the National Economic Board, appointed in lieu of Mr. Calvin H. Joyner, who will resume his former post of advisor to the Department of Commerce director of the South Korean Interim Government.



Thirty-Fourth Meeting of U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission

49. On 18 June, Joint Bulletin Number 5 was issued as follows:

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION  
SEOUL, KOREA

18 June 1947

JOINT BULLETIN #5

"The 34th Meeting of the US-USSR Joint Commission, presided over by Major General Albert E. Brown, was held at 1330, 18 June 1947.

"General Brown introduced Mr. Owen T. Jones who has replaced Mr. Calvin H. Joyner as American Chairman of Sub-Commission #3. General Brown also introduced Minister Joseph E. Jacobs who has replaced Mr. Langdon on the American Delegation.

"The first matter to come before the Commission was the final arrangements for the initial meeting of representatives of the Korean Democratic Parties and Social Organizations on 25 June 1947. The meeting will be held in the Legislative Hall of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly under the chairmanship of Colonel General T. F. Shtikov. Major General Albert E. Brown will address the assembly representatives on behalf of the Joint Commission. The purpose of the meeting will be to acquaint the representatives of the Democratic Parties and Social Organizations with the members of the Joint Commission and to



outline to them the purpose and procedures for oral consultation.

"A similar meeting will be held in Pyongyang on 30 June 1947. General Brown will be the chairman, and General Shtikov will address the representatives of the Democratic Parties and Social Organizations of North Korea on behalf of the Joint Commission."

ALBERT E. BROWN  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Chief of U. S. Delegation

T. F. SHTIKOV  
Colonel General  
Chief of Soviet Delegation



Reminder to Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations

50. As a reminder to Korean Political parties and social organizations that applications for consultation with the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission should be submitted at once, the following notice was sent to the Central Headquarters of all parties and social organizations in South Korea on 19 June, i.e:

"Your application for consultation with the Joint Commission should be submitted now.

"Initial registration at Dak Seo Palace does not qualify a party or organization for consultation. The prescribed Declaration must be properly signed and sealed and accompanied by the required application as described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the instructions entitled "The Order of Consultation with Korean Democratic Parties and Social Organizations in Northern and Southern Korea.

"Answers to questionnaires need not accompany applications. These answers to the questionnaires must be submitted by July 1."



Response to Request of Joint Commission -- Political Parties

51. On 20 June, the Chief Commissioner of the United States Delegation announced that, as of 1700 hours, 19 June, 344 political parties and social organizations in South Korea had obtained copies of Joint Communiqué Number 11 at the Guk Soo Palace, Seoul; further, he stated that:

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

"There are still a few political leaders who have not as yet indicated their willingness to assist the Joint Commission in its task of establishing the provisional government. While it is regretted that these individuals cannot see their



way clear to serve their country in this crucial period of its history, their failure to assist will have no effect on the work of the Commission, as many others equally competent to express the views of all segments of the Korean people have indicated their intention to assist in the formation of their government.

"A letter of application for consultation as required by paragraph 3 of the instructions entitled: "The Order of consultation with Korean Democratic Parties and Social Organizations in Northern and Southern Korea" with a signed copy of the declaration must be submitted by all parties and social organizations desiring to take part in consultation at Duk Soo Palace, Seoul, as required by Joint Communiqué #11, not later than 5:00 p.m., June 23."



Joint Bulletin Number 6 -- 24 June

52. To permit further time for consideration of the questionnaires outstanding, the following notice was issued:

US-USSR JOINT COMMISSION  
Seoul, Korea

24 June 1947

JOINT BULLETIN NO. 6

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

ALBERT E. BROWN  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Chief of the American Delegation

Y. F. SHTIKOV  
Colonel General  
Chief of the Soviet Delegation



Joint Meeting of The Commission with Representatives of Democratic Parties -- Seoul, 25 June

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

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"In the name of the American-Soviet Joint Commission I welcome you -- representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of Southern/Northern Korea.

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

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

"During the Moscow Conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the Soviet Union and



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

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

"The present stage of the work of the Joint Commission is devoted to the fulfillment of this task. Following the completion of this first stage, the Joint Commission shall initiate, in participation with the provisional democratic government and with collaboration of Korean democratic parties and social organization(s), the elaboration of measures for helping and assisting the political, economic



and social progress of the Korean people, the development of democratic self-government and the establishment of the national independence of Korea.

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

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

"It is inevitable that the great number of political



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

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

"The Joint Commission has also elaborated and published the provisions governing the order of consultation with the Korean democratic parties and social organizations. In accordance with this order of consultation, Korean democratic parties and social organizations which have signed the declaration are invited to present in written and oral form their views regarding the formation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"The agreed order of consultation also provides that representatives of Korean democratic parties and social organizations who shall be later nominated in accordance with the membership of such parties and organizations, and



taking into account as far as possible their influence, shall be invited for consultation and aiding the Joint Commission in elaboration of recommendations.

"We are now about to start the process of oral consultation. Because a great many parties and organizations have applied for consultation, it will be impossible for the Joint Commission as a whole to consult with each representative. However, subcommittees will be formed who will carry out this work under the instructions and supervision of the Joint Commission. In order not to unduly delay further progress in the development of recommendations regarding a Korean Democratic Provisional Government, oral consultation will deal specifically with necessary explanation or elaboration of answers submitted to the questionnaires. The subcommittees will confer with individual party and organization representatives in accordance with a schedule which will be made known to the individual. Representatives invited for oral consultation will be notified of the time and place of consultation. The results of the discussion will then be given proper consideration by the subcommittees and by the Joint Commission in making its studies.

"The Joint Commission earnestly urges the Korean democratic parties and social organizations to approach this task in full awareness of their responsibility, to explain widely to the people the contents of the questionnaires, and to submit to the Joint Commission views which faithfully reflect the opinions and aspirations of the Korean people. Personal predilections should be abandoned in the course of



the solution of this important problem. The interests of the Korean people must be placed above those of individual parties and leaders.

"The Commission further appeals to the representatives of the Korean press, which during these historic days in the life of Korea, must execute the important task of expounding to the Korean people the decisions of the Joint Commission and must organize widespread explanation of the efforts of the democratic parties and social organizations in submitting to the Joint Commission their views regarding the formation of the Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"The Joint Commission believes that the democratic parties and social organizations which are represented here and which by signing the declaration, have expressed good faith with respect to upholding the Moscow Decision, will render the Joint Commission all aid in its work and thus fulfill their duty to the Korean people. It is your proud responsibility to contribute to the rebirth of your nation. The Joint Commission believes that you appreciate the honor which your parties and organizations have bestowed upon you.

"The Joint American-Soviet Commission wishes to assure you, the representatives, as well as the Korean people that it will use all its efforts to fulfill the Moscow Decision on Korea and, as our first duty, to form, with all possible expediency, a Provisional Korean Democratic Government.

"This is a most important and significant occasion. The Joint Commission hopes that Koreans, Russians and Americans together working with good will, will reach solutions to the



complex questions related to the formation of the Korean  
Provisional Democratic Government.

Approved 21 June 1947.

ALBERT E. BROWN	T. F. SHTIKOV
Major General, U.S. Army	Colonel General
Chief of the American Delegation	Chief of the Soviet Delegation"



Meeting of Democratic Parties -- North Korea

54. Following the meeting with the Korean leaders of democratic parties and social organizations in the Capitol Building in Seoul on 25 June, thirty-seven members of the Soviet Delegation to the US - USSR Joint Commission, accompanied by the liaison officer of the American Delegation, left Seoul on 26 June to conduct a similar meeting with Korean leaders in Pyongyang in the Soviet zone of occupation.

Forty-one members of the Soviet Delegation, whose services were not required at Pyongyang, remained in Seoul.

U.S. Delegation -- North Korea

55. Eighteen members of the American Delegation to the Joint Commission, as well as medical, signal, engineer, mess and guard personnel -- a total of approximately eighty persons -- left Seoul for Pyongyang on 29 June to participate in the meeting, scheduled for 30 June, with leaders of democratic parties and social organizations in North Korea.

American Delegation -- North Korea

56. The United States Delegation of the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission were officially welcomed to Pyongyang in Soviet occupied Korea by Guard Colonel General I. I. Korotkov, Commanding General of Soviet Forces in North Korea, at the thirty-sixth meeting of the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission held at 1400 hours 30 June at Pyongyang.

The welcoming remarks of General Korotkov were followed by short speeches from Major General Albert H. Brown of the American Delegation and Colonel General T. F. Shtikov of the Soviet Delegation.

The meeting with representatives of democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea, originally scheduled for 30 June 1947, was set down for 1 July. General Brown will preside, while General Shtikov will deliver a speech on the purposes and procedures for oral consultation of



democratic parties and social organizations.

Both delegations have expressed a desire to begin consultation with Korean democratic parties and social organizations as soon as practicable.

One other business session has been scheduled for P'yongyang to be held on 2 July.

Greetings of the U.S. Delegation -- P'yongyang, 30 June -- Major General Albert B. Brown

57. "General Korotkov, General Shtikov and gentlemen:

"It is indeed a pleasure to greet the leader of our great Soviet ally, General Korotkov. Personally and on behalf of the American Delegation, I convey to you, General Korotkov, Commanding General of the Soviet Forces in North Korea, and to Colonel General Shtikov, Chief of the Soviet Delegation of the Joint Commission, the gratitude of the American Delegation for the hearty welcome and hospitality which you have extended to us.

"The American Delegation extends greetings to the people of North Korea. We have been looking forward for some time to visiting with you. We are here to carry out in North Korea in cooperation with the delegation of our great Soviet ally the first step of the Joint Commission's task to fulfill the promise of the Great Powers that Korea shall be free and independent. The American Delegation was happy at the opportunity to reconvene the Joint Commission in accordance with the agreement of the Foreign Minister of the Soviet nation, Mr. Molotov, and the Secretary of State of the American nation, General Marshall. Under this agreement those who sign the application for consultation as contained in Joint Communiqué No. 5, of 17 April 1946, are eligible for initial consultation by the Joint Commission. The agreement reached by the Ministers recognizes the principle of the right of the individual to freely express himself irrespective of whether or not his views may differ from those held by certain other individuals. In South Korea the Joint Commission has already met over 400 representatives of democratic parties and



social organizations and has outlined to them the task of the Joint Commission and the purpose and procedures of oral consultation.

"These 400 representatives of political parties and social organizations represent all shades and degrees of political thought in South Korea. One of the main difficulties which the Joint Commission will face in the first phase of its task, that is, the formation of a provisional government, will be to reconcile the divergent views of the representatives of political parties and social organizations. It being impossible that the individual policies of 400 different parties and organizations should prevail, it is the task of the Joint Commission to reconcile the divergent views into a common policy. While this presents a difficult task, there is much hope for the future in Korea in the fact that so many parties and individuals are interested in the future of Korea as seems indicated by the large number of those desiring to be consulted. It is hoped that the interest taken by the Koreans of North Korea will equal in extent that shown by those of South Korea. It will be yet more difficult for the Joint Commission when another large segment of divergent opinion is added to that now facing the Joint Commission. However, if full and free expression of opinion can be obtained from the leaders of North Korean political parties and social organizations and their views can be added to those supplied by the leaders of the South Korean parties and organizations, the Joint Commission will have ample data upon which to base a sound and lasting government. It is therefore with pleasure that we anticipate a similar meeting with the leaders of the democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea.

"The Korean people of all Korea, liberated from the Japanese by the efforts of the Allied Powers, will now have, in accordance with the Moscow Decision and the recent agreement reached by the two Ministers, the opportunity to freely express to the Joint Commission their views as to the future Provisional Korean Democratic Government which they desire, and the manner in which that government should operate. Despite the progress made thus far in carrying out the provisions of the Moscow Agreement, such yet



remains to be done. With the aid of the representatives of the political parties and organizations of North and South Korea united in their determination to work with the Joint Commission, the Commission should be able to proceed with expedition to completion of the first phase of its task, the creation of a Provisional Democratic Government over a united Korea.

"I should now like to introduce the members of the American

**Delegation:**

Mr. Bunce

General Weckerling

Mr. Owen T. Jones

Colonel Lawrence J. Lincoln

Mr. Joseph Jacobs

Mr. Glyde B. Sargent "



Welcome of Colonel General Shitikov -- Pyongyang, 20 June

58. "General Keretkov, General Brown, Gentlemen--

In the name of the Soviet Delegation, I sincerely welcome General Brown and the American Delegation arrived in North Korea to carry on the work of the Joint Commission in the town of Pyongyang. In behalf of the Soviet Delegation, I extend hearty greetings to the people of North Korea.

"The long expected day which the people of North Korea have been eagerly waiting for has come. The Joint Commission is proceeding with its work in the town of Pyongyang. Somewhat more than a month has elapsed since resumption of the work of the Joint Commission. Definite progress has been achieved during this time. The Joint Commission has elaborated and published important documents which form the basis for the preliminary work of the creation of a Provisional Korean Democratic Government. The work of the Commission has now reached the stage where the Korean people widely discuss and elaborate answers and proposals on the form of the future government, the rights and democratic liberties as well as the aims and tasks which will constitute the work of the future government. The Korean people won out through the thirty-six years of intolerable Japanese oppression of its political rights and liberties and are now as never before manifesting political activities, initiative and creative enthusiasm in the rebirth of their government. During the time that has passed since the liberation of Korea by the Allied Powers, the people of North Korea have accomplished a great deal in the restoration of state and national economy and national culture. The local organs of power which were created on the basis of universal and equal electoral rights by secret ballot prove by their activities their profound and democratic nature. The work of the Joint Commission is proceeding with the unabated attention of the Korean people. The Soviet Delegation may state the fact that the overwhelming majority of



the Korean people in the North as well as in the South of Korea regard the Commission with faith and are trying to render aid. This support may be well proved by the submission by democratic parties and social organizations of applications on their desire to consult with the Joint Commission on its fulfilling of the Moscow Decision of the Three Foreign Ministers on Korea.

"The Joint Commission receives enormous amounts of letters and greetings from both individual citizens as well as democratic parties and social organizations. However, there are still such parties and leaders who up to now continue to be antagonistic toward the fulfillment of the Moscow Decision and carry on an active struggle against the Moscow Decision. We are certain that these are insignificant reactionary groups and their leaders are not able to prevent the realization of the Moscow Decision and the creation of a truly democratic government because their wishes are opposed by the absolute majority of the Korean people. The Moscow Decision stipulates help and assistance in its national and governmental rebirth--the development of Korea along democratic lines and the restoration of national economy and culture of the Korean people. The Moscow Decision, signed by the Three Great Allies, the U.S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain and eventually by the Chinese Republic, guarantees independence and sovereignty to Korea. The Soviet Delegation in the Joint Commission assures the people of North Korea that it will make all efforts to exactly fulfill the Moscow Decision in Korea."



INTERZONE ACTIVITIESInterzone Activities

59. Brigadier General Frederic B. Butler, representing the Commanding General, USAFIK, and Guard Major General U. S. Tsharenkov, representing the Command of the Soviet Armed Forces in North Korea, reached a mutually beneficial agreement during 13 - 18 June, regarding payment for the electric power supplied to South Korea from North Korea during the period 16 August 1946 - 31 May 1947, amounting to 837,678,737 kilowatt hours, at a cost of 16,334,735 won.

It was agreed that payment would be made in the form of equipment and materials in about six months, with a minimum of ten per cent of the total amount due to be delivered in August 1947. The bulk of this equipment and materials, it is anticipated, will be received from Japan in the form of reparations.

This payment in goods, it is believed, will not only reimburse North Korea for the hydro-electric power supplied to South Korea, but will also improve the power-producing facilities of North Korea, thereby increasing the power supply of both the northern and southern zones of occupation.

The Soviet representatives also agreed to increase the power supply to South Korea to 80,000 kilowatts, and, in the future, upon the rehabilitation of the power plants, the amount supplied to South Korea will be increased to 100,000 kilowatts.

The agreement covering the supply of electric power to South Korea from North Korea for the period 1 June 1947 through 31 May 1948 provides that service be supplied on a month to month basis, with South Korea paying for the power each month, one month after the receipt of the bill.

The terms of this agreement will be extended automatically for another year on 31 May 1948, providing no objection is expressed by either party prior to that date.



Meeting of Democratic Parties and Organizations

60. Representatives of the U.S. Delegation to the U.S. - U.S.S.R. Joint Commission left Seoul, Kyonggi-do, on 29 June to participate in the meeting of the democratic parties and social organizations of North Korea held at Pyongyang on 30 June.

Exchange of Mail -- North Korea

61. Regular periodic exchanges of mail were consummated during the month.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Travel Permits -- Chinese Nationals

62. During the month, the Office of Foreign Affairs issued one hundred twenty-one travel permits to Chinese Nationals who are being repatriated to China on privately-owned water-craft.

From August 1946 to 30 June 1947, a total of two hundred thirty-one such permits have been issued to Chinese nationals.

Foreign Affairs -- Japanese Affairs

63. A total of one hundred nine permanent residence permits were granted to Japanese wives of Korean nationals during the month.

One thousand one hundred ten such permits have been issued to date.



SECTION 2

LEGAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

CONTENTS

	Paragraph
Legal .....	1
Public Safety .....	4

LEGAL

Activities of Korean Jurists in the United States

1. The recent activities of the five Korean jurists who are observing judicial and legislative procedures in the United States were publicized on 24 June as follows:

On 28 May, the group visited the United States Senate and House of Representatives and heard the debate and vote on income tax legislation which was then under consideration. While observing proceedings of the United States legislative body, the jurists were introduced to congressional leaders;

On 2 June, two members of the group attended a session of the United States Supreme Court;

Leaving Washington, the group visited New York City, where it observed the operations of the legal staff of the National Broadcasting



Company; and on 6 June, the group returned to the Capital where it attended sessions of the American Law Institute.

The jurists who left Seoul for the United States on 8 May 1947, are S. K. Lee, Justice of the Supreme Court of Korea; Dr. K. H. Chyung, Secretary of the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly; K. K. Chang, Chief Judge of the Seoul District Court; H. S. Kang, Chief of the Bar Association, Department of Justice of Korea; and H. Lee, Prosecutor of the Seoul Appeal Court of Korea.

The group is expected to return to Korea about 1 September 1947.

#### Presentation of Korean Legal Volumes -- Library of Congress

2. The Korean legal group observing legal procedure in the United States presented twelve Korean legal volumes to the Library of Congress.

In making the presentation to the Chief of the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress, S. K. Lee, Justice of the Supreme Court of Korea, said:

" We present these books to the Library of Congress as a token of our friendship and good will for the American people. The people of Korea are ever mindful of the part you played in our liberation from Japanese rule... "

Eleven of the twelve volumes related to Korean law during the Lee Dynasty (1370-1910): The First Code (Civil and Criminal) of the Lee Dynasty; Real Estate Law (about five hundred years old); Royal Rescripts, Series 1, 2 and 3, Codes of the Lee Dynasty; Introduction to Codes Resumé of Leading Criminal Cases; History and Geography of Korea, dated about 1400; and two volumes of the Political Encyclopedia, published in the



reign of the twenty-third king of Korea about 150 years ago.

Major Legislation

3. Major Legislative Measures officially promulgated since May 1947 are as follows:

a. Ordinance Number 140, "Limiting Slaughter of Cattle", dated and effective 9 June 1947.

The purpose of this ordinance is to conserve and make possible the restoration of a normal stock of cattle in Korea.

Section II of the ordinance repealed Government General Instruction Number 9, dated 11 March 1912 (Encouraging Improvement and Conservation of Cattle).

Section III prohibits the slaughter of all cattle, except dairy bulls, under ten years of age; and pregnant cows, regardless of age.

Section IV states that existing provisions of law relating to sanitary and inspection controls in the slaughter of cattle and to the regulation of slaughterhouses are not amended by this ordinance.

Section IV stipulates that; subject to the approval of The Military Governor, the Director of the Department of Agriculture may exempt any province, island, or other area from the application of this ordinance.

b. Ordinance Number 137, "Revision of Inheritance Tax Rates", dated 12 June 1947, and effective as of 1 May 1947.



In amending Ordinance Number 19, dated June 1934 (Korean Inheritance Tax Ordinance), Section II reads in part as follows:

"a. Article 5-2 is changed to read:

" 5a. Where the inheritance is by a person who becomes the new head of the deceased's household, and the taxable value of the inherited property is ₩ 100,000 or less, a deduction of ₩ 3,000 per person shall be allowed for dependants living with the new head of the household who are under 18 or over 60 years of age or who are disabled.

" 5b. Where the inheritance is by a person who does not become the new head of the deceased's household and the taxable value of the inherited property is ₩ 60,000 or less, a deduction of ₩ 3,000 per person shall be allowed for each child of the person receiving the inheritance who lives with him and is under his parental control and who is under 18 years of age, or who is disabled."

"B. Article 6 is changed to read:

" 6a. Where the inheritance is by a person who becomes the new head of the deceased's household and the taxable value of the inherited property, after deductions for dependants, is below ₩ 20,000, no tax shall be imposed.

" 6b. Where the inheritance is by a person who does not become the new head of the deceased's household and the taxable value of the inherited property, after deductions for dependants, is below ₩ 5,000, no tax shall be imposed."



c. Public Act Number Two, "Collection of Summer Grains", dated and effective 8 May 1947.

Section I of this act states that the summer grains collection program, submitted by the National Food Administration, is approved subject to modifications set forth in Section II of the Act, which reads as follows:

"a. Since summer grains are customarily used for food by the farmers, the collection shall be limited to one-fifth of the estimated total production. Individual quotas must be just and fair and based on a careful estimate of production.

"b. In order to insure just quotas, each cup and ayun head shall organize an investigation committee in each deag or ri in order to check farmers' production estimates.

"c. Compulsory methods shall be prohibited in making the collection. Only civilian administrative officials shall be used; they shall encourage the farmers to turn in their quotas as a matter of conscience and duty to their country provided, however, that penalties set out in National Food Regulation No. 5, "Collection of Summer Grains" shall be enforced by the duly constituted authorities in accordance with law.

"d. Prices for summer grains shall be as fair as possible and shall take into consideration costs of production and the latest price index.



"c. Farmers who have turned in their quota shall be accorded preferential rights in the rationing of consumers' goods."

d. Department Order Number 16, "Amendment of Korean Postal Annuity Ordinance", dated 5 June 1947, effective 15 June 1947.

This department order changes the title of Governor General Ordinance Number 33, dated 18 June 1943, from "Korean Postal Annuity Ordinance" to "Postal Ordinance".

The order also amends Law Number 39, dated 30 March 1946 (Postal Annuity Law) by increasing the maximum permissible individual annuity for one beneficiary from 3,600 won to 24,000 won.

e. Department Order Number 5, Registration of Releases of Mortgages: Instructions to Judges of District Courts, dated 31 May 1947 effective 10 June 1947.

This order provides for the registration of releases of mortgages held on property in which the government has a direct or indirect interest.



PUBLIC SAFETY

	Paragraph
Law and Order .....	4
Police .....	5
Prisons .....	8
Internal Security .....	11

LAW AND ORDER

Demonstration -- 23 June

4. Demonstrations of Rightist groups took place before the Duk Soo Palace and the Soviet Consulate Building at Seoul, on 23 June following the welcoming reception of the Korean marathon winners. Order was maintained by the civilian police. Demonstrators were restrained from entering either the Palace or the Consulate; no one was injured and no damage was done.

Major General Albert B. Brown, Chief Commissioner of the United States Delegation to the U. S. - U. S. S. R. Joint Commission, at the request of Police Chief CHANG, Taik Sang, met with three leaders of the demonstration in the palace. The spokesman of the group excitedly demanded a definition of trusteeship, assurance of a general election, and the establishment of an independent government under KIM, Koo; further, he stated that they (Rightist youths) were supporting the policies of RHEE, Syngman and KIM, Koo, and that they would not employ force or hinder the work of the Joint Commission.

General Brown told the leaders that the Joint Commission and



the Provisional Government working together would formulate a program which in fact would be a definition of trusteeship, but that trusteeship could not be defined at this time.



POLICEProgressive Organization and Unity

5. The progressive advance in police organization and unity was reflected during the month in the fact that there were no major disorders.

Continuing the development of esprit de corps in the police, its influence as an agency to foster community and national interest is receiving public recognition.

Career service is being encouraged, personal initiative sought for, and continual study for advancement in the force urged upon every member of the same.

Efficient Execution of Duties -- Demonstration

6. Evidencing their intensive training as individuals and as members of a group, the national police in the city of Seoul on 23 June quietly, efficiently and expeditiously handled the demonstrators who marched on the Duk Soe Palace demanding a definition of trusteeship.

Mounted Service -- Training of Animals

7. With the arrival of additional horses from Japan, the mounted division of the National Police engaged during the month in the processing of the animals and schooling them in the desired accomplishments.

The animals will be utilized for patrolling in difficult terrain, as well as in the mounted divisions in the municipal areas.



PERCENTAGE  
OF  
KOREAN NATIONAL POLICE  
HAVING POLICE EXPERIENCE  
PRIOR TO LIBERATION  
AS OF 1 JUNE 1947

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Number of Police with Prior Experience</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Police in Unit</u>
National Police Department	40	17 %
Metropolitan Police Division	768	17 %
Division A	558	17 %
Division B	448	23 %
Division C	515	22 %
Division D	273	18 %
Division E	460	12 %
Division F	533	21 %
Division G	540	12 %
Division H	434	13 %
Cheju Division	44	16 %
Railroad Police	411	20 %



ASSIGNMENT OF POLICE-TOWNS

SOUTH KOREA - 1 JUNE 1947

<u>Police Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number</u>
National Police Department	Capital Building	Major	1
		Non-commissioned Grades	5
Metropolitan Division	Seoul	Non-commissioned Grades	58
Division A	Kyonggi - do	Lieutenant	1
		Non-commissioned Grades	51
Division B	Kangwon - do	Non-commissioned Grades	14
Division C	Chungchong - nando	Non-commissioned Grades	17
Division D	Chungchong - pukto	Non-commissioned Grades	12
Division E	Kyongsang - pukto	Non-commissioned Grades	30
Division F	Sholla - pukto	Non-commissioned Grades	5
Division G	Kyongsang - nando	Non-commissioned Grades	11
Division H	Sholla - nando	Non-commissioned Grades	13
Cheju - do	Cheju	None	--



FIRES  
SOUTH KOREA  
DURING MAY 1947  
BY PROVINCES

<u>Province</u>	<u>No. Fires</u>	<u>Damage(Won)</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	
			<u>Dead</u>	<u>Injured</u>
Kyonggi - do	16	804,250	-	2
Chungchong - pukto	7	1,479,100	0	0
Chungchong - namdo	12	21,327,000	1	2
Cholla - pukto	9	4,885,817	0	30
Cholla - namdo	6	3,373,000	0	1
Kyongsang - pukto	10	542,000	0	0
Kyongsang - namdo	23	1,436,800	1	9
Kangwon - do	9	13,270,205	0	0
Chajju - do	0	-	-	-



FIRES  
SOUTH KOREA  
DURING MAY 1947  
BY CITIES

<u>City</u>	<u>No. Fires</u>	<u>Damage (Won)</u>	<u>Casualties</u>	
			<u>Dead</u>	<u>Injured</u>
Seoul	23	67,888,300	1	5
Chongju	3	130,100	0	0
Taejon	4	20,105,000	0	0
Chinju	2	53,000	0	0
Kwangju	2	3,137,000	0	0
Taegu	2	156,000	0	0
Pusan	11	545,300	0	0
Chunchon	6	482,000	0	0



PRISONSRehabilitation

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

Release of Prisoners Sentenced by Provost Courts

9. Six hundred sixty-nine prisoners sentenced by Provost Courts to confinement ranging from ninety days to five years, were released from prisons during the last two weeks in June, bringing the total number of persons freed from prison under the present policy of leniency in certain cases handled by Provost Courts to 1,056, or about one-third of the total prisoners sentenced by Korean Provost Courts.

This section was decided upon following the assumption by the Korean judicial system of the trial functions formerly performed by United States Provost Courts. All cases that had been handled by Provost Courts were reviewed, and where the nature of the offense committed did not involve murder or other high crime, leniency was recommended.

The crimes for which the prisoners released were convicted include illegal meetings, unlawful demonstrations, theft of United States property, failure to comply with grain collection laws, participating in riots, and attempted bribery.

The release of these prisoners is an act of amnesty on the part of the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea. All were guilty of violation of law, proved in open court; none were imprisoned because of political convictions.



Commutation of Sentence

10. On 3 June, The Military Governor announced that the death sentences of the four men who were tried by the Military Commission at Changju on 3 May 1947, were commuted to life imprisonment at hard labor by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in Korea.

The four men granted the commutation of sentence are:  
KIM, Yong Hwan; LEE, Jong; SHIN, Jai Shik; and YU, Sung Tai.

These men, in company with three others, were tried by a court of the Military Commission for having incited riot in Changju on or about 7 October 1946, for having committed acts of sedition by assuming control over many residences, and for having willfully and intentionally killed a Korean, PAK, Pyung Tai, by beating him to death. Three of the defendants found guilty by the court were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor; the remaining four, whose sentences have now been commuted, were sentenced to death by hanging.



REFORMATORY POPULATION

SOUTH KOREA

AS OF 1 JUNE 1947

<u>Reformatory</u>	<u>Population</u>
Mokpo National	121
Kyonggi - do Sungan	87
Pusan Provincial	131
	<hr/>
Totals:	339



PRISON POPULATION  
 BY PRISONS  
 SOUTH KOREA  
 MAY 1947

<u>Prison</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul	4,093	65	4,158
Haps	2,009	0	2,009
Kaesong	1,116	0	1,116
Chuncheon	489	3	492
Chongju	437	6	443
Taejon	1,733	9	1,742
Kongju	801	1	802
Taeji	2,221	18	2,239
Kuichon	783	2	785
Andong	461	22	483
Pusan	1,636	12	1,648
Haean	528	8	536
Shinju	454	8	462
Chonju	945	16	961
Kusan	713	4	717
Kwangju	1,018	7	1,025
Mokpo	887	2	889
Sorokdo	36	1	37
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20,370</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>20,554</b>



PRISON POPULATION

BY PRISONS

SOUTH KOREA

MAY 1947

<u>Prison</u>	<u>Sentenced</u>	<u>Held Pending Trial</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul	3,267	801	4,158
Nago	2,009	0	2,009
Kaesong	999	117	1,116
Ghunchon	445	47	492
Ghongju	345	97	443
Taejon	1,582	160	1,742
Kongju	780	23	803
Taegu	1,945	294	2,239
Kumchon	762	23	785
Andong	398	87	485
Pusan	1,371	277	1,648
Hason	384	172	556
Ghinju	395	67	463
Ghonju	701	260	961
Kusan	652	83	735
Ewangju	887	168	1,055
Hokpo	781	118	899
Sorokdo	37	0	37
<b>Total:</b>	<b>17,669</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>20,334</b>



ADULT AND JUVENILE  
 PRISON POPULATION  
 SOUTH KOREA  
 APRIL 1947  
 BY PRISON

<u>Prison</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul	3,373	111	3,484
Kapo	1,796	0	1,796
Kaesong	186	728	914
Chunchon	429	2	431
Chongju	329	6	335
Taejon	1,672	13	1,685
Kongju	660	4	664
Taegu	1,933	10	1,943
Kumchon	220	703	923
Andong	328	27	355
Pusan	1,217	108	1,319
Masan	364	11	375
Chinju	390	17	407
Chonju	744	7	751
Kumsean	562	16	578
Kwangju	816	72	888
Mokpo	747	21	768
Sorokdo	38	0	38
Total:	15,824	1,850	17,674

NOTE: Figures do not include persons awaiting trial.



ADULT AND JUVENILE  
PRISON POPULATION  
SOUTH KOREA  
MAY 1947  
BY PRISON

<u>Prison</u>	<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seoul	3,190	77	3,267
Hapo	2,009	0	2,009
Kaesong	213	786	999
Chunchon	443	2	445
Chongju	339	7	346
Taejon	1,580	2	1,582
Kongju	779	1	780
Taegu	1,930	15	1,945
Kumchon	124	638	762
Andong	368	28	396
Pusan	1,262	109	1,371
Masan	352	12	364
Chinju	376	19	395
Chonju	689	12	701
Kunsan	611	21	632
Kwangju	772	85	857
Mokpo	777	4	781
Sorokdo	37	0	37
Total:	15,851	1,818	17,669

**NOTE:** Figures do not include persons awaiting trial.



PRISON PERSONNEL

BY PRISONS

SOUTH KOREA

MAY 1947

<u>Prison</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
Seoul	766
Hapo	470
Taejon	258
Chunchon	116
Chongju	131
Kongju	143
Taegu	366
Pusan	305
Masan	125
Chinju	124
Kwangju	246
Sorokdo	26
Hokpo	167
Chonju	182
Kunsan	135
Kaesong	176
Kuschon	177
Andong	135
Prison Personnel School	288
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,338</b>



PRISON DEATHS  
 SOUTH KOREA  
 DURING MAY 1947  
 BY PRISONS

<u>Prison</u>	<u>Population During Month</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Seoul ✓	4,156	7
Wapo ✓	2,000	2
Kaesong ✓	1,116	0
Chunchon ✓	492	1
Chongju ✓	443	1
Taejon ✓	1,742	4
Xongju ✓	802	4
Taegu ✓	2,339	6
Kuscheon ✓	785	4
Andong ✓	463	2
Pusan ✓	1,648	5
Masan ✓	536	1
Chiaju ✓	462	1
Chonju ✓	961	1
Kusan ✓	717	1
Kwangju ✓	1,025	1
Hakyo ✓	899	2
Seorokdo ✓	37	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>20,854</b>	<b>43</b>



REPORTED CRIMINAL OFFENSES  
 SOUTH KOREA  
 DURING MAY 1947

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
Larceny	1,939
Violations of M. G. Ordinances	2,086
Burglary	1,366
Assault	340
Robbery	191
Murder	69
Sex Crimes	35
Arson	26
Other Criminal Offenses	3,204
	<hr/> 10,266



PRICE VIOLATION CASES  
 SOUTH KOREA  
 15 JULY 1946 - 31 JUNE 1947  
 CUMULATIVE

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Cases Tried</u>	<u>Cases Pending</u>
Kyonggi - do *	411	1,137
Kangwon - do	83	23
Chungchong - namdo	85	59
Chungchong - pukto	33	47
Kyongsang - namdo	308	296
Kyongsang - pukto	64	226
Sholla - namdo	60	120
Sholla - pukto	31	39
Cheju - do	73	87
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>2,034</b>

\* Including Seoul



PRICE VIOLATION CASES

SOUTH KOREA

15 JULY 1946 - 31 JUNE 1947

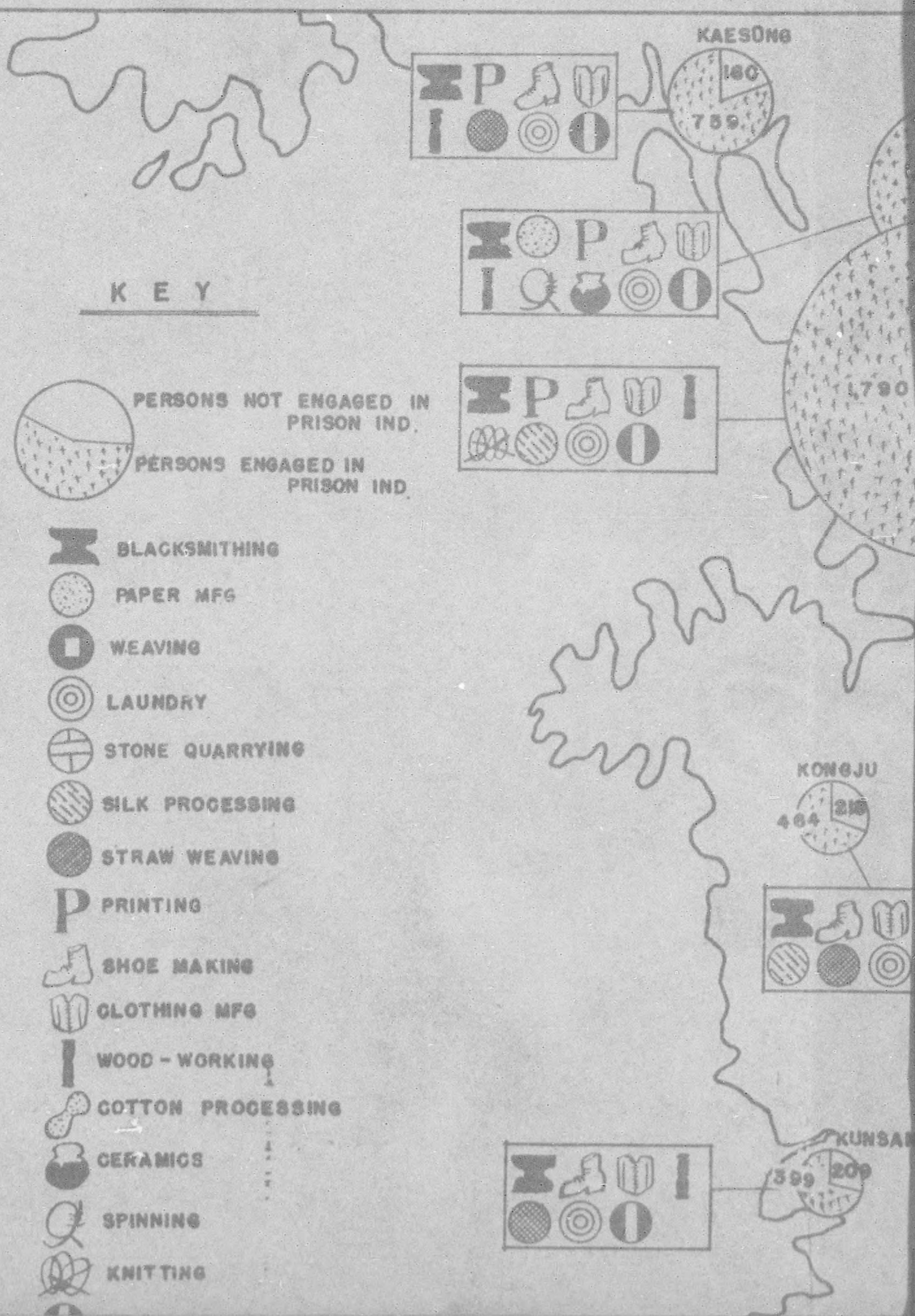
CUMULATIVE

<u>Province</u>	<u>Total Cases Since 15 July 1946</u>
Kyonggi - do*	1,548
Kangwon - do	106
Chungchong - namdo	144
Chungchong - pukto	80
Kyongsang - namdo	504
Kyongsang - pukto	390
Cholla - namdo	180
Cholla - pukto	60
Chaja - do	160
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,072</b>

\* Including Seoul



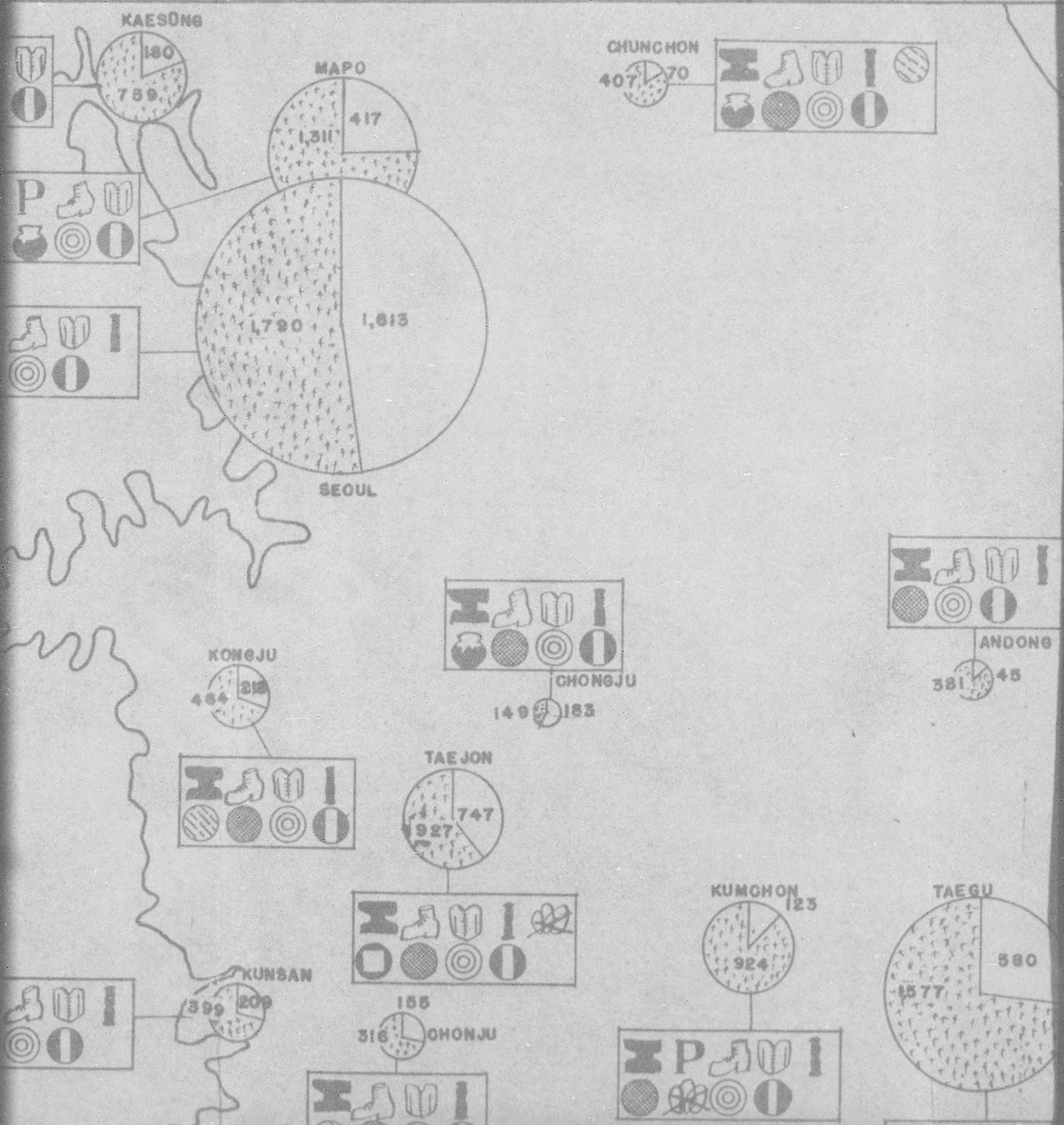
# PRISON SOUTH KOREA





# PRISON INDUSTRIES

## SOUTH KOREA - FEBRUARY 1947

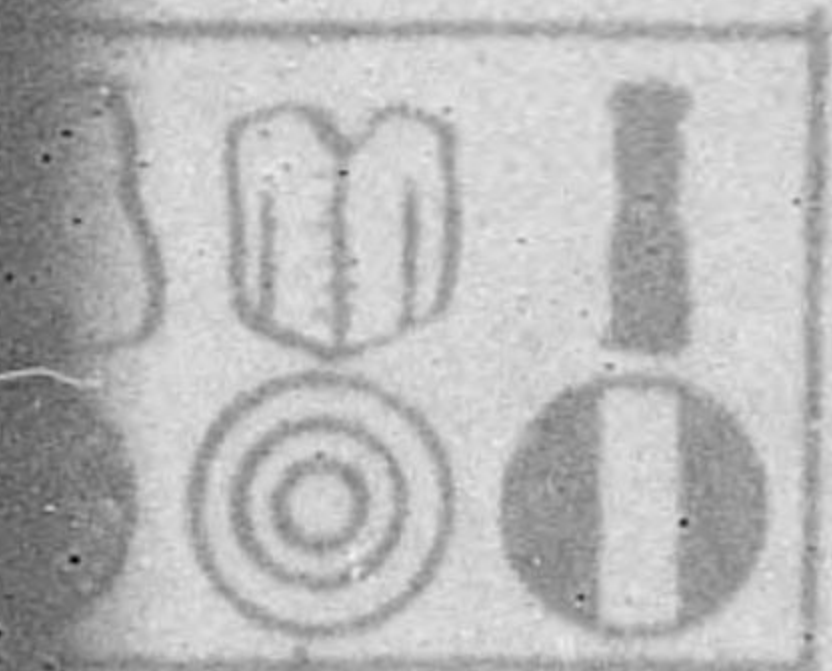




# INDUSTRIES

FEBRUARY 1947

CHUNGHON



CHONGJU



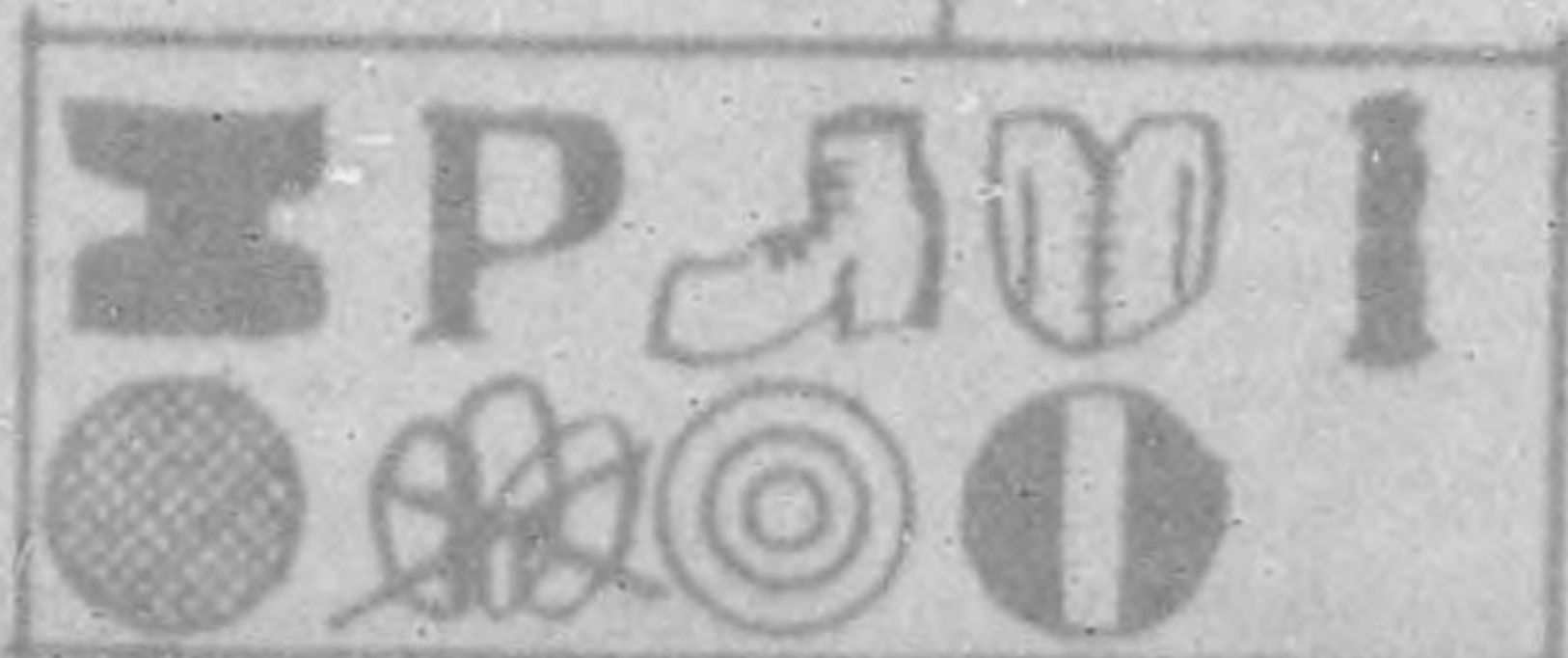
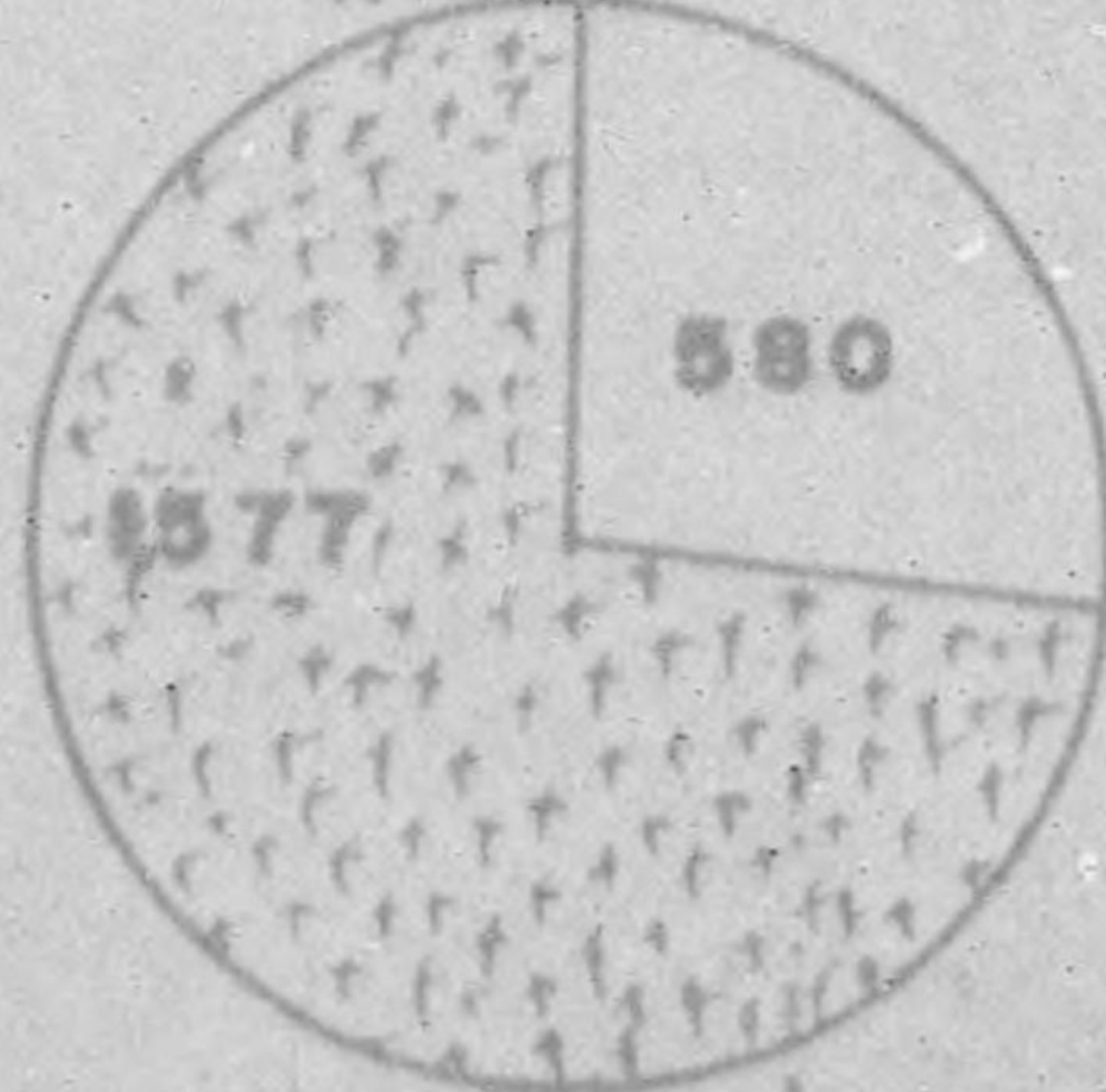
ANDONG











KUMGHON 123

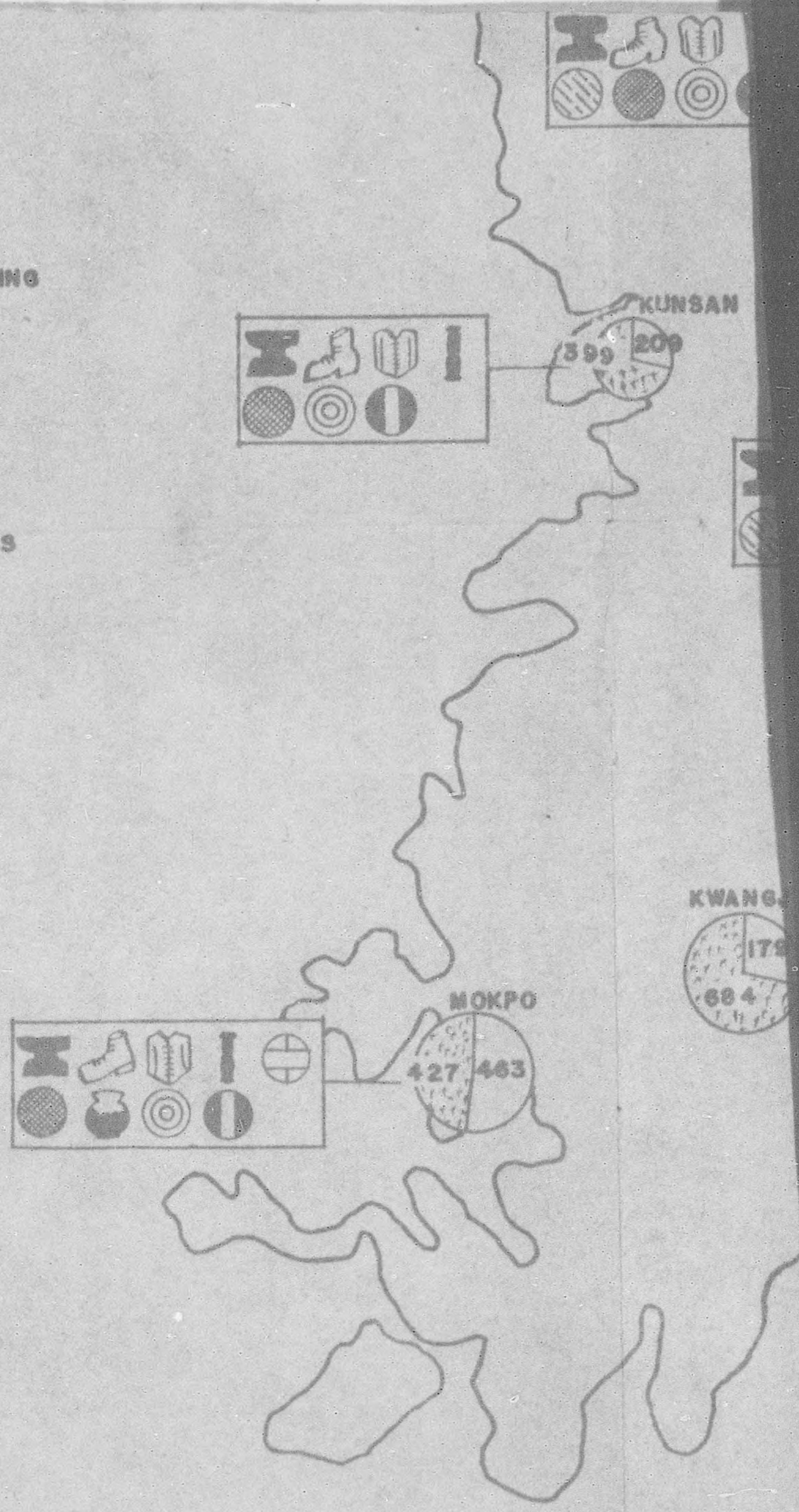


TAEGU

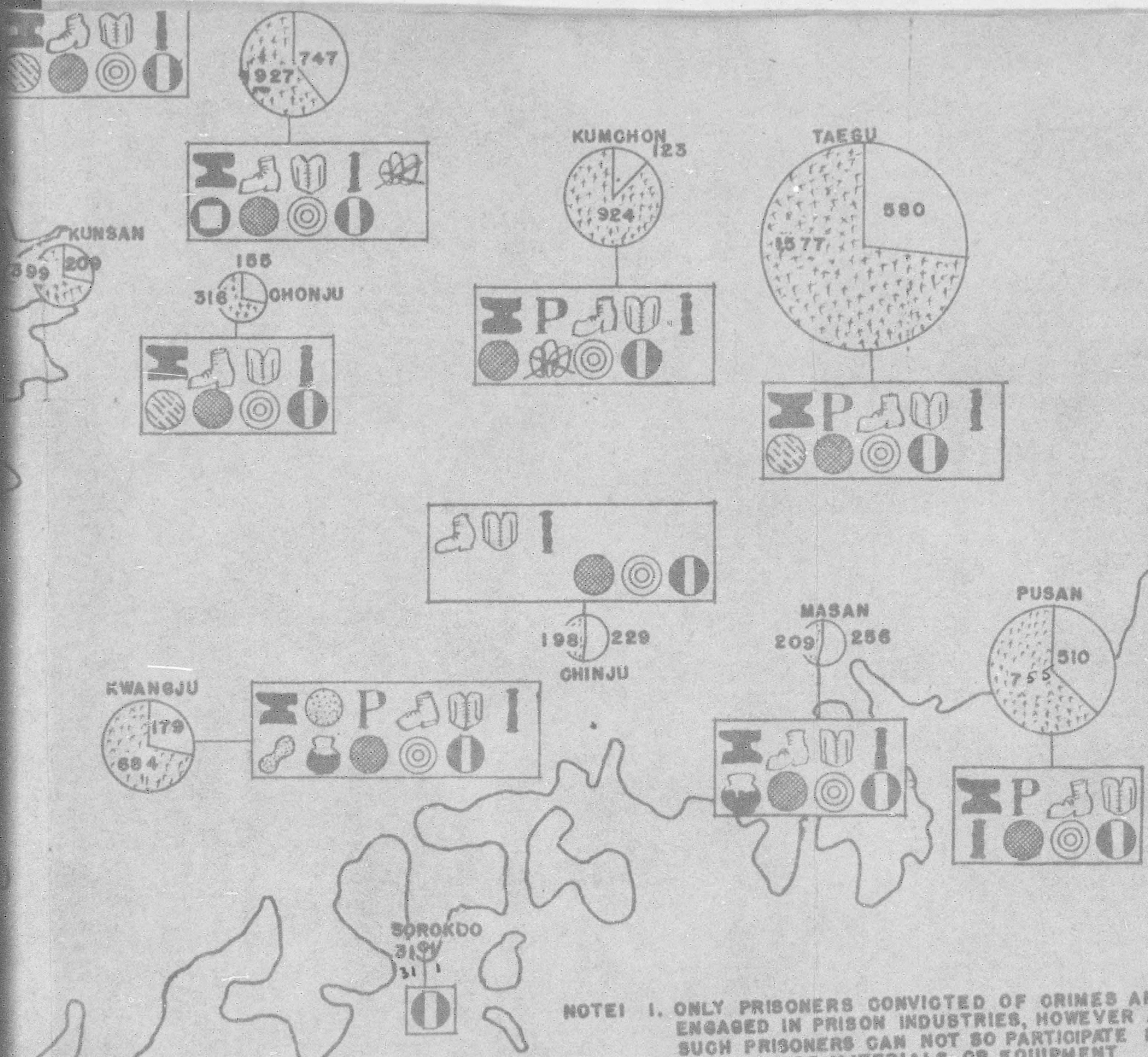




- P** PRINTING
-  SHOE MAKING
-  CLOTHING MFG
-  WOOD - WORKING
-  COTTON PROCESSING
-  CERAMICS
-  SPINNING
-  KNITTING
-  OTHER INDUSTRIES

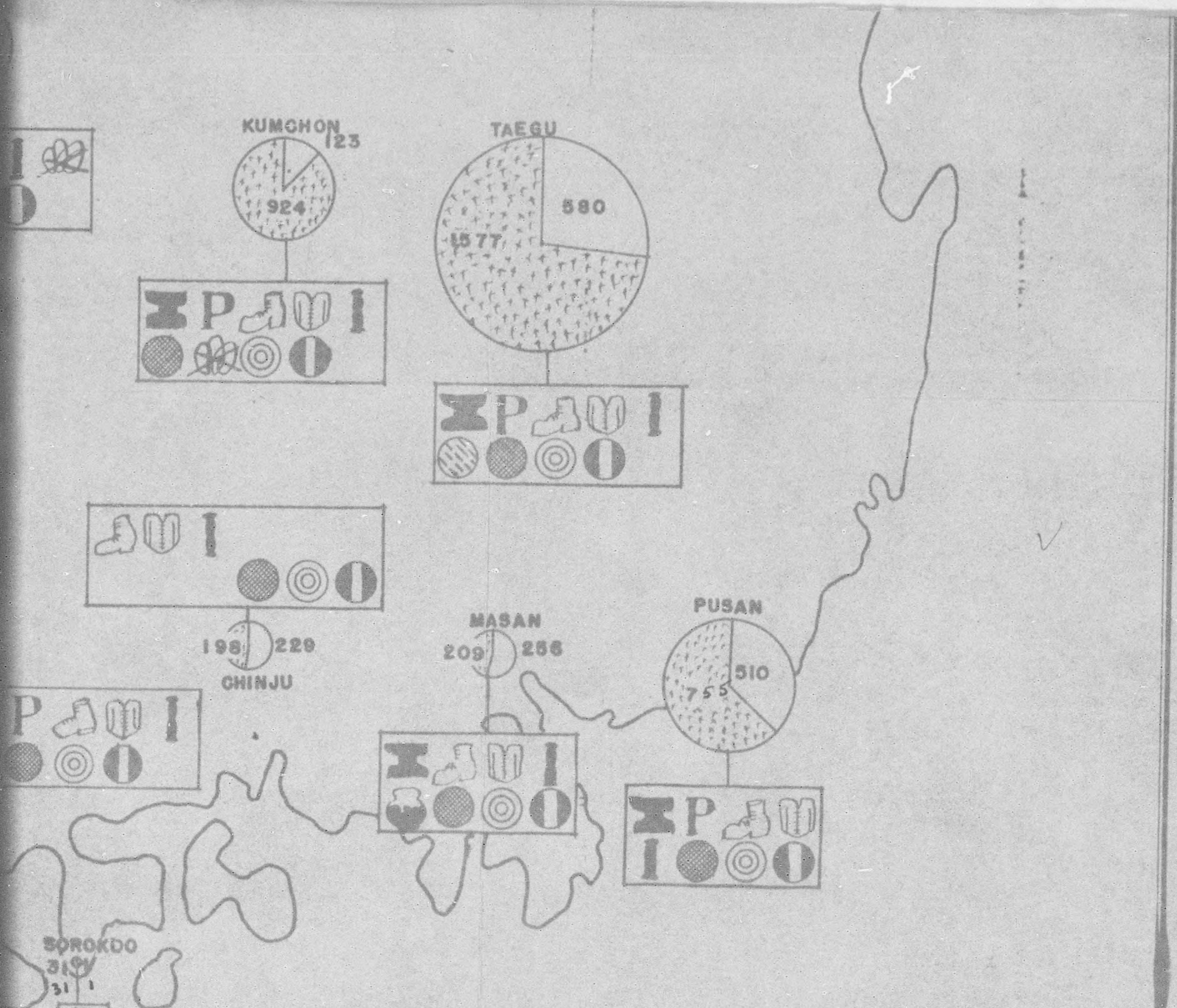






NOTE: 1. ONLY PRISONERS CONVICTED OF CRIMES ARE ENGAGED IN PRISON INDUSTRIES, HOWEVER ALL SUCH PRISONERS CAN NOT SO PARTICIPATE DUE TO LACK OF MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT  
 2. CHART REPRESENTS PRISONERS EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE AWAITING TRIAL





NOTE: 1. ONLY PRISONERS CONVICTED OF CRIMES ARE ENGAGED IN PRISON INDUSTRIES, HOWEVER ALL SUCH PRISONERS CAN NOT SO PARTICIPATE DUE TO LACK OF MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT  
 2. CHART REPRESENTS PRISONERS EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE AWAITING TRIAL



INTERNAL SECURITY

KOREAN CONSTABULARY

Korean Constabulary Officers' Training School

11. Opening ceremonies for the fourth class of the Korean Constabulary Officers' Training School were held on 6 June.

This class of 102 students, with three exceptions, consists of candidates who have had at least three months basic training in the ranks prior to passing the entrance examinations for admission to the school.

Approximately 500 men have been commissioned upon graduation in the three previous classes.

Officer Refresher School

12. An Officer Refresher School, which offers a three month course for captains and majors in the Korean Constabulary, opened on 16 June with an enrollment of three officers from each of the nine regiments.

The course emphasizes the duties and responsibilities of commanding officers.

Mechanics Course

13. A three month course in mechanics was instituted at the Internal Security Ordnance Repair Shops at Yang Dong Po on 1 May, to which the first graduates will be assigned upon completion of the course.



The second class of students will be selected from the various regiments of the Korean Constabulary and will be reassigned to the regiments upon graduation.

It is estimated that in two years a sufficient number of mechanics for both the Korean Coast Guard and the Korean Constabulary will have been trained in these courses.



KOREAN COAST GUARD

Smuggling

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