

1. In accordance with Ordinance #165 promulgated Feb. 1, 1948 two men from National K.A.A. were sent to Cheju Do for the purpose of arranging the transfer of chairmanship from the Governor and Gun masters to new K.A.A. chairmen after gaining information and deciding upon men to fill the posts.
2. After contacting the Governor, several other officials, the former Governor and several Army personnel regarding prospective candidates we came back to the Governor to discuss an appointment for the Provincial K.A.A. chief.
3. The Governor, Mr. Ryu, stated that this was not the time to make this change and that he knew of no one who was strong enough to take the place. We asked if the present man filling the highest post in K.A.A. would do for the chief. He replied, "No." He declined to suggest any one else and also declined to welcome any suggested candidates. He kept insisting that we should wait an indefinite time. We at last stated that we wished to have his chief of Agricultural Commerce and Industry for the desired position and in the meantime would appoint Mr. Lee Wae Chun as the temporary chief, and to please turn over the required documents, etc., to him.
4. In all our contacts with the Governor, Mr. Ryu, we found him very uncooperative.

F. E. C. Williams . . .

Advisor in Education
and Training
K.A.A.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

s. *Lawrence A. Nelson*
per *Lawrence A. Nelson*
LANCE A. NELSON
L. TC

EXHIBIT "M"

• 유해진 제주도지사의 하곡수집과 관련한 서한 조사(1947. 11. 13)

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION
SEOUL, KOREA

SUBJECT: To check statements in Cheju Do's Governor Lyoo Hai Chin's letter of 13 November 1947, on Summer Grain Collection. (Attachment A)

TO : Mr. Carrol V. Hill, National Food Administration adviser

1. The Governor's first point to the effect that there are many farmers called partial-suppliers - who can own only 3 tambo or less or rent 5 tambo or less of land appears to be true. No attempt to check this statement at the farm level was made. However, discussion with many of Cheju Do's officials convinced us that there is substance to this part of his letter.

2. In the last sentence of the second paragraph of his letter the Governor intimates the Director of the National Food Administration had approved the departure from established procedure for collection of summer grains. Telegram MGNTA 1315, 8 Sept. 1947 stated collection grains must "be purchased and distributed by your PFS". Two copies of this telegram were given the Governor on 12 September 1947.

On 23 September 1947, Director Chee wrote the Governor that the rationing of grains to farmers should be "under close cooperation with PFS, and you should have the PFS handle the selling part under their own system." These instructions were ignored. We strongly suspect that Director Chee was not informed of the Governor's program until it was fait accompli:

In the above mentioned communication of 23 September Director Chee also informed the Governor that the grains returned to farmers would not be replaced. This information was disregarded for all grains received at the temporary collection points were either returned intact to farmers for whom quota credits are claimed or transferred from surplus farmers to farmers classified as partial-suppliers. Sad evidence of the of the consequence of ignoring Director Chee's advise was the limitation of rations for November to the people of Cheju Up - the islands largest center of population - to one hop of rice per person per day. This reduction in rations to Cheju Up was ordered by the Governor. The only reasons Mr. Im and Mr. Lee could give for this action was they thought the Governor felt the people of Cheju Up could afford to buy sweet potatoes and other foods to supplement their short ration. There is also a possibility the Governor ordered this reduction in ration to make possible larger distribution to Myons that were far behind in rationing for past months. (See report on rationing.)

3. The Governor in his letter, and Im, Kwan Ho Chief of the Agriculture and Industry Bureau, orally contend the establishment of the temporary collection points was necessary because the Provincial Food Service could not supply personnel to man the collection points as 11 employees of the service were imprisoned.

The facts are the temporary collection points were established in each Myon visited (8 out of 13) on or before 1 September and the collection (so-called) completed before 27 September the date of the arrests. Furthermore all persons arrested were workers in the office of the PFS in Cheju Up and not grain collection men. Attached is a showing of the names of the men arrested and their job descriptions.

(Attachment B) It will be noted that none of the vacant positions have been filled, yet P.F.S. has properly manned the collection points for the current program.

Shown below are sample collection figures taken from the Myons visited. These figures show that the unauthorized temporary Collection Points were operating in competition with the legal collection points or were opened immediately after the P.F.S. men left the Myon. No P.F.S. men participated in the unauthorized collection or were present when it was made. Neither did P.F.S. have any part in the distribution of the grain.

Cheju Up								
Collections Hallim Myon			Chung Muen Myon			Suki Myon		
PFS	Unauth-	Collections	PFS	Unauth	PFS	Unauth	PFS	Unauth-
	orized			orized		orized		orized
July	85	None	175	None	46	176	214	None
August	389	None	317	None	117	484	None	1004
September	91	1701	None	2508	14	45	None	None
October	None	404	None	500	None	None	None	None
Total Coll.	565	2195	492	3008	177	705	214	1004
Col. comp.	Sept	Oct.	Aug.	Oct.		Oct.		
		15		5		5		

Distrib.		
completed	Oct.	Oct.
	15	10

		Namwon Myon		Pyosun Myon		Ku Ja Myon		Aeqol Myon	
		Collections		Collections		Collections		Collections	
		PFS	Unauth	PFS	Unauth	PFS	Unauth	PFS	Unauth
		orized		orized		orized		orized	
July		138	None	96	None	None	None	No break-down requested	
August		None	549		None	338	None		
September		None	None	None	409	None	1166		
October		None	None	None	None	None	None		
Total col.		138	549	96	409	338	1166	404	1585
Collection		31	10	31		31	10		
Completed		July	Aug.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Not requested	
Distrib.							1		
completed						Oct.		5	Oct.

A glance at the above chart will show that in the Myons where breakdown figures were requested and obtained P.F.S. had completed over 94% of its collection by August 31st.

P.F.S. records show that it obtained the percentages of its quota in the Province as follows:

July	3.3	Percent
August	11.4	"
September	4.1	"
Total	18.8	"

Every fact and figure obtained by the writer clearly indicated that the Provincial Government and not P.F.S. was responsible for the closing of the authorized collection program, and that this was done before any P.F.S. men were arrested.

Mr. Ahn (Incidentally Captain Stenenson advised me, Peter J. Carroll, was not a (that the P.F.S. men were arrested on a charge they were leftists. He witness to (further stated that this does not necessarily mean they are communists. this in- (He said the present Governor of Cheju Do is far to the right and that vestigation (all liberals are classified as leftists. The Governor has purged many (others in similar fashion since he came to power 15 March 1947.

4. In the 5th paragraph of his letter the Governor states that "Due to this delayed examination (by P.F.S.) poorer farmers were not rationed back the grains and were nearly starved. It was feared by this critical food situation that there might be a riot".

We have already shown from the records that the arrests referred to did not delay P.F.S. collection and it can be said with equal confidence of truth that they have not interfered with the rationing program.

Further more is it not beyond the realm of reason to assume the farmers did not eat grain in their possession but permitted themselves to starve until the Governor told the Ku Changs and Pulaks (village leaders) to tell them it was theirs to eat and a K.A.A. man had given them a receipt? This is exactly what happened except in comparatively few instances. These exceptions were made in some Myons where farmers with surpluses had not delivered the surplus to the P.F.S. and the Pulok or Ku Chang decided to take grain from them for the partial supplier who did not have enough grain for his ration (usually 2-1/2 hon per person per day) and seed. In these instances the grain taken from the surplus farmers was sold to the partial supplier and the money delivered to the surplus farmer. All Myon Changs with one exception stated these transactions were made at the official price. In the one Myon the partial supplier was charged 2 or 3 yen over the official price to cover handling costs. The extent of these transfers of grain could not be discovered because no records whatever were kept of these transaction. The only record in the Myon office is a list of the farmers given receipts by the K.A.A. and the amount of grains receipted. In two Myon we examined this list and in every instance the farmer was given back all the grain receipts.

We must conclude there was no basis for the Governor's statement there was starving or danger of riot. Keeping in mind 1. That the partial supplier who did receive grain had to have money to pay for it. 2. That he would have had to have exhausted his whole crop before the Governor's program came to his aid and 3. That there is a surplus of eggs on the island and plenty of vegetables and fish, and that all persons who received this grain were farmers, we cannot give the slightest credulity to this part of the Governor's letter.

5. The Governor further states in his letter that "it is a very clear fact that the Provincial Government had attained more than its quota, but the Food Service did not complete its examination". The Governor here assumes that his unauthorized collection should be recognized as satisfactorily supplementing the National program and that he is acting with his illegal arrangement.

The charges against P.F.S. are thoroughly discredited by the facts shown above. May we intercede here to say that P.F.S. officials should be commended for their refusal to participate in the unauthorized collection or to include the Provincial Governments quota collection figures with their own.

The manner in which the Provincial Government attained its quota and the method of distribution it followed contributed nothing to the welfare of Cheju Do or of South Korea, nor did it in any way help American efforts to aid Korea. The confinement of collection and distribution to as small an area as a Puloc or Ku was unscientific from a welfare point of view and nearly all the grain brought in was only looked at, receipted and carried away again by the same farmer. It was a wasteful and impractical use of man power. In one Myon (Chung Muen Myon) with a population of 13,780 (Myon Chang's figures) forty temporary collection points were established. Surely the collection and distribution of grain within the confines of each of these are as, without regard to the interests or the needs of other areas even within the Myon, and in total disregard of the food requirements of the non-farmers in the area, the Myon or Cheju Do, contributed little or nothing to the country's food program.

The Governor writes "This Provincial Government has observed, and will also" (always?) "observe, any instructions from the Central Government".

The Provincial Government's sabotage of the summer grain collection program is but one of many instances of maladministration. We cannot say that central government instructions were always given and disobeyed in other matters that came to our attention - but we can say that the interests of both the Central Government and Cheju Do have been disregarded.

Some of these instances are as follows: (Please bear in mind that the writer was not checking general malfeasance in Government. This list shows only the result of casual observation except on food matters.)

- a. Utter disregard of ration instructions.
(See report on rationing.)
 1. Inequitable and unequal allocations to households.
 2. Failure to supply rationed food within ration period.
- b. Improper care of motor equipment.
 1. We counted eleven immobilized trucks.
 2. No mechanic employed for months and then given use of truck as compensation.
Note: PFS trucks all in operation except one repaired.
 3. 7 trailers stripped of tires and never used.
- c. Tardiness in making required reports.
- d. While we were on the island a ship laden with reparation bamboo acquired 4 days demurrage because of failure of officials to order it unloaded. (It may still be there.)
- e. Highways and bridges are deteriorating for lack of proper maintenance.
- f. Provincial Government Inspectors coming late to work

at grain collection points to the great inconvenience of P.F.S. and K.A.A. Officials and the farmers.

g. No effort whatsoever to restrict transportation of rice during collection period.

h. No publicity except thru Governor's and other officials' speeches. One man in information section writes only for the one newspaper which is published 3 times weekly (not at all for past 2 weeks) and the papers circulation is only 1200. Nearly all bulletin boards bare and many falling in decay. Only information regarding illegal transportation of rice given was thru publication of Food Regulation No. 6 in the above described newspaper.

So much for the Governor's letter.

Each Myon Chang was asked for his reasons for the failure of the authorized summer grain collection program. Each and every one gave exactly the same reason:

a. The quota was too high

b. The official collection points were so few, the farmers had to carry the grain too far. Transportation was difficult.

We cannot comment on the first point because we have not checked the agricultural history of Cheju Do and are not equipped with essential facts.

We can say however, that the second contention appears to lack merit. The collection points established for the present collection program are the same number and in the same locations as those established for the summer grain collection program. Yet every Myon Chang assured us the collection would be completed by 15 December except the Myon Chang of Cheju Up who will complete 100% collection by 31 December 1947.

It was interesting to note that the first allocation of quotas to the farmers was made 27 November 1947, yet every Myon Chang visited (except Cheju Up) was certain the collection would be completed within 18 days of that date. We believe there are two reasons for this; (1) The present quota is low and popular and (2) the Provincial Government hoped to use its present efficiency as a cover for its failure to support the Summer Grain Collection.

The second reason had the contrary effect upon us however. After learning the people were doing without other grains or receiving their rations late and witnessing the women waiting for these late rations (as the farmers waited for the inspectors) we could not help thinking that an official interested in the welfare of his people would have applied the same efficiency to the Summer Grain Collection Program.

AHN, CHANG SOO
Chief of Planning Section

PETER J. CARROLL
Administrative
Assistant

11 December 1947

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Lawrence A. Nelson
LAWRENCE A. NELSON
Lt. Col., TC

<별첨> A : 중앙부처의 지시준수(1947. 11. 13)

Attachment A

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF CHEJU DO
Office of Provincial Governor
Cheju, Korea

13 November 1947

SUBJECT: Observance of Instructions from Central Organisation
of South Korean Government

TO : Mr. Chn Chai Hong
Civil Administrator, South
Korean Interim Government

Reference is made to the letter dated 31 October, 1947.

1. According to the letter dated 31 October, a mistake regarding the summer grain collection quota had been committed by this provincial government. However, this province has collected more than the quota instructed as the report of this provincial government dated 31 Oct. indicates.

From the special situation of this province that poorer farmers constitute the majority of the whole farmers of this province, 3,940 suk out of the whole quota to this province was collected from that of the farmers who had more than they need as provisions, and bought by the regular collecting agencies; the rest totaling 13,060 suk had to be collected from that of the poorer farmers who were in needy condition and had to be rationed back to the. For his rest part, therefore, it was planned with the approval of the Director, National Food Administration, that a temporary collecting point was established in every village, and sale also would be carried out in each village for saving expenses, labour, and time on the part of poorer farmers.

In the beginning of Sept., however, 11 of the personnel of the CHEJU Food Service were arrested by the police on a certain charge.

and were detained for 32 days up to the middle of October.

Because of these arrests the Food Service had to postpone examination of the collected grains while the Provincial Government had already collected summer grains more than its quota (104%).

Due to this delayed examination, poorer farmers were not been rationed back the grains and were nearly starved. It was feared by this critical food situation that there might be a riot. The Provincial Government, therefore, with the object of overcoming this situation, mobilized all the personnel of governmental organizations and agencies to issue the Grain Receiving Tickets, and the Provincial Government rationed back 13,060 suk to poorer farmers as soon as the issuance of the tickets were completed.

Therefore, it is very clear fact that the Provincial Government had attained more than its quota, but the Food Service did not complete its examination.

For your information:

Quota to this province	17,000SUK
Amount collected by this province	17,078 "
Sale by the regular collecting agencies	3,209 "
Amount collected by village temporary collecting points	13,869 "

2. It is quite groundless that this Provincial Government requested the Central organization to send the instruction in Korean regarding the assignment of types to this province.

If there had been such a requisition, there might have been something wrong in interpretation.

This Provincial Government has observed, and will also observe, any instruction from the Central Government regardless its language.

/s/ Lyoo, Hai Chin
Provincial Governor
Cheju Province

<별첨> B : 체포된 제주식량사무소 직원(1947. 9. 27)

SOUTH KOREAN INTERIM GOVERNMENT
National Food Administration
Seoul, Korea

ATTACHMENT B

P.F.S Personnel Arrested

Name	Date Arrested	Job	Date Replaced
1. Ryoung Te Soo	27 Sept. '47	Sub clerk Distributed mail Nat Office	Still vacant
2. Kim Pong Ok	"	Accountant Book- keeper Pd. office bills	"
3. Pak Myong Vn	"	Kept distribution record from ware- house to stores	"
4. Kang Sun Hong	"	Kept distribution record from ware- house to stores	"
5. Hong Mon Yong	"	Reports on grain movements collection and distribution reports	"
6. Ryong Hong Sik	"	Same as Pak & Kang 3 and 4	"
7. Kim Song Man	"	Transportation: Supervised transport of grains from office	"
8. Im Chong Je	"	Driver	"
9. Pak Nak Hi	"	Ass't mgr. branch office for N. Cheju Supervised distribution & personnel. super- vised the 2 warehouses in Cheju	"
10. Han Suk To	"	Supervised the 2 warehouses in Cheju	"
11. So Te Chin	"	Same as Hong (5)	"

• 유해진 지사의 면직(1947년 12월 3일~12일)

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
APO 235 Unit 2

For use in all inter-office correspondence. Separate each Memorandum by a line and initial. Memorandums will preferably be typewritten.

INTERSTAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: <i>Removal of Gov Ryea, Hai Chin</i>				
MEMO NO	DATE	FROM	TO	MEMORANDUM
<i>H 1</i>	<i>3 Dec</i>	<i>DMG</i>	<i>OGA</i>	<i>The removal of a governor is not as simple as this. According to Ord 135, the method of removal is the same</i>

as appointment, i.e.,
recommendation of
the Cabinet and Mr. Ahn.

a. A strong letter to Mr.
Ahn and the Cabinet
would have to be pre-
pared and fully sup-
ported by facts.

1. A complete study should
be prepared for the
M.G. sitting forth the
case against Gov. Ryu,
for his consideration.

INTER-STAFF ROUTING SLIP

SUBJECT: ~~Removal of Governor Ryu, Hail Chin~~

No.	DATE	FROM	TO	MESSAGE
2	12 Dec 47	Capt. Martinelli	Dr. Johnson	1. Reference attached memo DMG. OCA is compiling docket against Gov. Ryu of Cheju. Pertinent portions and exhibits of attached OSI report have been extracted and will be in the docket. Study and letter as directed in attached memo are being made and will be completed on/a 17 December (CCAO, Cheju Do and PFS adviser will be available at CCAO meeting on 16 December 1947). 2. Suggest that attached report be returned with this notation of action to OSI. and A.C.M.
3	12 Dec	OCA	OSI	Attention directed to Memo #2 above Eugene

• 남한정부의 중앙부처 지시준수(1947. 12. 11)