[page 104]

**KOREA CHRONOLOGY 1901-1960**

**Yi Kyongsik**

**Sources:**

Haptong yon’gam 1964 Haptong T’ongsin, Seoul

Pukhan ch’onggam 1954-68 Kongsan’gwon Munje Yon’gu-so, Seoul 1968

Sae paekkwa sajon Tonga Ch’ulp’an-sa, Seoul 1959

Cornelius Osgood The Koreans and their culture Ronald Press, New York 1951

Han guk hyondae sa 9: ‘Yonp’yoro ponun hyondae sa’ Sin’gu Munhwa-sa, Seoul 1972

Yi Pyongdo Sinsu Han guk-sa taegwan Pomun’gak, Seoul; fourth edition 1972

1901

Feb 2: Ch’ing Dynasty China and Czarist Russia conclude secret pact concerning the status of Manchuria; abrogated 12 April because of pressure from world powers.

12: Korean Government proclaims New Currency Law, adopts Gold Standard.

Apr 1: Inch’on Railroad begins carrying postal matter.

Apr: Korean Government appoints Cho Minhui as first Korean Minister to USA.

May 15: Hansong (Seoul) City Government and Hansong Court move into new building in Chong-dong,

Seoul.

28: Cheju Riot. Island inhabitants clash with Catholic believers living in the island; 700 Catholics slain. Korean, French and Japanese warships arrive off Cheju Island to quell the riot. Masterminds of the riot, O Taehon, Yi Chaesu, and Kang Ubaek later hanged. [page 105]

Jun 1: Yongsan Mint begins stamping silver coins.

Aug 17: Seoul has first electric light. Ceremony at Hansong (Seoul) Power Company in the eastern suburbs to celebrate the occasion.

20: Ground-breaking ceremony in Yongdungp’o, Seoul, for the construction of Seoul-Pusan Railroad Line.

Oct 9: Ha Wonhong, Om Chubong and seven other leaders of Hwalbin Party beheaded for attempted plot to overthrow the Korean Government.

14: Om Sunbin becomes Korean Imperial Consort

1902

Jan 27: Emperor Kojong orders composition of Korean National Anthem.

30: Britain and Japan conclude Offensive-Defensive Treaty.

Mar 14: Sobuk Railroad Bureau holds ceremony in Map’o, Seoul, for beginning of Seoul-Sinuiju Railroad line construction.

20: Korean Government opens telephone service between Seoul and Inch’on.

Aug: German composer, Franz Eckert, composes Korean National Anthem.

Oct: Sungui-myo (shrine) erected outside Tonui-mun.

Nov 23 : Seoul Mayor prohibits sale of real estate around palaces to foreigners.

Dec 20: Franz Eckert awarded T’aeguk Medal Third Class.

1903

Jan 4 : Thirty-six US Marines arrive in Seoul as guards of US Legation. Number increased to 100 on 15 January, but reduced to 28 on 29 April.

29: Emperor Kojong wears Korean-made clothes to encourage frugal living among his subjects.

Jan: Syngman Rhee (Yi Sungman) and Yang Uijong teach internees in prison. [page 106]

Feb 5: Telephone service opened between Pyongyang and Kaesong.

13: Korean Government withdraws decree prohibiting circulation of Japanese bank notes in Korea.

Mar 18: Ministry of Defence establishes Conscription Law, requires men between 17 and 40 to serve on active, reserve and militia lists.

24: Korean Government proclaims Central Bank Law.

Apr 21: Russian Army invades Korea and captures Yongam-p’o, P’yongan Namdo. Russia requests lease of Yongam-p’o from Korea in July.

May 5: Korean Minister to Russia Yi Pomjin informs home government by telegram of movement of Russian troops to Uiju via Antung, Manchuria.

13: 12,000 Russian troops move into the vicinity of Uiju.

20: Russians purchase land in Yongam-p’o and begin lumbering in the area.

Jun 8: Telephone and telegraph service opened between Seoul and Suwon.

14: All foreign ministers to Korea hold secret meeting at Russian Legation.

16: Ford Company established in the USA.

Jul 16: Russian Legation announces that Russian troops near Yalu River are lumber company employees.

20: Forest Officer Cho Songhyop concludes lease of Yongam-p’o to Russian lumber company.

Aug 3: Ministry of Defence decides to organize mercenaries (6,000 men in Seoul and 2,000 in rural areas).

7: Yun Pyongu and Hong Sungha form first Korean residents’ association in USA, Sinmin-hoe.

12: Japan proposes to Russia compromise plan on protection of Korea and Manchuria. On 3 October Russia counter-proposes division of Korea along the 39th parallel.

Sep 30: Tramcar runs over a citizen in Seoul; crowd destroys the car. Hansong (Seoul) Electric Company requests protection from Korean Government on 9 October. [page 107]

Oct 3: Japanese Foreign Minister Komura Jutaro orders Japanese Minister in Korea Hayashi Gonsuke to conclude a secret pact with Korea.

5: British, US and Japanese Ministers to Korea demand that Korea open Yongam-p’o to foreign trade.

14: Japanese Minister to Korea Hayashi Gonsuke agrees to conclude a secret pact with Korea, respecting the independence of Korea, and providing Japanese Government will increase Japanese troops in Korea, extend loan to Korea, and demand punishment of assasins of Queen Min.

24: Russian soldiers appear in disguise in Kyonghung.

26: Korea demands that Russia remove her battery in Yong-ch’on.

28: Hwangsong Young Men’s Christian Association organized.

31: US Presbyterian Missionary S. A. Moffett establishes Sungsil Girls’ School in Pyongyang.

Nov 15: British national Hamilton and Japanese national Oda Teitaro jointly establish Inch’on Tobacco Company; begin sale of cigarettes on 29 November. (Daily output: 300,000 cigarettes)

26: Korean and Chinese troops exchange fire in Musan, Chong- song, and Hoeryong.

Dec 5: Yongdungp’o-Suwon section of Seoul-Pusan Railroad completed; test operation conducted.

11: Government officials and citizens of Korea and Japan clash in Mokp’o. Japanese Navy lands soldiers in Korea 14 December.

17: Wright brothers in USA successfully fly world’s first aeroplane.

30: Japanese Cabinet meeting decides on policies towards Korea and China in case of conflict with Russia. Policies stipulate domination of Korea and maintenance of neutral relations with China.

Dec: Russian Oriental Fleet enters Inch’on harbour. [page 108]

1904

Jan 5: Sixty-four US soldiers move into Seoul for the protection of US legation and US citizens in Korea. US troops stationed in Hansong (Seoul) Electric Company.

6: Thirty-five Russian Navy personnel move into Seoul to guard Russian Legation. Forty more arrive on 9 January and 147 more on 11 January.

Russian Minister to Japan hands ultimatum to Japanese Foreign Minister.

8: Twenty-one British soldiers move into Seoul to guard British Legation; number increased to 35 on 19 January.

9: Twenty Italian soldiers move into Seoul to guard Italian Legation

11: Japanese Minister to Korea Hayashi Gonsuke reports to Japanese Government on the progress of concluding a secret pact with Korean Government.

Korea leases Changjon, Chinp’o Island and Ulsan to Japan as whaling bases for 11 years.

16: Inch’on Trading Office checks Japan’s transport of ammunitions into Korea.

Forty-one French Navy personnel move into Seoul to guard the French Legation; number decreased to 20 on 15 February

21: Korean government declares neutrality. Korea’s secret envoy to China, Yi Hakkyun, notifies all foreign governments. British, German, French and Italian Legations in Korea notify Korean Government of their receipt of the Korean declaration on 29 January.

Feb 8: Combined Japanese Fleet attacks Russian Fleet off Port Arthur; destroys two Russian warships off Inch’on on 9 February.

Japanese Army lands in Inch’on, Namyang, Kunsan and Wonsan, moves into Seoul in spite of Korean Government’s declaration of neutrality.

10: Japan declares war on Russia, [page 109]

21: Japanese Army General Headquarters in Korea forms temporary Military Rail Transport Department. Japanese Army Railroad Battalion lands in Inch’on on 4 March and begins construction of Yongsan-Map’o section of Seoul-Sinuiju line on 12 March.

25: Korea opens Sinuiju to foreign trade.

Mar 17: Ito Hirobumi visits Korea,leaves for Japan on 26 March.

21: First Japanese Army lands in Chinnamp’o near Pyongyang.

23: Korea opens Yongam-p’o to foreign trade.

May 1: First Japanese Army crosses Yalu River. Second Japanese Army lands in Liaotung Peninsula on 5 May. Japanese Army captures Dairen on 30 May.

18: Korean Government abrogates Korea-Russia Treaty and nullifies lumbering contract with Russia.

31: Japanese Cabinet meeting decides on Korea policy; resolves to seize Korea’s military, diplomatic and financial powers, expand Japan’s interests in Korea, and push program to turn Korea into a protectorate.

Jun: Severance Medical College founded in Seoul.

15: Russia’s Vladivostok Fleet sinks two Japanese warships in Tsushima Straits.

22: Telephone service opened between Wonsan and Inch’on.

Jul 5: Japan demands Korean Government punish anti-Japanese Koreans.

7: Japanese Army lands in South Karafuto (Sakhalin); lands in North Karafuto 24 July.

18: Taehan Maeil Sinbo established jointly by E. T. Bethell of Britain (president) and Yang Kit’ak of Korea (general manager).

21: Japan notifies Korean Government of her intention to use Japanese Army to perform police duties in Korea.

Aug 6: Korean Police Chief Sin T’aehyu recommends Korean Foreign Ministry to take action about Japanese gendarmes’ arrest of Korean nationals.

Syngman Rhee (Yi Sungman) of Tongnip Hyophoe (Independence Club) is released from prison on amnesty. [page 110]

10: Japanese Fleet attacks and routs Port Arthur-based Russian Fleet in the Yellow Sea.

18: Song Pyongjun and Yun Sibyong form pro Japanese association, Yusin-hoe; association renamed Ilchin-hoe 20 August.

22 : Yun Ch’iho of Korea and Hayashi Gonsuke of Japan sign First Korea-Japan Treaty. Treaty stipulates that Korea employ financial and diplomatic advisers recommended by Japan and take prior consultation with Japan on concluding diplomatic treaties with foreign countries and on awarding patent rights to foreign nationals.

Oct 13: Hasegawa Yoshimichi appointed Commander of the Japanese Army in Korea.

Nov 4: Syngman Rhee (Yi Sungman) leaves Korea for the U.S.A.

10: Seoul-Pusan Railroad completed; formally opened 1 January 1905.

15: Typhoon hits South Kyongsang; 419 killed, 30,518 houses destroyed.

Dec 25: Korean Police Office arrests Yi Chun, Na Yusok and Yun Hyojong.

1905

Jan 7: Japanese Minister in Korea instructs his consuls in Korea to report to him on Korean local officials’ mal-administration.

13: Japanese Army, captures Port Arthur

20: Chief of First Department of Japanese Police Headquarters, Maruyama Shigetoshi, appointed Police Adviser to Korean Government.

Jan Japanese gendarmerie arrests Kim Hakchin for memorializing Emperor Kojong to recover respect for imperial rights and independence of Korea.

Feb 15: Rail bridge over Imjin River opened.

17: Japanese gendarmerie arrests Ch’oe Ikhyon for memorializing Emperor Kojong and denouncing Yi Chiyong and five other pro-Japanese Koreans.

22 : Japan seizes Tokto Island off Kyongsang Province, renames [page 111] it Takeshima, and annexes it to Shimane Prefecture, Japan.

Mar 1: Japanese Army begins attack on Shenyang (Mukden); captures the city on 10 March.

25: Emperor Kojong sends secret letter to Ru sia asking her to check Japan’s advance.

Apr 3 : Yi Yongik returns from Japan and establishes Posong School (now Korea University) in Susong-dong, Seoul.

10: Japanese Minister to Korea demands that Korea recall Korean ministers from all foreign countries.

13: Korea reduces military forces; leaves only 3 battalions in Seoul and 8 battalions in rural areas.

Apr: Korea turns over control of Communications Office to Japanese.

May 27 : Japanese Fleet destroys Russian Fleet in East Sea (Japan Sea).

28: Seoul-Pusan Line dedication ceremony at Sodaemun Station.

Jun 25 : Naktong Rail Bridge opened.

Jun: Korea gives Japan fishery rights in coastal waters of Ch’ung-ch’ong, Hwanghae, and P’yongan Provinces.

Jul 1: Seoul Branch of Japan’s Daiichi Ginko Bank is renamed Korean Central Bank.

2: Japan takes over Korea’s communications.

6: Emperor Kojong’s secret emissaries, Yun Pyonggu and Syngman Rhee (Yi Sungman), hand letter to US President Theodore Roosevelt asking US assistance for Korea’s independence.

8 : Emperor Kojong orders establishment of Taehan Red Cross Hospital.

29: US Secretary of the Army Taft meets Japanese Prime Minister Katsura Taro, signs memorandum concerning status of Korea and Philippines, providing that Japan recognize interests and rights of the USA in Philippines and the USA recognize the interests and rights of Japan in Korea.

Aug 11: The Korea Daily News, English-language edition of the Taehan Maeil Sinbo, begins publication.

12: Second British-Japanese Alliance Treaty signed in London, confirming Japan’s right to dominate Korea. [page 112]

Sep 5: Russia and Japan sign peace treaty in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, USA, entitling Japan to protectorate of Korea, occupation of South Karafuto (Sakhalin), lease of Liaotung, and control of Manchurian railroad.

Nov 3: Ilchin-hoe recommends Korean Government to turn over Korea’s diplomatic power to Japan.

5: Seoul-Sinuiju Railroad formally opened

9: Japanese Envoy Extraordinary Ito Hirobumi visits Korea, submits draft Korea-Japan Treaty to Emperor Kojong on 15 November, demands on 16 November that Korean Foreign Minister Pak Chesun sign the treaty.

17: Second Korea-Japan Treaty (Ulsa Protectorate Treaty) signed: provides that Japan control Korea’s diplomatic activity, prohibiting Korea’s conclusion of treaty with any foreign country without Japanese consent, that Japan will install Japanese Resident-General in Korea, and that Japan will protect the Yi Imperial Household.

20: Korean newspaper Hwangsong Sinmun ordered to close for Chang Chiyon’s editorial ‘The Nation Bemoans’.

27: Emperor Kojong instructs H. B. Hulbert to declare to the world that the Second Korea-Japan Treaty is null and void.

Dec 8 : House of Education Minister Yi Wanyong set afire.

15: Emperor Kojong issues edict prohibiting military personnel from interfering in political affairs.

21: Japan proclaims. Residency-General in Seoul. Ito Hirobumi becomes first Japanese Resident-General in Korea.

22: Koreans stone train with Ito Hirobumi and Hayashi Gonsuke aboad near Anyang Railroad Station. Ito sustains light injury.

22: China and Japan sign agreement concerning Japan’s rights and interests in Manchuria.

1906

Jan 13: The London Times reports that Korea-Japan Protectorate Treaty was forced upon Korea. [page 113]

Feb 1: Japanese Residency-General opened in Seoul, using former Korean Foreign Ministry building. Hasegawa Yoshimichi appointed Acting Resident-General.

9: Japanese gendarmerie in Korea seizes administrative and judicial police power.

28: Hwangsong Sinmun resumes operation.

Mar 2: Ito Hirobumi appointed first Japanese Resident-General in Korea.

Apr 17: Japanese Residency-General in Korea issues Security Regulations designed to control Korean press.

May 19: Anti-Japanese Korean guerrillas led by Min Chongsik attack Japanese garrison and capture Hongju fort.

22: Myongsin Women’s School (now Sungmyong Women’s University) founded in Seoul.

Jun 26: Japan proclaims law governing litigations in Korea, seizes Korea’s judicial power.

Jun: Ch’oe Ikhyon and Pak Pyongch’an start resistance movement against Japanese in Sunch’ang.

Jul 1: Japanese Residency-General in Korea establishes Railroad Management Bureau; purchases Seoul-Pusan, Seoul-Sinuiju and Pusan-Masan Lines by September.

2: Japanese police take over guard duties of Kyongun (now Toksu) Palace, dissolve Korean Imperial Guard Force.

Aug: Japanese Army establishes headquarters in Seoul.

Sep: Korea leases Chinhae and Yonghung to Japan as Japanese naval ports.

Oct: Koreans form resistance movements against Japanese in Kangw5n and Kyongsang Provinces.

Dec 29: Japanese Resident-General in Korea proclaims Local Tax Law.

1907

Jan: An Ch’angho and Yi Kap form secret anti-Japanese organization, Sinmin-hoe.

May 22; Yi Wanyong forms Korean Cabinet. Prime Minister Yi [page 114]

Wanyong, Minister of Home Affairs Im Sonjun, Minister of Defence Yi Pyongmu, Minister of Justice Yi Hayong.

Jun 1: Long distance telephone line opened between Seoul and Pyongyang.

24: Emperor Kojong’s secret emissaries, Yi Sangsol, Yi Chun, and Yi Wijong arrive at the Hague, Netherlands, apply to International Peace Conference chairman for Korea’s representation at the meeting on 29 June. Request rejected. On 10 July, they meet H.B. Hulbert and announce that the Second Korea-Japan Treaty was signed against the will of Emperor Kojong.

Jul 1: US newspapers report emissaries’ activities at the Hague.

3: Japanese Resident-General Ito Hirobumi protests to Emperor Kojong against dispatch of emissaries to the Hague.

14: Yi Chun kills himself at the Hague in protest against Japan’s seizure of power in Korea.

16: Korean Prime Minister Yi Wanyong insists that Emperor Kojong abdicate throne.

19: Kojong issues Imperial Edict abdicating throne.

20: Abdication ceremony held amidst anti-Japanese resistance movements in various parts of Korea. Japanese Army 12th Division moves into Seoul.

24: New Korea-Japan Treaty (Chongmi July Treaty) signed with attached secret memorandum; proclaimed the following day. Treaty entitles Japan to take over Korea’s judicial power and dissolve Korean military forces.

27: Kwangmu Newspaper Law promulgated, restricting freedom of the press.

29: Security Law promulgated, restricting freedom of assembly and association.

30: First Russo-Japanese Treaty signed.

31: Korean Imperial Edict issued deactivating Korean military forces.

Aug 1: Korean Army deactivated. Korean Imperial Guard Commander Pak Songhwan commits suicide in protest.

16: Japanese Crown Prince Yoshihito (later Taisho Emperor) [page 115]

visits Korea.

27: Emperor Sunjong accedes to throne.

Sep 1: First trade fair in Korea held in Seoul till November 15. 79,000 items from Japan and Taiwan displayed.

Sep: An Ch’angho and followers form Sinmin-hoe.

Oct 9: Japanese Resident-General in Korea sends official letter to British Consul-General in Korea asking for punishment of Taehan Maeil Sinbo publisher E. T. Bethell. Bethell pays 3,000 yen as good conduct guarantee money.

Dec 5: Crown Prince Yi Un forced to visit Japan; enters Japanese Peers’ School on 1 April 1908.

1908

Jan 25: Korean Government decides to publish all instructions and reports in Japanese.

Mar 11: Work begins on removing Seoul City Wall; walls beside East Gate removed first.

23: Chon Myongun and Chang Inhwan assassinate former Foreign Ministry Adviser Stevens in Oakland, California, because Stevens supported Japan’s protectorate of Korea.

Aug 26: Japan proclaims Oriential Development Company Organi-zation Law.

Dec 28: Japanese Oriental Development Company is established in Seoul with a capital of 10 million yen. President Usagawa Kazunari, Vice-president Min Yonggi.

1909

Jan 7: Emperor Sunjong tours rural areas till 8 February.

Feb 1: Opium Conference in Shanghai, China.

Apr: Japanese Residency-General in Korea proclaims Foreign Passport Regulations.

Jun 11: Forty teams formed to survey state-owned real estate in Korea. [page 116]

30: Korean Cabinet resolves to transfer judicial power to Japan and to abolish Ministry of Defence.

Jul 6: Japanese Cabinet decides to annex Korea.

10: Japanese Resident-General demands that Yi Wanyong and Pak Chesun entrust him with the power of rule and dissolve Korean Ministry of Defence.

12: Korean Prime Minister Yi Wanyong and Japanese Resident- General in Korea sign ‘Kiyu Memorandum’, entrusting Japanese Government with Korea’s judicial power and penitentiary administration. Memorandum announced by Japanese Residency-General on 24 July. Aug Work begins on rail bridge over Yalu River; completed October 1911.

Oct 26: An Chunggun assassinates Ito Hirobumi when Ito arrives in Harbin, Manchuria, for talks with Russian Minister of Finance. An arrested.

29: Bank of Korea established with capital of 10 million won.

Nov 25: Rail bridge completed over Imjin River.

Nov: Korea opens first modern theater, Won’gaksa, in present Ulchi-ro, Seoul

Dec 23: Pro Japanese Korean association, Ilchin-hoe, petitions Japanese Prime Minister Katsura Taro to annex Korea to Japan.

31: Korean Government reorganizes administrative districts.

1910

Jan 19: Population of Seoul announced: 161,656 Koreans, 26,316 Japanese, 1,914 other foreign nationals.

Feb: Korean Nationalist Council formed in San Francisco.

May 30: Terauchi Masatake appointed Japanese Resident-General in Korea.

Jun 24: Acting Korean Prime Minister Pak Chesun and Japanese Resident-General Terauchi Masatake sign memorandum [page 117] transferring Korea’s police powers to Japan.

Aug 22: Korean Prime Minister Yi Wanyong and Japanese Resident- General in Korea sign Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty, transferring Korea’s sovereignty to Japanese Emperor.

29: Korean Imperial Edict issued and Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty proclaimed. Name of Korea changed from Taehan to Choson. Korea formally annexed to Japan. Japanese Imperial Ordinance issued establishing Japanese Government-General in Korea. Japanese Resident-General in Korea temporarily exercises powers of Governor- General.

Sep 12: Japanese Resident-General in Korea orders dissolution of Ilchin-hoe, under policy dissolving all Korean political organizations.

30: Japanese Government-General in Korea announces government organization. Japanese Resident-General Terauchi Masatake appointed Governor-General.

Oct 4: Korean Government dissolved in a ceremony.

31: Work begins on Seoul-Wonsan Railroad; ends in August 1914.

Dec 27: An Myonggun apprehended by Japanese law enforcement agency for attempted murder of Japanese Governor-General Terauchi Masatake.

31: Population of Korea: 13,128,780 Koreans, 171,543 Japanese, 11,818 Chinese, 876 other foreign nationals.

1911

Jan 1: Japanese Police Headquarters in Korea conducts general arrest of Korean nationalists in Anak,Hwanghae Province, following apprehension of An Myonggun.

Mar 29: Government-General promulgates Korean Banking Law.

Apr 17: Government-General proclaims Korean Land Expropriation Law.

Jul: Population of Koreans in Manchuria: 256,900 (Chinese Government statistics) [page 118]

Aug 23: Korean Educational Law proclaimed, based on Japanese Imperial Rescript, providing for education of Korean people to become loyal subjects of Japanese Emperor and for establishment of primary schools, high schools, and girls’ schools.

Nov 1: Rail bridge over Yalu River completed, connecting Korean line to South Manchurian Railroad.

1912

Jul 30: Meiji Emperor dies. Japanese Crown Prince Yoshihito enthroned. Japanese era changed to Taisho.

Aug 13: Government-General proclaims Land Survey Law.

Sep 28 : Yun Ch’iho, Yang Kit’ak and other members of Sinmin-hoe sentenced to heavy prison terms for involvement in attempted assassination of Governor-General Terauchi.

1913

Mar 20: Japanese Appellate Court in Korea tries Yun Ch’iho, Yang Kit’ak and others for involvement in Sinmin-hoe case.

May 13: Korean nationalists An Ch’angho, Chong Towon, Ha Sangok, and Kang Yongso form Hungsa-dan in Los Angeles, to promote Korean patriotic movements.

Dec 15: Double tracks on Han River Rail Bridge completed. Test 25 December.

1914

Mar 22: Seoul-Mokp’o Railroad opened.

Jul 28: World War I breaks out, Austria declaring war on Serbia.

Aug 4: Britain declares war on Germany.

15: Panama Canal formally opened.

23: Japan declares war on Germany.

Aug: Seoul-Wonsan Railroad Line formally opened. [page 119]

25: German Consulate-General in Korea closed becaus of Japan’s declaration of war on Germany.

Sep: Russia expels Koreans from Vladivostok at the request of Japan.

10: Night fair held in all markets in Seoul.

16: Seoul-Wonsan Line opening ceremony in Wonsan.

1915

Jan 15: Yun Sangt’ae, So Sangil and Yi Siyong secretly organize Korean Sovereignty Restoration Association in Talsong-gun, Kyongsang Pukto.

Feb 13: Yun Ch’iho, Yang Kit’ak, and three others, serving prison terms for involvement in attempted assassination of Governor-General Terauchi, released on parole.

Apr: College Department of Kyongsin School opened. Department renamed Yonhui College 1917. (Chosen Christian College, now Yonsei University.)

May 31: German air raid by airships on London.

1916

Mar 18: Chinhae port formally opened.

Apr 1: College Organization Law promulgated. High School Or-ganization Law promulgated 16 May.

19: Electric power supply begins in Yongdungp’o, Seoul.

Jul 3: Fourth Russia-Japan Agreement signed.

21: Wonsan-Yonghung Railroad opened.

Oct: 9: Terauchi Masatake resigns as Governor-General in Korea; appointed Prime Minister of Japan.

16: General Hasegawa Yoshimichi appointed Governor-General of Korea.

1917

Mar 12: Russian February Revolution. [page 120]

Apr 3: USA declares war on Germany.

Jun 9: Government-General proclaims Myon Organization Law.

Oct 17: Han River Road Bridge opened.

Nov 1: Pusan-Seoul-Sinuiju Railroad Line extended to Shenyang, Manchuria.

7: Russian October Revolution. Nikolai Lenin establishes Soviet Government.

1918

Jan: So Chaep’il, Chong Han’gyong, Min Ch’anho, An Ch’angho, Syngman Rhee (Yi Sungman) form Sinhan Hyophoe in Washington, DC

Jun 7: Korean Siksan Savings Bank Organization Law promul-gated.

Oct: 1: Korean Siksan Industrial Bank established with a capital of 10 million yen, absorbing Agricultural-Industrial Bank.

27: Inch’on Dock opened.

Nov 5: Government-General completes land survey. Land under cultivation: 4,342,091 chongbo, an increase of 80 percent over 2,399,842 chongbo in December 1910.

13: Kim Kyusik, Kim Chwajin, and 37 other members of Korean Chunggwang Association in Manchuria declare Korea’s independence.

15: US Presidential Special Envoy Crane meets New Korea Youth Party leader, Yo Unhyong, in Shanghai. On 30 November, Yo Unhyong hands Crane letters addressed to US President and to the Paris Peace Conference asking for Korea’s independence.

Dec 1: Korean residents in the USA at general meeting decide to send Syngman Rhee (Yi Sungman), Chong Han’gyong and Min Ch’anho to Paris Peace Conference. They fail to obtain exit permits from the US Government.

5 : Engagement of Korean Prince Yi Un and Nashinomotomiya Masako (Yi Pangja), a member of the Japanese Imperial Family. [page 121]

1919

Jan 22: Emperor Kojong dies at Toksu Palace, Seoul; buried at Hongnung, Kumgok in National Funeral on 3 March.

Jan: Song Kyebaek, Korean student in Tokyo, enters Seoul with Declaration of Korean Independence in the name of Korean Independence Youth Corps, and hands it to Hyon Sangyun. Ch’oe Rin, Song Chinu, Hyon Sangyun, and Ch’oe Namson meet at Chungang Middle School, select Pak Yonghyo,Yun Yonggu, Han Kyusol, Kim Yunsik, and Yun Ch’iho as representatives of Korean independence movement, and appoint Ch’oe Namson to draft the Declaration of Korean Independence.

Feb 1: Korea Youth Party leaders, Yo Unhyong, Chang Toksu, Kim Kyusik, and Kim Ch’ol meet in Shanghai, and decide to send Kim Kyusik to Paris, Chang Toksu to Japan, Kim Ch’ol and So Pyongho to Korea, and Yo Unhyong to Russia, to lead Korean independence movements.

8: Six hundred Korean students meet in Tokyo Young Men’s Christian Association and read Declaration of Independence in the name of Korean Youth Independcne Corps. Japanese police arrest Ch’oe P’aryong and 60 other Korean students.

28: Underground Korean newspaper, Choson Tongnip Sinmun, is published by Posong-sa in Seoul. Underground newspapers increase to 26 by end of 1919. Twenty-five Korean nationalist leaders meet at the house of Son Pyonghui and select T’aehwa-gwan restaurant as the site for announcing Declaration of Korean Independence.

Feb: Korean Women’s Association in the USA submits petition for Korea’s independence to US President Woodrow Wilson.

Mar 1: Samil Independence Movement begins. Thirty-three Korean nationalist leaders meet at T’aehwa-gwan restaurant in the afternoon, read the Declaration of Independence and notify the Japanese Government-General Twenty thousand citi- [page 122]

zens meet at Pagoda Park in Seoul. Demonstration spreads throughout Korea. 1,542 independence assemblies held, 2,023,098 persons participate. 23,470 persons killed, and 46,948 persons arrested.

3: National Funeral for Emperor Kojong

17: Korean National Council in Russia announces Declaration of Independence, proclaims organization of Korean Pro-visional Government on 21 March: (Son Pyonghui President, Pak Yonghyo Vice-president, Syngman Rhee [Yi Sungman] Prime Minister).

25 : Son Pyonghui and 265 others involved in Declaration of Korean Independence referred to preliminary trial.

Apr 1: Independence movement woman leader, Yu Kwansun, arrested while demonstrating at Anae Market (Pyongch’on), Ch’ungch’ong Namdo; sentenced to 7 years in prison, dies in prison October 1920. Japanese set up 20th Japanese Army Division Headquarters at Yongsan, Seoul.

10: Twenty-nine Korean nationalist leaders meet in French Concession at Shanghai, form Provisional Korean National Assembly (Speaker Yi Tongnyong, Vice-speaker Son Chongdo). Assembly passes Korean Provisional National Assembly Law of 57 articles, organizes Provisional Korean Cabinet.

11: Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai establishes name of country as Taehan Min’guk, elects cabinet (Prime Minister Syngman Rhee).

13: Establishment of the Korean Provisional Government announced. Provisional Government appoints Kim Kyusik Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to France.

23 : Twenty-four nationalist leaders from 13 provinces of Korea establish Hansong (Korean) Provisional Government, announce Constitutional Law and list of Cabinet members (Syngman Rhee President, Yi Tonghwi Prime Minister).

Aug 12: Governor-General of Korea Hasegawa Yoshimichi relieved of office. Saito Makoto appointed to succeed. [page 123]

20: Government-General Organization Law revised, depriving Governor-General of command of the Japanese Army in Korea.

21: Korean Provisional Government in China founds Tongnip Sinmun (Independence Daily.).

Sep 2: Kang Ugyu throws bomb at newly appointed Governor- General Saito Makoto at Seoul Railroad Station. Bomb kills 30 Japanese police officers, but Saito escapes.

11: Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai promulgates Temporary Korean Constitutional Law and appoints Syngman Rhee Temporary Korean President.

Nov 9: Kim Wonbong forms Korean Independence Fighter Corps in Chi-lin province, South Manchuria.

18: Japanese Government invites Korean nationalist leader, Yo Unhyong, to visit Japan. Yo proclaims Korea’s independence in Tokyo.

1920

Jan: Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai sends An Ch’angho, Yo Unhyong, and Han Songgwon to Moscow. Russian Government donates 1 million rubles to Korean Provisional Government.

Feb: Korean Li Deration Army formed in Manchuria.

Mar 5: Korean language newspaper, Choson Ilbo, founded in Seoul.

Mar 15: Two hundred men of Korean Independence Army attack Japanese police station in P’ungni-dong, Korea from across Tumen River and attack Japanese forces in Unsong and Namyang. Fighting continues till 29 March.

22: Seoul High Court concludes preliminary trial of Son Pyonghui and 47 Korean nationalist leaders for sedition.

Apr 1: Korean language newspaper, Tonga Ilbo, founded in Seoul.

28: Korean Prince Yi Un married to Nashimoto Masako.

Apr: World Socialist Party Congress in Brussels asks world powers [page 124] to recognize the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai.

Jul: Korean Independence Army attacks Japanese Army in Feng- wu-tung, killing 157 Japanese soldiers and wounding 200.

Aug 24: US Congressional Delegation (38 senators and representa-tives) arrives in Korea. Independence demonstration coincides with arrival.

Sep 14: Korean Pak Chaehyok throws a bomb into Pusan Police Station, killing Japanese station chief and destroying station building. Pak starves himself to death in prison on 22 September.

Oct 20: Ch’ing-shan-li Battle begins. Pungno Army commanders, Kim Chwajin, Na Chungso and Yi Pomsok, attack the 19th and 21st Japanese Army Divisions with 2,500 Korean Independence Pungno Army men in Ch’ing-shan-li, Manchuria, killing 3,300 Japanese soldiers. 150 Koreans killed and wounded, 200 missing.

30: Seoul Appellate Court tries Son Pyonghui and 47 other Ko-rean nationalist leaders for involvement in the Samil Inde-pendence Movement, sentencing Son Pyonghui, Yi Sunghun, O Sech’ang, and 5 others to 3 years in prison. Ch’oe Namson and 3 others sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in prison.

Nov 9: Primary School term extended to 6 years.

Nov: Korean Independence Army units assemble in north-eastern Manchuria to avoid large-scale Japanese Army offensive; form Korean Independence Army Corps with 3,500 men; So II commander.

Dec 31: Government-General prohibits the use of old Korean currency as legal tender.

1921

Feb 4: One unit of Korean Independence Army Corps attacks Japanese forces in Ch’ongjin, Hamgyong Pukto, kills and wounds 640 Japanese. 50 Koreans killed in action.

Apr 1: Tobacco Monopoly Law proclaimed. Office of Monopoly [page 125] opened on 25 July.

Jun 22: Soviet Government demands disarmament of Korean In-dependence Army Corps in Freedom City (Iman), Heilung- chou, North-eastern Manchuria.

28: Soviet Red Army attacks Korean Independence Army Corps in Freedom City, kills 270 Koreans and captures 900 others.

Jul 1: Chinese Communist Party formed in China.

Sep: Korean Provisional Government dispatches So Chaep’il and Syngman Rhee to the Pacific Conference in the USA.

Oct 9: Taedong River Bridge construction begins in Pyongyang. Completed 30 November 1923.

Dec 3: Korean Language Research Society formed, with Im Kyongjae as president, at Hwimun School, Seoul

1922

Jan 23: Far East Nationalists’ Conference in Moscow. Kim Kyusik attends representing Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai.

Mar 28 : Kim Iksang, O Songnyun, and Yi Chongam shoot Japanese General Tanaka Yoshiichi in Shanghai. They fail and are arrested. O Songnyun escapes from Japanese prison on 1 April.

May 19: Son Pyonghui dies.

Jul: 200 Korean workers massacred at Niigata, Japan.

Oct 1: Kim Ku, Cho Sangsop, Kim Injon, Yo Unhyong and 4 others organize Korean Labor Army in Shanghai to train soldiers and raise funds.

Dec: Korean population in Manchuria: 515,685.

30: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics established in Russia.

1923

Jan 1: South Gate Railroad Station renamed Seoul Station.

12: Kim Sangok throws a bomb into Chongno Police Station, [page 126] Seoul; escapes arrest. Kim kills and wounds several Japanese policemen in a fire fight in Samp’an-dong, Seoul on 17 January; kills more Japanese police in a 3-hour fight with 1,000 Japanese policemen in Hyoje-dong, Seoul; commits , suicide.

May 15: Tramways begin operation in Pyongyang.

Jun 2: Kim Kyusik, Han Hyanggwon, Yi Ch’ongch’on and Yo Unhyong leave Korean Provisional Government in China and declare formation of Korean Republic in Shanghai.

Aug: Floods in Korea kill 2,500 persons and destroy 46,000 houses.

Sep 1: Severe earthquake near Tokyo, Japan. Japanese authorities kill 5,000 Korean residents in Japan on charges of attempted riot.

3: Pak Yol and Kaneko Fumiko arrested in Tokyo charged with attempted assassination of Japanese Emperor.

Nov 30: Roadbridge over Taedong River completed at Pyongyang.

1924

Jan 4: Kim Chisop throws bomb at Nijubashi Bridge of Imperial Palace in Tokyo; is arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment on 6 November. Dies in prison on 20 February 1928.

Feb 3: Former US President Woodrow Wilson dies at the age of 68.

May 2: Keijo Imperial University Organization Law promulgated. Medical and Law Departments open on 1 April 1926.

Aug 17: Chon Il,Yi Namdu, Yi Chongsu, and 4 others form Korean Labor Party in Seoul

1925

Mar 3: Government-General opens Korea Railroad Bureau

Apr 17: Kim Ch’an and Cho Pongam organize Korean Communist Party at Asawon (Ya-hsu-yuan) Restaurant in Seoul.

Apr: Ehwa Women’s College founded from Ewha School (estab-lished 1887).

18 : Pak Honyong forms Korean Communist Youth Association. [page 127]

Jul 12: Storm hits southern Korea,inundating Yongsan and Ttuk- som in Seoul; Seoul-Pusan Railroad out of operation for 10 days. Rescue boat capsizes on 19 July; 292 persons drowned.

Oct 15: Seoul Station building opened. Seoul Stadium opened.

1926

Jan 2: Japanese kills Korean residents in Mie Prefecture, Japan. causing clash between Japanese and 1,000 Korean residents in the area.

8: Government-General moves to new building in Kyongbok Palace.

Feb 12: Former Prime Minister Yi Wanyong dies.

26 : Japanese Supreme Court in Tokyo tries Pak Yol and his wife, Kaneko Fumiko; both sentenced to death on 23 March. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment on 5 April Kaneko commits suicide in prison on 23 July. Pak Yol released in 1945 following Japan’s surrender.

Apr 26: Emperor Sunjong dies in Hungbok-jon, Ch’angdok Palace.

28: Song Hakson shoots Sato Torajiro in front of Kumho-mun of Ch’angdok Palace, mistaking him for Governor-General Saito. Shoots and kills 3 other Japanese. Executed by firing squad 19 May 1927.

May 13: Korean trade fair held in Seoul.

Jun 10: Yuksip Manse Incident: On the day of Sunjong’s funeral, Yonhui College student Yi Pyongnip, Keijo Imperial University student Yi Ch’onjin, and Chungang High School student Yi Sonho lead student demonstrations in 8 different places, disseminating leaflets and demanding Korea’s independence.

11: Japanese police arrest 106 Korean students on charges of involvement in the Yuksip Manse Incident.

19: Chungang High School Physical Training Instructor Cho [page 128] Ch’orho and 70 students imprisoned for involvement in the Yuksip Manse Incident.

Oct 25: Telegraph service begins between Seoul and Osaka.

Nov 30: Seoul Broadcasting Station established.

1927

Feb: Korean nationalists and communists form a united nationalist front under the name of Sin’gan-hoe. Communist members of Sin’gan-hoe are arrested by the Japanese in March 1928 for involvement in the 3rd Communist Party Incident.

Jun 5: Korean industrial fair in Seoul sponsored by a Seoul daily,

Keijo Nichi-nichi Shinbun.

Dec 6: Chinese expulsion of Koreans from Manchuria rouses citizens in Iri, Cholla Pukto, to lead demonstrations, causing Chinese stores to close, Anti-Chinese demonstrations spread through Korea.

10: General Yamanashi Hanzo appointed Governor-General of Korea.

1928

Mar 25: Yi Tongyong,An Ch’angho, Kim Ku,and Yi Siyong form Korean Independence Party in the French Concession at Shanghai, China.

1929

Mar: Korean Revolutionary Party formed in Chi-lin Province,

Southern Manchuria.

Apr 1: Youi-do Airfield opened in Seoul

Jul 29: Governor-General Yamanashi Hanzo’s trusted associate Hida arrested on charge of abuse of authority. Yamanashi relieved of post later in connection with this.

Aug 17: Saito Mokoto succeeds Yamanashi Hanzo as Governor- [page 129] General of Korea.

Oct 24: World Economic Depression begins as stock prices in New York decline sharply.

30: Japanese students tease Korean girls in a train on Kwangju-Naju Line. Korean students scuffle with the Japanese students.

Nov 3: Students of Kwangju High School demonstrate against Japanese students’ behavior and Koshu Nippo’s misrepresentation of the incident ; Korean students clash with Japanese students; all Korean students in Kwangju demonstrate in support of Kwangju High School students. Anti-Japanese student demonstrations spread throughout Korea. By March 1930, 54,000 students from 194 different schools participate, 580 students are put into prison, 2,330 students are expelled from schools.

4: Sin’gan-hoe calls an emergency meeting to investigate the Kwangju Student Uprising, and despatches Kim Pyongno, Ho Hon, and Hwang Sanggyu to Kwangju.

Dec 13: Japanese police raid Singan-hoe headquarters and arrest 44 leaders.

1930

Jan 24: Korean nationalist leader, Kim Chwajin, assassinated by communists Pak Sangsik and Kim Ilsong in North Man-churia.

28 : Yi Tongyong, Yi Siyong and Kim Ku form Han’guk (Korea) Independence Party in shanghai.

Feb 26: Kwangju District Court sentences Kwangju Student Uprising leader, Hwang Namok (student of Kwangju High School) and 50 others to prison terms ranging from 4 to 8 months.

Jul 13: Floods throughout Korea. 2,657 persons injured or killed; 37,438 houses damaged. Oct 1: Simple census: 10,763,679 males, 10,294,628 females.

Nov 28: Tangin-ni thermo-electric power station opened southwest of Seoul. [page 130]

1931

Jun 17: Governor-General Saito Makoto resigns. Ugaki Kazushige succeeds him.

Jul 1: Wan-pao-shan Incident occurs: Korean and Chinese farmers clash over irrigation construction at Wan-pao-shan in Chi-lin, Manchuria.

2: Japanese Legation in Manchuria mobilizes police force to ‘protect the subjects of the Japanese Empire’ (i.e. Koreans). Chinese authorities also mobilize police force. Koreans complete irrigation work as planned. Choson Ilbo, a Korean daily published in Seoul, obtains report from its Manchurian Bureau reporter, Kim Isam, of Chinese massacre of Koreans in Wan-pao-shan area, issues extra with the news. Korean residents in Manchuria denounce Kim Isam as a Japanese spy.

3: Enraged Koreans assault Chinese residents in Seoul and Inch’on in retaliation for reported massacre of Koreans in Manchuria.

5 : Korean citizens attack Chinese residents in Pyongyang. Anti- Chinese movement spreads throughout Korea.

14: Kim Isam admits that his report of he Chinese massacre was not true; Choson Ilbo carries correction and apology for the false report.

15: Kim Isam assassinated in Chi-lin.

16: Government-General announces results of Korean ‘persecution’ of Chinese in Korea; 100 Chinese killed and several hundred wounded.

28: Chinese Nationalist Party issues statement attributing the Wan-pao-shan case and Korean raids on Chinese residents in Korea to Japanese manoeuvering, and urging the Chinese people not to bear malice to Koreans.

Sep 18: Manchurian Conflict. Japanese Army attacks Chinese in retaliation for the destruction of Manchurian Railroad [page 131] controlled by the Japanese at Liut’iaokou, west of Shenyang. Japanese Army occupies Manchuria within a few months. Pro Japanese government in Manchuria set up March 1932. Conflict leaves 19,304 Koreans homeless in Manchuria, 384 Koreans wounded and killed.

1932

Jan 8: Yi Pongch’ang throws a hand-grenade at Japanese Emperor outside Sakurada Gate in Tokyo, but fails to assassinate Hirohito. Yi sentenced to death by Japanese Supreme Court on 30 September; executed in Tokyo on 10 October.

Apr 29 : Yun Ponggil throws a bomb at Japanese generals at Japanese Emperor’s birthday party in Hung-kou Park, Shanghai; kills Army Commander Shirakawa Yoshinori and wounds 10 others. Yun is arrested and sent to Nagasaki 8 November. Japanese military tribunal tries Yun; sentences him to death 20 November. Yun executed at Kanezawa Japanese Army Prison 19 December.

30: An Ch’angho arrested inside French Concession at Shanghai, on suspicion or involvement in the assassination of Shirakawa at Hung-kou Park. Sentenced to 4 years, imprisonment by Seoul District Court on 26 December; released on parole from Taejon Prison 10 February 1935.

Jul 29 : Heat wave in south Korea: 42 degrees centigrade in Kyong- sang Pukto.

30: Korean nationalist leaders, Cho Mansik and Kim Tongwon, form Konjung-hoe in Pyongyang.

Aug 12: Korean Revolutionary Army Commander Yang Sebong killed in raid on Japanese Army.

Nov 10: Kim Kyusik and Ch’oe Tongu form Korean Anti-Japanese Front Unity League in Shanghai.

1933

Jan 30: Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. [page 132]

Feb: Syngman Rhee attends League of Nations conference as representative of Korean Provisional Government in China. Denounces Japanese invasion of Manchuria.

Mar 4: Franklin Delano Roosevelt inaugurated as 32nd President of the USA. Roosevelt issues New Deal Policy to overcome economic depression.

7: Naktong Bridge opened (1,060 meters long).

Apr 15: Korean Independence Army in Manchuria conducts joint operation against Japanese Army.

Jun 7: Twenty-two Nations Committee of the League of Nations adopts resolution not to recognize Japanese-backed Man- churian Empire.

Aug 28: Floods in Korea damage 25,650 houses. 741 persons drowned and injured.

Aug: Korean Revolutionary Army Supreme Commander Yang Sebong killed by the Japanese.

Sep 12: Naktong road-bridge construction begins.

Oct 29: Korean Language Research Society publishes Standard Korean Orthography.

Nov 25: Kumgang Railroad Bridge opened near Kongju,Ch’ung-ch’ong Namdo.

Dec 6: Soyang Bridge opened near Ch’unch’on.

1934

Jun 2: Typhoon hits Yonp’yong Island, west coast; 200 killed, 200 fishing boats destroyed.

Jul 2: Sinuiju Airfield completed.

Aug 21: Han River road-bridge construction begins. Opened 23 October 1936.

Sep 22: Pak Taeyol arrested in Shanghai, for bombing and destruction of P’yongan Namdo Provincial Office 15 years before. Sentenced to death in 1936 by Pyongyang District Court, and executed in Pyongyang Prison. [page 133]

1935

Jul 5: Han’guk (Korean) Independence Party, Korean Revolutionary Party and other Korean independence organization leaders meet in Nanking; form Nationalist Revolutionary party.

Aug 1: Chinese Communist Party declares anti-Japanese national salvation struggle.

Sep 25: Pak Ch’angse, Mun Ilmin, Cho Soang and others declare reconstruction of Han’guk (Korean) Independence Party.

Oct 1: National census: 11,271,005 males, 10,937,097 females, including 333,410 Japanese males and 285,595 Japanese fe-males.

Dec 3: Ch’ongjin Airfield opened.

10: Keijo (Seoul) Citizens’ Hall opened.

1936

Jun: An Ikt’ae composes Korean National Anthem (now in use).

Aug 5: Minami Jiro appointed Governor-General of Korea, to succeed Ugaki.

9: Son Kijong establishes world record in marathon at 11th Olympic Games in Berlin (2 hrs. 29 mins. 2 sees). Son runs for Japan because Korea is under Japanese occupation.

29: Korean-language newspaper, Tonga Ilbo, obliterates the Japanese flag from the chest of Son Kijong in the news picture. Japanese authorities suspend Tonga Ilbo till 2 June 1937.

Oct 23: Han River road-bridge opened (381 meters long).

Nov 25: Germany and Japan conclude Anti-Communist Treaty.

Dec: Anti-Japanese People’s Front formed in Kapsan, Hamgyong Namdo.

1937

Jan 16: Yalu River Hydroelectric Power Company founded.

31: Taegu Airfield opened. [page 134]

Feb: Yi Ch’ongch’on, Hyon Ikch’ol, Yu Tongyol, and Yang Kit’ eliminate Kim Wonbong and other leftists from the Nationalist Revolutionary Party and rename the party Han’guk Nationalist Revolutionary Party. Kim Wonbong forms separate Choson Nationalist Revolutionary Party.

26 : Tongdae-mun Police Station arrests Yu Inho,Yu Taeyol and and 150 other leaders of Paekpaek-kyo sect for the massacre of 300 believers. Packpaek-kyo founder Chon Haeryong is found dead on 7 April. Fourteen Paekpaek-kyo leaders sentenced to death in August 1941.

Mar 18: Government-General orders use of Japanese language in government offices and in the performance of official duties.

May 1: Northeast Anti-Japanese Korean guerrillas raid Japanese police station in Poch’on-bo, Hyesan-jin, northern Korea.

Jun 6: Government-General begins arrest of members of Korean cultural organization, Tongu-hoe, on charges of breach of peace; imprisons 150.

8: Bodies of 380 victims of Paekpaek-kyo unearthed.

22: Paekpaek-kyo leaders, Son Haeju, Chong Munhwan, Kim Hanyun and 17 others arrested on charges of violating 800 rural women at P’algongsan, North Kyongsang.

Jul 7: Japanese and Chinese troops clash on Lukouch’iao (Marco Polo Bridge), China. Outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War.

Aug 9: Pioneer Korean film actor Na Un’gyu dies.

20 : Donation of ornamental gold hairpins begun by pro-Japanese women.

21: Japan and USSR sign non-aggression pact.

Sep 25: Nationalist and Communist Chinese Governments form alliance.

28: League of. Nations adopts resolution criticizing Japan for the Sino-Japanese War.

Oct 1: Government-General of Korea publishes ‘Imperial Subjects’ Oath’ and requires Koreans to chant it every morning.

5: Government-General conducts air defence training in Seoul and Inch’on.

Nov 21: Wolmi Island causeway opened. [page 135]

Dec 12: Japanese Army captures Nanking.

23: Government-General issues Japanese Emperor’s picture to all schools in Korea, requires all students to bow to it.

1938

Mar: Government-General removes Korean language from middle school curriculum.

Mar: Korean nationalist leader, An Ch’angho, dies while on parole.

Apr 3: Japanese Government announces Special Volunteer Recruitment for conscription of Korean youths in the Japanese Army.

20: Sungmyong Women’s College founded in Seoul.

May 10: Imperial Decree on application of the General Mobilization Law to Korean people.

31: Government-General ordinance concerning mobilization of Korean women for road repair and other engineering work.

Jul 1: Students of Keijo Imperial University and Ehwa Women’s College organi ed into work units.

20: Government-General orders all policemen to shave their heads.

Sep 1: Naktong River Railroad Bridge construction begins.

Oct: Leftist Korean Nationalist Front forms Korean Volunteer Army. Rightist Korean Liberation Front organizes Korean Liberation Youth Corps in February 1939.

Nov 3: Japanese Government announces Great East Asia New Order.

1939

Feb 9: Seoul City decides to build twenty air defence parks.

May 5: Government-General starts purchase of gold and collection of metal.

Jul 3: Government-General activates Keibo-dan para-military organization in Korea.

22: Seoul-Ch’unch’on Railroad opened. [page 136]

25: Kanggye Hydro-electric Power Plant construction begins.

Jul: USSR deports 10,000 Koreans from the Far East to Central Asia.

Sep 3: Second World War begins. Britain, France, Austria, and Egypt declare war on Germany.

30: Government-General begins drafting Korean labor for Japanese munitions factories under Personal Service Drafting Law. 450,000 Korean workers drafted as of August 1945.

Sep: Official residence of Japanese Governor-General of Korea completed (now the Blue House).

Oct 27: Government-General freezes price of commodities at 18 September level.

Nov 1: Government-General issues Foreigners’ Residence control and Expulsion Orders. Orders implemented in November. 10: Government-General requires all Koreans to adopt Japanese names.

25: Sorok-to Leprosarium opened. Accomodation for 6,000 patients.

Kwangju Airfield opened.

1940

Mar: Korean Provisional Government in China formulates Nat- tional Foundation Principles.

May 11: Winston Churchill forms new Cabinet in Great Britain.

Jun 4: Government-General proclaims organization of Manchuria Settlers Training Camp.

10: Italy declares war on Britain and France.

14: German Forces capture Paris.

Jul 15: Government-General recruits 100 college students for Man- churian State Construction Student Work Force.

Aug. 10: Government-General closes Korean language newspapers in Seoul (Choson Ilbo and Tonga Ilbo). Maeil Sinbo, official organ of the Government-General, remains as sole Korean- language newspaper.

20: Government-General begins rice rationing. Private shipment [page 137] and sale of rice prohibited.

Sep 1: Keijo Nippo (Japanese-language daily newspaper in Seoul) sponsors Korea trade fair in Seoul

9: Government-General requires all Korean students to wear khaki uniform.

17: Yi Ch’ongch’on and Yi Pomsok form Korean Liberation General Headquarters in Chungking.

20: 3,200,116 Korean families (79.3 percent of the Korean population) are registered with Japanese names.

22 : Japanese Army c ptures northern region of Indochina

27: Germany, Italy, and Japan conclude tripartite alliance. Gov- ernment-General begins mass arrest of Korean Christians on charges of anti-war instigation.

Oct 1: National census: 12,266,230 males, 12,069,900 females.

Oct: Government-General organizes National General Mobilization League to promote assimilation of Korean people with Japanese.

16: Wages Control Law proclaimed.

Nov 8: Employee Movement Control Law proclaimed.

9: Ship Crewmen Conscription Law proclaimed.

16: 229 of the 600 US citizens in Korea leave Inchon for the USA.

20: Housing Plot and Buildings Price Control Law proclaimed.

1941

Feb 12: Government-General issues Korean Political Offenders

Preventive Arrest orders.

21: Government-General organizes Korean Youth Corps.

Mar: Japanese police arrest 15 US and British Christian mission- aries in Korea.

15: Government-General orders activation of Korean Students Volunteer Corps.

Apr 1: P’yongyang-Wonsan Railroad opened.

Government-General begins rationing of vital goods.

Jun 17: Pro-Japanese Chinese Government Chief Wang Chao-ming [page 138]

visits Korea.

22: Russo-German War begins.

Jun: Central (Seoul-Pusan) Railroad opened.

Jul 7: Itagaki Seishiro appointed Commander of Japanese Forces in Korea.

25: USA and Britain freeze Japanese capital in the USA, Britain, China, and the Netherlands. Aug 2: USA signs agreement with USSR to furnish economic assistance to USSR.

5: Yalu River Power Plant begins supply of electricity to Manchuria. Power supply to Korea begins 1 September.

14: Atlantic Charter announced. Heads of US and British Governments meet aboard ship in the Atlantic Ocean, decide on purpose of war,post-war reconstruction, and eradication of Nazis.

Aug Government-General orders compulsory delivery of rice and other agricultural products from Korean farmers.

26: Government-General controls entry of foreigners into Korea.

Oct 2: German Forces attack Moscow.

12: Militarist Tojo Hideki forms new Cabinet in Japan.

Dec 8: Japanese Forces begin landing in Malay Peninsula at 0200 hours, attack Pearl Habor at 0300 hours. Japan hands ultimatum to USA after 0400 hours. Japanese police arrest 67 US and other foreign Catholic priests and bishops in Korea.

9: Korean Provisional Government in China declares war on Japan. Nationalist Chinese Government declares war on Germany, Japan and Italy.

11: Japan, Germany and Italy conclude alliance.

15: US Secretary of Finance withdraws freeze on properties of Korean residents in USA.

22: Korean residents in USA form Korean National Defence Guard Corps with the permission of the US Department of the Army. Japanese Imperial Decree issued concerning the punishment of wartime criminals. [page 139] Nationalist Chinese Government concludes military alliance with Britain.

25: Japanese Army captures Hong Kong.

1942

Jan 2: Japanese Army captures Manila.

May 9: Japanese Cabinet decides to extend Conscription Law to Koreans.

18: Korean Provisional Government in China absorbs Kim Won- bong’s Korean Volunteer Corps into the Korean Liberation Army.

19: Korean Provisional Government appoints Kim Wonbong as Deputy Commander and Kim Hongil as Chief of Staff of the Korean Liberation Army.

25: Government-General recruits Koreans as Japanese Army civilians and assigns them to duties at prisoner-of-war camps.

29 : Koiso Kuniaki appointed Governor-General of Korea.

May: Government-General forms Conscription Law Execution Preparatory Committee.

Jul: Kim Tubong organizes Korean Independence League.

28: Japanese Navy decides to employ Korean civilians.

Aug 22: German Forces begin attack on Stalingrad.

Sep 8: Government-General begins compulsory collecting of metal.

10: Government-General gives military training to all Koreans from 17 to 21.

Oct 1: Japanese police begin arresting members of the Korean Language Research Society (Choson-o Hakhoe). 33 arrested by April 1941

Nov 20: No Kinam first Korean ordained bishop (Vicar Apostolic of Seoul).

1943

Mar 1: Government-General proclaims Korean Youth Conscription Law. First conscripts undergo physical examination from [page 140]

April to August 1944.

Jun 10: Seoul divided into seven ku (wards) under administrative reorganization.

Jun: Korean Liberation Army Supreme Commander Yi Ch’ong-ch’on concludes mutual military assistance pact with the Acting Commander of the British Forces Asia Theater in India.

Aug 1: Japan begins recruiting Koreans for duty with Japanese Navy.

Oct 20: Government-General conscripts Korean students for service with Japanese Army.

25: Korean students undergo physical examination for service with Japanese Armed Forces.

Nov 8: Government-General serves notice of compulsory labor on all conscription-age Korean students of liberal arts colleges and high schools who do not volunteer for military service.

12: Only 38.7 percent of conscription-age students volunteer for service with the Japanese Forces.

27: Leaders of USA, Britain, and China meet in Cairo and sign Cairo Declaration, demanding unconditional surrender of the Japanese and assuring independence of Korea.

Dec 24: Government-General lowers conscription age by one year.

1944

Jan 20: Government-General begins enrolment of Korean student drafts in Japanese military camps.

Feb 8: Government-General begins total mobilization of Korean workers to mines and munitions factories.

10: Government-General issues orders concerning special training for Korean women.

Feb: Government-General abolishes Sundays for government officials.

Mar: Government-General abolishes evening editions of all newspapers in Korea.

Apr 22: Protestant pastor Chu Kich’ol martyred for resisting Japanese [page 141] orders to pay homage to Japanese Shinto shrine. Ch’oe Pongsok, Pak Kwanjun, and other ministers also martyred.

17: Hong Yongho becomes bishop (Vicar Apostolic) of Pyongyang.

28: Government-General proclaims Student Mobilization Head-quarters Organization Decree, to recruit all students from 4th year to university seniors.

May 4: Government-General orders all schools to open on Sundays.

9: Single Korean women are recruited and sent to work in steel mills in Tomiyama Prefecture, Japan.

Jul 18: Japanese Prime Minister Tojo Hideki and his Cabinet resignen masse.

22: Koiso Kuniaki resigns as Governor-General of Korea on appointment as Prime Minister of Japan.

24 : Abe Nobuyuki appointed Governor-General of Korea.

Aug 4: Japanese Cabinet decides on total armament.

23: Government-General issues Korean Women Mobilization decree, requiring all unmarried Korean women from 14 to 40 to work in Japan and South Sea Islands.

Aug: Government-General conscripts catholic priests and theological students for military service and forced labor, commandeers catholic church buildings in Pyongyang, Taejon, and Yonan for use by Japanese Armed Forces.

Nov 24 : Seventy US Air Force B-29 heavy bombers make first raid on Tokyo.

Dec: Seventy Korean student recruits of Japanese Army, P’yongyang Division, mutiny and are arrested

1945

Jan: Government-General mobilizes schoolgirls to work in munitions factories, requires primary school children to collect pine needles and pine cones.

Feb 4: Yalta Secret Agreement signed by USA, Britain, and USSR, providing for USSR’s entry into war against Japan.

9: Korean Provisional Government in China declares war on [page 142] Germany.

Mar 1: Double tracking of Pusan-Sinuiju Railroad Line completed.

Mar: Korean forced labor accounts for 33 percent of workers in coal mines in Japan. 725,000 Koreans drafted for forced labor from 1939 to 1945.

Apr 1: US Marines land on Okinawa. Defending Japanese troops wiped out. 90,000 Japanese troops and 100,000 civilians killed.

4: Government-General orders decongestion of major cities in Korea, evacuates population from the cities.

May 7: Germany signs unconditional surrender to Allied Forces.

Jun 23: Government-General proclaims Korean Volunteer Military Service Law, requiring every Korean male from 15 to 60 and every Korean female from 17 to 40 to serve in the National Volunteer Combat Corps.

28: United Nations Charter formulated.

Jul 16: USA makes first atomic bomb test in New Mexico.

26 : Leaders of USA, Britain, USSR, and China meet in Potsdam and issue joint declaration demanding unconditional surrender of Japan. Declaration also reaffirms Korea’s in- pendence.

Aug 6: USA drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima. 200,000 Japanese killed. USA drops second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, 9 August.

7 : Korean Prince Yi U dies in Hiroshima f om atomic blast.

8: USSR declares war on Japan. USSR troops move into north Korea.

14: Japanese Government accepts Potsdam Declaration; declares unconditional surrender to the USA on 15 August. Govern-ment-General in Korea prints and circulates unlimited paper money: 7,355,000,000 yen from 14 August to 5 September. Governor-General Abe Nobuyuki agrees to transfer government to left-wing Korean nationalist leader,Yo Unhyong.

15: Japan announces unconditional surrender to the USA, signs surrender document on board US battleship Missouri, 2 September 1945. [page 143]

Korean National Foundation Preparatory Committee is formed in Seoul, with Yo Unhyong as chairman, An Chae- hong and Chang Toksu as vice-chairmen.

16: Governor-General orders release of all Korean political and economic offenders.

l7: Right-wing nationalist Cho Mansik forms National Foundation Preparatory Committee in P’yongan Namdo, with 20 promoters including 2 communists. Committee takes over administration of P’yongan Namdo. Korean Communist Party forms P’yongan Namdo committee.

Aug 20: USSR Forces land at Wonsan.

USSR’s 28th Army commanding General issues Decree Number 1, ordering formation of People’s Committee with anti-Japanese Korean independence fighters and asking cooperation with USSR Army in NK.

22 : USSR Forces move into Pyongyang.

24: People’s Committees formed in all provinces of NK.

25: US news media report the partitoning of Korea at 38th parallel and occupation of divided zones by US and USSR forces. USSR Army establishes headquarters in Pyongyang.

27: USSR Army Headquarters Pyongyang orders dissolution of right-wing National Foundation Preparatory Committee and its merger with P’yongan Namdo People’s Political Committee, to have equal rightist-leftist representation (16 rightists and 16 leftists).

28: USSR Army crosses 38th parallel, and moves into Kaesong then withdraws.

30: SK forms provisional military force.

Sep 1: Korean Nationalist Party fo med in Seoul with An Chaehong as chairman. Absorbs four right-wing neutralist parties on 24 September.

2: Allied Forces Supreme Command (General MacArtliur’s Headquarters) announces occupation of SK by US Forces and NK by USSR Army.

6: Korean National Foundation Preparatory Committee in SK announces establishment of Republic of Korea. On 14 [page 144] September 1945 Committee announces Cabinet: Syngman Rhee President, Yo Unhyong Vice-president, Ho Hon Prime Minister. Rhee declines 7 November 1945.

7 : US Army Far East Command announces establishment of US Military Government in SK.

8: US Army Lt-Gen. John R. Hodge’s US 24th Corps lands at Inch’on, and moves into Seoul.

9: Japanese Governor-General signs surrender instrument.

11: Lt-Gen. John R. Hodge announces basic US Military Government policies including US economic assistance to SK.

14: USSR Army Political Bureau in NK announces administrative policy. Stipulates: all NK citizens continue to operate private shops and business enterprises; price of commodities restored to pre-15 August (1945) level; religious believers continue church activities.

16: Rightist Han’guk Democratic Party formed with Song Chinu as chairman in SK.

USSR Army Political Bureau announces establishment of military government in NK.

19: US authorities in SK announce official name: ‘USA Military government in Korea’.

21: USSR Army in NK begins use of USSR military currency. Kim Ilsong enters NK with USSR Army wearing USSR Army uniform. (Exact date not released to NK public.)

29: Leftist Choson Proletarian Artists League formed in SK.

Oct 1: Korea Athletic Association formed in SK; Yi Pyonghak, chairman.

5: Kim Songsu and 10 other Koreans appointed advisors to US Army Military Governor in SK.

8: USSR Army in NK sponsors organization of People’s Committees in all live provinces of NK and Central People’s Committee; offers right-wing nationalist Cho Mansik chairmanship of Central People’s Committee. Cho declines.

9: US Military Government in SK nullifies Japanese Police Law, Publication Control Law and other unpopular laws.

10: US Military Governor Maj-Gen. Arnold formally announces [page 145] decision not to recognize the People’s Republic of Korea formed by Korean National Foundation Preparatory Committee of Yo Unhyong.

Kim Ilsong establishes NK Branch of the Korean Communist Party.

Thirty-two political parties and public associations in SK demand abolition of 38th parallel boundary. Kim Ilsong makes keynote address to NK Communist Party Provincial Delegates’ meeting held behind closed doors.

14: Pyongyang citizens’ rally to welcome Kim Ilsong, who makes first formal appearance to NK public.

15: Kim Yongmu appointed Chief Justice in SK.

16: Syngman Rhee returns to SK from the USA.

17: Keijo Imperial University renamed Seoul University.

20 : US State Department expresses its intention of putting Korea under five-power trusteeship.

22 : National Foundation League in SK renamed Korean People’s Party.

24: US Military Government in SK orders repatriation of Japanese residents in SK to Japan. 26: Syngman Rhee forms Independence Promoting Central Council in SK.

Nov 3 : Rightist NK Democratic Party formed; Cho Mansik chairman, Yi Yunyong and Ch’oe Yonggon vice-chairmen.

5: Ho Songt’aek forms leftist National Council for Labor Unions in SK.

7: Students offer resistance to communists in Hamhung. Over 50 students arrested.

10: Marine Defence Corps formed in SK.

11: Yo UnhySng forms Choson People’s Party in SK.

12: Oriental Development Corporation in SK renamed New Korea Corporation.

13: US Military Government in SK establishes National Defence Command and starts recruiting members.

15: National Federation of Korean Youth Associations formed in SK. [page 146]

18: NK Democratic Women’s League formed in Pyongyang.

23: Rightist students cause uprising at Sinuiju against communists and USSR troops in NK. USSR aircraft strafe students; 23 killed, 700 wounded. USSR Army authorities arrest over 2,000 students.

Kim Ku and other members of the Korean Exile Government in China return to SK.

23: Pro-Japanese Korean-language daily newspaper Maeil Sin- mun renamed Seoul Sinmun. Choson Ilbo resumes operation.

Dec 1: Korean-language daily Tonga Ilbo resumes operation.

6: US Military Government in SK confiscates all Japanese properties (USA Military Government Ordinance Number 33).

16: Foreign Ministers of the USA, Britain, and USSR meet in Moscow. Hong Myonghui forms leftist Korean Writer’s Association in SK.

20: Kukche T’ongsin (International Press) in SK renamed Hap- tong T’ongsin.

11: Moscow Ministerial Conference decides to place Korea under Five-Power Trusteeship for five years.

29: Kwon Tongjin forms Central Committee for Anti-Trusteeship National Mobilization in SK.

NK Democratic Youth League and other communist organizations issue posters in NK denouncing Moscow Ministerial Conference decision to place Korea under Five-Power Trusteeship.

30: Han’guk Democratic Party President Song Chinu in SK assassinated by Han Hyonu. Han arrested 9 April 1946.

31: Nation-wide demonstrations and strikes in SK on orders of the Anti-Trusteeship Central Committee.

1946

Jan 2: Korean Communist Party in SK declares support for Five-Power Trusteeship.

5 : USSR Army Headquarters in NK and Kim Ilsong try to per- [page 147]

suade right-wing Democratic Party Chairman Cho Mansik to support the Moscow Ministerial conference decision. Cho refuses and is placed under house arrest in NK.

6: NK people’s rally in Pyongyang to support Moscow Ministerial Conference decision.

12: National meeting in SK protests against Five-Power Trusteeship.

15: Korean Constabulary Force activated in SK.

16: Preliminary Joint USA-USSR Committee meets in Seoul.

19: Ex-Japanese Army Korean Draftees’ League causes trouble in SK.

Feb 1: MacArthur Headquarters abolishes Yi Royal Household system.

5 : Meeting of pro-Communist members of Rightist Democratic Party in NK deprives Cho Mansik of party chairmanship and elects Kang Yanguk (brother of Kim Ilsong’s mother) chairman.

8: Syngman Rhee’s Korean Independence Promotion Council in SK absorbs Anti-Trusteeship Mobilization Central Committee. Rhee names Kim Ku and Kim Kyusik as vice- chairmen.

Provisional People’s Committee in NK formally organized; Kim Ilsong chairman, Kim Tubong vice chai rman, and Kang Yanguk secretary-general.

13: Korea Coast Guard Unit activated in SK.

14: Syngman Rhee forms SK Democratic Assembly as supreme advisory council to US Army Military Government in SK. Kim Ku and Kim Kyusik appointed vice-chairmen.

15: Leftist Yo Unhyong, Communist Pak Honyong, and labor leader Ho Hon form leftist Democratic National Front in SK.

20: US Military Government in SK proclaims Political Parties Registration Law.

21: US Military Government in SK freezes circulation of Japanese bank notes.

24: Kim Yangha and Im Hwa organize Federation of Korean [page 148] Cultural Associations in SK.

Mar 5: National rally in Seoul demands abolition of 38th parallel as boundary between SK and NK.

NK Provisional People’s Committee proclaims Land Reform Law stipulating confiscation of all privately owned land in excess of 5 chongbo (12.25 acres) per family.

10: Rightist labor leader Chon Chinhan forms Federation of Taehan Independence Labor Unions in SK.

13: Chong Injin forms Pan-Choson Writer’s Association in SK.

20: First joint US-USSR Committee meeting in Toksu Palace, Seoul Maj-Gen. Arnold represents the USA and Lt-Gen. Stikov the USSR

Right-wing leader Kim Ku reorganizes Han’guk Independence Party in SK with Cho Soang as vice-chairman.

23: Kim Ilsong issues 20-point political platform which later becomes core of NK Constitutional Law.

30: NK Provisional People’s Committee announces completion of land reform.

Apr 17: Chungoe Sinbo founded in SK. Leftist Choson Youth League formed in SK.

May 12: Rightist parties’ national rally in SK resolves to promote formation of independent Korean government.

14: Rightist parties form National Federation of Patriotic Associations in SK.

15: US Military Government in SK announces discovery of Com- munist-led Chongp’ansa Counterfeit Case.

23: US Military Government in SK prohibits Korean civilians from unauthorized passage across 38th parallel to NK.

28: US Military Government forms Central Economic Committee and Central Food Administration Office to enforce controlled economy in SK.

29 : US Military Government in SK requires new newspapers and periodicals to obtain licences. Jun 2: Cholera breaks out in Pusan; spreads throughout SK, claiming 11,000 lives.

3; Syngman Rhee advocates formation of separate government [page 149] in SK.

4: Organ of NK Provisional People’s Committee, P’yongyang Minbo renamed Minju Choson.

14: Moderates Kim Ku, Won Sehun,Yo Unhyong, and Ho Hon begin negotiations for merger of right and left-wing camps in SK.

19: SK Ministry of Education announces state-operated Seoul National University plan.

22 : Yi Pomsok and members of Korean Liberation Army return to SK from China.

27: Syngman Rhee forms National Unification Headquarters in SK with Kim Ku as vice-chairman.

Jul 12: Kim Ilsong forms Democratic National Unification Front in NK.

13: Cheju Island promoted to province.

17: US Military Government prohibits marine navigation beyond 38th parallel.

21: Security Cadre School is established in NK. Later becomes NK Army Officers Training School.

30: Yi Ch’olsung forms National Student’s Federation in SK. NK Provisional People’s Committee proclaims Law on Equal Rights for Women.

Aug 1: NK Provisional People’s Committee issues Committee Decision Number 57 concerning Citizen’s Identity Card.

10: NK Provisional People’s Committee promulgates Nationalization Law, nationalizing transport, communications, banks, and other major industries.

22: Seoul National University formally established.

28 : NK Communist Party and New People’s Party merged into NK Worker’s Party.

31: First meeting of Central Committee of NK Worker’s Party elects Kim Tubong chairman, Kim Ilsong and Chu Yongha vice-chairmen.

Sep 1: NK Worker’s Party organ Nodong Sinmun established in Pyongyang by merging NK Communist Party organ Chongno and New People’s Party organ Kullo Sinmun. [page 150] School system in SK changed to 6 years primary school. 6 middle school and 4 college.

5: NK Provisional Peopled Committee 2nd plenary session upgrades Pyongyang to Special City; also decides NK Election Law.

15: Kim Ilsong University established in Pyongyang.

17: Seoul Metropolitan Police office formed in Seoul with Chang T,aeksang as first director.

Oct 1: Students and Workers riot in Taegu. 16 killed, 3,700 persons arrested.

7: Rightist-leftist merger promoters in SK agree to seven-point principle.

13: Yi Pomsok forms Korean National Youth League with US Military Government support.

15: Moderate leftists in SK merged into Socialist Labor Party with Yo Unhyong as chairman. Party renamed Diligent Laboring People’s Party, 24 May 1947.

Nov 3: NK holds Provincial, City and County People’s Committee elections.

11: 400 prisoners break out of Chonju Prison in SK.

23: US Military Government enforces political party registration in SK.

Leftists in SK form Worker’s Party with Ho Hon as chairman.

27 : US Military Government enforces 48-hour week for all workers in SK.

NK Red Cross Society organized.

Dec 2: Syngman Rhee visits USA, explains necessity of government in SK separate from NK. Returns to SK 21 April.

5: NK Central News Agency founded in Pyongyang.

9: University students in SK strike in protest against nationalization of Seoul University. 4,956 students expelled,380 professors dismissed 27 May 1945. 3,518 students reinstated 14 August 1947.

12: Interim Legislative Assembly formed in SK; Kim Kyusik chairman, Ch’oe Tongo and Yun Kisop vice-chairmen. [page 151]

1947

Jan 13: Over 40 political parties and social organizations issue joint statement protesting against Five-Power Trusteeship of Korea.

18: Precautionary State of Emergency proclaimed in Seoul because of anti-trusteeship demonstrations.

22: US Military Government issues Order Number 126 enforcing election of local government officials in SK.

24: Former Exiled Korean Government leaders form Anti-Trusteeship Struggle Committee in SK.

Feb 5 : US Military Government appoints An Chaehong Chief Civil

Administrator in SK.

11: US Military Government enforces citizenship registration in SK.

12: National Federation of Cultural Associations formed in SK.

17: National meeting of NK Provincial, City and County People’s Committees elects members of NK People’s Assembly (Legislature) and ratifies major decisions and laws proclaimed by the NK Provisional People’s Committee.

21: NK People’s Assembly first meeting elects Kim Tubong speaker. Assembly appoints Kim Ilsong to form NK People’s Committee (Administration). Assembly endorses Committee on 22 February.

Mar 1: Rightists and leftists clash near Namdaemun, Seoul.

22 : Leftists stage 24-hour limited strike throughout SK. Many leaders arrested.

Apr 4: US Military Government in SK organizational changes:

new government consists of 13 departments, 2 offices, and 3 boards.

19: SK’s So Yunbok wins first place in Boston Marathon in USA.

May 15: NK People’s Assembly holds 2nd meeting; ratifies amendment to Law on Tax in Grain, endorses budget for fiscal 1947.

21: Second Joint US-USSR Committee convenes. Maj-Gen. [page 152] Brown represents the US and Lt-Gen. Stikov represents the USSR.

Jun 3: US Military Government in SK changes name of Korean

Department in the government to Interim Government.

16: Preparation Committee for Provisional Government formed in SK.

20: US Military Government in SK invites So Chaep’il from USA as Special Administrator.

21: International Olympic Committee approves SK’s participation in London Olympic Games.

27 : US Military Government Interim Legislative Assembly passes General Election Law.

Jul 3: Syngman Rhee declares discontinuation of cooperation with US Army Lt-Gen. John R. Hodge.

9 : US Military Government in SK liberalizes political assembly.

18: Moderate leftist Yo Unhyong assassinated in Seoul. Accorded People’s Funeral.

Aug 6: US Military Government Interim Legislative Assembly passes Korea Provisional Government Constitution.

26: US Presidential Special Envoy Wedmeyer arrives in SK.

Sep 1: SK international radio call-sign fixed as HL.

17: Korean question formally introduced to the United Nations General Assembly.

21: Taedong Youth League is formed in SK, Syngman Rhee Rhee president, Yi Ch’ongch’on chairman.

Oct 17: US Secretary of State George Catlett Marshall calls for immediate independence for SK without world power trusteeship.

30 : US Army Maj-Gen Dean appointed chief of US Military Gov-ernment in SK.

Nov 14: United Nations resolution to hold general elections in Korea, establish United Nations Commission for Korea, and withdraw US and USSR Forces from Korea.

18: NK People’s Assembly 3rd meeting appoints committee to [page 153] draw up NK Constutional Law.

Dec 1: NK People’s Committee announces currency reform. Exchange of old currency for new begins 6 December; completed 12 December.

2: Han’guk Democratic Party Political Department Chief Chang Toksu assassinated in Seoul.

22: Right-wing leader Kim Ku publicly opposes establishment of government in SK alone.

1948

Jan 7: US Military Government in SK announces compulsory education system.

8: United Nations Commission for Korea arrives in SK and requests from USSR military authorities permission for entry into NK.

9: People’s Committee Chairman Kim Ilsong announces NK will not allow United Nations Commission for Korea access north of 38th parallel.

11: Kim Ilsong tours military establishments in Kaech’on and Kanggye for formation of NK Army.

23 : USSR military authorites deny United Nations Commission for Korea access to NK.

27: Rightist Kim Ku in SK advocates withdrawal of US and USSR Forces before elections in Korea.

Feb 4 : NK People’s Committee decides to install National Defence Bureau in the Committee, appointes Kim Ch’aek director.

6: NK People’s Army activated. Parade in Pyongyang celebrates 2nd anniversary of formation of NK People’s Committee.

8: NK People’s Army activated. Parade in Pyongyang.

10: NK People’s Committee announces draft Provisional Constitution.

26: United Nations Special General Assembly passes resolution to hold elections in zone where possible.

Mar 8; Right-wing leader Kim Ku in SK proposes South-North [page 154] political negotiations for unification of Korea. NK announces acceptance of proposal 25 March.

12: Right-wing leaders Kim Ku and Kim Kyusik issue public statement in SK opposing the holding of elections in SK alone.

16: NK and Communist China conclude secret military pact.

27: NK Worker’s Party 2nd general meeting revises party platform, elects members to Central Committee. All key posts filled with close followers of Kim Ilsong.

Apr 3 : Armed Communist Riot in Cheju. Guerrillas sweep island, looting and destroying from their bases in Halla-san. SK

Constabulary moves in and conducts mop-up operations.

19: Kim Ku and Kim Kyusik cross 38th parallel to attend South- North Political Leaders’ Conference in Pyongyang. Second meeting 21 April without Kim Kyu-sik. Meetings yield little result. Kim Ku returns to Seoul 5 May.

May 1: People’s Army parade in Pyongyang to impress leaders from SK in NK for South-North Political Leaders’ Conference.

7: USSR Army in NK announces its withdrawal from NK in response to call of South-North Leaders’ Conference, on condition that US Army in SK does the same.

10: Free elections in SK under supervision of United Nations commission for Korea. Leftists and rightist advocates of North-South negotations boycott elections.

14: NK discontinues supply of electric power to SK.

31: Constitutional Assembly formed in SK.

Jun 1: US Military Government abolishes military trial system in SK.

2: Demonstrations throughout NK against elections in SK.

7 : USSR Army announces reduction of USSR troops in NK and appoints major-general as commander. (Post formerly held by lieutenant-general.)

8: NK propaganda offensive against ‘bombing of Korean fishing boat by US Air Force near Tokto Island’.

10: National Assembly in SK passes National Assembly Law. Syngman Rhee elected Speaker of National Assembly in SK. [page 155]

Jul 1: National Assembly designates SK as the Republic of Korea (ROK).

9: NK People’s Assembly 5th meeting decides on enforcement of NK Constitutional Law, adopts resolutions on the election of delegates to NK Supreme People’s Assembly.

12: ROK National Assembly passes Constitutional Law. Law promulgated on 17 July.

16: ROK National Assembly passes Government Organization Law.

20: ROK National Assembly elects Syngman Rhee first President of ROK and Yi Siyong Vice-President.

24: Syngman Rhee and Yi Siyong inaugurated as ROK President and Vice-President.

Aug 1: ROK National Assembly ratifies Presidential nomination of Yi Pomsok as first Prime Minister.

4: ROK National Assembly elects Sin Ikhui Speaker and Kim Yaksu Vice-speaker.

5: ROK National Assembly approves appointment of Kim Pyongno as first Chief Justice. Kim retires 16 December 1957.

6: Train overturned at Tonong Station near Seoul. 206 killed and injured.

8: NK Central Election Management Committee announces registration of 227 candidates in 212 electoral districts for NK Supreme People’s Assembly.

13: USA and Nationalist China tentatively recognize ROK Government.

15: US Army Lt-Gen. John R. Hodge announces termination of US Military Government in ROK. Establishment of ROK Government formally declared.

16: ROK and USA begin talks on transfer of power.

20: NK holds South Korean People’s Representative Meeting in Pyongyang.

23: First US Ambassador to ROK John J. Mucho arrives in Seoul

25: ROK and USA sign Temporary Military Agreement.

28: NK general elections. Central Election Management [page 156] Committee announces election of 572 delegates to the NK Supreme People’s Assembly.

Sep 1: NK Supreme People’s Assembly first meeting. First-day

session elects Ho Hon chairman, Yi Yong and Kim Tar- hyon vice-chairmen. Assembly examines NK Constitutional Law. Adopts Constitution on 8 September.

5: 25,000-man Korean Defence Constabulary Force renamed ROK Army, Coastal Defence Unit renamed ROK Navy.

8: NK Supreme People’s Assembly 5th day session elects Presidium; Kim Tubong chairman, Hong Namp’yo and Hong Kisu vice-chairmen, Kang Yanguk secretary-general Assembly appoints Kim Ilsong to form cabinet.

9: NK Supreme People’s Assembly 6th day session announces members of cabinet; declares establishment of ‘Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’(DPRK).

10: NK Supreme People’s Assembly 7th day session recommends USA and USSR to withdraw their armed forces from NK and ROK.

11: ROK and USA sign Administrative Agreement Governing Financial Matters and Properties.

13: ROK and US announce transfer of power from US Military Government to ROK Government.

18: Supreme Soviet Congress Presidium accepts recommendation of NK Supreme People’s Assembly for withdrawal of US and USSR armed forces from NK and ROK, and instructs USSR Government to withdraw USSR Armed Forces by end of 1948.

30: ROK National Assembly passes law bill for exclusive use of han’gul. Law promulgated 9 October 1948.

Oct 2: ROK Army garrison in Cheju on riot control mission causes mutiny. 200 arrested before rebels are brought under control on 2 November. 5: Night curfew lifted throughout NK.

10: NK dedicates new building of Kim Ilsong University.

11: ROK Education Council adopts a new school system: 6 years primary school, 4 middle school, 2 high school, and 4 [page 157] college.

13: Forty members of ROK National Assembly introduce emergency motion requesting withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea.

ROK Ministry of Education abolishes middle-high school coeducation except in normal schools.

19: ROK President Syngman Rhee visits Japan at invitation of Gen Douglas Macarthur. Returns 20 October.

20: ROK Army mutiny in Yosu and Sunch’on, masterminded by ROK Army 2nd-Lt Kim Chihoe of 14th Regiment. ROK Government sets up Emergency Security Command.

24: Man’gyong-dae School (for the children of distinguished NK personalities) opened in Pyongyang.

26: NK Government announces completion of 3rd quarter of year’s economic plan

27 : ROK Army mutiny brought under control

Nov 1: ROK Army executes 89 persons involved in Yosu mutiny.

3: Right-wing leader Kim Ku makes public statement requesting withdrawal of US and USSR forces from Korea and calls for formation of a unified Korean government.

11: ROK Government promulgates Special Law on Local Administration.

20: ROK National Assembly passes National Security Law. Law promulgated 1 December.

21: ROK National Assembly requests continued presence of US Forces in ROK.

25 : ROK National Assembly passes National Traitors Investigation Organization Law. Law promulgated 7 December.

30: ROK Government promulgates ROK Army Organization Law.

Dec 1: ROK Army and NK Army exchange fire along 38th parallel.

10: ROK and USA sign Economic Assistance Agreement.

12: United Nations General Assembly passes resolution, 46 to 6, recognizing ROK Government as only legitimate government in Korea, and resolution to form new United Nations Commission to promote unification of Korea. [page 158]

13: ROK National Assembly ratifies ROK-USA Economic Assistance Agreement; US Economic Cooperation Administration begins economic assistance to ROK.

21: Taehan Youth Corps formed in ROK with Yi Ch’ongch’on as chairman. Corps absorbs Korean National Youth Corps 15 January 1949.

27: USSR Government announces complete withdrawal of USSR forces from NK.

1949

Jan 1: USA recognizes ROK Government. US legation in Seoul

upgraded to embassy 20 February 1949.

4: ROK Government establishes mission in Tokyo. US State Department announces it will not withdraw forces until ROK becomes capable of defending itself.

8: National Traitors Investigating Special committee is formed in ROK to punish pro Japanese Korean traitors. Committee begins functions on 21 February.

Feb 3: ROK State Council passes Agricultural Land Reform Law.

5: New United Nations Commission for Korea arrives in ROK.

10: Han’guk Democratic Party renamed Democratic Nationalist Party.

22 : NK Premier Kim Ilsong leads delegation to USSR requesting economic assistance.

Mar 2: Japanese Keizai Shinbun (Economic Daily) reports NK possesses 200,000-man regular army and 150,000-man reserve.

8: ROK Students National Defence Corps activated

10: ROK National Assembly passes Local Autonomy Law. Law promulgated 5 July.

17 : USSR and NK sign economic and cultural cooperation agreement. USSR offers 2,112,000,000 ruble loan to NK, and makes secret agreement to give military assistance to NK including 150 aircraft.

31: ROK Government prohibits trade with NK.

Apr 5: ROK Minister of Commerce and Industry Im Yongsin [page 159] (Louise) dismissed for involvement in graft and abuse of authority by Special Inspection Committee. Arrested and prosecuted 28 May.

10: United Nations Security Council votes down ROK member-ship in United Nations.

17: ROK State Council formulates Five Year Economic De-velopment Plan.

18: ROK Marine Corps activated.

May 1: ROK national census.

ROK Government changes Barter Trade System to Trade-in- Gold System.

11: NK Army steps up attacks on ROK Army along the 38th parallel.

20: SK Worker’s Party ROK National Assembly Infiltration Case. ROK law enforcement agencies arrest National Assembly Vice-speaker Kim Yaksu and Assemblymen Yi Munwon and No Irhwan for involvement in communist activities.

28: US State Department announces withdrawal of US forces from ROK except for military advisers. Withdrawal completed 28 July. United Nations Commission for Korea confirms withdrawal.

Jun 3: ROK National Assembly recommends en masse resignation of Cabinet assuming responsibility for US Forces withdrawal.

6: Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau deactivates Special Police Unit.

8 : ROK National Assembly upholds earlier decision demanding resignation of cabinet for failure to prevent withdrawal of US forces.

14: Won-dollar exchange rate fixed at 900 to 1 in ROK.

21: ROK Government promulgates Agricultural Land Reform Law. Reform implemented on 6 April 1950 by government purchase of land and resale to prasants.

25: ROK National Assembly Vice-speaker arrested for involve-ment in Communists, National Assembly Infiltration Case.

26: Right-wing leader Kim Ku assassinated by Army 2nd Lt. An Tuhui. Kim Ku accorded national funeral 5 July. [page 160]

Jul 1: US Economic Cooperation Administration announces Three Year ROK Investment Plan.

8: Syngman Rhee advocates alliance of Pacific nations. 9 Syngman Rhee rejects NK offer for South-North general elections.

12: Syngman Rhee declares ROK participation in Anti-communist Struggle.

15: ROK National Assembly passes Military Service Law. Law promulgated 6 August.

Aug 7: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrives in ROK for summit talks with Sygnman Rhee at Chinhae. Joint communique issued 8 August.

17: ROK gains membership of World Health Organization.

18: Train accident on Central Railroad Line near Chungnyong. 46 killed and 100 injured.

Sep 14: 350 inmates break out of Mokp’o Prison.

26: ROK Government promulgates Court Organization Law.

27: Kim Taejun and 8 other SK Worker’s Party leaders sentenced to death.

Oct 1: United Nations passes recommendation to invite only ROK delegation.

12: ROK Air Force activated with 22 light planes. Col. Kim Chongyol appointed first ROKAF Chief of Staff.

19: ROK Government outlaws all Communist and leftist political parties and other public organizations; withdraws registration of SK Worker’s Party and 132 other political parties and organizations.

27: 300 communist guerrillas raid Chinju.

Nov 5: ROK becomes member of World Food and Agricultural Organization.

16: ROK government opens Foreign Supply Purchasing Office.

2b: ROK National Assembly passes Education Law separating middle and high schools. Law promulgated 31 December.

Dec 1: ROK Government installs Ministry of Social Welfare.

6: ROK gives first physical examination to conscripts for military service. [page 161]

17: ROK National Assembly ratifies ROK-Japan Trade Pact. Han’guk Writer’s Association formed in Seoul

24: Yun Ch’iyong and Yi In form Taehan Nationalist Party.

28: Taehan Farmer’s Association formed in ROK.

1950

Jan 6: ROK Government holds first Higher Civil Service Examination.

12: US Secretary of State Dean Acheson publicly states ROK is out of US Pacific Defence Line.

26 : ROK-US Mutual Defence and Assistance Agreement signed. ROK National Assembly ratifies Agreement 30 March.

Feb 16: Syngman Rhee visits Japan at invitation of General Macarthur, to discuss anti-Communist problems. Returns 18 February.

Mar 1: ROK Government arrests 196 members of NK Political Subversion Unit.

13: ROK National Assembly votes down 1st Constitutional Amendment Bill introduced by opposition Nationalist Party.

19: ROK National Assembly passes Election Law. Law promulgated 12 April

27: ROK law enforcement agency arrests SK Worker’s Party leaders Kim Samyong and Yi Chuha. NK proposes on 16 June exchange of Kim and Yi for rightist Cho Mansik held in NK. Rhee accepts NK offer with conditions. 20 June, NK rejects Rhee’s conditions.

Apr 3: Yi Pomsok resigns as ROK Prime Minister. Rhee names Yi Yunyong as successor and asks National Assembly for ratification.

6: ROK National Assembly turns down Rhee’s nomination of Yi Yunyong as Prime Minister.

12: ROK marathon runners Ham Kiyong, Song Kiryun, and Ch’oe Yunch’il placed first, second, and third in Boston Marathon in USA.

21: Sin Songmo appointed acting ROK Prime Minister. [page 162]

24: Radical rightist Taehan Political Operation Unit fabricates charges of involvement in NK espionage against opposition leaders in ROK.

ROK 1st National Arts Exhibition.

28: NK airplane pilot Yi Konsun defects to ROK.

May 30: Second ROK National Assembly election returns 126 in-dependents, 23 Nationalists, 22 Min’guk, 10 Kungmin-hoe, and 10 Han’guk Youth Association.

Jun 1: ROK Government formally announces 6-year compulsory Education.

2: ROK-Japan Trade Agreement signed. Becomes effective 8 June.

5: ROK Government adjusts won-dollar exchange rate at 1,800 to 1.

7: Central Committee of NK Fatherland Front for Peaceful Unification proposes general elections in all Korea to es-tablishing unified South-North Korean Government.

10: United Nations Commission for Korea holds talks with NK representatives at Yohyon railroad station, seeking entry into NK. NK refuses to admit commission. NK proposes to release right-wing Cho Mansik and his son, in exchange for communists Kim Samyong and Yi Chuha held in ROK.

NK Army Chief of Staff General Kang Kon calls divisional and brigade commanders’ conference and orders complete troop movement preparations by 23 June.

12: Bank of Korea in ROK established with Ku Yongso as President.

16: Female communist agent Kim Suim sentenced to death in ROK.

17: US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles visits ROK. Syngman Rhee asks him to include ROK in US Pacific Defence Region.

18: NK Premier Kim Ilsong secretly orders NK Armed Forces to complete preparations for wan

19: Second ROK National Assembly convenes; elects Sin Ikhui [page 163] Speaker, Chang T’aeksang and Cho Pongam Vice-speakers.

24: ROK Court tries SK communists Kim Samyong and Yi Chuha.

25 : Korean War breaks out. NK Forces attack ROK along whole 38th parallel. United Nations Commission for Korea urges NK to halt aggression.

Kim Ilsong assumes Supreme Command of NK People’s Army.

26: NK forms Military Committee: Kim Ilsong chairman; Pak Honyong, Hong Myonghui, Kim Ch’aek, Ch’oe Yonggon, and Pak Iru members.

27: United Nations Security Council resolves military restraint on NK.

ROK Government moves to Taejon. US Government orders Navy and Air Force to Korea. Presidium of NK Supreme People’s Assembly declares war on ROK.

28: NK Army captures Seoul.

ROK Government proclaims Wartime Emergency Decree and Special Law on Punishment of Crimes Under Emergency. ROK Army destroys Han River road bridge. United Nations Air Force makes first sortie.

29: General Macarthur visits ROK and promises full US military assistance.

30: ROK Army Brig Chong Ilgwon appointed Chairman of ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff.

US Government orders Army to Korea.

Jul 1: United Nations Ground Forces land at Pusan.

NK Supreme People’s Assembly Presidium proclaims War-time General Mobilization Decree.

2: 36 member countries of the United Nations announce their military aid to ROK.

3: US Government orders Marine Corps to duty in Korea.

4: National Salvation Federation formed in ROK by Cho Pyongok.

NK Supreme People’s Assembly Presidium decrees land [page 164] reform in NK-Army-occupied zone of SK.

NK Supreme People’s Assembly Presidium formally approves Kim Ilsong as Supreme Commander of NK People’s Army.

6: ROK National Assembly sets Combined ROK-US Naval Defence Command in Pusan with Gen. MacArthur as Supreme Commander.

7: ROK Army merged into United Nations Forces.

100,000 Korean members of Gen. Lin Piao’s Communist Chinese Army move into NK.

8: Martial Law proclaimed throughout ROK.

Korea Student Volunteer Corps activated in ROK.

12: ROK Government signs Taejon Agreement with US transferring operational control of ROK Armed Forces to US Forces.

16: ROK Government moves from Taejon to Taegu.

19: US Government issues Korea White Paper (US policy on Korean crisis).

20: NK Army takes Taejon, captures US Army Maj-Gen. William F. Dean.

21: NK Army moves into Cholla. Chonju and Kunsan fall on 21 July,Kwangju on 23rd, Mokp’o on 24th.

23: ROK Government calls reservists into active service.

25: NK holds county, township, and village elections in occupied zones of SK.

28: ROK Government issues Homeland Emergency Defence Decree.

31: United Nations Security Council adopts resolution to aid ROK.

Aug 3: United Nations Forces form Walker Defence Line linking Masan, Waegwan, and Yongdok.

7: Special US Presidential Envoy Harriman arrives in ROK.

15: NK Army begins general offensive north of Taegu.

18: ROK Government moves to Pusan.

26: ROK Government announces discontinuation of Choson Bank notes as legal tender.

Sep 1: ROK National Assembly convenes in Munhwa Theater, [page 165] Pusan.

15: United Nations Forces land at Inch’on,

Bank of Korea issues new bank notes in ROK and begins ex- change of Choson Bank notes.

16: United Nations Forces begin counter-offensive along Nak- tong River.

19: ROK signs International Telephone Communication Pact.

26: United Nations Forces move into Seoul and free the city by 28 September.

28: ROK President Syngman Rhee announces United Nations Forces, advance into NK across 38th parallel.

30 : US Army Lt-Gen. Walker orders United Nations Forces to move into NK across 38th parallel.

Oct 1: General MacArthur calls on Kim Ilsong to surrender.

7: United Nations General Assembly approves United Nations forces’ advance into NK and establishment of United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

19: United Nations Forces capture Pyongyang. NK Government moves to Sinuiju.

25: Communist Chinese Forces intervene. Peng Te-huai appointed Supreme Commander of Chinese Forces in Korea.

26 : ROK forces reach Ch’osan on south bank of Yalu.

27: ROK Government returns to Seoul.

29: Syngman Rhee visits Pyongyang.

Nov 1: Soviet MIG fighter aircraft make first appearance in Korean wan

6: General Macarthur makes special report to United Nations concerning China’s armed intervention in Korean war.

10: Exchange rate of 2,500 ROK won to 1 US dollar fixed, retroactive to 1 November 1950.

11: ROK Government promulgates NK Collaborators Punishment Special Law.

15: Communist Chinese Forces put 600,000 men in Korean war and begin ‘human sea’ tactics. [page 166]

Communist Chinese Forces and NK Army begin counter- offensive.

23: ROK National Assembly approves appointment of Chang Myon as Prime Minister.

29: ROK Foreign Minister Im Pyongjik speaks at United Nations Security Council, demanding immediate withdrawal of Communist Chinese Forces from Korea.

Dec 1: United Nations General Assembly passes resolution to establish United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency.

3: ROK Defence Minister Sin Songmo calls on United Nations to use atomic bombs in Korean War.

7: United Nations Political Committee passes resolution demanding withdrawal of Communist Chinese Forces from Korea.

10: 500,000 NK refugees flee to ROK from NK.

14: United Nations General Assembly resolves to set up Korea Truce Commission. Chou En-lai of Communist China turns down offer 21 Decemben

16: ROK National Assembly passes Civil Defence Corps Activation Law. Law promulgated 21 December.

19: ROK Government rounds up billion-won counterfeit ring.

23 : Eights US Army Commander Lt-Gen. Walker dies in traffic accident. Gen. Mathew Ridgway succeeds him.

24: Seoul citizens served evacuation orders. All reservists called for duty with ROK Civil Defence Corps.

1951

Jan 1: Communist Chinese Army Corps moves south across 38th parallel.

3: 300,000 citizens flee from Seoul.

4: NK and Communist Chinese Forces capture Seoul.

ROK Government moves to Pusan.

22: ROK forces, counter-offensive.

26: ROK Marine Corps lands at Inch’on.

31: United Nations Political Committee condemns Communist [page 167] China as aggressor.

Feb 1: United Nations General Assembly labels Communist China as aggressor.

10: ROK forces recapture Seoul.

11: 9th Regiment of 11th ROK Army Division by mistake massacres 500 innocent civilians in Sinwon-myon, Koch’ang-gun, Kyongsang Namdo.

18: War-time Consolidated University is opened in Pusan.

Mar 5: ROK Government announces distribution of land to 1.2 million peasants.

6: ROK National Assembly changes education system to 6 years primary school, 3 middle school, 3 high school, 4 college.

24: General MacArthur orders United Nations Forces to advance beyond 38th parallel.

25 : United Nations Forces cross the 38th parallel into NK.

29 : ROK National Assembly discloses Civil Defence Corps graft case, in which Kim Yun’gun and 5 others misappropriated 2.3 billion won and 52,000 bushels of rice. Kim and 5 others executed 13 August 1951.

Apr 5: Kyongsang Namdo Provincial Martial Law commander

Kim Chongwon attacks ROK National Assembly Probe Committee investigating the Koch’ang massacre. Kim disguises his men as communist guerrillas in raid on assemblymen.

11: General Macarthur relieved as commander of United Nations Forces in Korea. Lt-Gen. Mathew Ridgway succeeds him.

23: ROK-Japan Trade Agreement is signed Agreement becomes effective 24 April.

30: ROK National Assembly passes bill recommending deactivation of Civil Defence Corps and Homeland Defence Corps; announces dissolution of Corps 12 May.

May 4: ROK Government promulgates Wartime University Education Special Measures Law.

8: ROK National Assembly elects Sin Ikhui speaker, Cho [page 168] Pongam and Kim Tongsong vice-speakers.

9: ROK Vice-president Yi Siyong expresses intention to resign. National Assembly disapproves resignation 11 May. Yi again tenders resignation 13 May. Assembly accepts 14 May.

15: ROK National Assembly elects Kim Songsu Vice-president.

Jun 23: USSR Senior Delegate to the United Nations Jacob Malik offers Korean cease fire along 38th parallel.

25: President Rhee rejects Malik’s offer.

25: Syngman Rhee calls for occupation of NK by United Nations Forces all way to the China border.

29: US President Harry S. Truman orders Gen. Ridgway to begin truce negotiations.

30: Gen. Ridgway proposes truce negotiating meeting on board Danish ship off Wonsan. NK turns down offer, proposes Kaesong as truce site on 1 July.

Jul 1: ROK demonstrations against truce, calling for territorial reunification of Korea.

Kim Ilsong and Communist Chinese Commander Peng Te-huai agree to truce proposed by the United Nations Commander.

8: Preliminary truce negotiations begin at Kaesong, NK.

10: Full-scale truce talks in Kaesong.

11: Passenger boat P’yolli-ho 5 sinks off Song-do near Inch’on claiming 55 lives.

14: Foreign exchange rate set at 6,000 won to 1 US dollar.

24: ROK National Assembly forms Impeachment Court.

Aug 5: Truce talks suspended indefinitely because of Communist

Chinese incursions in:o Kaesong Neutral Zone. Meeting reconvenes 10 August; is suspended again because of alleged bombing of Kaesong by United Nations aircraft.

Sep 6: ROK women’s Army Corps activated.

20: Syngman Rhee proposes conditions for accepting Korean truce: withdrawal of Communist Chinese Forces from Korea; disarmament of NK Armed Forces; general elections in all Korea under United Nations supervision.

24: ROK Government promulgates Financial Administration [page 169] Law.

Oct 1: Korea Newspapers Association formed in ROK.

3: Korean Mint Corporation established in ROK.

8: ROK-US Financial Agreement signed in Washington DC

15: NK Government decree provides for punishment of families of Army personnel involved in treason or desertion.

16: Communist guerrillas overturn locomotive at Namwon, and abduct 200 passengers.

17: ROK State Council recommends constitutional amendment to allow popular voting for President and bicameral parliament. Council introduces recommendation to National Assembly 28 November. Amendment promulgated 30 November.

20: First ROK-Japan Preliminary Talks held in Tokyo.

21: Train derailed on Sunch’on-Yosu Line, ROK. 120 persons killed or injured

25: Truce conference reconvenes in P’anmunjom.

Nov 2: Emergency Martial Law proclaimed in Cholla Pukto.

5: ROK National Assembly passes vote of no confidence against Home Minister Yi Sunyong.

6: Ho Chong appointed Acting Prime Minister of ROK

22: US Vice President Burfley visits ROK.

27: United Nations Command and Communists agree to a tentative 30-day cease-fire.

Dec 2 : ROK Army mops up communist guerrillas in Cholla Provinces. Operation ends 12 March 1952.

5: NK Government decree urges collaborators with ROK and United Nations Forces to surrender to NK Government.

18: United Nations Command and Communists exchange lists of prisoners of war at truce talks.

23 : Ruling Liberal Party in ROK splits into National Assemblymen Group and Non-Parliamentary Group. Syngman Rhee heads Parliamentary Group; Yi Kapsong and Kim Tongsong head Non-Parliamentary Group. [page 170]

1952

Jan 2: United Nations Command and Communists agree at truce talks to exchange prisoners of war.

18: ROK National Assembly rejects 2nd Constitutional Amendment bill 143 to 16 with 1 abstention. Syngman Rhee proclaims Peace Line, claiming sovereignty over waters around ROK.

Apr 17: National Assembly in ROK proposes 3rd Constitutional

Amendment,recommending Responsible Cabinet System. Law proclaimed 7 May.

20: Chang T’aeksang again appointed Premier of ROK.

24: Yi Yunyong appointed Acting Premier of ROK.

ROK National Assembly member So Minho shoots and kills ROK Army Cptn. So Ch’angson.

25: Elections held throughout ROK for city mayors, town magistrates and township chiefs.

28 : Full-scale truce meeting reconvenes and agrees to formation of Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

May 7: Communist prisoners of war in Koje-do abduct US Army

Brigadier Dodd and keep him captive for 3 days. Communist prisoners riot 20 May and 10 June. 160 prisoners and 16 US soldiers killed.

10: First Provincial Assemblymen’s elections held. Liberal Party wins landslide victory in ROK.

Liberal Party National Convention in Taejon, ROK. Former Nationalist Youth Corps faction gains leadership of party.

14: ROK Government recommends 4th constitutional change for bicameral parliamentary system and popular voting of President. National Assembly passes recommendation.

19: Liberal Party in ROK is split over Constitutional change. Terrorist groups, National Self-determination Corps and White Skeleton Group, demonstrate demanding dissolution of ROK National Assembly. [page 171]

20: Chang T’aek-sang’s Liberal Party Unity Faction in ROK forms Silla Club and promotes partial Constitutional amendment.

24: ROK-US Economic Coordination Agreement (MAIA Agreement) signed.

25: ROK Government proclaims Martial Law in Pusan which continues until 28 July. ROK Army Chief of Staff Yi Chong- ch’an refuses to dispatch troops.

26: Pusan Political Turbulence erupts. Political unrest after passage of Constitutional revision for popular voting for President. Many opposition Assembly members arrested.

27: Vice-president Kim Songsu tenders resignation to ROK National Assembly; accepted 28 May.

Jun 18: ROK National Assembly elects Sin Ikhui acting Speaker, Cho Pongam and Kim Tongsong Vice-speakers.

20: Terrorist International Club attacks opposition Min’guk Party ROK National Assembly members and foils Anti-dictatorship Constitution Safeguard Declaration meeting.

21: Third and fourth Constitutional Amendments introduced to ROK National Assembly.

23: United Nations Air Force bombs Sup’ung Hydroelectric Plant Dam, NK.

25: Assassination of ROK President Syngman Rhee attempted by Yu Sit’ae. Yu arrested.

30: Terrorist National Self-determination Corps puts 80 ROK National Assembly members under house arrest.

Jul 4: Night session of ROK National Assembly passes partial

Constitutional amendment bill 163 to 0 with 3 abstentions. Law promulgated 7 July.

10: ROK National Assembly elects Sin Ikhui Speaker, Cho Pongam and Yun Ch’iyong as Vice-speakers.

18: ROK National Assembly conducts interpellation on Tungsten Graft Case and forms ad hoc probe committee.

Aug 5: Popular Presidential elections held in ROK. Syngman Rhee elected President and Ham T’aeyong Vice-president. Both inaugurated 15 August. [page 172]

13: ROK National Assembly passes Standard Labor Law. Law proclaimed 13 May 1953.

Sep 30: Chang T’aeksang resigns as ROK Premier, assuming

responsibility for Furushi Susumu,Case.

Oct 6: ROK Government authorities release civilian detainees from Masan Prisoner-of-War Camp.

9: Pak Tujin appointed Acting Premier of ROK.

17: ROK National Assembly votes down recommendation of Yi Yunyong as Prime Minister.

Dec 1: NK Academy of Science established in Pyongyang.

2: US President Eisenhower visits Seoul, stays in ROK till 5 December. ROK-US summit conference 3 December.

1953

Jan 5: Syngman Rhee visits Japan, meets Premier Yoshida Shigeru.

9: Passenger boat Ch’angyong-ho capsizes off Tadaep’o, Pusan 227 persons drowned.

19: ROK Cabinet members enter Seoul.

30: Fire in Kukche Market, Pusan. 4,260 houses destroyed

Feb 15: First currency reform in ROK. Won devalued from 100 to 1 in denomination. Reform approved by National Assembly 21 February.

27: ROK Government claims sovereignty over Tokto.

Mar 5: Foreign Minister and Vice-premier Pak Honyong of NK, native of SK, purged on charges of espionage. Joseph Stalin dies.

22: ROK Army Provost Marshal Office established.

Apr 15: Second ROK-Japan Talks held.

17: Yi Siyong dies.

21: Paek Tujin appointed Premier of ROK.

Jun 8: United Nations Command and Communist Forces sign

Prisoner-of-War Exchange Agreement. Exchange begins 5 August, ends 6 September.

18: President Rhee releases 27,000 anti-Communist NK Army prisoners of war. [page 173]

Jul 27: Korean Armistice signed All fighting stops at 2200 hours.

28: Kim Ilsong accorded title of Hero of NK Republic and awarded NK National Flag Medal First Class.

30: NK Government issues Cabinet Decision 126 concerning rehabilitation of cities and towns in NK.

Aug 3: Former NK Minister of Justice Yi Sungyop subjected to an open trial on charges of involvement in anti-NK espionage. United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission sets up Headquarters in P’anmunjom.

9: ROK-US Mutual Security Pact tentatively signed. Formally signed in Washington DC, 1 October 1953 ; becomes effective 17 November 1954.

15: ROK Government returns to Seoul.

16: ROK National Assembly returns to Seoul.

31: Chong Kugun Spy Case disclosed. ROK National Assembly forms probe committee 24 September and approves arrest of National Assembly member Yang Ujong 17 October. Sep 1: Kim Ilsong visits USSR.

21: NK Air Force pilot CPT No Kumsok defects to ROK with MIG-15, first Soviet jet fighter plane to defect to the West.

Oct 3: New Criminal Code proclaimed in ROK.

6: Third ROK-Japan Talks held. Japanese chief delegate Kubota makes statement on ROK property claims and ruptures talks on 21 October.

12: ROK Coastal Defence Unit activated.

Nov 10: KIM Ilsong visits Peking.

12: US Vice-president Richard Nixon visits ROK.

27: Syngman Rhee visits Taipei and issues joint statement with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek,calling for formation of ‘ United Anti-Communist Front.

Fire in business district in front of Pusan Railroad Station; over 2,000 houses destroyed. Dec 1: Emergency Martial Law proclaimed south of Seoul to mop up Communist guerrillas.

14: ROK-US Joint Economic Commission Agreement signed. [page 174]

1954

Jan 18: ROK Government establishes territorial markings on Tokto. Civilian guards dispatched to the island 1 May.

30: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organi-zation-Korea Commission formed in ROK.

31: Train accident at Osan, Kyonggi-do, ROK. 120 casualties.

Mar 21: Korean Standard Time set 30 minutes ahead of Japanese

Standard Time, based on 127 degrees and 30 minutes east longitude.

First ROK Army activated.

Apr 3: Korean Industrial Bank established in ROK.

4: Fire at Pusan-jin, ROK, causes 134 deaths.

May 13: Syngman Rhee issues Buddhist Purification Instructions, touching off dispute between Bhiksu Sect and married monks.

16: US Government issues Korean War White Paper.

20: Third ROK National Assembly General Elections held. Assembly convenes 9 June, Elects Kibung Speaker, Ch’oe Sunju and Kwak Sanghun Vice-speakers.

Jun 15: Asian People’s Anti-Communist League formed in ROK.

17: Construction of Taedong Bridge Completed in P’yongyang.

28: ROK National Assembly ratifies appointment of Pyon Yongt’ae as Premier.

Jul 25: Syngman Rhee visits USA.

Aug 12: Kim Ilsong Square, Stalin Street, Mao Tse-tung Square, NK People’s Army Street named in Pyongyang.

Sep 6: Communist Chinese Commander in NK Peng Te-huai resigns. Chinese announce plans to withdraw 7 Army divisions from NK.

Oct 3 : Communist Chinese announce completion of withdrawal of 87,894 Chinese Army troops from NK.

24: International Pen Club Korea Chapter formed in ROK.

Nov 14: ROK Government assumes administrative control of recaptured territory.

27: ROK National Assembly votes down recommendation of [page 175] constitutional change to abolish restriction of re-election of President.

29: ROK National Assembly reverses previous day’s decision to reject constitutional change, declares passage of recommendation by vote recount regarding fractions of .5 and over as whole numbers and disregarding the rest.

30: Opposition ROK National Assembly members form Constitution Safeguarding Comrades’ Association.

Dec 10: Fire at Yongdu-san Pusan, destroys 3,400 national treasures.

1955

Jan 7 : ROK State Council resolves to separate middle schools from high schools.

17: ROK-US Military Assistance protocol signed.

Feb 15: Chon Chinhan forms Korean Labor-Farmer Party in ROK.

17: ROK Government merges Public Health Ministry and Social Welfare Ministry; establishes Ministry of Reconstruction.

18 : Kim Songsu dies in ROK. National Funeral on 24 February.

22: ROK Army Reserve Division activated.

NK reorganizes administrative districts in Pyongyang; ri are renamed dong.

Mar 17: Opposition-oriented Seoul daily newspaper Tonga Ilbo ordered to suspend operation on charges of misstatement in article on NK. Suspension withdrawn 16 April.

25 : Communist Chinese announce withdrawal of 6 Chinese Army divisions from NK between March and April.

31: Communist Chinese begin withdrawal of 6 Chinese Army divisions from NK (52,192 men, 67 tanks, 1,758 artillery pieces).

Apr 9: NK Central Broadcasting Station opened in P’yongyang.

20 : Communist Chinese announce completition of withdrawal of 6 Army divisions from NK with equipment.

May 22 : US Military Assistance and Advisory Group Korea activated in ROK.

25: Pro-NK Koreans’ association in Japan, Choryon, formed [page 176] after dissolution of Choson Minjon (Korea Democratic Nationalist Front).

Jun 21: NK Air Force Captains Yi Unyong and Yi Inson defect to ROK with a Soviet Yak fighter aircraft.

Aug 8: ROK Government orders pro-Communist members of

Neutral Nations Military Armistice Supervisory Commission to leave ROK. Nationwide demonstrations in ROK demand expulsion of pro-Communist Neutral Nations deletages.

17: ROK Government orders discontinuation of trade with Japan. Order withdrawn 18 January 1956.

26: ROK becomes member of International Monetary Fund and International Development Bank.

Sep 1: National census in ROK.

13: Provincial daily newspaper Taegu Ilbo reprimanded for editorial denouncing ROK Government’s political use of students.

18: Constitution Safeguarding Comrades’ Association forms opposition Democratic Party with Sin Ikhui as chairman in ROK.

29: Communist Chinese announce withdrawal of 6 Army divi- visions from NK in October.

Oct 1: Industrial Exhibition in Seoul in commemorating 10 anniversary of Liberation.

8: Korea Independence Party members arrested on charges of attempted assassination of Syngman Rhee.

Dec NK court sentences former NK Deputy Premier Pak Hon-

yong (native of SK) to death for involvement in US espionage activities.

1956

Jan 2: Yi Pomsok and Chang T’aeksang form anti-Government

party Minjong-dang in ROK. Minjong-dang renamed Republican Party 30 March.

25: ROK National Assembly finds ROK Defence Ministry Logistics authorities involved in misappropriation of US [page 177]

Foreign Operation Administration raw cotton. Ninety-seven percent of US £500,000 worth of raw cotton found illegally sold to local market.

30: ROK Army Counter-intelligence Corps Commander Lt- General Kim Ch’angnyong assassinated. Col. Ho T’aeyong arrested as suspected assassin 27 February, and Lt-General Kang Munbong arrested on charges of conspiracy. Both found guilty and convicted. Ho T’aeyong sentenced to death and executed. Kang Munbong sentenced to life imprisonment.

Feb 1: Fire in East Gate Market, Seoul.

3: ROK-US Atomic Energy Agreement signed.

23: ROK and USA sign agreement concerning purchase of military supplies by US forces from local market.

Mar 3: Stock exchange office opens in ROK.

17: US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles visits ROK, confers with President Rhee on territorial reunification of Korea.

May 1: Korea Farmer’s Bank established in ROK. National Assembly passes Farmer’s Bank Law.

5: Opposition Democratic Party Presidential Candidate Sin Ikhui dies of heart attack in train during campaign tour in ROK. National Funeral on 23 May.

12: First television studio (HLKI) is opened in ROK. Starts operation 16 June.

15: Third Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections in ROK. Syngman Rhee elected President, opposition Democratic Party Candidate Chang Myon Vice-President.

29: Sixteen United Nations member states with troops in Korea decide to request withdrawal of Neutral Nations Military Armistice Supervisory Commission from Korea and notify Communists.

Jun 1: Kim Ilsong visits USSR and East European countries.

8: ROK National Assembly elects Yi Kibung Speaker, and Cho Kyonggyu and Hwang Songsu Vice-speakers.

16: ROK Red Cross Society receives list of 8,156,456 SK captives in NK.

21: Sixteen Japanese Communist Party members arrested in [page 178] Sokch’o, ROK.

Jul 10: Opposition ROK National Assembly members disclose

Government prejudices in granting easy-term loans to industries. T’aech’ang Industry and Kumsong Textile are given 7.2 billion won easy-term loans.

27: NK Peaceful Unification Promotion Committee sends letter to ROK Government, ROK National Assembly and people calling for peaceful unification of Korea.

Aug 8: City, town and township chief elections in ROK.

13: Seoul City Assembly and Provincial Assembly elections in ROK.

Sep 28: Opposition Democratic Party in ROK elects Cho Pyongok

Party President. Kim Sangbong attempts to assassinate Vice- President Chang Myon at Democratic Party National Convention in Seoul Wire-puller Ch’oe Hun arrested 1 October.

Oct 15: Asian Anti-Communist Students’ Conference held in Seoul.

Nov 3 : NK Supreme People’s Assembly Presidium announces decree guaranteeing NK citizenship rights to NK defectors to ROK.

10: Korean Progressive Party formed in ROK with Cho Pongam as chairman and So Sangil as Secretary-General.

27: NK holds Provincial, County and District People’s Assembly elections.

Dec 5: ROK National Assembly elects Yi Chaehak Vice-speaker to succeed Hwang Songsu.

1957

Jan 1: Robbery at Chongno Branch of Chohung Bank in Seoul

11: United Nations General Assembly decides on all-Korea general elections under supervision of United Nations.

30: United Nations Political Committee adopts resolution to admit ROK into the United Nations.

31: NK Red Cross Committee chairman sends letter to ROK Red Cross Society President through International Red Cross Commitee, proposing postal exchanges between ROK and [page 179]

Feb 3: ROK Government formulates Five Year Economic Reconstruction Plan.

5 : ROK Cabinet meeting decides to introduce 3rd-trial system in ... courts martial.

21: ROK Agriculture Ministry building gutted by fire.

Mar 24: ROK-US Military Conference is held in Washington DC.

ROK requests aid in modernizing equipment of ROK Armed Forces.

28: Japanese Government declares null and void the 1905 Protectorate Pact and Japanese claims to property in ROK.

Apr 7: Korea Newspaper Editors’ Association formed in ROK.

Korean Newspapermen’s Code of Ethics established.

10: Seoul National University Law School students walk out of school in protest against University’s granting Yi Kangsok (President Syngman Rhee’s adopted son) matriculation against school regulations.

17: ROK Army Court Martial sentences Lt-Gen. Kang Munbong to death for involvement in assassination of Lt-Gen. Kim Ch’angnyong. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment on 1 September.

22: US Military Police authorities unlawfully search civilian houses in P’aju County, SK, and confiscate property.

24: ROK-US A Aviation Agreement signed in ROK.

30: Japan releases all World War II Korean war criminals in Tokyo.

May 5: Children’s Charter established and proclaimed in ROK.

22: US President Eisenhower hints at supplying ROK with modern weapons US Government sends ROK Government formal notification on 30 June concerning supply of modern weapons.

25: Pro-ruling-party terrorists obstruct opposition speech rally in Changch’ung Park, Seoul. Terrorist leader Yu Chigwang arrested 5 December.

Jun 11: ROK Ambassador to Japan Kim Yut’aek meets Japanese Premier Kishi Nobusuke and reaches agreement on mutual release of detainees and resumption of ROK-Japan talks. [page 180]

21: United Nations delegation to the Military Armistice Commission notifies Communists of its repudiation of Paragraphs (b) and (d) of the Armistice Agreement. Repudiation is aimed at facilitating modernization of equipment of the ROK Armed Forces.

27: New US F100 Fighter Group arrives in ROK.

Jul 1: United Nations Command moves to ROK from Japan.

2: Opposition Democratic Party in ROK announces constitutional amendment proposal for Responsible Cabinet System.

11: Korea Press Agencies Association formed in ROK.

15: US announces armament of US Forces in ROK with nuclear weapons.

29: ROK National Assembly approves disqualification of National Assemblyman To Chinhui.

31: ROK-Japan normalization preliminary conference reconvenes. Aug 1: First US Cavalry Division moves to ROK.

5: Floods in ROK kill 247 persons, leaving 60,000 homeless.

17: Fire in Yang-dong, Seoul, destroys 300 houses.

22: NK espionage agent Kim Chongje (former Liberal Party leader) arrested in ROK. British troops leave ROK.

27: NK Supreme People’s Assembly election results announced. Sep 9: USSR in United Nations Security Council vetoes ROK entry into the United Nations.

18: Republic of Vietnam President Ngo Dinh Diem visits ROK for ROK-Vietnam Summit Conference. Ngo leaves on 22 September.

First session of 2nd term NK Supreme People’s Assembly in Moran-bong Theater, Pyongyang, forms Supreme People’s Assembly Membership Qualifications Screening Committee, organizes Supreme People’s Assembly permanent committees, approves Supreme People’s Assembly decrees, elects members to Supreme People’s Assembly Presidium, forms Cabinet, appoints Attorney-General, and elects Chief Justice.

Oct 6: NK Red Cross Committee becomes member of the Inter-national Red Cross Society, [page 181]

10: Korean historian Ch’oe Namson dies in ROK.

Nov 5 : Chang Konsang arrested in ROK on charges of involvement in NK spy ring of Pak Chongho

16: Kim Chunyon forms Unification Party in ROK.

18: International Red Cross Committee sends ROK Red Cross Society a list of 337 prominent personalities held captive in NK.

23 : ROK Judges Conference recommends Kim Tonghyon as 2nd Chief Justice.

Dec 5: Seoul National University Liberal Arts and Science College journal writer indicted for article ‘System for the Sake of Proletarian Masses’.

18: NK Olympic Committee sends letter to ROK Olympic Committee proposing one Korean Olympic team.

26: ROK Supreme Court rules election of National Assemblyman in Hamp’yong, Cholla Namdo, null and void because of illegal change of votes.

31: ROK-Japan Preliminary Conference agrees on mutual release of detainees and resumption of 4th plenary session.

1958

Jan 7 : Secret agreement signed between ROK and Japan concerning return of cultural properties to ROK and Japan’s consideration of ROK property claims.

11: Journalists’ rally in Seoul demands withdrawal of restrictions in ROK Election Law.

13: Progressive Party Chairman Cho Pongam and others arrested in ROK on charges of espionage. Cho Pongam and Yang Myongsan sentenced to 7 years imprisonment at the first trial on 2 July. Sentenced to death at second trial on 15 October. Supreme Court on 27 February 1959 upholds decision of second trial at Appellate Court.

18: Seoul press issues statement protesting against press control provisions in ROK Election Law.

28: ROK Judges, Council recommends Cho Yongsun as Chief Justice. President appoints him and he assumes office on 9 [page 182]

June. National Assembly approves appointment on 16 June.

29: US Forces in ROK announce introduction of nuclear weapons.

Feb 7: Communist China proposes withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

US State Department issues statement of continued stationing of US Forces in ROK on 19 February. Sixteen United Nations member states with troops in ROK issue similar statement on 5 March.

16: Korean Air Line passenger plane skyjacked to NK with 34 passengers. 26 passengers repatriated 6 March. Plane and other passengers held in NK.

20: Communist Chinese Command in NK announces withdrawal of all remaining Chinese troops from NK by end of 1958.

22: ROK National Assembly resolution calls for rescission of Korean Armistice Agreement, withdrawal of Chinese forces from NK and holding of free elections in NK.

Mar 3 : NK Premier Kim Ilsong purges rival Yenanist Kim Tubong.

NK begins Ch’ollima (Flying Horse) Production Increase Campaign.

NK Workers, Party holds 1st National Congress, discusses Five Year Economic Development Plan, calls for unity among Party members, and debates organization of the Party.

24: ROK begins telephotographic service.

31: ROK and US agree to reduce ROK armed forces by 60,000 men.

Apr 3: ROK forwards memorandum to US on territorial reunification of Korea.

8: Sixteen United Nations member states with troops in ROK send note to China on territorial reunification of Korea.

10: NK agents unsuccessfully attempt to skyjack ROK Air Force transport plane to NK.

15: Fourth ROK-Japan Talks held.

25 : Turkish Premier Menderes visits ROK.

May 2: Fourth ROK National Assembly elections held. Liberal [page 183] Party wins 126, Democratic Party 79, and independents 27. Assembly convenes on 7 June and elects Yi Kibung Speaker, Yi Chaehak and Han Huisok as Vice-speakers.

15: Seoul Han River Roadbridge repairs completed.

19: Japanese Prime Minister’s special envoy Yasugi Kat uo visits ROK.

21: Dishonest ROK military suppliers arrested for supplying soap causing alopecia.

27: US Forces in ROK change Military Payment Certificate.

30: Yi Ch’anghun ROK first in marathon at the Third Asian Sports.

Jun 9: Third session of 2nd term NK Supreme People’s Assembly convenes. Adopts ordinances concerning first Five Year Economic Development Plan (1957-61).

12: ROK Police Sergeant Yi Wonyong defects to NK.

30: NK Supreme People’s Assembly effects partial reorganization of administrative divisions in Pyongyang.

31: ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of Kim Ingno in Yongil B District.

Jul 11: ROK National Assembly criticizes Korea Industrial Bank loaning 4 billion won.

Aug 8: ROK religious writer Ham Sokhon is arrested for ‘slip of the pen’.

9: NK scientific exhibition commemorating 10th anniversary of establishment of NK People’s Republic.

Oct 10: Second ROK Army house-cleaning. 70 officers and men arrested.

13: ROK National Assembly passes law extending term of judges.

23: West German Economic Minister Ludwing Erhard visits ROK.

26: Communist Chinese Forces complete withdrawal from NK.

Nov 5: ROK President Syngman Rhee visits Vietnam.

10: ROK Ruling Liberal Party pushes amendment to National Security Law. Administration sends draft to National Assembly on 18 November. Opposition members form strug- [page 184]

gle committee on 27 November. National Assembly Legis-lature-Judiciary Committee forces passage of law on 19 December.

Nov 21: Kim Ilsong leaves on tour of China and North Vietnam, heading NK military mission.

Dec 16: United Nations Command in Seoul announces possession of guided missiles in ROK.

24: ROK National Assembly expels opposition members from the Assembly Hall invoking National Assembly Police Authority and rams National Security Law through in absence of opposition. Law promulgated on 26 December.

28: Opposition political parties in ROK form Committee for Protecting People’s Sovereign Rights.

1959

Jan 5: Demonstrations throughout ROK denounce new National Security Law.

7: ROK and US sign Development Loan Fund Agreement.

21: Fire at P’yonghwa Market in Seoul.

22: Anti-Communist Youth Corps activated in ROK.

27: Pravda Reporter Yi Tongjun defects to ROK through Panmunjom.

Feb 5: Confiscation and Investigation Warrant issued against Kyonghyang Sinmun (opposition-oriented daily) in Seoul. Editorial writer Chu Yosop indicted.

11: Korean Language Examination Committee in ROK standardizes spelling of naturalized foreign words.

13 : Japanese Government decides to repatriate Korean residents to NK.

18: ROK Army 28th Infantry Division Commander Brig. So Chongch’ol murdered by his subordinate battalion commander Lt-Col. Chong Kuhon. Chong executed 17 April.

Mar 11: ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of National Assemblymen in Inje and Yongdok.

15: NK emphasizes Ch’ollima (Flying Horse) Movement to [page 185] increase industrial production.

19: Anti-Communist Artists and Theatrical Performers Association formed in ROK with Im Hwasu as chairman.

30: ROK Army calls Corps Commanders’ Conference and decides on Army house-cleaning.

Apr 3 : NK Red Cross representatives leave for Geneva talks with

Japanese Red Cross representatives.

15: Twenty-one 1,500-year-old ceramics unearthed at Yuwon Temple in Yangsan, Kyongsang Namdo.

30: Seoul Court closes Kyonghyang Sinmun by invoking US Military Government Ordinance Number 88. Seoul Appellate Court on 26 June suspends decision of the lower court. On same day, Government orders indefinite suspension of the paper.

May 27: ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of National Assemblyman in Ulsan B District.

28: ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of National Assembly- man in Wolsong B District.

Jun 3 : NK publishes ‘Memoirs of Anti-Japanese Guerrillas’.

10: Sales ban on ROK monthly magazine Yahwa, for misrepresenting Cholla provinces.

15: ROK Government suspends trade with Japan in protest against Japan’s repatriation of Korean residents to NK.

24 : ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of National Assembly- man An Yongbaek in Posong District.

29: United Nations Forces office of Economic Coordinator in ROK renamed United States Operations Mission.

Jul 7: Pusan Customs Warehouse is reduced to ashes. Loss estimated at 300 million hwan.

Former ROK Army War Relief Chief Brig. Kim Kunbae arrested on charges of misappropriation of military supplies.

22: ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of National Assemblyman Chi Yongjin in Yangsan District.

27: ROK Navy sinks NK gunboat, killing 5 persons and capturing 2.

30: Former NK Supreme Assembly Chairman Ho Hon’s [page 186] daughter Ho Kunuk discloses stories about literary circles in NK.

Aug 12: ROK-Japan Talks reconvene. ROK delegate Ho Chong asks Japan to discontinue pro-communist policy

13: NK and Japan Red Cross Societies sign agreement on repatriation of Korean residents to NK.

15: ROK Ambassador to United Nations Im Pyongjik asks USSR Premier Nikita Khrushchev for free elections in NK.

Sep 17: Typhoon Sara hits ROK south of Seoul. 924 killed, 985,000 homeless, and 13 billion-hwan property damage.

18: Seoul Bank established.

22: NK expands Pyongyang adding 5 new districts to the city.

Oct 14: ROK National Assembly elects Im Ch’orho to succeed Han Huisok as Vice-speaker.

20: ROK Army Investigation authorities arrest 6 ROK Army officers on changes of involvement in 303rd ROK Army Transportation Control Group Graft Case.

21: ROK Korean Mint Corporation makes 10-hwan and 50- hwan coins.

26: Second ROK Army Provost Marshal authorities arrest Cholla Namdo Provincial Draft Board Chief Colonel Yi Tuhwang on suspicion of prejudice against Cholla Provincial natives in Second ROK Army.

30: Seoul City authorities invoke Land Requisitioning Law (775 p’yong of land in front of City Hall) for the first time since 1945.

Seoul District Prosecutor’s Office announces arrest of NK Agent Kim Sunggyun in act of crossing Demilitarized Zone. Kim had secured freedom of movement in ROK after falsely surrendering to ROK authorities.

Nov 16: Fire at International Department Store in ROK.

18: Octagonal Pavilion dedicated on Namsan, Seoul.

22: ROK Army 25th Infantry Division Aviation Unit’s Lt. Mun Yongsok defects to NK aboard L-19 trainer plane with his mistress.

26 : ROK Navy sinks NK agent boat off west coast and arrests [page 187] 4 NK agents.

ROK opposition Democratic Party nominates Cho Pyongok Presidential candidate and Chang Myon Vice-Presidential candidate.

27: ROK opposition Democratic Party elects Chang Myon as chairman of party, Cho Pyongok vice-chairman.

Motion picture of USSR Premier Khrushchev’s tour of USA shown in Pyongyang.

Dec 9: ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of Yi Chonghui as National Assemblyman for Yongju.

11: NK delegation arrives in Niigata to receive Korean repatriates to NK.

13: ROK Government proposes to take to International Court Japan’s repatriation of Korean residents to NK. Japan refuses ROK’s proposal on 18 December.

14: First group of Korean residents in Japan depart Niigata for Ch’ongjin.

25: ROK President Syngman Rhee orders ROK Armed Forces clean-up.

1960

Jan 10: ROK Coastal Patrol Boat 701 sunk off Huksan-do by Communist Chinese gun boats.

14: ROK Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry issues plan for suspension of usurious practices in rural districts.

15: ROK Army Logistics Command activated.

21: ROK Army Counter-intelligence Corps refers to ROK Prosecution NK Agent Pak Hogun and 7-man spy ring (Moran-bong Spy Ring).

26: Footbridge stampede at Seoul Station; 31 killed, 41 injured.

29: Opposition Democratic Party ROK Presidential Candidate Cho Pyongok visits USA for medical treatment. Dies in USA 15 February. National Funeral 25 February in ROK.

Mar 2: Fire at International Rubber Shoe Factory, Pusan. 62 Killed.

15: Fourth ROK Presidential Elections. Syngman Rhee elected [page 188] President, Yi Kibung Vice-president. Opposition Democratic Party condemns fraudulent elections and declares them null and void. Election riggings arouse public resentment. Demonstrations in Masan; eighty persons killed and injured.

Apr 11: Masan middle-school student Kim Chuyol’s body recovered from the sea, killed for demonstrating against election rigging. Recovery of body adds to public antipathy to government.

18: Koryo University students stage street demonstration in Seoul denouncing election rigging. Pro-government terrorists attack them in Chongno 4-ga and injure 40 students.

19: 19 April Student Revolution. Students of all schools in Seoul protest against election rigging.

ROK Police fire at demonstrating students in front of Presidential Mansion, killing 100. Demonstrating students set fire to pro-government Seoul Sinmun offices and Anti-Communist Hall. Seoul citizens join students; demonstrations spread throughout ROK. Government proclaims Martial Law in five cities and appoints Lt-Gen. Song Yoch’an Martial Law Commander.

21: ROK Cabinet resigns en masse.

23: Chang Myon resigns as Vice-president.

24: Syngman Rhee resigns as head of ruling Liberal Party. Vice-president-elect and National Assembly Speaker Yi Kibung resigns from all public posts.

25 : University professors meet in Seoul and demand resignation of President, all National Assemblymen and Supreme Court judges. Professors stage street demonstration after the meeting.

26: ROK National Assembly recommends resignation of Syngman Rhee as President, new elections, and constitutional revision; asks Foreign Minister Ho Chong to form Interim Government. Syngman Rhee resigns as President, sending written resignation to National Assembly; moves to private house, Ihwa-jang, on 28 April. [page 189]

Kyonghyang Sinmun resumes operation.

27: ROK National Assembly appoints Foreign Minister Ho Chong acting President.

28: Yi Kibung family commits suicide.

Chief Justice Cho Yongsun tenders written resignation. Resignation accepted 11 May.

ROK Interim Government formed with Ho Chong as Premier.

May 1: ROK Interim Government confirms nullification of 15 March elections.

2: ROK National Assembly elects Kwak Sanghun as speaker, announces resignation of Syngman Rhee as 3rd President and 4th President-elect.

3: Seoul District Prosecution authorities arrest Home Minister Ch’oe In’gyu and Police Chief Yi Kanghak on charges of violation of Election Law. Prosecution arrests Han Huisok on 7 May and Yu Ch’ungyol and Kwak Yongju on similar charges.

ROK Cabinet decides on dissolution of Students National Defence Corps.

4: ROK Government repeals restriction on entry of Japanese newsmen to ROK. Fifteen Japanese reporters visit ROK 17 May.

11: Bereaved families of Koch’ang Massacre victims capture former Chief of Sindo Township Pak Yongbo and burn him alive.

21: ROK Government announces preparation of bill for constitutional revision for responsible cabinet system.

22: Interim Government punishes dishonest fortune accumulators as tax-law violators.

27: Emergency Martial Law lifted in Seoul.

29: Syngman Rhee goes to exile in Hawaii.

Jun 1: ROK Interim Government gives 20 days for dishonest fortune accumulators to surrender. Samsong Industry and eight other businesses report having dodged 3.6 billion hwan in taxes. [page 190]

Tonga University students raid Pusan Ilbo office and destroy printing machine.

4: Ko Chonghun’s National Salvation Youth Corps in ROK is renamed Social Refer m Party.

5 : Seoul Prosectutor’s Office arrests 9 former members of ROK Cabinet and 13 members of former Liberal Party Planning Committee.

14: Ch’oe Kyunam and 42 other reformist Liberal Party National Assemblymen organize Constitutional Administration Comrades’ Society.

15: ROK National Assembly passes 3rd constitutional revision, adopting responsible cabinet system. Constitutional revision proclaimed and Second Republic established.

17: Yun Kilchung forms Socialist Mass Party in ROK.

ROK National Assembly Speaker acts as President under revised Constitution.

19: US President Eisenhower visits ROK.

ROK-US Joint Communique issued; Eisenhower assures continued US assistance to ROK.

22: Kwak Sanghun resigns as Speaker of ROK National Assembly. Ho Chong acts as President.

ROK National Assembly passes National Assembly Election Law. Law promulgated 23 June.

24: ROK National Assembly repeals US Military Government Ordinances 55 and 88; passes Newspaper and Political Party Registration Laws.

Jul 29: ROK House of Representatives and House of Councilors elections. Riots in 13 electoral districts, destroying and burning ballot boxes.

Aug 3: NK Air Force 2nd Lt. Chong Nakhyon defects to ROK aboard MIG-17.

4: Old Faction of Democratic Party declares severing of relations with New Faction.

8: ROK House of Representatives and House of Councilors convene.

Representatives elect Kwak Sanghun speaker, Yi Yong-jung [page 191] and So Minho vice-speakers.

Councilors elect Paek Nakchun chairman and So In’gyu vice-chairman.

12: joint ROK House of Representatives and House of Councilors session elects Yun Poson President of 2nd Republic. ROK Interim government transfers investigation of illicit fortune accumulators to new ROK Government.

13: Second Ongnyu Bridge (over Taedong River) opened in Pyongyang.

14: NK Premier Kim Ilsong announces Seven Year Economic Development Plan.

Pyongyang Grand Theater, Ongnyu-gwan (guest house), Moran-bong Stadium dedicated in Pyongyang.

NK Premier Kim Ilsong proposes South-North Federation.

17: ROK National Assembly rejects President Yun Poson’s appointment of Kim Toy on as Prime Minister 112 to 111.

19: ROK National Assembly approves appointment of Chang My on as Prime Minister 117 to 107.

23: Chang Myon forms ROK Cabinet.

31: ROK Government orders 24 business tycoons to pay 11 billion hwan in tax arrears and 8.7 billion hwan in fines.

Sep 6: Japanese Goodwill Mission headed by Foreign Minister Kosaka visits ROK.

10: Lt-Col. Kim Chongp,il and ten other 8th class graduates of the ROK Military Academy recommend National Defence Minister Hyon Sokho to streamline the ROK Army.

22 : Old Faction secedes from Democratic Party.

24: Cnl. Kim Myonghwan and 15 other Army officers recommend ROK Army Chief of Staff Gen Ch’oe Yonghui to weed out inefficient officers to make room for efficient young officers and ask Ch’oe to resign. They are referred to court martial but acquitted of charges on 12 December.

28: Teachers protest against ROK law prohibiting formation of teachers’ union, stage sit-down in front of National Assembly and sit-in at the Ministry of Education.

29 : ROK Supreme Court decides in favor of Kim Ch’angsuk in [page 192] the Confucian Dispute law suit.

Oct 8: Seoul District Court passes judgement on 6 major election cases including firing at demonstrators. Yu Ch’ungyol sentenced to death, remainder acquitted.

11: Wounded students of 19 April Revolution in Seoul protest the court ruling, demonstrate, demanding dissolution of National Assembly, and occupy Speaker’s seat.

12: House of Representatives passes bill to punish traitors to democracy.

21: US Senator Michel J. Mansfield proposes Korean reunification on neutralist formula after Austrian style.

22: ROK Government rejects Mansfield proposal

25: Fifth ROK-Japan Talks held.

30: Smugglers and hoodlums abduct over 100 ROK policemen in Pusan and torture them.

31: ROK Government proclaims revised Local Autonomy Law.

Nov 1: Seoul National University students form National Reunification League and ask Prime Minister Chang Myon to visit USA and USSR for reunification of south and north Korea. League calls for south-north students meeting.

12: Former Old Faction of Democratic Party forms New Democratic Party.

15: Former Liberal Party in ROK forms Democratic Party with Yi Kapsong and Kim Chunyon.

19: NK Supreme People’s Assembly Presidium Chairman Ch’oe Yonggon proposes formation of South-North Federation and Joint South-North Commission for economic and cultural exchanges.

Eighth session of the 2nd term NK Supreme People’s Assembly reviews results of first Five Year Economic Development Plan and adopts appeal to people in ROK for peaceful unification of Korea.

23: ROK House of Representatives passes constitutional re- vision. Revision passed by House of Councilors on 28 November and promulgated 29 November.

24: Kim Tarho forms Socialist Mass Party in ROK. [page 193]

27: Former moderate leftist Diligent Laboring People’s Party leaders in ROK form Socialist Party with Ch’oe Kunu as chairman. Party advocates reunification and neutralization of Korea.

Dec 1: Regular ferry service begins between Pusan and Hakada, for the first time since the end of World War II.

10: Over one thousand members of Elder Pak Taeson’s Sect raid Tonga Ilbo office in Seoul because of stories about Pak carried in the newspaper.

12: Seoul City and Provincial Assembly elections. Seoul City mayoral and gubernatorial elections are held on 29 December. 13: ROK Supreme Court nullifies election of National Assemblyman Son Ch’iho in Ongjin-gun.

23: ROK Government proclaims Special Court and Special Prosecution Organization Law.

25: Fire at International Market, Pusan.

30: ROK Presidential Mansion Kyongmu-dae renamed Ch’ong wa-dae (Blue House).

31: ROK Government proclaims Election Irregularities Disposition Law and Civil Rights Restriction Law.