

KOREA

LIBRARY  
378  
USAF

42

~~5017/10~~

3/74  
571

PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN KOREA  
WITH BIOGRAPHIES

R4A No 2977

ASSEMBLAGE #50

CONFIDENTIAL

Research and Analysis Branch  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
HONOLULU, T. H.  
February 10, 1945

PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN KOREA  
WITH BIOGRAPHIES

ASSEMBLAGE #50

Extracts from FCC intercepts of short  
wave broadcasts from Tokyo and Korea  
and other affiliated stations from  
December, 1941, to December 31, 1944,  
and from OSS sources. Compiled by  
Research and Analysis Branch  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
HONOLULU, T.H.  
February 10, 1945

P R O G R A M S   O F   J A P A N   I N   K O R E A

WITH BIOGRAPHIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

P O L I T I C A L

Ideologies	
IRAA . . . . .	1
Civil Administration	
Personnel . . . . .	1
Organization . . . . .	2
Reorganization . . . . .	4
Courts . . . . .	5
Police . . . . .	6
Prefectural Matters . . . . .	6
Local Communities . . . . .	7
Interstate Visits . . . . .	7
Population . . . . .	8
Anniversaries, Memorials . . . . .	9
Propaganda Organs	
Newspapers . . . . .	9
Radio . . . . .	9
Encouragement Corps . . . . .	10
Stories of Service . . . . .	10
Japanese Language . . . . .	11
New Political Rights . . . . .	11

M I L I T A R Y

Wartime Measures	
Ideology . . . . .	15
Mobilization League . . . . .	16
Mobilization of Students . . . . .	16
Mobilization of Science . . . . .	18
Recruiting . . . . .	18
Selective Service . . . . .	19
Volunteer Service Corps . . . . .	19
Preparatory Training . . . . .	19
Increased Production . . . . .	20
Contributions . . . . .	22
The Army	
Volunteers . . . . .	23
Conscription . . . . .	23
Training . . . . .	25
Prisoners . . . . .	25
Insurrections, Deserters . . . . .	25
Morale Building . . . . .	26
Relief . . . . .	26
The Navy	
Volunteer System . . . . .	26
The Air Force . . . . .	27

E C O N O M I C S

Control Associations . . . . .	28
Miscellaneous Statistics . . . . .	28
Exports-Imports: Statistics . . . . .	28
Labor	
Labor Service Cooperative Council . . . . .	29
Efficiency, Etc. . . . .	29
Mobilization . . . . .	29
Recruiting . . . . .	30
Conscription . . . . .	31
Supply for Japan . . . . .	31

TABLE OF CONTENTS

E C O N O M I C S

Agriculture	
Administration and Control . . . . .	32
Policies and Plans . . . . .	32
Youths sent to Japan: Training	34
Development of Agricultural Land by Colonization . . . . .	35
Agricultural Products	
Rationing . . . . .	36
Importation of Food . . . . .	36
Rice . . . . .	37
Wheat and Barley . . . . .	39
Potatoes . . . . .	39
Castor Beans . . . . .	39
Hops . . . . .	40
Forestry . . . . .	40
Animal Husbandry . . . . .	41
Marine Industry	
Statistics . . . . .	41
Fish . . . . .	41
Salt . . . . .	41
Industry	
Statistics . . . . .	42
Policies and Plans . . . . .	42
Light Metals . . . . .	44
Machinery . . . . .	45
Textiles . . . . .	45
Electrical Industries . . . . .	46
Chemical Industries . . . . .	47
Munitions . . . . .	47
Airplanes . . . . .	48
Mining	
Statistics . . . . .	49
Management and Control . . . . .	49
Iron . . . . .	50
Coal . . . . .	52
Aluminum . . . . .	53
Zirconium . . . . .	53
Other Metals . . . . .	54
Transportation	
Railroads . . . . .	56
Water Transportation . . . . .	61
Air Transportation . . . . .	63
Communications	
Training . . . . .	63
Telephone . . . . .	63
Finance	
Revenue . . . . .	63
Commerce . . . . .	63
Banks . . . . .	64
Bonds . . . . .	64
Savings . . . . .	64
Exchange . . . . .	64
Insurance . . . . .	65
Taxes . . . . .	65
Subsidies . . . . .	65

S O C I A L

Education . . . . .	66
Religion	
Catholicism . . . . .	67
Science . . . . .	67
Health, Welfare	
Public Health . . . . .	68

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S O C I A L

Health, Welfare  
Physical Education . . . . . 68  
Relief . . . . . 69

B I O G R A P H I E S

Chinese and Korean . . . . . 70  
French . . . . . 71  
Japanese . . . . . 71  
Russian . . . . . 80

NOTE

In addition to the main body of data gathered from Radio Tokyo, background material and other data have been supplied from various OSS publications.

In the Biographical Section, the numbers following most of the names refer to the page or pages where the reference is to be found in the main body of this Assemblage. A date without a page number indicates a name gathered from a broadcast whose content was omitted from the text because of repetition or unimportance.

When the number is preceded by an O, the reference is to the page of Publication S-3082 (FAR EASTERN DIPLOMATIC LISTS). When a date is preceded by an IDC, the reference is to an OSS list not quoted in the text. DIO with a date follows a name taken from a list published by the District Intelligence Office of the Fourteenth Naval District.

PROGRAMS OF JAPAN IN KOREA

POLITICAL

IDEOLOGIES

IRAA

A Japan, Chosen, and Manchukuo liaison conference on the strengthening of the Imperial RA movement was held. A liaison deliberative council for the IRA movement at home and abroad has already been established in Chosen, (mobilization and education) of army volunteers, donation of planes and (tanks)..., also the enforcement of the conscription system, and other (activities) are especially being further expanded. In order to further strengthen and expand the IRA movement as in Chosen, the association sponsored jointly with the Dai Nippon ADL a Japan, Chosen and Manchukuo conference. Present were (representatives) of the home affairs, public welfare, army, navy, GEA affairs, and education ministries, the information board, the Chosen government general, the Manchukuoan embassy, the PTEL (Chosen), the Manchukuo Concordia society, the Kwantung Territory (East Asia) League, the Central Concordia society, and the Central Chosen Association. (5/20/43 Tok. Jap.)

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

Personnel

Governor General Koiso of Chosen who arrived in Tokyo on May 2 to confer with government authorities on important matters concluded his parleys with officials of the various ministries and left for Chosen at 10 a.m. on May 19 on a plane from Haneda airport. (5/19/44 Tok. Jap)

General Nobuyuki Abe was appointed governor-general of Korea and his installation was solemnized today at 11:30 a.m. Ryusaku Endo, member of the House of Peers, was named chief civil administrator. (7/23/44 Tok. Jap)

It is announced that Ryusaku Endo, president of the Tokyo Shimbun, is appointed vice-governor-general of Chosen. The investiture of General Abe and Endo took place at the Imperial Palace this morning. (7/24/44 Tok. Eng)

Governor General Abe of Chosen left Tokyo for his post at 9 a.m. today. Prior to his departure, he made a statement expressing his determination. He clearly stated that he would (run) the Peninsula in conformity with the plan laid down by former Governor-General Koiso and that the pressing business of the day was to increase fighting power and to boost morale and all preparations would be focused to these ends. (8/3/44 Tok. Jap)

At the 85th Extraordinary Diet Session, Premier Koiso announced his views concerning the treatment of the people of Chosen and Taiwan. In order to carry out the premier's plans, the home ministry is planning to meet with leaders of the territorial governments in the near future. From Taiwan Governor General Hasegawa, who is at present in Tokyo, and Director Ozawa of the archives and documents section (bunshokachoo), and from Chosen, Chief of Administrative Affairs (Seimu sookan) Endo, who is expected to come to Tokyo soon, and Director Tsutsui of the archives and documents section, will meet with Minister

## POLITICAL

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

#### Personnel

Odate, Parliamentary Vice Minister Takeuchi, Vice Minister Yamazaki and other high officials of the home ministry. (10/12/44 Tok Jap)

#### Organization

The governor-general is the head of the central organization of administration. He directs all affairs according to the Government's policies. The 8 bureaus of this central organization are: foreign affairs, finance, industry, agriculture and forestry, legislature, education, police and public welfare. Offices which are controlled by the governor-general are: special office of administration, bureau of communication, railroad and monopoly, office of taxation, customs, forestry and experimental stations. In 1942 the Korean Federation was formed, and since then Korea has conducted itself as a nation. There is a privy-council whose duty it is to hear the inquiries and reports of the governor-general. This council has one president, one vice-president, and 65 members. Korea is divided into 13 provinces, 21 urban prefectures, 218 rural districts, two islands, 104 towns and 2,229 counties. In each division, there is a headquarters with its head and officers. As for the defense of Korea, there are military control districts in Seoul and Nanam; there are Divisions for Military Affairs in Seoul, Pyengyang, Daiku, Kwangju, Hamhung and Nanam, and there is a military headquarters in Seoul. There have been regulations for volunteer soldiers in practice since 1938. Korea had about 4,500 volunteer soldiers in 1942. A conscription law for Koreans will be put into practice sometime in 1944. According to the official report of May, 1942, several thousand young Koreans, who took two years training in the army, were assigned to guard war prisoners both in Korea and at the front.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

At this time together with plans for strengthening the organization of local administrative structures, the government will likewise strengthen the organization of the administrative structure outside of Japan proper in the government-generals of Korea and Formosa ... In the organization of the government-general in Korea, the general affairs (soomu), administration (sisei), industry (shokusan), forestry (noorin), railway (tetidoo), and monopoly (sembai) bureaus will be abolished. For the purpose of planning the unified strengthening of increased production of war materials and land and sea transportation, and to guarantee food, etc., mining (kookoo), transportation (kootou), and agriculture and industry (nooshoo) bureaus will be established. Local railway bureaus will be changed into the transportation bureau and the water police and customs will be combined with this. (10/19/43 Tok. Jap)

#### (A) Chosen Government-general

##### (1) Administrative structure of the government-general:

(a) General affairs bureau (somu kyoku), administration bureau (shisei kyoku), productive industry bureau (shokusan kyoku), agriculture and forestry bureau (norin kyoku), railway bureau (tetsudo kyoku) and monopoly

## POLITICAL

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

#### Organization

bureau will be abolished.

(b) Emphasis shall be stressed on the increased production of raw materials which are essential for the war materials, and all the administrative affairs such as the material mobilization policy, labor service policy, and electric power policy which has connection with the increase of production of war materials shall be unified, and Commerce and Industry Bureau (shookoo kyoku) shall be newly established.

(c) In order to realize a strong and comprehensive unification of land and sea transportation facilities, the railway transportation bureau (tetsudo yusoo kyoku) and maritime affairs bureau (kaiji kyoku) shall be unified, and traffic bureau (kotsuu kyoku) shall be newly established.

(d) Due to above reorganization, the local railway bureaus shall transfer their (maritime ... department) and customs offices to the local traffic bureaus.

(e) By unifying all the administrative affairs concerning the livelihood of the people, centered around the measures for the stabilization of the foodstuff maintenance, the agriculture and commerce bureau (noo-shoo kyoku) shall be established.

(f) Due to the importance of the enforcement, method, administration, and observation of the prosecution of the important policies, these matters shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the secretariat of the government-general.

(g) All the affairs which had been previously under the jurisdiction of the monopoly bureau shall be unified under the jurisdiction of the foreign affairs bureau (gaimu kyoku).

#### (2) Local administrative structure

(a) various administrative affairs of the government-general shall be dispersed to the local administrative offices. The local administrative offices shall be solidified, and all the special local government administration offices, excepting those which are essential, shall be abolished.

(b) The taxation bureau (zeimu kyoku) and all the offices affiliated with it shall be abolished.

(c) In order to carry on the affairs previously managed by the above mentioned offices, a financial affairs department (zaimu bu) shall be created in the administrative offices of the administrative districts (doo) and taxation branch offices shall be (established) in each respective administrative district.

(d) The industrial department (sangyo bu) of the respective administrative district shall be managed by its commerce and industry department (shokoo bu), foodstuff department (shokuryoo bu) and administration department (syoosei bu) respectively.

(e) ... department shall be abolished and all of its affairs, excepting the affairs concerning ports and harbors shall be unified under the local administrative office.

(f) The (war dead) office shall be transferred to the local administration office.

(g) The employment agency shall be abolished and its affairs shall be transferred to ...

(h) ... administration shall be solidified and ...

(10/19/43 Tok Jap)



## POLITICAL

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

#### Organization

The concrete measures of the ministries based upon the main points of the decisive wartime emergency adjustment measure are being expeditiously brought to materialization. In the home ministry the simplification of administrative affairs has been cancelled relative to both Chosen and Taiwan government-generals, from the viewpoint of placing authority upon the central government supervisors which is included in the main points. It is considering positive guidance of both government-generals relative to liaison and deliberative matters of the central government and both overseas areas. As from the outset, there will be no change in the counselling matters under the premier and all other ministers in regard to overseas matters from the viewpoint of unified administration at home and abroad. The deliberative matters stipulated in the various imperial ordinances based upon the ... law to be deliberated upon by the cabinet and all ministries with the government-generals are extensive. Today, in decisive wartime, the actual situation is that the various measures of Chosen and Taiwan are being prosecuted in accordance with the measures of the central government for the greater part, so that transportation liaison work and other points considered, at this time it is fitting that these deliberative matters be entrusted to the government-generals without hesitation. (3/11/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Reorganization

The administration conference was held today. The conference of (bureau and section) chiefs ... The governor general declared that administrative efficiency to permit the general public to devote themselves to their daily business with a feeling of security has not achieved its expected result yet. Not only that, but there are signs in some sections that the spirit of the people is shrinking. The tendency of the people cannot necessarily be said to be in a safe state. The cause for such a prevailing condition is the enforcement of mere formality in the small details of the administration without kindness and understanding. The governor-general stated that unless a drastic reorganization of the small details of administration is realized, true efficiency in the Chosen administration will never be attained ... (4/12/44 Tok. Jap)

The third day of the Chosen administrative conference, which is designed to discuss the administrative affairs of Chosen in accordance with their importance, was convened today at 9:30 a.m. at the official residence of the governor-general, located at (Shimotsudai). The conference was continued in an earnest manner in regard to the security and solidification of the cooperative structure of Chosen for the increase of production in order to meet the current demand. The conference was adjourned after 5 p.m. (4/14/44 Keijo Jap)

Since assuming office, Governor-General Abe of Chosen has been considering changes to be made in the bureau heads and in the provincial governors of Chosen. His recommendations, approved by a special meeting of the cabinet on August 16, were officially announced on August 17.

## POLITICAL

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

#### Reorganization

A total of 11 persons have been recommended for new positions. (8/17/44 Tok. Jap)

A change in the personnel of the various bureau heads and prefectural governors in the government-general of Chosen has been announced. Ever since General Abe became the governor-general of Chosen, studies were begun to make emergency changes in the personnel of the bureau heads and prefectural governors. The names were decided upon at yesterday's special cabinet meeting and are announced today, August 17. Minister of Agriculture Toyoda has now been named minister of (national treasury), former Minister of Communication Shiraishi is named minister of agriculture, and the former minister of education is named minister of communications.

(8/17/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Courts

There are local court-houses, courts of appeal and supreme courts which are directly under the Korean government. In 1939, 19,714 persons were sentenced as guilty after the first trial. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

In Korea the Government Central will put into effect a great change of officials on April 21, 1943 and announced the names and addresses of the officials changed. According to the order of the Government Central of Korea on 11 March 1944, the following changes were made in the various courts: I. Japanese officials: Saita Eiji, assistant to the Department Chief of the Higher Court, Higher Court in Keijo; Komatsu Hiromi, assistant to the Chief of Taikyu Local Court in Taikyu; Abe Goichi, assistant to the Chief of Fuzan Local Court in Fuzan; Motohashi Gyotaro, assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in in Heijo Local Court in Heijo; Moriura Fujiro, assistant to the Prosecutor of the Higher Court in Fuzan; Nagata Kenshi, assistant to the Chief of the Chungchin Local Court in Chungchin; Eto Etsuo, assistant to the Chief of the Shingishu Local Court in Shingishu; Egami Rokuho, assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Taichun Local Court House in Taichun; Murata Safumi, assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Keijo Retrial Court in Keijo; Watanabe Takaharu, assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Higher Court in Keijo; Iwashima, judge and assistant to the Chief of the Taiku Retrial Court in Taikyu; Nakano Tarao, judge and assistant to the judge in the Hamhung Local Court House in Hamhung; Horibe Kenji, judge and assistant to the Chief of the Keijo Retrial Court in Keijo; Ito Kenro, assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Fuzan Local Court House in Fuzan; Miyai Shingo, assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Kwangchu Local Court House in Kwangchu; Ishashiro Yoshisaburo, assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Shineichu Local Court House in Shineichu; Yamane Yeskimitsu, assistant to the judge in the Higher Court House in Fuzan; Aramaki Masayuki, assistant to the Chief of the Hamhung Local Court House in Hamhung; Sato Shoichi, assistant to the Chief of the Chunchu Local Court House in Chunchu; Yasuda Shigeo, assistant to the Chief of the Haichu Local Court in Haichu; Maeno Shigenari, assis-

## POLITICAL

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

#### Courts

tant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Chunchu Local Court in Chunchu; Kikuchi Hisasuke, assistant to the Department Chief of the Pyungyang Retrial Court in Pyangyang; Watanabe Yomi, assistant to the Department Chief of the Heijo Local Court in Heijo; Sasaki Yoshihisa, assistant to the Department Chief of the Kawangchu Local Court House in Kwangchu; Fujii Shozo, assistant to the Judge in the Hamhung Higher Court in Hamhung; Akita Shosohuro, assistant to the Department Chief in the Taiku Local Court in Taiku; Nishida Katsug, assistant to the Department Chief in the Hamhung Local Court House in Hamhung; Tsuji Uichi, assistant to the Department Chief in the Heijo Local Court House in Heijo; Takoki Mitsuru, assistant to the Department Chief in the Shineichu Local Court in Shineichu; II. Korean officials: Lins Iikhong, assistant judge in the Hamhung Local Court House in Hamhung; Sun Pashil, assistant prosecutor in the Heisan Branch Court House in Heisan; Kim Chungchiung, assistant judge in the Sangchu Branch Court House in Songchu; Kim Hangkum, assistant judge in the Taiku Local Court House in Taiku; Kim Suntai, assistant judge in the Chungchu Local Court House in Chungchu; Ahn Tongsueng, assistant judge in the Taiku Retrial Court House in Taiku; Min Pyungsung, assistant to the prosecutor in the Seoul Retrial Court House in Seoul.

(IDC) (Keijo Nippon Seoul, Korea, 12 March 1943)

#### Police

In 1938 there were 254 police headquarters, 2,376 sub-stations, 282 branch offices, 200 agencies, and 21,800 officers.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

Ensha police station has been planning to give more physical exercise to all policemen under the national physical training program for the purpose of training for both mental and physical fitness. Exercise such as judo and fencing will be given and inspection will be held. All police stations will follow this program soon.

(IDC 2546) (Keijo Nippon 11 March 43 4-3)

#### Prefectural Matters

Governor-General Koiso gave an address yesterday before the Administrative Conference, in the following manner: "You, who are governors of prefectures, satisfactorily put whatever I request into practice and you are doing your best. It is indeed a matter for congratulation. However, there are many points which are still insufficient. I say there are some places where I cannot say that the people of Chosen are devoting their fullest effort happily to their respective works... In any nation the morale of the people tends to be reduced when a war is prolonged. There is a tendency for the people to make slips in their morale. This has been proved by history since olden days. To win through and fight through this war, your minds must be kept tense. And, thinking of the fact that Chosen is also an important part of our nation

## POLITICAL

### CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

#### Prefectural Matters

which is fighting through this war, there should be no incidents which cause disunity of the people's morale..."  
(4/13/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Local Communities

The home ministry has decided to improve the positions of village heads (yuumen choo) in Chosen and (city block chiefs -- gaishoo choo) in Taiwan, and at the cabinet meeting a revision of local government offices in the Chosen and Taiwan governments-general was approved. This will be announced shortly. Through this, a way has been cleared for the elevation of these village and city district chiefs, who were heretofore in the Hannin class of civil service, to the Soonin rank. The personnel will also be increased.  
(10/18/44 Tok. Jap)

### INTER-STATE VISITS

Governor-General Koiso of Chosen visited Manchukuo to express gratitude to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo. "The announcement of the Chosen Governor-General Koiso left Keijo for Manchukuo on July 21 at 6:20 p.m. in order to express gratitude to the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo who has visited the Suiho Hydroelectric Power Company in May this year during His tour to Antung Province as well as to express official greetings upon his appointment to the office."  
(7/21/43 Tok. Jap)

Visiting Governor-General of Korea Kumiki Koiso this morning was guest of honor at a dinner party given by General Yoshijiro Umezu, CIC of the Kwantung army ... Attending the banquet were: Lt. Gen. (Katahara), chief of staff of the Kwantung army; (Yoshiyisu Kumawa), counselor to the Japanese Embassy; Rokoza Takabe, director of the general affairs board; Lt. Gen. ... Miyake, president of the Concordia Association; and Lt. Gen. Jusuke Hirose, president of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company.  
(7/24/43 Hsinking Eng.)

Hsinking: Governor-General Koiso of Chosen, who had been visiting Manchukuo, left Hsinking to return to Chosen at 8:30 a.m. July 25. He issued the following statement: "... I wish to express my desire for the further friendship of Chosen and Manchukuo, who are striving for the attainment of a common mission having their borders adjacent to each other in the north, with an object of perfection of the structure for this decisive war."  
(7/25/43 Tok. Jap)

General Kuniaki Koiso, governor-general of Chosen, has been staying in Tokyo since May 2 for consultations on important matters with the government, but he will return to his post at Keijo this morning. Governor-General Koiso of Chosen delivered a radio address directed to East Asia, entitled "The Present Situation in Chosen", at 7:20 p.m. last night from the Japan broadcasting corporation.  
(5/18/44 Tok. Jap)

## POLITICAL

### INTER-STATE VISITS

In Keijo, Korea, the annual Manchukuo-Chosen conference was fittingly opened by Mr. Tatsuo Tanaka, chief civil administrator of the Chosen government. After a number of opening speeches, discussions were held on the various pending issues which are all designed to speed the Japanese victory in the current war. The first day's session of the three-day conference came to a close at 5:30 p.m. (6/7/44 Hsinking Eng.)

Tokyo: The leader of the Burmese investigation mission, Dr. Ba Han, arrived in Keijo, the capital of Korea, on the afternoon of June 24, by air. On the same day, Dr. Ba Han called on the governor-general of Korea, General Koiso, in his official residence. (6/25/44 Hsinking Ger.)

Peking: The Special Research Mission of Burma headed by Dr. Ba Han, arrived here this morning by air after completing an extensive tour of Manchukuo. This afternoon the party called on Wang Keh-Min, chairman of the north China political council, the north China army headquarters and the Japanese Embassy where they exchanged greetings. Following a visit to the local museum, the group attended a dinner party given by Chairman Wang at 7:00 p.m. (7/4/44 Tok. Eng)

### POPULATION

The total populations of Korea for 1939 and 1940 were 22,800,000 and 24,326,000. The following table shows the population according to occupation in 1939.

	Japanese	Korean	Foreign
Farming	33,257	16,486,959	11,188
Marine products	9,540	337,310	70
Mining	18,604	322,988	2,169
Industry	111,808	611,958	8,650
Commerce	144,647	1,501,548	19,027
Transportation	37,705	225,264	2,586
Public affairs	246,967	666,782	2,425
Other business	24,932	1,559,101	6,922
Unemployed	22,644	386,400	196

The population of the 20 largest cities and counties in 1940 was 2,817,462. The number of births for 1938 was 809,840; deaths, 395,813; marriages, 128,667; divorces, 8,273. The number of Koreans who sailed to Japan and those who returned to Korea in 1939 was 284,726 and 176,936 while for 1940 the number was 334,168 and 218,027 respectively. There are 1,300,000 Koreans in Manchuria and 100,000 in China. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

...A talk will be given on the subject, "Population Census". As you are already informed, a population census will be held the first of next month, May, simultaneously throughout Chosen. This is intended solely for the benefit of the government for the formulation of important policies: (clarifying the population distribution in Chosen) to cope with application of ... exchanges, volunteer services in war and civilian factories, and ... Yet, these data will not be used for anything which is

## POLITICAL

### POPULATION

against you. There is nothing to be confused about or to be suspicious of; just keep calm and follow instructions correctly. There are instructions printed on blank (forms), so please read them carefully and follow them step by step ... (4/14/44 Keijo Jap)

### ANNIVERSARIES, MEMORIALS

The fiftieth anniversary memorial service for (Kin Boku-Shin), a (forerunner) in the annexation of Chosen, was held yesterday at 2:00 p.m. under the auspices of the (charter committee members) at the (Kyunjoji) Temple, located on (Nagai-cho), Hongo ward. Attending were 90 Japanese and Chosenese signers of the annexation agreement including the administrative official, Yamashita, dispatched from the Prince (Gen Ri) Palace. (Mitsuru) Toyama and Rentaro (Mizuno) read memorial addresses, then Administrative Official Yamashita, Director Takeuchi of the administrative bureau representing the home minister, and Director Kitamura of the Tokyo administrative government office of the Chosen government-general worshipped. In solemnity, the ceremony was successfully brought to a close. (3/28/44 Tok. Jap)

### PROPAGANDA ORGANS

#### Newspapers

The Korean Federation for National Mobilization is the name of a Japanese league in Korea doing propaganda work and stimulating the Koreans to be more war-minded. Recently the league publicized a poster with a slogan, "We want nothing until the victory is ours!", and also, "Do not buy unless it is absolutely necessary." In order to fortify the soldiers behind the guns with a perfect wall those at home must restrict their purchases. This is the surest way to destroy the enemy, America and Great Britain. (IDC) (Keijo Nippo Seoul, Korea, 12 March 44)

For the information of bureau chiefs, Chosen newspapers are to be limited to 22 pages each week. Chosen newspapers ... will put out a two-page edition on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of each week instead of only twice each week as heretofore. This set-up will be the same as for newspapers in Japan. ... The papers will adopt the Japan newspaper set-up of issuing two-page editions thrice weekly (and four-page editions on the other days), or a total of 22 pages per week. The previous set-up of issuing two-page editions twice weekly on Monday and Thursday will be changed to thrice weekly, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, the same as in Japan. The Manshu Nippo has been putting out 26 pages each week, with two-page editions on Mondays only, but beginning July 1 it will change to 24 pages per week with the Thursday edition also reduced to two pages. (7/10/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Radio

The radio broadcasting station has decided to send music for worshipping the Imperial Palace from a distance and

## POLITICAL

### PROPAGANDA ORGANS

#### Radio

giving silent prayer, from tomorrow, July 28, at 7 a.m. and noon respectively. First of all, for worshipping the Imperial Palace, we shall say, "This is the Imperial Palace worshipping hour", and then send you band music as follows. We shall repeat the music again. We shall give you this music and ... All the family please stand up facing toward the Imperial Palace and worship it. For the noon silent prayer hour, we shall say, "It is almost noon; let us give silent prayer." Then we shall give you the time and the music "On to the Sea". As you listen to this music, we want you to give silent prayer. We think that you are familiar with the music, "On to the Sea", but we shall play it for you. From tomorrow we shall send you music in this way. Those who have radio ... should ... and let the people on the streets hear this music. Please place the radio where it can be heard easily from the outside. Please make it as loud as you can. Also the government offices, banks and concerns and ... where people gather, also theaters and stations where many people gather, please use (loud speakers) so that all can hear. If this is done, even if the siren does not sound, both the worshipping of the Imperial Palace and the giving of silent prayer can be observed in an orderly manner, we believe. (7/27/44 Keijo Jap)

#### Encouragement Corps

Under the joint sponsorship of the (Central Asia Development Association) and the Chosen Total National Power Federation, the IRAA decided to dispatch Encouragement Corps to the various parts of Japan (Naichi) in order to introduce the figure of fighting Chosen in the GEA War to the Japan homeland (Naichi) and to comfort and encourage the industrial fighters residing in Japan as well as soldiers native to Chosen by bringing together ... persons and holding meetings to discuss and introduce Chosen ... These dispatched corps will be divided into 9 corps which will hold discussion meetings at the seat of the local administrative council districts. The party of ... and ... former ... arrived in Tokyo day before yesterday, May 22. They are encouraging the Chosen industrial fighters at the various factories. Tomorrow and the day after they will assemble the soldiers native to Chosen at ... and comfort them. (5/24/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Stories of Service

Three exemplary stories devoted to the patriotism of the Chosenese came from Ibaragi, Chosen and Okazaki City. The first story concerns Moriso Oshiro who came to Ibaragi Prefecture from Chosen years ago... Oshira, a few months ago, was drafted (sic) for labor work in an industrial factory. "I will work as a full-fledged Japanese," declared Oshiro, and immediately took up a hammer, leaving his business in the hands of his wife ... Konzo Nakayama, coming from Keisho Nando, Chosen, instead of being drafted, voluntarily offered to serve for labor service ... Moriyasu Matsuda is also a Chosenese in Okazaki City who, with his only son critically ill, lost no time in presenting himself at a munitions plant in Nagoya upon receipt of his draft notice ... He said proudly, "Although I was born in Chosen, I am a full-fledged Japanese and I must not fail

## POLITICAL

### PROPAGANDA ORGANS

#### Stories of Service

in fulfilling my duty as a Japanese subject."  
(3/20/44 Tok. Eng)

#### Japanese Language

Keijo: The spotlight was recently focussed on an unselfish Chosenese girl, Eien Matsumoto, who was forced to give up her studies at the Keijo Girls Normal School for family reasons. At that time her sole desire was to bring closer unity between Chosen and Japan. She knew that this unity could be attained through the medium of the Japanese language. Firmly convinced, Eien began devoting herself to popularizing the Japanese language among village children. For the last three years Miss Matsumoto, by utilizing the slack season of the farming community, gave a Japanese language course to approximately 50 village children who were unable to attend national school. Recently her services were recognized by the provincial government who commended her with a letter of gratitude and a monetary gift. Poor as she is, she is determined to do her part for the cause of the state and donated the money presented her toward the defense fund.  
(8/17/44 Tok. Eng)

### NEW POLITICAL RIGHTS

At the 85th Diet, Premier Koiso made known his desire for immediate and drastic revision in the treatment of Taiwanese and Chosenese residents in Japan and since then negotiations have been under way among the interested officials. As the general outline of the plans has been agreed upon, the board of information on December 24 made an announcement according to which the treatment is considered under two classification, political and general. With regard to the political treatment, an investigation committee with Premier Koiso as the head will be established to discuss measures and to formulate concrete plans of action. 1. Political treatment: The establishment of the committee for the investigation of the treatment of Taiwanese and Chosenese residents was approved by the cabinet at an earlier date. The report has been made to His Majesty the Emperor and has received his sanction. The members of the committee, having been tentatively decided upon, held a parley of government officials and committee members on December 26 at the official residence of the premier. It goes without saying that the salient points in the revisions concerning the political treatment of the Taiwanese and Chosenese constitute the content of the investigation committee's discussions. From this standpoint, the outcome of the deliberations of the committee is being watched with close interest, and as the government desires that these revisions be effected as soon as possible, it is expected that the report of the committee will be in order at quite an early date. Furthermore an independent plan for reform in treatment is anticipated in Karafuto. The completion of the organization of the committee for the investigation of the political treatment of Taiwanese and Chosenese ... The committee is an inquiry organ of the premier and comes under his supervision. It will investigate and confer upon important matters concerning the



## POLITICAL

### NEW POLITICAL RIGHTS

political treatment of the Chosenese and Taiwanese. The body will have the power to bring these matters to the attention of competent ministers. Its organization calls for one chairman, two vice-chairmen, and approximately 40 committee members, and if necessary for the sake of investigating and conferring upon special matters, a special committee may be included. The premier will fill the chairman's post and submit the names of the vice-chairmen to the Emperor for approval and appointment. The cabinet will appoint the members of the committee and special committees who will be chosen from the higher cabinet officials, members of both houses and learned authorities whose names will be submitted by the premier to the Emperor for approval. If necessary the premier will have the power to establish sub-committees within the committee to assign different matters to the various divisions. Premier Koiso is chairman while the names of the two vice-chairmen, Home Minister Shigeo Odate and Minister without Portfolio Hideo Kodama, have been designated ... men from the House of Representatives including Tatsunosuke Yamasaki are named as members, while from the ranks of the experienced and learned authorities the following six have been chosen: Fumio Goto, Ko Shomomura, Michio Yuzawa, Setsuo Naka, Seido Rozan and Ichiro Kiyose. On the special committee are Councillor Yonosuke Sato of the home ministry and 7 others. In addition the secretarial appointments have also been announced. 2. General treatment: a. Heretofore, the travel of Chosenese to and from Japan was almost entirely restricted as a police measure, but this restriction will be removed, permitting travel as long as the individual has personal identification papers issued in Chosen. Police treatment in general will be improved to avoid any friction from discriminatory treatment. b. Any Chosenese employee of good character may be appointed to responsible positions. Moreover, Chosenese employees will be permitted to call their families to their place of work, and steps will be taken to afford conveniences to the families. c. The former Concordia Society has been renamed the Welfare Society. This organization, which has maintained close relationship with the police, will henceforth cooperate also in welfare work with such organizations as the farm associations of towns and villages. d. Up to now, Chosenese students have been sent to Japan to study upon the recommendation of the Chosen scholarship society, a foundation, but whereas in the past the recommendations were made without thorough supervision, henceforth the society will be entrusted to exercise stricter control over its recommendations. Outstanding secondary schools in Japan had refused entrance to Chosenese students in the past, but hereafter they will be accorded the same treatment as Japanese students. e. Employment services will be improved. The Chosenese will be employed as much as possible by the central government offices and influential companies in Japan. Along with the reformation of treatment of the Chosenese and Taiwanese residents in Japan, a vigorous policy for citizenship indoctrination in Chosen and Taiwan, extending to such phases as the abolishment of old laws and regulations, strengthening of the citizenship indoctrination program, the establishment of the local self-government system, and the perfection of the central

## POLITICAL

### NEW POLITICAL RIGHTS

council set-up, the consultative body of the governor-general, will be undertaken. Moreover the government is studying the matter of domicile registration of the Chosenese and Taiwanese as a step toward the unification of the matter in Japan as well as in the two territories. At present individuals having their permanent domicile in Chosen or Taiwan are not permitted to transfer their status to Japan proper, but a study is being made so that they will be able to move their legal domicile anywhere the same as all other Japanese people.

(12/26/44 Tok. Jap)

The first general meeting of the committee for the investigation of the political treatment of the Taiwanese and Chosenese was held at 2:00 p.m. December 29 at the official residence of the premier. Present at this gathering were Premier Koiso, chairman, Odate and Kodama, vice chairmen, members of the committee and the special committee, and secretaries. Premier Koiso opened the meeting with an address which was followed by a discussion... Definite arrangements being agreed upon, the meeting adjourned at 3:10 p.m. Furthermore the inquiry submitted to the above body was made public by the board of information, as follows: "In accordance with the principle of the founding of our Empire and in obedience to the Imperial decree of universal brotherhood, the policy followed in governing Chosen and Taiwan has been to make the people of these lands members of our Empire in fact as well as in name. On the basis of this principle, they have been asked to bear the heavy responsibility of guarding and maintaining the prosperity of our Imperial throne in unity with the people of our mainland. Many measures have been taken to carry out the intent of the above principle, and today we see a truly remarkable advancement in the people of Taiwan and Chosen. In view of the urgent necessity of establishing a structure of complete unity of all our peoples to complete preparations for the holy task of building Greater East Asia, the need for new policies in the political treatment of these peoples has been recognized. Therefore, the committee's opinion regarding the above is respectfully requested."

The highlights of Premier Koiso's address at the meeting of the committee for the investigation of the political treatment of the Chosenese and Taiwanese are as follows: "At this time when the GEA War enters into a decisive and truly critical stage, our Chosenese and Taiwanese fellow-countrymen, comprehending its significance, are determinedly marching forward to consummate the war. It need not be said that the earnest labors of these people go to make up a huge part of the fighting power of our nation. It is of utmost importance to the future prosecution of the war that we fully incorporate the deep sincerity of these fellow countrymen -- who comprise one-fourth of the total population of our Empire -- into the warp and woof of our national life. The principle aim must be to inspire in the hearts and minds of these people the conviction that they, as people of the Empire, will receive the same treatment as the Japanese in the homeland, without any distinction whatsoever. I believe that this conviction will serve to instill in them pride of citizenship and give them a brighter hope in the future. With this in mind, the government com-

POLITICAL

NEW POLITICAL RIGHTS

mitted itself to the task of working out general reforms in regard to the treatment of these people, and in deciding to carry out these reforms in the lines considered urgent at this time, a cabinet resolution calling for reformations in the treatment of the Taiwanese and Chosenese was passed. In recognition of the necessity for carrying out reforms in political treatment by new procedures, the present investigation committee was created. As the problem is of great importance, the methods by which these reforms will be achieved will have to be studied from every possible angle, and we have enlisted the aid of many upper and lower house members, as well as those experienced and well-versed in such matters, to make a study of the subject."

(12/29/44 Tok. Jap)

MILITARY  
WARTIME MEASURES

Ideology

"As representative of the Japanese living in Korea, I wish to speak today. I am happy over the brilliant accomplishments of the Japanese Imperial Forces. War today is composed of various types of warfare: economic, propaganda, etc. We must be prepared to win through this war. We must be prepared to fight a long war and anticipate the establishment of GEA. With military power and economic power, we may be able to defeat Britain and America. However, in order to bring permanent establishment of GEA we must cultivate spirit and ... power so that all peoples of Asia may be controlled. This is highly important. In Manchukuo, the Japanese spirit is there so that we can rest assured as to future progress. Korea occupies a most important position in Asia, especially since the outbreak of the China incident. It appears that there are bad rumors in Japan of affairs in Korea. However these rumors are baseless. This can be seen by the vast amount of contributions to the army and navy. For Korea, the amount is exceedingly great in comparison with the population. Again, by looking at production of rice and agricultural products, we can see proof of sincerity of Korea's populace in supporting Japan. For instance, the export of rice from Korea last year was, I am sorry the amount is undisclosed (sic). Koreans who in the past were not industrious are now working very hard. Koreans are certainly no longer lazy. Korea's resources are now dedicated to the downfall of Britain and America. Most important are preparations made for defense against the north for strong defense is an important point in the establishment of GEA. Koreans all devoted themselves to the appeal made by Governor Minami for unity and cooperation among the whole people. In this way Korea is working with Japan for the establishment of GEA."

(3/3/42 Tok. Jap)

Governor-General Koiso of Korea attended a welcome dinner given by Premier Chang. The gist of the address of welcome made by Premier Chang is as follows: "I deeply feel that in order to maintain an iron wall defense of the northern frontier and to achieve an epochal increase of production power and thereby respond to the ... we must have the spiritual and material assistance of Korea, and I feel that it is absolutely necessary that the Manchukuo-Korea relationship be made stronger and closer ... The government of Manchukuo, along with the Concordia Association, has ... and has been giving guidance and education to the Korean people residing in Manchukuo so that they may become important subjects of Manchukuo." Then Governor-General Koiso of Korea gave the following greeting: "To Manchukuo and Korea who are vested with the joint important responsibility of the defense of the northern frontier of the GEA, I deeply feel that there is need of making the Japan-Manchukuo collaboration firmer and stronger. Upon hearing that marked satisfactory results have been achieved with the progress of time by the Manchukuo government in the guidance and training of Korean residents in Manchukuo, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation for the sincere efforts of the government authorities and at the same time I should like to request your special consideration and efforts when the military

## MILITARY

### WARTIME MEASURES

#### Ideology

conscription system for Korean people is put into effect at a future date." (7/23/43 Hsinking Jap.)

#### Mobilization League

Governor-General Koiso of Chosen arrived in Tokyo on May 19 and stated: "... Our People's Mobilization League of Chosen which is similar in make-up to the mainland IRAA has been in existence since last autumn. This organization has been playing an important role in forming neighborhood organizations, in the movement for self-awakening to the fact that the Emperor is God, in the activities in the economic field ..." (5/19/43 Tok. Jap)

A gratitude ceremony under the joint sponsorship of the National Total Mobilization Chosen League, ... Federation and ... Federation was held yesterday on the grounds in front of the Chosen Shrine. The ceremony was attended by Governor-General Koiso. The meeting was held in connection with the grant of increased compensation for Chosen civil service men. What is meant by the gratitude ceremony? Although we are too insignificant to talk about it, it must be noted that His Imperial Majesty in accordance with the principle of equal mercy, that is, in accordance with his graceful concern over his subjects, that the people of Chosen should be treated equal to the people in Japan proper, granted the honor of an increase in compensation as well as pensions to Korean senior civil service men as well as some Korean junior civil service men who are in the important positions. Inspired by such graceful concern of His Imperial Majesty, the Koreans ... The following statement was issued ... "It has been decided that similar compensation will be provided for all Korean civil service men whose ranks are senior civil service and some junior civil service men who hold important positions such as a mayor of a town. Affiliated with this act, it is permissible for Japanese companies, comradeship societies and all other organizations to grant an increase of compensation to Korean employees to the degree similar to that of Japanese employees in that organization within the limit of its financial capacity..." (4/21/44 Keijo Jap.)

#### Mobilization of Students

The students are taking the fullest measure ... that the Chosen army is receiving the applications by the students addressed to the commanders of the armies in each respective school area so that each of them may not miss this best opportunity to show their worthiness. With an intention that this is the best time to show the true nature of the Japanese spirit, the general ... in total unity of 25,000,000 people in Chosen are actively participating in the encouragement of students. More than 20 persons of the (welfare department) are carrying out their activities by scattering all over the 13 provinces of Chosen. The People's Cooperation Chosen Federation, the Chosen branch of the Dai Nippon Women's

## MILITARY

### WARTIME MEASURES

#### Mobilization of Students

Association, the various religious associations in Chosen and each respective publicity department of the provincial administrations are all concentrating their fullest effort for the movement to encourage the students.  
(11/11/43 Tok. Jap)

Keijo: The youths of Chosen, numbering nearly 2,000,000, are offering positive cooperation with the government's war efforts and are proving a dynamic and propelling force for the 25,000,000 Chosenese in various branches of patriotic undertakings. Fully conscious of the gravity of the war situation, Chosen students including 6,000 college and university youths, 100,000 middle school boys and girls, and 1,800,000 national school children are exerting all-out efforts in order that Chosen may contribute a worthy share to Japan's fighting strength ... Students throughout the peninsula were overjoyed when the conscription system for Chosen, long awaited by the Chosenese youths, was enforced August 1 of last year, thus offering youths of conscription age a chance to execute their wartime duties as full-fledged Japanese subjects. The jubilation of the Chosenese youths was redoubled October 20 last year when a special army voluntary system was inaugurated for college and university students on the peninsula. As a result ... an incessant flow of applications for service in the army by Chosenese university and college boys, many of whom realized their desire of serving as soldiers in the Imperial Japanese army. Students, who had the misfortune to fail to make the grade as volunteer soldiers, are now devoting themselves to boosting production in leading munitions plants as well as participating in emergency transportation undertakings. Meanwhile the college and university students still remaining in schools are undergoing daily military drills so that they may some day also join the imperial services. Many exemplary cases of devotion to the war effort by Chosenese students have been displayed. Students in the medical department at Keijo Imperial University (gave) up their spring holidays, which started March 21, in order to work at local army hospitals or munitions plants. Engineering students at the same university are applying their classroom theories at an army arsenal in Jinsen where they expect to work as volunteer hands until close of the spring holidays. Students at other colleges in Keijo, including Keijo Technical College and Keijo Mining College, are following suit by dedicating their spring holidays to the war effort. Chosen girls in Keijo and other leading cities, not to be outdone by the boys, are voluntarily offering their services in munitions plants, in nursing, air defense activities and farming. The graduates of the Maizuru Girls Middle School in Keijo last December sent a joint letter, which was written in blood, asking permission to work in the munitions plant of the Chinkai Naval Station. The application was accepted and Chosenese girls are now working at the naval munitions plant for the first time in Japan's history.  
(3/28/44 Tok. Eng)

## MILITARY

### WARTIME MEASURES

#### Mobilization of Science

The Chosen government-general has adopted a policy in regard to the mobilization of scientific technicians, and it has been decided that a comprehensive study of the scientific skills to be promoted beginning in 1944 will be made. In the near future the committee members of the scientific technicians deliberative council will be convened, and after research subjects are selected, an order will be issued to begin studies.

(4/5/44 Tok. Jap)

Keijo: Impressed by the work of the Chemical Research Council of Japan, the government-general of Chosen, which had been laying the ground work for the establishment of a Chosen chemical research council, recently founded the council with the chief civil administrator as its first president.

(5/29/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Recruiting

The government of Korea is recruiting young men from 18 to 20 years of age to go to the south sea areas in military attachments. The government gives a monthly allowance for clothing and travelling expense. In addition ... since the development of the southern areas has been revived as the result of the war, the recruitment of Koreans to form a labor corps is highly favorable. The following qualifications are required to join the corps: 1) Military employees: high school graduates or above, male, aged 22 to 25; 2) Military clerks: graduates of higher national school, male, aged 18 to 22; 3) Military servants: graduates of national schools, male, age limit of 20. In regard to procedures of application, the following regulation was issued: Applicants should present their photographs, records of experience and copies of census registration to the department of Korean army recruitment before 15 March. Applicants under 25 years of age should present letters of consent from their fathers. Applicants who are unable to secure copies of census registration before the fifteenth may present just their records of experience with their pictures.

(IDC) (Keijo Nippo Seoul,  
Korea 11 March 44)

We shall now give you news concerning the announcements by the military commander of the nation. It has been decided to (recruit) army (youth) ... students, special ... students, ... students, (tank unit) students ... and ... for 1945. The army youth ... students, army youth aviation school, army weapons school, army youth tank school, army youth ... school, army ... school, army heavy artillery school, army anti-aircraft battery school are ... Applications for the youth ... school will be accepted from August 20 to October 31 in the various districts in the homeland (Naichi). The Special Officers Candidate School applications will be accepted between August 10 and September 10. The requirements are that applicants must have been born between August 1, 1929 and April 1, 1931, and have completed the second semester of the first year of the National School upper grades. Youth aviation students must have completed the ... of the National School. Next, the special officer candidate students must have

## MILITARY

### WARTIME MEASURES

#### Recruiting

been born between April 2, 1926 and April 1, 1930 and have completed the second semester of the third year of middle school. (7/27/44 Keijo Jap.)

#### Selective Service

A plan for selective service for Koreans is being considered, since Korea is located in such a central position in the Greater East Asiá War, so that Korea may be made a great power for Japan. In addition,... the Japanese writer of this article states that he, Teramoto Kiichi, has enjoyed a peaceful and happy life in Iuju, as the owner of a charcoal truck, which has been for 30 years under the control of Japan. The Yalu River in Korea can be made into a great power for the GEA War. Many important resources have been discovered in the soil of Korea, and the minds of the people have also been cultivated to be receptive for new power. The systems of selective service and compulsory education will bring warmer feelings to the hearts of Koreans. The young men of Korea will have a chance to become Imperial soldiers, beginning next year. The future of Korea and its youth depends on their response to selective service at this time. The youths of Korea have been misunderstood as bad youths who know nothing and who are spendthrifts and love luxury. By being Imperial soldiers, Korean youths will become creative and sincere. Selective service will be a blessing for Koreans for it will help erase their bad name and all the misunderstandings of the past.

(IDC) (Keijo Nippo Seoul,  
Korea 11 March 43)

#### Volunteer Service Corps

Keijo: For the purpose of actively cooperating in the strengthening of the war effort of her ally Japan, about 500 Chinese residents of Keijo have formed a Chinese Labor Service Corps. A ceremony commemorating the organization of this body was held on June 28. This group will do its share as an increased production volunteer corps in the fields and in the factory. (6/29/44 Tok. Jap)

Tokyo: It has been decided to establish a volunteer service corps in Chosen also. It has been one year since the system of conscription in Chosen became effective, in August of last year, when the 25,000,000 fellow countrymen of the Chosen peninsula were deeply moved emotionally. The government-general of Chosen, in order to render further (impetus) to this system of conscription, will establish a volunteer service corps, (Giyuu hookoo tai) and will make it the central organ for (supporting) conscription and for supporting service men, it has been decided. (7/31/44 Tok. Jap)

See also under LABOR

#### Preparatory Training

Keijo: Chosenese youths between the ages of 17 and 21 who lack full schooling have been receiving special



## MILITARY

### WARTIME MEASURES

#### Preparatory Training

preparatory training to qualify themselves for military service since December 1942 at 2,698 places throughout the country. Excellent results have been attained. The special military volunteer system, adopted in October of last year, has been enthusiastically welcomed in Chosen. Some 964 youths still attending schools in Chosen have volunteered for service while 1,388 Chosenese, enrolled in schools in Japan, have returned to their homeland to enter military service.

(4/4/44 Tok. Eng)

#### Increased Production

General Minami arrived and stated that Korean loyalty has grown stronger since the outbreak of the GEA War. The production of arms and food has increased and can be increased more.

(3/8/42 Tok.)

The following localities have undertaken specific programs to help win the war: I. Junchoo district felt a strong need for food substitutes as a result of regulations rationing rice and other foodstuffs. Junchoo Candy Business Union invented a new kind of bread. The ingredients of the new bread are: white bran, 15%; absorbent bran, 15%; soybean flour, 25%; wheat flour, 30%; brewery dregs, 15%. This new bread is rich in nutritive value so that even a big eater can be satisfied with two pieces. The low price of five sen is also an outstanding feature. The authorities of Kiengsang Province will order that this substitute bread be used in place of rice in all restaurants and by families in order to save rice. II. Wonsan urban municipal office plans to encourage the conservation of food with the slogan, "Save rice and win". Each block association will appoint a conservation guidance leader to be present at every food distribution center to determine the amount of food for each family. Everyone should be thankful to get rice under the present circumstances. III. County head, Ishikawa in Kosan-men, Beksung-gun, encourages all employees in his office to aid in saving miscellaneous crops. Twenty counties, under the leadership of Wanghai Forestry Association, are compelled to collect 54 koku of acorns per county, the acorns to be used as a substitute food. IV. The Provincial Agriculture Association of Taijun carries out a program of loaning barley seeds to increase food production and encourage a decrease in wet soil rice and the planting of wheat in place of rice. V. The construction of the public hall in Wonsan was started and 4,000 bags of cement and sufficient lumber were permitted to be used in the project. The total cost of the building is to be 360,000 yen. VI. Kangwha district police headquarters made a special list of prices of all taxable food and goods in order to enforce the new tax law. VII. Kangnung city was much affected by the new increased taxes on amusements and luxuries. Many restaurants will convert to hotels or other businesses.

(IDC 1688) (Keijo Nippo  
Seoul, Korea 12 Mr 43)

See also under AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRY

## MILITARY

### WARTIME MEASURES

#### Increased Production

Governor Koiso made the following report in regard to significant measures concerning the increase of production: (1) By merely forcing workers for the sake of increased production, a satisfactory result can never be expected. Therefore in view of the foregoing principle, the government has adopted two extraordinary measures aiming at speedily overcoming disadvantageous circumstances: (a) The administrative structure has been reorganized into two offices, namely, internal and industrial; and (b) direct aid will be extended for industrialists. Because great numbers are involved in this measure, it has been decided that reports will be received from various branch offices. (2) In regard to responsibility for production, it should not be shouldered by civilians only. The responsibilities should also be shared by the section chiefs in the local administrations. (3) As a measure for breaking down bottlenecks hampering increased production, production increase promotion committees were established in local areas, and with the united effort of the government and the people the fullest effort is being concentrated for the achievement of the increased production goal. (4/13/44 Keijo Jap)

Governor-General Koiso of Chosen will depart from Keijo for Tokyo early in May for general official business transactions. Although this visit to Tokyo is a regular one, it is expected that Governor-General Koiso's visit will decide various problems which have been pending by discussion of matters for bolstering labor, increased production of food, land transportation and the matter of guidance of the peninsular people by the residents of the mainland. These things are expectations held of Chosen in this decisive wartime. Furthermore, during the governor-general's absence, the director of the (customs) bureau, (Synya), of the Chosen government-general will concurrently act as governor-general. (4/28/44 Tok. Jap)

Governor-General Koiso of Chosen arrived in Tokyo yesterday at 4:00 p.m. accompanied by his personal secretary, Kobayashi, and Matshuda. In regard to the fighting Chosen people, he stated: "Chosen is offering every bit of material and man-power at present for the prosecution of the GEA War. In the field of rice production, they are determined to attain the increased production goal of 26,000,000 koku (koku is 4.96 bushels) and to ship a certain 10,000 koku to the mainland. As for the other grains, they are striving to attain an increased production of 1,000,000 koku. On the other hand, Chosen has limitless deposits of iron, coal, ... and ..., and these minerals are gradually being converted into fighting strength by using abundant electrical power. The military conscription physical examination in Chosen this year achieved a splendid result. For those who passed the physical examination with A-class status, the 40 hours of special training are progressing since the first of May. Not only as civilian subjects but also as members of the armed forces, they are capable of excellently carrying their duties. (5/1/44 Tok. Jap)

MILITARY

WARTIME MEASURES

Contributions

On the occasion of the Army Commemoration Day, March 10, Japanese officials in Korea, in many offices of different agencies, made a special contribution toward a war fund. In addition ... the articles states that the contribution was 967 yen and 66 den of brass, 13 den of steel, 674 pieces of old steel, 15 den of precious metal and 4,019 pieces of copper pennies contributed by various agencies and persons. Seven Japanese official agencies participated in this drive. The following Japanese in Korea participated in this contribution to show the Koreans' love for Japan: Matsushiro Tonosuke, Tsunoda Kinu, Tanaka Shirinosuke, Kimura Yoshio, Sawamoto Teruhiko, Nakano Kochu, Yanai Bunkichi, Koide Eiichi, Iwada Giichi, and Asaiki Fumiko. (IDC) (Neiijo Nippo Seoul, Korea 11 March 1943)

The civilian contributions for victory came into the police headquarters of East Gate in Seoul, Korea, on March 11, 1943. The list of names of individual and group contributions and the addresses are given:

Women's Missionary Society of Christian Church, 11 West Gate, 120.00 yen  
Brewery Department Employees of Keijo Tax Superintendence Bureau, Taihei Tori, 860.26 yen  
Itate Tsuge, 6 yayoi-Cho, 99.66 yen  
Faculties and Students of Showa High School, 6 Kogane-cho 81.13  
Nishi Katsuhiko, 35 Namiki-cho, 50.00 yen  
Faculties and Students of Keijo Commerce and Industry School, Kuroishi-machi, 69.61 yen  
Children of Seiua National School, Seiun-cho, 93.53 yen  
Zenria Commercial School, Seiyo-cho, 38.53 yen  
Yamada P... , 2-225 Kanko Tori, 30.00 yen  
Ryuzan National School, Ryuzan, 10 pieces of ceremonial brass vessels  
Kaiunji Priests, Ankan-cho, 50.00 yen  
Gokayashi Motoo, 541-1 Biari, Koyo-gun, 10.00 yen  
Suzuki Tsunokichi, 589 Tenno-cho, 200.00 yen  
Industrial Section Employees of Koiten Transportation Department, 200.00 yen  
The Signs of Time Magazine Company, Kaiki-cho, 200.00 yen  
The North Korea Chamber of Commerce, Reiji-cho, 48.50 yen  
Matauo Kiyoji, 4-37 Shoro, 33.09 yen  
Tomiyoshi Seiji, 552 Shoshin-cho, 63.84  
Keijo Recuperation Hospital Nurses, Kikei-cho, 200.00 yen  
Kazaumi Kijuku, 596-41 Biari, Koyo-gun, 5.00 yen  
Matsuo Shusho, 4-37 Shoro, 4.05 yen  
Tamagawa Yoshihide, 3-108 Meiria-cho, 5 pieces of brass vessels  
Ri Shojun, 298-15 Renken-cho, 3 pieces of brass vessels  
Miyamoto Mitsuyo, 279-2 Shinsetsu-cho, 8 pieces of ceremonial brass vessels  
Tomiyoshi Seiji, 552 Shoshin-cho, 13 pieces of ceremonial brass vessels  
Aoyama Jindoku, 127 Tonkan-cho, 18 pieces of ceremonial brass vessels

(IDC 1590) Keijo Nippo Seoul, Korea 12 March 1943)

## MILITARY

### WARTIME MEASURES

#### Contributions

Keijo: It is learned that a monetary donation of 5,423,400 yen was made on January 20 by the National Cooperation League of Chosen toward a fund for the construction of war planes for the Chosen army. No donation was made on the occasion of the enlistment of several thousand Chosenese student volunteers into the Japanese army... The construction of 100 war planes in November of last year ... and within three months collected this aforementioned sum. The campaign received widespread support throughout Chosen and is taken as another indication of the unwavering determination of the Chosenese people to fight the war to a successful completion.

(1/22/44 Tok. Eng.)

Parallel with the progress of the war is the rising patriotism of the (Chosen) people. A marked increase is being noted in the amount of monetary contributions to the war fund either from the paying of ... in the official headquarters industrial (plants) collieries and mines throughout the peninsula. The news of Kwajalein and Ruott ... industrial curves up by 25%.

(3/1/44 Batavia Eng.)

Keijo: Reflecting their burning patriotism, 25,000,000 Chosenese, since the outbreak of the China Affair, have donated to the army and navy a total of 276 first line war planes. It is disclosed that the monetary donations toward the war fund, by residents, during the period from January 194.. up to the close of March this year totalled 33,520,0(32) yen, comprising 31,323,684 yen toward the National Defense Fund and 2,196,838 yen toward the War Relief Fund. The Chosenese have also donated ... comfort kits and other gifts to the Japanese soldiers at the front.

(4/12/44 Tok. Eng.)

### THE ARMY

#### Volunteers

The Chosen research committee on information of the Japan Literary Patriotic Service Association has decided to investigate to see how active during the decisive war, after they entered the service, are the special volunteer soldiers from Chosen and also to comfort and encourage them. For this purpose the committee has decided to dispatch two writers, Tokuzo Utaoka and Meibum Maruoka to a certain unit of the eastern defense Zone and Cho Kaku, a native of Chosen, and Kumatake Furuya, a literary arts critic, to a certain unit of the eastern defense zone on May 23.

(5/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Conscription

The conscription system in Korea will be put into effect from 1944. In preparation for this, a law for special training of Korean youths was announced officially today and is to be put into effect soon. According to this law, youths residing in Korea who are over 17 years of age and under 21 will as a rule receive training for one year at youth training centers which will be established

## MILITARY

### THE ARMY

#### Conscription

yearly during this period or at (general) special training centers at which the youths will take on military obligations for (military law). The object of this training is to give Korean youths the fundamental character necessary for them as members of the imperial forces. The period of training is for about one year, but it can be shortened to six months in case of wartime reasons or when the government-general deems it necessary. Also youths over 11 years of age and below 30 can upon request receive training. (8/1/42 Tok. Jap.)

The application of the conscription system for Korea was decided at the cabinet meeting held May 9 of last year... In connection with this matter, bills to put the conscription system into completion, namely: draft revising a part of the military service laws and draft revising a part of the transportation laws will be submitted to the coming Imperial Diet ... After these bills are passed by the Diet, they will be put into effect on August 1, the anniversary day commemorating the Imperial Rescript of Japan-China. Here the conscription system for our comrades, the Koreans, will be put into effect from the first day of the year 1944. (1/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

The governor-general of Chosen, General Koiso, stated in Tokyo: "... the military conscription system is still in its preparatory stage but through the training at the national schools and special Chosen training institutes fine conscripts are in the making." (5/19/43 Tok. Jap.)

In connection with the welcoming of the conscription system in Chosen to take effect in 1944, the 25,000,000 Chosenese have decided to have a grand and colorful but solemn nation-wide celebration for 7 days starting from August 1. (7/22/43 Tok. Eng.)

Due to the fact that the conscription system was begun yesterday in Chosen, ... new appointments were made for the respective (intendance corps) chiefs in Chosen and in Karenko (a port in Taiwan) and Palao. Thus the new appointments made number 25 including Major General Okada, chief of the army personnel bureau, Major General Kuramoto, chief of the ... respectively as affiliates of the central ordnance depot. (8/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

On August 1 the conscription system was put into effect in the Korean peninsula and the determination of the Korean people as subjects of the united Japan is ever increasing. Now to serve as government officials and as liaison officers for the Korean brothers, 12 graduates of the Tokyo Imperial University including (Nobuo) Nagashima passed the government examination excellently and it has been decided to distribute their services among the home affairs, communications, railways, education, agriculture and forestry, and finance. (8/7/43 Tok. Jap.)

The conscription of our Chosen brethren, which was brought about by the enthusiastic and fervent desires of the Chosens themselves, will finally become an actuality.

## MILITARY

### THE ARMY

#### Conscription

The first conscription of the Chosen brethren will take place in the very near future ... (8/28/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Training

The central headquarters of the East Asia Volunteers Corps will invite the leading officials of the all-Manchukuo associations at Mutankiang, Kirin, ... and Antung during the period from March 19 to April 2 in order to have them decide upon the fiscal year training procedure and training methods as well as their experiments for prosecution and matters for prosecution at their own localities ... the conferece will see to the training of leading officials for the all-Manchukuo association of volunteer corps ... Among others, Nakai, affairs head, and Nakajima will attend.

(3/15/43 Harbin  
Jap.)

#### Prisoners

Several thousand Korean youths will undergo a two months training for surveillance work over American and British prisoners. Training will include an instilling of respect for the Japanese and acknowledgement of their superiority. This honor conferred upon the Koreans is said to have great significance in view of the fact that a new law conscripting Korean youth has just been passed.

(5/22/42 Tokyo)

#### Insurrections, Deserters

Current news issued by the department of external affairs says that since the outbreak of the Pacific war, there has been evidence that Koreans hope to free themselves from Japan. Organized groups are looking for encouragement from abroad. The Korean revolutionary army is already fighting with the Chinese against Japan.

(8/8/42 Australia)

A report from (Shanyang) says that since the Japanese enforced conscription and food control in Korea last year, there have been frequent riots by Korean people and students. It said that several hundreds of students at (Ridji) attacked the police headquarters, seized the rice stored there, and distributed it to the people. Over 100 rioters were arrested by the police; also 500 students at Tungyang jointly asked the Tokyo government for Korean independence. More than 50 of them were detained by the police.

(3/12/44 Chungking  
Eng.)

Li Wu-ying, interpreter for the Japanese Hanare-ishi Gendarme Regiment, recently abandoned his job and went over to the Chinese side. He said that, in the past, he thought the Japanese could not be defeated and that the war situation was not clear to him. But after seeing how cruelly the Japanese had treated his own people, and after reading some of the propaganda materials issued by the Korean Independence Alliance and the Korean guerrilla forces, he began to realize that the final victory will be China's rather than Japan's. With this understanding

## MILITARY

### THE ARMY

#### Insurrections, Deserters

he confessed that he had come out of the dark; therefore he surrendered to the Chinese.

(IDC) (Kang-chan-jih-pao  
Shansi 5 Ag 43)

#### Morale Building

A party of entertainers arrived at Tokyo this morning from Keijo. The party consists of 14 members including Mr. (Chin) Gogo. They visited Japan by the invitation of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Nation Wide People's Total Mobilization Chosen Federation ... They will tour the army and navy hospitals.

(7/18/43 Tok. Jap)

#### Relief

A military relief cooperation movement will begin simultaneously throughout the nation for six days from April 24 to 29 inclusive. In addition, the Young Men's Corps, the Dai Nippon Women's Association, etc., ... will hold many events and women's round-table conferences supported by the army, the government, and civilians. Consultations will be held on the (furnishing) of comfort kits and comfort goods; also disabled soldiers and members of bereaved families of soldiers will be comforted and encouraged. Many deeply significant undertakings such as these will take place in connection with military relief.

(4/16/44 Keijo Jap)

### THE NAVY

#### Volunteer System

A special navy volunteer system has been newly established for Taiwan and Chosen. In this connection, the statement issued by the president of the board of information follows: "Ever since the Manchurian and China incidents the racial consciousness of our Taiwan and Chosen brethren has greatly heightened and the desire to serve in the military has flourished ... The government had previously put into effect the special army volunteer system in Chosen in 1938 and this was also put into effect in Taiwan in 1942. Both of these have resulted in an extremely satisfactory way. Furthermore in March of this year the military conscription law was revised and the military conscription system was put into effect for the Chosen brethren. The conscription of soldiers is to be carried out in 1944. In view of such existing conditions, the government has also decided on a special navy volunteer system to make preparation for this."

(5/12/43 Tok. Jap)

In response to the enthusiasm of the youths of Taiwan and Chosen who desire to be active in the first line of naval battle, the government adopted, in the cabinet meeting of May 10, a special law permitting the Taiwan and Chosen youths to have volunteer naval service. This new system will go into effect beginning this coming August 1.

(7/27/43 Tok. Jap)

## MILITARY

### THE NAVY

#### Volunteer System

The navy, in connection with the ... army of both Formosa and Chosen, has revised a portion of the naval special soldier's (or sailor's) ordinance (kaigun tokubetsu shigan heirei), and this revision will go into effect as of August 1. Up to this time, applicants for naval service were required to enter naval special volunteer soldier's (or sailor's) training center, and after receiving a set course of training, only those who were deemed (suitable) were allowed to enter the sailor's corps (kaihei dan). But at this time, in connection with the revisions, the foregoing requirement has been revised and a volunteer will be able to enter the sailor's corps directly without having to go through the former procedure of receiving training at the training center. Other points which have been revised at this time include the changing of the name of the volunteers now in actual service to special volunteer soldier (or sailor) and the elimination of the first replacement service (daiichi rojuo heiteki) from the special volunteer sailor's service. Therefore the period of naval service of the special volunteer sailors will be (calculated) from the first day the person concerned entered naval service and furthermore the period will be for three years. When the individual completes his actual service, he will immediately enter the reserve army. The period of service on the reserve list has been designated as 12 years. Thus in this manner, the naval special volunteer sailor's ordinance, as regards the youth of Formosa and Chosen, has been partially revised. (5/12/44 Tok. Jap)

### THE AIR FORCE

The Chosen National Defense ... (Youth) Corps at this time decided to establish the first (youth) aviation ... training center in Chosen in the near future at ... in order to train Chosen (youths) for ... The first group of enrollees for this year will number 30 persons. The prerequisites are : Those who have finished the third year of middle school and are 16 to 18 years of age. The period of (training) will be one year. Applications will be accepted from August 1 to August 10. The ... will be August 18. (7/27/44 Keijo Jap.)



## ECONOMICS

### Control Associations

The government has issued new control regulations for economic associations in Japan, Korea and Formosa. The new regulations will go into effect April 20 and will have to do with such matters as the control of foreign exchange, taxation and the standardization of economic associations in the country. The control of the activities within economic associations has also been instituted so that crimes against the general public will be punished with sentences of imprisonment of five years or less. The justice ministry also made an announcement asking the cooperation of the people with regard to the new economic regulations.

(4/14/44 Tok. Jap)

See also under Census

### Miscellaneous Statistics

	Agriculture	Silk worm culture	Cattle raising
1938	1,295,330,000	83,890,000	189,823,000
1939	18,088,000	166,750,000	1,140,118,000

	Forestry	Fishing	Industry
1938	1,311,127,000	96,251,000	327,322,000
1939	36,104,000	193,640,000	1,499,277,000

Unit: yen

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

### Exports-Imports: Statistics

	1938 Export	1939 Export
Japan	710,540,000	736,883,000
Kwantongcha	18,738,000	22,953,000
Manchuria	122,004,000	205,149,000
China	22,155,000	33,566,000
No. America	1,281,000	3,646,000
French Indo-China		
British Indo-China		
Germany		
Others	?	?

	1938 Import	1939 Import
Japan	921,346,000	1,229,417,000
Kwantongcha	10,158,000	9,182,000
Manchuria	58,551,000	80,459,000
China	12,216,000	10,334,000
No. America	17,775,000	23,522,000
French Indo-China	4,270,000	3,392,000
British Indo-China	10,788,000	8,845,000
Germany	1,888,000	3,940,000
Others	?	?

The total amount of exports for 1938 was 879,607,000 yen and for 1939, it was 1,055,928,000 yen. The total amount of imports for 1938 was 1,006,773,000 yen and for 1939 it was 2,395,242,000 yen. The value of exported Korean products for 1939 is as follows: rice, 174,613,000

## ECONOMICS

### Exports-Imports: Statistics

yen; beans, 21,103; fresh fish, 13,486; dried fish, 8,803; salted fish, 6,885; dried seaweed, 9,593; apples, 8,735; fish oil, 12,343; hardened oil, 6,152; cotton, 11,872; silk thread, 24,151; cotton fabrics, 16,579; artificial silk, 12,129; pulp, 8,942; western paper, 6,783; black lead, 5,836,000; coal, 14,538,000; gold ore, 6,681,000; tungsten ore, 16,373,000; copper mixed with gold and silver, 51,696,000; lead mixed with gold and silver, 7,606,000; lumber, 11,741,000; fertilizer, 53,783,000 yen. The value of imported products was as follows: rice, 13,493,000 yen; millet, 20,520,000; beans, 11,475,000; wheat, 7,903,000; sugar, 12,084,000; cotton, 10,400,000; silk worms and silk thread, 10,143,000; cotton fabrics, 221,316,000; wool fabric, 44,193,000; artificial textiles, 24,472,000; brassieres, 22,340,000; rubber shoes, 5,881,000; paper, 23,195,000; coal, 140,184,000; cement, 5,826,000; pottery, 12,239,000; nails, 16,256,000; insulated electric wire, 8,915,000; machines, 205,131,000; lumber, 40,961,000 and fertilizer, 26,448,000 yen.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

The governor-general of Korea is preparing exportation of carbide, rubber boots, enamel, and tobacco to southern regions.  
(11/6/42 Hsinking  
Eng.)

## LABOR

### Labor Service Cooperative Council

A labor service cooperative council has been established as a measure to cope with the labor service problems and for the promotion of labor service administration efficiency. Contributions are being made for entertainment, for medical care and for expansion of other facilities for laborers.  
(4/13/44 Keijo  
Jap.)

### Efficiency, Etc.

Keijo: The office of the governor-general of Korea has decided at this time to carry out "propriety in appearance at work among the personnel" in order to bring about austerity in appearance among the officials, and showed the dignity of the battling officials. According to this, they are considering the usage of the national uniform at the city office at (Heijo) and having the staff keep their heads shaved.  
(3/9/44 Tok. Jap)

Keijo: A survey of midsummer labor efficiency in various key industrial plants in this city showed that contrary to the usual yearly drop in efficiency, this year saw a three percent increase over June. A local plant showed that labor efficiency during the summer month of July hit 91 percent.  
(8/26/44 Tok. Eng)

### Mobilization

The government-general held a labor section directors meeting for wartime ... at 9:30 a.m. today. Favored with the attendance of (Sumasa), labor section director, those

## ECONOMICS

### LABOR

#### Mobilization

attending were the labor section directors of Keikidoo, Chuusei Nanbokudoo, Zenra Nanbokudoo and Keishoo Nanbokudoo (doo are provinces in Chosen). The quotas for the labor section will be decided after detailed arrangements with the government authorities. The meeting adjourned after 10:00 a.m. (4/22/44 Keijo Jap.)

In the following we would like to give you a brief outline of the method of mobilization this year. Through this month to next month, notices will be forwarded to those who are considered capable of serving in mines and factories during the month of August. In this mobilization, an age limit for the service will be set and men who are within this age limit will be mobilized for labor service. Women will not be conscripted for the service. Those men who are within this limit, if they are in the armed forces or about to be called into the services will not be conscripted. We shall not go into detail in this category for it would take too much time to explain it. In any case those who have no experience in work in the past will be conscripted to the labor service in positions that any person can perform as long as he has an ordinary physical build. When the preliminary statistics of men within the age limit category is completed, a physical examination will be given; this physical examination will be given by doctors and men in the armed services who were wounded by guns, rifles and bayonets in the ... battlefields. They will examine your physical condition very rigidly. As the result of this physical examination, it will be determined whether or not you will be conscripted for labor service. Beginning in (July), orders to report will be issued gradually. Those who receive orders will become brave labor fighters from that day on. ... There should not be even a single person among the people who expresses unwillingness. (6/30/44 Keijo Jap.)

See also under WARTIME MEASURES

#### Recruiting

The Chosen government-general will carry out general (labor) recruitment from this coming August. Last February, the Chosen government-general carried out its fourth series of recruitment under the National Recruitment Law (Kokumin Chooyoo Rei), thereby providing service by the people to all important mines and factories throughout Chosen. In view of the fact that epochally good results have been achieved by the services rendered by the (labor) recruits, it has been decided that from this coming August general recruitment will be effectuated and plans are (under way) for thorough strengthening and for preparatory matters. With reference to this matter, yesterday, June 18, a (conversation) by the chief of Information was released which asked the potential recruits to make every preparation (in the event they are recruited) as well as for (examinations) ... (6/19/44 Tok. Jap.)

## ECONOMICS

### LABOR

#### Conscription

The government-general of Chosen issued a people's labor conscription ordinance on the occasion of the imperial rescript day, which is today, February 8. This is the first of the kind announced by the government-general of Chosen. The people's labor conscription ordinance will be applicable to those workers in a portion of the mines and factories within Chosen; where the ordinance is applicable total conscription is effective. In the near future it is hoped that a blanket application of this ordinance will be made. With this, the program for increased production for the year 1944 is anticipated.

(2/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

General conscription for labor service will be put into practice in the future. Chosen has already adopted a (labor) service system, but the government-general has been making preparations for the general labor conscription system. Recently the line-up for the utilization of persons on the labor conscription in factories and other working places has been completed and the general labor service conscription system will go into effect in the near future. This general labor service conscription system is intended only to solidify the age limitation for men to be conscripted, and it has absolutely nothing to do with women. In regard to this, the chief of the labor service control bureau stated at the regular administrative meeting of Chosen as follows: "In connection with this system, there are rumors that women will also be conscripted for the labor service, but it is entirely a misunderstanding."

(4/4/44 Keijo  
Jap.)

The government has been conducting various deliberations on the revision of the Labor Conscription Law (Roomu Chosei-Rei) and the People's Labor Patriotic Service Cooperation Law (Kokumin Kinroo Hookoku Kyooryoku-Rei). Now that a decision has been reached, the revision of these laws was announced in today's official gazette and will be put into effect beginning November 25. In short, as a result of this revision, in accordance with Article 7 of the Labor Conscription Law, the age limitation applicable to adults was extended as follows: Males up to 60 years of age and females up to 40 years. As for the regulations applicable to those in Chosen and the South Sea Islands, similar measures to those applied within Japan will be formulated for males, but as for measures applicable to females, the Labor Conscription Law will not be applicable to females as observed in the past by taking into consideration the special conditions existing on the spot. The age limitations as provided in the Labor Patriotic Service Law will be the same as those provided in the Labor Conscription Law. The age limitation was extended to 60 years for males and to 40 years for females.

(11/17/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Supply for Japan

There are 1200 Korean applicants for labor mostly in Japan proper. The Korean Scholastic Encouragement Association, cooperating with the public welfare, home affairs, commerce and industry, and army and navy ministries as well as with the Central Kyowa Association, in conference

## ECONOMICS

### LABOR

#### Supply for Japan

with directors of associations controlling railroads, gold, iron, coal, etc., were asked to recommend capable persons to 142 companies under their supervision.  
(7/22/42 Tok. Jap.)

### AGRICULTURE

#### Administration and Control

The Chosen government issued a new law controlling foodstuffs. Tomorrow the control offices and staff of the Chosen districts will be announced. Each of the 13 districts has a food office controlled by a district governor of food crops; it will be formed for the distribution and collection of foodstuffs.  
(9/29/43 Tok. Jap.)

The government, having decided at the cabinet meeting on July 28 on a special measure to encourage the production and the turning over to the government of rice and other crops in the outside territories, has carried out in practice, as in the homeland, the commendation system for the turning over to the government of the agricultural products in Korea and Formosa. For the expenses accompanying this in Korea, 16,000,000 yen has been decided to be defrayed for the time being from the second reserve fund, and at the cabinet meeting today an explanation was given concerning the spending of the second reserve fund of the Korean government-general.  
(8/22/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Policies and Plans for Increased Production, Etc.

In 1939 the government planned to cultivate 2,205,000 acres of land within 10 years time. The total of farming land in 1938 and 1939 was 1,061,750 and 1,061,777 acres while the number of farming families were 3,052,000 and 3,023,000. The total amount of rice produced for the two years was 119,723,480 and 71,260,800 bushels; barley, 60,824,580 and 66,726,880 bushels; beans, 24,388,520 and 14,835,260 bushels; cereals, 37,666,240 and 38,058,080 bushels; vegetables, 5,597,293,130 and 4,453,659,640 pounds; fruits, 186,885,660 and 291,104,000 pounds.  
(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

The plan for exploitation of 9 places besides Pupyung, Korea, in the 1942 program of agriculture will be begun in the spring, which is important for the Korean food plan. In addition ... the article mentions that the Farm Development Syndicate has undertaken a plan to develop farm land ever since 1942 and it expects a formal recognition from the government-general of Korea. The syndicate will endeavor to gather all engineers for land and lumber businesses to cooperate in the policy of developing all essential foodstuffs in Korea. Ikeda, vice-director of the syndicate, went to Tokyo to negotiate with the central authorities for firm financial backing. Thus the syndicate will undertake the positive plan of encouraging and developing farm land in Korea this spring.  
(IDC 1689) (Keijo Nippo  
Seoul, Korea 12 Mr 44)

## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURE

#### Policies and Plans for Increased Production, Etc.

The government has decided to establish an agricultural development project in Korea. (12/4/42 Tok. Jap.)

Vice-chief Inagaki of the Manchukuo agricultural development ministry visited Korean farming villages, negotiated with the Korean government-general on the food problem, and received thanks for Manchukuo's aid in agricultural products. He also inspected the southern district of Kyosei which is said to be comparatively poor for food production and the southern district of Chusei which is said to be excellent. He was impressed by highways, forests and the equipment of farms. "I have hardly seen hogs and chickens being raised in farming villages in Korea. I was not very much impressed by the great number of land and house owners as compared with Manchukuo. Korea is exerting efforts in planting soy beans and other seeds. Even Manchukuo can learn from this."

(4/19/43 Hsinking Jap.)

At the cabinet meeting today, the government approved the main points of the second increased food production measure for areas outside Japan, namely, Korea and Taiwan. The new goal for increased food production for Korea has been set as follows: 1,330,000 koku (1 koku equals 4.96 bushels) of rice, 330,000 koku of wheat, 20,000 koku of ... and 35,000,000 kan (1 kan equals 3.75 kgrms) of potatoes. (10/15/43 Tok. Jap.)

Chief Tanaka of the general affairs bureau of the Chosen government-general and Chief Takauchi of the supervisory bureau of the home affairs ministry, in replies to the interpellation of Shizuo Ikeda in regard to the matters concerning the foodstuffs increased production program in Chosen and prevailing foodstuffs conditions in Taiwan, answered in the fifth subcommittee of the budget committee of the House of Representatives in the following manner: "If the rice harvest maintains the production of an ordinary year, the food consumption in Chosen can be met. The Chosen government-general is sponsoring a 15 year program, beginning in 1940 and ending in 1955, for the increased production of rice. The goal of this program is to attain the production capacity of 36,831,000 koku. In regard to barley, a 5 year program beginning from 1941 and lasting until 1946 has been adopted with its objective goal for the increased production of 5,681,000 koku, with the objective of attaining the production capacity of 19,000,000 koku. The production capacity goal for millet is set at 5,561,000 koku. As for production of sweet potatoes, the three year plan beginning in 1944 and ending in 1947 was adopted for increased production of 124,000,000 kan and the total production capacity goal is about twice this increased amount, that is 250,000,000 kan. As for potatoes, it is planned to increase the production during the same three year period ... by 160,000,000 kan and its ultimate objective is to attain the production capacity of 340,000,000 kan." (1/27/44 Tok. Jap.)

The government-general has for some time been making preparations to reorganize and merge the agricultural experimental stations of the government-general and the

## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURE

#### Policies and Plans for Increased Production, Etc.

provinces and officially announced as of today the completion of this reorganization and merger. As a result, the government-general's agricultural testing station ... and the provincial agricultural experimental stations and ... will be merged and a Chosen Government-General Agricultural Experimental Station will be newly established. (5/9/44 Keijo Jap)

The work of improving (agricultural fields) which serves an important role in the second food production increase program will have progressed to the point of almost completing the anticipated plan by tomorrow, May 10, ... The present work of improving lands was ... in less than (5 years) and was planned for an increase in production of 1,000,000 koku with a farming area of 120,000 ehobu for this purpose. A huge expenditure of 7,000,000 yen and a total of over 100,000 farmers were used. Moreover the fact that the ... (dykes) which were newly built recently are at present brimful with water is highly reassuring from the standpoint of overcoming damage from drought hereafter, and is very promising ... increasing the production of foodstuffs. (5/9/44 Keijo Jap)

#### Youths Sent to Japan for Training

Three hundred and thirteen youths of the Chosen Agricultural Service group have completed their month's training (to acquire the Japanese spirit) in various parts of Gifu, Shiga, Nara and other prefectures and will return to Korea to develop agriculture there. (7/6/42 Tokyo)

Four hundred members of the Chosen Agricultural National Service Youth's Corps who recently came to Japan proper called on Premier Tojo today. Tojo spoke: "... though your stay here was short, I hope that when you return to Chosen you will act as a nucleus of agricultural leaders in Chosen with the experience you gained in Japan proper and exert even greater efforts in strengthening production increase and in serving on the home front." (6/25/43 Tok. Jap)

The Chosen government-general decided to dispatch youths of agricultural villages in Chosen in order to let them acquire the spirit of the Imperial farmers and learn the advanced agricultural management methods of Japan proper so that the fullest effort may be devoted to the increased production of foodstuffs which is placed upon the agricultural villages in Chosen. It was decided that the fifth dispatch of the members of the Chosen Agricultural Labor Service Corps will be sent to Gumma, Ibaraki, Tochigi and Saitama prefectures for one month beginning June 1. The total number of the dispatched will be 663, including the corps leader., (4/5/44 Tok. Jap)

The Chosen Agricultural Patriotic Service Corps (noogyoo hookoky tai) arrived in Tokyo last may and throughout the month of June (studied) farming in Gumma, Ibaragi, Tochigi and Saitama prefectures; then from July, they devoted their entire efforts to a certain emergency

## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURE

#### Youths Sent to Japan for Training

(program) in response to the pressing demand by the eastern defense army (toobu gun). They will, however, return to Chosen tomorrow. The entire group called on Premier Koise who was governor-general at the time of their departure. With his usual ardor, Premier Koiso gave them the following encouragement talk: "There are two main points in the instructional talk which I gave you on May 26 at the vestibule of the government-general when you were leaving Keijo: Master the ways of the Japanese farming people and then do honor to yourself by exerting your fullest efforts to become leaders of inner (Naisen) Chosen. Please be sure to observe these words and continue your strenuous efforts. I ... from the depth of my heart. I had anticipated offering you words of ... upon your return to Chosen. However, unexpectedly I received the Imperial Order and will fight through this intensely fierce warfare. Upon your return to Chosen, make the most of the work and the warm spirit of the agricultural people of the homeland which you studied in Japan, and devote yourselves to production increases".

(8/2/44 Tok. Jap.)

The volunteer corps which devoted themselves to agriculture have recently returned from the mainland (naichi). As these members were splendid youths selected from agricultural and fishing towns, their working activities were splendid. In the mainland (naichi), due to the surprising determination with which they worked, their enthusiasm in farming was increasingly strengthened. And these youths have only to express to the people of the mainland their most wholehearted gratitude. Youths who participated in increased production on the farms are the foundation of ... We must not forget ... The young girls who have just graduated from national schools are now valiantly serving on the front for increased production. It is already one month since these young girls left Chosen for the mainland (naichi). With the determination in their tiny bosoms that this war must be pushed through by their hands, the hearts of these young girls are burning with the feeling that they shall not be outdone by the youths, and they are continuing to fight on the ever-busy production front. These young girls recently wrote letters to their homes and (office of dispatch). They are simple and brief postcards; however, we can clearly see their earnest spirit as they consider their working place their real training place.

(8/10/44 Keijo Jap)

#### Development of Agricultural Land by Colonization

... was announced from Manchukuo and Chosen relative to the colonization works in Manchukuo by Chosen. Systematic colonization will be carried out by the Chosen government-general. Development of agricultural land is essential. By doing this a stability of living conditions will be aimed at. Provisions are made in the second five year development plan for the Chosen people.

(10/26/42 Tok. Jap)

The Manchukuo and Korean governments announced on October 26 the main points of the second five year Manchukuo colonization plan under which 50,000 peninsular people



## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURE

#### Development of Agricultural Land by Colonization

will be migrated to northern Manchukuo. What has been done for colonists from Japan proper will be followed for those from Korea in the way of expansion of colonization areas, training of leaders, economic support of construction management, establishment of health, sanitation and education ..., training of colonization youths, volunteer corps, and girls ... (10/27/42 Tok. Jap)

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

#### Rationing

As you all know, it has been decided at this time to increase the rationing of food from September 1 throughout Chosen. This news has made the people of Chosen happy. We can (understand) the warm heartedness of Governor General Abe and the great ... (efforts) of the (authorities). Concerning this, as stated by Chief Endo of the general affairs bureau, no matter what you say food is the (basis) of fighting power. Food is also the foundation of the stability of national living. Since this is so, the (authorities) have been exerting efforts to increase production of food. Fortunately at this time, due to ... and efforts of ..., the amount of distribution will be increased and by such methods as ... from September 1 rationing will be increased. ... We 26,000,000 people are ... in the living of the people. We must not forget that we are fighting together. There have been many illegal (transactions) in distribution as if to show that we have forgotten that we are Japanese. We can see that those who make illegal transactions will (disrupt) the distribution plan and will inconvenience distribution to all 26,000,000 comrades. As long as this is war, and at a time when we are continuing to fight a decisive war of killing or being killed, it is natural that we feel the inconveniences of our (living)... When we think of what a difficult life the soldiers who are fighting on the front are leading, there should be no complaint in our living though it may be trivial. However, in this way the parental feeling of the governor general will make our living a great deal more pleasant... We must make our living so that we can unite for (increase of fighting power). (8/19/44 Keijo Jap)

#### Importation of Food

On March 8,9,10, 1943, several officials held a conference in Seoul, Korea, to study a plan for miscellaneous crops supply from Manchuria to Korea up to June of the same year. In addition ..., the article mentions the names of representatives from Manchukuo and Korea. From Manchukuo, Yoshida, director of Provisions Association; from Korea, Kishi, chief of Provisions Administration Section; and from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Okada, chief of Provisions Section and Terasone, chief of Keijo branch office of the Ministry, were present at the conference. One of the matters decided at the conference was that the poor spring season with its small harvest in Korea must be supplemented by supplies of miscellaneous crops from Manchuria. Details of transportation routes, methods, time element, zones and classifi-

## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

#### Importation of Food

cation of goods were also discussed. In return Korea must supply straw bags and improve her harbor works.

(IDC 1858) (Keijo Nippo  
Seoul, Korea 12 Mr 43)

#### Rice

The government adopted a 10-year plan in 1940 to increase rice production by 54,560,000 bushels.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

The agricultural department of the Chosen government-general has issued an announcement on the estimated harvest of the second yield of rice for this year. The up-land rice (rice planted on dry land) yielded 15,554,021 koku (1 koku equals 4.96 bu) while the rice planted in paddy fields yielded 44,955 koku, making a total of 15,600,976 koku. Compared to the first estimate, there is an increase of 160,923 koku. (11/20/42 Tok. Jap)

The planting of aquatic plants (rice?) in Korea is extremely favorable. In this connection the Korean government general's office issued the following announcement: "The planting of aquatic plants up to July 20 covered an area of 158,013 cho and one tan and this is equivalent to 92.5 percent of the area expected to be planted this year. (7/22/43 Tok. Jap.)

Reflecting the favorable rice harvest throughout Korea this year, the government general of Korea in an announcement on Monday estimated Korea's rice crop this year to be no less than 93,288,300 bushels. (10/18/43 Hsinking Eng.)

The actual harvest of Chosen rice in 1942 was 77,855,000 bushels and the expected crop for 1943 is 92,833,000 bu. The obligation of shipping to Japan proper last year's stipulated quantity is being discharged. (12/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

On the other hand, the rice harvesting in Chosen, where it shares the foodstuffs with Japan proper, indicates according to the second estimated harvesting amount which was announced before, the figure of 18,700,000 koku, and comparing this figure to 15,688,000 koku which was the harvesting figure in the previous year, it is an increase of about 3,000,000 koku. (3/15/44 Tok. Jap.)

The Chosen government general yesterday announced the rice crop in the peninsula for 1943 totalled 18,718,940 koku increasing by 13,387 koku or 1 percent compared with the official forecast which was issued last October. (3/31/44 Tok. Eng.)

General Koiso stated: "The production of rice and other cereals in 1942 and 1943 was poor because of the drought, but this year, the rice production goal has been set at 26,000,000 koku (130,000,000 bushels) as compared to 23,000,000 koku for an average year. The goal for wheat and other cereal has been set at 20,000,000 koku as compared with an average 16,000,000 koku. It is expected

## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

#### Rice

that because of continued favorable weather the production of these crops will exceed the mark. (5/6/44 Tok. Jap.)

Up to July 22, a total of 1,250,836 chobu (approximately 2½ acres) of paddy rice had been planted. This represents 77.1 percent of the anticipated planting goal for this year, and is a drop of 15.8 percent from the acreage planted by the corresponding date of last year. This year's figure is a drop of 10.4 percent from the average acreage planted during the past five years. The reason for the decrease is the lack of rainfall in the southern areas of Chosen. However, since July 20, there has been from 50 to 150 millimeters of rainfall in these areas and rice planting is in full swing. It is hoped that the sudden spurt in rainfall will enable the farmers to make up for the time lost. (7/25/44 Tok. Jap.)

The bureau of agriculture of the Chosen government-general issued on August 5 the latest rice planting report for this fiscal year. The report reads as follows: "As of July 31, 1,323,047 cho and 8 tan of rice had been planted or about 81.5 percent of this fiscal year's scheduled planting goal. The figure shows a decrease of 10.26 percent compared with the average of the last 9 years. In the areas where rice was not planted, substitute crops such as millet, buckwheat, and vegetables were planted. However, in view of normal rice crop conditions, it is hoped that production will not decrease too greatly." (8/5/44 Tok. Jap.)

The rice crop this year is causing greater concern than in previous years. On August 8, the Domei News Agency completed a survey of the paddy rice crop situation throughout Japan proper, Chosen and Taiwan, and it has been found that the rice crop is somewhat below the average. This year's crop estimate is 97 percent of the average year. But this condition can be improved and a normal crop is possible if the weather continues to be favorable and if the farmers renew their efforts to kill weeds and insects as they did in 1939. It can be said that the fight has just begun. (8/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

In Chosen, too, because of the drought in the northern area, about 400,000 chobu of rice was not planted. About 81.5 percent of the scheduled planting was completed. But a normal crop is anticipated in view of the recent rains. (8/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

Because of the drought, 12 percent less rice plant seedlings were planted this year than last in Chosen. Since the transplanting season the weather has improved and crop conditions are fair. Rain relieved drought conditions in South Keishoo and North Keishoo provinces. Crop yield estimates as of September 1 indicate that Chosen will produce about 18,510,000 koku of rice this year. Last year, Chosen produced 18,730,000 koku. The average yield per acre is expected to be greater this year than last. (9/11/44 Tok. Jap.)

## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

#### Wheat and Barley ✓

Assurance was given in Keijo yesterday that Chosen will be able to fulfill her wheat crop this year. As a result of the recent ... rainfall, the wheat plants have been growing successfully, and it may be estimated that Chosen will be able to successfully secure 14,500,000 koku of wheat which is equivalent to about 72,500,000 bushels during this fiscal crop (year). (4/14/44 Hsinking Eng.)

"Under present conditions the prospects for this year's harvest of barley in Chosen surpassing the 1937 bumper crop is definitely in the offing," declared Nagasuke Asatani, director of the Chosen Foodstuff Corporation upon his arrival from Chosen. He revealed the "acreage of barley planted throughout the peninsula this year was increased." The director said further that "strenuous efforts are being concentrated on increased production of other cereals as well and as long as favorable weather conditions continue a good harvest in all agricultural products is in prospect for Chosen. ... Since there is plenty of labor available in Chosen today, improvement of agricultural technique and stress on organization will assure increased foodstuff. It is recalled that a recent survey of the growth of barley in Japan disclosed normal development and an increase over last year's crop is expected". (4/15/44 Jk. Eng.)

#### Potatoes

Concerning policies for ... and ... of potato seeds, the government-general today decided upon new policies to (facilitate) the purchase of seeds for next year. Today the agricultural (bureau) sent instructions to the various departments. Since importing potato seed from the homeland (naichi) will be (impossible) next year, due to ..., and other agreements cannot be made at all, it has been decided this year to (establish) self-sufficiency by the following points: 1) the amount to be (purchased) for next year, based upon the plan for increased production of potatoes, is 480,000,000 yen; 2) concerning the stabilization of ...; 3) since it is not possible to use summer potatoes which (have been harvested) this year for seeds, it is necessary to ... and preparations are to be made for stabilizing ...; 4) further the (government will have no objection to taking ) ...; 5) ...

7/27/44 Keijo Jap.)

#### Castor Beans

Lubrication oil can be extracted from castor beans which we are cultivating. ... Chosen instituted castor oil production measures in 1941, and last year a considerable amount of castor oil was produced. In this way the entire population of Chosen is playing a part in producing lubrication oil and is striving to crush the enemies. The seedling season for castor beans in south and central Chosen is about April, about this time. However, north Chosen is a little later than this, sometime between the latter part of April and the early part of May. In each area ... and local associations are guiding the planting. Let us cover all available vacant ground with castor plants. (4/13/44 Keijo Jap.)

## ECONOMICS

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

#### Hops

Korean hops used to flavor beer are grown in the piedmont-plateau areas of Hakutoo Mountain and are being exported to the Asiatic continent and the southern regions. Showing satisfactory growth since the experimental planting in 1934, the crop last year more than fulfilled wartime demand with a handsome surplus to spare. Since a 30 to 40 percent increased production is anticipated in 1944, it has been decided to export (an undisclosed number of) tons or 40 percent of the total production to continental and southern region markets. The Kirin Beer and Chosen Beer companies have approximately 400 chobu (equivalent to 1,000 acres) under cultivation. The kind raised is of the (Haratau) variety, identical to that of Munich, "home of the hops". Preparations are under way to export hops to Shonan, the Philippines, Shanghai, Hongkong and Nanking. (4/19/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### FORESTRY

Korea, situated in the southeastern part of Manchuria, is a large peninsula extending into the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. Its length is 740 kilometers and its width is 300 kilometers. The total area of Korea is 22,074,072 kung ching (kung ching is 15.13 acres). The highest mountain of the country is the Chang-pai Range and its rocks are 70 percent schist. From the agricultural point of view, soils in the southern section are suitable for planting farm products while soils in the northern section with abundant water and higher temperature, are favorable for cultivating forests. Korea has a continental climate which is affected by mountain ranges. As a rule the climate in the southern section is comparatively warmer than that of the northern section. The difference in temperature between the north and south is approximately 10°C, while the lowest is 26°C. below zero. Rainfall is plentiful along the coast of the Sea of Japan and decreases from south to north. Maximum rainfall comes mostly in summer, especially in July. The following statistics show the near annual precipitation in various districts in mm:

Won-san .....	1,566
Bu-san .....	1,412
Mok-po .....	950
Kyung-seung .....	946
Ryong-Aeun-po .....	904

According to a survey which was made in 1908, the total acreage of forestry in Korea was 11,888,100 kung ching which was 53 percent of the total area of Korea. The latest survey was made in 1943 while Korea was under Japanese control. This new survey showed that the total acreage of forestry in Korea was 16,463,696 kung ching, an increase of 22 percent within 26 years. The following table shows the comparison between the total acreage of forestry in Korea and the grand total acreage of forestry in Japan (including Formosa, Korea and Japan Proper):

Japan .....	44,870,612 kung ching
Korea .....	16,463,696 kung ching

In view of the above it can be seen that the total acreage of forest in Korea is 37 percent of Japan's grand total acreage of forest. Moreover, the reserve of Korea's

## ECONOMICS

### FORESTRY

forestry occupies 43 percent of the total reserve of Japan's forestry. (IDC) (Nung-yeh tui-kuang tung-hsing Chungking Ap 43)

In 1937, the government drew up a 10-year plan to re-forest 12,315,000 acres of government land. The total forest area belonging to the government is 13,867,000 acres and to civilians, 26,166,000. In 1939 the total government area of forest was 41,829 acres, the total area of private forest was 216,580 acres and the total income was 192,604,000 yen. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The total income from cattle raising in 1940 was 134,653,000 yen. One million four hundred thousand persons raised 1,740,000 cows; 1,022,000 persons raised 1,320,000 pigs; 1,653,000 persons raised 6,690,000 fowl.

In 1940 a special corporation was organized to raise a large number of horses for military use. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

### MARINE INDUSTRY

#### Statistics

In 1939 the total number of fishermen was 178,000; fisheries, 151,098,000; fishing industries, 167,916,000; and fish culture brought in 8,307,000 yen.

(IDC) Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

#### Fish

For the time being, the fisheries experimental stations of South Kankyo Province and Kogen Province will (maintain relations) this year with the Fisheries Experimental Station of the government-general which will be newly established, and the fisheries experimental stations of the provinces of the east coast will be merged with the Fisheries Experimental Station of the government-general (which will be a) ... The system prevailing heretofore will be basically renovated and expanded. (5/9/44 Keijo Jap.)

#### Salt

It is disclosed that in order to meet the increasing industrial demand, Chosen today is concentrating on efforts to increase production of salt and bittern. It is recalled that prior to the outbreak of the GEA War, Chosen enjoyed self-sufficiency in salt, mainly table salt. At present Chosen is producing about 70 percent of the demand for industrial salt in addition to table salt with the remainder being imported from North China and the Kwantung provinces. Of the bay salt produced in Chosen, 80 percent is manufactured by government-operated salt fields, and 20 percent by private concerns. In the government operated salt farms, the fourth year of the three year

## ECONOMICS

### MARINE INDUSTRY

#### Salt

enlargement program is now under way since last year with ... for this year. Meanwhile in private salt farms, salt manufacture has been greatly modernized, especially since promulgation of the salt monopoly law in August, 1942. (4/1/44 Tok. Eng.)

### INDUSTRY

#### Statistics

The following industries are operated with Japanese capital: textile, spinning, pulp, pottery, cement, flour, beer, oil, ammonium-sulphite, hardening oil, metal refining, distilling of alcohol from coal and petroleum. The total number of factories, employees and income from products in 1937 were 126,298; 166,709; and 959,308,000 yen; for 1939 they were 6,953; 212,459; and 1,498,277,000 yen. The total income from textile, metal, mechanical tools, pottery, chemical, wooden articles, printing, food, gas and electricity, and other industries in 1940 were 232,177,000; 129,669,000; 76,664,000; 61,634,000; 699,442,000; 35,028,000; 19,070,000; 373,403,000; 27,197,000 and 219,326,000 yen respectively. The main industries and their total income in 1938 were: silk thread, 21,626,000; cotton thread, 37,662,000; cotton textile, 50,971,000; silk textile, 6,553,000; hemp textile, 8,793,000; pig iron, 11,703,000; cars, 5,535,000; cement, 12,318,000; vegetable oil, 6,952,000; animal oil, 28,556,000; mineral oil, 21,545,000; rubber shoes and others, 17,036,000; paper, 9,199,000; vegetable fertilizer, 6,381,000; animal fertilizer, 26,840,000; mineral fertilizer, 39,615,000; ammonium sulphite fertilizer, 35,771,000; other kinds of fertilizer, 21,363,000; coke, 12,376,000; furniture, 7,303,000 and electric power, 36,401,000 yen. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

#### Policies and Plans

The government ... set up on the national plan, next developed most of the water power resources and decided that from now on, the industries which make necessary the consumption of large volumes of electric power would operate in Manchukuo and Chosen. In Korea, the great electric power resource region such as the Gryokko and Kyosenko will be used ... The Korean government ... had the Oryokko Suiryoku (Oryokko Water Power Company), the Chotsuko Suiden (Chotsuko Water Power Electric Company), and the Kokai Suiryoku (Kokai Water Power Electric Company) develop resources of electric power. The plans for the development of these are progressing steadily, and the Suiho electric power house of the Oryokko Water Power Electric Company, having been completed already in Showa 16, began producing in power in June of the same year. Further, it has come about that state control of electric power will be enforced this year ... This bearing fruit today results in the advance of the three companies into Korea which would contribute to the nurturing of rapid increased production of light metals and attention is centered at present on the making of Korea into an industrial region for light metals such as aluminum and magnesium. (12/7/43 Tok. Jap.)

## ECONOMICS

### INDUSTRY

#### Policies and Plans

It is Japan's policy to establish additions to the Japanese industries in Japanese-occupied countries which must supply these occupied countries and export their surplus to Japan. These industrial establishments are based on the raw materials of the various countries. These principles have also been applied to Manchukuo and to Korea. Korea's industrial production has been greatly developed since the beginning of the Chinese-Japanese war. Korea has large deposits of high grade iron ore, soft coal and hard coal, and water power. Soft coal is chiefly used for heating and cooking purposes, but became recently also a base for coal liquifaction plants of the Korea Synthetic Oil Company; the plants situated on the Agochi Mines utilize the Bergius process. Hard coal is used for the production of electric power which is also exported to Japan. Other Korean raw materials are graphite, tungsten ore, argillite, lumber, and oil seeds. Water power is chiefly used in light metal industries. In addition are to be mentioned rubber industries, machine industries, paper and artificial silk industries and the quickly expanding leather industry. (IDC) (Donauzeitung 25/26 D 43 R3384)

In order to quickly establish the materials and manpower total mobilization in Chosen for the martial purpose and in order to organize a (structure) befitting wartime, the Chosen government-general will put the Martial Production ... Measure into effect from April 1. However preceeding the actual application of the measure, a ceremony to grant the subsidy fund to the industries which have been designated as the first group of selection was held today at the first conference hall of the government-general. The ceremony was attended by Governor-General (Koike), Chief Yamada of the general affairs bureau and Chief (Kozaka) of the local administration bureau on behalf of the Chosen government-general, and Chief (Hisano) of the material section and Captain Matsumoto of the navy on behalf of the armed forces while the civilian group was represented by about 200 persons including Chief Hoshino of the business affairs bureau of ... Company, President Hagiwara of the Toyo Bank and other affiliated members. After the people's pledge President Hagiwara of the Toyo Bank ...; then the governor-general delivered an instructional address. (3/30/44 Tok. Jap.)

Last autumn Chosen adopted the scientific technicians mobilization policy and based on this policy, it has been decided that total mobilization of scientific technicians will be effected beginning in 1944. At present the Chosen Research Institute is selecting research subjects. As soon as the selections are completed, a scientific technicians deliberation council will be held, and efforts will be made for the urgent increase of production throughout Chosen. Preceeding this an outline for the scientific technicians deliberative council was announced today, and appointment of members of the deliberative council and executive members were also announced. Governor-General (Koike) will be president of the council. (4/4/44 Heijo Jap.)



## ECONOMICS

### INDUSTRY

#### Light Metals

Tokyo: The discovery of an enormous deposit of zircon kankyohokudo in Chosen has assured Nippon of independence from foreign import of this precious material according to today's "Nippon Sangyo". The paper revealed that success has been achieved in manufacturing ferro zirconim from zircon ore produced in Chosen. It said this would greatly help the development of Japan's light metal manufacturing which is vital for producing aircraft as well as other armaments. *gan*  
(10/6/43 Tok. Eng.)

Responding to the expansion of the magnesium industry field in line with the increase and strengthening of aircraft manufacturing, the Mitsui ... Scientific Industries will start manufacturing the light metal, magnesium. Not long ago in accordance with the orders of the Chosen government-general, the setting up of plans for the first term was started, and it is to be noted than in connection with the magnesium industry which is in process of development, the financially powerful Mitsui has newly entered this field, lining up with the already present Mitsubishi. *may*  
(11/10/43 Tok. Jap.)

Showa Electric Industries of the Furukawa system and Sugitomo Company will advance into Chosen in order to bolster rapid increased production of light metals.  
(12/7/43 Tok. Jap.)

The Chosen government-general will hold a Japan-Manchukuo-China conference for increased production of light metals on the twenty-first and twenty-second in the government-general conference room ... under the joint auspices of the munitions ministry. Men connected with the munitions and the home ministries, the Chosen government-general, the Manchukuo and Pekin embassies as well as the Light Metals Control Association will attend the conference for increased production. Centering on the theme of accomplishing the plans for increased production of light metals, the situation in the progress of all kinds of establishments for increased production will be explained, and it is expected that serious discussions will be held in connection with the breaking of bottlenecks in increased production.  
(12/14/43 Tok. Jap.)

Parallel with the increased production program of metallic magnesium in Chosen, there has been increasing demand for bittern. To meet such requirements, Chosen is aiming at increased production of bittern this year equivalent to four and one-half times over last year's output and about 13 times over last year's (sic). *gan*  
(4/1/44 Tok. Eng.)

In Keijo it is disclosed that great veins containing iron ore (of) lithium, or a metallic element which is required for aircraft production have been discovered in the (Tangyo) mine of (Chusai) Hoku Province and in the (Indichi) of Kogan Province. As a result of these discoveries the demand for the metal for Japan's light metal industries will be amply satisfied. In this connection the Governor-general of Korea ... immediately started large scale production of these metals with the aim to boost Japan's airplane construction enterprises. *iron*  
(4/15/44 Hsinking Eng.)

## ECONOMICS

### INDUSTRY

#### Light Metals

Governor-General Koiso of Chosen said: "Also, important materials which are indispensable to the manufacture of weapons during the war are found in abundance everywhere in Chosen. The production of such minerals as graphite amounts to one-half of Japan's total output. Most gratifying is the fact that lithium which is required in the light metal industries and minerals such as zircon, tantalum, beryllium, and (magnesite), used in the manufacture of electronic weapons, are being discovered and swiftly developed. I am able to state that Chosen alone can meet the demand for lithium and zircon regardless of how long the war may last." (5/19/44 Tok. Jap.)

The Chosen plant of the Mitsui Light Metal Industry Company is planning to utilize surplus power and its unused furnaces for the production of steel as a result of slackening in electric furnace operations due to changes in aluminum production. The conversion of this plant to steel manufacturing is rationed in view of the current demand and supply of aluminum. The production of steel by the electro-furnace process cannot be carried out immediately because of the shortage of technicians, but plans are being advanced so that the plant will be able to turn out both steel and aluminum. Its main effort will be devoted to the manufacture of steel while plans are also being considered to produce magnesium by the direct reduction process, a process which is still in the experimental stage. (10/27/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Machinery

The Ryuaan Locomotive Wheel Company in the southern vicinity of Seoul is producing increasingly to meet the demand of all Korean railroads. The Hironaka Factory of Engine Manufactures was bought by Mitsubishi last summer and it produces double the amount of its former productive power. The Ryuaan Engineering Plant is the only plant that is fully equipped and arranged to manufacture locomotive wheels which are supplied to almost all the Korean railroads. The plant is producing much more at present. The Hironaka Factory has improved its conditions greatly since it was bought by the Mitsubishi last summer. The factory has manufactured engines since last November and has fulfilled many extensive operations to remedy its financial difficulties. The fixed capital of the factory is almost spent, but the Keijo Tramway Company has invested its capital into the factory. The Keijo Electric had negotiated to buy the Keijo Tramway but the plan was never completed. The Keijo Tramway had made a profit of 360,000 yen the year before. Dairen Machine and Manchuria Locomotive Wheel companies had negotiated to merge with the Japan Locomotive Wheel Company which is one of the largest of its kind in Korea, but the negotiation also was not completed. (IDC 1536) (Keijo Nippo Seoul, Korea 12 Mr 43)

#### Textiles

Tokyo: The Chosen government-general, in order to guarantee the supply of wartime textiles, decided some time ago to establish the Chosen Textile Industrial Association comprising businesses and associations engaged in the pro-

## ECONOMICS

### INDUSTRY

#### Textiles

duction or distribution of various textile products in Chosen. The association is being formed to assure a smoother production and distribution of these goods. The inaugural meeting of the association is expected to be held late this month and the organization will function by July 1. It will represent 230 organizations throughout Chosen such as the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. The Chosen Textile Association and other similar ones will be permitted to join as honorary members. Those with full membership include various manufacturing firms, industrial associations, commercial bodies, manufacturers' organizations, control companies and distributing agencies. As soon as the association gets under way, 25 organizations including the Chosen Woven Textiles Association will be dissolved and all their activities transferred to the new association, (6/13/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Electrical Industries

Today's cabinet meeting approved the plan for government supervision of Korea's electric power: the government-general of Korea is to supervise generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. Control will not be extended to consumption of electricity for scientific and ... purposes. The government-general of Korea is to establish a Korea Electric Corporation. It will permit generation and distribution of electricity for the time being, unite electric companies in Korea, and ... The Korea Yalu River Hydro-electric Power Corporation because of relations on the border with Manchukuo will not be merged into the Korea Electric Corporation but is to generate electricity on the Yalu and ... rivers. (12/31/42 Tok. Jap.)

In the past 12 or 13 years the peninsula has shown brilliance in the establishment of industries and it has been due solely to the development of hydro-electric resources. There was the discovery of abundant electrical sources in northern Chosen through ... methods and through the development of the Yalu River the expansion of heavy industry has been brought about. Looking at the volume of industrial products separately, it was 730,000,000 yen in 1936; 1,450,000,000 yen in 1939; it climbed to 1,900,000,000 yen in 1940 and is estimated at 2,700,000,000 yen for 1942. (12/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

#### Gas and electric companies

	Number	Nominal Capital	Paid-up Capital	Amount of Power Prod
Electric	17	527,836,000 yen	466,530,000 yen	
Gas	3	62,433,000 yen	56,433,000 yen	71,036 cu.m

For hydro-electricity the governments of Japan and Manchuria completed a dam in August, 1941, whose height is 100 meters and whose length is 900 meters. It has a reservoir whose area is 345 square kilometers and whose length is 200 kilometers. The cost of this dam was 150,000,000 yen. The electrical power it produces is 220,000 volts. In the future the government plans to build 7 more dams for hydro-electricity as large as this one.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

## ECONOMICS

### INDUSTRY

#### Electrical Industries

On March 1, 1943, Seisen Joint-Stock Company for electric industry was established with a capital of 500,000 yen. The production of electric power will be 66,000 volts to supply the area of western Korea. In addition . . . , the article states that the financial condition of the Electric Distribution Company was serious before it merged with the Seisen Electric Industry Joint-Stock Company. Kiku Yu was elected president of the new establishment. There will be some changes in the selection of personnel for the company. The outlook of the electric industry in the future Korea is greater than for Japan proper. There are three other electric distribution companies which plan to merge with this new establishment to unify all electric industries in Korea.

(IDC 1690) (Keijo Nippon  
Seoul, Korea 12 Mr 43)

According to the stock market reports, shares of Korea Hydro-electric Power Company are very uncertain. There are four hydro-electric power plants on the Chang-chin River (Japanese pronunciation is Chosin) and five on the Sung-chun River (Japanese pronunciation is Seishin) which have a power of 145,500 kw. The question of continuing or dissolving the company involves the expense of construction. Up to the end of April, the construction expense was 380 yen per kilowatt and 250 yen for the installment of the motor power. The total expenditure for each kilowatt was between 800 and 1,000 yen. According to the low price of 1.35 sen per kilowatt set for electricity, the difficult task of evaluating the company for dissolution may be understood.

(IDC) (Toho Keizai; Tokyo,  
No. 2040, Sept. 26, 1943,  
R2659)

#### Chemical Industries

A large quantity of mountain grapes is needed to make a chemical called tartaric acid. Hence, the government-general has decided to start a movement throughout Chosen to gather mountain grapes from July 20. . . . , it has been decided to designate the period from the latter part of July to September as a tartaric acid production-increase period and to gather a large quantity of mountain grapes by mobilizing pupils of national schools as well as patriotic societies and (forestry and agriculture) associations.

(6/4/44 Keijo K)

The Japanese Ceramic Corporation is progressing greatly in its studies on the industrialization of aluminum oxide extracted from a clay which abounds on the Korean peninsula. The success of the investigations will mean a great increase in the production of aluminum oxide in Japan.

(8/6/44 Tok. Port.)

#### Munitions

As Chosen and Taiwan hold important positions in munitions production in Japan, the Munitions Corporation Law will be extended to include these two places. Understandings already have been reached between the various

## ECONOMICS

### INDUSTRY

#### Munitions

authorities concerned and ... regulations governing the law will shortly be promulgated for the purpose of securing increased production and rational control.  
(6/26/44 Tok. Eng.)

The government-general simultaneously closed or renovated (heavy) industries and has been further exerting efforts to make readjustments. On August 20 at 1:30 p.m. a meeting of the (Heavy Industry Readjustment) Council will be held ... and other matters will be discussed ... As for the adjustment of the (heavy industries), besides the ... just mentioned, all other business has been completed in general. ... as for the remaining business, 90 percent has been completed. In general by the end of the year it is expected that all business will be completed.  
(8/19/44 Keijo Jap.)

In view of the important nature of munition production in the outside territories, the government decided to enforce the Munition Company Law in Korea and Formosa and at today's cabinet meeting Minister Odate made an explanation regarding this. The Imperial ordinance and ... law and regulations concerning this will be announced on October 28 and will be put into effect on the same day.  
(10/24/44 Tok. Jap.)

In view of the growing importance of the munitions industry outside Japan proper, and in order to improve the operations thereof, the government will apply the provisions of the Munitions Factory Law to Chosen and Taiwan. On October 24, the cabinet after hearing an explanation of the proposed measure by Home Minister Odate, approved the plan. An Imperial ordinance and related regulations are expected to be promulgated on October 28, effective as of that date. In the enforcement of the afore-mentioned measures, the governor-generals of Chosen and Taiwan will possess the same powers exercised by the competent ministers in Japan in their application of the Munitions Factory Law. Certain exceptions are to be made. All those factories or plants which are branches of organizations with main offices in Japan proper will not come under the jurisdiction of the government-generals' authority. The designation of their production outputs and the naming of responsible people for plant supervision will be left in the hands of the munitions minister. Responsible production investigation committees will not be set up in Chosen or Taiwan, but the work will be handled by the investigating committees existing in Japan proper which will work upon the recommendations furnished by the government-generals. It is expected that the enforcement of these measures will apply to scores of important mines, plants and offices in Chosen and Taiwan. The war effort is expected to be strengthened by reforms in production administration and the establishment of responsible production authority in the two designated areas. (10/26/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Airplanes

The Chosen Airplane Industries Joint-Stock Company (Chosen Hikooki Koogyoo Kabushiki Gaisha) will be organized. With 14 powerful industrialists of the Chosen peninsula as projectors, the establishment of the Chosen Airplane

## ECONOMICS

### INDUSTRY

#### Airplanes

Industries Joint-Stock Company has been progressing, and an official grant of permissions was received yesterday. It has been decided that an inaugural general assembly of the company will be held in the early part of September. (8/18/44 Tok. Jap.)

### MINING

#### Statistics

Mining, in the order of importance, is gold, coal, iron, tungsten, molybdenum, magnesite, alum, aluminite, lead, zinc, barytes, fluor-spar, black lead, mica, iron sulphide, lime, cobalt and vanadium. Iwase Eiichi of the University of Seoul discovered a radium mine somewhere in North Korea which is considered the most outstanding mine of its kind in the world. In 1940 the total number of licensed mines in operation was 12,090. There are 7,193 gold mines; 4,652 silver mines and 85 iron mines. In 1940 the Korean government made a plan extending over a long period to increase mining.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943. R 3202)

#### Management and Control

Compared with the increased output of the mines, the refining facilities are deficient, and this is developing into a problem with regard to the increased production in the various mines and refineries in Chosen. In this connection the munitions ministry has been inspecting the important refineries in Chosen and in collaboration with the Mines Control Association, it has been devoting its efforts to devising countermeasures. However, in the solution of this problem the revamping of the refineries is an absolute necessity. The existing refining equipment is not operating at maximum efficiency. It is necessary to relieve conditions relative to funds and construction, and to place greater emphasis on existing refineries so that they may be able to produce at maximum efficiency. The refining technique, comparatively inferior and behind that of copper refining, must be improved speedily since this backwardness is the greatest enemy of lead and zinc production. The elimination of imperfections in the mines requires thorough study.

(6/7/44 Tok. Jap.)

It is understood that a production responsibility system will be adopted at principal mines throughout Chosen during the fiscal year starting April 1, 1944. Under the new system, production increase instructions will be sent to more than 300 leading lead, graphite, mica, tungsten, molybdenum, fluor-spar, asbestos, manganese and coal mines and to others in Chosen within a few days. A marked increase in mineral production in the peninsula is expected to result. (3/25/44 Tok. Eng.)

As a result of ... effort by the government and the people of Chosen to fulfill the production quota for special ores, remarkable progress is being achieved since entering the 1944 fiscal year. All kinds of ores for the

## ECONOMICS

### MINING

#### Management and Control

first quarter surpassed the production quota by one and one-half to two times, or by 3.4 times of the previous year. For instance, mica surpassed the quota by 2.2 times, 3.4 times of the previous year, and copper surpassed the quota by 1.9 times or 2.3 times of the previous year. The production ratio over the quota for each kind of ore achieved during the first quarter is as follows: (in order of kind of ore, ratio in percentage), copper, 196; zinc, 157; graphite, for crucibles, (1510.6), for electrode, 121.4; molybdenum, 171; tungsten, 131; mica, 226; asbestos, 117; (fluorspar or silica?), high grade, 140, low grade, 214; manganese, 16.  
(7/12/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Iron

On May 25, the new blast furnace of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company at (Shoshin) was formally blown, thus completing the fifth iron production increase plan.  
(5/27/42 Tok.)

Governor-General Koiso of Chosen stated in Tokyo: "... self-sufficiency is our goal ... there is the development in underground resources. Iron, tungsten, molybdenum, magnesite, magnesium, cobalt are produced to the tune of more than 50 percent of the whole including both at home and abroad ... especially as the supply of anthracite coal is unlimited we are achieving a splendid result in production of steel with the use of small-sized blast furnaces.  
(5/19/43 Tok. Jap.)

Further investigations have revealed that the iron sulphide deposits recently uncovered in Kankyonando Imi Kankyonando Prefecture in northern Chosen contain the highest quality ore yet found in Japan. The ore percentage runs three to four times higher than at the (Manchukuo) or Moazn mines in northern Chosen while the ore body covers an unprecedentedly large area. It was also found that the cobalt content runs between (one and three) percent.  
(11.12.43 Tok. Eng.)

The mission which iron fulfills in the present situation goes without saying, and as to black lead, silica, barytes, ... magnesite, etc., it is the leading producing area in the world. This ... meets not only the demands of Chosen, but of Japan proper which is dependent upon the subterranean resources of the peninsula. To give the principal percentages, they reach the following spectacular figures: cobalt, 100 percent; black lead, 100 percent; ... 100 percent; silica, 96.8 percent; tungsten, ... percent; asbestos, 62,2 percent. Also the discovery of ... element minerals has been ... and their development is being rushed. The government-general has sent important minerals emergency investigation groups throughout Chosen and they are pursuing thorough investigations. They have discovered important mineral deposits of zircon ore, etc., in various districts. Again looking at the results of increased production in September and October, silica 150 percent, molybdenum 130 percent against increased production quotas, (... lead, asbestos, etc) ... have been achieved.  
(12/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

## ECONOMICS

### MINING

#### Iron

In order to eliminate the financial fears of the iron mine operators in Chosen, the munitions ministry on May 1 decided to enforce the Iron Ore Resource Control Company's Yamamoto plan by which payment on approximate cost will be made possible on stored iron ores in Chosen and copper ores in Japan proper. Since ore, which was in storage at the beginning of the 1944 fiscal year, will be applicable on this year's quota, it would be possible to make immediate shipment of this ore; therefore, this plan will be retroactive to April and from then on, it will be based on a quarterly basis. It has been decided that assessment of iron ore in Japan proper under the above plan will be made both by the Mine Control Association and the Iron Ore Control Association under the guidance of the Mine Bureau. On this matter of assessment the Mine Control Association and the Iron Ore Control Association will confer with each other to bring about speedy increase in iron ore production which is urgently needed at this moment. And on the basis of the emergency assessment plan, the conditions of stored ores owned by iron ore operators in Chosen is to be investigated. Through their district branches, the assessors will make surveys on the amount of stored ore, average ore quality, location of ore storages, and storage conditions to expedite the plan. In regard to the amount of stored ore on which assessment is based, the government authorities decided to set aside some reserves. Stored ore in Japan proper sufficient for several days production and about a month's supply in harbors of Chosen will be reserved. The remainder of the stored ore will still be a huge amount, and the mine operators who own these remaining ores and are having difficulties in the upkeep will get approximate cost payment. (6/8/44 Tok. Jap.)

The Chosen government-general has decided upon next year's basic iron ore production goal. It has been set at 50 percent above the level of this year's production. The ore produced will be distributed as follows: 40 percent to Japan, 40 percent to Chosen and 20 percent to Manchukuo. A further study will be made to secure the necessary working materials and equipment so that this goal can be met. A 50 percent increase in the ore output for next year is not much if we compare next year's goal with this year's schedule which is 2.4 times as great as the previous year. (7/31/44 Tok. Jap.)

In view of the urgent need for an unprecedented increase in the production of iron ore in Chosen, the government-general of Chosen is strongly pushing production in important mines starting with the already developed Mozan mine by enforcing the production responsibility system from this fiscal year. Judging from the supply and demand of iron ore in Japan proper, an increase in production for the coming fiscal year of from ... percent to several times that of the past year is desperately needed. Consequently, the government-general is at present studying various counter-measures which will enable the next year's increased iron ore production goal to be reached, based on this year's required production goal. The already developed mines mentioned above are for various reasons believed incapable of fulfilling the allotted quota for Chosen; therefore the operation, technique,



## ECONOMICS

### MINING

#### Iron

and other means for an increased production setup for new important mines such as the Hokusei, Hoozan, and the Bunkei mines are to be mapped out. (8/25/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Coal

The Coal Production Increase Council (sekitan zoosan kyooaikai) meeting was held this morning at the first conference room of the government-general. Those attending were Director Sekiguchi of the fuel section, Director Oda of the increased production section and other representatives of officials and civilians. First of all, Director Konishi of the (control) bureau delivered an address, followed by detailed investigations of ... concerning every affiliated field. (4/22/44 Keijo Jap.)

Great are the expectations of securing electrical power for carbide production accompanying a season of abundant water, but the above will only fulfill fixed plans for the second quarter and the companies concerned are worried as to how to guarantee the production after the second quarter. This will result in freely utilizing necessary production funds by the installation of special electrical transmission, but in considering the second quarter production funds, one cannot expect as much as from the first quarter. This may be naturally surmised from the standpoint of the demand and supply of anthracite coal. The munitions and related authorities, realizing the necessity for lightning counter-measures in securing anthracite, have since last year, been pushing the Sanho mine production in Chosen as well as improvements in its coal mining technique. At present, marine transportation conditions for the transport of coal are expected to take a sudden turn for the better, and definite measures to effect development (of the mines) are desired. (4/26/44 Tok. Jap.)

In order to promote a more extensive use of anthracite slack which is found in abundance in Chosen, there has been a crying need to find a cohesive agent from which to make coal bricks. The recent successful utilization of Nakayama (kooreido) for this purpose is a great boon in popularizing the use of anthracite slack. Heretofore, pitch and pulp (haueki) were used as cohesive agents but there were difficulties in obtaining pitch and quality pulp (haueki). At the Ryuuzan Machine Tool Foundry, experiments were conducted in the use of anthracite bricks cemented by (kooreido). The results were very satisfactory. A similar experiment was made at the Ryuuzan Machine Tool Foundry by the foundry division of the Chosen Machine Industry Control Association under the guidance of technical experts of the government-general and the arsenal. The tests again proved satisfactory and the facts about the product were made public. The transportation bureau also has had great interest in the product and has counted on its success. These bricks were tried in the locomotives running between Keijo and Oota, and again their worth was proved. In the past, many substitute cementing agents have been discovered and used, but none proved successful. The use of (kooreido) promises good results. This cementing agent can be used not only for anthracite coal but also for charcoal and coke as

## ECONOMICS

### MINING

#### Coal

well. In view of its importance, the government-general is at present considering measures for the establishment of distribution and control facilities. (10/26/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Aluminum

A method of manufacturing aluminum for a compound called "koreito", which is abundant in Chosen, was recently discovered resulting in another victory for Chosen's scientific front. Koreito is composed of from 38 to 40 percent alumina, 42 to 45 percent silicate, and 1 to 1.3 percent oxides of iron; an inexhaustible supply of it exists in Chosen around Meian and Nandoo. It was long looked upon as a prospective source of aluminum and experiments to obtain aluminum from it were carried on by many interested parties. The Japan Nitrogen Company recently succeeded in the work, and is now carrying on further plans to commercialize it. This is being keenly watched because when success has been achieved it will mark a new era in the production of aluminum. (8/7/44 Tok. Jap.)

Tokyo: Paralleling the production of aircraft, great importance is attached to the intensive increase of aluminum. Authorities of the munitions ministry are anticipating a huge intensification of production during the approaching third quarter of the fiscal year, and are relying on the various headquarters of the previously established Provisional Light Metals Increased Production Corps for the fulfillment thereof. However, the greatest emphasis should be placed on carrying out the plans as originally intended in regard to the disposition of the North China alumina as well as domestic ores. In utilizing North China alumina, we must plan to lessen (the burden on) shipping and to make the North China and domestic ores available for the war effort. As to the problem of their productivity, preparations have been gradually completed throughout the various increased production set-ups. The productivity of such firms as the Showa Denko (Electro-Chemical) Company and the existing domestic factories producing raw materials has recently become quite noteworthy in producing domestic light metals using the Bayer process. Furthermore, paralleling the domestic productivity in Chosen which is considered a "front-line base" on the China continent, the utilization of the subsidiaries of the Showa Denko and Sumitomo companies has been effected, thus perfecting the set-up for the increased production of aluminum. (9/28/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Zirconium

In Korea, large deposits of zirconium have been found. Zirconium comprises 0.02 percent to 0.03 percent of the earth's crust and consequently is more frequent than copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, and precious metals. If it is, nevertheless, considered a precious metal, it is because there are few deposits large enough to make exploitation profitable. It is so hard to prepare zirconium in a pure condition that the quantities produced are but small. In the production of precious steel, zirconium alloys are used for the elimination of oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur. Flashlight powder made of crude zirconium and zirconium nitrate burn without smoke which is

## ECONOMICS

### MINING

#### Zirconium

important for war production. Quartz and platinum can be melted in containers made of zirconium oxide. Zirconium conducts electricity but slightly and it, therefore, represents good isolating material. Although the German Klaproth succeeded in 1789 in producing impure zirconium out of zirconium silicate, zirconium was used mainly as a precious stone especially as a substitute for diamonds. Eastern Asia has zirconium deposits in Korea, Formosa, Burma, the Malayan states, Mongolia, Manchukuo, and Indo-China. Small deposits in the United States did not make mining worthwhile. In 1937, America imported 17.9 million pounds as compared to 11.6 million pounds in 1936. In 1937 14.9 million pounds of the imported zirconium came from Australia, the rest from Brazil and British India. Ferruous zirconium and ferrous silicon were imported exclusively from Norway, amounting to 230,449 pounds. In Australia the zirconium Rutile Ltd. resumed ore mining after the mines had been closed for many months due to the bad market situation. The company mines zirconium ore near Byron Bay in New South Wales. Other Australian zirconium producers are: the Zirconium Mining Company, Ltd., a subsidiary company of the Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company, and the Metal Recoveries Ltd. In 1937, zirconium discoveries in Zululand were reported. They are partly at the Umlatuzi River and partly 15 miles northwest of Eshowe. Zirconium was sold at a price of \$40 to \$55 per ton some years before the war. Zirconium being used as an alloy in the light metal industry, it is to be assumed that its production has increased in the most important zirconium producing areas, such as Brazil, Australia, Africa, and Eastern Asia.

(IDC) (Brusseler Zeitung  
6 J1 44 R5017)

#### Other Metals

The chief of the equipment division of the War Ministry, Col. Hiro Sato, states that since the beginning of the war Chosen has become one of the world's largest producer's of tungsten and molybdenum. In addition ..., the article states that bauxite which was not formerly produced in Japan has been discovered in Sikoh. He also states that Chosen and Japan are now producing sufficient steel to take care of the majority of Japan's war needs.

(IDC) (Hanoi Soir 18 Ag 43  
R 2466)

The government decided upon plans for rapid increased production of copper and has given advantageous appropriations in materials and labor for the vital mines and simultaneously encouraged funds for ..., granted scholarship for encouragement of studies and allowances to the mine members. In accordance with the previously agreed upon outline of the Manchukuo and Chosen deliberative council agreement beginning May 1, a part of this copper production from the various mines will be entrusted to Korea. A representative of Korea will arrive in Manchukuo to transact matters with the government authorities and to make decisions relative to entrustment agreements and other details.

(5/10/43 Hsinking  
Jap.)

## ECONOMICS

### MINING

#### Other Metals

Domei dispatch gives details of the present conditions in nickel reserves and nickel corporations in Korea which contributed a greater share for the manufacturing of aircraft in Japan. Efforts to increase the nickel production are made through the Japanese Governor-General of Korea, non-metal companies, officials and civilians alike.... The Oryokko River of Korea has the richest deposits of nickel and manganese with which to supply domestic electrical communications. Korea also possesses an abundant quantity of secondary materials such as black lead for the manufacture of aircrafts. Besides the nickel-producing centers on the Oryokko River there is also an alum producing center which contributes a large share to aircraft materials on the Japanese mainland. The urgent needs for nickel by China, Japan, and Manchukuo have principally been met by the supplies from that region because of convenient and accessible transportation facilities and available labor forces and cheap wages in the nickel mines of Oryokko. In view of the shortage of Japanese shipping to the South Seas, non-metal products from the Oryokko River areas of Korea have taken second place in the supply of materials to Japanese aircraft industries. As early as 1932, the Japanese Governor-General of Korea began to make a thorough study of tin and nickel reserves in Korea but actual excavation did not begin until the outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941. The goal set for nickel production in Korea for 1944 is somewhat lower than that set for the Japanese mainland, but it is expected to be even greater in 1945. The Japan Nitrogen-Fuel Company in cooperation with the Research Institute of Physical Sciences of Korea, has made it possible to refine alum and nickel products. The results of their cooperating effort in refining these two metals has shown a 99.3 percent output, even though 99.5 percent has been the highest excellence previously made in nickel production by the Japan Nitrogen-Fuel Company. The Korean Institute mentioned above, as well as other Korean nickel producing companies, has not as yet reorganized plans to meet adequately the needs of the Japanese aircraft program. When once this reorganization is achieved, according to the dispatch, the output will be much greater than at present. Other companies, like the Oriental Light Metal Company, have undergone large scale expansion since the summer of 1943; the Chosen Electric Works, the Chosen Sumitomo Non-Metal Company, and the Chosen Distribution and Research of Gold Metal Company have taken similar steps to accelerate their production program. Plans to refine alum into finished nickel products are being well taken care of by Korean owned plants recently. The Office of the Japanese Governor-General in Korea, non-metal companies, officials, and civilians have all joined in the task of producing more nickel.

(IDC 1684) (Kwangchowen Jih  
Pao Kwangchowen 21 Mr 44  
R4266:1447)

Large deposits of manganese have been discovered in the vicinity of Tesubara in Kogen Province. After preliminary investigations, deposits have been found to be of excellent quality. Meanwhile, it is disclosed that a party of Japanese mining engineers of the geological research

## ECONOMICS

### MINING

#### Other Metals

department of the Chosen government-general will leave here tomorrow to conduct a further survey. The survey party is scheduled to return here by the end of this month. (4/21/44 Tok. Eng.)

It is learned that (Genew) Niikana, professor of the Keijo Institute of Mining and concurrently an engineer of the Central Experimental Station of Chosen, has perfected a new method whereby a quick analysis of cobalt could be carried out. The newly devised methods are featured by combined use of two reagents which are powerful enough to detect any amount of cobalt present in cobalt ores. (4/27/44 Tok. Eng.)

Huge deposits of white and black mica, which are used in the manufacture of electronic weapons and electrical machinery as insulating material, have been found in Chosen. A deposit of black mica, said to be of a high quality, was discovered in Hoogan-gun, Kyoonan Province, while a deposit of white mica was found in Sanpogun, Kogen Province. (9/27/44 Tok. Jap.)

In view of the urgent demand for the increased production of (ringoo), graphite needed for the manufacture of carbon electrodes and crucibles attendant to the expansion of iron, steel, and light metals industries, the geological survey bureau and fuel research laboratory of the Chosen government-general, the Chosen Industrial Development Company, and the Chosen School of Mines had previously organized and dispatched a Graphite Deposits Survey Corps to the northwestern part of Chosen. This corps, led by Professor Shinjuro Jizaimaru of the School of Mines, found abundant deposits in Tenmazan in southwestern Sakushu-gun, Keihoku Province. Tenmazan, a lofty mountain 2,000 feet above sea level, is rich with graphite deposits. The quality of the surface ore deposits is 60 percent graphite. Mining conditions are also considered to be favorable. As a result of these findings, the government-general has requested the Mitsui Special Mining Company to develop this graphite field. (10/11/44 Tok. Jap.)

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

Government-owned railroads

- A. Main line: Kyungbu line. Stations: Busan, Kyung-sung. Distance, 450.5 kilometers. Branch lines:
- 1) Daiku line. Stations: Daiku-Youngchung. Distance, 38.4
  - 2) Kyungbuk line. Stations: Kumchun-Antong. Distance, 118.2 km.
  - 3) Kyungin line. Stations: Kamkyung-sung-Inchun. Distance, 31 km.
- B. Main line: Kyungyi line. Stations: Kyung-sung-Antung. Distance 499.3 km. Branch lines:
- 1) Kyumyipo line. Stations: Whangchu-Kyumyipo. Distance, 13.1 km.
  - 2) Pyungnam line. Stations: Pyungyang-Jinnampo. Distance, 55.2 km.

## ECONOMICS

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

- 3) Pyungyang coal mine line. Stations: Daitongkang-Sunghori. Distance, 23.3 km.
- 4) Pakchun line. Stations: Mangjungri-Pakchun. Distance, 9.3 km.
- 5) Shingyichu shore line. Stations: Shingyichu-Shinyi shore. Distance, 1.8 km.
- 6) Yongsan line. Stations: Yongsan-Danginri. Distance, 6.7 km. Stations: Sukang-Shinchon. Distance, 1.6 km.
- C. Main line: Honam line. Stations: Daidun-Nokpo. Distance, 261.1 km. Branch lines:
  - 1) Kunsan line. Stations: Yiri-Kunsan harbor. Distance, 24.7 km.
- D. Main line: Kyungjun line. Branch lines:
  - 1) Southern line. Stations: Samnangjin-Jinchu. Distance, 110.1 km.
  - 2) Jinhai line. Stations: Changwon-Jinhai. Distance, 20.6 km.
  - 3) Western line. Station: Songjungri-Sunchun. Distance, 134.6 km.
  - 4) Kwangchu line. Stations: Kwangchu-Damyang. Distance, 21.5 km.
- E. Main line: Junla line. Stations: Yiri-Yusu harbor. Distance, 198.8 km.
- F. Main line: Kyungwon line. Stations: Yongsan-Wonsan. Distance, 223.7 km.
- G. Main line: Hamkyung line. Stations: Wonsan-Hoiryung. Distance, 658 km. Branch lines:
  - 1) Chunnairi line. Stations: Yongdam Chunnairi. Distance, 4.4 km.
  - 2) Chungjin line. Stations: Chungjin-Yusung. Distance, 11 km.
  - 3) Hoiryung coal mine line. Stations: Hoiryung-Kerim. Distance, 11.7 km.
  - 4) Pukchung line. Stations: New pukchung-Pukchung. Distance, 9.4 km.
  - 5) Suho line. Stations: Jungsan-Suho. Distance, 4.9 km.
  - 6) Chulsan line. Stations: Nahung-Chulsan. Distance, 3 km.
- H. Main line: Manpo line. Stations: Sunchun-Manpo. Distance, 299.9 km. Branch lines:
  - 1) Kaichun line; Shinanchu-Kaichun; Distance, 29.5 km.
  - 2) Yongdungpo line. Stations: Kudang-Yongdung. Distance, 7.4 km.
  - 3) Yongmun coal mine line. Stations: Urong Yongmun coal mine. Distance, 7.1 km.
- I. Main line: Hesang line. Stations: Kilju-Hesangjin. Distance, 141.7 km.
- J. Main line: Paiksul line. Stations: Paikam-Yunsa. Distance, 136.8 km.
- K. Main line: Pyungwon line. Stations: Supo-Kowon. Distance, 212.6 km.
- L. Main line: Donghai line. Branches:
  - 1) Donghai southern line. Stations: Busanjin-Kyungchu. Distance, 112.3 km.
  - 2) Donghai middle line. Stations: Kyungchu-Haksan. Distance, 38.4 km.
  - 3) Donghai northern line. Stations: Anpyun-Yangyang. Distance, 129.6 km.
- M. Main line: Kyungkyung line. Branches:
  - 1) Southern line. Stations: Kyungchu-Youngchu. Dis-

## ECONOMICS

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

tañce, 165.2 km.

2) Northern line. Stations: Tongkyung-sun-Jechun.  
Distance, 155.2 km.

The total length of railroads in Korea is 4,444.6 kilometers.

Government and privately owned railroads,

	Government Owned		Privately Owned	
	1936	1937	1938	1939
Length (km)	3,576	3,737	1,237	1,510
Passengers	23,700,000	35,906,000	11,317,000	17,193,000
Cargo				
Tonnage	9,980,000	11,369,000	2,920,000	4,233,000
Income (yen)	65,036,000	76,909,000	9,321,000	14,336,000

The total length of privately owned railroads in 1941 was 1,832 kms.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R3202)

Domei reported on 14 September that construction work on a railway line from Sariin through Ginna to Kasei on the Seoul-Gishu trunk line, which was begun in December 1943, has been completed. The new line, which will be known as the Kokai trunk line, will be open to traffic 1 October 1944. Domei states that the line will contribute to the development of iron resource in Seoul Province.

(A-39358 15800 FE 473  
18 September 44 C-3)

Railway lines between North China and Korea will be enlarged tomorrow. (10/20/42 Tok. Jap.)

The railroad bureau of Korea in conformity with the land transportation system for wartime will revise certain practices: some lines will abolish part of their passenger service; with the exception of limited direct passenger express trains on Keifoo and Keigo lines to Mukden, and the Akatsuki express on the Keijo and ... line, most lines will change their time of operation; emphasis will be placed on transportation of vital material necessary for productive power and on important freight goods. (1/11/43 Tok. Jap.)

The railway bureau of the Korean government-general has been extending transportation service for some time under a priority system for those travelling (between Japan and Manchukuo, Korea and China) on urgent military and commercial matters. But due to certain circumstances of transportation the railway bureau of the Korean government-general announced that beginning October 25 and for some time thereafter the following restrictions of the boat accommodation department will be put into effect for all travellers returning to the Japan mainland from the various parts of Korea, Manchukuo, and China ... Those desiring to board the boat leaving Fusan will not be able to board ship unless a ticket designated by the boat accommodation department is bought by the travellers. Consequently, those possessing a round trip ticket bought in the Japan mainland, as well as those who have already

## ECONOMICS

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

bought a ticket will be subjected to this restriction. Hence, these people when boarding the ship after October 25 must receive instructions on which ship they are to go at the railway stations in their locality. Furthermore, during the period the above restrictions are in force, tickets not designating the boat to be taken will not be sold. These tickets designating the boat to be taken will be sold three days before the train making the connection with the boat leaves the railway station. (10/21/43 Tok. Jap.)

Because of the nature of insecurity of the hard-pressed shipping routes, the flow between Japan proper and the continent has been changed from maritime transportation to land transportation. The freight capacity of the Chosen Railway is following a rising course because of this switch to land transportation as well as the increase and strengthening of the production of the peninsula. The condition of train movements in October of last year was ... half and half, but in April of this year, freight trains reached 72 percent as against 28 percent passenger trains. Also regular routes connecting therewith were limited to the single line between Shimonoseki and Fusan, but the fact that in July of this year the Fusan-Hakata route saw materialization is an indication of vigor on the part of our transportation program. In addition, the realization of the Urusan-Aburatani line, which is approximately 20 percent shorter than the Shimonoseki-Fusan is under consideration. Also, the Shimonoseki-Fusan submarine tunnel is not a dream, and is positively being demanded. (12/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

It was disclosed that the Japanese government, in the course of the current year, will purchase four private railway lines in Chosen. The total amount of the purchase, which is approximately 87,000,000 yen, will be covered through the issuance of bonds. The four private railways to be purchased are as follows: 1) the Mosan Komosan Section Railway lines belonging to the Honkusen Development Railway Company (distance of the lines is 60.4 kilometers); 2) the Shinseisen-Shokori Section Railway lines belonging to the Seisen Central Railway Company (distance of the line is 68.4 kilometers); 3) the Shariin-Choman Sanko-Kaishu-Kaizan-Sections Railway Lines belonging to the Chosen Railway Company (distance of the lines opened to traffic is 279.3 kilometers and distance of lines not yet opened to traffic is 100.3 kilometers); 4) Fusanchin-Kammitsuri Section of railway lines belonging to the Fusan Rinko Railway Company (distance of the lines, 6.1 kilometers).

(2/4/44 Tok. Eng.)

The Korean government-general soon will take over the administration of the Tokai Railway (278.5 kms) and the Northern Colonial Railway (hokusen takushoku zensen) (60.4 kms) under an agreement which the Imperial Diet approved some time ago. These railways are to be managed by the government controlled Chosen Railway Company. With the assumption of administration over these lines, the Chosen Railway also hopes to consolidate the functions of all its branch lines for purposes of obtaining efficiency. At the present time, there are 14 railways in



## ECONOMICS

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

Chosen, not counting the Chosen Railway Company. The Chosen Railway, however, has control of all but 932.7 kilometers of railway mileage in the country. Among the independent privately-owned railways are 9 firms which the Chosen Railway is trying to take over. Three of the companies are expected by their special interests to provide some difficulty in the consolidation negotiations; they are: the Tanho Railway (80.3 kms), the Heihoku Railway (58.2 kms), and the Chosen Magnesite Railway. Six other railways, which are very likely to be consolidated, are the Shinko Railways (173 kms), the Keinan Railways (214 kms), the Kongoozan Railway (116.6 kms), Keishun Railways (93 kms), the Heian Railways (34.7 kms), the Seisen Central Railways (40.5 kms), and the Tashito Railways (24 kms). (2/17/44 Tok. Jap.)

Following the steps taken by the mainland, Chosen will put into effect travelling limitations beginning on April 1. According to the main points to be put into effect as announced by the Chosen Government-general, there will be limitations on the designation of cars in order to adjust travelling of passengers, limitations on distance to be travelled at time of boarding the conveyance, and limitations (on the number of tickets issued). At present the number of hand baggage for each person who is a special traveler is two, but hereafter it will be one per person. As to the limitations in the use of pullman cars, the age for use of sleepers will be raised to 50 years or more and will be most advantageously apportioned among women with infants and older travelers. (3/28/44 Tok. Jap.)

Measures restricting railway travel in Chosen were announced by the government-general on March 28. These orders, taken to ease passenger travel and boost the transportation of vital war freight, become effective April 1. (3/29/44 Tok. Jap.)

General Koiso stated: "In order to cope with the demand for a rapid increase in freight transport capacity, the government railways have made a radical change in the ratio of passengers to freight carried, limiting the present percentage of passengers to 16. Also, the two railway lines of (Kei-gi) and Keijo-Fusan are being double tracked, and repair work is being hurried on the harbor installations of Michiho (Midport) in southern Chosen." (5/6/44 Tok. Jap.)

The railway department of the Chosen government-general in accordance with the revision of commodity freight rates in the mainland (Naichi), at this time has decided to put into effect a wartime adjustment relative to the freight rate system. This is to be effective July 1 and the main points of this adjustment were announced yesterday. According to this adjustment, it is aimed to promote the land transportation power of Chosen and (to increase) freight rates for the handling of commodities. Also, the differing points from that of the mainland freight rate adjustments are that the freight rates are higher and that the baggage service to homes which had been in force heretofore and the ... service for freight

## ECONOMICS

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

will be abolished. Together with the adjustment of these freight rates, the freight rates of the various national railways of Chosen will be revised.  
(6/24/44 Tok. Jap.)

The Chosen State Railways has banned the sale of sleeper tickets since April, but in view of existing conditions for transporting passengers, it has been decided to reinstate railway sleepers on trains running between Fusan and Antung and between Keijo and Fusan, effective July 15. Priority will be given to military personnel over 50 years of age who are traveling in line of duty, civilians in military service, government and municipal officials, essential industry personnel and the sick.  
(7/11/44 Tok. Jap.)

Hsinking, Aug. 17: The movement of freight over the railroads of Chosen, Manchukuo, and North China has steadily improved as a result of the cooperative efforts of the railways of the three neighboring states. The exchange of commodities has been carried out almost to schedule. The distribution of locomotive and railway cars throughout the China mainland has improved noticeably.  
(8/18/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Water Transportation

Water routes go through the following rivers: Hankang, Nakdongkang, Dumankang, Apnokkang. The names of harbors are as follows: Busan, Inchun, Mokpo, Kunsan, Jinnampo, Dasado, Yongampo, Shingyichu, Wonsan, Sungjih, Chungjin, Wungki, Najin, and Haichu. The harbors, which are still under construction are as follows: Inchun, Busan, Sungjin and Dasado.  
(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

On 15 September an unidentified individual in Seoul, Korea, notified the machinery department of Mitsubishi, Swatow, that it is almost impossible for the government-general to permit the owner of a motor schooner to transfer the boat, as their policy is not to approve such transfers. When Fujita Company applied for a permit to transfer a schooner to a company in Manchuria, the application was refused.  
(A-39772a 15800 Fe 488, 495,  
498 25 Sept. 44 c-3)

Chosen is advancing as a supply base, and becoming important in supplying Japan and in easing difficulties of sea transportation through development of her overland routes.  
(12/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

In order to discuss the various problems of sea transportation of the continental nations, the second sea transportation meeting of the continental nations will be held in the Chosen capital for three days from March 3 to 5. Officials related to sea transportation from Manchukuo, Kwantung, North China and Chosen will participate in the meeting. Problems such as the joint use of harbors, the increase of sea transportation strength in the continent, the expediency of vessels and etc. will be discussed in the meeting.  
(2/26/44 Peking Mand)

## ECONOMICS

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Water Transportation

A gigantic plan has been made to bring petroleum by a convoy of fishing boats from the southern region where there is too much oil. With the kindly cooperation of portions of the armed forces a convoy will leave for the south, finally, next month. To bring petroleum from the southern regions for increased production in Chosen, the Chosen government-general has been studying this epoch-making plan through contacts with various circles concerned. The ... Fishery Association in Kaneyo (Nando) voluntarily decided to undertake this task and the first dispatch will be made the early part of the next month. A convoy group will consist of 10 fishing boats of about 100 to 200 ton ships. (4/13/44 Keijo Jap.)

Tokyo: In view of the present wartime transportation situation, the government has decided at this time to transport resources from the China continent by means of relay via southern Chosen. Shipping facilities in this area will be strengthened, and every possible measure will be taken to make this plan possible. As immediate emergency measures, the following has been set down: a) strengthening of the Shipping Management Association offices in the harbors, b) improvement of harbor facilities and manpower, c) adjustment of superfluous shipping lanes, and d) promotion of cooperation among ship operators will be needed. At this time, the maritime transportation general bureau made the following suggestion to the Shipping Management Association as a plan toward immediate improvement on the foregoing items: 1) Immediate improvement of the Shipping Management Association's branch offices and agencies machinery in the harbors. 2) Strengthening of the ship operators' machinery in the harbors, and improvement of ship distribution technique. (6/18/44 Tok. Jap.)

A supervisory office of maritime transportation to handle affairs relating to transportation between Japan proper and the South Chosen Railways has been established in the Moji Maritime Transportation Bureau. Ozeki, superintendent of the bureau of general affairs of maritime transportation, will head this new office. He will supervise and direct the transportation by ships of materials from the China continent to Japan proper, via the harbors of South Chosen, Shimonoseki and Moji. He also is in charge of stevedoring operations and will work to perfect the linked transportation services between these points. (7/12/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Kinds of boats and their tonnage

Year	Kind	Registered Ships	Tonnage	Docking Ships	Tonnage
1938	Motorboats	681	100,293 tons	13,062	14,166 tons
1938	Sailboats	1,096	42,715 tons	16,559	449 "
1939	Motorboats	738	106,712 tons	12,237	13,041 "
1939	Sailboats	1,125	45,431 tons	19,017	555 "

## ECONOMICS

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Water Transportation

Sea routes in 1940:

<u>Sea routes</u>	<u>Lines</u>	<u>Ships</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>
Japan and foreign	52	111	344,813 Tons
Shore and river	137	176	9,400 "

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

#### Air Transportation

In 1940 a 15,000 kilometer privately-owned air-line was established from Tokyo to Dairen.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

### COMMUNICATIONS

#### Training

The communications technicians training center of the communications and transportation bureau is recruiting men and women trainees. Those men and women who are born between May 1 and April 30, 1929 are eligible.  
(4/4/44 Korea Jap.)

#### Telephone

Telephone communications connecting North China and Korea will be expanded to East Asia areas beginning tomorrow. Heretofore, telephone conversation was possible only between Peking and Keijo (or Seoul). Now as a result of negotiations between the Hopeh Telephone and Telegraph Company and the communications bureau of Korea, from October 21, telephone communications will be available between Peking and Fuzan, (Eitoho), (Insen) and (Keichokan) and between Tientsin and Fuzan and (Kaikyukan); and between (Sankaikan) and (Ryuzankan).  
(10/20/42 Tok. Jap.)

### FINANCE

#### Revenue

Korea's annual revenue for 1941 and 1942 was 1,054,773,000 and 1,124,717,000; expenditure, 1,000,701,000 and 1,124,717,000 and for government aid, 13,841,000 and 12,948,000 yen respectively. The total income from tobacco, salt, hongs, and opium, all of which are monopolized by the government, for 1937 was 65,754,000 yen and for 1938 it was 76,076,000 yen.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nankan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

#### Commerce

In 1939, there were 3,581 companies with a nominal capital of 2,070,691,000 yen with 1,411,585,000 yen of paid-up capital. In 1940, there were 2,161 companies. There is a Korean stock exchange in Seoul, which deals in securities and spot-sales. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

## ECONOMICS

### FINANCE

#### Banks

The Bank of Chosen held its regular general meeting on the first at its Tokyo branch in Maurnouchi (Tokyo). Disposition of current term profits - dividend 7 percent per annum, deferred - etc. were taken up and approved.  
(12/2/43 Tok. Jap.)

The banks of Korea showed the following figures in 1940 and 1941: paid-up capital, 84,451,000 and 94,431,000 yen; savings, 951,764,000 and 1,294,423,000 yen; loans, 1,556,825,000 and 1,869,523,000 yen. The total amount of currency in use in 1940 and 1941 was 509,667,000 and 437,268,000 yen. The total amount of paid up notes in 1940 was 4,477,000,000 yen. The total amount of money in circulation, in paid-up capital, trusts, and savings and loans in 1941 was 430,705,000; 815,208,000 and 701,819,000 yen. The total number of persons who had postal savings in 1940 was 6,827,000 and the amount of savings was 141,377,000 and the average amount of savings per person was 21 yen. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

#### Bonds

According to a communique issued by the Korean government, the residents of that peninsula surpassed by 27 percent the goal set for the war-bonds drive.  
(5/6/44 Tok. Port.)

#### Savings

Tokyo: The notable increase of savings in Korea reflects the ardor of the 25,000,000 Koreans for the prosecution of the war. According to statistics recently published by the bureau of finance of the Korean administration, the total savings during the past (year) increased to 1,524,000,000 yen, far surpassing the goal set for last year, which was 1,200,000,000 yen. (5/6/44 Tok. Ital.)

Mr. Tanaka, president of the Bank of Chosen, who is at present staying in Tokyo, said today with reference to the present financial conditions in Chosen: "Lately in Chosen, the funds diverted to purchases of cereals and grains as well as to investments for industrial development have reached colossal figures. Similarly, by virtue of the efforts made lately by banking institutions toward (encouragement) of bank deposits, the total deposits ... the amount of loans and (new) capital funds have surpassed the outstanding loans. This condition is the first of its kind in the history of Chosen banking, and it certainly manifests an epochal significance in Chosen banking circles. The amount of surplus deposit was, as of the end of January, 1944, 372,000,000 yen".  
(5/10/44 Tok. Jap.)

#### Exchange

Metals such as gold, silver, and platinum which play an important role in increasing fighting strength will be bought up from next month in the principal cities throughout Chosen with the local and central ... associations taking the leading part. Officials concerned from the finance ministry and officials concerned from local ...

## ECONOMICS

### FINANCE

#### Exchange

and other financial organs will assemble at the office of the government-general at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow and are scheduled to discuss concrete methods. In this connection, there have been frequent purchases of gold and other metals heretofore, but these metals have recently become increasingly important for international funds and war materials, hence the cooperation of all is requested this time in the coming purchases so that if there are any metals which are still being stored to no avail, they will voluntarily be put to use in increasing fighting strength. As regards purchase prices, the price will be 14.43 yen per momme (one momme equals 3.756 grammes) for gold; (.1452) yen for silver; 26.035 yen for pure platinum ... Purchases will be made in accordance with the following schedule in department stores and other places: Keijo, June 18-28; Fusan, 4-9; Taikyū, 12-15; Jinsen, 5-8; Seishin, 20-24; and Heijo, 11-16. (5/9/44 Keijo Jap.)

#### Insurance

The War Casualty and Loss Insurance Law which was passed and enacted by the 81st Imperial Diet has been in effect in Japan since April 1 of this year, and the government has decided to put this law into effect also in Korea and Karafuto. An Imperial ordinance draft relative to the enforcement of this law was approved by the cabinet today and hence this insurance law will be put into effect in Korea and Karafuto in the near future. (7/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

#### Taxes

Imperial ordinances for the revision of the Chosen income tax law and the revision of the Chosen capital tax (i.e. of companies) law which were approved by the cabinet today will be promulgated and put into effect on December 20. With regard to the payments of interest on company bonds and public bonds, in Japan plans were carried out since December 1 for the simplification of business affairs dealing with the collection of payments of interests. Regardless of the date shown on the coupons, the tax rate was fixed in the locality in which payments are made. This method will be applied also in Chosen according to these Imperial ordinances. (12/14/43 Tok. Jap.)

#### Subsidies

The peninsula is a region of diversified industry and the ratio of (quantitative assistance) in production quantity was in 1940 2,000,000,000 yen for agricultural as against 1,900,000,000 yen for industrial products. (12/27/43 Tok. Jap.)

SOCIAL  
EDUCATION

Education in 1941

Schools	Number of schools	Number of teachers	Number of pupils and students
Primary schools	3,220	17,585	1,143,362
High schools	111	2,135	49,442
Business schools	199	1,442	26,372
Colleges	18	1,239	5,947

There are about 3,570,000 Koreans who know the Japanese language. In 1942, there were 13,300 Korean students who were studying in Japan. (IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan Tokyo, 1943, R 3202)

The Privy Council decided on February 17 to improve the educational system in Korea by promoting the standards of teachers' colleges and similar institutions specializing in the field of education. The amended regulations on the normal school system in Korea are as follows:

- I. Regular course for men: 1) Entrance requirements -- 4 years of high school education or an equivalent education recognized by the governor-general or a 4 year normal school preparatory course; 2) Period of training -- 4 years.
- II. Preparatory course: A preparatory course shall be established in a normal school, besides the regular course; for a temporary period when necessity requires, under the amended educational regulations of Korea; 1) Entrance requirements -- national school elementary education or an equivalent education recognized by the governor-general of Korea; 2) Period of training -- 4 years.
- III. General course: A general course shall be established in a normal school, besides the regular course, for a temporary period when necessity requires, under the amended educational regulations of Korea; 1) Entrance requirements -- national school elementary education or an equivalent education recognized by the governor-general of Korea; 2) Period of training -- 5 years for boys and 4 years for girls.
- IV. Practical course: A practical course shall be established in a normal school, besides the regular course, for a temporary period when necessity requires, under the amended educational regulations of Korea. Entrance requirements and periods of training for the practical course are to be decided by the governor-general of Korea, but it is understood that conditions are identical with the regular course. Students in the practical course may become regular course students or may be given equivalent privileges.

The executive power over education in Korea now comes under the authority of the governor-general of Korea. It was formerly in the hands of the minister of education.

(IDC 1600) (Keijo Nippo  
Seoul, Korea 11 Mr 43)

The Chosen Women's Association decided to dispatch (10) teachers of the Chosen national schools to Manchukuo for an extended 20 day tour for the inspection of the educational condition in the development areas, in order to solve the educational problems in the development area

## SOCIAL

### EDUCATION

in Manchukuo and to drastically strengthen the volunteer youth service corps as well as to improve the quality of the development workers to be sent to Manchukuo, based upon the 5 year plan for the development of Manchukuo.

(7/22/43 Hsinking Jap.)

### RELIGION

#### Catholicism

A Roman Catholic Union meeting attended by representatives of the three churches was held a few days ago at Singisyu in the north of Korea. The purpose of the meeting was primarily to receive a message delivered by Father (Ko Yu Koku), apostolic prefect of the Singisyu diocese to which the above mentioned churches belong ... The first part of the gathering consisted of a mass, ... a confirmation service, and an address of exhortation given by Father Miyama. The second part of the gathering was devoted to several features welcoming Father (Kyo) as the new apostolic prefect of the diocese. ...

(7/28/43 Tok. Eng)

The Korean Catholic Church ordained 5 native bishops. Father (Okamatu) was ordained bishop last year as reported previously as the first Korean to be advanced to the position. Just recently 5 Koreans were ordained bishops by Bishop(Okamatu). The ordination service was held at the Meiji Catholic Church in Keijo. More than 1,000 people gathered at the service in solemn worship, and in congratulations for Bishop(Okamatu) and for the new bishops; the audience sang hymns of praise in honor of the new bishops who in return pronounced the benediction upon them.

(1/16/44 Tok. Eng)

A well known Japanese Catholic writer, (Bishop Wataburo Rakawa) of (Sendai) has just published a great work, a history of Roman Catholicism in Korea. The work is a large volume containing 800 pages and describes the indomitable courage and splendid heroism of Catholic fathers in that part of Asia. At the conclusion of this monumental work, the writer pays high tribute to the noble work of Bishop (James Joseph Perry). Bishop (Irakawa) is also to be commended for publishing a very scholarly book last year, a history of Roman Catholicism in Chosen. It is greatly hoped that he will soon publish another volume to complete his work on Chosen's Catholic missions. His literary contributions in this field will be appreciated by both Roman Catholics and protestants in Japan and Chosen.

(8/23/44 Tok. Eng)

### SCIENCE

An expedition dispatched by the Chosen Museum discovered Friday mural paintings more than 1,400 years old in a building at the site of the ruin of one of the main castles of the long extinct (Kudara) dynasty in south Chosen. These mural paintings are expected to throw much light on the culture of the (Kudara) dynasty. Previous to the discovery of the murals, queer (iron spikes) almost two feet long, probably used for building construction and iron nails of about 7 inches in length were found at the same place.

(9/4/42 Tok. Eng)



## SOCIAL

### SCIENCE

The (government-general) scientific association, a juridical body, has established a (progressive) scientific museum and it is learned that the Emperor, in the interests of encouraging the promotion and development of scientific technology in Chosen today, granted a monetary donation from the Imperial Privy Purse. Tokyo Business Affairs Director Seichiro Ibata of the Chosen government-general proceeded to the Imperial household and received the gracious gift from the Imperial household minister, Matsudaira, at 11:30 a.m. today. This scientific museum, which is an Imperial selection, is the only scientific research organ in Chosen. (5/11/43 Tok. Jap)

### HEALTH, WELFARE

From March 11 to 18, 1943, a conference of 40 officers and 40 civilian representatives was held in the house of the governor-general of Korea to organize a training association in leading civilians. . . . All leading members of the Training Society should be intellectually and physically trained before they lead the civilian people. Daika Toranosuke, chairman of the League, has directed both spiritual and physical training. Gamitake, chief of the colonization bureau, Shinota, president of Seoul Imperial University, Foriyama Kiichi, professor of Seoul Imperial University, Otaka Asao, professor of Seoul Imperial University Forigai Namakoma, dean of Japanese Religion Research Institute, and Takeba Hiteo, instructor of Japanese religion, attended the conference.

(IDC 2545) (Keijo Nippo  
Seoul, Korea 12 Mr 43)

#### Public Health

In 1940 in Korea there were 161 hospitals, 3,633 doctors, 3,604 assistant doctors, 913 dentists, 2,033 maternity nurses, 2,078 nurses, and 23,343 patients. There were 4,093 deaths that year.

(IDC) (Domei Jiji Nenkan  
Tokyo, 1943 R 3202)

The conquering of malaria is a great problem not only for our military medical authorities but for the whole medical world at war. Recently a friendly Chinese herb doctor introduced to the Japanese medical world a remedy for malaria which is applied externally. Heretofore, malaria-ridden patients were given treatments by internal injections, but this new method of curing malaria by using herbs has now become a topic of wide discussion. . . . This secret medicine is a powder compound obtained from a certain kind of insect well known in China and from medicine made from several types of plants. This compound is applied externally as a cauterizing agent to that part of the body which is affected by malaria fever. No matter how high the fever, the application will make it subside quickly. (4/20/44 Tok. Jap)

#### Physical Education

The Chosen YMCA has recently been honored in Seoul by the government-general for its long and valuable service

## SOCIAL

### HEALTH, WELFARE

#### Physical Education

for the physical education of young men and boys ... invaluable assistance rendered to this association by a veteran Japanese YMCA worker, Mr. (Segurio Neya) ... who stood by the Christian institutions in Chosen in their crisis and who was misunderstood by both Japanese and Koreans. He was ordained by the Congregational Church of Japan two years ago. (5/19/43 Tok. Eng)

#### Relief

There is a business man in Chosen who sends money every month to aid the poor families of Chosen and Japanese students who have been inducted into the armed forces. The man, without disclosing his identity, also paid insurance premiums for these inductees. Thus Chosen sends an example of one phase of effort on the homefront since the day the conscription law went into effect. Differing from Japanese customs, many of these student inductees who entered service last month were married. Despite their glorious determination to serve the country, they nevertheless were worried over their families, especially those who were very poor. But after their induction, the principal of the Enki College of Keijo and heads of other schools received a letter from a man who offered to send monthly financial assistance to those poor families of students. His letter said, "If we, for some reason, let these students fail in their glorious service to the country, our duties on the homefront will not be fulfilled." Moreover, in order to avoid the embarrassment of those who were receiving his aid, the donor asked that the money be distributed by the school principals. (8/22/44 Tok. Jap)

Measures to be taken for the further advancement of the public welfare of the people of Chosen was the topic of the conference held on Saturday at the premier's official residence. Prime Minister General Koiso, Home Minister Odachi, other government officials concerned as well as former governor-general of Chosen, General Minami, and Mr. (Okaya), secretary-general of the Central Concordia Association in Chosen were present. (10/15/44 Tok. Eng)

## B I O G R A P H I E S

### CHINESE AND KOREAN

- AHN TONGSUENG -- Assistant Judge in the Taiku  
Retrial Court House in Taiku 6
- CHU, Prince R. -- First son of Prince Ri (ken);  
born August 14, 1932 - Korean Royalty  
(0-37)
- KAKU CHO -- Korean sent to Eastern Defense  
Zone 23
- KIKU YU -- President of Seisen Electric Indus-  
try Joint-Stock Company 47
- KIM CHUNG CHIUNG -- Assistant Judge in the  
Sangchu Branch Court House in Songchu 6
- KIM HANGKUM -- Assistant Judge in the Taiku  
Local Court House in Taiku 6
- KIM SUNTAI -- Assistant Judge in the Chungchu  
Local Court House in Chungchu 6
- KO YU KOKU, Father -- Apostolic Prefect of Sin-  
gisyu Diocese 67
- KU CHUNG -- Manchukuo Consul - Singishu (0-39)
- KYU, Prince RI -- Son of Prince Ri (Gin); born  
December 29, 1931 - Korean Royalty (0-37)
- LI WU-YING -- Interpreter for the Japanese  
Hanare-ishi Gendarme Regiment 25
- LINS IIKHONG -- Assistant Judge in the Hamhung  
Local Court House in Hamhung 6
- MIN PYUNGSUNG -- Assistant to the Prosecutor in  
the Seoul Retrial Court House in Seoul 6
- NEN SHU KIN -- Manchukuo Consul-General - Seoul  
(0-39)
- RI -- Chief, Propaganda Bureau (9/8/42)
- RI, Prince (GIN), Lt. Gen. -- Commander of the  
Japanese Air Forces (Army); Member,  
Korean Royal Family - born October 20,  
1897 (0-37;S-12)
- RI, Prince GU, Capt. -- Japanese Army; second  
son of Prince Ri (Ko); born November 15,  
1912 - Korean Royalty (0-37)
- RI, Prince KI -- Korean Royalty - born July 10,  
1883 (0-37)
- RI, Prince KI -- Second son of Prince Ri (Ken);  
born March 4, 1935 - Korean Royalty (0-37);  
In 2nd Grade Peers' School; participating  
in Volunteer Labor Service (9/2/44)
- RI, Prince KO -- Fifth son of late Prince Ri (Kei);  
born March 30, 1877 - Korean Royalty (0-37)

## B I O G R A P H I E S

### CHINESE AND KOREAN

SEI, Prince RI -- Son of Prince Ri (Sanshu) - Korean Royalty ()-37)	6
SUN PASHIL -- Assistant Prosecutor in the Heisan Branch Court House in Heisan	6
SYNYA -- Director, Customs Bureau; acted as Governor-General during absence of Koiso	21
WON PO RI -- Governor, Northern Jonra (0-38)	

### FRENCH

TULASNE, R. -- French Consul - Seoul (0-39)	
---	--

### JAPANESE

ABE, Goichi -- Assistant to the Chief of Fuzan Local Court in Fuzan; Assumed office of President of local court in Fuzan which will handle criminal cases (IDC 3/12/43)	5
ABE, Nobuyuku, Gen. -- Appointed Governor- General of Korea (7/23/44)	1
AKITA, Shosohuro -- Assistant to the Depart- ment Chief in the Taiku Local Court in Taiku	6
AOYAMA, Jindoku -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
ARAMAKI, Masayuki -- Assistant to the Chief of the Hamhung Local Court House in Hamhung	5
ASAIKI, Fumiko -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
ASATANI, Nagasuke -- Director, Chosen Food- stuff Corporation	39
DAIKA, Toranosuke -- Chairman, League for training civilian leaders	68
EGAMI, Rokuho -- Assistant to the Chief Pros- ecutor in the Taichun Local Court House in Taichun	5
EGUCHI, Shitgeru -- Appointed Chief, Commerce and Industry Bureau (12/1/43;0-37)	
EGUCHI, Shingon -- Chief, General Affairs Bureau of Chosen Government General (10/18/43)	
ENDO --Chief, General Affairs Bureau	36

B I O G R A P H I E S

JAPANESE

ENDO, Ryusaku -- Member, House of Peers; Appointed Chief Civil Administrator of Korea; President of "Tokyo Shimbun"; Appointed Vice-Governor General of Chosen	1
ETO, Etsuo -- Assistant to the Chief of the Shingishu Local Court in Shingishi	5
FORIGAI, Namakoma -- Dean, Japanese Religion Research Institute	68
FORIYAMA, Kiichi -- Professor, Seoul Imperial University	68
FUJII, Shozo -- Assistant to the Judge in the Hamhung Higher Court in Hamhung	6
FURUYA, Kumatake -- Literary arts critic, sent to Eastern Defense Zone	23
GAMITAKE -- Chief, Colonization Bureau	68
GOGO, Chin -- Visited Japan; Member, IRAA	26
GOKAYASHI, Motoo -- Contributed to fund for victory	22
GOTO, Vice-Admiral Hidetsugu -- Commander of Chinkai Sub-Naval Base (0-38)	
HAGIWARA -- President, Toyo Bank	43
HANEDA (HANADA) -- President, Bank of Chosen (0-38)	
HARA, M -- President, Supreme Court (0-38)	
HAYAMI, H. -- Rector, Keijo Imperial Univer- sity (0-38)	
HAYATA -- Chief, General Affairs Bureau	
HISANO -- Chief, Material Resource Section, Chosen Government-General	43
HORIBE, Kenji -- Judge and Assistant to the Chief of the Keijo Retrial Court in Keijo	5
HOSHINO -- Chief, Business Affairs Bureau, Chosen Government-General	43
IKEDA, Shizuo -- Spoke, fifth sub-committee of Budget Committee of House of Repre- sentatives	33
IKEDA, Teijiro -- Vice-Chairman, Agricultural Land Development Association (0-38)	
IRAKAWA, Bishop (same as Rakawa?) -- Published scholarly book on history of Roman Catholicism in Chosen	67

B I O G R A P H I E S

JAPANESE

INABAYASHI -- Chief, Korean Government-General Office; went to Tokyo to confer with Japanese Government re drafting budget appropriations for agricultural development and colonization (8/16/43)	
ISHASHIRO, Yoshisaburo -- Assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Shineichu Local Court House in Shineichu	5
ISHIWATA, Yoshiji -- Manager-Director, Korean Electric Light Company (0-38)	
ITAGAKI, Gen. Seishiro -- Commander, Japanese Army in Korea; Governor General of Hongkong (DIO-194; S-27; )-38)	
ITAKA -- Chief, Business Affairs Section (0-38)	
ITATE, Tsuge -- Made contribution for victory	22
ITO, F. -- Governor of North Chung Chong (0-38)	
ITO, Kenro -- Assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Fuzan Local Court House in Fuzan	5
IWADA, Giichi -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
IWASE, Eiichi -- Discovered radium mine	49
IWASHIMA -- Judge and Assistant to the Chief of the Taiku Retrial Court in Taikyū	5
JIZAIMARU, Shinjuro -- Professor, School of Mines	56
KAMEMURA, Futau -- Governor of Whang Hae (0-38)	
KASAI, Gun -- Inspector, Agricultural Land Development Association (0-38)	
KAZAUMI, Kijuku -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
KEN, Prince RI, Capt. -- Japanese Army; born October 28, 1909 - Korean Royalty (0-37)	
KIKUCHI, Hisasuke -- Assistant to the Department Chief of the Pyungyang Retrial Court in Pyangyang	6
KIMURA, Yoshio -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
KISHI -- Chief, Provisions Administration Section	36
KITAMURA -- Director; represented Tokyo Administrative Government Office	9

# B I O G R A P H I E S

## JAPANESE

- KOBAYASHI -- Personal secretary to Governor General Koiso; accompanied latter to Tokyo 21
- KOBAYASHI, Junichiro, Lt. Gen. -- Appointed Director of National Mobilization (5/13/42)
- KOBAYASHI, Riichi -- Director, Railway Bureau and Chief, General Affairs Section; appointed Chief, Transportation Bureau (12/1/43)
- KOIDE, Eiichi -- Made special contribution to war fund 22
- KOISO, Kuniaki, Gen. -- Governor-General of Chosen; visited Tokyo; visited Manchukuo; Chairman, Committee for the Investigation of the Treatment of Taiwanese and Chosenese Residents (0-37) 1,7,11
- KOIZAKA (Kozaka?) -- Chief, Local Administration Bureau
- KOIZUMI, Dr. Shinzo -- President, Keijo Imperial University (0-38)
- KOMATSU, Hiromi -- Assistant to the Chief of Taiku Local Court in Taiku 5
- KONDO, Giichi -- Secretary, Korean Government (0-37)
- KONISHI -- Director, Coal Control Bureau, Korean Government-General 52
- KONZAKA -- Chief, Local Administration Bureau, Chosen Government-General 43
- KURAMOTO, Maj. Gen. -- Chief, Central Ordnance Depot; appointed one of 25 (Intendence Corps) chiefs for conscription system 24
- KURODA -- Professor, Keijo Imperial University (0-38)
- KURUMI, Tadayoshi -- Vice-Chairman, Political Affairs Office (0-38)
- LISHIMA, Kanichiro -- Director, Agricultural Land Development Association (0-38)
- MAENO, Shigenari -- Assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Chunchu Local Court in Chunchu 5
- MAKAHARA, Kojun -- Ex-Governor of Chientao Province, Manchukuo; appointed Governor, Kogen Province (12/1/43)

B I O G R A P H I E S

JAPANESE

MARUOKA, Meibum -- Korean writer; sent to Eastern Defense Zone	23
MASONOGA, S. -- Attorney General, Supreme Court (0-38)	
MATAUO, Kijuku -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
MATSHUDA -- Accompanied Governor-General Koiso to Tokyo	21
MATSUDA, Moriyasu -- Chosenese in Okazaki City; Japanese sympathizer	10
MATSUMOTO, Capt. -- Japanese Navy; attended subsidy for industries meeting	43
MATSUMOTO, Eien -- Taught Japanese language to village children	11
MATSUMURA -- Vice-President, Concordia Society of Chosen (11/14/43)	
MATSUMURA, Kihiro -- Governor, Southern Chung Chong (0-38)	
MATSUO, Shusho -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
MATSUSHIRO, Tonosuke -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
MAZAKI, Nagatoshi -- Chief, Education (0-37)	
MIBASHI, Yoshiichiro -- Chief, Police (0-37)	
MINAMI, Jiro, Gen. -- Former Governor-General of Chosen; Privy Council Adviser (S-8, 10)	20
MIWA -- Director, Electrical Section, Finance and Commerce Ministry (5/5/43)	
MIYAI, Shingo -- Assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Kwangchu Local Court House in Kwangchu	5
MIGAMA, Father -- Priest	67
MIYAMOTO, Gen. -- Chief Justice (0-37)	
MIYAMOTO, Mitsuyo -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
MIZUNO, Rentaro -- Read memorial address at fiftieth anniversary memorial service for Kin Boku-Shin	9
MIZUTA, Naoshige -- Chief, Finance (0-37)	
MORI -- Chief, Keijo Juvenile Court (0-38)	



B I O G R A P H I E S

JAPANESE

MORIURA, Fujiro -- Assistant to the Prosecutor of the Higher Court in Fuzan	5
MOTOHASHI, Gyotaro -- Assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Heijo Local Court in Heijo	5
MUNEKAZU, Tsutsumu -- Chief, Bureau of Foreign Relations (0-38)	
MURATA, Safumi -- Assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Keijo Retrial Court in Keijo	5
NAGASHIMA, Nobuo -- Graduate, Tokyo Imperial University; in government service	24
NAGATA, Kenshi -- Assistant to the Chief of the Chungchin Local Court in Chungchin	5
NAKAHARA, Kojun -- Governor, Gang Won (0-38)	
NAKAMURA, Tyo -- Made special tour to observe Korean soldiers in Chientao Province	
NAKANO, Kochu -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
NAKANO, Tarao -- Judge and Assistant to the Judge in the Hamhung Local Court House in Hamhung	5
NAKATOMI, Keita -- Inspector, Agricultural Land Development Association (0-38)	
NAKAYAMA, Kozo -- Chosenese, Japanese sympathizer	10
NEYA, Sequirio -- Y.M.C.A. worker; ordained by Congregational Church of Japan	69
NIIKANA -- Professor, Keijo Institute of Mining; engineer of the Central Experimental Station	56
NISHI, Katsuhiko -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
NISHIDA, Katsug -- Assistant to the Department Chief in the Hamhung Local Court House in Hamhung	6
NISHIHIRO, Tadao -- Governor, Miyagi Prefecture; Director, Police Affairs Bureau of Chosen Government-General (8/1/44)	
NISHIOKA, Hojiro -- Chief, Bureau of Draft (0-38)	
ODA -- Director, Increased Production Section, Korean Government-General	52

# B I O G R A P H I E S

## JAPANESE

- ODACHI -- Home Minister; attended conference  
at Premier's official residence 69
- OHNA, Rokuichiro -- Vice-Governor (0-37)
- OHNO, Seiichi -- Governor, Northern Hamgyong  
(0-38)
- OKADA -- Chief, Provisions Section, Ministry  
of Agriculture and Forestry 36
- OKADA, Maj. Gen. -- Chief, Army Personnel  
Bureau; one of 25 appointed (Inten-  
dence Corps) chiefs for conscription  
system 24
- OKAMATU, Father (now Bishop) -- Ordained  
Bishop; first Korean advanced to this  
position; ordained 5 Koreans bishops 67
- OKAMOTO, Bishop -- Arch-Deacon; Catholic;  
appointed in Chosen (12/14/42)
- OKAYA -- Secretary-General, Central Concordia  
Association in Chosen; attended con-  
ference at Premier's official residence 69
- ONO -- Chief, Industrial Department; attended  
Manchukuo-Chosen Economic Conference  
at Mutankiang (3/21/43)
- OTAKA, Asao -- Professor, Seoul Imperial  
University 68
- OZAKI -- Chief, General Affairs Bureau  
(7/18/43)
- OZEKI -- Superintendent, Bureau of General  
Affairs of Maritime Transportation 62
- RAKAWA, Bishop Wataburo (same as Irakawa?) --  
Japanese Catholic writer of Sendai;  
published history of Roman Cathol-  
icism in Korea 67
- RI, Shojun -- Made contribution to fund for  
vicotry 22
- SAITA, Eiji -- Assistant to the Department  
Chief of the Higher Court, Higher  
Court in Keijo 5
- SAKAGUCHI, Chikara -- Head, newly established  
"Minami Nippon Shimbun" (South Japan  
Newspaper Publishing Company) amalga-  
mation of four newspapers; formerly  
Governor, Taihoku District (3/22/44)
- SASAKI, Yoshihasa -- Assistant to the Depart-  
ment Chief of the Kawangchu Local  
Court House in Kwangchu 6
- SATO, Ryoichi -- Governor, Gyong Prefecture  
(0-38)

B I O G R A P H I E S

JAPANESE

SATO, Shoichi -- Assistant to the Chief of the Chunchu Local Court House in Chunchu	5
SAWAMOTO, Teruhiko -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
SEKIDO (SAKIDO) -- Head, Coal Section, Fuel Bureau, Munitions Ministry; wen to Manchukuo and China on inspection tour (7/26/44)	
SEKIGUCHI -- Director, Fuel Section, Korean Government-General	52
SETO, Ryoichi -- Ex-Governor, Southern Kankyo Province; appointed Governor, Kaiki Province (12/1/43)	
SHIINA, Masatake -- Chief, Fuzan Army Emergency Transportation Control Department; recently transferred (2/15/43)	
SHINOTA --President, Seoul Imperial University	68
SHIOTA -- Ministry of Commerce and Industry; attended first Japan-Manchukuo Food Council Meeting in Tokyo (5/25/44)	
SHIRAIISHI -- Former Minister of Communication; named Minister of Agriculture	5
(SUMASA) -- Director, Labor Section	29
SUZUKI, Tsunokichi -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
TAKA, Yasuhiko -- Governor, Southern Pyong (0-38)	
TAKAHASHI, Toshi -- Governor, Northern Gyong Song (0-38)	
TAKAUCHI -- Chief, Supervisory Bureau, Home Affairs Ministry	33
TAKEBA, Kitea -- Instructor, Japanese religion	68
TAKEUCHI -- Director; represented Home Minister at fiftieth anniversary memorial service for Kin Boku-Shin	9
TAKINAGA, Kenshu -- Governor, Southern Jonra (0-38)	
TAKOKI, Mitsuru -- Assistant to the Department Chief in the Shineichu Local Court in Shineichu	6
TAMAGAWA, Yoshihide -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
TANAKA -- President, Bank of Chosen	64

B I O G R A P H I E S

JAPANESE

TANAKA -- Chief, General Affairs Bureau	33
TANAKA -- Chief, Police - Keijo (0-38)	
TANAKA, Shirinosuke -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
TANAKA, Tatsuo -- Chief, Civil Administrator (0-38)	8
TERAGUCHI, Bunzaburo, Lt. Gen. -- Former Director of National Mobilization; appointed head, Spiritual Mobilization Department (9/13/42)	
TERAMOTO, Kiichi -- Japanese writer of article	19
TERASONE -- Chief, Keijo Branch Office of the Ministry	36
TOMIYOSHI, Seiji -- Made contribution to fund for victory	22
TOYAMA, Mitsuru -- Read memorial address at fiftieth anniversary memorial service for Kin Boku-Shin	9
TOYODA, Seiko -- Chief, Agricultural and Forestry Bureau; appointed Chief, Agriculture Administration Bureau (12/1/43); named Minister, (National Treasury)	5
TSUDA, Takeshi -- Member, Total Power Association (0-38)	
TSUNODA, Kinu -- Made special contribution to war fund	22
TSUJI, Uichi -- Assistant to the Department Chief of the Higher Court in Keijo	6
(TSUTSUI) -- Chief, Archives Section in Chosen; attended forum in Japan	1
UGAI -- Chief, General Staff of Chosen Army; attended fourth Continental Liaison Conference (10/6/43)	
UETAKI, Ki -- Chief, Bureau of the Interior (0-37)	
UTAKA, Tokuzo -- Korean writer; sent to Eastern Defense Zone	23
UYENO -- Chief, Keijo Juvenile Court of Consultation (0-38)	
(WAKATA) -- Catholic Arch-Deacon stationed in Chosen (12/14/42)	
WATANABE, Ryuji -- Worked in Higher Court, March 1939; closely connected with administrative officials and with Inspection Bureau; appointed Director, Units of	

B I O G R A P H I E S

JAPANESE

- WATANABE, Ryuji (con't) -- Criminal and Civil Affairs, Law Affairs Bureau, Government-General of Korea (IDC 12 Mr 43)
- WATANABE, Shinobu -- Chairman, Agricultural Land Development Association (0-38)
- WATANABE, Takaharu -- Assistant to the Chief Prosecutor in the Higher Court in Keijo 5
- WATANABE, Yomi -- Assistant to the Department Chief of the Heijo Local Court in Heijo 6
- YAMADA, P. -- Made contribution to fund for victory 22
- YAMADA -- Chief, General Affairs Bureau 43
- YAMANE, Yeskimitsu -- Assistant to the Judge in the Higher Court House in Fuzan 5
- YAMASHITA -- Administrative official dispatched from Prince Gen Ri to attend fiftieth anniversary memorial service for Kin Boku-Shin 9
- YAMASHITA, Naoichi -- Director, Agricultural Land Development Association (0-38)
- YANAI, Bunkichi -- Made special contribution to war fund 22
- YAOE, Fumio -- Ex-Governor, Kogen; Governor, Southern Hamgyong; ex-Governor, Southern Kankyon; appointed Governor, South Kanyo Province (12/1/43) (0-35)
- YASUDA, Shigeo -- Assistant to the Chief of the Haichu Local Court in Haichu 5
- YASUFUSA, Toodo, Lt. Gen. -- Director, Leaders Training Institute; participated from beginning in Koiso-Yonai Cabinet formation (7/21/44)

RUSSIAN

- TEHIJOV, L. -- Roumanian and U.S.S.R. Consul at Seoul (0-39)
- VLASSOV, Gen. -- Assumed leadership of Russian Army of Liberation; Chairman, Russian Committee of Liberation (3/29/43)