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Approximately fifteen (15) to twenty (20) percent-- by weight of roots--is pine oil; and the roots accounted for nearly sixty (60) percent of the raw materials used. The balance of about forty (40) percent was made up of branches, the latter containing a slightly less percentage of oil.

b. Central Distilling Plants

At the central distilling plants, the oil was initially treated with a liquid potassium salt in order to neutralize the organic acids present in the oil; and, then, charged into a simple Hatch Type still, the latter being fired by coal or charcoal.

The first product which came over the condenser was a light oil--essentially a low grade gasoline. This product was mixed with about sixty (60) percent normal petroleum gasoline--by volume--, and the resulting combination was utilized as a fuel in light marine engines and trucks.

The intermediate product obtained was a heavy oil. This was usually mixed with rice oil, and utilized as a lubricant.

The oil remaining in the still was a heavy residue, utilized as a road paving material and for roofing purposes.

Some of the light oil obtained was put through a further distilling process in order to obtain a lighter cut; and the latter possessed a octane number of very near one hundred. The Japanese used this product exclusively for an aviation fuel; and it amounted to about five (5) percent by weight of the original raw pine oil.

c. Location of Central Distilling Plants

Formerly, there were central distilling plants located in:

CITY	PROVINCE
Seoul	Kyunggi-Do
Pusan	Kyongsang-Namdo
Taegu	Kyongsang-Pukto
Sunchon	Cholla-Namdo
Chon'an	Chung Chong-Namdo

however, at the present only the plants in the first two named cities are in operation.

d. Future Production

Large scale production of pine oil is not anticipated, as

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the destruction of pine trees is inconsistent with the program of the Forestry officials of the Department of Agriculture.

III RICE BRAN OIL

a. General

Rice Bran is produced when the hull, i.e. bran, is removed from the rice kernel.

As rice is grown in great quantities in South Korea, rice bran is very plentiful; also, its production is spread over nearly every gun, let alone every county. Therefore, every district produces its own rice bran locally from rice which is grown nearby; and there are approximately fifty (50) small scale rice bran oil plants scattered throughout South Korea.

b. Processing

Rice Bran Oil is obtained in the following manner:

Rice bran is collected and placed in a steam-cooker where it is heated at about 180°F for a period of several hours. The bran is then removed, pressed and the oil, which is squeezed out, filtered.

c. Uses

Rice bran oil, with pine oil, is used chiefly for the manufacture of grease in the following process, i.e.

Rice Bran Oil 42%
Pine Oil 50%
mixer----boiled for several hours;

8% slaked lime added; the mixture stirred; and the product cooled in tubs- grease.

This grease is of a poor color, i.e. dirty brown, but has wide use; and if replaced frequently, may be used as a substitute for cup grease.

IV SOY BEAN OIL

a. Processing

Soy Bean Oil was obtained in a process very similar to that used in the manufacture of Rice Bran Oil.

The Soy Bean were initially crushed in a rolling mill, then the crushed beans were cooked as in the Rice Bran process. The crushed cooked

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mass was then pressed for eight (8) to ten (10) hours at three hundred (300) pounds per square inch, the oil being squeezed out. The product was then filtered and stored.

b. Uses

Before being used as a lubricant, Soy bean oil was polymerized by heating it to about 120° F, blowing air through it, and filtering the product.

V COTTON SEED OIL

a. Processing

Cotton seed oil was produced by placing the seed in a rolling-mill, the crushed mass then going to a "cooker" where it was heated by steam to 110° C for a period of twenty (20) minutes, thence processed through a pressure expeller, filtered, and the product stored.

b. Uses

It was used extensively as a diluent substitute for mobile oil (crank case oil) by mixing it with spindle oil (natural) in equal quantities.

VI AIRPLANE MOBILE OIL

Airplane Mobile Oil was manufactured by diluting regular caster oil, obtained in the usual manner, with ten (10) percent of natural mineral mobile oil.

VII LOCATION OF PLANTS

The location of plants and raw materials for the processing of oils and lubricants--other than Pine oil--through-out South Korea as follows:

RAW MATERIAL	PROVINCES WITH HIGHEST PRODUCTION	PLANT
Cotton Seed	Kyongsang Namdo	Pusan Mokpo
Soy Bean	(Soy Beans come from Manchuria)	None south of 38° north Latitude
Castor Beans	Kyonggi-Do	Yong Dung Po (only plant in Korea)

VIII DISTRIBUTION

Under the Japanese, the distribution of all substitute liquid fuels was handled by the Chosen Petroleum Distributing Company

At present, with small scale production, there is no distribution

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on a national scale; the latter method being reserved for oil and the fuel products imported from the United States of America.

Captured stocks were disposed of through the Materials Control Corporation, which organization turned them over to the military government controlled Petroleum Distributing Agency.

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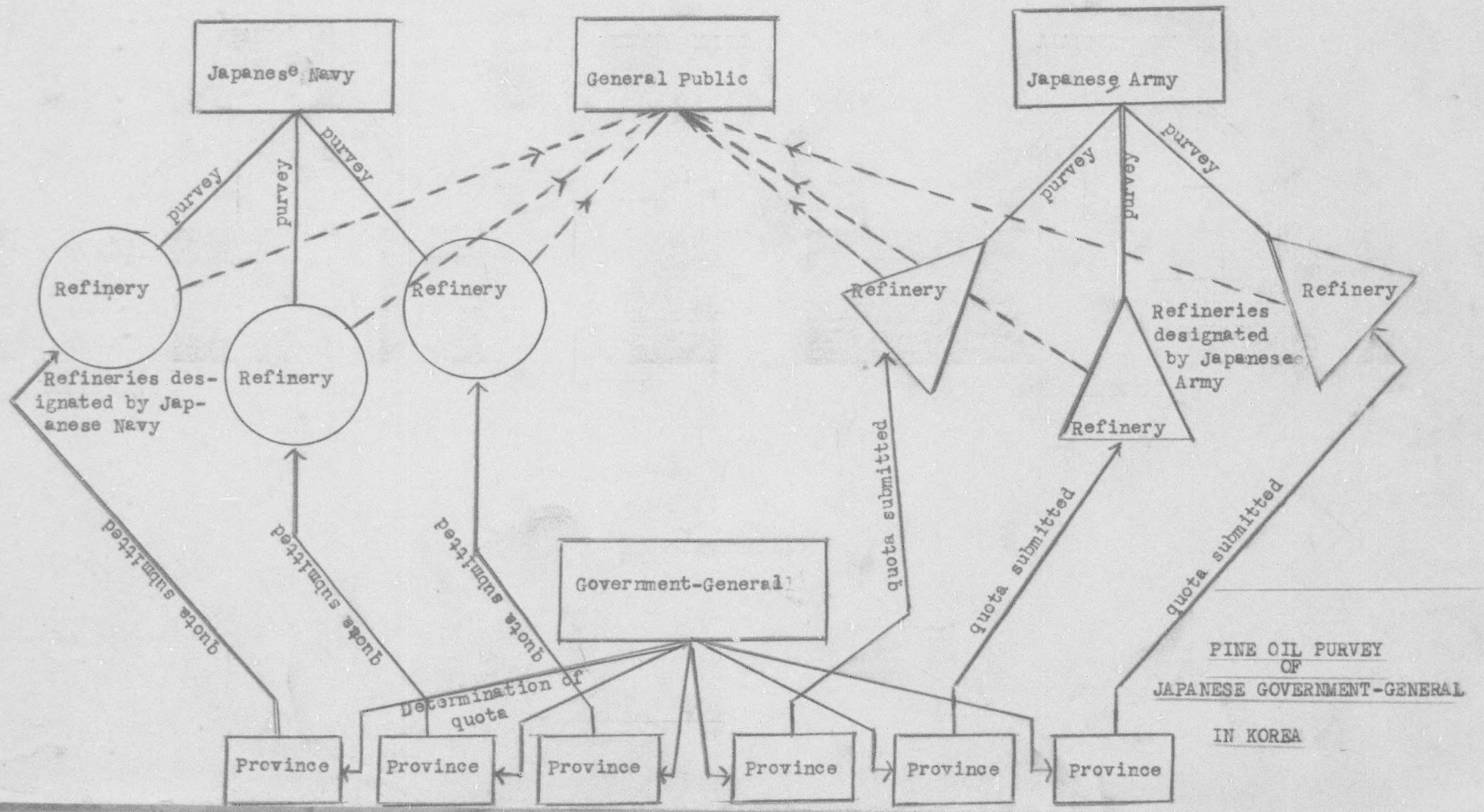

PINE OIL PURVEY
OF
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
IN KOREA

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ESTIMATED* PINE OIL PRODUCTION
(In Kiloliters)

	1943	1944	1945
			(9,300)**
Kyonggi-do	912	415	164
			(6,850)
Chungchong-pukto	324	378	137
			(6,100)
Chungchong-namdo	375	1,035	411
			(11,300)
Cholla-pukto	1,005	1,105	674
			(20,000)
Cholla-namdo	1,603	1,003	801
			(13,350)
Kyongsang-pukto	1,844	1,354	355
			(15,000)
Kyongsang-namdo	697	2,127	1,162
			(11,200)
Hwanghae-do	651	825	400
			(11,200)
Pyongan-namdo	397	720	622
			(16,200)
Pyongan-pukto	307	746	268
			(17,600)
Kangwon-do	612	1,427	1,390
			(14,500)
Hamkyong-namdo	353	370	148
			(7,400)
Hamkyong-pukto	124	424	150
			(160,000)
Total	9,214	11,929	6,682

Note:

*1. Complete data is lacking because the Japanese were notoriously adverse to the publication of disadvantageous data.

**2. Parenthetically: Planned 1945 Production.

***3. 30 Percent of the 1945 Production of pine oil remains.

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FISHERIES

ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION

31. Korean fisherman have been warned that the Bureau of Fisheries will take no initiative action to regain ships which have been confiscated for the illegal transportation of goods to Japan.

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KOREAN FISHERIES

AND

JAPANESE POLICY

INDEX

I General

II Period 1940 - 1945

III Japanese Practices

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KOREAN FISHERIES

AND

JAPANESE POLICY

I General

Korea is located in areas exceedingly rich in marine life. Ecologically, the zone of radiation is highly conductive to the propagation, development, maintenance and perpetuation of fishes and other aquatic life forms in vast multitudes.

This abundance of fishes and marine life is due to the rather shallow areas and numerous heterogeneous shoals, shelves and banks in the general geographical zone of oceanic waters surrounding the islands and those adjacent to the Korean penisula and by the convergence of the warm Kuroshi current from the southwest and the cold Oyashi current from the northeast. The phenomenal convulsive mixing and erratical confluencial contact of these various currents creates a most favorable environment for fishes by producing a great abundance of planckton, algae, crustacea and other microscopic food organisms for marine life.

The potentialities of the Fisheries and Fishery Industry in the seas, oceans and pelagic regious accessible to Korean fishermen are tremendous and practically unlimited. The annual wealth in marine life that inhabits —— indigenous and migratory —— Korean envirous or within its easy reach is boundless; and prior to 1940, Korea ranked sixth in in the world as a fisheries nation.

II Period 1940 - 1945

The Japanese, during the latter years of the war, utterly disregarded all maintenance and repairs to anything pertaining to the Fisheries or the Fishing Industry in Korea, allowing it to badly deteriorate and decay. This may have been part of an established post-war program carefully studied and well planned, aimed at continued control and exploitation of all Korean waters.

III Japanese Practice

Geographically, the position of Korea and all of its waters made it possible for the Japanese, by manipulation of their vast fishing fleet, scientifically manoeuvered, in conjunction with the climatical and seasonal movements of the various current flows, to control all ingress and

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egress to and from the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea, thus cutting off practically all fish movement and schooling within Korean waters. Carried to a conclusion, such a plan would eliminate Korea as a competitor in the field of marine products export, because the annual catch would be reduced to a mere minimum causing Korea to actually rely upon Japan for the supply of fish to feed her own population.

The reduction, in a few seasons, of the once large and thriving Sardine Industry to something that is now non-existent is a great mystery to the Korean fishermen, yet to ichthyologists, it is nothing astonishing.

The Japanese amassed a great fleet of sardine purse seine craft directly across the current flow which contacts the Japanese coast at the extreme south eastern point of Hokkaido, then traverses along the entire eastern coast of Japan turning north at the southern point of Kyushu to make confluence with the warm current from the south-east Pacific Ocean in the Straits of Tushima running between Korea and Japan. The greater percentage of the sardines followed this warm current directly across the Straits turning again Northward with its flow as it progressed upward along the eastern coast of Korea, finally reaching their spawning grounds which are located along the North-eastern coast-line shoals of Korea.

The sardine migrate from the northern waters to their spawning grounds in accumulative millions. By forming a barrier of ships, operating nets across this flow and run, thousands of tons of sardines were caught before reaching their spawning grounds. These fishes were taken directly to Japan for canning and processing without being given the opportunity to reproduce and propagate. Continuation of this program and non-reproduction, completely ruined and eliminated the Korean sardine industry.

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STRUCTURE

of

KOREAN FISHERIES

Under the Japanese

I N D E X

I. THE FISHERIES EXPERIMENTAL STATION

II. THE INSPECTION OFFICE FOR PROCESSED MARINE PRODUCTS

III. THE KOREAN MARINE ASSOCIATION

a. UNION OF FISHING GUILDS

b. THE FISHING GUILD

c. THE MARINE PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION

d. THE CHOSEN MARINE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

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THE FISHERIES EXPERIMENTAL STATION

I. Establishment

The experimental station was established on Makinoshima Island, Kyongsang Namdo under a government order dated 6 May 1922; and, in 1935, a branch was established at Seishin in North Korea. Still later, additional branch offices were established at Wonsan, Inchon and Mokpo.

II. Functions

The purpose for the establishment of the experimental station maybe set forth briefly as follows: i.e., to

a. increase the fisheries output;

b. further the development of fresh water fish;

c. develop the culture of shell fish;

d. encourage the development of marine products, their processing, and storage; and

e. pursue the investigation and study of the waters adjacent to Korea so that the fisheries might be properly developed and preserved.

THE INSPECTION OFFICE
for
PROCESSED MARINE PRODUCTS

1. Organization

The Inspection Office for Marine Processed Products was conducted under the administration of the Government-General of Korea; had its main installation at Seoul; branch offices being located at Inchon, Pusan, Wonsan, and Chungjin; and sub-branches- to the number of thirty (30) - being located, fifteen (15) in South Korea and a like number in North Korea.

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2. Functions

The Inspection office had the functions of:

a. enforcing regulations relative to the inspection of processed marine products;

b. studying ways and means for the proper manufacturing and processing of marine products;

c. investigating matters pertaining to the export and import of processed marine products; and

d. publicizing its procedures and the accepted methods of handling and processing marine products.

THE KOREAN MARINE ASSOCIATION

I. General

All fishery associations, unions, societies, and guilds were organized under the Fishing Ordinance; and at the top level - as a supervizing agency - stood the Korean Marine Association.

II. Organization

a. The Union of Fishery Guilds

The function of the Union was to

1. loan money to the Guild;
2. act as trustee for the Guild;
3. sell the catch and processed marine products consigned to it by the Guild;
4. act as a business adviser to the Guild;
5. acquire fishing rights;
6. make consolidated purchases for the use of the members;
7. initiate inquiries relative to new practices and operations for the benefit of members; and
8. act as a mutual aid organization.

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b. The Fishery Guild

The Guild had the following functions:

1. take the consignment of the catch of its members;
2. make consolidated purchases for its members;
3. act as a loan association;
4. act as a fiduciary for its members;
5. serve as a mutual aid and welfare body towards its members, and
6. take such other measures as would be necessary to develop its activities.

c. The Marine Products Association i.e.

THE Drag-Net Association

The functions of the Marine Products Association were to:

1. act as mediator in disputes relative to fishery matters between its members,
2. make investigations pertaining to the fishing grounds, improvements in gear and equipment,
3. act as a loan agency,
4. make consolidated purchases for its members,
5. act as a welfare and mutual aid agency for its members, and
6. take all necessary measures for the development of gear and equipment.

d. The Chosen Marine Products Industry Association

This organization had the functions of guiding and encouraging facilities pertaining to the processing of marine products; supervising processing of products, their storage, transportation and sale; facilitating means and methods to obtain trade articles for its members; developing and disseminating information concerning the marine products industry; acting as counsel; and lending funds.

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THE FISHERIES

AND

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

INDEX

I Introduction

II Mission

III Policies and Ordinances

IV Responsibilities

V Accomplishments

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THE FISHERIES

AND

MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA

I Introduction

a. General

When Military Government arrived in Korea, the fishing industry was at a very low ebb, the Japanese having stripped it in order to provide for its forces, both Army and Navy. This situation made it very difficult for any outside agency to reestablish and place it on a sound basis. The material and equipment necessary for a well balanced fishing industry were sorely lacking. The fishing fleet was very much in need of repair, and needed new boats and equipment as well. A great number of the motor powered launches were used to take Japanese personnel and food to Japan, and a large percentage of these boats never found their way back into Korean waters. Obviously, then, Korean fisheries suffered due to the lack of fishing boats; and, approximately fifty (50) percent of the fleet remaining in Korean waters was unable to operate due to the scarcity of fuel for motor powered boats and equipment for other types of craft.

b. Administration

The administration of the Korean fisheries suffered greatly after the Japanese surrender because of the fact that most of the administrative positions in Korea were held by Japanese. The policy of the Government-General of Korea had been to keep the Korean employees in the dark in so far as administrative matters were concerned. Very few Koreans had had any administrative experience sufficient to assume the top positions in fisheries, when the Japanese officials either left or were removed. Most of the records were in a very confused state, so much so that it was practically impossible to obtain a true picture of the fishing industry in Korea in the initial days of the liberation. A number of the more important documents and records were either lost or destroyed by the Japanese, or by Koreans who did not appreciate their value from a fisheries standpoint.

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c. Financial Condition

The financial status of the industry was very bad, exceedingly so. The Japanese had drawn most of the money out of the banks, and the cash balance on hand was very small in comparison to the volume of the business which the industry had been carrying on.

d. The Fleet

Only a small number of the larger boats were available, however, only a very few of these larger boats can be considered as absolutely necessary to secure quantities of fish for Korean consumption.

Most of the small fishing craft were available. The problem in getting them back into effective operation was one of equipping them with fishing gear; replacing worn-out motors; providing necessary fuel and nets; and, in co-operation with the naval authorities, working out systems of controls and ship movements.

II Mission

The mission of Military Government in the fishing industry was to administer all phases of the Korean fishing industry and require the Koreans, under appropriate controls, to use every means at their disposal to increase the production of fish and fishery products for the use of the people to alleviate starvation, disease and unrest.

III Policies and Ordinances

The policy followed by Military Government was:

a. to re-organize the existing governmental administration to meet the needs as visualized;

b. to use, so far as possible, civilian personnel in various phases of the fisheries and fisheries industries;

c. to continue in force such laws, rules and regulations, governing the fisheries industries as were not inconsistent with the instant needs;

d. to re-activate the fisheries and fisheries industries in such a manner that its operation would increase fish production and the production of materials needed by the fisheries industry so as to keep the necessity for the importation of food stuffs, fisheries supplies and equipment at a minumum; and

e. to re-establish procedures and methods for distribution,

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rationing, and marketing in free markets of all fisheries and fisheries products.

IV Responsibilities

a. National Level

To insure the proper carrying out of the policies of Military Government, the personnel of the fisheries section were given the following responsibilities:

a. to enforce laws, rules and regulations;

b. to control all marine production;

c. to supervise hatcheries, rearing ponds and the algae industry;

d. to supervise all fishing activities, guilds, societies, etc;

e. to supervise the preservation, processing, marketing and allied industries;

f. to supervise the licensing and insuring of crafts and equipment to be used;

g. to conserve fish species and all marine products;

h. to allocate the boats and control of fish;

i. the licensing and leasing of, and the issuance of permits to the fishing grounds;

j. the regulation of the fishing season and the take, type of net gear and equipment to be used;

k. to co-ordinate all fishing associations, societies, cooperatives and guilds - , and to encourage the growth and efficiency of the fishing industry.

l. to control research and education in fishing fields;

m. to conduct investigations into, and studies for the expansion of the fishing grounds;

n. to minimize the interference between deep-sea and coastal or off-shore fishing in waters where all types operate;

o. to exercise police supervision;

p. to protect the propagation of aquatic animals, and

q. to control the activities of the fishermen.

b. Provincial Level

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Provincial fisheries officers were given the multiple responsibilities of:

a. undertaking a complete survey of labor, industries, institutions and other subjects related to the general administration of the fisheries;

b. making a survey of available craft, gear, equipment, accessories, goods, utensils and facilities, including abandoned material in all warehouses, as well as that in the possession of fishermen;

c. securing and keeping intact records of marine products companies, guilds, unions, co-operatives, associations and governmental agencies concerned with fisheries;

d. contacting local officials and obtaining general information concerning fishing activities;

e. preventing all Japanese officials, directors, chief-clerks, or other persons of any company, co-operative, society, association, union, guild or agency, or subsidiary from any activity related to fisheries, or fishing industry from leaving for Japan;

f. requisitioning all technical stores, supplies, accessories, equipment, goods, utensils and materials for the progressive re-habilitation of Korean fisheries;

g. co-ordinating activities with naval authorities;

h. distributing all proclamations, ordinances, regulations, orders, notices, and instructions.

i. reporting on the labor situation, indicating the number of persons available for fish processing and the repair of equipment;

j. arranging for the allocation of fishermen to fishery projects;

k. reporting the needs of local fishing guilds, unions, associations and operators for labor, boat gear, accessories, paint, canvas, twine, rope, net preservation, engine repair and building facilities;

l. investigating the industries dependent entirely or in part on fishing, i.e. fish net manufacturing, processing industries, cold storage facilities, ice plants, rope and twine manufacture, hooks - supply and availability; etc;

m. checking on the catch at boat landings;

n. arranging a balanced distribution of all fishing equipment and materials so as to assure maximun production;

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o. executing all proper reports and certificates.

V Accomplishments

The mission being as out-lined, the responsibilities being as defined —— not forgetting the gigantic task involved ——, Military Government is now in a position to list some of its accomplishments in the fishing industry in Korea;

1. Boats to the number of 48,725 have been registered with guilds at various ports of operation;

2. All fishing rights have been, or are in the process of being allocated to the fishermen under the supervision of Military Government; the agencies responsible for such allocation being the Korean Fisheries Corporation and the Fisheries Bureau either at provincial or national level —— with the exception of Japanese rights which are handled direct at national level;

3. The Korean Fisheries Corporation is distributing supplies and equipment requested by fishermen as fast as it can be obtained;

4. Estimates for the export of certain fishery products have been computed;

5. An organization has been set up to handle production, sale, and distribution of marine products;

6. Experimental work is under-way to handle all hatchery and experimental work;

7. Inspection stations for marine products have been set up; and

8. All Japanese fishing craft are being registered with local guilds and unions, and permits have been granted for Koreans to operate under Military Government supervision.

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FISHING REGULATIONS

and

RULES GOVERNING THE FISHING GROUNDS

I N D E X

I. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

II. OPERATION OF FISHING GROUNDS AND WATERS

III. CLEARANCE OR ENTRY OF CRAFT

IV. MARKING OF CRAFT

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FISHING REGULATIONS

and

RULES GOVERNING THE FISHING GROUNDS

I. Registration and Licensing

According to the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Agridulture, it is specifically laid down that, on and after 15 April 1946, no fisherman or individual, company, corporation, association, society, union, group, or guild will operate any vessel, boat, or craft of whatever type or description nor any fishing gear and equipment, which is left stationary in the water, such as traps, Pond nets, gill nets, set lines nor any travel or drift net or any other appliance or device used or applied in the catching, taking or harvesting of marine products, including fishes, shell-fish, sea mammals, sea weed, crustaceans, and all other forms of animal or vegetable life taken from the sea or oceanic waters, or from lakes, ponds, rivers, or streams without first having registered and licensed such vessel, boat, or craft, trap, gill net, or any other appliance or equipment named through the Korean Fisheries Corporation or the Provincial Fisheries Bureau.

II. Operation of Fishing Grounds and Waters

a. All fishing grounds and waters will be operated through a licensing, leasing or permit system - except such grounds and waters as may be declared free and open - issued by Provincial Fisheries Bureaus, plus the further exception of such fishing grounds and waters as were controlled, leased and licensed wholly or in part by any Japanese, before or after 9 August 1945.

b. Such fishing grounds, plots, zones or area which were formerly operated under license, lease, grant or permit solely by Koreans will again be leased and licensed to such Koreans wherever possible and where not in conflict with Military Government directives, proclamations regulations, notices or instructions; however, possession prior to

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9 August 1945 must be proved.

c. All fishing grounds, plots, zones or areas which were wholly or partly operated or controlled by a Japanese or Japanese under any right, privilege, lease, license, grant, permit, regulation or law, prior to 9 August 1945, will be leased or licensed only by the National Bureau of Fisheries at Seoul.

d. No license, lease, right, grant or permit will be sold, donated, released, transferred or rented to a third person by the grantee without the authority of the National Bureau of Fisheries.

e. All licenses and rights will expire on 15 August 1948, and are subject to cancellation or revision at any time by authority of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department Agriculture at Seoul or by a military occupation Court.

f. Each fishing ground, plot, or area will be clearly marked on a float, securely and permanently attached at each corner of such ground, plot or area showing the license number, location, size and kind of ground plot or area.

III. Clearance or Entry of Craft

No vessel, boat or craft, including craft carrying marine products, will be allowed clearance or entry to any port without being in possession of Registration and Licensing papers.

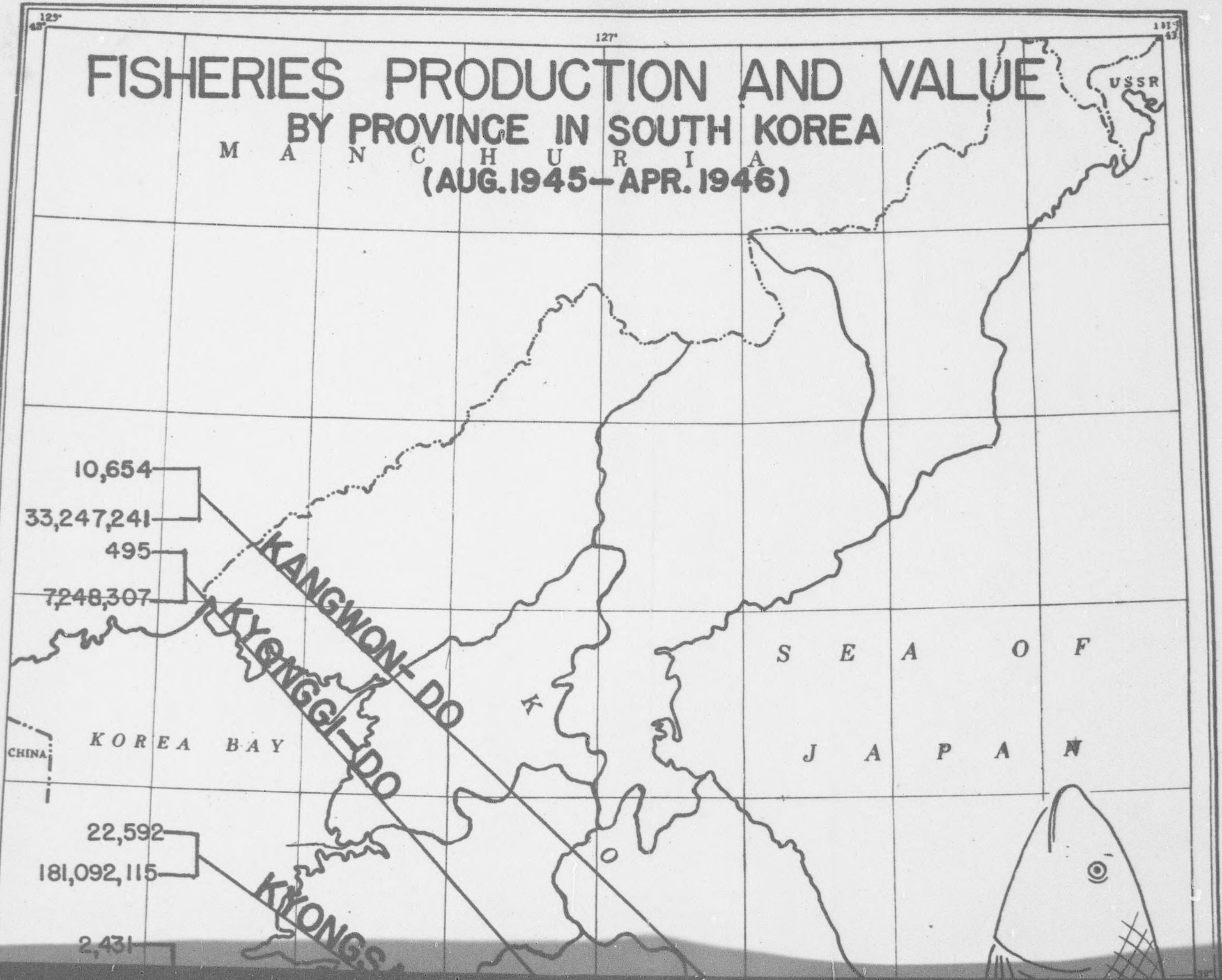
IV. Marking of Craft and Equipment

License certificates must be posted on each boat and in each plant, market, or any other place of business, and license numbers marked on all stationary fishing gear and equipment, and clearly painted on both sides of each fishing craft near the bow.

The letter "S" will appear in front of each number, and the specifications for the lettering is as follows:

Length of Vessel	Height of Numbers or Letters
Under 20 feet	6 - 8 inches
20 - 40 feet	10 inches
40 - 60 feet	18 inches
60 or over	24 inches

FISHERIES PRODUCTION AND VALUE
BY PROVINCE IN SOUTH KOREA
(AUG. 1945 – APR. 1946)



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495
7,248,307
KANGWON-DO
KYONGGI-DO
KOREA BAY
CHINA
SEA OF JAPAN
22,592
181,092,115
KYONGSANG-PUKTO
2,431
32,006,281
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO
1,911
34,710,907
CHOLLA-PUKTO
YELLOW SEA
4,907
36,465,008
CHOLLA-NAMDO
38°

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2,431
32,006,281
CHUNGCHONG-NAMDO

1,911
34,710,907
CHOLLA-PUKTO

4,907
36,465,008
CHOLLA-NAMDO

80,567
508,993,270
KONGSANG-NAMDO

Y E L L O W

S E A

A

STRAIT

KOREA

JAPAN

SAISHŪ TŌ

KOREA

KEY

Production (metric tons) 12345

Value (yen) 67890

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 Kilometers

38°

33°

123°

127°

131°

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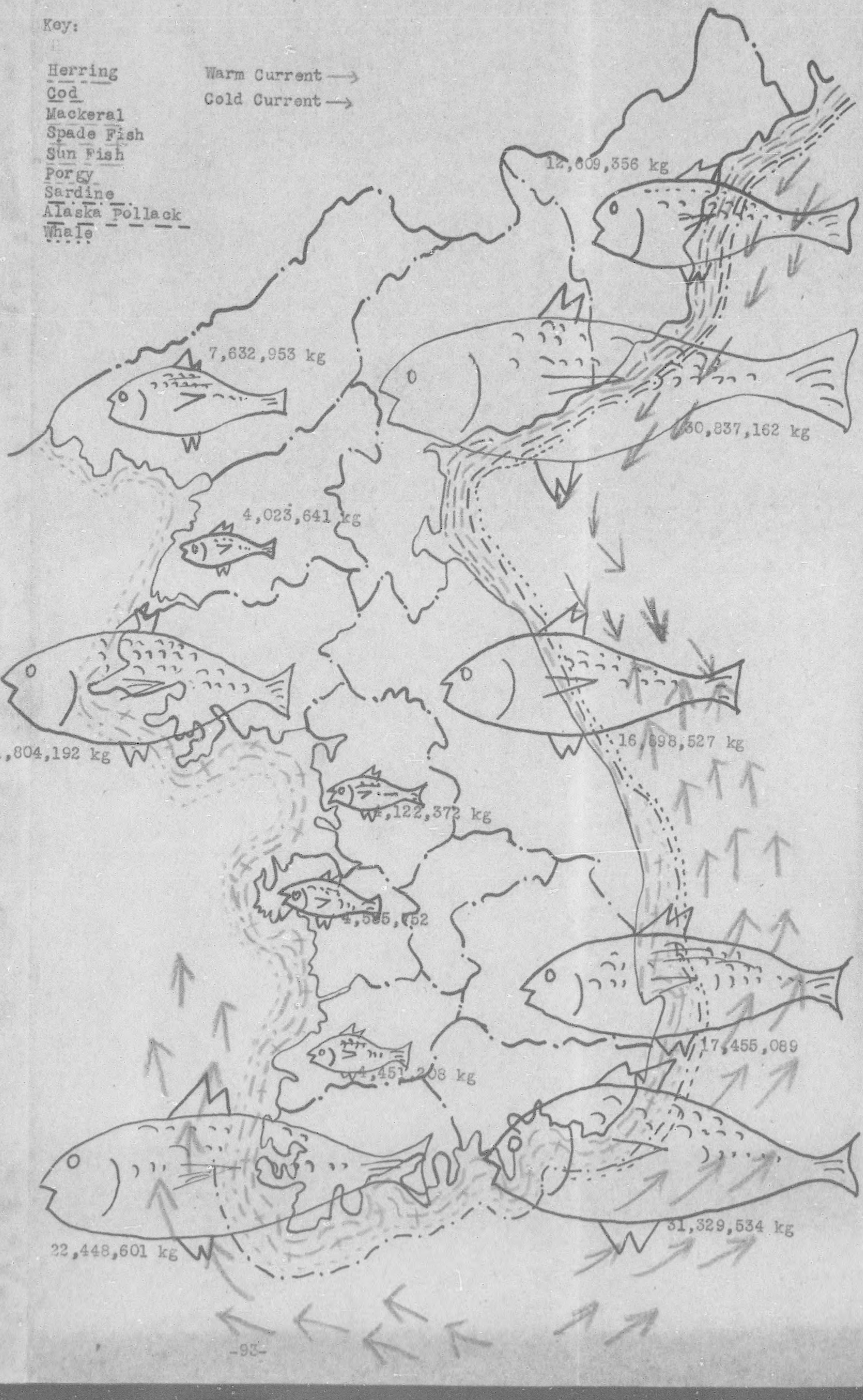
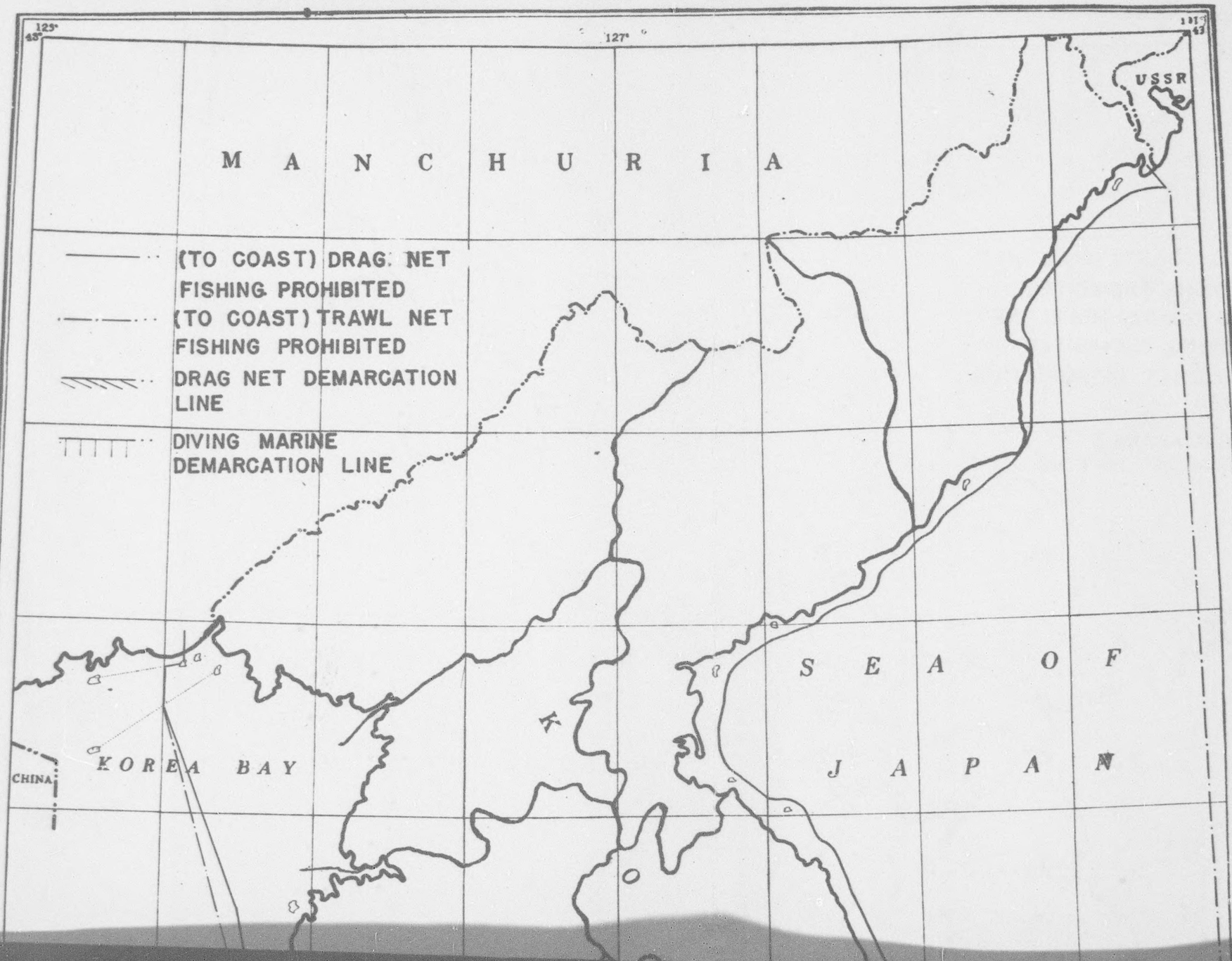
FISHERIES

Kind and Amount (in KG)

1943



PROTECTIVE COAST LINES



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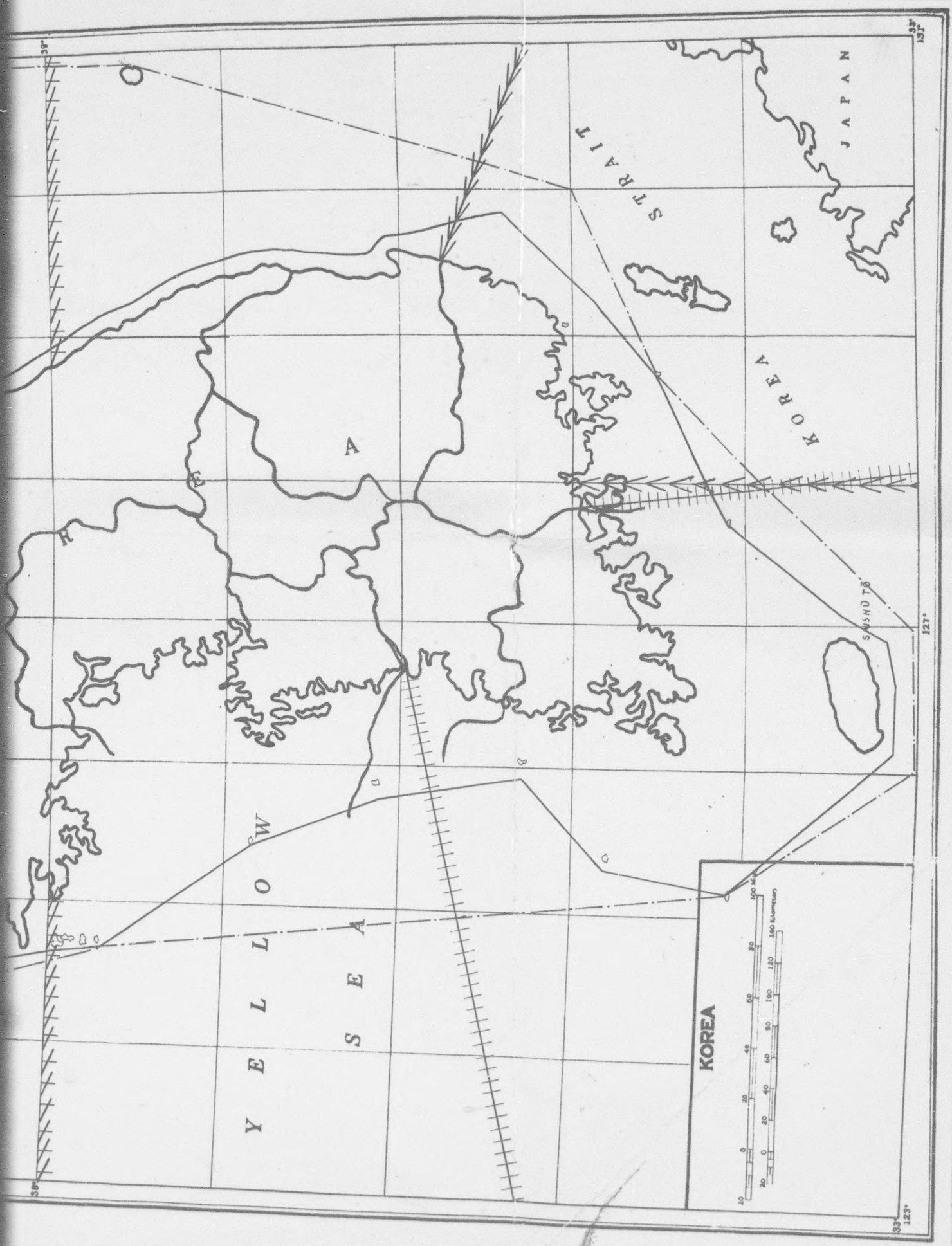

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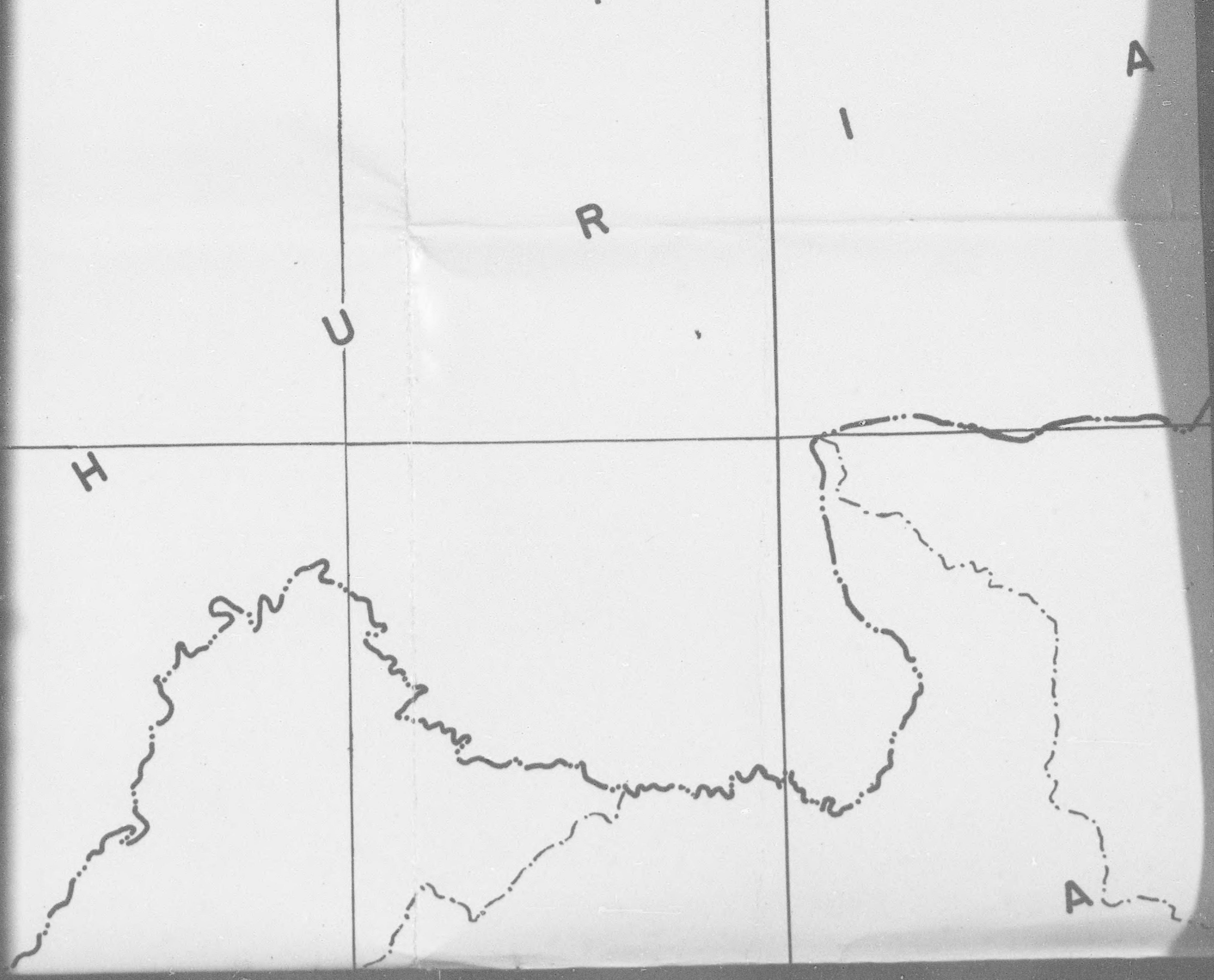
127° 128°

FISHERIES ORGANIZATION

(GEOGRAPHICAL)



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U.S.S.R.

UNGKI

SOSURE

NAJIN

RAKSAN

PUKOMYUN

YONCHON

SAMHAEMYUN

RANAM

CHONGJIN

CHUUL

ODAJIN

TONGMYUN

RYANGHWA

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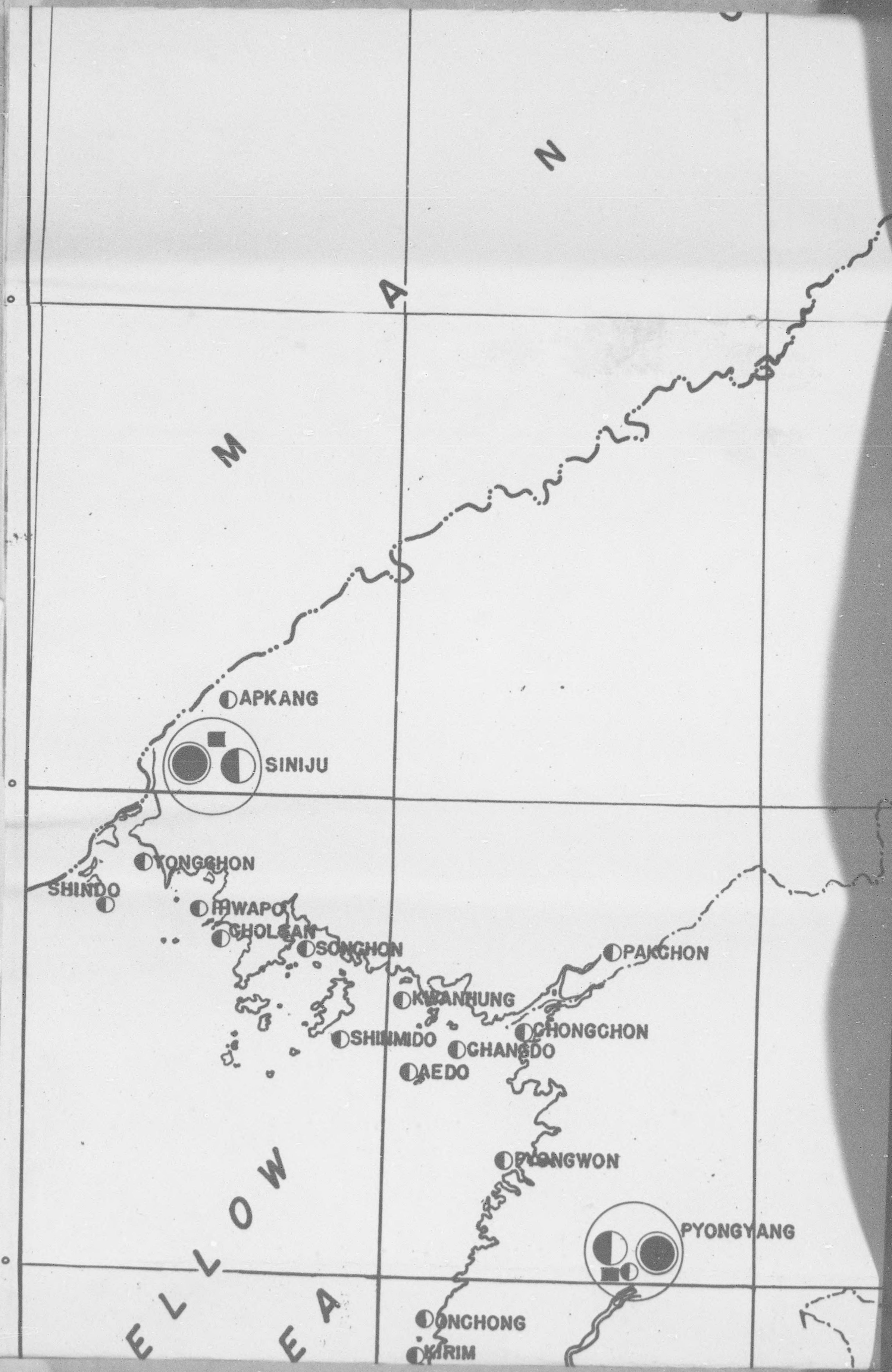

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HAMHUNG
CHONJIN
TOECHO
SOHO
WONSAN
GHATONG
KOCHE
TONGCHON
ONGYANG

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CHUUL
ODAJIN
TONGMYUN
RYANGHWA
HAKOMYUN
SANGKOMYUN
SAPO
SONGJINMAN
HAKSONG
DANCHON
GUNSON
CHAHO
SHINCHANG
SHINPO

J A P A N

S E A

LEGEND

- FISHERIES DEPT. OF M.G., SEOUL
- PROVINCIAL FISHERIES DEPT.
- FISHERIES ASSOCIATION
- FISHERIES GUILD
- EISHERIES. EXPERIMENTAL STATION
- " " BRANCH
- " " AGENCY
- FISHERIES INSPECTION STATION
- " " BRANCH
- " " AGENCY
- DRAG NET ASSOCIATION
- MARINE DIVING ASSOCIATION
- KOREAN FISHERY'S CORPORATION
- " " " CONTROLLED ASSOCIATION
- KOREAN FISHERY DEVELOPMENT CO.
- " " " " CONTROLLED COMPANY
- FACTORY MFG. OR PROCESSING MARINE PRODUCTS OR SUPPLIES

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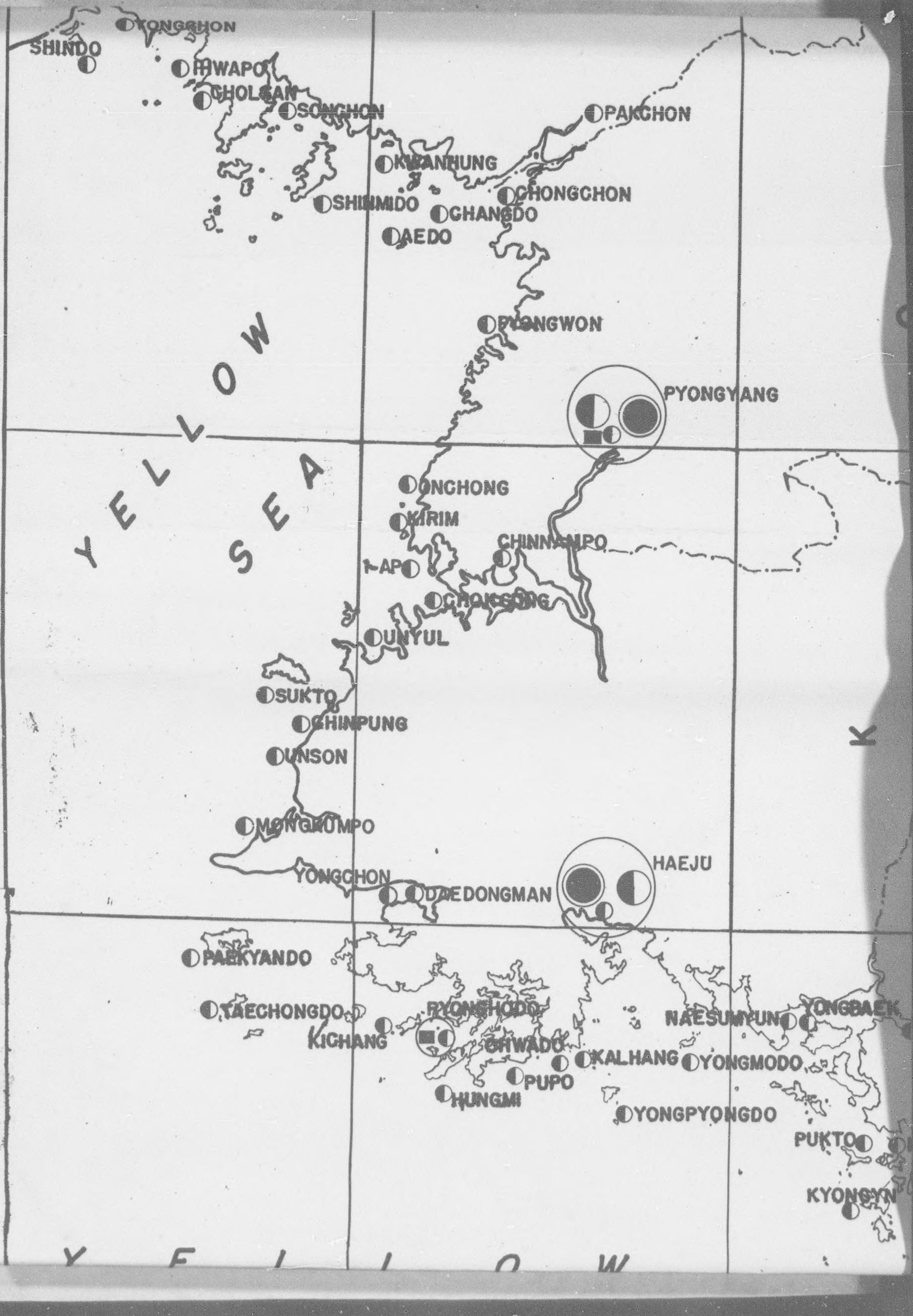

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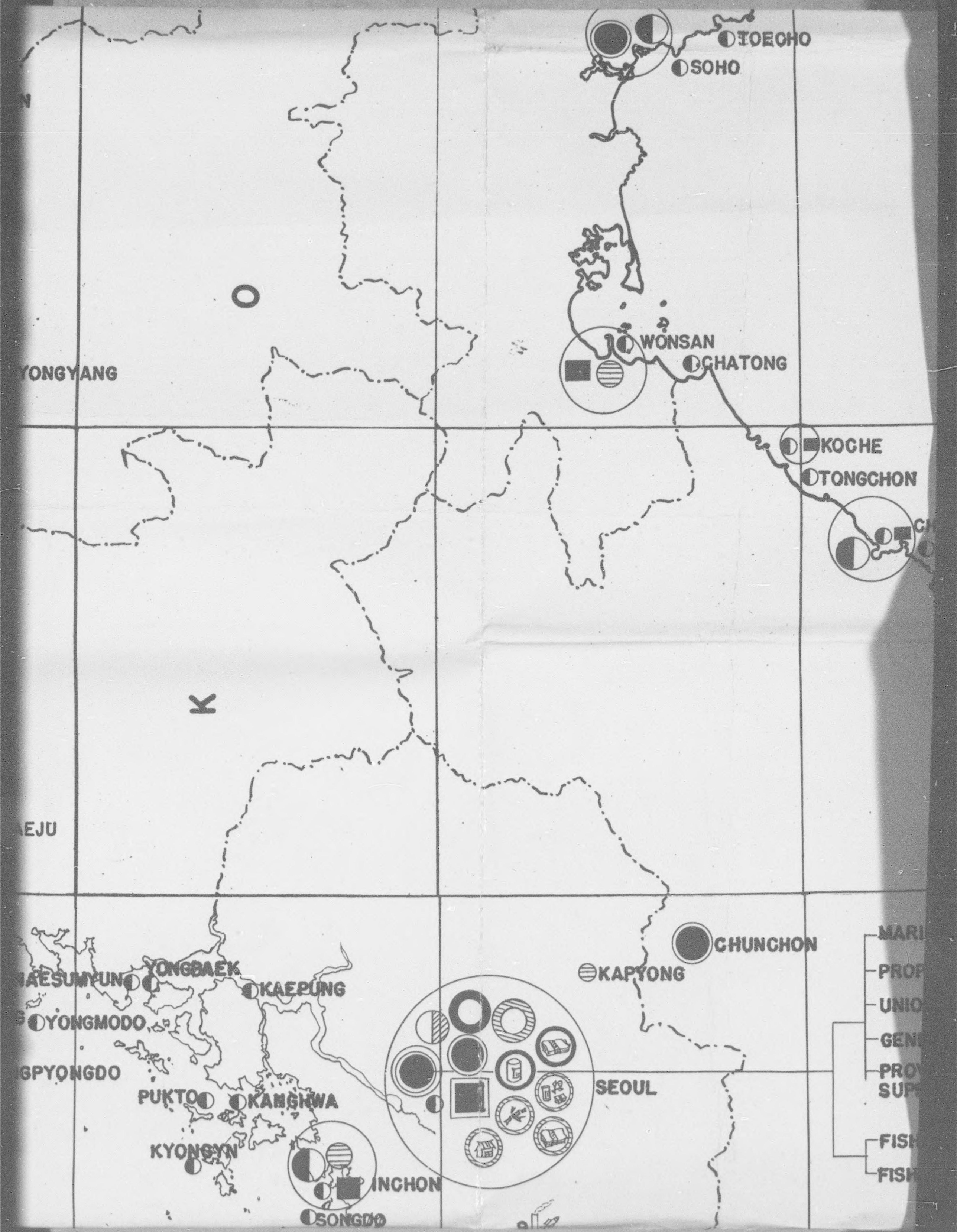

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J A P A N

S E A

CHANGCHON
KOSONG
KOJIN
OYAJIN
SOKCHO
INGU
CHUMUNJIN
KANGNUNG
UELUNG-DO

ARINE PRODUCTS
ROPAGATION
NIONS, GUILDS, ETC.
ENERAL AFFAIRS (ADMINISTRATION)
ROVINCIAL UPERVISION
SHERIES EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS
SHERIES INSPECTION STATIONS

" " BRANCH
" " AGENCY
FISHERIES INSPECTION STATION
" " BRANCH
" " AGENCY
DRAG NET ASSOCIATION
MARINE DIVING ASSOCIATION
KOREAN FISHERY'S CORPORATION
" " CONTROLLED ASSOCIATION
KOREAN FISHERY DEVELOPMENT CO.
" " " " CONTROLLED COMPANY
FACTORY MFG. OR PROCESSING MARINE PRODUCTS OR SUPPLIES:
CANNERY
AGAR-AGAR
MARINE PRODUCT DISTRIBUTING CO.
ENTERPRISE (OFFICE)
BAMBOO
SALTED FISH
PROCESSING PLANT
DRY SARDINE
NET (MFG.)
SEA-WEED
SHIP
VITAMIN MFG.
ROPE
ICE

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S E A

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CHUCHADO

CHEJUDO

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SOWONMYUN

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NAKWOLDO

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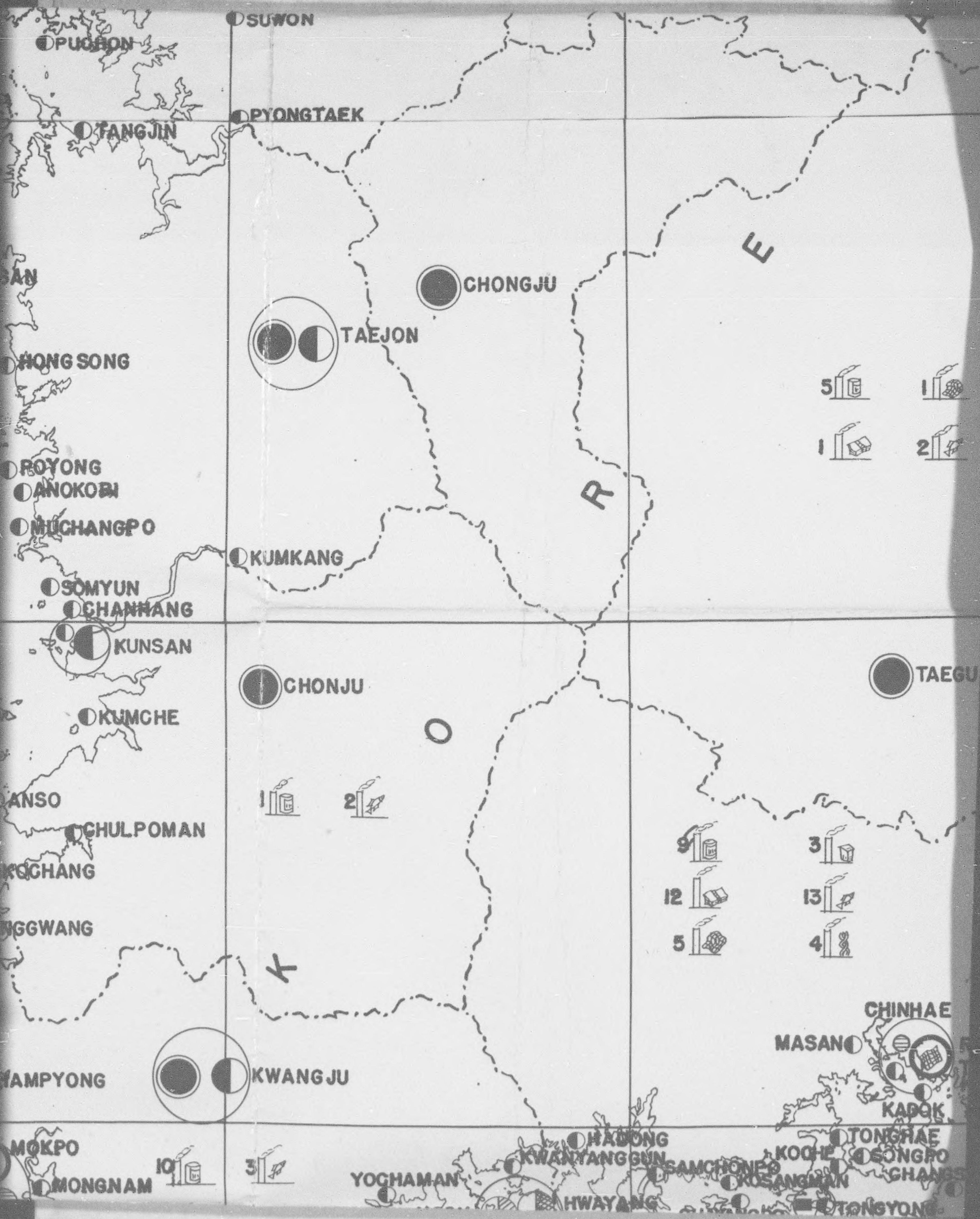

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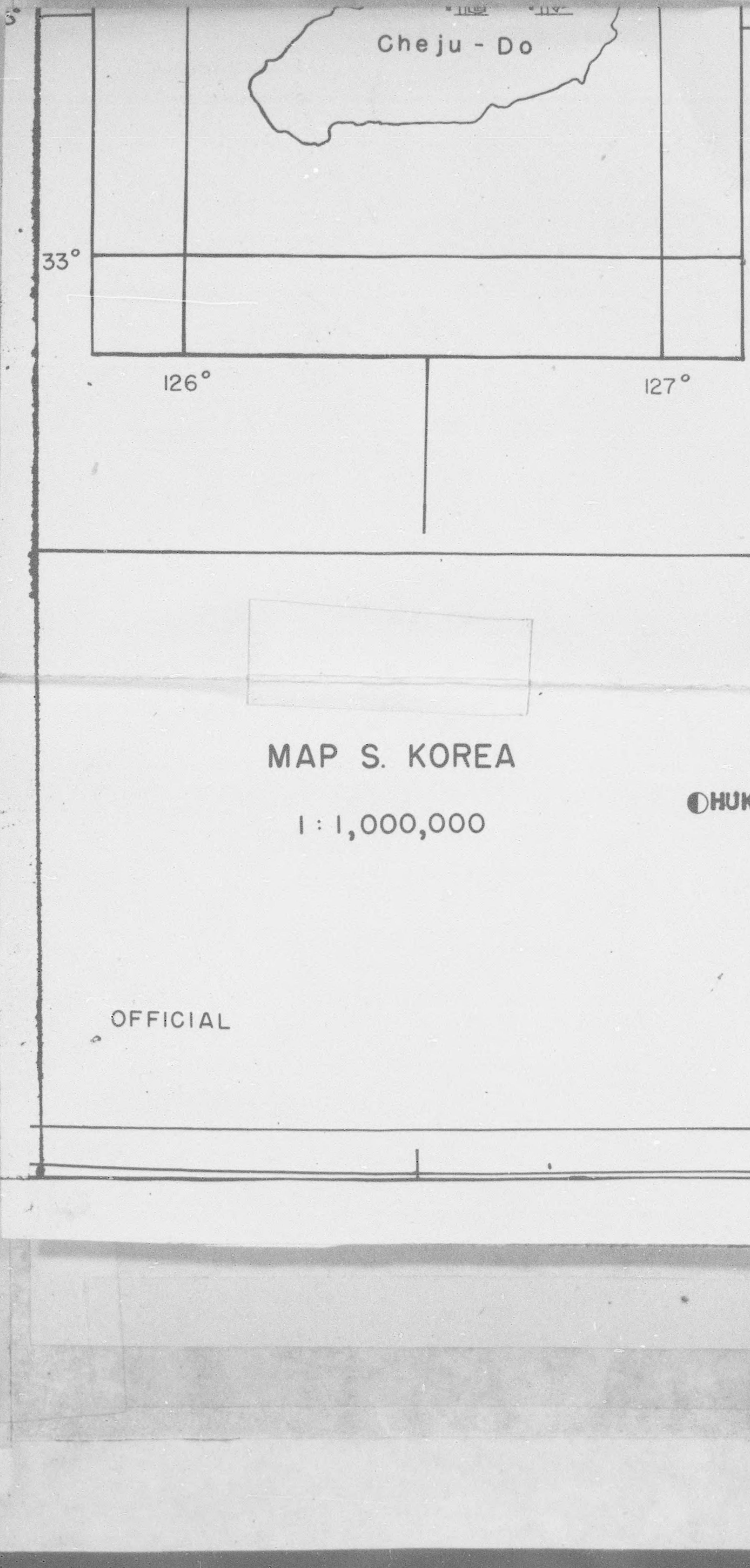

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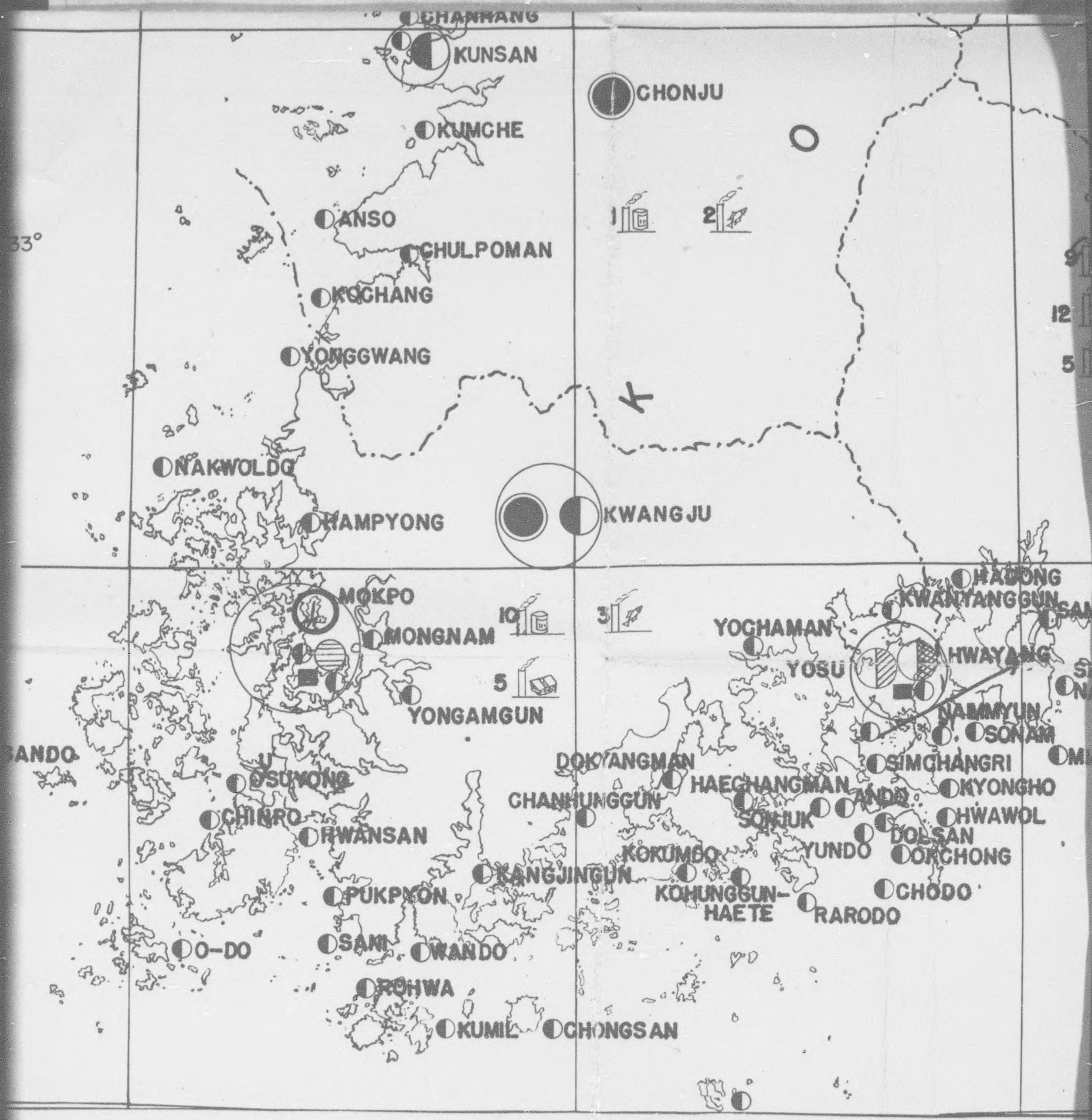

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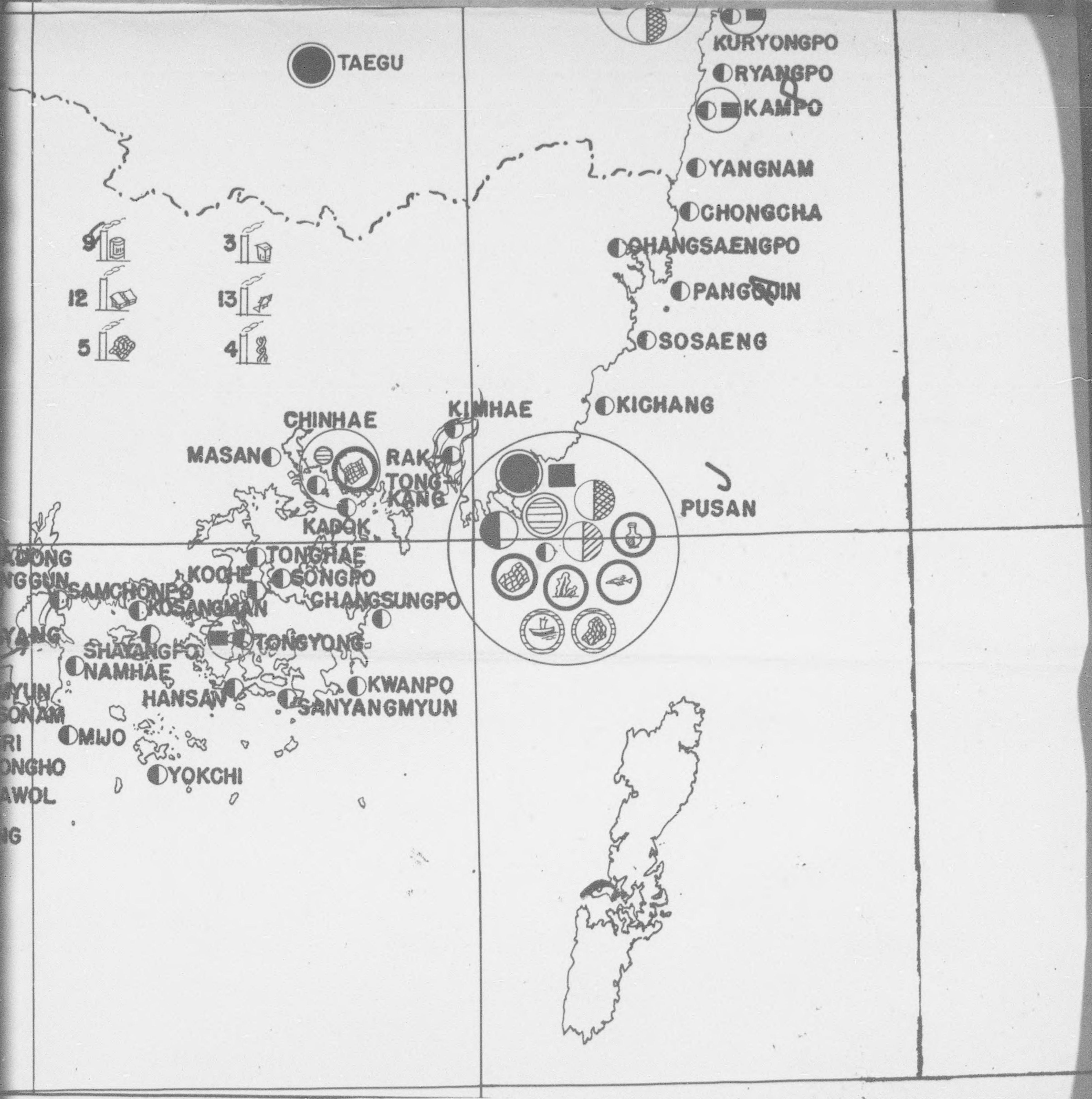

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

INDUSTRY

LIVING COSTS

32. As a result of a survey made of the expenditures and incomes of 290 civil service employees in Seoul for the month of May 1946, the following outstanding results appear:

a. Their total monthly expenditures averaged ¥ 5,660, a figure which is 213% in excess of the average family income;

b. In a great majority of families, food costs alone exceeded the monthly income; the average cost being 142% of the monthly income;

c. Two-thirds of the families reported that Civil Service constituted their sole source of income;

d. Per capita food costs in families with more than one (1) child remained almost constant instead of being reduced;

e. The average per capita food costs were ¥ 627 per person per month;

f. The amount spent for rice was 57% of the per capita food costs. This provided an average of 2.02 small mals per person per month, or approximately 3.3 hop of rice per person per day; and

g. Families eke out their incomes by borrowing from friends and relatives, or with-drawing funds from savings accounts.

"INHERITED" STOCK-PILES

33. Since the so-called "inherited" stock-piles in the factories have, or nearly have been, used up, the Materials Control Corporation has become the largest single factor in the industrial economy.

CONSUMER GOODS

34. A major problem in Korea, even during the war, was the production and distribution of essential consumers goods. For some little period subsequent to the surrender of the Japanese, the relatively large stocks of commodities recovered from Japanese supplies served to maintain a somewhat precarious balance.

Now, however, a period of crisis is approaching, in which - unless outside help appears -- Korean economy will deteriorate as present

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stocks of raw materials become exhausted.

It is interesting to note that all phases of the commercial and industrial economy appreciate this condition, and the feeling runs high that stricter controls are increasingly necessary, rather than the reverse.

CONTROLLED MATERIALS

35. All materials under the control of the Materials Control Corporation, or which may come under its control in the future, are to be considered as controlled materials and allocation of the same will be made by the Department of Commerce.

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THE ADDITIONAL COST OF LIVING DIFFERENTIAL

ITS COMPUTATION AND APPLICATION

TO

THE SALARIES OF KOREAN EMPLOYEES

OF

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INDEX

A. DERIVATION.

B. COMPUTATION.

C. APPLICATION.

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THE ADDITIONAL COST OF LIVING DIFFERENTIAL

Its Computation and Application to the Salaries of Korean Employees of Military Government.

A: Derivation.

On 21 November 1945 a directive was issued by Headquarters, United States Army Military Government in Korea providing for the payment of five yen per day for every day of work credited to Civil Service personnel and Casual Employees in the National, Provincial, and Municipal Governments.

This amount (five yen) was paid in addition to the basic wage, and was termed the Additional Cost of Living Differential. The 21 November directive also included provisions for the determination of the differential in succeeding months.

B: Computation.

The method for determining the Additional Cost of Living was established as follows:

1. A Monthly Food Cost Key was determined by applying the lowest available retail prices of the principal foods in the diet of a Korean family of five. Monthly Food Cost Key was limited to 700 yen, the maximum at that time.

2. In computing the Additional Cost of Living Differential to be paid all Civil Service Personnel, the total monthly pay of the sixth (6th) grade Hannin official (¥300) was used as a base. This amount was subtracted from the Monthly Food Cost Key and the resultant figure constituted the Additional Cost of Living Differential for that particular month.

3. This differential was added to the regular monthly rate of all Civil Service Personnel as entered on the payrolls for that month. Casual Employees of the Government of Korea received the same Additional Cost of Living Differential, prorated on a daily basis and added to their daily rate.

C: Application.

The Military Governor of Korea determined the Monthly Food Cost Key to be used in computing the Additional Cost of Living Differential to be paid Civil Service Personnel and Casual Employees, including those of the National, Provincial, and Municipal level, stationed in the Province of Kyonggi-do. Provincial Governors in provinces other than Kyonggi-do determined the Monthly Food Cost Key which was applied to Civil Service Personnel and Casual Employees of their provinces. The Cost of Living Differential determined for the province was applied to all Civil Service Personnel and Casual Employees regularly stationed in that province.

In January the Additional Cost of Living Differential ranged from 950 yen in Cholla Namdo Province to 500 yen in Kangwon-do Province. In March the amounts were 900 yen in Kyonggi-do,

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Cholla-namdo, Kyongsang-namdo, Chung Chong-namdo, and Cholla-pukto; 700 yen in Kangwon-do and Chung Chong-pukto. Those figures were the maximum amount paid in each province.

In many cases the payment of the maximum differential was restricted to the larger cities, and graduations of the maximum were established for smaller cities, towns, and villages.

This trend in graduation of the differential was embodied in the 20 April 1946 directive, providing the basis for payment of the differential for the months of April, May, and June. The provisions of that directive are as follows:

Category I. . . . . 1000 Yen

A. First Class Cities (Pu), i.e. those having a population of 1,000,000 and over, viz, Seoul.

B. Second Class Cities, i.e., those having a population of 200,000 to 1,000,000, viz., Pusan, Taegu, and Inchon.

Category II. . . . . 900 Yen

All other Cities.

Category III . . . . . 800 Yen

A. All Towns (Eup).

B. All Villages (Myun) which are County (Gun) capitols.

Category IV . . . . . 700 Yen

All other Villages

The maximum amount to be paid in each category is listed above, but lesser amounts may be paid if local costs of living conditions permit and the Provincial Governor deems it advisable to do so.

Payment of the Additional Cost of living Differential will be made in accordance with the above provisions with the following exception:

a. Employees at the National Level occupying positions which have been classified according to proper Tables of Organization will receive an additional one hundred twenty (120)yen, to be added to the applicable differential listed above.

b. Office boys and office girls will receive thirty (30) percent of the total differential authorized in the applicable category. This will include thirty (30) percent of the amount listed in par. 3, a., above, where authorized.

c. Student Nurses will receive thirty (30) percent of the authorized differential.

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Each Provincial Governor will continue to compute a Monthly Food Cost Key and forward same to the Economic Section, Bureau of Commerce, Department of Commerce, instead of to Planning Section (abolished by Ordinance No. 81) as required in par. 4, reference letter, Hq. USAFIK, Office of the Military Governor, dated 14 December 1945, Code 248 (MGPER), Subject: Payment of the Additional Cost of Living Differential.

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SURVEY

of the

KOREAN COST OF LIVING

SEOUL

MAY 1946

INDEX

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II Income

III Expenditures for Food

IV Non-Food Expenditures

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Table II Comparison of Size Of Civil Service Employees' Households with Actual Number Of Dependents

Table III Distribution of Reported Monthly Salaries of 200 Civil Service Employees And 104 Other Wage-earners In Their Households May 1946

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Table V c Breakdown Of "Other" Expenditures in Above Tables

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SURVEY OF THE KOREAN CIVIL SERVICE

ON

COST OF LIVING

SEOUL - MAY 1946

I Characteristics of Sample

a. A random sampling method was used to select two hundred (200) civil service employees of the National Government in Seoul, in such a way that the approximate 5% sample would provide proportionate representation of employees in all Departments of the Government and in all civil service grades. Representativeness of the sample is demonstrated in Table I, which compares the proportion of these cases falling within each civil service grade with the proportion of total civil service positions available within each grade.

b. Using a prepared and translated schedule, information was secured from these two hundred (200) families by the Survey Team, Bureau of Research and Analysis, Department of Public Health and Welfare, during the last week of May 1946. In addition to identifying data, information obtained included reported incomes, expenditures, and food consumption within these families for the month of May 1946.

c. For practical reasons, calculations of per family and per capita income, expenditures and food consumption were based upon the number of persons in the household and throughout the subsequent discussion, the term "family" is used to denote all persons in the household. The total of 1208 persons reported in the 200 households represents an average of 6.04 persons per family.

d. In 122 of these 200 households, the selected civil service employee was the only wage earner. A total of 104 additional wage earners were reported, however, in the remaining seventy-eight (78) families. Forty (40) of these "additional wage earners" were also employed by the government; thirty six (36) were employed by non-governmental employers; and the remaining twenty-eight (28) were self-employed.

e. Only eleven (11) percent of the two hundred (200) Korean Civil Service sample wage earners were female, whereas twenty-four (24) percent of the "other wage earners" reported were females. Among the Korean Civil Service employees, twenty-three and a half (23.5) percent were under twenty-five (25) years of age; sixty-eight (68) percent were between twenty-five and forty-nine (49) years of age; and only eight and a half (8.5) percent were over fifty (50) years of age. Among the one hundred and five (105) "other wage earners", forty-four and two-tenths (44.2) percent were under twenty-four (24) years of age; only forty and two-tenths (40.2) percent were between twenty-five (25) and forty nine (49) years of age; and fifteen and four-tenths (15.4) percent were over fifty (50) years of age.

f. The latter group, therefore, may be considered as consisting largely of young "supplemental wage earners", although in a small number of cases (estimated not to exceed twenty (20) percent) the civil service worker's income is a "supplemental" or "self-supporting" income and not the chief source of family income.

g. Table II compares the size of these two hundred (200) households with the actual number of dependents of the two hundred (200) civil service employees, based upon an interpretation of the available evidence. Whereas only seven (7) of

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the two hundred (200) employees live alone, thus representing one (1) person families, thirty-eight (38) of them actually have no legal dependents. Thus, instead of having five (5) persons dependent upon his salary in a household of six (6) persons, the average civil service employee has only three and three-tenths (3.3) persons to support.

II Income (As shown in Table III)

a. The average salary of these two hundred (200) civil service employees (including the ¥ 100 cost of living differential) was ¥ 1440. Yet, due to the incomes of the one hundred and four (104) other wage earners living in these two hundred households (which averaged substantially higher because of the inclusion of a few very large salaries and incomes from other sources), the average household income was ¥ 2,646 for the month.

b. Average income per household increased with fair regularity from ¥ 1,351 for two (2) person families to ¥ 4,947 for ten (10) person families, both supplemental wage-earners, and their larger incomes appearing with greater frequency with the increasing size of the household. Per capita income (average ¥ 441 for the total 1,208 persons) tended to decline irregularly with increasing size of the family.

c. Despite the availability of these incomes from other sources, the average family spent more than twice as much as it received. Total expenditures ranged from one hundred and sixty (160) percent of income for single persons to two hundred and sixty (260) percent of income among three (3) person households. Average total expenditures for a household of six (6) persons amounted to two hundred and thirteen (213) percent of average income.

d. To meet this deficit, two-thirds of the families reported getting assistance from other sources, as follows:

Savings	19%
Borrowing	16%
Relatives	20%
Friends and other sources	9%

III Expenditures for Food

a. Evidence summarized in Table IV indicates that food costs alone exceeded total income for practically all of these two hundred (200) families, by a substantial amount. By size of family, food expenditures ranged from ninety-eight and eight tenths (98.8) percent of income in one (1) person families to one hundred and fifty-five and eight tenths (155.8) percent of income in nine (9) person families. Family food costs show a regular and rapid increase with increasing size of family; and from families of three (3) persons up to families of ten (10) persons there is no perceptible decline in per capita food cost. Average per capita food costs for the total group were ¥ 627. Average family expenditures for food amounted to ¥ 3,763 for the month.

b. Despite exorbitant per capita food costs which meant living beyond income, the average person in these two hundred (200) households still consumed a reasonable adequate diet.

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Per capita consumption of rice for one (1) month was approximately two (2) mals (small) regardless of the size of family. This amount is equivalent to three and three tenths (3.3) hop per day, with a daily caloric value of 1,777 calories. Average daily consumption of the twelve food items reported have a caloric equivalent of 2062 calories. Rice consumed amounts to eighty-six (86) percent of the average daily caloric intake, while costing only eighty-four (84) percent of the total food cost, in terms of actual expenditures. For analysis of average diet reported, see Tables VI a. and VI b.

c.- Reported actual expenditures for rice during the month indicates an average price of ¥ 195 per small mal, substantially below the current black market price of rice in Seoul. This lower average price is the result of purchasing a portion of the rice consumed at the legal price of ¥ 38; but the exact portion of rice so purchased, cannot be determined from available data. It may account for it in part, however, due to the f fact that average family expenditures for rice have risen only one hundred and sixty-two (162) times above comparable expenditures in 1937, whereas expenditures for foods other than rice have risen one hundred and eighty-eight (188) times (see Table V b.)

IV Non-Food Expenditures

a. The average family spent ¥ 1,897 for items other than food during the month, or ¥ 316 per capita. There is a general, but irregular, tendency for non-food expenditures to rise with increasing size of a family, but at a slower rate than income and a much slower rate than food costs. With the exception of three (3) person families, non-food expenditures amount to between sixty (60) percent and seventy (70) percent of income for each sized family. Yet, they constitute only one-third of the total expenditures of the family.

b. Expenditures for housing (rent) show the least increase over 1937 costs, having increased only sixteen-fold. This may be effected, but not accounted for entirely, by the availability of government housing for some civil service employees.

c. Fuel and clothing expenditures have increased more than a hundred-fold over the 1937 index figures, although this is still a lower proportionate increase than is shown for foodstuffs. It is doubtful, however, that the per capita consumption of these items was any greater, and was probably lower than in 1937.

d. Greatest proportionate increase in expenditures is shown in "other" items (including medical care, household needs, recreation, and miscellaneous). Expenditures for these items have increased one hundred and eighty-four (184) percent over the 1937 index figures, and constitute sixteen and two tenths percent of the total expenditures instead of the former twelve (12) percent. Those items which were generally considered to be most out of line were matches, cotton cloth, soap, paper and leather shoes.

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TABLE I

CIVIL SERVICE GRADES OF 200 EMPLOYEES REPORTING FAMILY BUDGETS for May 1946

Civil Service Grade	Number of Employees Reporting	Percent of Sample	Cumulative Percentage	ALL KCS POSITIONS AVAILABLE Cumulative Percentage	ALL KCS POSITIONS AVAILABLE Percent in Specified grade
1	1	0.5	100.0	100.2	.4
2	5	2.5	99.5	98.8	.3
3	2	1.0	97.0	99.5	1.3
4	11	5.5	96.6	98.2	3.0
5	8	4.0	90.5	95.2	5.3
6	17	8.5	86.5	89.9	7.4
7	6	3.0	78.0	82.5	5.2
8	12	6.0	75.0	77.3	5.0
9	22	11.0	69.0	72.3	6.1
10	30	15.0	58.0	66.2	10.1
11	23	11.5	43.0	46.1	11.9
12	31	15.5	31.5	44.2	19.4
13	18	9.0	16.0	24.8	13.8
14	8	4.0	7.0	11.0	8.5
15	6	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.2

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TABLE II

COMPARISON OF SIZE OF CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES' HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACTUAL NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Size of Household or Family	Number and percentage of KCS workers represented: Total Household Number	Total Household Percent	Actual dependents including self Number	Actual dependents including self Percent
1	7	3.5	38	19.0
2	7	3.5	12	6.0
3	19	9.5	25	12.5
4	25	12.5	34	17.0
5	24	12.0	25	12.5
6	33	16.5	21	10.5
7	24	12.5	14	7.0
8	22	11.0	11	5.5
9	22	11.0	13	6.5
10	17	8.5	3	1.5
Total	200	100.0	200	100.0
Average size	6.04		4.3	

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TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED MONTHLY SALARIES OF 200 CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES AND 104 OTHER WAGE-EARNERS IN THEIR HOUSEHOLDS, May 1946

Reported Salary	200 Interviewed civil service employees	104 other wage-earners in households: Also employed by Government	Non-governmental employees	Self employed & others	Total
¥					
Under 649	7	1	3	4	8
650 - 949	-	1	4	-	5
950 - 1049	-	4	3	3	10
1050 - 1149	1	-	-	1	1
1150 - 1249	2	4	3	-	7
1250 - 1349	36	14	1	1	16
1350 - 1449	71	4	3	1	8
1450 - 1549	22	6	5	3	14
1550 -1649	18	3	1	-	4
1650 - 1749	17	-	-	-	-
1750 - 1849	7	-	3	-	3
1850 - 1949	11	-	-	-	-
1950 - 2049	2	2	3	2	7
2050 - 2999	5	1	1	3	5
3000	-	-	2	4	6
4000	-	-	4	-	4
5000	-	-	-	2	2
6000	-	-	-	-	-
7000	-	-	-	1	1
8000	-	-	-	2	2
9000	-	-	-	1	1
10,000	-	-	-	1	1
Total	200	40	36	28	104
Average Salary *	¥ 1,440	¥ 1,355	¥ 1,716	¥ 2,850	¥ 1,883
% below 1049	3.5	15.0	27.7	25.0	22.1
% between 1050 & 2049	93.5	82.5	52.8	28.6	57.7
% above 2050	3.0	2.5	19.5	46.4	20.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Average salary of 304 wage-earners ¥ 1,589

Average income from salaries, 200 households 2,418

Average total income households: 2,646

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TABLE IV

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD FOR 200 FAMILIES OF KCS EMPLOYEES IN SEOUL, May 1946

Basis of Calculation	Number	Size of Household	Income	Expenditures		
				Food	Other	Total
PER FAMILY	7	1	1440	1323	887	2210
	7	2	1351	1506	906	2421
	19	3	1586	2412	1503	3915
	25	4	1802	2512	1256	3768
	24	5	2640	3109	1852	4961
	33	6	2763	3502	2052	5554
	24	7	2894	4189	2046	6244
	22	8	3660	4997	2502	7499
	22	9	3158	5102	2146	7248
	17	10	4947	6547	3297	9844
	200	(6.04) average	¥ 2646	¥ 3763	¥ 1897	¥ 5660
PER CAPITA	7	1	1440	1323	887	2210
	14	2	676	753	457	1210
	57	3	522	803	502	1305
	100	4	451	628	314	942
	120	5	528	622	370	992
	198	6	491	584	342	926
	168	7	413	600	292	892
	176	8	458	629	308	937
	198	9	351	567	240	807
	170	10	495	655	329	984
	1208	average	¥ 441	¥ 627	¥ 816	¥ 943
PERCENT OF INCOME		1		98.8	61.6	160.4
		2		111.4	67.6	179.0
		3		153.8	96.2	260.0
		4		139.2	69.6	208.8
		5		117.8	70.1	187.9
		6		118.9	69.7	188.6
		7		145.3	70.7	216.0
		8		137.3	67.3	204.6
		9		155.8	68.4	224.2
		10		132.3	66.5	198.8
		AVERAGE		142.2%	71.7%	213.8%

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TABLE V a

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING EXPENDITURES IN 1936 and 1946

ITEM	AVERAGE FAMILY'S EXPENDITURES FOR ONE MONTH			PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES		
	KOREA 1937*	CHUNGCHONG NAMDO APRIL, 1946	SEOUL MAY 1946	KOREA 1937	CHUNGCHONG NAMDO, '46	SEOUL 1946
	¥	¥	¥	%	%	%
Rice	15	(	2437	37.5		42.9
		(2362				
Other Foods	6	(	1326	15.0	71.8	23.5
Fuel	4	216	467	10.0	6.6	8.3
Rent	5	38	99	15.0	1.2	1.7
Clothing	4	207	418	10.0	6.3	7.5
Other	5	461	919	12.5	14.0	16.2
Total	¥ 40	¥ 3290	¥ 5660	100.0	99.9	100.1

* Based on a report of cost of living by the United States Consulate in Seoul, 1937. Assumes an average worker's family of five persons.

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TABLE V b

PROPORTIONATE INCREASE IN LIVING EXPENDITURES IN CHUNGCHONG NAMDO AND SEOUL, OVER REPORTED 1937 COSTS

ITEM	KOREA 1937*	CHONGCHONG NAMDO APRIL 1946	SEOUL MAY 1946
Rice	1	(	162
		(112	
Other Foods	1	(	188
Fuel	1	54	118
Rent	1	6	16
Clothing	1	52	105
Other	1	92	184
	1	82	142

* Based on a report of cost of living by the United States Consulate in Seoul, 1937. Assumes an average worker's family of five persons.

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TABLE V c

BREAKDOWN OF "OTHER" EXPENDITURES IN TABLES V a AND V b

ITEM	AVERAGE FAMILY EXP.		PER CAPITA EXP.	
	CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	SEOUL	CHUNGCHONG NAMDO	SEOUL
Education	75	205	13	34
Medical Care	53	187	9	31
Household Needs	160	214	27	36
Recreation	81	136	14	23
Miscellaneous	92	177	16	29
total	¥ 467	¥ 919	¥ 79	¥154

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TABLE VI - A

ANALYSIS OF DIET COMPONENTS, BASED ON REPORTED CONSUMPTION BY 1208 PERSONS IN 200 KCS FAMILIES IN SEOUL, May 1946

Items	Unit	Equiv. Weight in Kg.	Average reported cost per unit	Caloric value of unit	No. Units consumed (Per Person Per Mo.)	Cost	Daily Caloric Equiv.
Rice	Mal	15	¥ 195	26,520	2.01	¥ 392	1777
Pulses	Mal	15	192	2,415	.13	25	10
Starchy Vegetables	Kwan	3.75	34	2,887	.36	12	35
N. Star. Vegetables	Kwan	3.75	15	713	1.72	26	41
Soy Mash	Kwan	3.75	24	5,962	.49	12	97
Meat & Fish	Keun	.6	50	750	.76	38	19
Seaweed	Keun	.6	36	1,140	.37	13	14
Sugar	Keun	.6	132	2,400	.13	17	10
Seasoning	Keun	.6	55	1,920	.43	24	28
Soy Sauce	Hop	.15	1.8	68	7.00	13	16
Oil	Hop	.15	24	306	.80	20	8
Beverages	Hop	.15	6	175	2.9	18	7
Total						¥ 610	2062

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TABLE VI - B

PROPORTIONATE COST AND CALORIC CONTRIBUTION OF
ITEMS IN AVERAGE DIET REPORTED

Item	Percentage of total Cost	Calories Consumed
Rice	64.20%	86.10%
Pulses	4.10	.50
Starchy Vegatables	2.00	1.70
Non-Starchy Vegatables	4.20	1.90
Soy Mash	1.90	4.70
Meat and Fish	6.20	.90
Seaweed	2.10	.60
Sugar	2.80	.10
Seasoning	4.20	2.20
Soy Sauce	2.10	.70
Oil	3.20	.30
Beverages	3.00	.30
Total	100.00	100.00

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SURVEY

OF THE

COST OF LIVING

CHUNG CHONG NAMDO

MAY 1946

INDEX

I CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

II INCOME

III EXPENDITURES

IV FOOD COSTS

V NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG NO. 775015

SURVEY

OF THE

COST OF LIVING

CHUNG CHONG NAMDO

MAY 1946

I CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

a. A total of three hundred and six (306) family schedules were originally submitted for analysis, the information having been obtained by the Survey Team, Bureau of Research and Analysis, Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Schedules were obtained during the early part of May 1946, from selected families in Chung Chong Namdo Province, and represent family expenditures and etc; for the month of April. It is not clear exactly how the sample of families was selected, but there is reason to suspect that it includes a larger than expected proportion of high income families, and hence is not entirely representative of the total population of the province. No attempt has been made here to distinguish between rural and urban families.

b. To eliminate extremes and simplify calculations, the one schedule representing a single-person family and the five schedules representing families of twelve or more persons were initially eliminated. Subsequently, fourteen more schedules were lost from the sample because of insufficient data or because they represented obvious "freak" cases which would have confused rather than served to clarify the conditions existent. Thus, a total of two hundred and eighty-six (286) families remained, including some sixteen hundred and eighty-three (1683) persons in families ranging from two (2) to ten (10) persons each -- five (5) families of eleven (11) persons each being grouped with the later category). The average family size was therefore five and nine tenths (5.9) persons.

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II. INCOME

a. Average income reported for the two hundred and eighty-six (286) families during the month of April 1946, was ¥2502. Average income by size of family ranged from ¥1724 for two (2) person families to ¥4676 for ten (10) person families. The general upward trend of income as the size of family increased, however, was very irregular. Average par capita income for the sixteen hundred and eighty-three (1683) persons involved was ¥424, ranging from ¥862 for two (2) person families down to ¥291 for seven (7) person families, and up to ¥468 again for ten (10) person families.

III. EXPENDITURES - GENERAL

a. Total monthly expenditures for the entire sample, as well as for each sized family group, exceeded total monthly income. Average total expenditures for the two hundred and eighty-six (286) families was ¥3290, representing 131.5% of income. Two (2) person families came closest to maintaining a balanced budget, their expenditures amounting to 105.4% of earned income. Families of four (4), five (5) and nine (9) persons spent, on the average, from 50 to 60% more money than they received. In one hundred and twenty-three cases, or nearly one half of the total number of families reported on, food costs above exceeded the reported income of the family.

b. Additional comments recorded on a number of the schedules offers some explanation of how this situation could exist. Twenty-five (25) families reported that the difference between income and expenditures was being met from savings or from borrowings. Fifteen (15) families reported receiving help from relatives and nine (9) were receiving help from friends. Eleven (11) received aid from other sources and three (3) families repeatedly were resorting to begging. Twenty-two (22) families were specifically mentioned as farm families, or as having food stocks on hand. It is worth noting, further, that in fifty-four (54) cases, or nearly 20% of the sample, the family income was made up of two (2) or more salaries.

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IV. FOOD COSTS

a. For the total two hundred and eighty-six (286) families, food costs alone amounted to ¥2362 per family, or 94.4% of average income. However, in two hundred and eleven (211) cases, i.e. three-fourths of the total, these food costs were estimated rather than factually recorded, inasmuch as the schedule itself did not provide for the recording of food costs. Estimated costs were based upon reported quantities of specific food items consumed, figured at what was considered to be a minimum prevailing cost per unit. In cases of families growing their own food or having food stocks on hand, calculated food costs do not necessarily represent actual cash outlays. Food cost figures reported here must therefore be interpreted accordingly.

b. The rise in family food expenditures (reflected in increased consumption) by size of family was far more regular than the rise of either incomes or non-food expenditures. Per capita food expenditures show only a slight tendency to decline with increasing size of family, average per capita food costs being ¥400. Except for two (2) person families (presumbly adults only), per capita food costs for each sized family ranged within ¥50 of this over-all average.

c. Inasmuch as per capita food cost tends to remain fairly constant despite variation in income, wide discrepancies exist in the proportions of family income spent on food. Among two (2) person families, food costs amounted to only 72% of income, whereas among the seven (7) person families, food costs alone exceeded income by 20%.

d. Consumption of rice, major itemin food costs, showed little variation by size of family, when computed on a per capita basis. Average per capita consumption of rice for the total sample was 1.92 small mal per month, or 3.2 hap per day; average monthly per capita consumption by family size group ranged from 1.78 mal in eight (8) person families to 2.11 mal in two (2) person families. In three-quarters of the total families involved, reported per capita consumption was within 6 mal of this over-all average.

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V. NON-FOOD EXPENDITURES

a. Average family expenditures for items other than food amounted to ¥928 per month, and represent 370% of average income. Except for an inexplicable reversal of trend in seven (7) person families, the average expenditure per family for such items increased steadily with increasing size of family from ¥575 for two (2) person families to ¥2309 for ten (10) person families. Omitting the latter group, however, in which the increase is disproportionately high due to a concentration of high income families, the proportional rise in non-food costs is much less than for food costs with the addition of each person.

b. According to the evidence presented, non-food expenditures for small and medium sized families, i.e. up to five (5) persons, should not exceed ¥600 - ¥700 per month. In large families, additional costs for education, clothing, fuel, and other household needs require outlays ranging up to several hundred yen more.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

KOREA

1939 - 1942

STATISTICS:

By Provinces giving ____

(a) Number of Households

(b) Population; and

(c) Average Size of Family.

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Province	Number of Households	Population	Average Size of Family
	(1939)		
Konggi-do	493,803	2,590,002	5.2
Chungchong-pukto	167,934	900,111	5.4
Chungchong-namdo	278,789	1,525,379	5.5
Cholla-pukto	294,557	1,543,426	5.2
Cholla-namdo	488,091	2,491,213	5.1
Kyongsang-pukto	456,529	2,431,675	5.3
Kyongsang-namdo	422,232	2,209,135	5.2
Hwanghae-do	334,089	1,721,527	5.2
Pyongan-namdo	291,541	1,538,197	5.3
Pyongan-pukto	300,405	1,655,738	5.5
Kangwan-do	296,220	1,591,918	5.4
Hamkyong-namdo	296,776	1,667,531	5.6
Hamkyong-pukto	175,468	934,795	5.3

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e Size ily	Number of Households (1940)	Population	Average Size Of Family
	514,361	2,834,404	5.5
	165,528	898,872	5.5
	279,738	1,535,519	5.4
	297,603	1,557,190	5.2
	495,873	2,558,903	5.6
	455,776	2,413,501	5.3
	426,489	2,222,456	5.2
	341,177	1,769,383	5.2
	302,554	1,598,221	5.3
	308,625	1,719,636	5.4
	309,733	1,703,220	5.5
	315,322	1,833,075	5.8
	197,231	1,064,677	5.4

HOUSEHOLD DATA
1939-1940

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(1941)

Number of Households	Population	Average Size of Family
533,035	2,940,185	5.5
167,155	911,672	5.5
286,034	1,582,108	5.3
305,303	1,624,200	5.3
510,351	2,656,543	5.2
461,317	2,490,783	5.4
441,779	2,341,531	5.3
351,210	1,839,831	5.2
317,452	1,694,697	5.3
319,812	1,793,617	5.6
317,632	1,747,852	5.5
334,577	1,936,717	5.8
212,960	1,154,161	5.4

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(1942)

e Size ly	Number of Households	Population	Average Size of Family
	570,957	3,223,856	5.6
	173,033	979,423	5.7
	292,347	1,667,840	5.7
	315,725	1,721,163	5.5
	527,146	2,817,585	5.3
	477,674	2,634,743	5.5
	464,010	2,470,353	5.3
	365,336	1,956,156	5.4
	338,702	1,841,433	5.4
	334,317	1,896,200	5.7
	333,912	1,866,260	5.6
	356,318	2,054,965	5.8
	233,492	1,231,334	5.3

HOUSEHOLD DATA
1941-1942

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402 / NNDG NO. 775015

	(1943)			(1944)
	Number of Households	Population	Average Size of Family	Number of Households
	594,035	3,262,845	5.5	548,015
	176,269	995,248	5.6	184,422
	300,676	1,711,686	5.7	312,997
	319.743	1,739,563	5.4	311,459
	530,574	2,831,538	5.3	513,971
	484,260	2,658,800	5.5	486,543
	470,021	2,470,359	5,3	440.274
	376,757	2,000,252	5.3	377,046
	344,347	1,853,557	5,4	335,485
	339,392	1,930,987	5.7	346,811
	341,982	1,872,699	5.5	348,859
	366,886	2,115,775	5,8	368,117
	233,359	1,218,841	5.2	197,281

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TOTALS . . .All Korea

N —	Number of Households	Population	Average Size of Family
1939	4,296,524	22,800,647	5.3
1940	4,409,950	23,709,057	5.4
1941	4,558,617	24,703,697	5.4
1942	4,782,969	26,361,401	5.5
1943	4,878,901	26,662,150	5.5
1944	4,771,310		

HOUSEHOLD DATA
1943-1944
Totals

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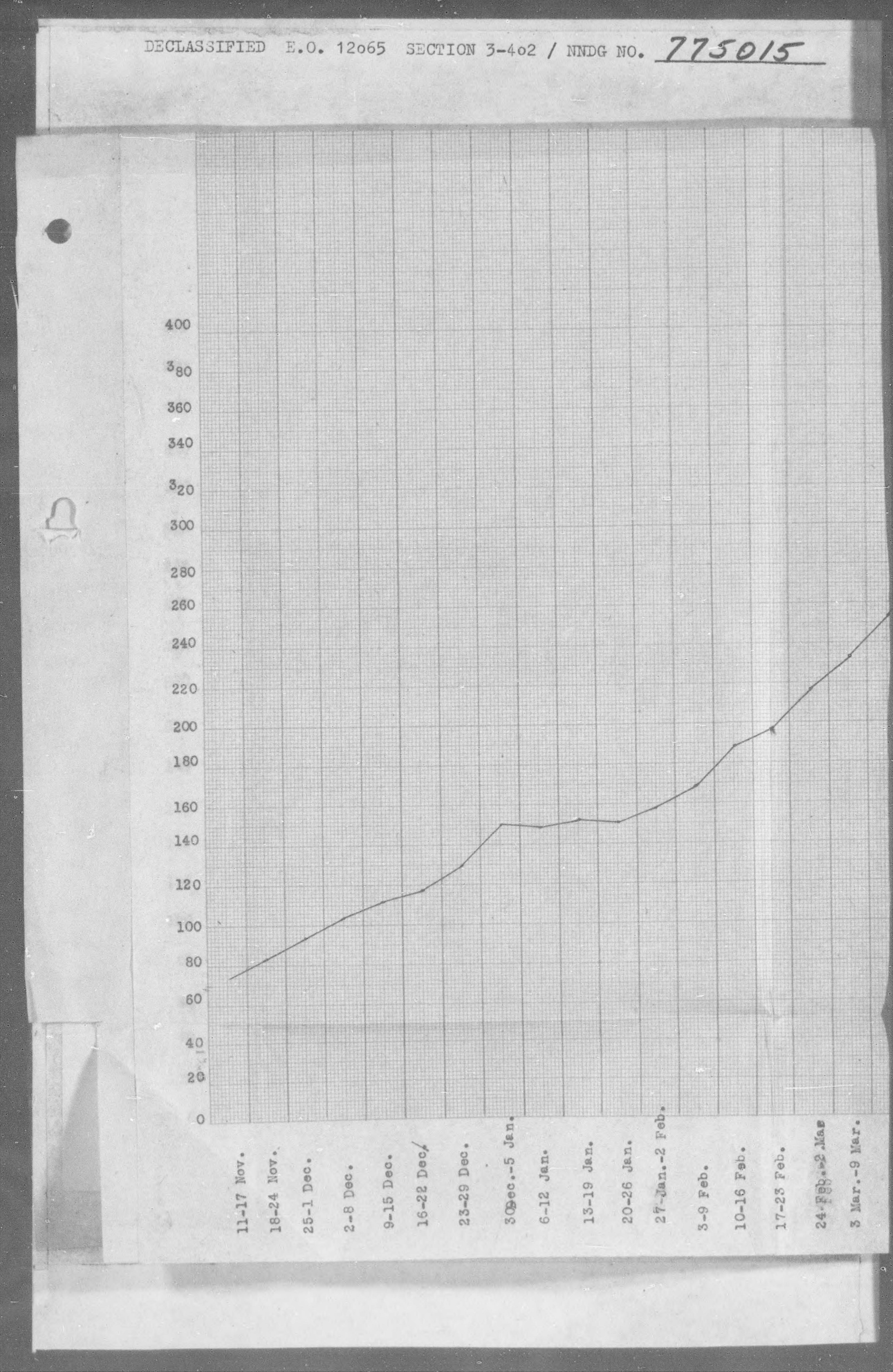

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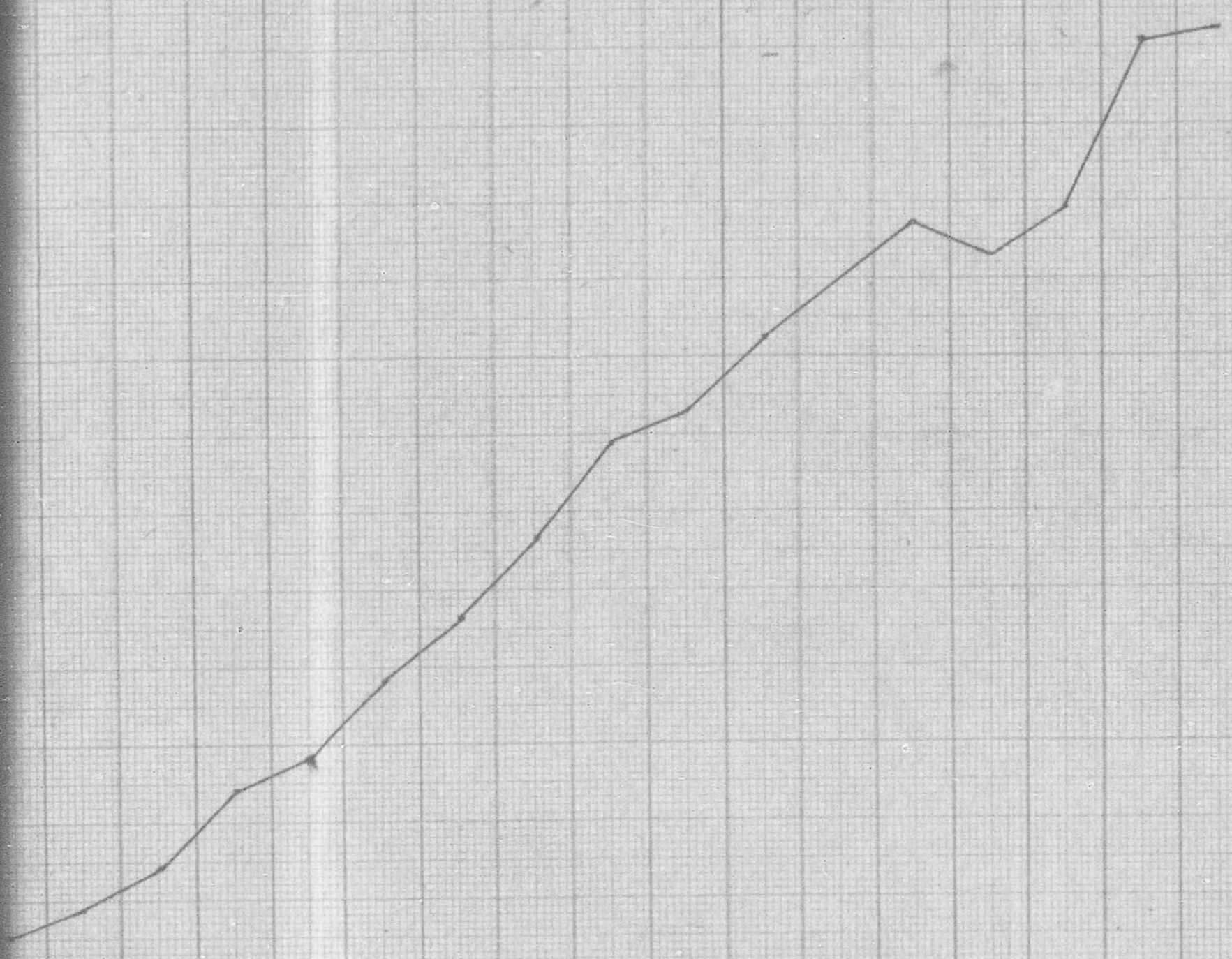

RETAIL PRICE TRENDS IN SOUTHERN KOREA

_____Represents the unweighted average of the indices of Seoul, Pusan, Taejon, Kwangju and Taegu.

Prices 5 Dec. 1945 Index 100

20-26 Jan.
27 Jan.-2 Feb.
3-9 Feb.
10-16 Feb.
17-23 Feb.
24 Feb.-2 Mar.
3 Mar.-9 Mar.
10-16 Mar.
17-23 Mar.
24-30 Mar.
31 Mar.-6 Apr.
7-13 Apr.
14-20 Apr.
21-27 Apr.
28 Apr-4 May
5-11 May
12-18 May

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1040
1000
960
920
880
840
800
760
720
680
640
600
560
520

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RETAIL RICE PRICES IN 5 CITIES

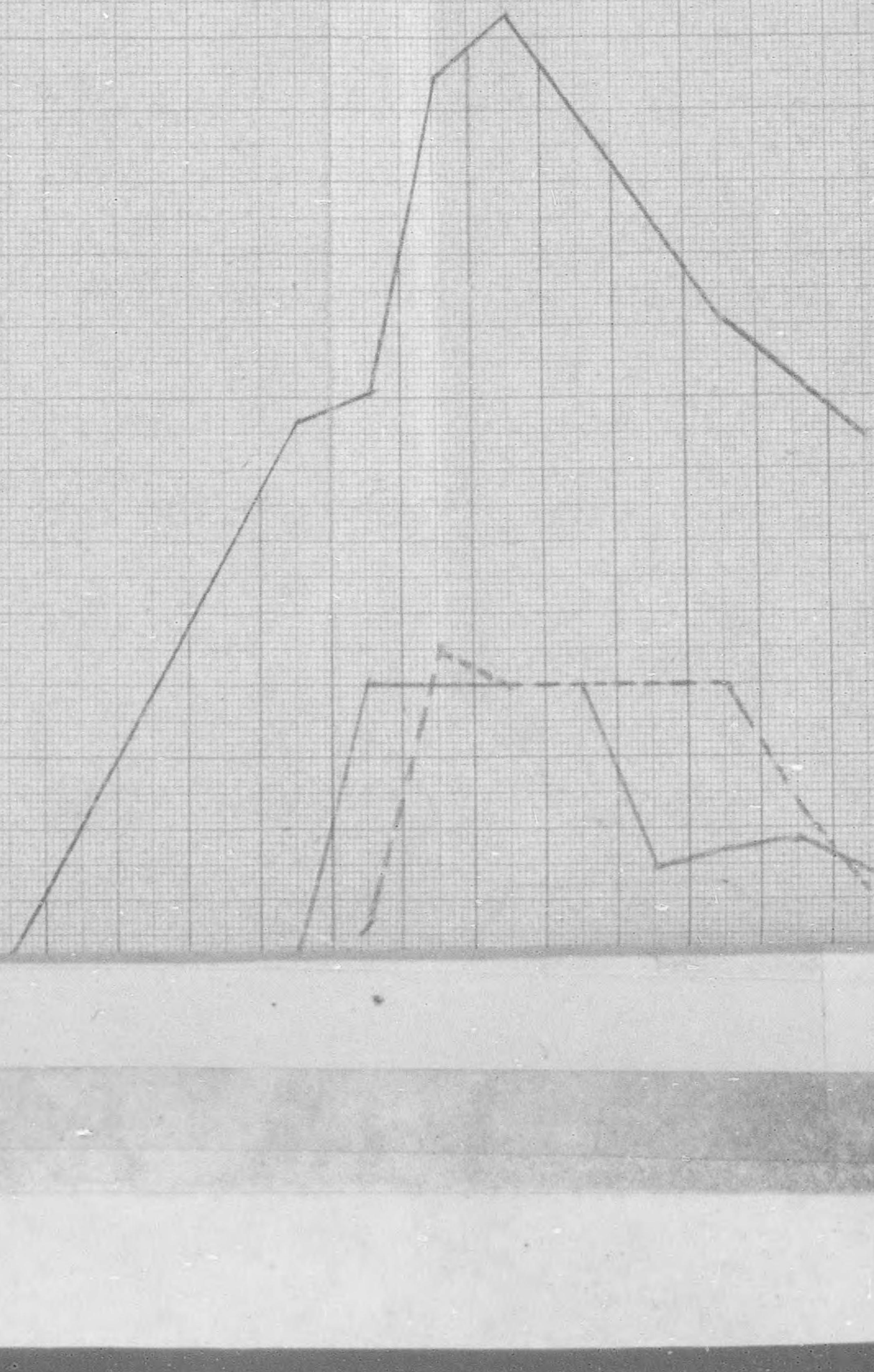
Quantity Priced; 1 To (Mar)

——— Seoul — — — — Taejon - - - - - Kwangju

——— Pusan - - - - - Taegu

Ceiling Price ═══

Black Market Prices



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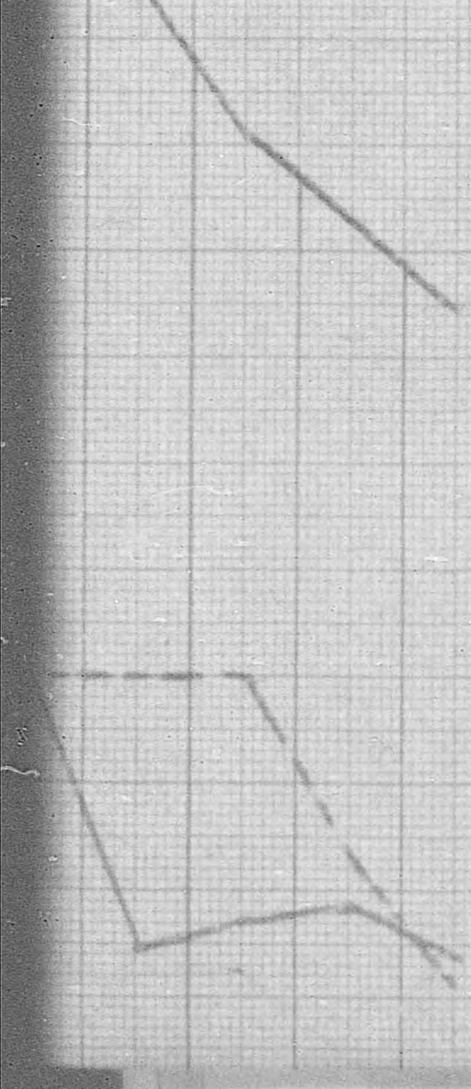
CES
ES

_ Kwangju



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NON BLACK MARKET PRICES

720
680
640
600
560
520
480
440
400
360
320
280
240
200
160
120
80
40
0

30 Sep.-6 Oct.
7-13 Oct.
14-20 Oct.
21-27 Oct.
28Oct.-3 Nov.
4-10 Nov.
11-17 Nov.
18-24 Nov.
25 Nov.-1 Dec.
2-8 Dec.
9-15 Dec.
16-22 Dec.
23-29 Dec.
30 Dec.-5 Jan.
6-12 Jan.
13-19 Jan.
20-26 Jan.
27 Jan.-2 Feb.
3 Feb.-9 Feb.

13-19 Jan.

20-26 Jan.

27 Jan.-2 Feb.

3 Feb.-9 Feb.

10-16 Feb.

17-23 Feb.

24 Feb.-2 Mar.

3-9 Mar.

10-16 Mar.

17-23 Mar.

24-30 Mar.

31 Mar.-6 Apr.

7- 13 Apr.

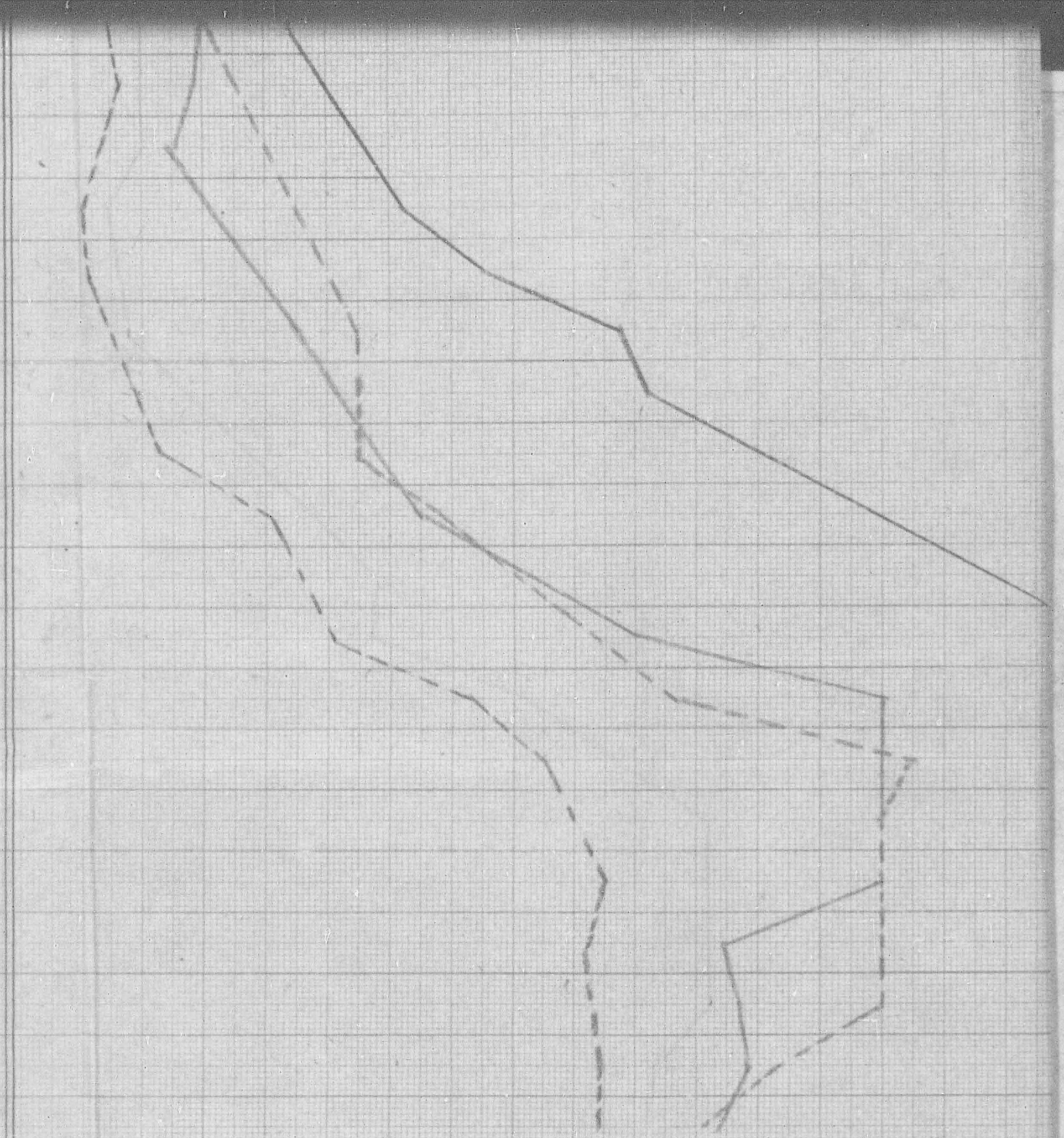
14-20 Apr.

21-27 Apr.

28 Apr.-4 May

5-11 May

12-18 May



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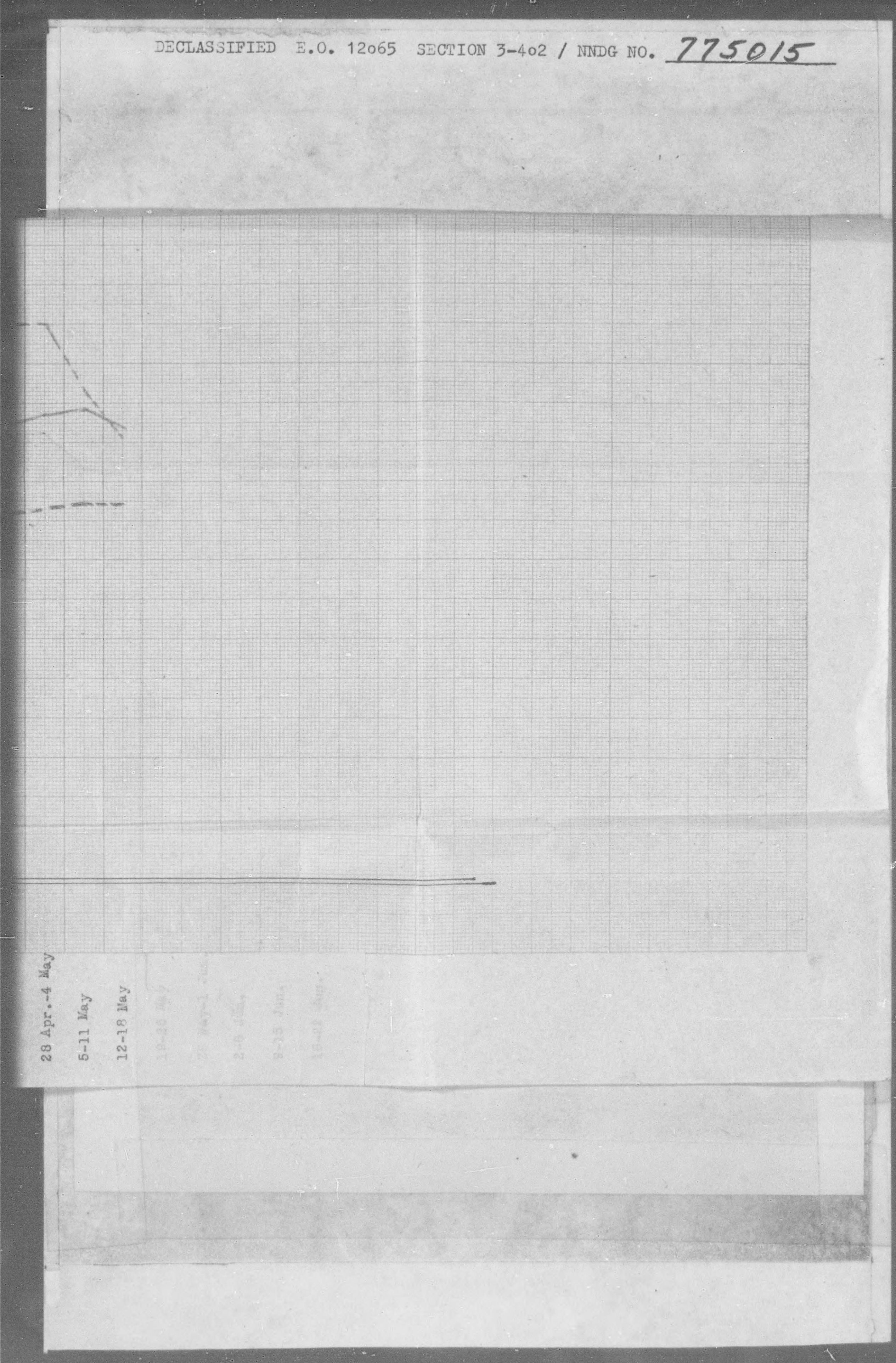

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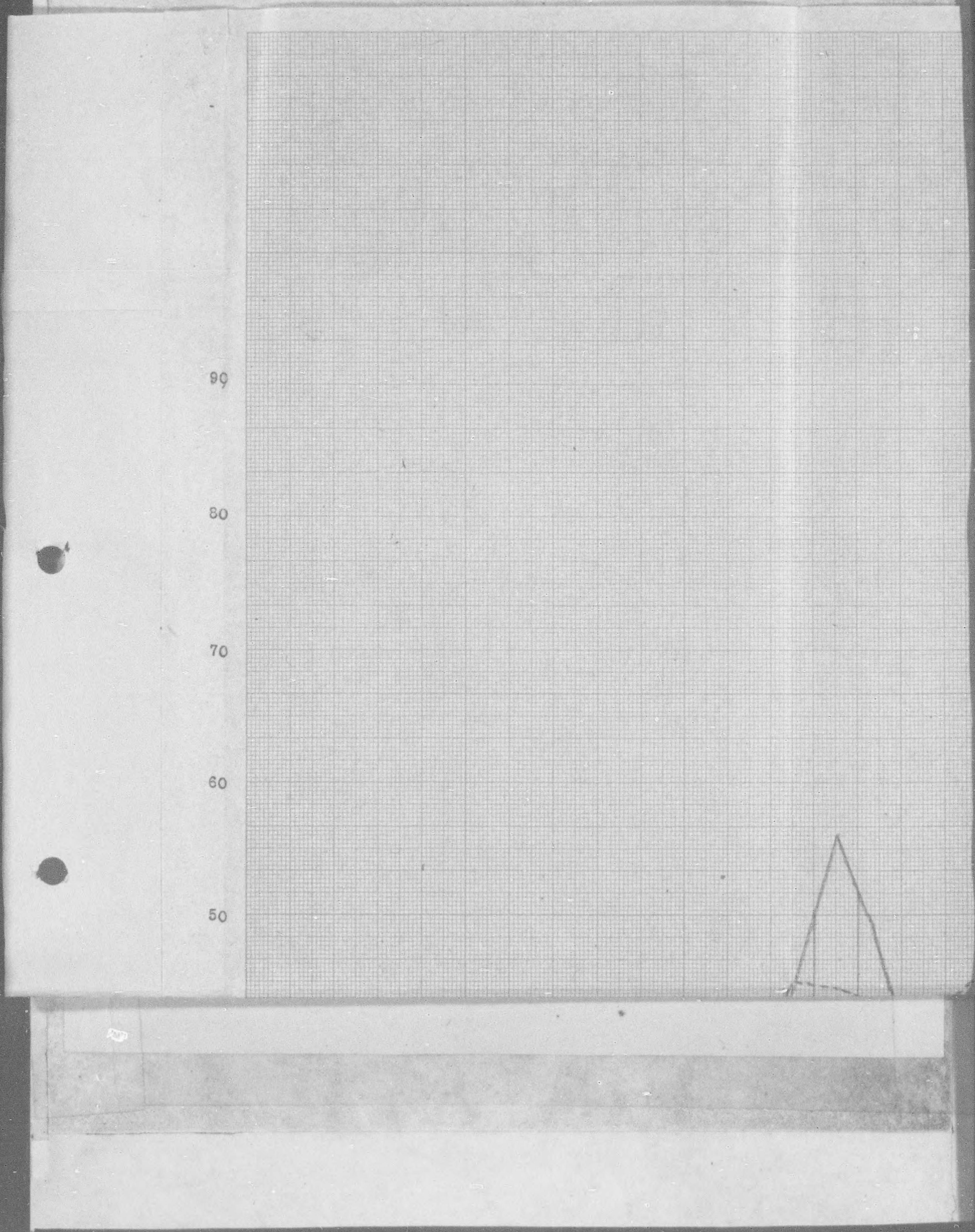

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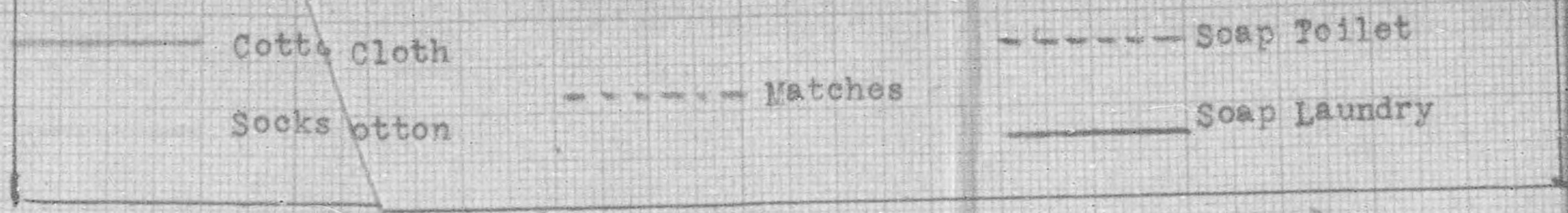
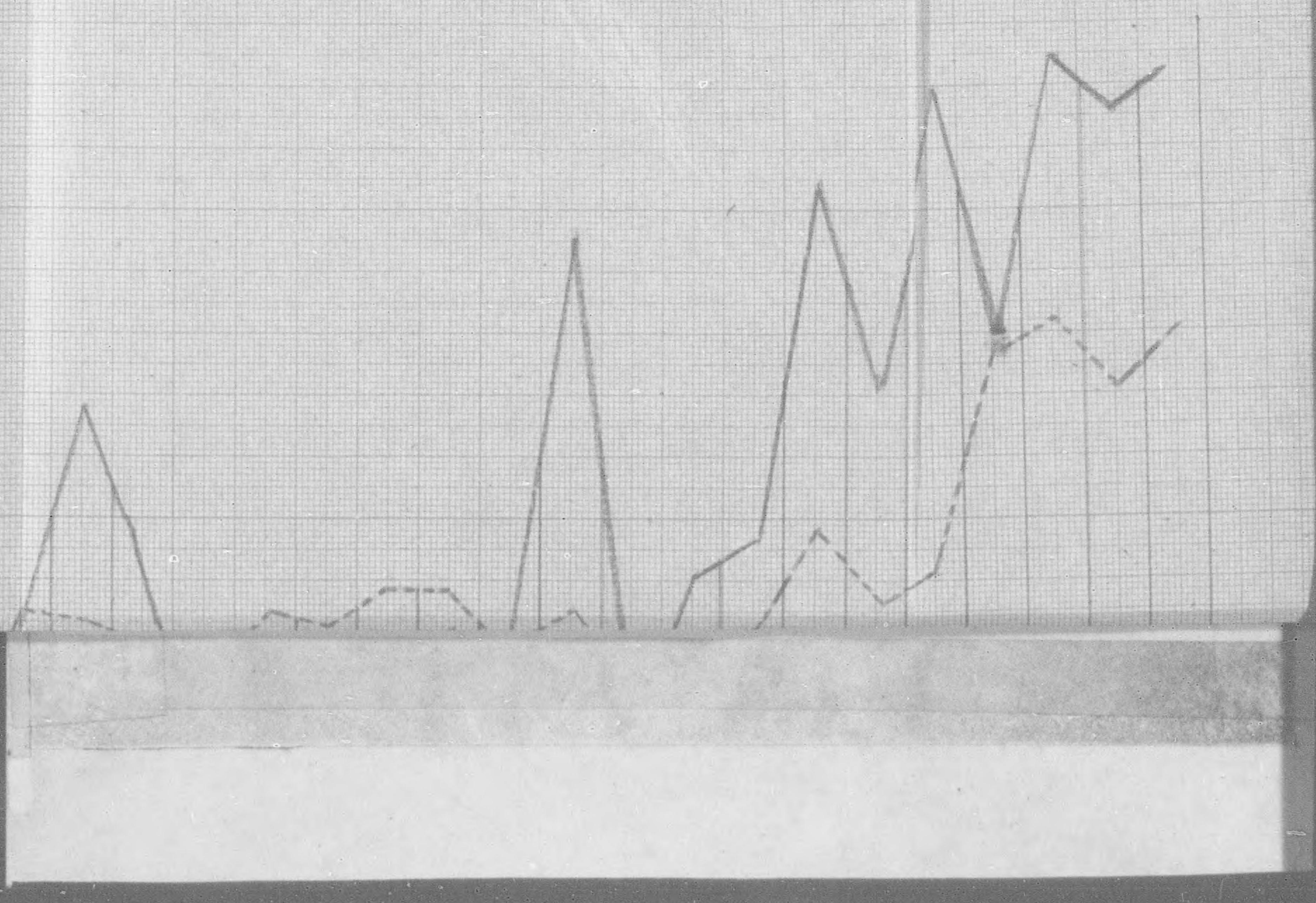
AVERAGE RETAL PRICES IN SOUTHERN KOREA

1945--1946





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RICES
REA

— Soap Toilet

__ Soap Laundry

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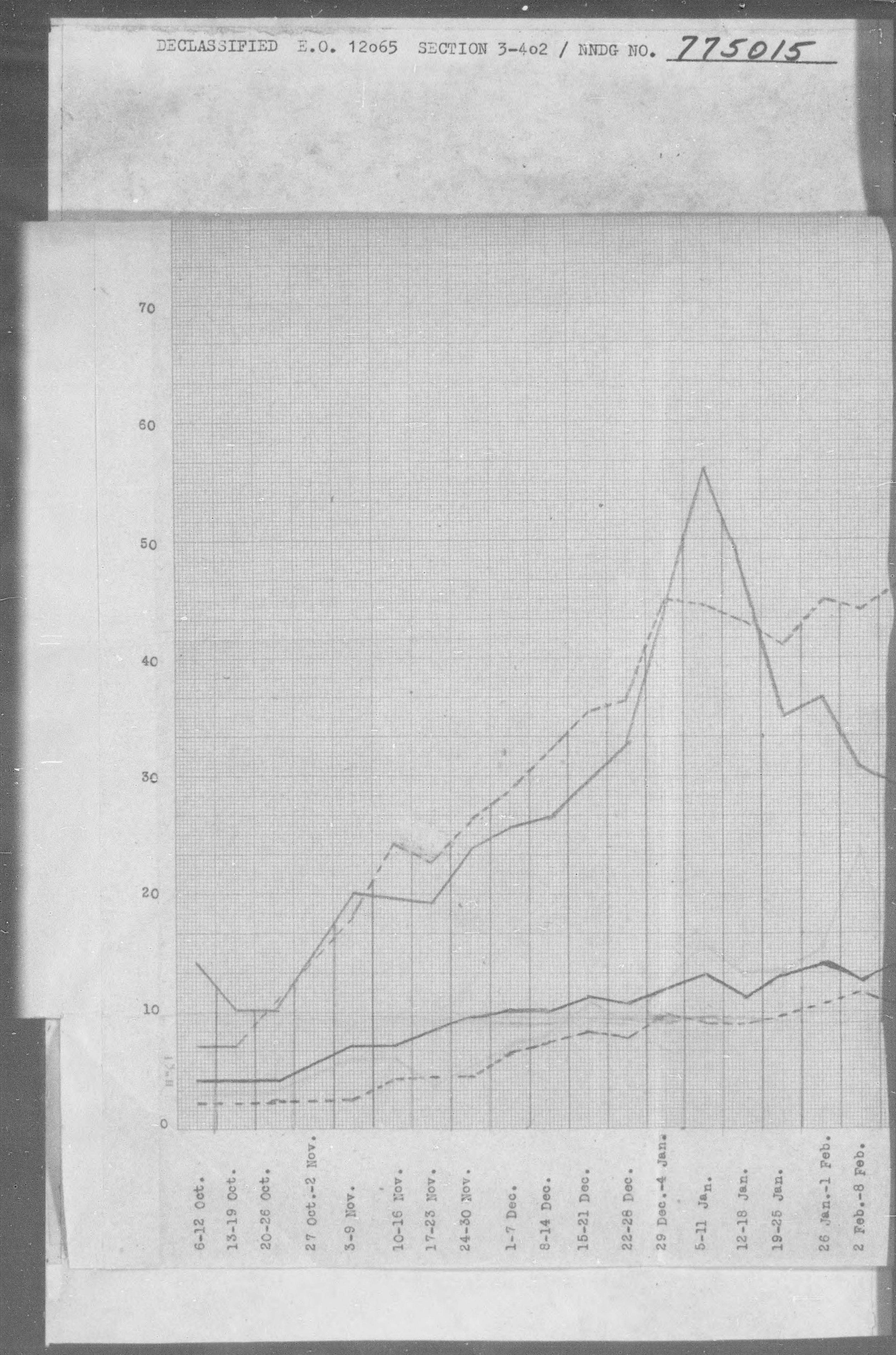

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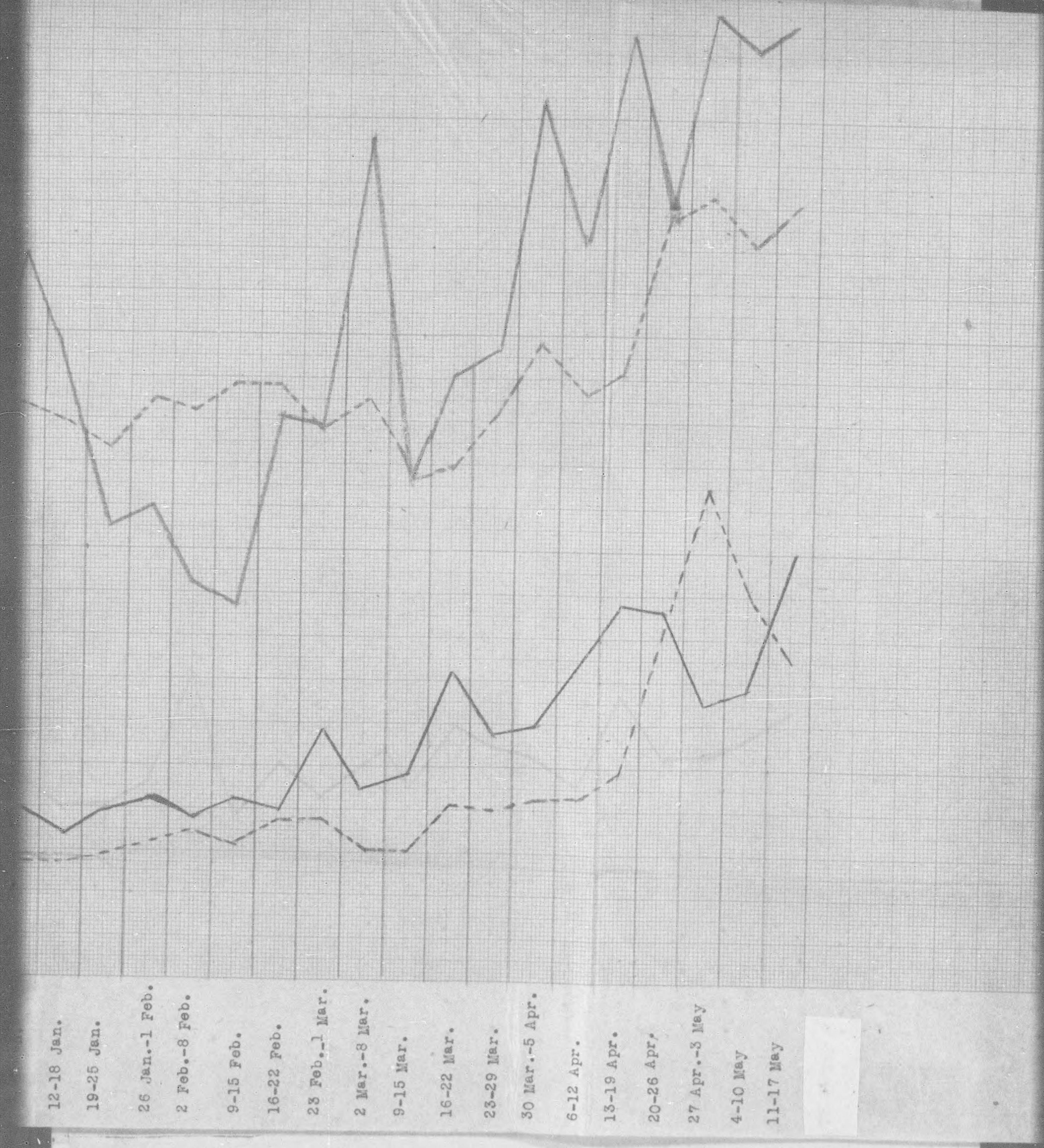

12-18 Jan.
19-25 Jan.
26 Jan.-1 Feb.
2 Feb.-8 Feb.
9-15 Feb.
16-22 Feb.
23 Feb.-1 Mar.
2 Mar.-8 Mar.
9-15 Mar.
16-22 Mar.
23-29 Mar.
30 Mar.-5 Apr.
6-12 Apr.
13-19 Apr.
20-26 Apr.
27 Apr.-3 May
4-10 May
11-17 May

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4-10 May

11-17 May

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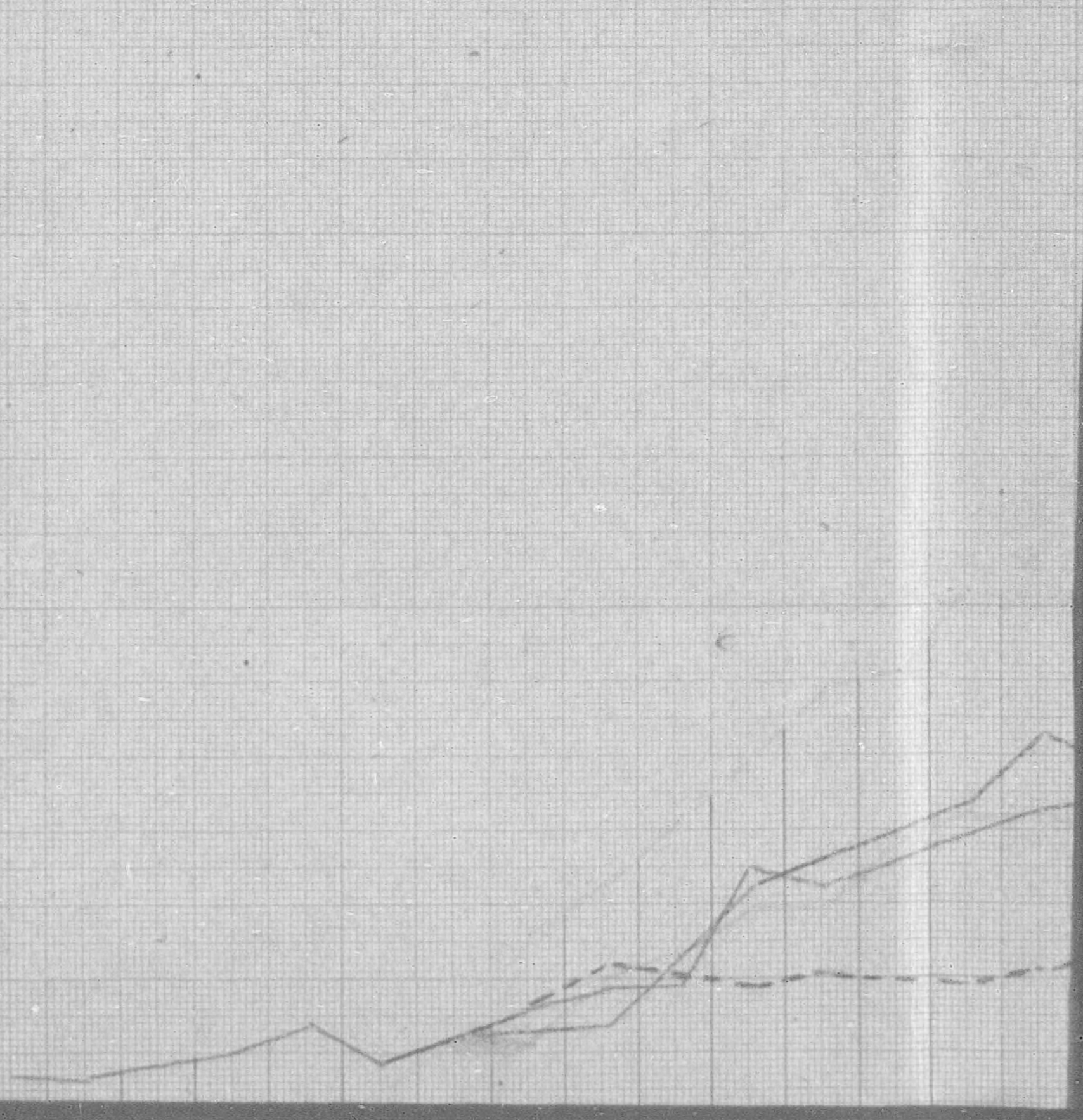
Index of 100 - Average

Prices of these items on

December 1945

480
460
440
420
400
380
360
340
320
300
280
260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120
100
80



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dex of 100 - Average

s of these items on

cember 1945

RETAIL PRICE TRENDS IN 5 CITIES

INDICATED BY AVERAGE INDEX OF 10 ITEMS

SEOUL _____ TAEJON _____ K

PUSAN _____ T

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TRENDS

ES

IO ITEMS

KWANGJU

TAEGU

The average index is on unweighed average of the following items:

Cleaned Rice	Sweet Potatoes
Soy Peans	Cottop Cloth
Beef	Rubber Shoes
Dried Meungtai	Leather Shoes
Bean Paste	Toilet Soap

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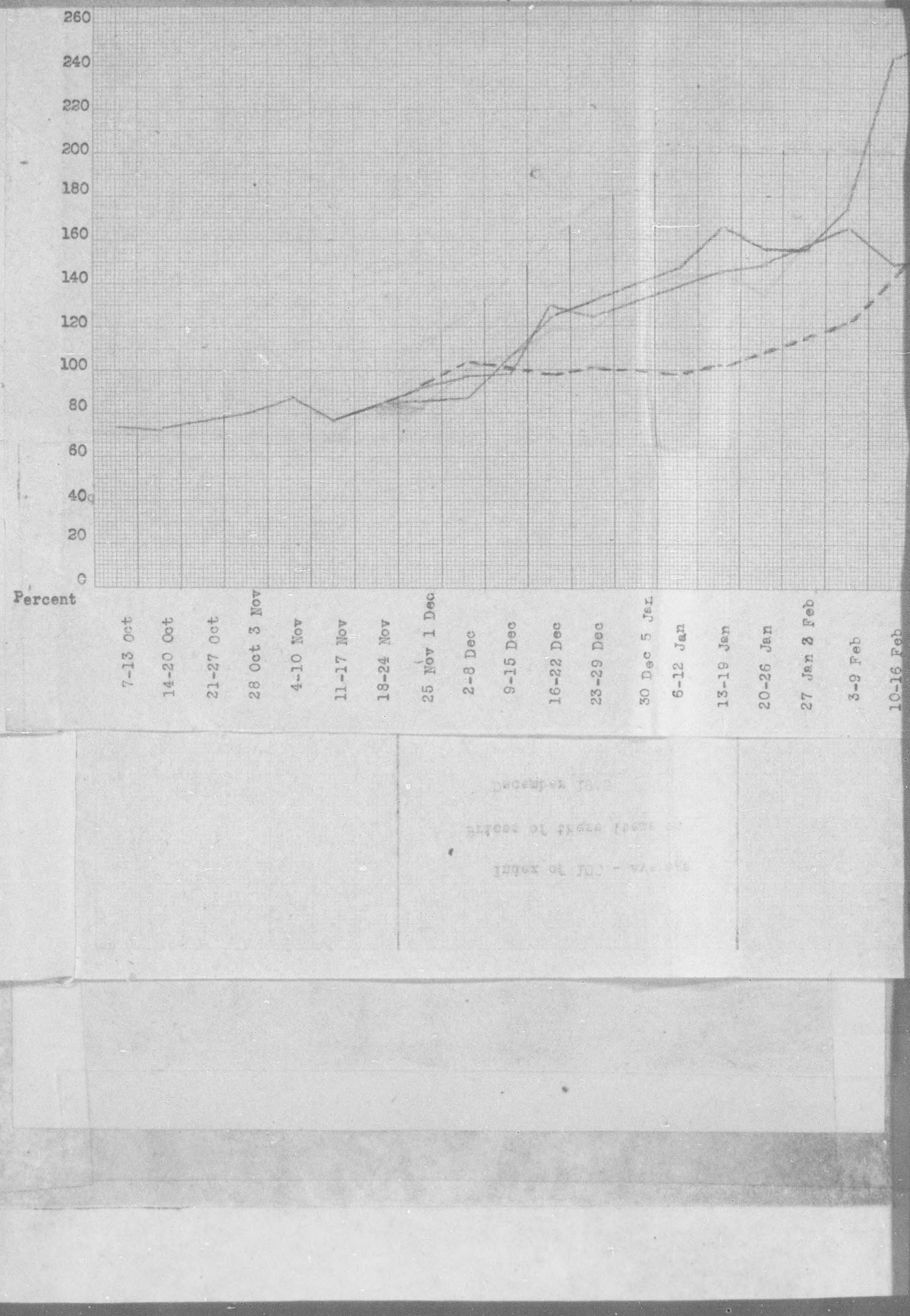

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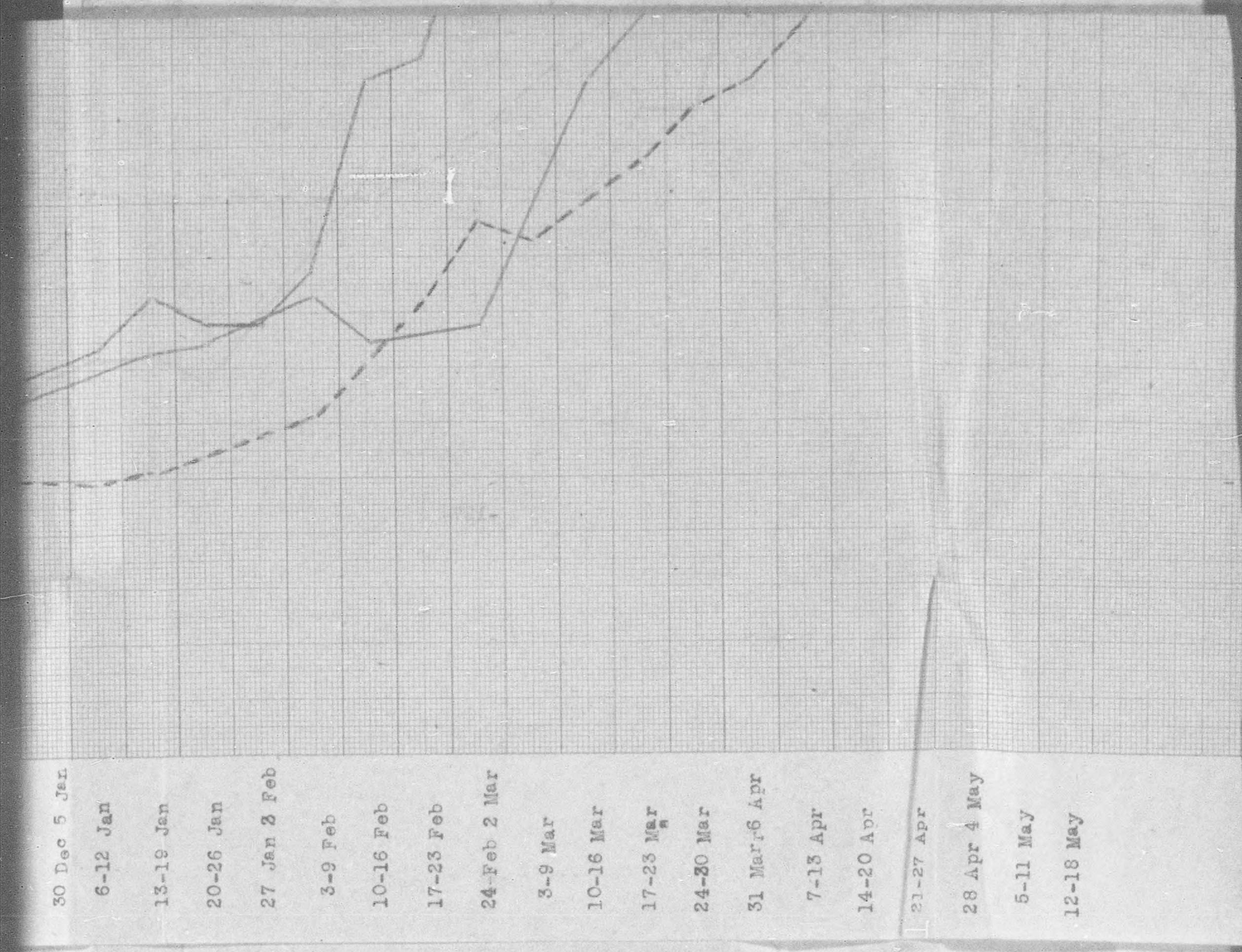

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28 Apr 4 May

5-11 May

12-18 May

ENDS

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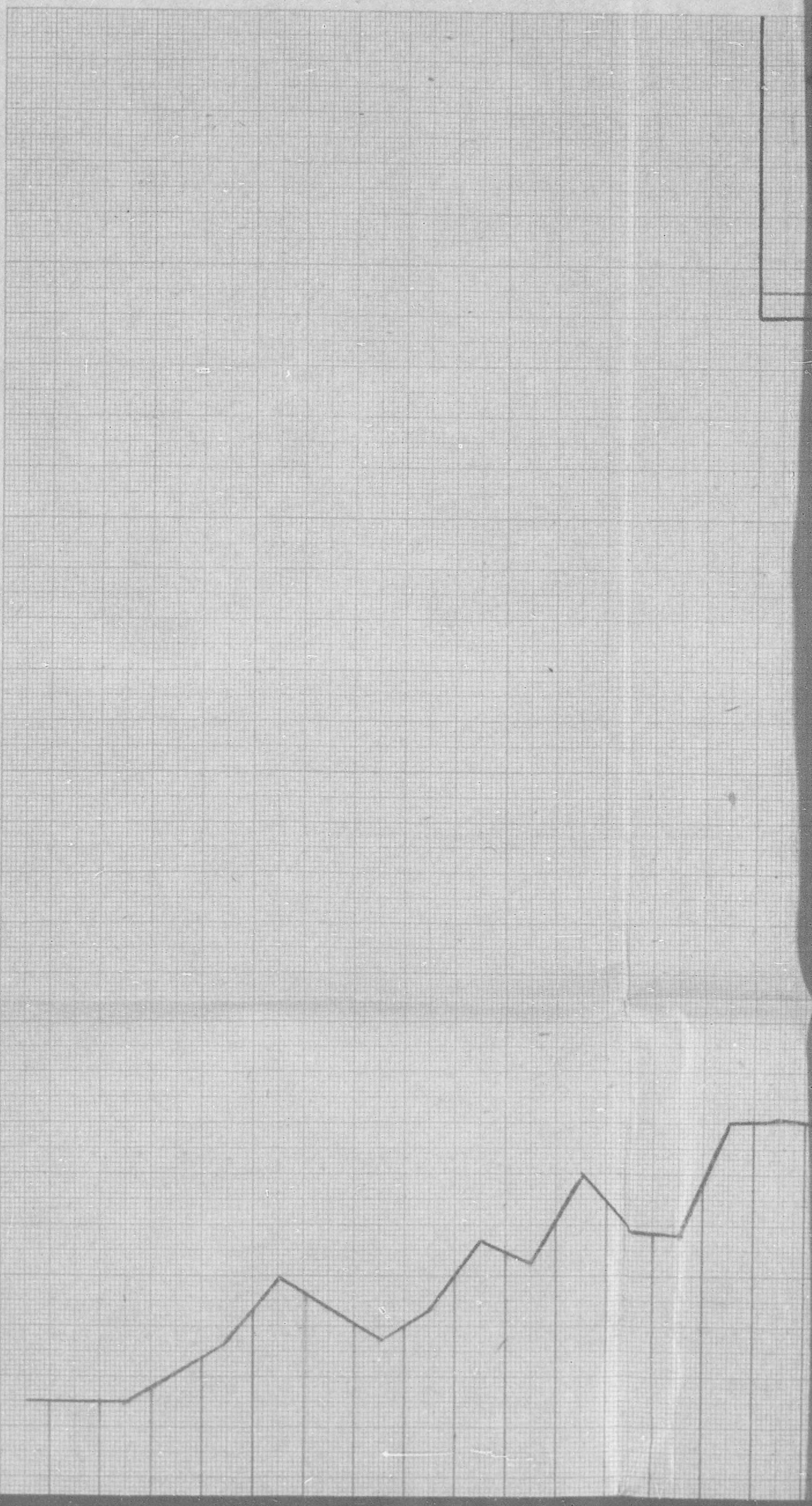

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AVERAGE PRICE OF SHOES IN SOUTHERN KOREA

1945-1946

Zikatabi Shoes
Leather Shoes
Rubber Shoes
Cotton Duck Shoes

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