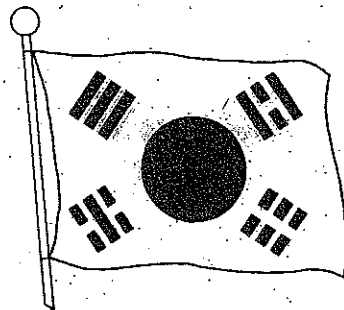


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UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT



*South Korea*

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA

NO 1 AUGUST 1947

USAFIK  
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT  
IN KOREA

SOUTH KOREA  
INTERIM GOVERNMENT  
ACTIVITIES

NO 1 AUGUST 1947

PREPARED BY  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC BOARD  
AND  
STATISTICAL RESEARCH DIVISION, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN KOREA  
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Number 1

August 1947

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SOUTH KOREA

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PART I

PRIMARY CONSIDERATIONS

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SECTION 1  
POPULATION

## C O N T E N T S

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1. The swollen immigration and heavy rural-to-urban population shifts experienced in South Korea are not only problems in themselves but influence the economic, political and social policies of the country.

This section presents data on population movements within the country, emigration and immigration, especially from North Korea. Included also is information on special economic problems for Koreans in other countries.

## REPATRIATION

2. By 16 August 1947, 1,428,778 more repatriates had entered than left Korea since the start of the program.

## REPATRIATION

October 1946 - 16 August 1947

	Outbound	Inbound
Japanese (military)	179,373	
Japanese (civilians)	703,694	
Chinese	1,854	
Formosans	103	
Okinawans	274	
Japanese, North of 38°		288,327
Koreans, North of 38°		322,360
Koreans from Japan		1,108,047
Koreans from China		58,133
Koreans from other Pacific areas		37,079
Total	885,188	2,313,966

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.

## REFUGEES

3. Refugees entering the Southern zone from the North in July numbered 13,672, a decline of approximately 50 percent from June immigration. In the past Korea frequently suffered from "Spring Hunger" and therefore the seasonal aspect of this movement appears to be related closely to food. As the summer crops mature, the southward flow declines.

MOVEMENT FROM NORTH TO SOUTH OF 38TH PARALLEL  
January 1946 - July 1947

	1946	1947
January	13,306	706
February	20,437	186
March	34,670	8,096
April	60,450	31,871
May	26,818	36,925
June	17,203	26,661
July	8,212	13,672
August	4,739	
September	2,234	
October	2,997	
November	4,740	
December	635	
Total	185,441	117,017

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.

4. Seoul continues to be the chief destination of refugees, receiving approximately one third of the July migration, according to records of 10,622 persons processed at four refugee camps near the border.

## DESTINATION OF REFUGEES FROM NORTH KOREA

	May and June	July
Seoul City	21,235	3,484
Kyonggi-do	11,399	1,067
Kangwon-do	3,704	566
Hwanghae-do g/	701	313
Chungchong-pukto	1,872	592
Chungchong-namdo	3,726	1,525
Cholla-pukto	2,037	503
Cholla-namdo	1,991	509
Kyongsang-pukto	2,694	1,298
Kyongsang-namdo	1,932	785
Total	51,291	10,622

g/ Located south of 38°; administered by Kyonggi-do.

SOURCE: Office of Foreign Affairs.

5. A check of occupations of the displaced persons arriving in July show 5,463 were women and children who had not previously worked, 1,528 were manual laborers, 1,346 were agricultural workers, 949 had been engaged in commercial pursuits and the remainder had had varied trades, with a very low percentage of professionals and white collar workers. For a true picture of the nature of the migration, these figures should be compared with the over-all picture of the occupation distribution of the nation.

6. A sampling of the schooling of those arriving in July showed 6,604 illiterates, 3,193 who had completed primary school, 783 graduates of middle schools and 92 with college educations.

The preceding two surveys were made at the four refugee camps of Chuncheon, Chumunjin, Uijonbu and Kaesong, which handled 10,622 persons in July.

POPULATION SHIFTS

7. A rapid population flow from rural areas to urban centers is occurring. A check of the province of Chungchong-pukto indicates this trend.

POPULATION CHANGES - CHUNGCHONG-PUKTO

	September 1946	May 1947	Percentage Change
<b>City</b>			
Chung Ju City	51,522	54,360	+5.5
<b>Rural county</b>			
Chongwon	175,534	175,112	-0.2
Boun	82,109	80,028	-2.5
Gkchon	85,799	83,029	-3.2
Yong Dong	110,830	103,149	-5.0
Chincheon	65,995	62,903	-4.7
Koasan	134,732	128,000	-5.0
Umsong	96,326	93,071	-3.4
Chung Ju	144,182	142,005	-1.5
Chechon	105,120	98,795	-6.0
Tanyang	60,745	59,161	-2.6
<b>Total</b>			
non-city	1,061,372	1,025,253	-3.4

SOURCES: September 1946 figures, Department of Public Health and Welfare; May 1947 figures, National Registration Census Division, Office of Administration.

8. The only province where the rural-to-urban movement is reversed is Kyonggi-do. It houses Seoul which has experienced so large an influx of refugees that many are forced to overflow into the surrounding country. Even here the original tendency was toward the city.

POPULATION CHANGES - KYONGGI-DO

	September 1946	February 1947	Percentage Change
<b>City</b>			
Inchon	215,784	223,485	+3.6
Kaesong	87,962	70,972	-19.3
<b>Non-city</b>	<u>2,182,623</u>	<u>2,235,277</u>	+7.5
<b>Total</b>	2,486,369	2,529,734	+1.7

SOURCES: September 1946 figures, Department of Public Health and Welfare; February 1947 figures, National Registration Census Division, Office of Administration.

9. Approximately three fourths of the total population of Chungchong-pukto are on farms. According to figures obtained from random sampling of registration cards. The non-city, non-farm population in this province is largely engaged in making paper.

AGE AND SEX STUDIES

10. Limited data tabulated on the sex and age composition for Kyonggi-do and Chungchong-pukto show that approximately 40 percent of the population is 14 years old or younger. In the cities this age-group percentage is lower than in the non-city population. In both, the number of males is consistently larger than the number of females.

RURAL AND URBAN SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

Province	14 Years and Under			Over 14 Years		
	Male	Female	Percent of Total Population	Male	Female	Percent of Total Population
<b>Kyonggi-do (February)</b>						
City a/	55,911	53,980	37.3	93,424	91,142	62.7
Non-city	<u>462,170</u>	<u>440,144</u>	40.4	<u>674,138</u>	<u>658,326</u>	59.6
<b>Total</b>	518,081	494,124	40.0	767,562	749,967	60.0
<b>Chungchong-pukto (May)</b>						
City a/	10,455	10,356	38.2	17,289	16,288	61.8
Non-city	<u>311,497</u>	<u>195,710</u>	39.7	<u>316,258</u>	<u>301,785</u>	40.3
<b>Total</b>	221,954	206,066	39.6	333,547	318,065	60.4

a/ Inchon and Kaesong.  
b/ Chung Ju.

SOURCE: National Registration Census Division, Office of Administration.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS

11. The Office of Foreign Affairs is concerned with many problems related to the economic well-being of Koreans in foreign lands. These emigrants are located chiefly in Japan and Manchuria.

12. Almost all Koreans living in China were repatriated because of Chinese hostility, despite the formation of a small Korean army on Chinese soil in 1942 to help fight the Japanese. The Chinese attitude is understandable: Koreans first arrived in sizable numbers at the instigation of the Japanese in the early thirties to sell narcotics; next they appeared as soldiers in the Japanese army and the third wave of Koreans arrived with the Japanese occupation to work in business and industry.

13. The Manchurian situation is somewhat different. There the Manchuria Colonization Development Corporation was formed in 1932 to encourage Korean peasants to colonize. By the war's end, close to 2,000,000 Koreans had occupied land taken from Chinese peasants. Villages of from 200 to 500 families were formed with physicians, teachers, agronomists and animal husbandry experts assigned to lend technical aid.

Up to August of this year, only 303,000 have returned from Manchuria to South Korea.

14. In June eight ships, of which the largest was 198 tons, were apprehended in Korean smuggling operations off the coast of Kyushu, Japan. Cargoes included marine products, rice and other grains, machine parts, oil and other fuels, drugs, condiments, clothing and tobacco.

15. On 23 June some 400 Japanese police and tax officials investigated Koreans living in Kawasaki, Japan. The search was ostensibly for violations of brewing operations but in addition to confiscation of sake the Japanese took money, watches, fountain pens and food valued at ¥ 8,000,000.

16. The July closing of restaurants in Japan affected some 600 in the Korean area of Osaka.

17. There are 753 Korean technicians and professional men in Japan, according to a recent listing.

18. Representatives of the Fisheries Bureau and Korea History and Geography Association left for Ullung-do and Tok-to on 16 August. The latter, two small islands about 40 miles southwest of Ullung-do, is an excellent base for extended fishing operations.

Formerly belonging to Japan, a recent occupation directive which drew an arbitrary line demarcating Japanese and Korean fishing waters placed Tok-to within the Korean zone. Final disposition of the islands' jurisdiction awaits the peace treaty.