

**GENERAL BACKGROUND
INFORMATION ON KOREA**

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KOREAN FACTS AT A GLANCE

Size of country--37,247 square miles.
Population--28 million (estimated).
Population growth rate--2.8% annually.
Population of Seoul--3,770,000
Literacy rate--90% of all over 6 years old. (Ministry of Public Information figure).
Gross national produce--\$2.94 billion, 1965; \$3.23 billion, 1966 (estimated).
Per capita income--\$104, 1965; \$111, 1966 (estimated).
Exports--\$175 million, 1965; \$250 million, 1966 (estimated).
Electric power production--770,000 kilowatts, 1965.
Military forces: ROK--560,000 in Korea, 45,300 in Vietnam, U. S. --50,000, mostly in area of DMZ.
DMZ--The demilitarized zone, an area 4,374 yards wide, separating North and South Korea, and extending 151 miles across the country.
Religion--Christians, 1,566,000; Buddhists, 1 million; Confucianists, 263,000; Shamanists, (unknown).
Education (1965): Pre-college level--
 Schools, 7,346
 Students, 6,291,653
 Teachers, 118,573
 Colleges, universities, normal schools--
 Schools, 83
 Students, 111,563
 Teachers, 79,469
Newspapers--26 dailies; combined circulation about 2 million.
Radio: Stations--one Government, two commercial networks.
 Receivers--1,107,526, plus 853,885 wired receivers programmed by MPI.
 Audience--estimated 10 million persons daily.
Television: Stations--one government network of six stations, two commercial stations, covering major metropolitan areas.
 Receivers--80,000 (estimated).
 Audience--350,000 (estimated).
Films: Theaters--602
 Attendance--estimated 121 million annually.
 Production--120 films annually by 8 producers; foreign films limited to one-half of local output; of imports, 50% from the U. S.

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Korea is 37,427 square miles in size, somewhat smaller than the state of Virginia, with an estimated population of over 28,000,000 people (1964 estimate). It has one of the most racially homogenous populations in the world. Believed to be a fusion of migrating peoples from central Asia and the Yellow River basin, the Koreans speak and write a common language that is varied by only seven dialects, all of which are mutually intelligible. Minority groups, except for an estimated 30,000 Chinese, are non-existent.

Major Cities

When Japan assumed control of Korea in 1910 there were only eleven cities of 14,000 or more inhabitants, representing some 4% of the population. By 1955 approximately 20% of the population lived in cities and towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Since independence, industrialization has taken place rather quickly in many cities, and has resulted in an influx of people from surrounding agricultural regions. The major cities, with population estimates (1963) are:

1. Seoul	-	3,770,000
2. Pusan	-	1,400,000
3. Taegu	-	700,000
4. Inchon	-	390,000
5. Kwangju	-	360,000
6. Taejon	-	250,000

Language and Literacy

The Korean language is distinct from both Japanese and Chinese, although its grammar and word form resemble Japanese, and its vocabulary is filled with words borrowed from the Chinese. The hangul (Korean) alphabet was developed about the middle of the 15th century. At present, Chinese characters are still used extensively in Korean books, periodicals and newspapers to express concepts in a clearer fashion than can be accomplished by the use of hangul.

During the occupation of Korea (1910-1945), the Japanese made a concerted effort to teach and encourage the use of their language. As a result, there is an estimated 10-15% of the population that can still speak Japanese. For those Koreans under 31 years of age, English has supplanted Japanese as the second language of the country.

In 1945 an estimated 78% of the population could neither read nor write in hangul or in any other language. Today, the Ministry of Education claims a literacy rate of 90% for all members of the population over 6 years of age. Although the criterion for this standard of literacy is simply the ability to identify and write the 24 letters of the hangul alphabet, the level of literacy by more advanced standards would very likely be near 85%.

Political Situation

The present Government of the Republic of Korea, the Third Republic, was established in December 1963, following two and a half years of military government. The executive branch of the Government is headed by the President, PARK Chung Hee, assisted by an eighteen-man cabinet under Prime Minister CHUNG Il Kwon and Deputy Prime Minister CHANG Key Young. The cabinet is appointed by the President.

The judicial branch of the Government is headed by the Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and twelve associate justices.

The legislative branch of the Government is the unicameral National Assembly. Of the 175 legislators, 131 are elected from election districts and 44 are chosen, from lists prepared by each political party, in proportion to the number of election districts won by the party. In the present Assembly, 110 seats are held by the ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP), 59 by the People's Party (PP), and five by independents. One seat was vacated in September. Beside the DRP and the PP, the only significant political party is the recently established New Korea Party (NKP), headed by former President YUN Po Son. Minor parties such as the Righteous People's Society, the Democratic Socialist Party, and the Korean Independence Party have small followings and limited appeal to the voter.

There is little basic difference in the political philosophies of the three major parties. All stand on platforms of conservative anti-communism and all support continued and close cooperation with the United States. Differences between the parties are based largely on factional rivalries and on considerations of personal, regional, and historical loyalties. The PP has in recent months been following a policy of constructive opposition, assuming for itself the role of guardian against excessive measures by the ruling party. The more intransigent NKP has attacked the Government on the issues of normalization of relations with Japan, which was effected in late 1965, and the dispatch of Korean fighting forces to Viet-Nam, on the grounds that it weakens Korea's self-defense capabilities to a dangerous degree.

All political parties have their sights fixed firmly on the presidential and National Assembly Elections, tentatively scheduled for April and June of next year. The recently revealed saccharin smuggling case, involving the largest financial combine in Korea, has provided the opposition parties with ammunition for a major attack on the Government, and at the same time has accentuated factional strains within the DRP. As a result of this smuggling case, the administration was subjected to a public insult in the National Assembly which caused the cabinet to submit its resignation en masse. The President, after several days, accepted only two of the resignations (Finance and Justice) for moral responsibility in the smuggling case. Both the PP and certain elements within the DRP had hoped that the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Chang, who is also the chief economic minister, would be accepted, the former because they allege Chang's economic policies are unpopular and the latter because Chang is not responsive to party instructions. The PP submitted to the National Assembly a recommendation to the Government for Chang's dismissal. The recommendation was defeated, however, when the DRP, contrary to the expectations of many, followed party discipline and the PP, itself subject to disruptive factional difficulties, split.

Press

Under Japanese rule, the Korean press was strictly censored and controlled by the Japanese Government, and during the 1930's the number of newspapers printed in Korean was steadily reduced. By 1940 nearly all newspapers were printed in Japanese. After hostilities ended, the press rebounded and gradually increased its revenue from sales and advertising, although most of the papers were primarily dependent upon support from wealthy backers.

In the period between the downfall of the Rhee Government and the 1961 military coup, the press expanded vigorously. Recent unofficial statistics estimate a combined circulation of the press at about two million. The majority of the dailies are evening edition papers.

The law governing the press is entitled "Law Concerning Registration of Newspapers and News Agencies." This law regulates the qualifications of publishers, the minimum standard equipment required and other procedural requirements. It serves to restrain proliferation of newspapers to some extent. The total annual newsprint used in Korea is estimated at 26-27,000 tons per year. Of this total, 16,000 tons are supplied through domestic sources. Shortage of newsprint limits the size of papers.

Various press institutions include the Korean Press Ethics

Commission, the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Newspaper Editors' Association, the Reporters' Association and the Korean Press Institute.

The major newspapers among the 26 dailies in Korea are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>Language</u>
Tonga Ilbo	Seoul	400,000	Korean
Chosun Ilbo	Seoul	200,000	Korean
Hanguk Ilbo	Seoul	300,000	Korean
Joongang Ilbo	Seoul	270,000	Korean
Seoul Shinmun	Seoul	150,000	Korean
Kyunghyang Shinmun	Seoul	150,000	Korean
Taehan Ilbo	Seoul	75,000	Korean
Shina Ilbo	Seoul	50,000	Korean
Sanop Kyungje Shinmun	Seoul	30,000	Korean
Seoul Kyungje Shinmun	Seoul	20,000	Korean
Hyundae Kyungje Ilbo	Seoul	15,000	Korean
Korea Times	Seoul	20,000	English
Korea Herald	Seoul	20,000	English
Pusan Ilbo	Pusan	30,000	Korean
Kukje Sinbo	Pusan	30,000	Korean
Maeil Shinmun	Taegu	40,000	Korean

Periodicals

Recent statistics compiled by the Korean Magazine Publishers' Association listed 217 magazines being published in Korea as of June 1966. The figure represents 86 government and public organization periodicals, and four weekly magazines. Although some among the 131 consumer magazines are profitable, some lead a precarious existence. During the year of 1965, approximately 40 new magazines appeared on the market, while about a similar number stopped publication. Minimum restrictions are placed upon publications, but high production cost, lack of financial support and a limited market combine to hold periodical production to a relatively low level.

Major periodicals are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type</u>
Sasanggye (World of Thought)	25,000	Korean	Monthly	Intellectual
Shindonga (New East Asia)	55,000	Korean	Monthly	General
Sedae (Generation)	35,000	Korean	Monthly	Intellectual

<u>Name</u>	<u>Circulation</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Type</u>
Yowon (Garden of Women)	80,000	Korean	Monthly	Women's
Jubu-senghwal (Housewives' Life)	60,000	Korean	Monthly	Women's
Hyundae-munhak (Contemporary Literature)	20,000	Korean	Monthly	Literature
Nongwon (Farm)	25,000	Korean	Monthly	Farming
Pijines (Business)	15,000	Korean	Monthly	Business

Radio

The government operated Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) broadcasts extensively to both domestic and overseas audiences. There are three main services. The domestic, or first service, broadcasts about 21 hours a day, consisting primarily of light entertainment programs. These programs are relayed by 32 regional stations. The second domestic service broadcasts about 17 hours daily concentrating on music, language teaching, news and other educational programs. KBS's overseas station, The Voice of Free Korea, broadcasts 44 1/2 hours daily in seven languages (Korean, Japanese, English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish) over medium and short wave transmitters.

In addition to the government-run radio, there are two commercial networks and several individual radio stations operating in Seoul. The principal commercial network is the Munhwa Broadcasting Company with the main station in Seoul and five sub-stations. MBC broadcasts 20 hours daily; the program content is 60% entertainment, 30% educational and 10% news. The Christian Broadcasting System has its main station in Seoul with four local stations in other cities. CBS is on the air 18 1/2 hours a day. More than 60% of its regular programming is light classical music.

Other commercial stations include DBS, which broadcasts 21 hours daily primarily to the Seoul metropolitan area; TBC, which is on the air 21 hours daily; and Team Radio (Evangelical Alliance Mission).

Recent estimates place the number of radio receivers in South Korea at about 1,107,526 sets, with an additional 853,885 wired receivers programmed by the Ministry of Public Information. The average daily listening audience is placed at approximately 10,000,000 persons. Surveys of program preferences in selected

rural areas indicate that choices in order are: (1) news, (2) entertainment, (3) music and (4) cultural and social programs. In Seoul, the preferences were: (1) entertainment, (2) music, (3) news and (4) cultural and social programs.

Television

Television has become an increasingly important medium in South Korea with one government network and two commercially operated stations in daily transmission. The government-operated KBS-TV has five relay stations and covers most of the nation except for the Pusan area. The privately operated Tongyang TV has stations in Seoul and Pusan. Both stations telecast six hours a day.

The primary problem affecting the growth of television in the country has been, and still is, a shortage of TV sets. Unofficial estimates of TV sets for the Seoul-Inchon area is about 55,000 and for the Pusan area, 15,000. The government intends to distribute 23,000 locally produced sets by May of 1967 and a total of 76,000 sets by the beginning of 1968. The TV audience is estimated at about 350,000 viewers.

Motion Pictures

Since 1953 the number of motion picture theaters has more than tripled. It is now estimated that there are 602 theaters in South Korea with an estimated annual audience of 121,000,000 persons. Going to the movies is one of the more popular forms of entertainment. Foreign films are very popular, primarily because of their superior techniques, advance use of color and subject matter. Nearly one-half of the films imported come from the U. S.

The domestic film industry has improved rapidly. Productions are increasing in both artistic and technical quality. A ROK policy authorizes production of only 120 films per year by the eight major film producers and others. Importation of foreign films is limited to half that amount.

Book Publishing

The book publishing industry in Korea is engaged almost entirely in supplying text and reference books for student needs; trade books account for less than 10% of the publishing activity. The greater part of publishing in 1965 was carried on by fewer than 100 publishers located in Seoul.

According to reports of the Korean Book Publishers Association, the number of titles published annually increased from

4,284 in 1962 to 9,249 in 1965, but this gain was due largely to increases in juvenile books and textbooks for secondary schools.

Korea has modern printing facilities and an adequate supply of book paper, which is processed from imported pulp. Book promotion and distribution remain the chronic problems of the publishing industry. An efficient, dependable commercial distribution system has not been developed outside Seoul. In the past two years some publishers resorted to direct selling through salesmen, and the Federation of Korean Booksellers reported that about half of the 300 book stores in Seoul closed in 1965. Direct selling has been accompanied by a trend toward publishing books in sets and in quality hard cover editions designed for the affluent class. The usual print run for a hardcover edition is 2,000 copies, and the wide circulation of low-priced paperbacks is still rare in Korea.

Since 1951 the U. S. Information Service has assisted the publication of more than five hundred titles through its book translation program. These have been books depicting American history and culture as well as books selected for their usefulness to Korea's development. A Korean translation of William S. White's The Professional; Lyndon B. Johnson has been published under this program.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Korean economy is moving ahead at an impressive rate, and the outlook for the future, barring unforeseen circumstances, is considered bright.

OUTPUT is increasing rapidly

9% average annual increase in real GNP, 1962-1966

PER CAPITA INCOME is still very low - about \$110

- has increased average of 6.2% per year last 4 years but starting from very low base.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION: increase of 46% (9% per year) from 1962-1966.

EXPORTS: increase of 356% (46% per year) from 1962-1966.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC REVENUES: increase of 114% (46% per year) in two years, 1964 to 1966.

SHARE OF GOVERNMENT BUDGET SUPPORTED BY U.S. AID: declined from 36.7% in 1964 to 23.1% in 1966.

TIME AND SAVING DEPOSITS: increased 2.8 times in year following interest rate reform of September 1965.

Progress has been particularly noteworthy over the last four years. In addition to the above, significant gains have been made in power generating capacity, in mining and in manufacturing. More and more marginal land is being developed for successful farming, with a goal of 12 percent more land in cultivation by 1971 compared to 1965. And greater stress is being placed on health, education, housing, and urban and regional planning.

Korea's development was severely set back by the Korean War. The country suffered at least \$3 billion in war damage, and the level of economic output declined sharply.

With the armistice in 1953, reconstruction of the country's economy was undertaken. The country's economic development, however, has

had its ups and downs. Most of the war damage was repaired between 1954 and 1957, and the annual growth rate averaged 5.2% during this period. But after 1957 the economic growth rate began to decline, averaging only 4.3% from 1958 to 1961. In 1962, the Republic of Korea launched its first Five-Year Economic Development Plan. At first the rate of real growth failed to meet the target of 6.8% a year. But in 1963 the growth accelerated sharply, continuing at a rate exceeding the target through 1966. While the years 1963 and 1964 were marred by price inflation of 21 to 35%, prices moved toward stability in 1965 with better credit and budget management practices, the institution of a floating exchange rate system and a reform of the interest rate structure.

Korea's reconstruction and growth are reflected in all sectors of the economy. When Korea was partitioned after World War II, more than 70% of the electric power capacity was in North Korea--the area that came under Communist control. But South Korea has since developed its power resources, boosting its generating capacity by three times from 1954 to 1966. With eight more new power plants scheduled to be opened, the goal for 1971 is 1.7 million kilowatts, compared to 770,000 in 1965.

Increases in power have been accompanied by other industrial gains. In 1965 the output of mining and manufacturing was 75% higher than in 1960. Industrial production in 1965 alone showed an increase of 18% over the previous year. The railroad system has been increasingly modernized with the introduction of 141 new diesel engines since the 1953 armistice. In 1965 Korea's exports were \$175 million, compared to \$33 million in 1960. The goal for 1966 is \$250 million. Noteworthy is that manufactured items represented only 12% of exports in 1960 but were 60% in 1965.

Substantial progress has been made in agriculture. Production has risen by about 46% in four years as the result of scientific use of fertilizer, increased double cropping and development of new land.

Contributing to this rapid economic growth have been the needed exchange and interest rate reforms; the general stabilizing of the economy and increasingly sophisticated economic management and planning policies. Tax and other revenue measures and the effective use of interest rate reforms in increasing national savings have also had a positive effect on the economic development effort. Despite the

progress made in the fiscal and monetary policy areas, the economy continues to be beset with reduced but still serious inflationary pressures. This problem will need continuing attention to achieve Korea's development goals of rapid growth accompanied by social stability.

In step with the nation's economic development, a new Korean Institute of Science and Technology is being established on the outskirts of Seoul. Ground was broken on October 6, 1966, for this U.S. -supported project which originated during President Park Chung Hee's visit to the U.S. in May of 1965.

Progress in the economic area has been accompanied by progress in social development. The Korean education system has expanded rapidly since the end of the war, raising the literacy rate to 90% and opening up new facilities and opportunities in secondary, vocational and higher education. An extensive land reform following World War II eliminated gross inequalities in land distribution and outlawed tenancy. A vast resettlement program was carried out for the over 600,000 refugees from North Korea following the armistice.

There are still many great needs to be filled, however, as Korean resources become better developed. Agricultural land is scarce compared to the number of people on the land, and uneconomically small landholders will need continued assistance in expanding their holdings, improving their productivity and finding supplementary sources of income. To meet them, the Government has recently undertaken a new special program to promote lower cost housing construction. Unemployment is a priority concern, requiring a large investment in industry, particularly small and medium size plants, as laid out in the Second Five-Year Plan, to absorb the increasing ranks of the labor force. Population growth is rapid, and the Government has adopted an energetic family-planning program.

In all these areas, the growth and development of the economy, accompanied by improving public administration and political stability, have permitted increased progress in the past few years, and laid a firm foundation for its continuation during the Second Five-Year Plan.

On the basis of the past progress in many fields, the Korean Second Five-Year Economic Development Plan has set bold, but feasible, targets for 1971. Its basic objective is to build the foundations for a self-supporting economy with substantial improvements in the Korean standard of living.

PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS: 1956-1966

	1956	1966 Estimates	1956-1966 % Increase
I. Output			
1. GNP (1965 prices, billions of \$)	1.69	3.23	91
2. Per capita GNP (1965 prices, \$)	77	111	44
3. Agricultural Production (1960=100)	85.6	148	73
4. Industrial Production Index (1960=100)	62.9	201.2	221
a. Flat glass (9.2 sq. meters)	0.0	520,000	-
b. Fertilizer (M/T)	0.0	172,000	-
c. Cement (1,000 M/T)	47	2,036	4,232
d. Tires (each)	5,951	490,000	8,134
5. Electric Power Generation (million KWH)	1,118	3,998	258
6. Grain Production (thousand M/T)	3,928	7,098	81
7. Building Construction Permits (thousand sq. meter floor area)	1,115	4,958	345
8. Railway Freight (million ton/kilometers)	2,042	5,300	160
II. Social Indicators			
1. Number of Licensed Physicians	6,436	11,345	76
2. People per Physician	3,466	2,564	-26
3. Number of Hospital Beds	8,733	11,380	30
4. Number of Students (in thousands)			
a. Primary School	2,997	4,955	66
b. Middle and High School	741	1,258	70
c. Higher Education	97	141	45
5. Number of Students as Per Cent of Population	17.4	22.0	26
6. Number of Telephone Subscribers	38,753	281,008	625
7. Number of Registered Motor Vehicles	25,328	46,824	85
8. Number of Theaters	124	715	477
9. Production of:			
a. Radios (each)	0	700,000	-
b. Sewing Machines (thousands)	23	114	396
c. Cotton Cloth (thousand sq. meter)	86,547	153,000	77
d. Nylon Cloth (thousand sq. meter)	1,836	45,000	2,351
e. Korean Shoes (thousand pairs)	23,715	55,000	132
f. Sneakers (thousand pairs)	8,258	35,000	324

PRINCIPAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS: 1956-1966 (Cont'd)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1966</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>1956-1966</u> <u>% Increase</u>
III. <u>Trade</u>			
1. Exports (Goods only) (million \$)	24.6	250.0	916
2. Exports (Goods & Services) (million \$)	61.6	394.8	541
3. Imports (Goods & Services) (million \$)	400.8	675.7	69
(Imports of Machinery and Transportation Equipment--million \$)	(42.8)	(150.0)	251
IV. <u>Savings & Investment</u>			
1. Time and Saving Deposits (million won)	1,281	87,344	6,718
2. Domestic Savings (1965 prices) (billion won)	-36.28	68.99	
3. Gross Investment (1965 prices) (billion won)	46.93	143.54	206
V. <u>Government Budget</u>			
1. Central Govt. Domestic Revenues (billion won)	10.3	110.2	970
2. Central Govt. Domestic Revenues as a Per Cent of Total Expenditures	52	77	48
3. Foreign Aid Revenue as a Per Cent of Total Govt. Expenditures	54	23	-57

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Korea's Second Five-Year Economic Development Plan is both a sweeping vision of the future and a detailed plan for action. It establishes national goals and provides guidelines for achieving them. The scope of the Plan is wide: programs and guides are set out for agriculture, heavy industry, small business, education, family planning, water and sanitation systems, banking policy, tax policy, and many more areas of national concern. The Plan will require, in addition to domestic effort, adequate support of foreign capital. Korea's strengthened economic base and expanding economic relations with the Free World will help in attracting such capital.

The Plan foresees that by 1971, Korea will be self-sufficient in food-grain production. Korea's international trade will be more than twice the 1965 levels. Gross national product is expected to grow by 7% a year through 1971. Eight new power plants will come into operation during the Plan period, providing the power needed for a doubling of manufacturing output. By 1971, Korea will have its first integrated iron and steel mill, its first petrochemical complex, three new fertilizer plants, and the largest cement plant in Asia. This expansion of heavy industry will provide a sound basis for future growth and increasing diversification of the economy.

The coming five years will see dramatic improvements in the Korean people's standard of living. The average person will be better fed, better clothed, and better housed. Per capita meat consumption will rise from 3.0 kilograms in 1965 to 4.1 kilograms in 1971, and per capita milk consumption will triple during that period. The average Korean will be purchasing almost twice as much clothing in 1971 as in 1965. A strong start will be made toward solution of the serious housing shortage, via carefully designed government incentives programs to aid the private home-builders, who will be shouldering the major part of the program.

To improve the health of the populace, extensive immunization and TB control programs have been designed and implemented. To satisfy Koreans' tremendous appetite for education and to train people for jobs in a modern society, a comprehensive educational design is planned. Classrooms are being increased, curricula are being revised, and vocational training institutions are being expanded. A new institute for research in science and technology (KIST) will help provide the scientific and technological foundation required for modernization.

The Plan reflects Koreans' increased confidence in their own ability and future prospects. Korea still faces many economic problems, but the grim postwar reconstruction era is past. With well-designed policies and hard work, the standard of living will continue to improve rapidly. By 1971, Korea will be on the verge of self-sustaining growth.

**PROJECTED ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS,
1965-71, SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN ESTIMATES**

(Compound Growth Rate in Constant Prices)

	<u>Percent Per Year</u>
Gross National Product	7.0
Total Consumption	5.4
Exports	16.3
Imports	12.2
Total Investment	15.4
Total Domestic Savings	23.4
Total Foreign Savings	4.0
Time and Savings Deposits in Banks	25.3
Population	2.3
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Gross Product	6.4
Food Grain Production	4.6
Mining and Manufacturing Gross Product	11.6
Fertilizer	32.0
Chemicals and Petrochemicals	17.0
Cement	14.4
Metal Industry	15.9
Machinery	13.6
Textiles	11.7
Social Overhead and Services Gross Product	8.6
Construction	13.4
Electric Power	15.1

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

United States assistance has played an important role in Korea's economic and social progress. U.S. economic and technical aid has totalled more than \$3 billion since the armistice of Panmunjom. U.S. economic assistance actually began shortly after Korea's liberation in the post-World War II period, but was interrupted by the Korean War in 1950. U.S. aid reached a peak of about \$360 million in 1956--entirely grants--but has since declined and has increasingly emphasized loans.

In the period since 1953, the bulk of U.S. aid, or approximately \$2.0 billion, has been in the form of Supporting Assistance grants, needed by Korea for importation of vital commodities such as raw materials for industry, oil and lubricants for transportation, fertilizer for the farmer, and certain capital projects related to reconstruction. The need for this type of assistance is declining. Approximately \$750 million (world market prices) has come under PL 480, the U.S. Food for Peace program designed to help meet basic food and fiber requirements of developing countries. Commodities under Title II of this program have been provided as food-for-work in connection with the Korean's own self-help projects, primarily in agricultural development, such as land reclamation, irrigation, and reforestation projects.

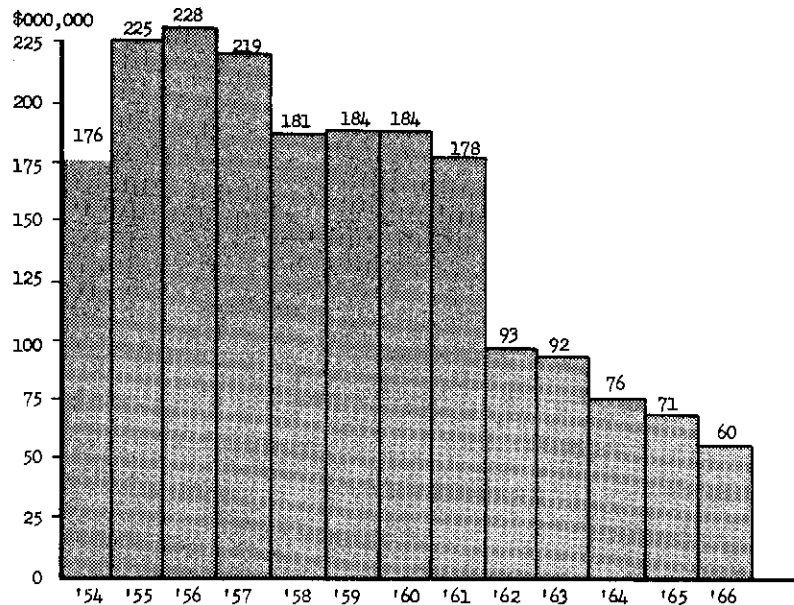
The other important facets of the U.S. aid program to Korea have been technical assistance and development loans. Technical assistance has been provided in all the key areas of Korea's economy and has included the training of over 2,700 Korean specialists in the United States and other Free World countries. Today, Korea has many of the basic skills needed for development. As a result, U.S. technical assistance can be concentrated increasingly on institutional development--such as agricultural cooperatives and industrial extension services--and on key policy development areas such as fiscal and monetary management, so that the appropriate economic and institutional environment is established within which investment and growth will be able to continue on a self-sustained basis.

Development loans have recently become the principal source of U.S. assistance to Korea. This trend toward increased use of loans reflects the more advanced economic and financial base of the Korean economy as well as the increased ability of Korean specialists to plan and execute capital investment projects. Major sectors of U.S. lending activity have been electric power, communications, transportation, mining and manufacturing, including small and medium industries.

MAJOR ELEMENTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

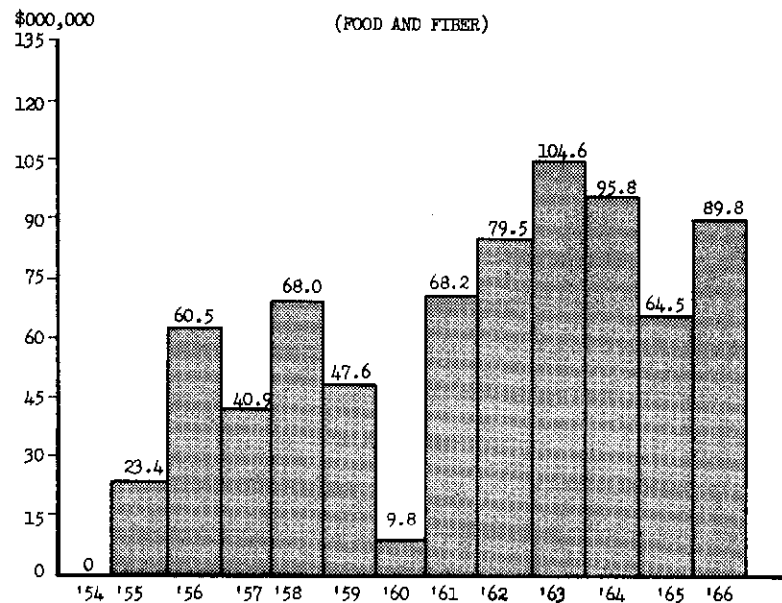
FY 1954 THROUGH FY 1966

GRANT COMMODITY IMPORTS

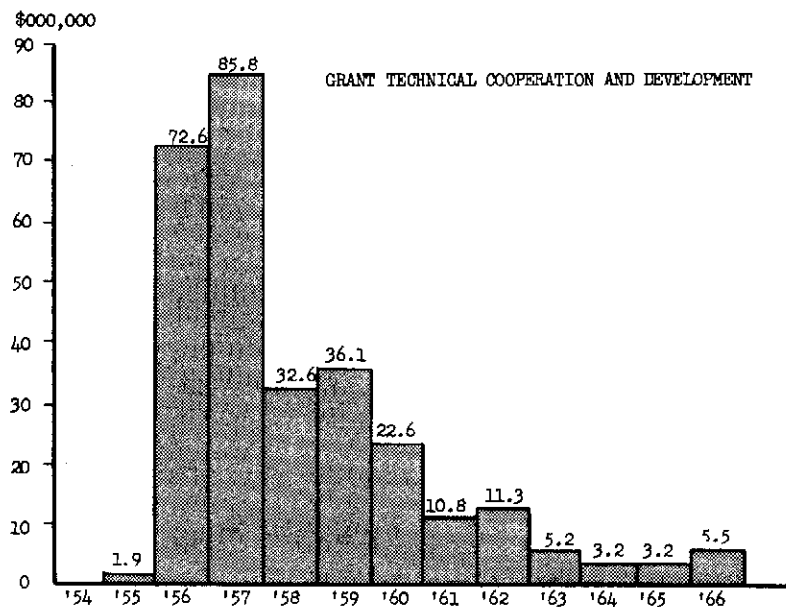


PL-480 TITLES I, II & III

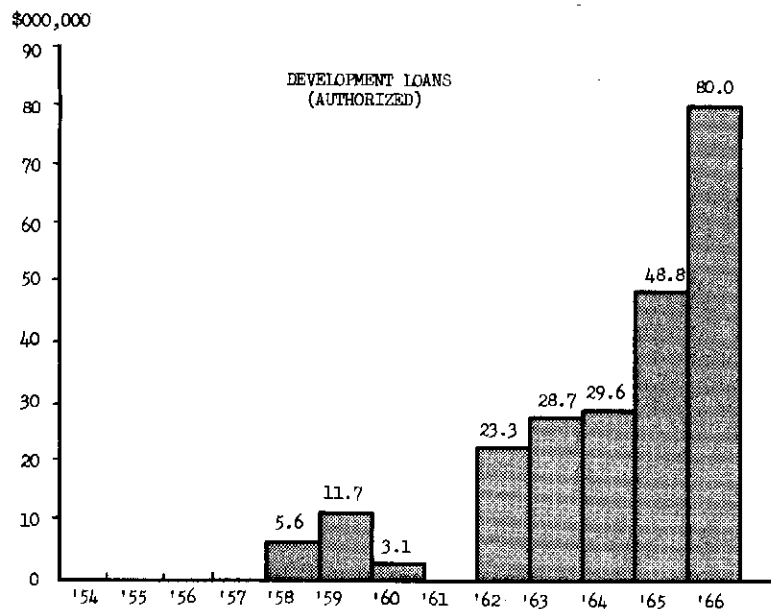
(FOOD AND FIBER)



GRANT TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT



DEVELOPMENT LOANS (AUTHORIZED)



10-B-5

TOTAL U.S. ECONOMIC AID TO KOREA - \$3,369,898,000

FY 1954 THROUGH FY 1966

TYPE OF AID	AMOUNT
TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (Development Grants/Development Support Projects)	\$ 290,815,000
GRANT COMMODITY IMPORTS (Defense Support/Supporting Assistance)	1,964,897,000
PL-480 - TITLES I, II AND III	752,705,000
TITLE I - Food and Fiber Sales	\$554,310,000
TITLE II - Food for Work, Child Feeding and Disaster Relief	55,037,000
TITLE III - U.S. Voluntary Agency Relief Programs	143,358,000
DEVELOPMENT LOANS (Authorized)	230,800,000
OTHER ASSISTANCE	130,681,000
U.S. Contribution to total obligation for UNKRA (United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency) and CRIK (Civil Relief in Korea) in Fiscal Years 1954 and 1955; plus economic assistance to Armed Forces Assistance to Korea (AFAK) Program	
TOTAL U.S. ECONOMIC AID TO KOREA	\$3,369,898,000

KOREA'S EXPANDING ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE FREE WORLD

1. Korea has rapidly increased its participation in activities of international organizations:

World Bank (IBRD). This organization is presently evaluating Korea's Second Five-Year Plan and has recently completed a survey of Korea's transportation situation. A World Bank affiliate is studying possible participation in a private Korean development bank.

Asian Development Bank. Korea will contribute \$30 million and be an Executive Director.

United Nations. Korea now participates as regular member of 17 specialized organizations, e.g., World Health Organization, UNESCO.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Korea has applied for full membership.

2. Korean private trade activity has expanded dramatically. A table can perhaps best tell the story:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1966</u>
Number of Countries Exported to:	18	20	63
Number of Countries Imported from:	30	40	60
Number of Products Exported:	42	65	352
Number of Products Imported:	251	255	1495

3. Private foreign investment in Korea is still low but is accelerating. U.S. private investment has been rising, totalling \$34.6 million since 1962. Non-U.S. Free World investment in Korea, including independent private concerns and joint ventures, rose from \$304,000 in 1963 to \$4,324,000 in 1966 (through July).

4. Government and commercial credits and loans are becoming increasingly available to Korea. During 1962, Korea obtained only \$24.5 million from private and government sources other than the U.S. Between January 1 and August 2, 1966, the figure from the same sources was \$138.4 million, with Japan and West Germany the principal sources.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

One hundred and one Voluntary Agencies, supported by private donations from abroad, are registered in Korea, most of which are American. Historically, these organizations have had a particularly important place in Korean development. They include both religious and non-religious organizations. Their work is coordinated through the Korean Association of Voluntary Agencies (KAVA).

Health, education, community development, social welfare, and relief are their primary economic and social activities.

In health, these agencies helped pioneer modern medicine in Korea, with Yonsei University Medical School, and with hospitals such as Severance, Seventh-Day Adventist, Chonju Presbyterian, and St. Mary's Catholic Medical Center.

In education they founded some of today's leading institutions such as Yonsei University, Ewha University, and Sogang College.

In community development they helped develop 4-H Clubs to the second largest program in the world, with 600,000 members and a club in nearly every village. They have helped build low-cost housing, develop credit unions, and initiate the now nationwide upland reclamation program.

In social welfare, they have studied family and child care problems, assisted in orphanage and adoption work, and helped in resettlement programs in the wake of natural disasters.

In relief, five voluntary agencies have administered the distribution of \$143 million of U.S. food under the PL 480 (Food for Peace) Title III program, using this food for direct relief, child-feeding, and food-for-work projects and helping in the transition of thousands of relief recipients to work programs and eventual self-sufficiency.

For the future, the voluntary agencies plan to reflect in their programs the changing Korean situation in which, as stated in the June 1966 report of KAVA's Committee Chairman, "the immediate urgency of need for food, clothing, and shelter was being replaced by a need for basic, long-range, permanent social welfare programs rooted in Korean society."

EDUCATION IN KOREA

The educational system in Korea is currently a mixture of public and private, but differences in instruction, especially through the secondary level, are few due to the control by the Ministry of Education over the private schools. Private schools must be accredited by the government and are subject to government direction and supervision.

The education system is extensive, with 6.5 million people--22% of the population--in school. Literacy has been raised from 22% in 1945 to 90% today, and school enrollment at all levels has risen dramatically.

Compulsory primary-level education for a period of six years is required by the Korean government. Presently over 95% of children ages 6-11 are in school. In 1965 about four-fifths of those who started the six-year primary program completed it. Nevertheless, primary schools are still faced with a shortage of classrooms and teachers and a lack of adequate financing to meet growing demand. About two-thirds of the national budget for education goes to primary schools. The majority of high school and over 70% of college students are in private schools.

In primary school the curriculum is dominated by study of the Korean language, which takes up the greatest share of class time. Mathematics, social studies, health and "moral education" (anti-Communist South Korean nationalism) are the major subjects in the curriculum. Middle school studies are basically an extension of the primary subjects: Korean language, mathematics, social studies, science, vocational education, and some other required subjects. The study of English is begun in all middle schools, with most students having five hours of instruction per week. High school is again a continuation of earlier subjects, with an increased number of electives. Colleges and universities, traditionally stressed liberal arts and the humanities, but engineering, business and science are now receiving increased attention.

Below are 1965-66 figures on educational facilities in Korea, including civic, technical and special schools.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Elementary School	5,125	4,955,104	79,613
Middle School	1,208	818,733	21,571
High School	701	439,355	14,108
a. Academic	389	254,095	7,894
b. Vocational	312	185,260	6,214
Higher Education	199	141,636	6,801

U. S. AND KOREAN MILITARY COMMANDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Combined Korean and American military forces in Korea today total 610,000 men, all under operational control of the Commander in Chief of the U. N. Command, currently U. S. General Charles H. Bonesteel, III.

The U. S. has 50,000 troops here, while Korean forces total 560,000 -- the latter constituting the free world's third largest military force. In addition, Korea also has committed 45,300 men to the war in Vietnam. Of these, 33,000 are combat troops.

Gen. Bonesteel has three vital commands in Korea. He heads United Nations Command (UNC) under a 1950 Security Council resolution which placed military and other assistance from UN members under a unified command headed by the United States. He also is Commander of the United States Forces, Korea (USFK), and Commanding General of the U. S. Eighth Army.

As the Commander in Chief, UN Command (CINCUNC), Gen. Bonesteel has operational control of the ROK armed forces, a company from Thailand and token detachments and/or liaison groups from Australia, Canada, Ethiopia, France, New Zealand, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, Turkey and Thailand.

As Commander of U. S. Forces, Korea, he establishes policy and coordinates the activities of the U. S. armed forces in matters of joint concern.

In his role of Commanding General of the Eighth Army, Gen. Bonesteel commands the bulk of the 50,000 U. S. forces. Major U. S. combat units consist of I U. S. Corps, 2d Infantry Division, 7th Infantry Division, 38th Artillery Brigade (Air Defense) and the 4th Missile Command (Air Transportable). Numerous combat support, logistical, and administrative units provide vital support to these forces. I Corps (Group)--with the two U. S. divisions, several ROK divisions, and a ROK Marine Brigade with necessary supporting forces--guards the western portion of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The 4th Missile Command supports the other major field command, First ROK Army (FROKA), which guards the rest of the DMZ. The 38th Artillery Brigade provides a surface-to-air missile air defense for southern Korea.

One joint staff serves both the UNC and USFK. The Eighth Army has a separate staff, but to conserve manpower Eighth Army administrative and technical services support all three commands.

US-ROK Air Forces

Within USFK is U. S. Air Forces, Korea, with Headquarters at Osan Air Base. Here is based the 314th Air Division, Korea's air defense system is also directed from this air force base by the U. S. 38th Artillery Brigade (AD). The 38th (AD) is equipped with both Hawk and Hercules missile units.

A major role of the 314th AD is advising the Republic of Korea Air Force (ROKAF) in building a modern, jet-equipped, air arm. This mission is performed by the 6146th Air Force Advisory Group (AFAG), based at ROKAF headquarters in Seoul.

Currently, the Korean Air Force is equipped with the F-84, F-86, the T-33 jet trainer, and the modern F-5A and F-5B "Freedom Fighters."

US-ROK Navy and Marine

The U. S. Navy also plays a prominent role in UNC/USFK from its headquarters in Seoul. CINUNC has delegated operational control to Commander, Naval Forces, Korea (COMNAVK), of all naval forces assigned to Korea in support of the United Nations.

COMNAVK directs activities of the ROK fleet and the ROK Marine Corps. The ROK Navy Fleet is based at Chinhae, near Pusan, and the ROK Marine Division is at Pohang on the Sea of Japan. The 1st ROK Marine Brigade defends the Kimpo peninsula.

ROK Army Organization

At the present time, the First ROK Army (FROKA) protects the southern portion of the DMZ along with U. S. combat troops. FROKA headquarters is at Wonju, southeast of Seoul.

The Second ROK Army (SROKA) is responsible for manpower mobilization, rear area security, and training. It has a rear area function, and its headquarters is at Taegu. Logistic support for both FROKA and SROKA is under direct control of the ROKA Chief of Staff.

The KATUSA Program

For more than a decade, Korean enlisted men also have been serving along side American soldiers in Korea as part of the KATUSA program. KATUSA, a military abbreviation, means "Korea Augmentation to the U. S. Army". Today there are

11,000 KATUSA personnel assigned to the U.S. Eighth Army.

The mission of the KATUSA program today is primarily to increase the operating capacity of U.S. units through the use of ROKA personnel and secondarily to provide ROKA with well-trained specialists and skilled technicians. The KATUSA troops are assigned and integrated into U.S. units in the same manner as U.S. replacements. Only those with spotless records are selected for the normal 18-month tour with U.S. units.

Armistice Commission

The functions of the UNC in connection with the Armistice Agreement are the responsibility of the UNC Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC), with headquarters in Seoul.

The Senior Member of the Commission acts as spokesman. He is either an American major general or a rear admiral, and he serves for six months. Senior Members are drawn from the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. The current commander is Marine Maj. Gen. J. O. Butcher.

Meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) and the Secretaries are held on call of either side at a conference site near Panmunjom.

The Armistice Agreement established the DMZ which is 4,374 yards wide and extends 151 miles across Korea. The center of the DMZ is marked on maps by the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), generally the line of contact that existed between opposing forces when the fighting stopped in 1953.

The Joint Security Area (JSA), where 229 MAC meetings have been held as of 11 October 1966, was carved out of both halves of the DMZ, with the MDL running through the center of the JSA. The UNC Joint Duty Officer meets daily with his North Korean People's Army (KPA) counterpart in the MAC conference building, except Sunday, to exchange messages and reports.

When serious DMZ violations are reported, UNC-KPA Joint Observer Teams (JOTS) meet at the scene of the alleged violation, examine evidence, and report findings to the MAC.

To date, the UNC has accused the North Koreans of over 5,300 violations of the Armistice Agreement; however, the North Koreans admitted to only two, both of which were incidents of little importance in 1953. The UNC has been charged with 42,211 violations. Following investigation 40,657 were denied, 1,465 are pending and 89 have been admitted.

ROK CABINET MINISTERS

OCTOBER 1966

PRIME MINISTER



DEPUTY PRIME
MINISTER & DIRECTOR E. P. B.



FOREIGN AFFAIRS



HOME AFFAIRS



FINANCE



JUSTICE



NAT'L DEFENSE



EDUCATION



AGRICULTURE &
FORESTRY



CONSTRUCTION



COMMERCE &
INDUSTRY



HEALTH &
SOCIAL AFFAIRS



TRANSPORTATION



COMMUNICATION



PUBLIC INFORMATION



MIN. W.O. PORTFOLIO



MIN. W.O. PORTFOLIO



GOVT ADMIN



15-B

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES OF KOREAN PRESIDENT, CABINET MEMBERS

(Note: Korean names are properly written and spoken with surnames first. Surnames are in capital letters below. The spelling of the names below does not conform with those on the accompanying photo, but are the names which these officials prefer. Following each name is the phonetic pronunciation.)

PARK Chung-hee (PAHK Choong-hee) - President

Born: September 30, 1917; North Kyongsang Province (South Korea)
Graduated from the Manchurian Military Academy, 1942, and the Japanese Military Academy, 1944. Served as Lieutenant Japanese Army until 1945. Served in the Korean Army in primarily artillery assignment until rose to rank of Major General and Deputy Commanding General Second ROK Army at time of coup in 1961. Served as head of military government and acting president, 1961-63. Elected President in 1963.

CHUNG Il-kwon (CHOONG Bel-kwan) - Prime Minister

Born: December 21, 1917; North Hamkyong Province (North Korea)
Graduated from Manchurian Military Academy and Japanese Military Academy in early forties. Served in Japanese Army until 1945. Joined Korean Army. Was Chief of Staff in 1950 and 1954. In 1956 was Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff. Retired in 1957 and was appointed Ambassador to Turkey. Later served as Ambassador to France and U.S. Resigned in 1960, but was reappointed in 1961. Resigned in 1963 and was made Foreign Minister. Became Prime Minister in May 1964.

CHANG Key-yong (CHAHNG Kee-yohng) - Deputy Prime Minister

(also head of the Economic Planning Board)

Born: May 2, 1916; North Hamkyong Province (North Korea)
Graduated from commercial school. Entered Bank of Chosun (later Bank of Korea) in 1934 and rose to be Deputy Governor by 1952. Resigned and took over publishing of Chosun Ilbo (then failing.) Resigned in 1954 (after putting Chosun Ilbo on feet) and took over Hanguk Ilbo (and Korea Times.) Appointed as Deputy Prime Minister in May 1964.

LEE Tong-won (YEE Dong-wahn) - Foreign Minister

Born: September 1926; South Hamkyong Province (North Korea)
Graduated from Yonsei University in Seoul. Studied for seven years in U.S., including Parks College, Ohio, and Columbia. Studied at Oxford where he was first Korean to be given PhD (International Relations.)

Returned in 1957 and became college professor. Appointed Chief Presidential Secretary, April 1962; Ambassador to Thailand, January 1964, and Foreign Minister, July 1964.

KIM Sung-eun (KIM Soong-con) - Minister of National Defense
Born: March 14, 1924; South Kyongsang Province (South Korea)
Attended school in Manchuria until 1945. Entered Coast Guard and later switched to ROK Marine Corps. Served in various command positions until appointed Commandant of the Marine Corps in 1960. Retired in 1962. Appointed Minister in December 1963.

UM Min-yung (UHM Min-yuhng) - Minister of Home Affairs
Born: About 1916; North Kyongsang Province (South Korea)
Graduated from law school of Kyushu University in Japan. Attended school in U.S. in mid-fifties and received M.A.'s from Northwestern and N.Y.U. Has had academic career. Served as Home Minister from December 1963 to May 1964. Reappointed Home Minister in April 1966.

HONG Jong-chul (HONG Chohn-chuhl) - Minister of Public Information
Born: 1924; North Pyongan Province (North Korea)
Attended Seoul National University. Entered Army in 1948. Served primarily in artillery assignments. Served as Vice Chairman and later Chairman of the Education Subcommittee under the military government. Appointed Chief of the Presidential Security Office in 1963 and later served briefly as Vice Minister of Education. Appointed Minister of Public Information in September 1964.

LEE Souk-jae (YEE Soek-cheh) - Minister of Government Administration
Born: 1925; South Kyongsang Province (South Korea)
Graduated from law school, Kyongpuk University, Taegu, Korea. Also graduated from Korean Military Academy in 1947. Was Chairman of the Legislative-Judicial Subcommittee under the military government and later served on the Constitution Deliberation Committee. Appointed Minister of Government Administration in December 1963.

WON Yong-suk (ONE Yohng-soak) - Minister Without Portfolio
Born: 1906; South Chungchong Province (South Korea)
Graduated from Keijo Engineering College in Seoul. Elected to National Assembly in 1958 but defeated for reelection in 1960. Appointed Deputy Prime Minister in April 1963 and changed to Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in December 1963. Appointed Minister Without Portfolio in May 1964.

KIM Yun-ki (KEEM Yuhng-kee) - Minister Without Portfolio
Born: 1904; North Cholla Province (South Korea)
Graduate in architecture from Waseda University, Japan. Entered Railroad Office in 1928. Served as Vice Minister from 1954 to 1957. Appointed Minister of Transportation in February 1963, but resigned again in July 1964. Appointed Minister Without Portfolio in April 1965.

MOON Hong-ju (MOON Hawng-joo) - Minister of Education
Born: June 17, 1918; South Kyongsang Province (South Korea)
Graduated from Keijo University law school in Seoul. Taught at Tonga University and Pusan University, Pusan, where he served as Dean of the Law School from 1956 to 1960 and President of the University from 1960 to 1962. He attended the University of Chicago in 1954. In 1962 he served on the Constitution Deliberation Committee and in October of that year was appointed head of the Office of Legislation. Resigned in December 1963 and returned to teaching. Appointed Minister of Education in September 1966.

KIM Hak-yul (KEEM Hahk-yuhl) - Minister of Finance
Born: October 26, 1923; South Kyongsang Province (South Korea)
Attended Chuo University law school, Japan. Studied in the US from 1952 to 1955. Upon his return to Korea, he entered the Ministry of Finance and in 1961 switched to the Economic Planning Board where he became Vice Minister in July 1963. Appointed Minister of Finance in September 1966.

KIM Byung-sam (KIM Byong-sum) - Minister of Communications
Born: 1923; South Cholla Province (South Korea)
Studied engineering in Osaka, Japan and later at Tongkuk College, Korea. Graduated from Korean Military Academy in 1947. Served in Army rising to Brigadier General in 1955. Under military government served as Minister of Cabinet Administration. Appointed Minister of Communications in June 1965.

KWON Ch-byung (KWAHN Awe-byoung) - Minister of Justice
Born: About 1917; South Kyongsang Province (South Korea)
Graduated from law school at Waseda University, Japan. Career employee of the Ministry of Justice, usually serving in the public prosecutor's office. Rose to Vice Minister of Justice before his appointment as Minister of Education in August 1965. Switched to be Minister of Justice in September 1966.

PARK Dong-myo (PAHK Dong-myoh) - Minister of Agriculture/Forestry
Born: About 1922; North Korea
Attended school in Tokyo, but was drafted into the Japanese Army prior to graduation. Finally obtained his degree from Seoul National University in 1950. Served as an agricultural advisor to the military government and President PARK from 1961 to 1964. Taught agricultural economics at Seoul National University from 1964 until his appointment as Minister in April 1966.

PAK Choong-hoon (PAHK Choon-whoon) - Minister of Commerce and Industry

Born: January 19, 1919; Cheju Island (South Korea)
Graduated from Doshisha College in Japan. Served in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry prior to the Korean War. Joined the Air Force and rose to the rank of Brigadier General serving usually in comptroller assignments. Appointed Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1961, promoted to Minister in February 1963. Resigned in August of the same year and became director of the Asian Productivity Organization. Reappointed Minister in May 1964.

CHUN Ye-yong (JUN Yay-yohng) - Minister of Construction
Born: November 22, 1909; Seoul
Graduate of law school, Kyushu University, Japan. Served under U.S. military government. Served as Deputy Mayor of Seoul in 1950, Deputy Governor of Bank of Korea 1951 and appointed Minister of Reconstruction in 1960. Resigned in 1961 to become Governor of Bank of Korea. Appointed Minister in May 1964.

CHONG Hui-sep (JHUNG Hee-suhp) - Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs

Born: 1919; South Pyongan Province (North Korea)
Graduated from Pyongyang Medical College and served in Medical Corps of Japanese Army in China until 1945. Later entered Medical Corps of ROK Army. Attended Nagasaki Medical College in 1954. Served as Surgeon General of ROK Army from 1956 until retirement in 1961. Served as Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs from July 1961 until December 1963. Reappointed as Minister in April 1966.

AHN Kyong-mo (AHN Kyohng-mow) - Minister of Transportation
Born: About 1917; Hwanghae Province (North Korea)
Studied in Japan and served in Ministry of Transportation from 1941 to 1961. In 1961 he switched to the Ministry of Construction until he resigned in June 1962 to become chief of the Ulsan Industrial Development Corporation. Appointed Vice-Minister of Construction in May 1963 and Transportation Minister in July 1964.

RELIGION IN KOREA

There are four major religions in Korea: Shamanism, Buddhism (1,000,000 members), Confucianism (263,000), and Christianity (1,566,000). Shamanism is the oldest religious system in Korea and was probably brought by the early immigrants from north-central Asia. Although Shamanism is still significant among rural folk, particularly in time of sickness, the number of practitioners and believers has declined.

Buddhism came to Korea from China in the fourth century A. D., became a state religion and was the dominant religion throughout much of Korean history. At one time during the height of its influence from the 10th to the 14th century, the Buddhist priesthood controlled the course of politics. Perhaps the greatest influence of Buddhism has been in architecture, painting and sculpture. There are about one million active adherents of Buddhism in Korea, with more than 2,500 temples and 10,000 monks and nuns. Buddhism in Korea is not centralized nor do the many separate local organizations play an active role in politics.

Confucianism, more of an ethical code than a religious doctrine, came to Korea from China as early as the second century A. D., but was primarily influential among the literati of ancient Korea. Confucianism became the state creed during the Yi Dynasty but declined in power as the state which nurtured it decayed.

Confucianism contributed a long standing tradition of respect for education. During the Yi Dynasty government officials were chosen by civil service examinations and success in the examinations depended upon a thorough knowledge of the Confucian classics. Historically, the respect for teachers and education in Korea dates from Confucian influence. Adherence to Confucian ethics still marks the conduct of large numbers of Koreans, particularly those in the educated classes who have little contact with Western ideas.

Initial reaction in Korea to Christianity, as in Japan, was hostile. The religion was actively persecuted by the Yi Dynasty government from its introduction in the sixteenth century until after the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Trade with the United States in 1884.

During one major attempt by the government to stamp out the religion in 1866 it was estimated that there were 20,000 Korean Christians. This figure increased ten-fold by 1910. The discouragement and persecution continued under the Japanese occupation. Despite this, Korea today has one of the highest

proportions of Christians to total population of all Asian nations. Both religious structures and forms of worship follow occidental patterns, and most ministers are Korean. There are some 1,100 Roman Catholic churches with 2,600 clergy and 754,000 followers, and 6,800 Protestant churches with 16,300 ministers and 812,000 followers.

The Christian missionary effort in Korea has made notable contributions in the fields of education, medicine and public welfare. Numerous educational institutions have been established through missionary assistance including Ewha Women's University (Methodist), Yonsei University (Methodist), Sungsil College (Presbyterian), and a Jesuit institution, Sogang College, recently founded. Western culture was introduced to Korea through these colleges and many national leaders received their educations in such schools. In the field of medicine both medical colleges and hospitals have been established to help improve health standards.

AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE IN SEOUL

The American Embassy Residence in Seoul has been in the possession of the United States Government a longer time than any other ambassador's residence owned by the United States anywhere in the world. It is well preserved and representative of the national culture.

From a Queen's grave dating from the early days of the Yi Dynasty, a Buddhist temple ground in the former palace precincts, a noble villa from the aristocratic classes, and the vegetable garden of a slave, the Embassy Residence and its grounds cut a deep swath through the history of Seoul and of Korea.

In 1884, when the first United States Minister to Korea, General Lucius Foote, was unable to find suitable housing for rent, he purchased at his own expense the property which now comprises nearly all of Compound L. The property, originally owned by the Min family, included certain "improvements" which are believed to consist of what are now the Residence and the larger guest house. The Residence was said to have been occupied at one time by one or more of the concubines. After his retirement in 1887, General Foote was reimbursed by the government for the property, in the amount of \$4,400. Records show two subsequent purchases of adjoining land.