PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN OF RACIALLY MIXED PARENTAGE IN KOREA

Prepared by Social Welfare Committee of KAVA, January 1964

Introduction: The Social Welfare Committee of KAVA has been asked to prepare a position paper concerning the problems of the child of racially mixed parentage in Korea which can then be used by KAVA to provide leadership to the Korean community and Western agencies to develop a coordinated program that would contain both a short range goal of helping children desperately in need at the moment and a long range goal that will encourage the growing development of acceptance and assimilation of these children in Korea.

Extent of Problem: While there have been a few children whose birthdates predate the Korean war, most of the racially mixed children have been born either during or after the Korean Conflict and their fathers have been attached to the United Nations Forces in Korea which number approximately 50,000 men. Their mothers are usually women who for a variety of economic and social reasons have come within the orbit of a military camp attracted by the glamor and immediate security offered by regular contact with western soldiers. Government estimates are that there are probably 80,000 prostitutes in Korea. It is hard to estimate exactly, however as a large number of girls have not applied for their health cards and live in successive common-law marriages with available western soldiers. At the present time it is estimated that there are between three hundred and fifty to five hundred children born from these temporary relationships. Estimates as to how many of these children are still remaining in Korea vary from an official head count two years ago in the Handicapped Children's Survey of 869 to an International Social Service estimate of 5,000. The committee feel a conservative guess is that there are at least 2,500 children. Part of the difficulty is that these children are no longer released to orphanages but remain with their mothers unless released for adoption. They are therefore less visible.

One of the most interesting factors of the problem is that there has been a growing acceptance of these children within the greater Korean community. Whereas up until eight years ago giving birth to a racially mixed child was such a disgrace that many mothers would either abandon their children to die or try to disguise their appearance, at the present time the children seem to provide added attraction to western soldiers. There is also evidence to suggest that not only are the children more accepted within the prostitute communities but also in the greater community at large. It seems to be now that it is not the child's appearance that dictates his social acceptance as much as his place in the community which in turn is dictated by the status of the family he is living with. Even though the prejudice that has surrounded these children seems to be diminishing, for the older child of school age who must face the jeers of "G.I. Baby", it is still a very difficult problem.

For those children who are now over nine years of age and have not been able to develop a niche in respectable Korean society, the future is a very bleak one. It is much more difficult to find adoptive homes for older children who have been over exposed to the morally degrading life of prostitute compound. And yet if these children are not helped it would seem that the future holds a life as a beggar or slicky boy for the boy and a life as a prostitute and mursemaid for the girl. It is estimated that by 1967 we will see the full impact of the problem of racially mix-teen-agers and if we don't have programs developed to help them the problem will be very visible and shocking.

Agency Programs:

There are five intercountry adoption agencies in Korea. The Holt Adoption Plan; The Seventh Day Adventist Mission, NCWC, the Child Placement Service; and International Social Service. The first three agencies have temporary shelter facilities as a part of the program. CPS and ISS have used jointly the Choong Hyun Babies Homes Racially Mixed Wing which provides 42 space for their use. The Holt Adoption Plan was initiated to cope with the problem of the racially mixed child but in recent years has shifted to sending primarily full-Korean orphans for adoption. In past years Holt Adoption Plan had representative in the field who contacted girls directly but no longer are able to support them. They give directly to racially mixed children who are released to them in adoption planning. This is indicative of the present tendency of mothers to hold on to their children rather than release them to orphanages. For example, Compassion Incorporated reports that a survey of their 12,000 orphans turned up only twelve of racially mixed parentage. The National Catholic Welfare Conference also reports very few Korean-Caucasian children as being released to their orphanages. SDA and NCWC, of course, operate an adoption service as a small part of a much larger overall operation while the other three agencies are primarily interested in overseas adoption. ISS and CPS are primarily interested in placing racially mixed children rather than full-Korean children. During 1963 International Social Service developed a temporary Korean foster care program to shelter children while they are in the process of adoption. At the moment there are 32 children placed in good Korean homes in the Seoul area. 23 of these 32 children are under three years of age and this reflects an ISS policy of trying, where possible, to get infants under private care, especially where these children have had private maternal care up until the time of release for adoption.

It is estimated that during 1962 about 150 children of racially mixed parentage were placed for intercountry adoption through all of these agencies. 1963 should see an increase of upward to 200 children so placed.

Another agency very much interested in playing a supportive role in the development of services for the racially-mixed child is the Church World Service which has assigned a specialized consultant, Dr. Charles Chakerian, for the specific purpose of recommending ways in which programs can be strengthened.

The distinguishing characteristic of all of the agencies in the adoption field is their preoccupation with adoption rather than developing long range programs of assistance. On the other hand, until recently there has been little interest shown by other Western and Korean agencies in using their resources to develop programs of assistance for the child who will remain in Korea. The general opinion would seem to have been that the only answer is intercountry adoption.

Present Problems Facing Agencies:

There is a general conclusion that the number of racially-mixed children with unwed mothers continues to increase in Korea inspite of the work of existing adoption agencies trying to find homes for them overseas. These children however are not as visible as they were five years ago but still consitute a severe social problem that will take on renewed significance as these large numbers of children reach their middle teens and can no longer be sent out of the country. The only way to reach these children is on an individual case by case basis, or regular contact with the mother's living in compounds adjacent to military areas.

This puts a high premium on skilled casework service and also brings the caseworker into contact with a wide variety of social problems affecting not only the racially-mixed child but also the total community. Most of all, children are not usually released by their mothers for adoption unless a very strong presentation can be made that it is in the child's best interest to be released. This is because most of the girls are earning an income that permits them to pay someone to care for their child and they will not release if they feel that the child is in any danger of not being properly cared for.

Personal tragedy is most apparent with the young girl who is having her first child and may still be somewhat idealistic in her belief that the boy friend will return. There are enough marriages, or were last year, that the hope seems to be a very real one. Not as apparent, but just as real and heartbreaking are the older women who have lost their charm and may often be coping with the care of older children when their resources have been spent.

What is the present shelter situation? The Holt Adoption Plan closed their orphanage proper and is concentrating on their farm in Ilsan. Due perhaps to the overwhelming government pressure that they accept more full-Korean children than they can care for, the present facility is not sufficient to caring for the 500 normal orphans and 250 handicapped children presently on the farm. The SDA and Catholic orphanages are available only to children that would be going to Catholic or SDA families except where special arrangements have been worked out. The Child Placement Service and ISS have been restricted by law to using for temporary shelter only those orphanages that have a charter saying specifically that they can be used for temporary not permanent shelter. At the present time there are no temporary shelters in Seoul although both agencies are being allowed to continue to use the Choong Hyun Babies Home Racially-Mixed Wing because of the fact that it was built primarily for this purpose even though the charter reads for permanent care.

To sum up, the three major agencies having to do with intercountry adoption on a non-sectarian basis do not have adequate shelter facilities and they are prohibited from using existing orphanages because of existing child welfare laws.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that KAVA exert forceful leadership predicated on the following assumptions.

1. The plight of the racially-mixed child born out of wedlock is a severe one not only because of the continuing presence of foreign troops but because these children will be reaching their middle-teens in large numbers by 1967 and the future for these children without help is bleak.

2. There has been a remarkable shift over the past eight years showing a growing atmosphere of acceptance of these children not only in prostitute compounds but in the large community as well when the child is placed in a more acceptable social situation.

3. This problem can not be isolated from the mainstream of the total social welfare picture for Korea and any solutions sought must be arrived at through joint programming with appropriate Korean agencies.

The following specific recommendations are hereby proposed:

1. KAVA exert every possible influence to develop temporary shelter facilities both within existing orphanages, through the creation of a new shelter, and through the encouragement of temporary foster care in Korean homes. Ideally, children under four years of age should be placed in private care while they are in process of adoption. Older children, unless there are special problems to be worked out, would better be cared for in an institutional setting that could give special attention to their preparation for life abroad. Mr. George Whitener has drafted a specific proposal in this area.

2. KAVA exert leadership to develop an educational fund for subsidizing qualified older children to continue their education in Korean schools rather than in schools set up for racially-mixed children. Every effort should be made to discourage segregated schools.

3. KAVA should use its good offices with the Ministry of Education to encourage an educational approach toward the greater acceptance of children of diverse national parentage.

4. KAVA, through a prepared statement which is attached, will go on record as encouraging an inter-agency, joint-western and Korean effort, to develop a comprehensive program for the assistance of these children. This statement would be used at the discretion of the social welfare committee to promote a unified program and solicit funds if necessary for a combined program that meets the requirements of the Social Welfare Committee.

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Restoration & Relief - Letter # 62-115 Letter to SM - Dec. 11, 1962 -
Korea - from COEMAR

1946 -	94,000	1950 -	31,284. -
1947	166,532.02	1951 -	111,610. -
1948	152,972.45	1952	113,725. -
1949	259,754.22	1953	

One Great Hour of Sharing

1950 -	5,350.52	1952	- 309,459.85
1951	150,000. -	1953	- 241,600. -

H. Shrock

Rehabilitated and Redeemed

More than six years ago an idea was born as it was brought to the realization of our Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission that nothing was being done for the thousands of amputees, men, women, and children, left as victims of war when the Communist tide of invasion was forced back to the 38th parallel, now the most famous parallel in the world. In 1952 plans were initiated for an interchurch effort under Church World Service to rehabilitate Korean amputees, with Dr. Torrey, himself and amputee, as Director. That fall the work was begun in Severance Hospital. In 1953 a second center was opened in Taejon, a third in Chunju and a fourth in Taegu.

From the beginning it has been a venture of faith. Faith in God to work miracles in shattered lives. Faith in the Church to share in the support of a program for revealing God's love and redeeming those who had lost hope. Faith that has been vindicated by the nearly 2,500 men, women and children who have been provided with artificial limbs and gone out to face life with renewed confidence, joy and hope.

Yu Peng Yul, was an 18 year old refugee from North Korea. He had lost tract of all of his family and wandered to the province of Chulla Puk Do, in South Korea. There he stepped on a land mine which blew off both leggs below the knees and his right arm near the shoulder. While in the amputee center, he became a bright Christian and joined a local church. He had a bright mind, patience and determination. Eager to become a hospital laboratory technician, he was sent back to the Chonju Hospital for such training. In a few weeks he was able to use all the laboratory apparatus in cluding the microscope and to take an examine blood as well as other specimens, using both his left hand and his right arm and new hook. He has now won the confidence and respect of all in the department and done so well that he is being trained to head the new histology department. Mr. Yu's success as a laboratory technician has inspired others and opened hospital doors to three more amputees to devote themselves to this calling.

What the program has meant to those who have been helped can not be better expressed than by what Pak Mal Sang wrote as he was returning home. As a result of a battle with red guerrillas and being left for dead on the freezing hillside for two days and nights both of Pak's legs and all of his fingers and both thumbs were amputated. Before leaving the Vocational Training Center, using his new hooks for hands, he wrote with laboriously formed Korean characters; "After the loss of my limbs I had no desire to live and was utterly despondant. I did nothing but weep most of the time. I felt so useless and hopeless that many times I determined to commit suicide to forget my troubles. I was tired of living and felt lower than an animal, unable to walk of handle any thing. What was the value in continuing to live! I knew that I was an unwelcome burden to my family. Now with new legs I walk again normally. I can handle things with hooks. Things I never even dreamed would be possible for me again. I owe what I am today to you. You are immortal and unforgettable to me.

Your name will be engraved on my heart forever. I know I can in no way repay you. I feel that by becoming a joyful follower of the Lord Jesus is the only way I can repay what I owe to you. How happy I am! How wonderful it will be to return to my parents! There is no doubt that my family will marvel at the great change in my body. May your amputee work in Korea continue a brilliant light shining from the mountain top." Pak Mal Sang has returned from his distant home twice to try to arrange for an evangelist to be sent to work in his non-Christian village.

The most tragic are the children who have lost limbs whether by exploding instruments of war or by accident. About one fourth of those helped have been children from four or five years old up. Some have returned to their homes. Others have been placed in orphanages. 9 are being sent to school and lead their classes as honor roll students. At present nearly 30 are being given vocational training.

Through Mr. Chung Kan Mo the program has reached all the way to Africa. When this young man lost his leg in a train accident several years ago life looked sadly drab as he had to drop out of college and abandon his cherished dreams. His dreams have now changed and he sees God's hand in his loss, a call from God to give his life in service for amputees, helping them to know Christ the Saviour, sharing with them the happy ending of his own misfortune. He became our head limb maker, then after six months special training in America and visiting amputee centers in England and Europe, was sent to the large Mission hospital at Elat, in the French Camerouns. There he has started the first limb shop in that vast area and is training Africans to make limbs. Dr. Newman wrote of him: "He is a master craftsman to begin with. But more than that, he is the apostle from Korea a real messenger of Christ.

One of our visitors upon returning to New York from a two month tour wrote, "Certainly the happiest people I saw on the whole trip were at the Vocational Training Center I shall never forget the look on the face of the man who just a few minutes before had been set upright on his two new legs. Seeing the little boys playing catch with the bean bags with their new hooks was also a very memorable experience.

As I watch the kaleidoscopic expressions on the faces of the happy company gathered in the regular worship services at the Amputee Center and recall the woe-begone faces with which they first came for help, I am deeply stirred and filled with gratitude to God for the love and concern He has put in many hearts for these unfortunate people and the generous out-pouring of gifts that have made such transformations possible in the Saviour's name. The end is not yet in sight. New cases continue to come weekly for help. We must keep on for His sake and glory.

Widows Work 1964

대한예수교 강노회 북장노교 선교회 사회사업부

단체이름	동광 모자원 Tong Kwang	다비다 모자원 Tabita	순혜원 Soon Hae	동원 모자원 Tong Won	해방 모자원 Hae Bang	남가좌 모자원 Nam Ka Chwa	대방 모자원 Tai Bang	충신 모자원 Chong Sin	안흥 모자원 An Hoong	인천 모자원 Inchun Tabita	합계
Widows 세대수	45 상인 3 재봉 4 공장 30 무직 8	35 재봉 28 상업 7	27 직장 25 무직 2	20 상인 17 재봉 3	30 재봉 15 장사 5 직장 5 무직 5	29 상인 7 노동 15 식모 5 무직 2	39 장사 5 직장 11 재봉 5 이발 2 무직 16	8 솜틀 5 상업 3	27 잡화상 13 재봉 5 미용 2 세탁 7	34 취직 1 상업 15 재봉 2 노동 16	294 Widows
Boys 남자	62 소학 24 중학 15 고교 4 미취학 19	55 소학 24 중학 19 고교 1 대학 4 미취학 7	45 고교 7 대학 25 직장 13	28 소학 15 중학 5 고교 2 대학 2 미취학 4	45 소학 10 중학 4 고교 7 미취학 3 19세이상 21	29 소학 13 중학 3 무취학 13	55 소학 10 중학 4 고교 7 미취학 34	10 소학 1 중학 1 고교 3 미취학 5	41 소학 13 중학 15 고교 10 미취학 3	41 소학 20 중학 10 고교 2 미취학 9	411 Boys
Girls 자	49 소학 19 중학 11 고교 3 공장 16	31 소학 10 중학 16 고교 3 대학 2	33 중학 3 직장 20 무직 10	27 소학 11 중학 2 미취학 14	53 소학 6 중학 5 고교 5 세탁기술자 16 미취학 21	26 소학 22 차장 4	53 소학 6 중학 5 고교 5 미취학 37	7 중학 1 고교 1 미취학 5	40 소학 17 중학 10 고교 6 미취학 7	47 소학 25 중학 15 미취학 7	366 Girls
Total 합계	156	121	105	75	128	84	147	25	108	122	1071 Total
Help 원조단체	선교부 시청 봉사회	선교부 시청 봉사회	선교)부	선교부 봉사회	선교부 시청 봉사회	선교부	선교부 봉사부	선교부 봉사부	선교부	선교부 봉사부 시청	
Director 원장	장영호	선명회(가입자) 81명 정용태	김함나	황금자	선명회(가입자 72) 이백산	김병진	고정진	전밀수	김정녀	이기혁	
Address 주소	서울특별시동대문구용두동 41번지	서울시 성북구 돈암동 201		서울시 용산구 후암동 162	서울시 용산구 용산동 2가 2	서울시 서대문구 남가좌동산	서울시 영등포구 대방동 343	서울시 종로구 충신동 112	경기도 양주군 이담면 안흥동	경기도 인천시 송학동 15	

Orphans Aided at Home Through Foster Parents' Plan

The idea of providing financial support to the children of needy families without placing the children in impersonal relief institutions was introduced in Korea by the Foster Parents' Plan. In the past this program has found most of its support outside Korea, but today we find Koreans joining the plan's program to care for children in Korean homes.

Korea regional office employes started giving financial support to two children. These youngsters will be provided with enough for medical and educational needs without taking them out of their own homes and natural environment.

Mr. Dorough, manager of the Korea regional office and Mr. Lee, section chief, support Hyosoon Kwak and Yungsil Lee through the Foster Parents' Plan, a new idea to Korea.

Hyosoon Kwak, a 5-year old from Seoul whose father committed suicide because of his failing business and whose mother cannot support her family on the monthly six dollars she gets as a housemaid, can now live with her mother instead of being sent to live with relatives away from home.

Seven-year-old Yungsil Lee will also benefit from the generosity of the Korea regional office. Her father was a primary school teacher until two years ago when he was hospitalized with tuberculosis. Since then her mother has taken up various odd jobs but the forty cents a day she earns is not enough to both feed her family and afford the girl an education.

Problems such as these are too great for any one person to solve but through this type of generosity more and more children every day receive a chance to become finer citizens and stronger individuals.—GAY

REDUCING

"I really can't stand my husband any more," said a young wife. "He makes me so nervous I'm steadily losing weight!"

"Why don't you leave him then?"

"Oh, I will. I'm just waiting till I get down to 1[illegible] pounds." (tp)

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Hangyol year after reer as a

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REPORT ON
PROXY ADOPTIONS OF
MIXED-BLOOD CHILDREN

Executive Committee, Korea Mission,
Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations
of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America

Seoul
April
1959

Attached is an official action of the responsible Field Body of the largest American missionary group at work in Korea. Entitled "Report on Proxy Adoptions of Mixed-Blood Children," it was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Korea Mission of the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America after four months of careful study in which all Stations of the Mission took part. It is based on over five years of experience and observation in Korea and the United States by those who shared in its preparation It has been commended by the responsible Field Body of the second largest American missionary group at work in Korea, the Korea Mission of the Board of World Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), and has been officially released, as a public-record action, by Dr. Richard H. Baird, Commission Representative in Korea of the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

KOREA MISSION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

ON PROXY ADOPTIONS OF MIXED-BLOOD CHILDREN

In recent months efforts have been made by officers of International Social Service to create the impression that common sense, the public interest, and the interests of children, all combine to indicate that only International Social Service and the local welfare agencies with which it is associated are qualified to handle inter-country adoptions.

In particular, extensive efforts have been made by officers of International Social Service to gain support for the proposition that proxy adoption of overseas orphans should be eliminated from forthcoming federal legislation in the orphan adoption field. (1)

In addition, the officers of International Social Service have been successful in persuading a number of church-related agencies in the United States that church benevolent funds would be well spent if appropriated to the budget of International Social Service; and that personnel both in the United States and overseas, related to such church agencies, should deal only with International Social Service in orphan adoption matters. (2)

At this point it becomes the concern of Christians and citizens to inquire whether or not the facts support these particular claims made by one

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(1) See Document A, attached: Intercountry Adoptions: Report of a European Expert Group, organized jointly by the European Office of the Technical Assistance Administration, United Nations, and the International Social Service. Geneva: United Nations, 1958, TAA/EG/Rep.3. See also Document B, attached: A Study of Proxy Adoptions, by Laurin and Virginia P. Hyde, sponsored by the Child Welfare League of America and the International Social Service (American Branch). Mimeographed, June 1958. See also Document C, attached: ISS Position in Regard to Proxy Adoption, official circular of International Social Service, 1958.

(2) See current Church World Service budget, in which, according to representatives of International Social Service, U.S. $30,000.00 has been turned over to ISS for the current fiscal year. See also directives of the Methodist Overseas Relief Organization, which, according to Methodist missionaries stationed in Korea, have specified ISS as the only orphan placement agency Methodist personnel should use.

type of agency in its own behalf.

It is the carefully considered opinion of this body that the facts definitely point in another direction.

I. Based on the actual record, have the non-ISS agencies working in the field of Korean orphan adoptions proven themselves competent to operate in this field?

The answer is a clear and unqualified Yes.

A. The National Catholic Welfare Service operates in its own sphere and operates its own accredited welfare agency services which have been attacked by no one.

B. There are five other non-ISS agencies placing Korean orphans in American homes. Repeated investigation of the procedures of these agencies independently checked by stateside sources continues to show the following:

1. Each agency conducts a careful study of the proposed adopting home. (3)

2. Each agency conducts a careful study of the child. (4)

3. Each agency follows through to protect the child in case of any difficulty in adjustment which may arise. (4)

4. The re-placement rate--that is, the percentage of cases in which the child and the adopting home fail to adjust to each other and it is necessary to remove the child from the home and make a re-placement--for these five agencies is substantially the same as that reported by International Social Service for its own re-placement rate on (predominantly European) inter-country adoptions, that is, about 1%. (4)

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(3) For details, see Appendix One. It should be borne in mind that to accept professional welfare agency statements that only professional welfare agency studies are acceptably careful, without investigating the alternatives is to prejudge the entire question.

(4) For details, see Appendix Two.

II. Serious charges have been made against non-ISS agencies. Is there anything to these charges?

Review of press files to date shows that most news stories in the American press charging incompetence on the part of non-ISS agencies contain the name of an International Social Service officer. The head of the American Branch of International Social Service has publicly charged in unequivocal language that "hundreds" of cases of "abuse or other serious happenings" have arisen in connection with non-ISS Korea-America adoptions. At the same time the officers of International Social Service have widely circulated their mimeographed work called "A Study of Proxy Adoptions" (Document B referred to above). It contains several unrelated tables and describes specific cases of bad practice, saying that these are "undoubtedly only a small proportion of the total number of children who have been adopted by proxy," but that the cases "illuminate some of the questions" the professional welfare agencies are raising. (5)

A. Although the charge is made that "hundreds" of Korea-America placements have resulted in "abuse or other serious happenings," neither the head of the American Branch of International Social Service who so charged, nor anyone else, has come forward with documentation of this charge. (5-a)

B. Examination of the figures presented in "A Study of Proxy Adoptions" indicates that, taken at their worst--and it seems improbable that any concrete derogatory data would have been omitted--not more than 29, and probably only about 15 cases can be classified, even by this re-

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(5) Op. cit., p. 4.

(5-a) It must be pointed out here that it has been impossible to get any kind of reliable statistics from International Social Service, either to document these charges or to support their own claims.

port, as failures of adoptive homes for Korean children. (6) Measured against some 1800 non-ISS adoptions from Korea, this is an excellent record, comparable to that of any social service agency. In addition, those making the charge of "failure" fail to note that Korean non-ISS agencies follow up their children and make re-placements when necessary.

C. The most important answer to these charges is hard to give without giving offense as well. But in respect for truth it must be made. Comparison of the cases described in support of the charges with the facts of the cases themselves, often shows the descriptions by International Social Service of the cases to be distorted in such a way as to be seriously misleading.

For example, the head of the American Branch of International Social Service, in speaking before a group of Korean and American individuals invited by Korea Church World Service to hear his case, brought out of his files a detailed letter describing the anguish of an American family whose adopted child was abducted at planeside by the child's mother. The letter, read in part, was stated to have been given in by a high permanent officer of a leading denomination, and the case was cited as an example of the evils attending proxy adoption.

Unfortunately for this reading, the room was full of people thoroughly acquainted with the case. They immediately brought out the additional facts that because of local Korean conditions this situation could arise in any program, including International Social Service; that an outstand-

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(6) Clear statistics are almost impossible to extract from the document cited, but close analysis yields the following: It is claimed that 29 of the 77 families should be considered "in question," so this would be the maximum possible figure for Korea adoptions. On a proportionate basis (49 Korean children out of 97 children in 77 homes) only some 14 or 15 Korean adoptions could by ISS itself be considered as possible failures. It is noteworthy that the report depends on shocking examples rather than statistical data.

ing piece of counseling by trained workers at planeside and subsequently at the mother's residence, took place; that the mother voluntarily brought the child in again for embarkation; and that for a number of months the child and her American adopting family have been living happily together now in the United States, everything going well.

Another example in which facts have been omitted and distorted is in "Case 4" in "A Study of Proxy Adoptions." It is stated that the child was "given away because its color was disappointing to its adoptive parents" and that the couple had "bizarre" specifications for the appearance of the child. It fails to note, however, that the "given away" child is happily placed in a new home, that the couple have since adopted two children who were lovingly received, and most important, that the couple were Negroes, living in a situation where color shadings have important social implications which were taken into consideration by the non-ISS agency placing the subsequent children. In addition, it should be pointed out that this case does not derive from the activities of the non-ISS agencies now operating in Korea, and that it happened at a time when children of Negro-Korean blood were very difficult to place in America and when conditions were extremely urgent for such children in Korea.

That is to say, then, in answer to Question II, Is there anything to these charges? The answer is:

1. The charge of "great numbers" is without factual basis and no statistics have ever been advanced in support of it. There is no ground for claiming that there are even "many" cases of failure from Korea.

2. In regard to the Korean cases cited by those making the charges, it is clear that the descriptions are often distorted and misleading.

3. The non-ISS agencies currently operating in Korea have

a mis-placement rate comparable to the rate announced by International Social Service in its own program, and conduct a follow-up program for the protection of the children.

III. What are the statistics on Korea-America orphan adoptions?

As of December 15, 1958, they were as follows:

Agency (in alphabetical order)	Orphans moved from Korea
American Soul Clinic	13
Child Placement Service of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea	508 *
Holt Adoption Program	1,070
International Social Service	No Statistics **
National Catholic Welfare Service	23 ***
Seventh Day Adventist	165
Welcome House	21
Total reported:	1,800

* Through June 1958 only.
** International Social Service estimate "around 200." Korean Government estimate, based on issuance of orphan passports, "ISS, around 50."
*** Figures for 1958 only. Estimated total "not over 150."

IV. If current efforts to exclude proxy adoption as a permissible means of adoption under the next pertinent legislation succeed, what will be the result?

A. A monopoly will be secured in this field for International Social Service and its associated professional welfare agencies.

This is a key point not always understood by those whose support is solicited in efforts to curtail the right of American citizens to perform adoptions under the laws of other States, including foreign States, than their own.

Under current legislation, which is functioning as its Congressional

framers intended it to function, orphans may enter the United States outside the regular immigration quotas in one of two ways: 1. As unadopted orphans sponsored by professional welfare agencies. 2. As orphans already adopted under the laws of the country of their residence when adopted. Since most of the professional welfare agencies deal in overseas matters solely with ISS and will not furnish home studies to agencies other than International Social Service (9), and since few adoptive parents can afford to come to Korea to adopt children, elimination of proxy adoption automatically reduces the channels to one, namely the professional welfare agencies in association with International Social Service.

B. The number of Korean-American mixed-blood children moved from Korea will be disastrously cut, with serious consequences of great concern to American citizens in general and Christians in particular.

The entire history of orphan adoption in Korea is in clear support of this fact:

During the first two years of the 1953 Refugee Relief Act, International Social Service received $10,000.00 from the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, moved seven orphans out of Japan and eight out of Korea. (10)

The break in the situation was made by the independent agencies (11), against the unremitting opposition of the American professional welfare interests, who then as now opposed work in this field by other agencies

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(9) A few such agencies will cooperate with the Child Placement Service of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea.

(10) Figures on Korean children moved during this period furnished by Child Placement Service, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Republic of Korea.

(11) Specifically, the Seventh Day Adventist program and the Holt Adoption Program.

than themselves.

Since then, in a field wide open for each organization to demonstrate its effectiveness, under conditions such that there are more mixed-blood children available for placement each year than all agencies combined can handle at their present rate, the effectiveness of each agency as regards numbers of orphans moved is clearly indicated by the figures given above on page six.

During the five years since 1953, International Social Service has assured those interested that it was concerned about numbers and that by means of increased staff, etc., more were about to be moved. The record is clear as to the fact that the overwhelming proportion of orphans moved from Korea have been moved by the non-ISS agencies. This condition is continuing with no indication of any change.

There has been in the past, and there is now, no evidence whatsoever that International Social Service and its associated agencies can or will attack the Korean-American mixed-blood children problem on a scale and schedule sufficient to cope with the heavy load of Korean-American children annually produced in excess of the encouraging number which Korean society can and does absorb. (12)

V. A great deal of the case made for excluding non-International Social Service agencies from this field rests on the contention that only the professional welfare agencies can be depended on to operate on lines deemed essential by professional workers in this field--professionally-trained home studies, trial period under professionally-trained observa-

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(12) Especially distressing has been the attitude taken by the officers of International Social Service in regard to statistics of any sort in connection with their own work. Statistics can be misleading, but the absence of statistics, and the refusal to prepare them or consider them as relevant, continues to be a feature of ISS work in the Orient in general and in Korea in particular.

tion before adoption is actually legally performed, rigid adherence to and understanding of foreign law, etc. Does International Social Service actually itself operate along these lines which its officers and pronouncements insist are essential for the protection of society and of the orphan?

So far as Korea is concerned, definitely not.

A. Approximately half of the Korean orphan placements made by International Social Service have been made to families in which the father was in military service and stationed in Japan. In these cases, the "home study" was made either while the wife was in the United States and the husband was overseas, or while both were living overseas in temporary, unusual and abnormal conditions. (13) For these cases, the parent or parents are brought to Korea, see the child, and complete the adoption in Korea under Korean law--without trial period under professional observation, and without legal basis for the professional welfare agency to intervene thereafter.

B. In addition, Korean orphans so placed by International Social Service leave Korea without a visa actually in hand for entry subsequently into the United States.

C. International Social Service has submitted fraudulent documentation to agencies of the Government of the Republic of Korea. Documents on public record with the Republic of Korea, entered as part of orphan adoption procedure carried out by officials of International Social Service working in Korea, show that International Social Service adopted an unrelated Korean child to a 53 year old American serviceman stationed in Germany, entering his papers under certification that the adoptive fa-

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(13) As specifically warned against in Principle 6, page 46, in the ISS-sponsored booklet, Inter-country Adoptions, attached below as Document A.

ther was physically present in Korea. (13-a)

VI. What, on the whole, has been the experience of Presbyterian and other Protestant families seeking to adopt children through the various agencies?

Many individuals under Commission appointment and located in Seoul have assisted one or more Presbyterian families in the United States in adopting a Korean orphan. We have also assisted many non-Presbyterian Christian families in the same process.

All evidence here indicates that the procedures of International Social Service and other professional agencies are long drawn out, discouraging and frustrating, and that they often reject families for inexplicable or odd reasons. (14) In addition, professional welfare agencies tend to classify strong religious feelings as disqualifying abnormalities and thus discriminate against strongly church-oriented families. (15) On the other hand, the non-ISS agencies move with a minimum rate of red tape and the evangelical Christian ones specifically favor church-oriented families. Some of our happiest adoptions have been made to strong, well-qualified church families who have been turned down by the professional agencies.

VII. Charges of racketeering, and of dangers of racketeering, have been raised by the professional welfare agencies in support of their pro-

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(13-a) Photographically reproduced below as Documents D, E, F, attached below, together with Documents G and H, attached below.

(14) For example, a West Coast Presbyterian home, well qualified and subsequently adopting two happy daughters by proxy, was rejected by the local professional welfare agency because they "already had four children." At the same time, families with no children are often rejected as adoptive parents because their desire for an adopted child is considered neurotic.

(15) For example, seen here, papers from an American professional welfare agency rejecting a home on grounds of "fanaticism" as evidenced in the habit of father, mother, and all children to be in church "every Sunday."

position that provisions for proxy adoption should be eliminated. (16) What is the situation in Korea in this respect?

To date no charges of proxy adoption racketeering in Korea have come to the attention of those concerned with this field here. No such cases related to Korea are advanced in the "Study of Proxy Adoptions" sponsored by the professional welfare agencies. (17) A strong check against the development of any racketeering agency in Korea is the provision that all orphans processed by any agency, whether ISS or otherwise, must be passed on individually by both the Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Republic of Korea, and also by the Consular Section of the American Embassy.

In the light of these facts, therefore, we feel that responsible Presbyterian leaders wherever possible should support the position that proxy adoption for mixed-blood children has been and is continuing to be used in a responsible way to meet a serious situation not adequately dealt with by alternative procedures, and that, in particular, they should not lend themselves or the name of our church to efforts to cut off proxy adoption for overseas orphans.

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(16) "A Study of Proxy Adoptions," pp. 13, 14.

(17) Ibid. By juxtaposition an effort appears to be made, however, to associate Korean programs with racket-type incidents elsewhere.

APPENDIX ONE

Home Study Procedures Employed by Five Orphan Adoption Agencies Operating in Korea in December, 1958

1. American Soul Clinic. This California-based organization is the smallest and most compact of all groups working in the field of Korean orphan placement and adoption. Personnel in the home office investigate homes being considered for placement of mixed-blood children residing in the Buddy McDaniel Memorial Orphanage, Seoul, an institution wholly controlled and operated by American Soul Clinic. Work was undertaken in order to find suitable homes for children already in the orphanage and continues only on that basis. Judgment of the home is made on the basis of visitation, plus opinion of pastors and other qualified acquaintances.

2. Child Placement Service. This is the official office for orphan work of the Ministry of Health and Welfare of the Republic of Korea. Where possible placements are made through local professional welfare agencies in the United States, but in most cases these agencies will make home studies or release completed home studies only for International Social Service. In this situation CPS follows the procedures of the Holt Adoption Program (see below).

3. Holt Adoption Program. This is the most experienced of the orphan adoption groups at work in Korea. Home studies are "community based" type, drawing on the opinions of the family's pastor, fellow churchmembers, neighbors with longstanding and intimate acquaintance with the home. This is supplemented by a highly reliable independent study made by a national organization specializing in studies yielding information as to income, financial resources, employment record, net worth, property holdings, credit

standing, known associates, and reputation in the community. Any question arising from any source is taken as indication that extensive further study is required. Since at any time the Holt Program files hold several thousand homes, there is no hurry and no pressure internally to make placement where there is any question. An additional source of reliable information comes from other families, who live nearby the home being studied, and who have already adopted Korean children through the Holt Program, have made happy adjustment, and are familiar with the problems involved. Wherever possible (that is, particularly on the West Coast) one of the Holts visits personally in the home.

All pertinent information is evaluated on the basis of past experience in over 1,000 successful adoptions of Korean orphans through this agency.

The Holt Adoption Program, in addition to the usual criteria applicable in the work of most agencies, tries wherever possible to place the child in a consciously Christian home, preferably with a record of active church participation and loyalty. Any indication of drinking, including social drinking, is regarded as an adverse indication. Full cooperation is extended to the mainline denominations (Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopalian, Baptist, etc.), and local pastors of these and other churches have functioned significantly in the home studies of families adopting children through the Holt Adoption Program.

4. Seventh Day Adventist. This entirely denominational program is second only to the Holt Adoption Program in point of years of experience in placing Korean orphans for adoption in American homes. Though smaller in scale, it shares with the Holt Program the distinction of having developed considerable success in finding qualified Negro homes for Negro-Korean children. The home study is carried on entirely by the pastors and church workers of the Seventh Day Adventist denomination in the United States,

and is based on the community in which the prospective home has its roots and is located.

5. Welcome House. This program is conducted by the Korea branch of Welcome House, the agency sponsored by Pearl Buck and Oscar Hammerstein, III. The entire home study, which normally extends for a full year before decision is reached, is conducted by professional social workers associated with Welcome House. Proxy adoption is used to prevent further dissipation of time in view of the local Korean situation.

It is significant that the head of the American Branch of International Social Service, and the head of the Korea Delegation of International Social Service, have both expressed rejection of all five non-ISS programs as being "inadequate in the protection afforded the child."

APPENDIX TWO

Child Study Procedures, Follow-up, and Second Placement by Five Orphan Adoption Agencies Operating in Korea in December, 1958

1. American Soul Clinic. Korean orphans placed by this organization live in the small ASC orphanage near the present location of the 1st Medical Battalion just outside Seoul. They form a small mixed-blood group, unsegregated, amongst the all-Korean orphans there. Miss Loraine Jost, R. N., an American who has been with the orphanage since its founding, lives in the same building with the children and is associated with them constantly. Her evaluation of the child, together with photographs, goes to the home office personnel, who are personally acquainted with her. The home office personnel personally follow up the adoption after the child's arrival. Within the scope of this program, all children placed so far have made good adjustment and no second placement has been necessary.

2. Child Placement Service. Professional Korean social welfare workers conduct a study of the child in the particular orphanage where it is awaiting placement and departure for the United States. Placements made through local welfare agencies in the United States are followed up by the local professional welfare agency concerned. Placements made through other channels are followed up through the respective channel involved. Since CPS has handled many cases for other agencies, including International Social Service, separate statistics are not available on re-placements. No case is known of an orphan placed by CPS which, having failed to adjust, has not been successfully re-placed.

3. Holt Adoption Program. Children being processed in this program live with members of the Holt family and staff at the HAP orphanage on the northwestern outskirts of Seoul. Constant daily care gives this personnel a personal knowledge of each child, which is evaluated against a background of over 1,000 successful placements.

Each case is followed up through the same sources used in the home study--pastor, fellow churchmembers, personal visitation, special investigation where there is any indication of maladjustment. Of 1,070 orphans placed through December 15, 1958, twelve had not made satisfactory adjustment. Of these twelve, eleven had been successfully re-placed and are happily adjusted in the new home. The remaining one was in transit to a new home. (Re-placement in process.)

No legal difficulties are encountered in second adoption procedures. From the standpoint of the law, previous valid adoptions, like previous valid births, do not have to be undone before further legal acts may be performed.

4. Seventh Day Adventist. Children being processed in this program live

in the Seventh Day Adventist hospital and orphanage conducted by those responsible for the program. Close familiarity and acquaintance with the child is used as a basis for decision on placement. Follow-up is through the same denominational channels used in the home study. To date of December 15, 1958, 165 successful placements had been made, with no cases requiring re-placement.

5. Welcome House. The small number of children in this program are studied professionally and are personally well known by its director. Follow-up is carried on by the professional welfare workers associated with the Welcome House program in the United States. In addition, Director of Korea Welcome House, Mrs. Wilbur Bacon, a Korean whose American husband is an official of the American Government on duty in Korea, has personally visited in each home in the United States where a Korean child has been adopted through the Welcome House program. Of 21 adoptions as of December 15, 1958, all had made happy adjustment. No re-placements have been necessary.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. International Social Service: No statistics on number of Korean orphans placed. No statistics on number of Korean orphans requiring re-placement. European re-placement figure, "approx. 1%."

2. Non-ISS agencies:	Placed	Re-placed	% Re-placed
a. American Soul Clinic	13	0	0.0%
b. Child Placement Service	(No separate statistics available)		
c. Holt Adoption Program	1,070	12	1.1%
d. Seventh Day Adventist	165	0	0.0%
e. Welcome House	21	0	0.0%
Total 4 non-ISS Agencies for which separate statistics are available	1,269	12	0.9%

SPECIAL "AMERICAN AID" EDITION

of

FREE WORLD

(Monthly magazine published in Korean and distributed by U.S. Information Service)

Foreword

"Korea can be made stronger and wealthier only by her own people. The future of Korea depends on your government and your neighbor. What the American government and the American people can do is only to extend the hand of friendship and offer the help, both spiritual and material, which you need and desire to have. It is my firm belief that the joint efforts of our two peoples will remove all obstacles and difficulties that stand in the way of the reconstruction of Korea."

C. Tyler Wood

U.N. Command Economic Coordinator

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Outline of the Aid Program
(Introduction)

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In 1954, conditions in South Korea have improved and developed steadily. It is true that in the beginning stages the pace was slow. However, substantial and complete recovery cannot be accomplished in a few short weeks or months in a country which has been so terribly damaged as has South Korea.

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Improvements and changes for the better in South Korea during 1954 were gradual and constant. They have been slow, it is true, but in a country as completely destroyed by war as South Korea, substantial recovery cannot be measured in terms of weeks or months.

Major changes have occurred in ways and places so varied that in many cases the Korean people themselves are not aware of what has been going on from day-to-day right under their noses. Like parents of a growing child they are blind to minute, daily developments so easily seen by occasional visitors.

Not long ago Col. Ben C. Limb, one of Korea's most famous citizens and current representative at United Nations headquarters in New York, flew to Seoul for the first time in more than twelve months. After his first ride through the city he said he had been astonished at the changes that had taken place and was proud of what his countrymen had accomplished in such a short time. Later, he was at a loss for words when one of his old friends, a long-time resident of Seoul, complained in all sincerity that things were at a standstill and nothing worthwhile had yet been done to improve conditions.

Some thirty years ago in the United States a popular and highly respected politician had a phrase he used so often it became almost as well known as the brown derby hat he always wore. Whenever Al Smith, governor of New York and later a presidential candidate, spoke to a doubting audience he paused and then suggested "All right, let's look at the record."

Perhaps it would be wise to do just that right here -- let's look at the record in Korea.

Between the time the armistice was signed July 27, 1953 and January 1955 aid made available to Korea from the United States and other members of the United Nations has reached a figure of about <u>one billion</u> dollars, including military aid. Most of this money came from the U.S.

There are now five channels through which money to assist and rebuild Korea passes. Four of them allocate money, materials, and services entirely from the United States. The fifth -- The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency -- has gotten 65 per cent of its funds from the United States and the remainder from other free U.N. countries. Following is a listing of each agency and its general function:

Direct Military Assistance -- this program was arranged to channel supplies to the ROK army. These supplies range from uniforms, shoes, blankets, tents and weapons right down to insecticides. From the armistice up until November 1954 the tab had run up to $350,000,000, all of which came from the U.S. Department of Defense budget. Substantial sums have been spent since then, and more is programmed for 1955-56.

AFAK (Armed Forces Assistance to Korea) -- This agency, or perhaps program would be a better word, does exactly what its name implies. Men in uniform turn to and help their Korean friends to help themselves -- they might assist them to build a school or a church, perhaps a hospital, or the job may be a much smaller one such as helping repair a humble home. The $15,000,000 spent for materials on this program-part from FOA funds, part from CRIK (Civil Relief in Korea) funds which are derived from Defense budgets -- does not begin to describe amply the services and value given. The engineers, GI's and Koreans have given hundreds of thousands of hours of their own time to make this one click.

KCAC(Korea Civil Assistance Command) -- This is probably the best known channel for aid. It was set up primarily to provide emergency aid. KCAC is the agency which fed the hungry, clad the freezing and treated the sick. It is operated by the U.S. Army. Since the armistice up till November 1954 KCAC has made available $134,000,000 here to keep people alive and well. KCAC technicians also service the FOA program.

FOA (U.S. Foreign Operations Administration) -- This has been the largest and most important of all the channels. It is most important because since its inception it has handled the major part of relief and rehabilitation by the United States in Korea. Harold Stassen, who visited Korea early in 1954, headed this organization which obligated about $335,000,000 through the office of UNC Economic Coordinator C. Tyler Wood. This agency is scheduled to end its existence June 30, when its functions are to be transferred to the State Department.

UNKRA -- This agency has long been in existence but could do little long-range rehabilitation during the shooting war. No one could ever be sure where enemy territory would stop and friendly territory would begin. Since the armistice the UNKRA program has moved fast, however, and has contributed about $120,000,000.

That takes care of the five major programs. There are 49 private agencies which are not included above and which are constantly helping Korea in every way they can. They contributed about 20 million dollars up until the start of 1955.

The way the FOA money for rehabilitation is spent is decided jointly by a representative from the United States and a representative from the Republic of Korea, working in the Combined Economic Board.

C. Tyler Wood, who came to Korea in August 1953 to represent FOA, also serves as UN Commander General Lyman L. Lemnitzer's economic advisor with responsibility for coordination of all programs. The UNC side of the Combined Economic Board (CEB) is represented by Mr. Wood. Paik Too Chin, former ROK Prime Minister, represents the Government of the Republic of Korea.

This is how the two-man board operates. When either the ROK planning division or the CEC believes something should be bought or built or repaired the suggestion is passed along to the two-man CEB. Both Mr. Paik and Mr. Wood must agree on every penny to be spent. If and when they do agree, the proposal is sent with a recommendation to Washington for final approval.

To examine the record a bit more closely, during the period since the armistice, more than one million ailing Korean civilians have been treated in 569 KCAC-supplied dispensaries throughout South Korea. Some of this treatment has been in the form of preventive medicine such as shots to ward off smallpox, typhus and typhoid. Thousands of crying babies have been saved in this operation. This is one of the operations which is invisible but it is reflected in the faces of the people.

A few comparative figures on deaths from disease make it a little easier to see what has been done to check contagious diseases. In 1954, 518 cases of typhoid fever were reported, with only 17 deaths -- in 1951 there were 75,600 cases and 9,000 deaths. The percentage reduction of other contagious killers that have scourged Korea for centuries is comparable.

Power is one of the most important single considerations for long-range rehabilitation in Korea. People can't buy goods from their own factories if the factories can't run -- and without power a factory is as useless as a gun without a bullet. Until recently, all throughout the country workers have had to sleep by their machines because they never knew when the power would flash back nor did they know how long it would last. But power conditions today are enormously improved over, say, the first year of the war. The average monthly power output rose from about 14,000,000 kilowatt hours to the November 1954 rate of 88,600,000. And that's only the beginning.

Construction was begun in 1954 on three new plants costing $30,000,000 which will bring power output for South Korea up to about 150,000,000 kilowatt hours monthly. That's about twice what it was at the end of 1954. The three new plants will be operating by 1956, according to plans. This is just another of the major projects which aren't seen by the average Korean when he goes about his daily work.

A good example of cooperation between the ROK government and aid agencies can be seen at the Hwachon Reservoir Dam, which began partial operation in the fall of 1954. UNKRA contributed the technicians essential to rebuilding the project, FOA contributed the construction funds, while the South Korean Government paid labor costs.

To mention a few other things being done under the five programs, there are 102 hospitals staffed with Korean doctors and trained nurses treating seriously ill civilians. This project is supported by KCAC. For the first 18 months after the armistice about 60 ships a month arrived in Korean ports bringing about two million tons of food, clothing and general supplies to Korea for civilians. Fertilizer shipments have enabled farmers to increase grain production 20 to 30 per cent.

A shipment of 1,440 new railroad freight cars has been assembled in Korea for heavy duty hauling, and livestock has been replenished by importation of breeding stock. The fishing industry has benefited by nets -- the spinning factories by importation of yarns and other raw materials. Most all the schools have reopened. The listing could go on and on and still most of the work accomplished escapes the naked eye. The time soon will come, however, in the near future, when the pieces will fit together for all the world to see.

There is no point in denying that there has been occasional friction in the CEB over what to spend money on and where to spend it. This is not particularly surprising in view of the size of the projects and the amounts involved. It would probably be an impossible task to find any two countries, two companies or even one family who could immediately agree how and where to spend a billion dollars. But regardless of these differences, which arise from time to time, steady progress is being made and Korea is getting well. And it is certain that the more the country recovers the less disagreement there will be. Both the United States and the Republic of Korea have the same goal -- the long-range recovery of Korea -- and, working together, these two allies will accomplish their purpose.

CULTURE

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Western Friends are helping to develop Korean culture.

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In the vast and far-reaching program of rebuilding and rehabilitating Korea, art and culture are not being forgotten. Many centuries ago Korea was the art and cultural leader of the Asian world and, through the genius of her scholars and inventors contributed much to the cultural advancement of the entire world, including continents of both the east and west.

Just three years after the turn of the 15th century, for example, a wonder that was to change the course of human knowledge was invented by a Korean -- it was movable metal type. This was a full half century before the famous German scholar, Gutenberg, drew the admiration and respect of all the western world for making the same development.

Without movable type, there could be no books as we know them today- there could be no abundance of elaborate technical manuals to guide students in their study of medicine, philosophy, science and other pursuits. There could be no printing presses to produce daily newspapers and magazines. The shortage of books which once existed due to the laborious method of publication without movable type would still be a problem and would curtail education and reading for pleasure in all lands. Just this one contribution to the world's advancement would be enough to make Korea stand out as a country of learning in ancient days, but there were many, many other contributions to the world.

Late in the 14th century, a group of studious-looking, ingenious men brought a strange looking contraption to the market place in Seoul for all to see. It was the world's first spinning wheel. Then came the first encyclopedia, read by scholars in Korea a full three hundred years before the western world knew such a work existed. A set of 112 quarto volumes of this encyclopedia is now in the Congressional Library in Washington for all the world to examine.

Astronomical and surveying instruments were invented and put into practical use during the early part of the 15th century; in 1525 a mariners compass was invented; not long after that a daring young Korean constructed and flew an observation balloon and in 1592, Admiral Yi Soon-sin, Korea's greatest Naval hero, commanded a fleet of the first armored warships and destroyed a strong invading Japanese fleet.

Going back much further in Korean history, as early as 647 A. D. Korean astronomers had designed and, with the help of their engineers, constructed an observatory. Forms of art work such as pottery and ceramics, lacquer work, and sculpture have always been notable in Korean history and it is one aim of the reconstruction program to bring them back to their proper place in national prominence.

Add to these historical pursuits, which will actually never grow old, the love of music, devotion to dances and the most talented natural singing voices in all of Asia and you get a cross-section of the wealth of material to work with in reestablishing Korea as an art and cultural center.

At the present time, there are four nationally-celebrated theatrical variety groups which tour Korea. In addition, there are two widely-known all-female operetta groups which perform traditional plays. There are also three dramatic groups; four ballet and folk lore dancing corps, all of which travel to major cities in South Korea to display their artistic accomplishments. Perhaps there are about 700 individuals devoting their time to these various organizations.

There is a commendable determination among these artists to better their offerings and they are being strongly encouraged by those who want to see Korea once again a place of beauty and culture. During the war, these groups almost disbanded. They did, in fact, suspend their work on numerous occasions when it was impossible to do otherwise, but they kept in touch with each other as best they could and now they are looking toward a growing generation for new talent.

The very fact that these various groups were able to reunite and continue with their work is a tribute to Korean love of the drama, dance and visual art forms. During the war most of the theatres were badly damaged or destroyed. Costumes were torn up and used for protection against the bitter cold on frozen roads,and sets were burned, lost or destroyed.

With little more than grim determination, they resumed production but still had many obstacles to overcome. Most of the male performers had been drafted into the army and many of the would-be theatre goers could not afford admission prices, no matter how low. Then there were the men in the ROK army who availed themselves of the right of free admission as a practice extended to all servicemen. Half the audience usually consisted of soldiers which meant the box-office suffered deaply.

But the legitimate Korean stage is coming back strongly with emphasis on traditional and cultural drama and dancing. People in the theatre see a bright future for this art form.

Voice culture has been greatly encouraged since the war and many promising students have been granted scholarships to leading American conservatories. The recent tour of the ROK children's choir in the United States awakened many people to the marvelous Korean voices and influenced them to assist talented young people in advanced training.

Instrumental scholarships are also being given to budding pianists, violinists and other soloists. American music lovers recognize the possibility of great musical discoveries in some of these young musicians and want to help them on their road to fame for themselves and for Korea.

Painters have done excellent work in Korea during the past two years and have attracted increased attention with their exhibitions. Art leaders in New York, London and Paris are beginning to notice and inquire about paintings hung here in shows and it seems inevitable that this interest will continue to grow.

All in all, Korea seems definitely headed toward an art and culture renaissance. The young people have the will and their American friends want to help them with the way.

Counted among these friends is a small but determined group of foreigners in Seoul. Calling their group "The Seoul Friends of Music and Art", these patrons of the arts are doing what they can to encourage young talent in Korea. Among this group are members of the American Embassy staff, UNKRA, KCAC, OEC and foreign businessmen headed by two Korean advisors — Ko Eui Dong, president of the Korean Artists Association, and Dr. Rody Hyun, president of the Korean Musicians Association. President and Madame Rhee are honorary sponsors along with ambassadors and ministers from foreign diplomatic groups.

The group stages a concert twice monthly at the Bando Hotel with proceeds going toward a fund which is being used for art scholarships in other countries and the purchase of instruments and supplies for struggling young artists who show promise. The cultural section of the U.S. Embassy provides programs, tickets and display materials without charge.

Another example of international cooperation in the cause of artistic advancement took place on January 27, 1954, when the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra held a "Salute to Korea" night. Later, on February 28, 1954, the Seoul Symphony Orchestra repaid the tribute. Both programs were recorded on tape and replayed in each city. The dual concert came as a result of correspondence between Mayor Alex M. Clark, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mayor Kim Tai Sun, of Seoul. It was the first exchange of cultural contributions between the United States and Korea after the armistice. In Indianapolis, one number featured on the program was a tone poem "Korea" composed by Ahn Eaktay, composer of the Korean National Anthem. Mr. Ahn was on hand in Indianapolis to conduct the symphony. Later, in 1955, he came to Seoul and conducted the Korean premiere of his work.

There are also regular weekly "Cultural Evenings" held at the Chosen Hotel and they include art exhibits, piano, violin and voice recitals, dances, lectures and discussions. At these weekly meetings culture of the western world and the far east meet and blend in harmony for the better understanding of both people.

PUBLIC HEALTH

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The death rate has been lowered and is still decreasing due to effective preventive measures.

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There are enemies in Korea just as dangerous as the Reds, even more so, because they attack more silently -- their presence is often discovered too late -- and then they strike to kill. Too often the death is slow and agonizing.

These are the diseases of the Korean peninsula. The fight against this enemy is still going on and gradually he is being driven back. There is still a long way to go before all his striking force is under control but much of it already has been weakened.

It has always been an unusual achievement to die of old age in Korea. It's getting a little easier, but not much. Last year only about five per cent of the deaths in South Korea could be attributed to old age while the percentage in North Korea was about 3.3 per cent.

Preventive medicine was only beginning to be known when the war broke out and millions of refugees created a constant major epidemic threat in cases of smallpox, typhoid, and typhus. This led to mass inoculations which practically eliminated typhus and typhoid deaths and shaved the smallpox mortality rate to a fairly low percentage.

Western missionaries and teachers introduced the first public health practices in Korea, almost 70 years ago. Prior to their arrival, preventive medicine was literally non-existent and sanitation conditions were deplorable.

Later the Japanese undertook the task but made little headway. They did manage to establish 50 public health hospitals, eight quarantine stations, six medical schools, one dental school and two pharmaceutical schools. But this was for the care of thirty million people. They built modern waterworks and sewage systems in larger cities but that was the extent of their achievement in this vital field.

Epidemics were still as common as flies on a hot summer day and the infant mortality rate was astronomical. After the Liberation, the military government made real progress by eliminating plague and smallpox, but it would probably be safe to say that not until the Korean aid program began rolling in 1951 was any major headway made against disease here.

That was when inoculation and dusting stations were scattered along the roads. Needles dulled in a short time because of constant use and gallons of DDT powder were used by each station every few hours.

In 1951, there were 36,066 known cases of small-pox in South Korea — 5,109 did not recover; there were 75,637 cases of typhoid that year -- 8,859 of those died; there were 33,014 cases of typhus — 2,463 of those cases died.

In 1952 results began to show. It should be born in mind that the inoculation teams had no sure way of giving shots to all the refugees, they just had to do the best they could with a hit and miss system. That year smallpox infections dropped to the astonishingly low figure of 1230 cases and only 251 of them died. There were 3392 cases of typhoid, also a remarkable decline, with only 334 deaths. There were only 882 cases of typhus with 99 fatalities.

Last year the drop continued in typhoid and typhus but increased somewhat unexplainably in smallpox. There were 3217 cases of smallpox with 470 deaths, 1693 cases of typhoid with 79 deaths, and 413 cases of typhus with only 28 deaths. Those figures cover about 21.5 million people.

This advance in the fight against disease in Korea opens the door for an entrance into the ring to fight the biggest killer of them all -- tuberculosis. Twenty out of every 100 deaths in Korea are caused by this disease or closely related respiratory ailments. Up until now, little has been done to fight this killer except to provide more hospital space for its victims. The number of beds for tuberculars has increased by five times since 1951. There are estimated to be about 150,000 cases of tuberculosis now in South Korea and only a small percentage are getting proper care. That will be one of the next goals for the health program.

Going back for a minute to the wonderfully effective immunization program, it might be interesting to tabulate the number of times shots were given from 1951 up until the end of 1953, Smallpox shots numbered 35,261,427; typhus 28,349,023; and typhoid 27,480,566, undoubtedly a record of some kind.

In the medical care department, there has been a substantial improvement but nothing near the goal being aimed at. Since the beginning of the war the number of general hospitals has increased from 54 to 95, which, in turn, increased bed space from 4490 to 10,000. Most doctors live in large cities so dispensaries have been increased in rural areas from 330 (in 1951) to 570 (end of 1953).

Programs are making headway to train doctors and nurses as well as laboratory technicians. Even today there are only 6062 doctors in South Korea, 1649 of which are in the army. And many of these have inadequate training. There are said to be nearly eight million people in farm areas who never see a doctor.

Medical supplies have cost as much as nine and a half million dollars per year and the program of combatting disease will continue in its effort to teach Koreans to help themselves. During most of the war years, many U.N. member nations who did not contribute fighting units sent medical teams or units of one type or another to improve health conditions and aid the injured and wounded. India sent a medical team of parachute jumpers, Sweden, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland had medical units and Denmark sent a well equipped hospital ship. Representatives of all these nations gave their services freely to aid the Korean people and improve living standards.

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The Opinions of C. Tyler Wood, Economic Coordinator

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Korea's future rests on accurate knowledge of its economy

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Although the economic relationship between the republic of Korea and the United States has appeared, at least on the surface, to be strained at times, there has never been a time when one nation did not retain faith in the other. Brothers may disagree but that disagreement is normally far subordinate to the true relationship.

This very point was emphasized with the utmost clarity by C. Tyler Wood, UNC economic coordinator, when he addressed a group of Seoul businessmen recently. He emphasized over and over again that the United States has deep interest in rebuilding and improving Korea in every way possible. Mr. Wood made five points in his speech and spoke directly without resort to evasion or subtle phrases. He told the businessmen of Seoul exactly why the U.S. economic policy has been what it is.

Perhaps the words spoken by Mr. Wood, himself, on that occasion, would best explain his five points. He said, in part:

"The problem which I would like to discuss is well known to you. You meet it day in, day out, in your work. It has been labelled 'realistic pricing', Your government and mine are agreed that the solution of this problem is a matter of urgency and have given it high priority. Your government and mine expect that our common efforts at finding a solution will be successful in the near future."

Mr. Wood explained that there has been much misunderstanding about the issue, particularly in connection with the price of gasoline. He said that there are people who believe a suggestion made by the United States to the Korean government to raise gasoline prices was made because of greed.

"This is not true," Mr. Wood emphasized. "The United States, with its aid money, pays the same price in dollars for gasoline bought outside Korea whether the price in Korea is 180 hwan, 340 hwan or 680 hwan. The gasoline is given free to the Korean government, which sells it to the Koreans, and the hwan proceeds go into the revenue of the Korean government, he stressed.

"It is not for the hope of monetary gain to the United States, but because of the abiding interest of the United States in Korean recovery and strength, that we feel realistic pricing is so important."

Mr. Wood told his listeners that he could give them five sound reasons why unrealistic pricing -- pricing of aid goods lower than world market prices -- would eventually disrupt the entire Korean economy.

"There is first of all the fact that the underpricing of aid goods creates unfair competition for Korean products," he explained. "If imported cotton and imported coal are artificially priced below their true value, Korean cotton producers and Korean coal producers are put at a serious disadvantage. They will not be able to compete and make ends meet. They may have to reduce crops and output or close down altogether, because imported cotton and imported coal are unfairly driving them out of their legitimate market."

The economic coordinator pointed out that coal producers have already learned this lesson in Korea. He pointed out that Korean aid coal imported for local sale has been priced much lower than what it costs a Korean coal producer to bring his coal to the market. The result was, he said, that coal production is stifled and coal miners have no work.

For his second point, Mr. Wood said that artificial pricing of aid goods could last only until such time as the aid program was completed. He made it clear that when the aid period ends, Korea must buy all goods at competitive prices in world markets with its own foreign exchange. The time to face reality is now, he emphasized.

He warned that a sudden change later would wreck the entire economy.

For his third point, Mr. Wood said that false prices make false men and regardless of the nationality, the pitfall was still there.

"The fourth factor which motivates the common effort of your government and mine in searching for realistic prices stems from the necessity of balancing the income and expenditure of the ROK government budget," he continued. "The proceeds of the sales of aid goods in Korea become revenue of the government of the ROK. If coal or cotton or gasoline is sold far below its real value, that means lower revenues for the government and a larger budget deficit.

"Realistic pricing will go a long way towards closing the inflationary gap in the ROK government budget and then by assist in liberating all of you from the scourge of an ever-corroding standard of value. Realistic prices will give the Hwan a real value."

"Finally, there is a fifth factor," Mr. Wood stated. "The ROK and the U.S. are agreed and have recorded their agreement in the Minute of Understanding that investment projects financed by U.S. aid shall, whenever possible, be owned and operated by private enterprise. In order to make this common policy a reality, Korean businessmen will need capital. If realistic pricing were instituted, this capital would flow out of the greatly augmented aid goods collection account in the form of long-term loans at low interest and amortization rates. Again I can say that realistic prices will create real values: factories in the hands of you and your colleagues on whom so much of the economic future of Korea vitally depends."

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Before Korea was separated at the 38th parallel the north and south had two distinct characteristics. North Korea was the source of vast amounts of hydro-electric power and it was also primarily the industrial half of the nation. South Korea was primarily the agricultural area and furnished the food. It was a compensating relationship.

But the unexpected political separation of north and south created problems in both areas. North Korea still suffers badly from food shortages while South Korea is just beginning to meet the power lack and is initialing a large scale industrial program as fast as adequate power becomes available.

In the readjustment, however, the people of South Korea have kept their perspective in viewing the importance of farming to the 24 million people in the republic. More than 70 per cent of this total population still depend entirely on agriculture for their livelihood. In the struggle to build up factories and production plants around the larger cities, it is still important to remember the vital importance of agriculture.

In some ways, the farm land of South Korea presents problems similar to those in China's farming areas. The land has been used so many centuries to grow crops that it has become exhausted. For that reason large quantities of fertilizer are needed to produce good crops in Korea. Until construction of a recently approved FOA-financed fertilizer plant has been accomplished, this fertilizer must be imported each year. During the 1954 fiscal year ,39,000,000 was spent on chemical fertilizers.

During the war, farmers suffered extreme losses of livestock, buildings, irrigation projects and also of labor drafted into the army. As a result, farmers have been in dire need of outside assistance. Although good farmers, few have advanced technical skills in agricultural production and even fewer have money for adequate equipment and supplies.

To alleviate this situation and maintain production of food, essential to the welfare of all of South Korea, the Korean Aid program is donating funds for these purposes not only as a stop-gap for the present emergency but also with the idea of creating more modern cultivation practices, creating workable systems of rural credit, farm cooperatives and agricultural extension, improving experimental works, and education and rural information.

The farm rehabilitation program has moved considerably but it still has far to go. The programs are all large and involve substantial expenditures furnished almost entirely by the United States. This is a listing for the 1954-55 fiscal year; fertilizer imports, 39 million dollars; reconstruction and rehabilitation of agricultural research facilities stations, ,600,000; plant disease and insect control ,500,000; construction of grain and fertilizer warehouses, ,2,000,000 veterinary supplies and equipment, ,800,000; limestone crushing program, ,500,000; seed and seed treatment materials, ,500,000; and silk production, ,500,000. In case of emergency, other funds are available.

So far the results of the program have been excellent. The 1954 crops were among the best in Korean history due, largely, to good fertilizer and good weather. The livestock census is now close to that of the pre-war period and farmers are beginning to accept the importance of animal inoculations as disease insurance. They also, along with government officials, are beginning to recognize that farming not only can make Korea agriculturally self-supporting if proper farming methods are adopted, but also can provide surpluses for export to other nations.

The Korean farmer now has five objectives: (1) to reclaim and put into production all land capable of producing food; (2) to increase irrigation; (3) to prevent further soil erosion; (4) to prevent destruction from plant diseases, insects and other pests; and (5) to increase livestock reproduction and keep animals healthy. Korean aid programs are helping him considerably both with money and the introduction of more efficient production methods.

Latest reports on production of principal food grains show a substantial increase since 1952, which was handicapped severely, of course, by military activities in certain producing areas. Rice production rose from 9,283,572 suk (the equivilant of 1,326,255 metric tons) that year to 14,135,972 suk (2,019,425 metric tons) in 1953, an increase of 52 per cent. Summer grains such as barley, wheat and rye, rose from the 1953 production estimate of 5,152,051 suk (736,000 metric tons) to 6,538,773 suk (934,110 metric tons) in 1954, an increase of approximately 27 per cent.

Production of rice was sufficient in 1953 to warrant export of limited quantities. The plan discussed was to import cheaper grains of the same total food value as the higher grade export rice and to use foreign exchange profit to purchase fertilizer, machinery, essential raw materials and consumer items. UNKRA economic consultants have recommended substantial increases in rice exports to bring in foreign exchange. The 1954 bumper crop of rice and other grains quickly proved the rightness of their advice.

The two million dollar grain and fertilizer project mentioned above is particularly important in view of agricultural price declines following the good crop yield of 1953-54. Market prices of grain declined 20 to 40 below those of early 1953 because many producers were forced to dump their crops on the market, partly because of mortgages and partly because no warehouse space was available. This had a bad effect on 65 to 70 per cent of the total population, according to economists. Inasmuch as the farm credit situation is being remedied and warehouse construction programs are under way, the 1955 outlook is brighter for farmers than it has been in recent years.

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Korean fisheries developed by the aid program are the second largest source of foreign exchange.

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Korea without fish would be like summer without sunshine--it wouldn't be Korea and it wouldn't be summer.

Twice during the past dozen years, hundreds of thousands of Koreans went without fish and if they had not received outside help many families would still be going without fish most of the time.

Immediately after the end of World War II in 1945, the Korean fishing industry was hard hit--so hard, in fact, that the catch that year dropped about 43 percent below the previous 3-year average. It dropped from 349,000 metric tons to approximately 202,000 metric tons.

How serious this was can only be understood if it is explained that fish products account for 85 percent of all the animal protein consumption of the Korean people. In other words, of all the flesh they cook and eat with their meals, including meat, 85 percent is fish.

Fish is essential to Korea for another reason, also. It is used to export as a source of foreign exchange which is used to buy essential equipment and materials, supplemental grains and fertilizer.

The reason for the big drop in the fishing catch in 1945 was that the end of the war and the defeat of Japan meant that all Japanese, many of whom were very active in Korean fishing, were deported to Japan and as many as could manage it took boats and equipment with them.

At that time the American military government was not well acquainted with Korea but still it did what it could to help and by 1947 when ECA stepped in with a helping hand, the catch rose to 300,000 metric tons. Most of the credit for the increase, of course, was due to increased efforts of the Korean fishermen themselves.

The outbreak of war in 1950 saw the fishing industry take the second nose-dive. At least 10 percent of the fishing fleet was lost in the mad scramble to flee south from the communists. Down went the catch to 219,000 metric tons.

The next year fishing was better, however, and in 1952 fisheries accounted for 12 per cent of the total exchange from exports and in 1953 for 12.8 per cent, being exceeded only by mineral exports. The dollar value of fish exports that year was $5,402,000.

But Korean fishermen are still not catching enough fish to fill the needs of Korean families and have enough left over to sell for dollars to buy other things badly needed at home. A recent FOA - UNKRA Agricultural Mission survey estimated that between 400,000 and 450,000 metric tons must be caught each year and that is just about 125,000 metric tons more than is being caught now.

To beat this annual fishing deficit the aid program wants to help more Koreans fish off shore in deeper waters. The help actually began in 1952 when CRIK (Civil Relief in Korea) brought in nets, cotton yarn, rope fiber and ice making machinery with chemicals. Sixty-eight CRIK boats of 30 to 50 gross tons each began fishing operations that year and UNKRA contributed 160 tons of fishing nets.

During the fiscal year, 1953, CRIK brought in additional ice machinery and equipment valued at $160,000. Ice is important and essential for off shore fishing because the larger boats must preserve their catch on the long voyages back to port. The same year UNKRA gave $1,900,000 to help fisheries. By October, things began to look much better when ice plant supplies such as ammonia, calcium chloride and ice cans arrived. Then came fish nets, sail cloth, rope fiber, diving suits, tin cans for processing and preserving fish, wire cable, pumps, pipe, canning machines, machinery and materials for boat construction as well as a 33-foot, latest type American built fishing boat which was displayed to show improved features as a guide to Korean boatmen.

By April, 1954, about $600,000 worth of supplies and equipment had arrived in Korea. One hundred and twenty-five marine diesel engines and eight more stationary engines were also on the way. In addition, large quantities of fir lumber and more than one million feet of red cedar logs to build boats were due in July and August. Everything was sold by UNKRA-ROK Fisheries Control committee to individuals, companies, and fishery guilds and associations in South Korea.

During 1954, the fisheries industry continued to be the second largest foreign-exchange earner. However, the lack of adequate equipment and supplies continues to hold production below estimated domestic and export requirements.

Construction and rehabilitation, respectively, were completed on the wholesale fish markets at Seoul City and Inchon which are both equipped to handle 70 tons of fish daily. Projects begun in 1954 include furnishing operational fishing equipment and supplies, machinery and equipment to increase ice production by 350 tons a day and expand cold-storage facilities, and machinery and equipment to make two modern canneries capable of turning out approximately 200,000 capacity.

Increasing the size of the fishing fleet is a foremost aim of the 1955 and 1956 programs which provide both for the purchase of vessels and the construction of large and small fishing craft including overseas trawlers, deep-sea long-line fishing boats, whale-catcher vessels and some smaller fishing craft. Technical assistance will be given shipbuilders at the request of the ROK Bureau of Fisheries.

ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATION

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The Free World helps Korea to recover lost ground in the educational field.

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Time and again when the shooting war was at its height in Korea, combat soldiers were astonished to see groups of ragged and sometimes barefoot children trudging through ice and snow to makeshift classrooms. Even though thousands of school buildings were destroyed or taken over by military installations during more than three years of death and destruction, never was there a time when schools shut down completely in South Korea.

This hunger of Korean people for learning and their burning desire to better themselves was recognized quickly by allied soldiers and relief workers in South Korea. New school buildings have been built, books have been provided and writing materials procured, and during 1953 and 1954 UNKRA alone spent $8,500,000 on education projects. Any number of private agencies in the United States, such as churches, fraternal organizations and youth movements have pitched in to give additional help to a nation which has shown such eagerness to help itself.

Probably the largest, and certainly the most impressive, recent development to further education in the Republic of Korea is the national Textbook printing plant which began operations at Yong Dong Po on September 16, 1954. This plant is by far the most modern in Korea and compares favorably with the newest plants in the western world.

This production center will print about 30,000,000 school books each year and the Republic of Korea Minister of Education has given his word that any Korean child who is unable to pay the twenty-five hwan or so necessary to buy a book will be given one without charge.

The printing plant is a perfect example of harmonious cooperation between the United Nations and the Korean government in a joint effort to rehabilitate Korea. The Korean government contributed the ground and funds with which to build the plant; UNESCO contributed $100,000 last year to get the project under way and this year UNKRA contributed $138,000 for machinery and equipment. The plant has an interior of 25,000 square feet and contains the most modern engraving equipment and machinery to reproduce pages in full color.

The reinforced concrete building was designed by Benjamin Rothwell, UNKRA printing consultant who worked with Korean architects Kim Tae Shik and Kim Yong Ki. It is operated by The Text Book Publishing Corp. under the control of the Minister of Education. Trained Korean technicians operate the plant, which employs 250 people who work two shifts.

Encouragement and a helping hand for scholars in each city and every community throughout South Korea is being extended by friends from the western world. During 1954, $200,000 was allotted by UNKRA for the purchase of special text books for university libraries and $50,000 more for a foreign book retail store project to import books for local sale.

Another $180,000 was allotted to raise the standards of Korean teachers. Teams of professional teachers from western countries are now in Korea working with and instructing Korean teachers.

During the first few bitter months of the war one of the first schools to be destroyed in Seoul was the American Language Institute. In 1954, UNKRA made up for this loss by allotting $135,000 to be used in the Foriegn Language Institute. The previous year it received $35,000. This institute is already having a beneficial effect on high school and college language courses all over Korea. Institute graduates are introducing modern methods of language instruction to replace older ineffectual ones which have been used in schools, and language instruction has been much improved throughout the Korean school system. Although emphasis has been mainly on English instruction, the institute now plans to add instructors in German, French, and Spanish in a scheduled expansion.

When Japan controlled Korea for forty years prior to the end of World War II, little effort was directed toward educating Koreans in technical skills. Consequently, most all skilled technicians and professional workers were Japanese. Japan also taught from Japanese text books in all schools.

In an effort to correct this situation and help Korea regain her own identity as a sovereign nation, UNKRA allotted $20,000 for research and translation of Korean language reference materials last year and another $48,000 to provide fellowships so that ten qualified Koreans can study specialized courses in other countries each year, thus acquainting themselves with most modern developments in their own specialized fields.

Along the same lines, two vocational training centers have been opened - one at Pusan and the other at Taejon. $364,000 has been made available for this project and this year four more centers for training workers in specialized skills such as machine and electrical work, are planned to open in Seoul, Mokpo and Kwangju. The Taejon center was given an extra $120,000 for general shop equipment and $106,000 to buy electrical equipment. The Seoul Electrical Technical High School was given a like amount for its shop, and Seoul National University Engineering College was given $35,000 to buy laboratory equipment and supplies.

Many foreign observers have said repeatedly that the natural resources of South Korea are her richest treasure and that someday her valuable deposits of tungsten and other sought-after chemicals will bring her international prominence. But in reality the most valuable of all Korean resources is the youth of the country. The entire future of Korea depends on the education of her youth. Free nations of the western world are fully aware of this and will continue doing everything in their power to give the youth of Korea the chance to lead their nation to industrial and economic equality with all democratic nations.

Long before the shooting war ended, the United Nations Command was making every possible effort to vacate the many large schoolhouses it had been forced to requisition. Even with the scarcity of available buildings adequate to handle large scale military operations, army commanders recognized the importance of education to the youth of Korea and less than eighteen months after the armistice not a single schoolhouse needed in any community was occupied by the Eighth Army.

During this period of vacating schoolbuilding headquarters, the army began one of the most extensive school construction programs ever witnessed in the far east. Units seemed to be competing with one another in their eagerness to render the most help for children in communities surrounding the area where they were stationed. Under the Armed Forces Assistance to Korea program, new schools appeared almost overnight across the width and breath of all of South Korea. Not only were they better constructed than pre-war schools, but they were also more comfortable for the students and much better equipped. In most cases, American soldiers provided the plans, construction materials and supervised the labor done by happy Korean parents.

UNKRA also reported considerable progress in the school construction, rebuilding and equipping program, disclosing that seven major universities received full equipment for their chemistry, physics and pre-medical laboratories. The agency reported the delivery of 33,000 reference books and other volumes in French, German and English for school libraries during 1954. More than 15,750,000 board feet of lumber, 550 metric tons of plywood, 315 metric tons of nails and large quantities have arrived in Korea for school reconstruction and 90 per cent of it had been distributed to over 800 separate schools during the year. During the fiscal year of 1954, UNKRA had taken obligations for repair of 450 heavily damaged classrooms and construction of 240 new ones.

The combined interests of the many aid groups working in Korea has made it possible for hundreds of thousands of children to get an adequate education.

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If ever a country needed trained, skilled technicians, it is South Korea today. On the verge of one of the most revolutionary industrial expansion programs, the country has a dearth of experienced machine operators, welders, construction men and mechanics. In fact you can name any skilled trade and you'll find that Korea is in short supply.

This is not the fault of the Republic. With few exceptions, Korean people were retarded for forty years of Japanese occupation. There is no question but what they could have learned as much and as quickly as the Japanese or any other nationality, but they were purposely denied the chance.

When the Japanese first came to Korea at the turn of the century, they found a people who were perhaps a century behind them in modern progress. Korea had been known as the Hermit Kingdom during most of the nineteenth century and had closed her ports as well as her eyes to the ways of the outside world. Korean culture had taken a tremendous drop from relative levels it held in Asia four or five hundred years earlier.

Consequently, when the Japanese began to colonize in large number they looked down upon the Koreans. Although they planned to absorb them into the Japanese empire it is doubtful that the average Japanese who had settled here ever looked upon Koreans as equals.

The result was that Koreans were kept, on the whole, from occupying responsible jobs and that the Japanese made no great effort to educate them on higher levels. As it has been said many times in the past about the relationship, "they let Koreans hold the wrench but they never let them run the machine."

The period of independence from Japan came upon the Koreans so suddenly it took a long time for them to reorient themselves to the new situation. During this period of becoming acclimatized to a new type of existance, the nation had a thousand and one things to do and the few short years between wars slipped past rapidly before the newly freed people had much of a chance to learn new skills or professions. There was the additional and very practical barrier, also, of trying to reorganize a badly disrupted economy.

The outbreak of war in June, 1950, put an end to any uncertainties overnight and the small progress which had been made by a scattered few dissolved with dim memories of the past. It is a well-known fact that the war practically wiped out the remains of Japanese industry and now young Koreans are trying once more to learn and do the things they want to do and should do to help their nation succeed. About 80 per cent of the facilities and training equipment available to these hopeful young people was destroyed during the war so once again they were forced to start right from the bottom.

This perplexing situation which threatened to become a major problem for the entire nation later was recognized here by the Korean aid missions so that during the past fiscal year, UNKRA allotted $750,000 for initial assistance along these lines.

The first emphasis in restoring and expanding facilities was placed on meeting requirements in the engineering field where there exists not only a shortage of trained personnel but lack of equipment upon which they can work to gain practical experience.

The Pusan Technical High School and the Taejon Engineering High School were picked for vocational training with courses in electrical, mechanical, and civil engineering fields. Courses in machine shop and foundry work were also programmed along with drafting and architecture.

Of growing importance in vocational training are the programs introduced by the ROK army. Patterned after similar troop education programs conducted by the US army, they are helping more and more young Koreans to prepare for technical jobs when they return to civilian life. Attendance has been high and, according to class instructors, the new students are enthusiastic about their studies. Classes are conducted by ROK army personnel either trained or assisted by Korean Military Advisory Group personnel from the US Army.

At Kimhae, for example, the ROK army is operating an engineering school where Korean soldiers are taught the operation of heavy equipment, welding and machine shop practices as well as procedure for fire department operation. These classes are supervised by American army advisors and courses range from four to 14 weeks.

At the end of 1954, there were 1,850 ROK GI's attending these classes. About 68 per cent of this number were from rural areas where their chances under normal conditions to learn technical skills would be quite small.

An ordnance school at Tongnae had graduated 11,243 students up until the end of 1954, and a clerical school at Hayang had graduated 2,547 students in the same period. At a transportation school in Kupoong, mechanics and drivers are being trained and additional courses are being given by US army instructors in railroad operation and maintenance. It was estimated that many thousands of ROK soldiers have been trained as drivers and mechanics and ROK army discharge records seem to bear out that this training has been useful. About 40 per cent of able-bodied dischaged veterans find work as drivers, 12 per cent as clerks and 8 per cent enter some type of business. The remaining 40 per cent work at various jobs.

The ROK army also maintains and operates a medical school for the training of hospital attendants. The school, located at Masan, has trained 28,300 medical technicians in dentistry, surgery and pharmacy work, according to its records.

Women in the ROK army are not overlooked and a communications school is operated at Kwangju, while a typing school is located in Taegu. Their progress has been reported excellent.

It was also decided to open a ROK Merchant Marine Academy on a site in Pusan selected by the government. Construction on the Academy has already begun.

Another basic social problem was taken into the program when it was decided to include young convicts in the vocational training work. Basic minimum equipment was purchased to use in giving skilled practical training in shoemaking, woodworking, tailoring and such trades as tinsmith and locksmith. By the end of April, 1954, the entire program was under way.

Approximately $1,250,000 has been allotted for additional projects. These added projects will include a vocational training center in Seoul and another in Mokpo, and the rehabilitation of four high schools, two for electrical work and the other two for instruction in commercial fishing.

An important and significant example of international cooperation in vocational training programs is the project in which the University of Minnesota colleges of agriculture, engineering and public health are aiding Seoul University in building up programs in these fields. FOA authorized an expenditure of $750,000 for the first year of the operation, which got under way early in 1955 and, in view of the high scholastic standing of the University of Minnesota in the three fields, should be of great assistance to rehabilitation programs in all of South Korea.

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(Subhead on Page 26: Korean aid cannot be estimated only in terms of money. It is composed also of strong ties of friendship between America and Korea)

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Never in the history of any army in any country have uniformed foreigners worked as closely with their civilian allies as men of the Eighth Army in Korea. American aid to Korea and rehabilitation of the country cannot be measured in dollars alone, regardless of how much our communist enemies would like the world to believe they are.

It is true, of course, that the soldiers have dug in their own pockets many, many times to pay for clothes, food and shelter for homeless Korean friends who are victims of one of the cruelest wars of all times. No one really knows just how much the GIs have given in terms of dollars and cents when medicine or blankets or food meant the difference between life and death for some unfortunate Korean.

But actually the money has never been the biggest contribution. Along with every dollar which went from a GI pocket to help a Korean went the GI's heart as well. The soldiers have spent hundreds of thousands of hours of their own time trying to make orphans happy, or comfort the sick or help the aged. Over the holidays during the past two years, for example, there hasn't been a major unit in Korea which didn't have at least one Christmas party for a group of orphan kids. The men decorated the Christmas trees themselves and wrapped all the presents, many of which were sent by their own families from the U.S. They served the food and joined the little voices to sing holy songs and Korean folk songs. They learned to love their little Korean friends just as they continue to love them long after they've said farewell to the land of the morning calm.

Men of Eighth Army have always given something more to their Korean friends than money could buy -- their sincere friendship. And along with it they gave and are still giving good practical aid where it is most needed. In November, 1953, not long after the armistice was signed, the biggest organized program of providing help to Korean civilians was begun under the title of Armed Forces Assistance to Korea and $15,000,000 was allotted by the United States to get it started.

In the beginning, creators of the program were very hopeful but even the most enthusiastic did not envision the success AFAK has achieved since its inception. Entire villages have expressed their gratitude and Korean government leaders are only too quick to admit that the men in uniform have done a magnificent job in helping the Korean people who need help the most.

The program which began as a modest venture has mushroomed out to include thousands of projects. These include school and church construction, orphanages, bridges, public health, flood control, road and highway construction and improvement, land reclamation and training programs of various kinds.

When news of the program was first received in the United States, however, it raised a storm of unexpected protest. Wives, mothers and relatives assumed that men in the Eighth Army were being kept in Korea just to work in labor battalions and they demanded that their men be sent home. Not until it was carefully explained that on most all projects the GIs simply show their Korean friends how to do the job and then furnish them with the materials and tools did the protests stop. Then once the families in the United States understood, they began making offers to help as well. The Koreans are proud to do their own work by themselves.

One small, but nevertheless typical example of how GIs are helping to mold Korea's future can be seen in a modest home opened recently in Seoul for homeless boys by men and officers of the Seoul Military Post. They raised the money themselves and are supervising the home.

Ever since the war began, every large city in Korea has had its share of tiny thieves who live by their wits as best they can. They range in age from three or four on up through the middle teens to draft age. Most of them can't even remember their parents. They wear filthy rags, seldom wash, sleep in doorways the year around and eat from garbage dumps. The youngest can do little more than beg with their pitiful pinched faces and tiny unwashed hands grasping for whatever they can get.

But as they grow older they learn the art of picking pockets, stealing watches and fountain pens or tearing saleable parts from parked jeeps. They become potential, life-long criminals with no knowledge of a useful trade and consequently a permanent menace to Korea's future.

Men of the Seoul Military Post became very familiar with these shifty-eyed, fleet-footed beggars who haunt busy streets in search of unwary Koreans or GIs. In many instances, these juvenile thieves were known to have been able to snatch a wristwatch from the arm of a passing soldier with such speed and dexterity that the victim was unaware of his loss for several seconds. When he gave chase he found himself inexplicably entangled in a crush of small, ragged bodies who seemed to materialize from nowhere to block the pursuit.

Nearly all these little victims of misfortune know the inside of city jails as well as the streets and doorways they sleep in. They trust no one, not even each other and live in a jungle world of survival of the fittest. Many have become tubercular and almost all of them need dental work and medical care badly.

Who stepped into the breach to take over a job that even the Korean themselves predicted would be hopeless? -- American servicemen from the Seoul Military Post. Keeping their fingers crossed, they set up a home for these homeless waifs, bought them clothes and provided shelter. At first they asked Korean police to guard their wayward charges but the boys reacted to this like an angry bull to the cape of a matador. They had grown up hating and fearing the police and this distrust could not be removed overnight. The police were taken away and the boys were put on an honor system.

To the complete surprise and disbelief of local welfare agencies the boys -- there are now 400 of them in the home -- cleaned themselves up and began to behave. Instead of plotting "breaks" to get away they began to show interest in their new home. They formed teams, planted gardens, played games and gradually lost the look of hunted animals. They began to smile and learn that the whole world is not against them. They found friends in need -- men of the United States Army.

Cases of sick children, homeless mothers, hungry villages that have been nursed back to health by men in uniform - not because they had to help or were asked to help, but because they wanted to help -- are so numerous it would take a full-sized volume to mention them all even briefly. The Pusan fire which occurred on November 25, 26, and 27, 1953, was one of the disaster relief programs taken on by AFAK. Immediately American military personnel went to the aid of the civilian allies and a total of $1,850,000 was allocated for emergency on-the-spot relief and reconstruction. Without the men in green and khaki the disaster would have been much worse than it actually was.

After the official launching of the AFAK program on November 4, 1953, it was made clear that projects would be sponsored by military units down to company size. Each unit to sponsor a project was to furnish technical assistance as well. In other words, if a church was to be built, men in the company who knew how to lay bricks were to show Koreans who would attend the church how to lay the bricks themselves. Carpenters helped others, plumbers lent a hand and so on. But it turned out that stocks of excess army material were not always suitable and sometimes not available in the area where they were needed. This meant supplies had to be requisitioned from Japan and other nearby military areas outside Korea.

The icy fingers of Korean winter clamped a strangle hold on the newly-born program during the coldest months and no large projects could be started, but with the coming of spring things began to hum. During the coldest months, most of the time was spent in planning and organizing and giving help in the form of clothing, food, fuel and other aid as protection against the below-freezing weather.

As the weather grew warmer, the army helped 89,000 Korean farmers move and resettle in agricultural areas near the front lines on about 42,000 acres of good, producing land and some vocational training for Korean civilians was begun. The American-Korean Foundation, a nonprofit philanthropic group also helped the army program and discussions were held with other relief agencies so that there would be no duplication.

But the program hit a snag about this time. Everything was going fine in areas where American troops were stationed and all the people in the vicinity were benefitting, but how about other areas? Didn't these people deserve to be helped as much as anyone else?

Yes, they most certainly did, was the answer and something was done about it immediately. ROK army troops were called upon to give their support, which they did gladly. They were sent to remote, war-damaged and needy areas to carry out AFAK projects. The first was construction of a rural school for 900 children. The school cornerstone was laid in April and it now provides shelter and warmth for students of the area who had no place to meet for study a year before.

Perhaps a breakdown of projects completed and partially completed would give the best picture of what the AFAK program had done up to November of 1954. It completed 34 schools and had 321 more under construction completed five churches with 73 being built; five orphanages with 65 under way; 17 bridges with 17 under construction; had created 21 public health facilities with 76 more under way; had constructed 25 necessary public buildings with 76 partially completed; had completed two major land reclamation projects with seven more partially reclaimed; had finished three flood control projects with four partially finished; and had built four highways with 11 more under construction.

And yet these figures do not begin to show the scope of the entire program. The small individual services which are every bit as important to the rehabilitation of Korea do not appear on this kind of a list. The most important part of the entire program is that the American servicemen who are standing behind the work are there because they want to help their friends and allies in their time of need. They have given their hearts to Korea.

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If trees continue to be cut down at the present rate in Korea, every mountain in the country will be bare within 17 years.

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Impossible though it may sound, if Koreans keep cutting down trees at the present rate, all of South Korea will be completely bare of growing timber in 17 years. During 1954, trees were being cut down three times faster than seedlings were being planted!

The prospect is grim -- a nation without trees becomes a wasteland. Trees do a lot more than furnish lumber and fuel. When there are no trees with roots to absorb heavy rainfall, dangerous flash floods result and cause widespread erosion. Huge areas of valuable agricultural land are wiped out and famine stares a hungry nation in the face.

With no trees to retain moisture, springs and wells dry up during hot months. Drinking water becomes scarce and irrigation systems no longer work effectively. A nation without trees must fight a losing battle.

Indiscriminate mowing down of forests began at the outbreak of World War II and has never slackened. First the Japanese began slashing down valuable forests to meet the growing needs of her war machine. But even after the Japanese left at the end of the war, little was done to stop this attack on standing forests. It actually increased, in fact, when Communist armies struck from out of the north.

In just ten years, from 1942 to 1952, more than half of all the trees south of the 38th parallel had been cut down never to grow again. In 1942 there were 65 million cubic meters of standing timber in this area; by 1952 there was only 30,800,000 left. In the two years alone between June 1950 and June 1952, 14 per cent of all the trees in South Korea were leveled, mainly for firewood.

It can be readily understood that a family facing death by freezing is not going to hesitate about chopping down a tree to save their lives with a warming fire and that is exactly how desperate the situation was in most cases during those two bitter years. But now something can be done to check this serious destruction.

During the second decade of this century, a well-known American poet named Joyce Kilmer, wrote a poem which later was put to music and became a popular song. The last line in it ended "but only God can make a tree".

This is undoubtedly quite true, but here in Korea the rehabilitation program is giving God a lot of help. There are a vast amount of things that can be done to help the tree-making process.

The first approach taken by reforestation experts, both American and Korean, was to study the reasons why so much lumber was needed by the populace. They found that 75 per cent of the trees chopped down were still being cut up for use as home fuel.

The obvious solution was to find some adequate substitution for wood as a fuel. This was and still is a major problem but a start has been made. Unfortunately, South Korean coal in its natural state is not completely satisfactory as a fuel because of its powdery formation. But when it is pressed together and solidified in some manner, usually called briquetting, it burns readily and can be handled easily for transport.

To meet this need UNKRA brought three heavy duty briquetting presses with spare parts and electrical control equipment to Korea. The first arrived in Pusan late in 1953, to be used by the Tai-yang Coal Industrial Corporation. The other two were delivered to the Dai Han Coal Corporation and were sent in April, 1954, to the Hwasun coal field areas in southwest Korea for operation in production areas.

Coal mines themselves were also given a helping hand with allotments for coal cars, mine locomotives, drills, compressors and other essential equipment. Approximately one and three-quarter million dollars has been set aside for this type of equipment and general operation and improvement of coal mines.

Peat is another good fuel prospect. Experts from Denmark were brought over to show the way to prepare peat for fuel and at present eight peat presses are operating in Kyonggi province and Cholla Pukto. Peat usage was disappointing at first, but in the winter of 1953 people began to accept it. Considerable quantities were brought into the cities and families began to recognize its value as a substitute for wood fuel. In 1955, full size briquetting presses which mix peat with powdered anthracite dust to produce a substance similar to bituminous coal, are being imported under the Korean aid program.

The second largest use of forests was to produce lumber for building material. To eliminate some of the need for construction lumber, introduction of new building materials available in Korea was begun last year. Stabilized earth-blocks to replace traditional mud walls which require heavy wood framing were shown to the people and 100 consolidated earth blocking machines were imported. Production has been limited but it is gradually increasing.

Another means of reducing forest destruction is importation of building lumber. In 1952, 3,600,000 board feet of saw and veneer logs were imported; in 1953, fifteen million board feet of saw logs and one million board feet of veneer logs were brought in; in 1954, 30 million board feet of saw and veneer logs have been imported at a cost of 2 million American aid dollars. They will be available to wood using concerns on the basis of advance bidding.

In addition to conservation, a large replanting program is under way. In 1953, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry was able to plant about 60 million trees, a 50 per cent increase over the previous six years average. In 1954, 145 million trees were planted and even more are planned for this year.

The creation and operation of an efficient forestry service has not been overlooked in the program. Equipment and supplies have been purchased for use in the department of forestry of Seoul National University, and qualified students are being sent abroad for graduate work. Experimental stations have been organized and general equipment such as trucks, surveying equipment, etc., have been furnished the forestry service to go ahead with this important phase of rehabilitation.

MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES

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There are some mining engineers and experts who are convinced that South Korea's greatest potential lies under the ground. It may well be that for thousands of years venerable Koreans have been walking on buried treasure. This treasure may be in the form of gold, tungsten and graphite -- rich deposits of all three are known to be in South Korea, but nobody knows just how rich. In addition there are deposits of minerals of lesser importance such as lead, copper, zinc and manganese, all in sufficient quantities to justify prospecting.

"The ground has only been scratched and the full extent of the republic's mineral wealth cannot yet be guaged," the experts say. They do say that known deposits with estimated reserves indicate that within a reasonable period of time, a level of mineral experts reaching 40 to 50 million dollars might be the annual rate.

It would be a Cinderella story indeed, if the broken and warcrumbled country which staggered back so many times to fight the enemy turned out to be a vast treasure lode. Experts employed by the aid program say that the possibilities for further discoveries of rich and extensive deposits are such that a major program of exploration, surveying and drilling is justified.

One of the problems faced is the necessity for better and more improved mining techniques in Korea. To correct this, a school metal mine has been approved and $370,000 allocated to get it under way in a government-owned gold mine. It will be used as a training center for all classes of mining employes. Mining machinery to equip the school-mine is now en route to Korea.

In additional to hard rock deposits, there are a considerable number of placer deposits in South Korea. There are enough, in fact, to justify further detailed examinations, according to various surveys. Consequently, tools and supplies have been purchased for a drilling survey of three gold and heavy sand placer deposits which has already begun. Results so far are "promising", according to the mining engineers. Drilling is also being conducted on privately owned placers and if they are found to be commercially profitable, equipment for further operations will be purchased by the UNKRA. Repayment for such equipment will be made after the mine has been established on a satisfactory basis.

Monetary assistance is also being offered to the mining industry in Korea through a Mining Loan Dollar Fund, established with $200,000, and an additional fund of 25 million hwan provided by the ROK government. The fund was created to help small privately owned mining enterprises handicapped because of short operating capital. Before loans are made the mine is examined by the UNKRA mining staff. The loans must also be approved by a committee of representatives from the ROK government, UNKRA and the Bank of Korea.

An important recent mining development is the ROK decision to offer a large quantity of tungsten for auction at three market centers — Seoul, London and New York — in hope of raising $2,000,000.

Rehabilitation and developmental activities first undertaken in the major coal mine areas with 1953 aid funds are now being considerably expanded. A survey has been completed of reserves of mines belonging to the Government-controlled Dai Han Coal Corporation. These are the Samchok mines located in Kangwon Province, largest producer at the present time and with the greatest potential; the Hwasun Mine, in Cholla Namdo Province, the only mine of any importance in the south-west area; and the Machari Mine in Kangwon Province, the third principal producer and supplier of all of the fuel for the operation of the Yongwol Steam Power Plant, one of the major sources of electric power in South Korea. Drawings and instructions covering modern standard practices of timbering and chute construction have been prepared and supplied for use at these mines. In addition, a preliminary survey has been made by UNKRA engineers of the Hambaek coalfield in Kangwon province. Full determination of the Hambaek potential will, however, require an extensive program of geological exploration and test drilling. If this field is workable, its utilization would contribute to the solution of fuel problems connected with industrial rehabilitation the location of new industries and the development of additional railroad facilities. Under the 1953 aid program, electrical equipment, motors, cables, pumps, pipe and spare parts for machines already in operation, rock drilling equipment, surface machinery and coal cars valued at $795,000 have either already been received or are en route to Korea. An additional $735,000 worth of equipment such as mine locomotives, coal mine cars, steel rails and mine hoists needed in the rehabilitation of South Korea's coal mines was provided under the 1954 aid program.

As part of the 1954 coal mine development program, a coal mine technical assistance contract has been negotiated with an established coal mine management firm of world-wide reputation. Under this contract, technical assistance will be provided to the Dai Han Coal Corporation in regard to all phases of its operations. Emphasis will be placed on problems of production and mine administration, and the Corporation's management will be trained in modern mining techniques and in the handling of modern equipment. In addition, the UNKRA has recruited a coal mine engineer to furnish technical assistance to private coal mines in the Republic of Korea with respect to problems relating to general operations, the handling of coal, transportation, mine outlay and development and the procurement of equipment.

WORLD FAMOUS DIVING CHAMPTION:

MAJ. SAMMY LEE, KOREAN-AMERICAN

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Late in the afternoon on a hot day in August, 1948, trumpets blared at the Olympic aquatic stadium in London when a small, perfectly proportioned young man stepped out en the victor's podium. His body was erect, his eyes looked straight ahead but tears were running down his cheeks -- tears of humility and pride, he explained later. Throughout the vast stadium an announcers voice rang out naming Samuel Lee "the greatest high diver in the world."

Sammy Lee, twenty-eight-year-old Korean-American, had achieved his lifetime ambition to become the first American-born Oriental to win a gold medal in Olympic competition for the United States.

"Why was I able to do it?", he said later in answer to a question. "Because I wanted to show my American colleagues what Koreans could do when given the chance and I also wanted the world to know what Uncle Sam gave me the opportunity to become.

"When I stood on that victor's podium and heard myself called the greatest high diver in the world, all my hours of training became seconds. I couldn't check my tears -- I had not let down my parents nor had I disappointed my friends."

Sammy is now a major in the United States Army Medical Corps, stationed with the Eighth Army in Korea. His father, Soonkee Rhee, was a famous patriot and a close friend of President Syngman Rhee, although no relation. His mother, the former Eunkee Chun, is still living in Los Angeles, California, the city where Sammy was born.

After the Olympic victory which crowned his athletic career in 1948, Sammy decided to retire from competitive sports in favor of a three-year course in study of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases at Letterman Army Hospital in San Francisco. He had received his M.D. from the University of Southern California in 1947. Sammy didn't know it then but his athletic career was just beginning.

Early in 1952, while pursuing his lifetime career as a medical specialist, Sammy Lee received an unexpected letter from his old friend, Mike Peppe, Ohio State University diving coach as well as American Olympic team coach.

You must get back into training, the letter implored, the United States is in danger of losing supremacy in Olympic diving. The coach went on to explain that Sammy was his only hope to retain the title.

It was hardly necessary to tell Sammy to go back into training. He has never been out of training since he entered competitive diving. But he did need permission from top brass in the Army in order to compete.

When he told his story, the door was opened and he was granted a leave of absence to join the United States Olympic diving team competing at Helsinki, Finland. Once more Korea and the United States were united against the world! -- and once more the combination was victorious!

The last two divers were Sammy and the great Mexican diver, Jeaquin Capilla. In the breathtaking finals, Sammy beat his closest competitor by 11 points by performing the most graceful and coordinated dives ever seen in amateur competition. His victory made him the first man ever to win a gold medal for diving in two separate Olympic games.

Like careers of other Koreans who have been given a chance to show the world what they can do, Sammy's career is studded with outstanding achievements. Born in Fresno, California, Aug 1, 1920, he later moved to Los Angeles with his mother, father and two sisters. He attended Benjamin Franklin High School in that city where he won wide popularity for his easy smile and good sportsmanship and was voted student body president before his graduation. Once again, Sammy scored another first -- he was the first student of Asian descent ever to head the high school student body.

After leaving Benjamin Franklin, he entered Occidental College in Los Angeles. When he was graduated in 1943 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, he was not only class Valedictorian but was also voted the outstanding athlete in the school.

In his Junior year he was National Amateur Athletic Union diving champion on the three-meter springboard and 10-meter high tower.

Immediately following his graduation from Occidental College, he entered the University of Southern California to train for a medical career and in 1947 was graduated with the degree of Medical Doctor. He had been studying under the Army specialized training program since 1943 so he now has 11 years army service in his record book.

"I first began diving in 1933 when I was 13 years old," Major Lee recalls. "I remember telling my father and mother that I wanted to become the world's greatest diver some day."

"Both my father and mother told me at that time that I must never forget that it is just as necessary to exercise the mind as it is the body,"

"My father never let me forget that I was of Korean ancestry -- I can still recall his words: 'you can never be a good American without being the best example of Korean youth first. What you do in your life will affect the future Korean boys who wish to do what you want to do, so do it well with honor and pride'."

Major Lee has also distinguished himself in his chosen profession. When Dr. Syngman Rhee suffered from an ear ailment recently, he made a special request that the United States Army Medical Department assign Major Lee to treat the affliction. Since that time, the major had been the ROK President's own private physician and the President places full confidence in the medical skill of the famous Korean-American athlete.

Sammy retired from active diving competition once more after winning the 1952 diving championship at the Olympic games in Helsinki, Finland. But in 1953, he received another honor -- this time completely unexpected. Major Sammy Lee, who had brought honor to both the country of his parents and his own country, was chosen by the A.A.U. to receive the country's highest athletic award.

Major Lee was chosen to receive the James E. Sullivan trophy for being the amateur athlete who contributed the most to the advancement of sportsmanship throughout the year 1953, and once more Sammy was the first of his ancestry to win the world's most esteemed amateur athletic award. Both Korea and the United States have much to be proud of in the achievements of Major Sammy Lee of the United States Army Medical Corps. Right now he is eyeing the 1956 Olympics at Melbourne, Australia. Can he make it three in a row? Only time will tell.

AMERICAN-KOREAN FOUNDATION

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AKF promotes good will and understanding between Korea and America.

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When an unassuming group of Americans comprised of four men and two women stepped off a plane nearly two years ago at Seoul City airport, no one who met or talked with them and possibly not even they themselves, realized what their visit would mean to the future of Korea. This was actually the conception of the American Korean Foundation. This eight-day visit was to set the stage for a relationship which create strong bonds of understanding between the United States and Korea — stronger, probably, than any which had existed before.

The two women in this group were Mrs. Howard Rusk and Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel. The four men were Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center; Leonard W. Mayo, executive director, Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, and chairman, Mid-Centry White House Conference on Children and Youth; Eugene J. Taylor, specialist on problems of the physically handicapped; and Palmer Bevis, then executive director of the AKF.

The Mission was not a money making venture and each member paid his or her expenses. The two women were later to become board members of the foundation. Mrs. Rusk is the wife of Dr. Rusk, and Mrs. Gimbel is the wife of a well-known American merchant. Both were and are vitally interested in the welfare of Korea and the people of Korea.

As a direct result of that visit, 1200 trainloads of goods arrived in Pusan harbor in the summer of 1954 as gifts from friends of Korea in the United States. By appeals over radio and television, through the press and by direct approach, the American Korean Foundation was able to raise $10,000,000 worth of supplies for the Korean people.

The principle medium used to raise the needed supplies was a railroad train which toured the United States through May, June and July of 1954, bearing AKF officers and other prominent U.S. leaders, who made direct appeals in various cities for help in filling the boxcars.

Among these supplies were locomotives, busses, trucks, generators, transformers, machine tools, building materials, expendable consumer goods, drugs, medical and dental supplies and equipment, food and clothing, agricultural machinery and many other items. The allocation of these supplies was determined by a joint committee made up of representatives of the ROK government, the AKF and other UN agencies.

But the "Help Korea Train" as the train was named, was only one of many of the contributions made to Korea by the AKF. To list a few of the activities in which the foundation is interested, such programs as training of public health leaders: study of infectious diseases: medical and dental education: nursing: proper child care: aid to war widows: promotion of Korean culture: and general relief must be named.

To assist in the training of public health leaders, the AKF has provided foreign fellowships for special training in public health administration, leprosy control and tuberculosis control. It has also established a school of public health which has given a series of intensive courses for groups of doctors selected from all the provinces of South Korea.

In an effort to check infectious diseases, the foundation has provided funds for a technical reference library and has purchased special equipment from abroad. It has taken three of the staff of the Korean National Institute of Infectious diseases to the UN for training in the production of vaccines; it has provided the laboratory of this institute with a special strain of mice for research purposes; and it has given the same institute a special breed of Arabian horses from which diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins can be made.

By furnishing these items and services, the AKF has helped Korean scientists to develop vaccine production which will save the country many thousands of dollars in foreign exchange, but even more important, will permit the Koreans to become eventually independent of foreign vaccine production.

In the field of medical education, the AKF has provided fellowships for selected Korean students to attend Korean medical schools. It has made grants of cash to each of the six medical schools to help them meet emergency needs and it is now providing medical books and journals for depleted libraries.

Dentists on the faculty of the Korean Dental School are now receiving specialized training paid for by the AKF and the school has been provided with laboratory equipment and supplies. In addition, funds have been given for the publication of a journal of dentistry and during the next five years, two faculty members each year will be sent abroad for specialized dental training.

Nine nursing schools have received cash grants from the foundation during the past year and it has also sponsored specialized courses in mid-wifery, tubercular treatment and general post-graduate work. Foreign fellowships have also been set up for qualified nurses in administrative and teaching positions.

The foundation has helped in education by aiding children with textbooks and providing an exchange program for teachers. Four child care specialists from the AKF are now acting as assistants to the Minister of Social Welfare and funds are provided for youth groups and selected orphanages each month.

A number of agricultural aids have been brought to Korea in various forms during the past two years, Twenty-four tractors, which were contributed by the Ford Motor Company for agriculture schools came with the "Help Korea Train"; experimental seeds were imported and then special testing supplies; 450 draft animals were furnished in addition to pedigreed animals for breeding; 4-H clubs, patterned after similar groups of youths who wish to advance in agricultural pursuits in the US, have been aided and encouraged.

One of the most impressive international good-will tours was staged last year by the ROK Children's Choir under the auspices of the AKF. The twenty-five children sang 64 public concerts, 71 private concerts and appeared 95 times on television and radio in 40 cities. The American-Korean Foundation promises to remain an important element in helping to rebuild Korea.

ELECTRIC POWER

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Korea builds power stations, long term projects under the FOA program.

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The supply of electric power in South Korea is of the utmost importance. Without electricity, producing centers are crippled. The basic difficulty stems from the fact that South Korea must create an almost entirely new power industry because her former source of power from North Korea has been shut off. The Communists actually stopped all South Korean power supply long before they struck across the 38th parallel but the present need and common desire to rebuild the Republic of Korea makes electric power all the more important.

During the period between 1950 and 1953, South Korean power systems, such as they were after the shut-off, were even more severely handicapped by bombings, shellings, fires, sabotage and general neglect. It took the combined ingenuity of both the ROK and the United Nation's technicians to maintain even limited use of sufficient power for practical purposes.

But even taking advantage or all available power sources, including generator-mounted barges anchored at Inchon and near Pusan, electric power supply was inadequate. Workers in many factories and small plants were obliged to sleep on straw mats near their machines so that they could work for the short periods when the power returned. The flash of electric lights gave the signal and then came the mad scramble to the machine which worked for perhaps a few minutes or perhaps a day before it droned to an inevitable stop.

One small shovelfull of earth turned on a sunny day last September by ROK Minister of Commerce and Industry Kang Sung Tai at the thatch-roof village of Tangin-ri, just four miles west of Seoul on the Han River, changed the entire picture. He had broken earth for the first of three new thermo-electric power plants which are expected to increase the regular supply of electric power in South Korea by 100 per cent, excluding the supply from the barges.

South Korea's power production handicap was the lack of large numbers of waterways suitable for hydro-electric power dams. Rainfall variation is great and waterlines fluctuate as much as thrity feet in some rivers making power dams an unreliable source of steady power in most South Korean areas.

The achievement in contracting for the three thermoelectric power plants came mainly from creation of machinery capable of converting pulverized Korean anthracite, prevalent in many parts of South Korea, into satisfactory fuel to operate the plants.

The Tangin-ri plant will have one General Electric roll turbine which will produce 25,000 KW per hour by April 30, 1956; the new plant at Masan will have two turbines producing 50,000 KW by July 3, 1956; and the third plant at Samchok on the East Central Coast will be turning out 25,000 KW per hour by August 31, 1956.

These invaluable additions to the rehabilitation program are being constructed with $30,000,000 from FOA funds and $4,000,000 worth of hwan from the ROK government. Two of the plants will bring badly needed power to heavily settled areas around Pusan, Taegu, Inchon and Seoul. The third, at Samchok on the east coast, will power the eastern coastal mining and industrial centers.

Another significant step toward restoration of the electric power supply was the reopening of Hwachon dam -- a hydro-electric plant. This project is under the control of the ROK government although funds to make repairs on the dam, excluding labor costs, were advanced by FOA.

Last October, due largely to heavy rainfall, power production in South Korea set a new all-time high. The present outlook for increased power supply seems favorable.

Article (with picture) in Taegu Times, Monday, May 22, 1961.
Translation:

ORPHANS' PARADISE Established by an Orphan
Helped by Mr. Rice, an American Missionary
Love Overcomes All Difficulties

In the wake of the recent war, churches and orphanages increased tremendously. Misery, suffering and confusion caused by the War made it imperative for countless orphanages to try to cope with the desperate situation. Bountiful help from the United States and other countries flowed in to support thousands of orphans. However, along with the flow of money and relief goods, unending scandals ensued in this line of social work. Money collected and sent for orphans was often mis-used by vicious, so-be social workers.

Under such abominable surroundings, it is our unexpressable joy that we can introduce to you a young man (32 years old) named Suh Tae Jin, a former orphan himself. He now directs work at the Bethany Home, in the vicinity of Kei Myung Christian College. Along with the rich experience of his former life; his warm love rooted in bringing Christ to the orphans, has made him a promising, if hidden, social worker.

During the War, Suh was separated from his parents at the age of 12. From that time he led a vagrant life. Working at one time as an errand boy, he later sold newspapers. Finishing middle school, he worked his way into Bible High School. In the second year of Bible High School, Suh came into a close acquaintance with Rev. Rice, an American missionary who later steered Mr. Suh into the work for homeless boys.

Rev. Rice, while engaged in various evangelistic activities, also exerted himself in work for orphans. He came to this country over 11 years ago and is one of the best known missionaries among Koreans for his sacrificial help to orphans. Having closely tested Mr. Suh, Rev. Rice came to highly value his genuine personality and told him of his desire to launch an aggressive work for the orphans and beggar boys of the streets. They soon began gathering in orphans from all parts of the country. The results? During the past three years over 800 have been rescued from the streets and alleys of cities such as Seoul, Pusan, and Taejon. To take care of them, five orphanages have been founded by Rev. Rice. Now these former beggar orphan boys have a chance to know the nurture of love and faith.

Among these five orphanages, Bethany Home is the most recent example. This Home came into being by sacrificial gifts received by Mr. Rice, and through the more sacrificial leadership of Mr. Suh. There are 108 orphans living in this Home. It is equipped with 3 concrete hot floor rooms, an office room, a waiting room, a kitchen, and a bed room with beds installed on three levels -- especially good for summertime. Inside the concrete buildings, the wide glass windows shed an abundance of light. Attractive and the most durable materials were used on the floors.

About 30 of the children are attending school, ranging from primary to high school grades. It is worth noting that most of them are doing a fine job and maintaining a high standard of scholarship in their respective classes. Younger orphans not in school are taught by older orphans

and are preparing to enter school at a future date. Daily work schedules are effectively arranged, cultivating in all the will to work. Mr. Suh confides that he hopes to obtain some farming land so that the orphans can work on it.

Prayer hour being set at 3 P.M., I was fortunate enough to have a chance to look into the prayer room in the attic. I found there about 40 gathered in prayer. Many were sobbing with repentant hearts to God. This was somewhat strange, to a sightseer like me.

Referring to his encounter with his own brother two years ago, after ten years of separation, Mr. Suh says: "I call these children my younger brothers, and they in turn call me a big brother. I can hardly bear it when they moan in pain with sickness. When they say "Good-bye" every morning on leaving for school, I renew my determination to sacrifice all of my life for their well-being. I believe that without love no good care is possible. Children run away from an orphanage because they have failed to find such love there." All the while I talked with him, Mr. Suh was shy and humble.

S. Moffett

VISAS ISSUED TO ORPHANS by the Department of State, Washington, D. C.
according to figures furnished by the Public Inquiries Branch of the Visa Office and available to the public upon application to that Branch

NB: Statistics on orphan visas cover two main periods. The first period includes all visas issued to alien orphans under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended and extended. This act finally expired at the end of calendar year 1956. No new legislation was passed thereafter until that which took effect on September 11, 1957. This second Act, as amended and extended, has continued in effect and is next due to expire on June 30, 1961.

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For the second period an additional breakdown is furnished, showing the number of orphans issued visas after they "had been adopted abroad," and showing also the number issued visas for entry under sponsorship of a Professional Welfare organization "to be adopted in the United States."

It has been made clear by spokesmen for the professional welfare profession and the professional welfare agencies that, in their view, only the procedures followed by them in their programs afford the protections essential to the child, his original family, the adopting family, and society.

These procedures are generally stated to include employment of professionally trained social workers; study of the adopting family over a substantial period of time (preferably up to a year) by such personnel; study of the child by such personnel; and deferral of legal adoption until the child, placed in the adopting family, has with the family been studied for a year by such personnel.

Omission of any of these items is generally stated to be serious; each, and their totality, is advanced as being essential to any reputable, reliable and justifiable adoption or program of adoptions.

Bypassing all such questions as the amount of expertise in the field of human relations that may reasonably be posited in people who want two calendar years of time to decide any question of their specialty, the attached tables show exactly how many children, at what times, and from what places, were extended the benefits of the professional procedures.

Attention is particularly called to the figures reported by the Department of State for the Far Eastern countries where numbers of American troops are stationed. Although mixed-blood orphans are presumably a matter of primary concern in this area, professional welfare agencies apparently furnished their procedures to only 1% of Korea orphans adopted since 1956, and to only 14% of all Far Eastern orphans adopted in this same period —— presumably including a large block of full Chinese orphans adopted from Hong Kong.

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Under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as Amended

	Through June 1954	July-December 1954	January-June 1955	July-December 1955	January June 1956	July-December 1956	TOTAL
Austria	21	76	87	124	32	32	372
China: Formosa	0	0	0	2	2	3	7
France	1	1	2	3	8	6	21
Germany	134	34	19	17	8	16	228
Great Britain	0	0	2	3	0	2	7
Greece	5	22	31	109	146	237	550
Hong Kong	0	4	13	6	3	31	57
Iran	0	1	1	3	8	4	17
Italy	16	28	92	92	144	180	551
Japan	50	209	284	256	342	408	1,549
Jordan	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Korea	0	8	27	42	145	175	397
Lebanon	0	0	3	3	0	2	8
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Philippines	0	1	13	29	16	34	93
Portugal	0	0	1	1	3	6	11
Singapore	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Turkey	0	0	5	0	6	14	25
Multigeographic:							
Australia	0	0	2	2	0	1	5
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burma	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Canada	0	1	1	2	0	1	5
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Eritrea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Finland	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
India	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Israel	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Mexico	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Morocco	0	2	3	4	5	4	18
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
South America	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Spain	0	1	1	4	1	16	23
Thailand	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	2	5	5	13
TOTALS	227	396	593	768	880	1,194	4,000

Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State. Breakdown by adopted / to be adopted stated to be not available. Visas were granted up to the maximum, 4,000, provided by law.

TABLE OF VISAS ISSUED TO ORPHANS BY QUOTA AREAS

Abbreviations: Adpt. Abrd. = Adopted Abroad; To Be Adpt. = To be Adopted in the United States by Professional Welfare procedures; F.Y. = Fiscal Year, July 1 - Jun 30.

Quota Area	11 Sep 1957-30 Jun 1958		F. Y. 1959		F. Y. 1960		TOTALS 11 Sep '57 - 30 Jun '60					
	Adpt. Abrd.	To Be Adpt.	Adpt. Abrd.	To Be Adpt.	Adpt. Abrd.	To Be Adpt.	Adpt. Abrd.	%	To Be Adpt.	%	Total	%
Asia Pcfc. Triangle	0	0	0	0	13	1	13	93%	1	7%	14	100%
Australia	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	100%	0	0%	4	"
Austria	21	0	37	8	31	4	89	88%	12	12%	101	"
China	8	9	28	290	18	187	54	10%	486	90%	540	"
Danzig	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Finland	3	0	0	2	10	4	13	68%	6	32%	19	"
France	11	11	23	17	41	4	75	64%	42	36%	117	"
Germany	24	10	52	10	91	3	167	88%	23	12%	190	"
Great Britain	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	33%	4	67%	6	"
Antigua	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Bahamas	5	0	0	4	0	0	5	56%	4	44%	9	"
Barbados	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Br. Guiana	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0%	3	100%	3	"
Br. Honduras	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Cyprus	3	1	2	2	3	0	5	62%	3	38%	8	"
Jamaica	0	1	0	52	0	29	0	0%	82	100%	82	"
Malta	0	1	0	10	0	7	0	0%	18	100%	18	"
St. Christopher	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Trinidad	0	0	1	3	0	4	1	12%	7	88%	8	"
Greece	217	11	551	86	157	27	825	87%	124	13%	949	"
Hungary	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0%	2	100%	2	"
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
India	1	2	2	0	1	0	4	66%	2	33%	6	"
Indonesia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Iran	1	3	4	19	0	6	5	15%	28	85%	33	"
Israel	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	14%	6	86%	7	"
Italy	49	84	77	591	22	286	148	14%	961	86%	1,109	"
Japan	217	4	590	39	182	9	989	95%	52	5%	1,041	"
Jordan	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	100%	0	0%	3	"
Korea	686	0	1,347	2	521	32	2,494	99%	34	1%	2,528	"
Lebanon	3	0	19	14	10	5	38	67%	19	33%	57	"
Libya	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Lithuania	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Malaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Morocco	2	0	6	3	0	1	8	67%	4	33%	12	"
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Pakistan	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	100%	0	0%	3	"
Palestine	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Philippines	16	1	54	11	21	18	91	75%	30	25%	121	"
Poland	4	7	28	18	37	8	69	68%	33	32%	102	"
Portugal	0	2	1	26	0	20	1	2%	48	98%	49	"
Cape Verde	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0%	5	100%	5	"
Spain	12	1	42	24	20	17	74	64%	42	36%	116	"
Switzerland	2	4	4	13	1	7	7	23%	24	77%	31	"
Syria	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Thailand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Trieste	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Turkey	4	0	6	0	1	2	11	85%	2	15%	13	"
U. S. S. R.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
U. A. R.	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0%	4	100%	4	"
Yugoslavia	12	0	15	4	10	2	37	86%	6	14%	43	"
TOTALS	1,309	154	2,903	1,271	1,201	691	5,413	72%	2,116	28%	7,529	"

FAR EAST RESUME AND FAR EAST TOTALS:												
China	8	9	28	290	18	187	54	10%	486	90%	540	
Japan	217	4	590	39	182	9	989	95%	52	5%	1,041	
Korea	686	0	1,347	2	521	32	2,494	99%	34	1%	2,528	
Philippines	16	1	54	11	21	18	91	75%	30	25%	121	
F. E. TOTALS	927	14	2,019	342	742	246	3,688	86%	602	14%	4,290	

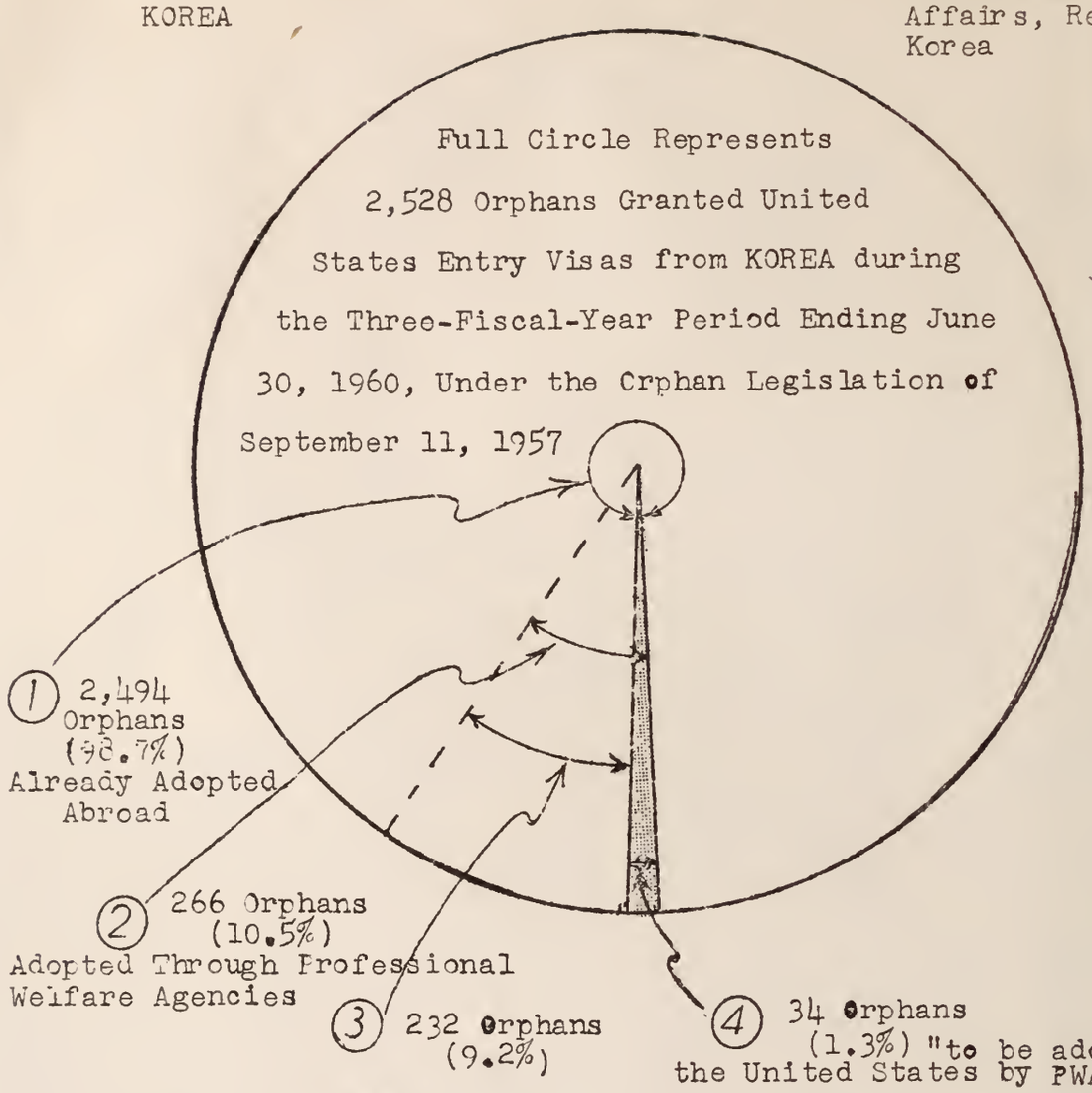
Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State (raw data). Percentages calculated by

OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS

FROM

KOREA

Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State; Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Republic of Korea



Of the 2,528 orphans who were granted visas to enter the United States from Korea under the present Orphan legislation, during the three Fiscal Years closing June 30, 1960,

(1) 2,494 (98.7%) were granted visas having been "already adopted abroad." That is, they entered WITHOUT the procedures which Professional Welfare Agencies and their spokesmen insist are <u>essential</u> to sound adoption practice.

(2) While constantly insisting that agencies placing children without using these "essential procedures" are doing a bad thing and should be stopped from operating unless they do their work the "sound Professional Welfare professional way," the two Professional Welfare agencies operating in Korea, together with all the Professional Welfare Agencies in the United States with whom they work, themselves placed 266 of the 2,528 orphans adopted from Korea during this three-year period.

(3) But --- these very Professional Welfare Agencies made almost all their own adoptions from Korea, 232 of them, without at all bothering to carry out these same "essential procedures" they keep on insisting other agencies should use or else be shut down as "unsound."

(4) And --- according to the records of the U. S. Department of State, during the whole three years the Professional Welfare Agencies actually placed only 34 children by their own advertised "superior and essential" methods; 13% of their own, 1.3% of the total.

With such a record, for members of the Welfare Agency Profession and their spokesmen to attack the non-professional adoption programs operating in Korea is flat outrage; and with such a record, for professional welfare agencies to solicit or pocket denominational benevolence dollars on the grounds that they will do the job, and that the job they do will be "better," is the same thing as fraud.

E. Moffett

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Lebanon	0	0	3	3	0	2	8
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Philippines	0	1	13	29	16	34	93
Portugal	0	0	1	1	3	6	11
Singapore	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Turkey	0	0	5	0	6	14	25
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Burma	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Canada	0	1	1	2	0	1	5
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Eritrea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Finland	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
India	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Israel	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Mexico	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Morocco	0	2	3	4	5	4	18
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
South America	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Spain	0	1	1	4	1	16	23
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Austria	21	0	37	8	31	4	89	88%	12	12%	101	"
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Finland	3	0	0	2	10	4	13	68%	6	32%	19	"
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Great Britain	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	33%	4	67%	6	"
Antigua	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Bahamas	5	0	0	4	0	0	5	56%	4	44%	9	"
Barbados	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Br. Guiana	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0%	3	100%	3	"
Br. Honduras	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Cyprus	0	1	2	2	3	0	5	62%	3	38%	8	"
Jamaica	0	1	0	52	0	29	0	0%	82	100%	82	"
Malta	0	1	0	10	0	7	0	0%	18	100%	18	"
St. Christopher	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Trinidad	0	0	1	3	0	4	1	12%	7	88%	8	"
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Hungary	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0%	2	100%	2	"
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
India	1	2	2	0	1	0	4	66%	2	33%	6	"
Indonesia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Iran	1	3	4	19	0	6	5	15%	28	85%	33	"
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Lithuania	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Malaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Morocco	2	0	6	3	0	1	8	67%	4	33%	12	"
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Pakistan	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	100%	0	0%	3	"
Palestine	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Philippines	16	1	54	11	21	18	91	75%	30	25%	121	"
Poland	4	7	28	18	37	8	69	68%	33	32%	102	"
Portugal	0	2	1	26	0	20	1	2%	48	98%	49	"
Cape Verde	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0%	5	100%	5	"
Spain	12	1	42	24	20	17	74	64%	42	36%	116	"
Switzerland	2	4	4	13	1	7	7	23%	24	77%	31	"
Syria	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Thailand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Trieste	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Turkey	4	0	6	0	1	2	11	85%	2	15%	13	"
U. S. S. R.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
U. A. R.	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0%	4	100%	4	"
Yugoslavia	12	0	15	4	10	2	37	86%	6	14%	43	"
TOTALS	1,309	154	2,903	1,271	1,201	691	5,413	72%	2,116	28%	7,529	"

FAR EAST RESUME AND FAR EAST TOTALS:												
China	8	9	28	290	18	187	54	10%	486	90%	540	
Japan	217	4	590	39	182	9	989	95%	52	5%	1,041	
Korea	686	0	1,347	2	521	32	2,494	99%	34	1%	2,528	
Philippines	16	1	54	11	21	18	91	75%	30	25%	121	
F. E. TOTALS	927	14	2,019	342	742	246	3,688	86%	602	14%	4,290	

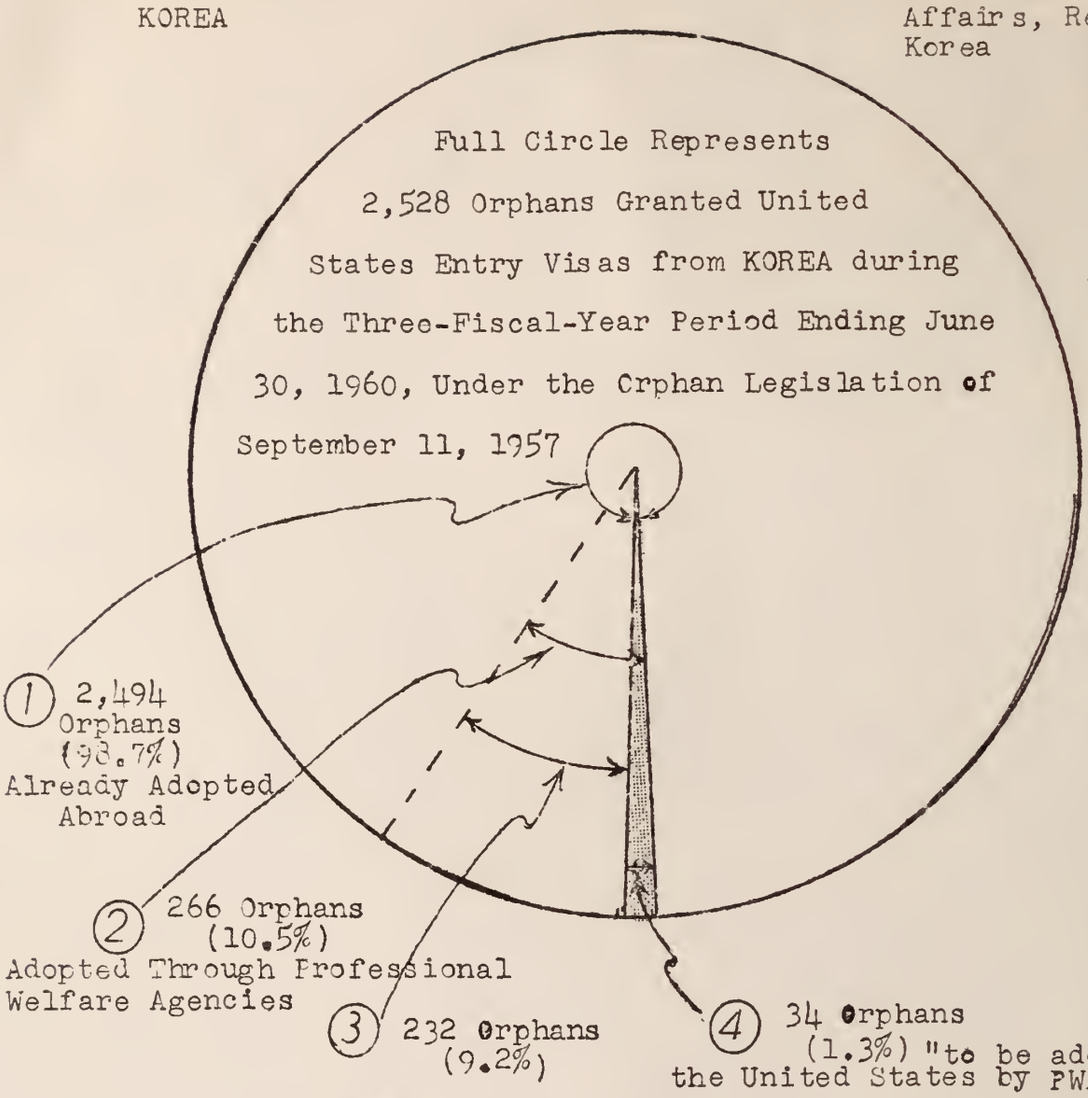
Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State (raw data). Percentages calculated by

OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS

FROM

KOREA

Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State; Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Republic of Korea



Of the 2,528 orphans who were granted visas to enter the United States from Korea under the present Orphan legislation, during the three Fiscal Years closing June 30, 1960,

(1) 2,494 (98.7%) were granted visas having been "already adopted abroad." That is, they entered WITHOUT the procedures which Professional Welfare Agencies and their spokesmen insist are <u>essential</u> to sound adoption practice.

(2) While constantly insisting that agencies placing children without using these "essential procedures" are doing a bad thing and should be stopped from operating unless they do their work the "sound Professional Welfare professional way," the two Professional Welfare agencies operating in Korea, together with all the Professional Welfare Agencies in the United States with whom they work, themselves placed 266 of the 2,528 orphans adopted from Korea during this three-year period.

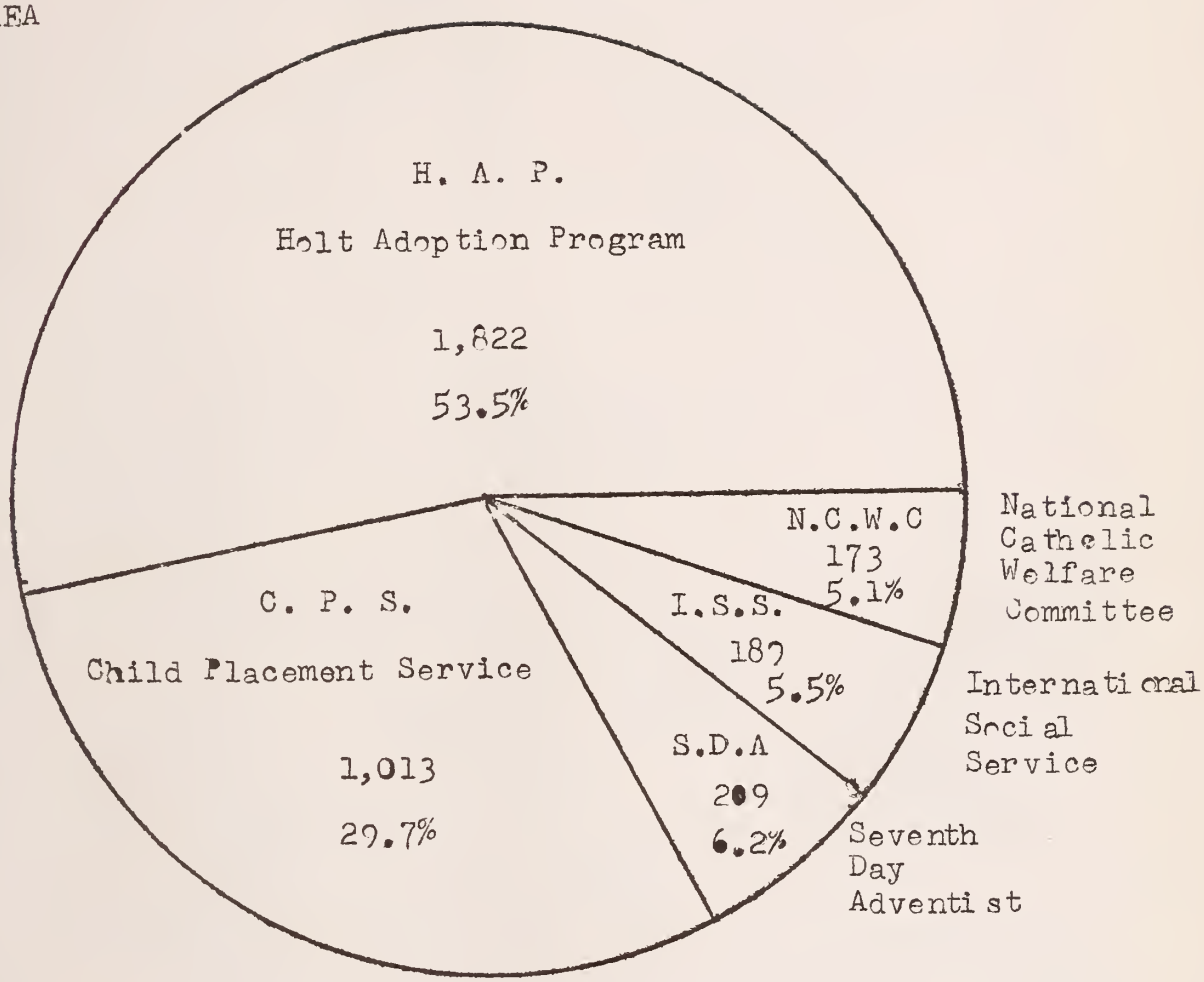
(3) But --- these very Professional Welfare Agencies made almost all their own adoptions from Korea, 232 of them, without at all bothering to carry out these same "essential procedures" they keep on insisting other agencies should use or else be shut down as"unsound."

(4) And --- according to the records of the U. S. Department of State, during the whole three years the Professional Welfare Agencies actually placed only 34 children by their own advertised "superior and essential" methods; 13% of their own, 1.3% of the total.

With such a record, for members of the Welfare Agency Profession and their spokesmen to attack the non-professional adoption programs operating in Korea is flat outrage; and with such a record, for professional welfare agencies to solicit or pocket denominational benevolence dollars on the grounds that they will do the job, and that the job they do will be "better," is the same thing as fraud.

E. Moffett

OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS FROM KOREA BY AGENCY

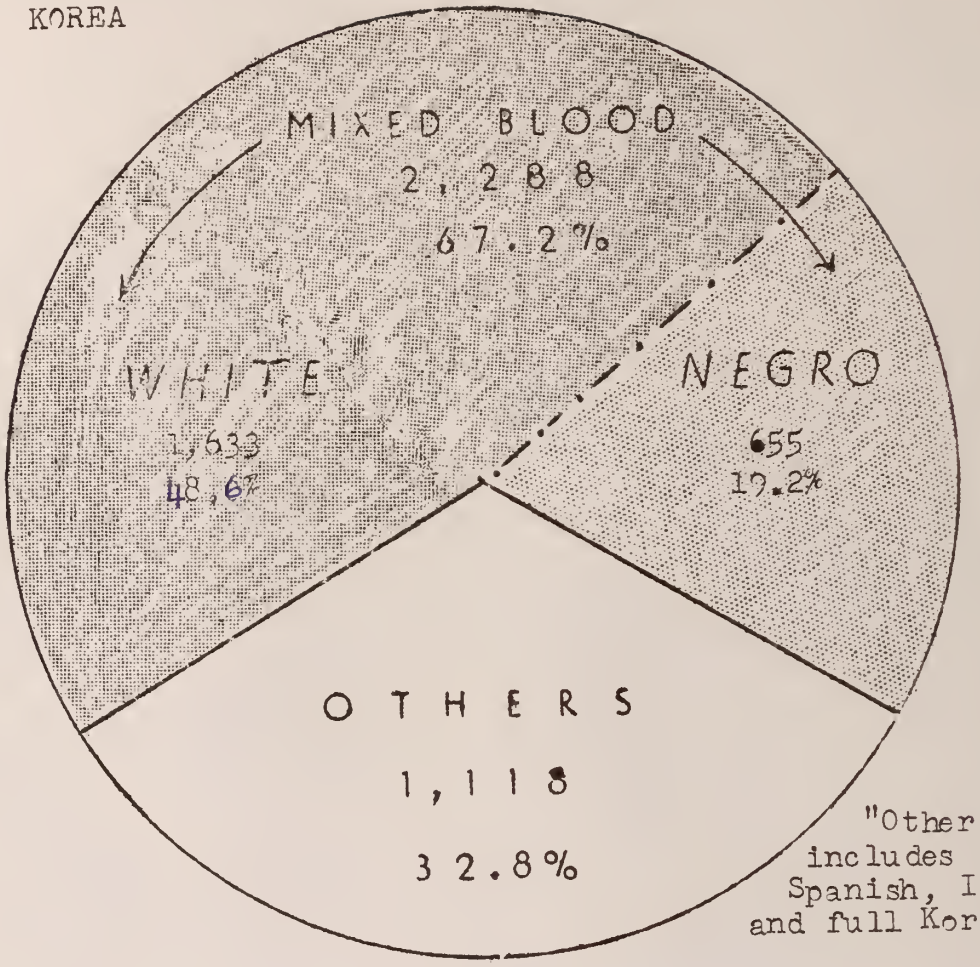


PROPORTION BY AGENCY FOR 3,406 ORPHANS ADOPTED FROM KOREA DURING THE SIX YEARS FROM JANUARY, 1955, THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1960

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

Prepared in the office of the Mission Statistician, Korea Mission, Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, United Presbyterian Church U. S. A., January, 1961.

OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS FROM KOREA BY RACE



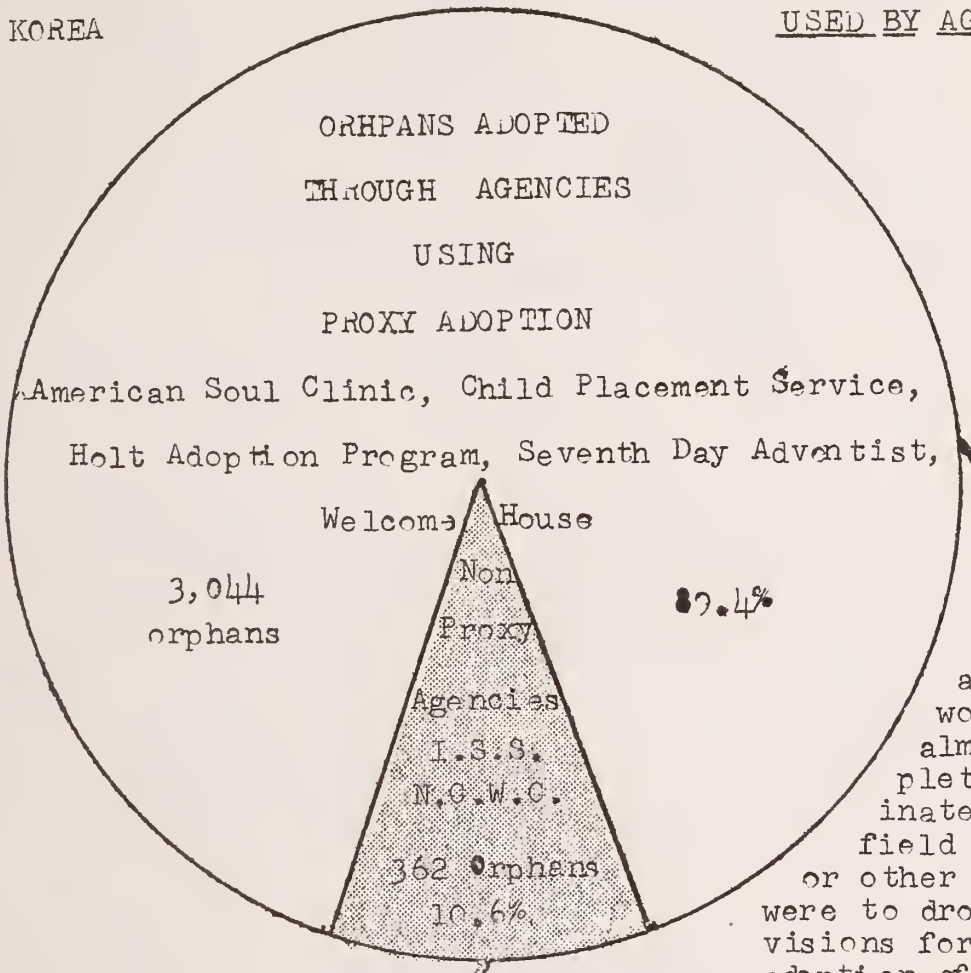
"Others" includes suspected Spanish, Indian, etc., and full Korean.

PROPORTION BY RACIAL ORIGIN FOR 3,406 ORPHANS ADOPTED FROM KOREA DURING THE SIX YEARS FROM JANUARY, 1955, THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1960

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Republic of Korea.

Prepared in the office of the Mission Statistician, Korea Mission, Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, United Presbyterian Church U. S. A., January, 1961.

OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS FROM KOREA BY PRIMARY METHOD OF ADOPTION USED BY AGENCY



These agencies would be almost completely eliminated from the field if Federal or other legislation were to drop its provisions for proxy adoption of overseas orphans.

These two agencies only would be able to continue operations without use of proxy adoption procedures.

PROPORTION OF 3,406 ORPHANS FROM KOREA ADOPTED BY AGENCIES EMPLOYING PROXY ADOPTION PROCEDURES AS COMPARED WITH AGENCIES NOT EMPLOYING PROXY ADOPTION PROCEDURES

During the Six Years from January 1955 through Sept. 1960

(Source: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Republic of Korea.)

Prepared in the office of the Mission Statistician, Korea Mission, Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, United Presbyterian Church U. S. A., January, 1961.

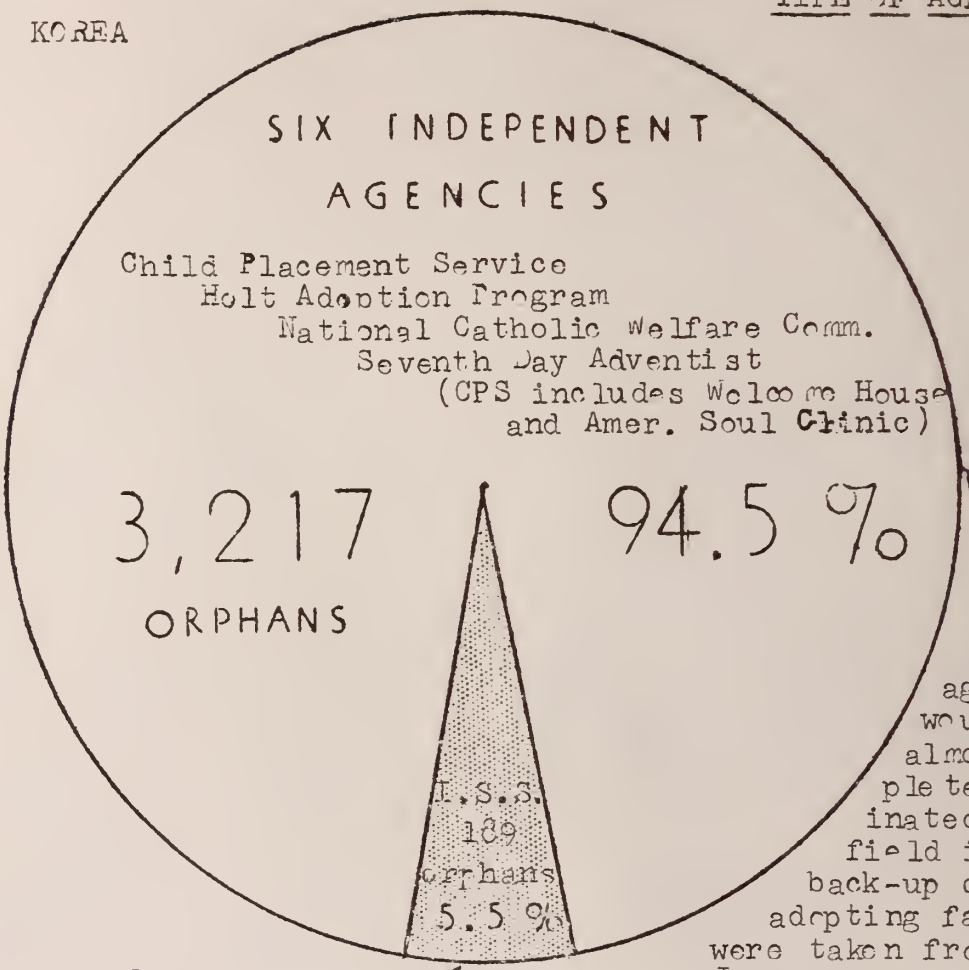
OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS

FROM

KOREA

BY

TYPE OF AGENCY



PROPORTION OF ORPHANS FROM KOREA ADOPTED BY THE PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES AS COMPARED WITH THE INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

During the Six Years from January 1955 through September 1960

(Source: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Republic of Korea.)

Prepared in the office of the Mission Statistician, Korea Mission, Commission on Ecumenical Missions and Relations, United Presbyterian Church U. S. A., January, 1961.

TABLE 2

Orphans adopted Overseas From Korea By Five Organizations As of January 11 1961

Child Placement Service of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Republic of Korea	1,028
Holt Adoption Program	2,125
International Social Service	205
National Catholic Welfare Committee	237
Seventh Day Adventist	236
	3,831

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Republic of Korea, report for period ending September 30, 1960, collated with year-end and final reports of the individual agencies listed.

Korean Orphan Adoptions

For 6-year Period Janua ry 1955 - September 1960

Source: Ministry of Health a nd Social Welfare

of the Republic of Korea

1. RACIAL BACKGROUND of orphans adopted overseas from Korea

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960*	Total	%
White	43	467	283	396	289	155	1,633	48.0%
Negro	9	151	128	227	92	48	655	19.2%
Subtotal	52	618	411	623	381	203	2,288	67.2%
Other**	7	53	75	307	360	316	1,118	32.8%
Total	59	671	486	930	741	519	3,406	100.0%

2. BREAKDOWN BY AGENCIES pla cing orphans from Korea (alph. ord.)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960*	Total	%
C. P. S.	34	363	83	249	170	114	1,013	29.7%
H. A. P.		211	322	546	407	336	1,822	53.5%
I. S. S.			5	62	91	31	189	5.5%
N. C. W. C.	14	34	29	31	41	24	173	5.1%
S. D. A.	11	63	47	42	32	14	209	6.2%
Total	59	671	486	930	741	519	3,406	100.0%

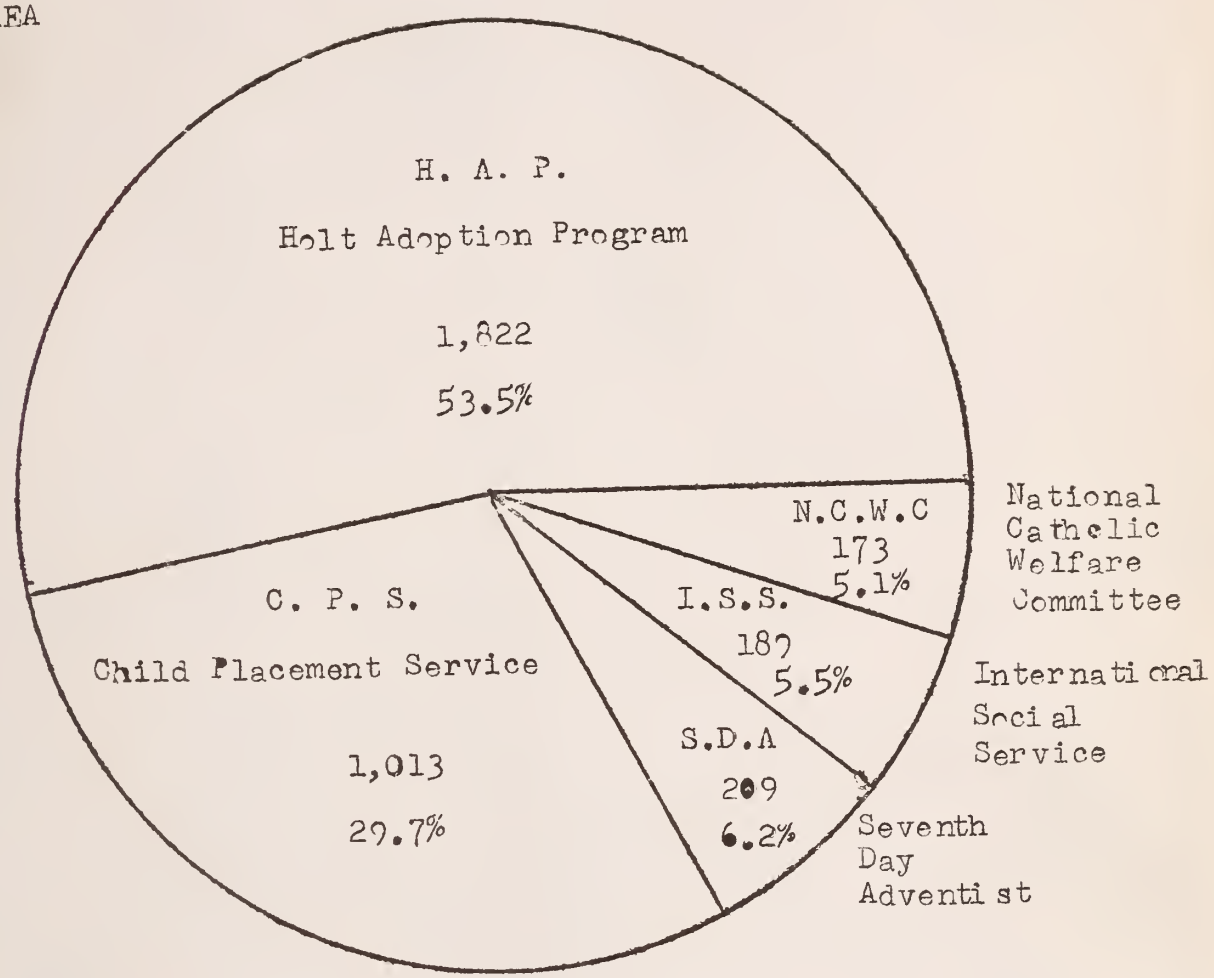
3. METHOD OF A DOPTION used by agencies placing orphans

	Proxy	& %	Non-Proxy	& %	Total	& %
C. P. S.	699	20.5%	314	9.2%	1,013	29.7%
H. A. P.	1,822	53.5%	0	0.0%	1,822	53.5%
I. S. S.	0	0.0%	189	5.5%	189	5.5%
N. C. W. S.	0	0.0%	173	5.1%	173	5.1%
S. D. A.	209	6.2%	0	0.0%	209	6.2%
Total	2,730	80.2%	676	19.8%	3,406	100.0%

* Through September. ** Incl. susp. Spanish, Indian, & full Kor.

S. Mitchell

OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS FROM KOREA BY AGENCY



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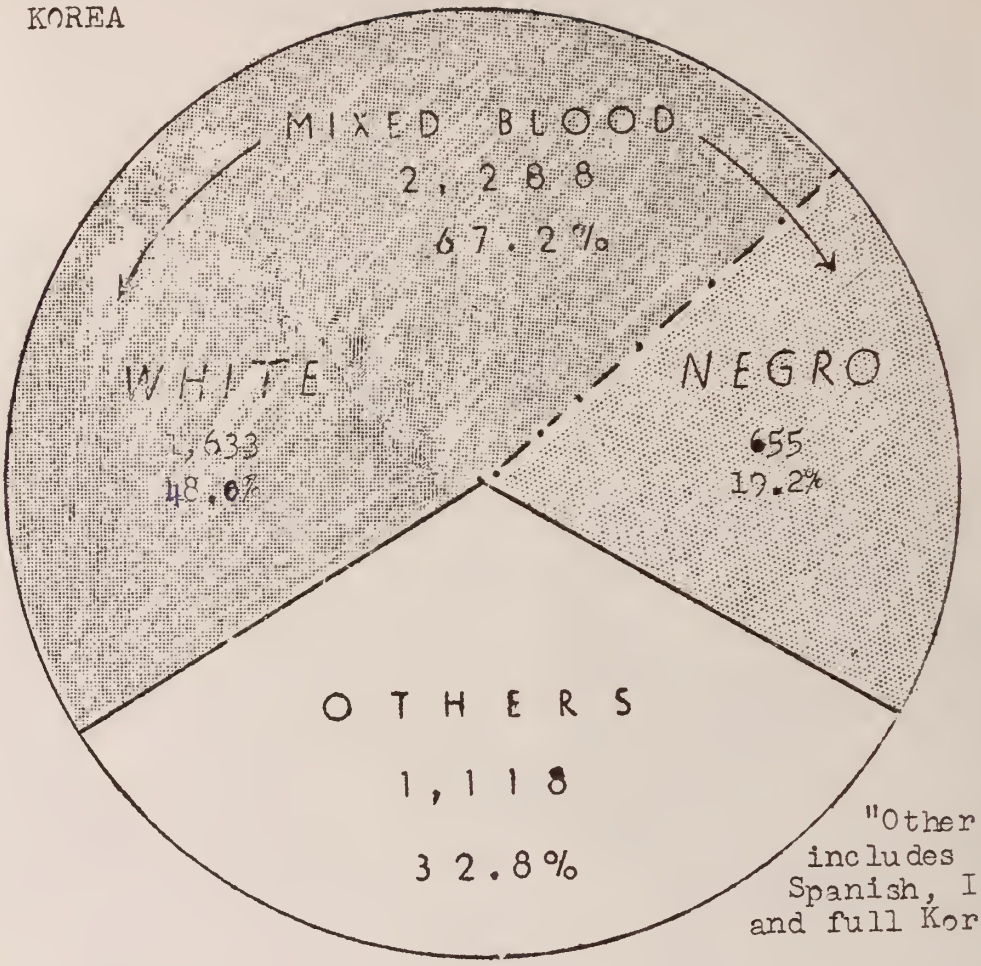
OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS

FROM

KOREA

BY

RACE



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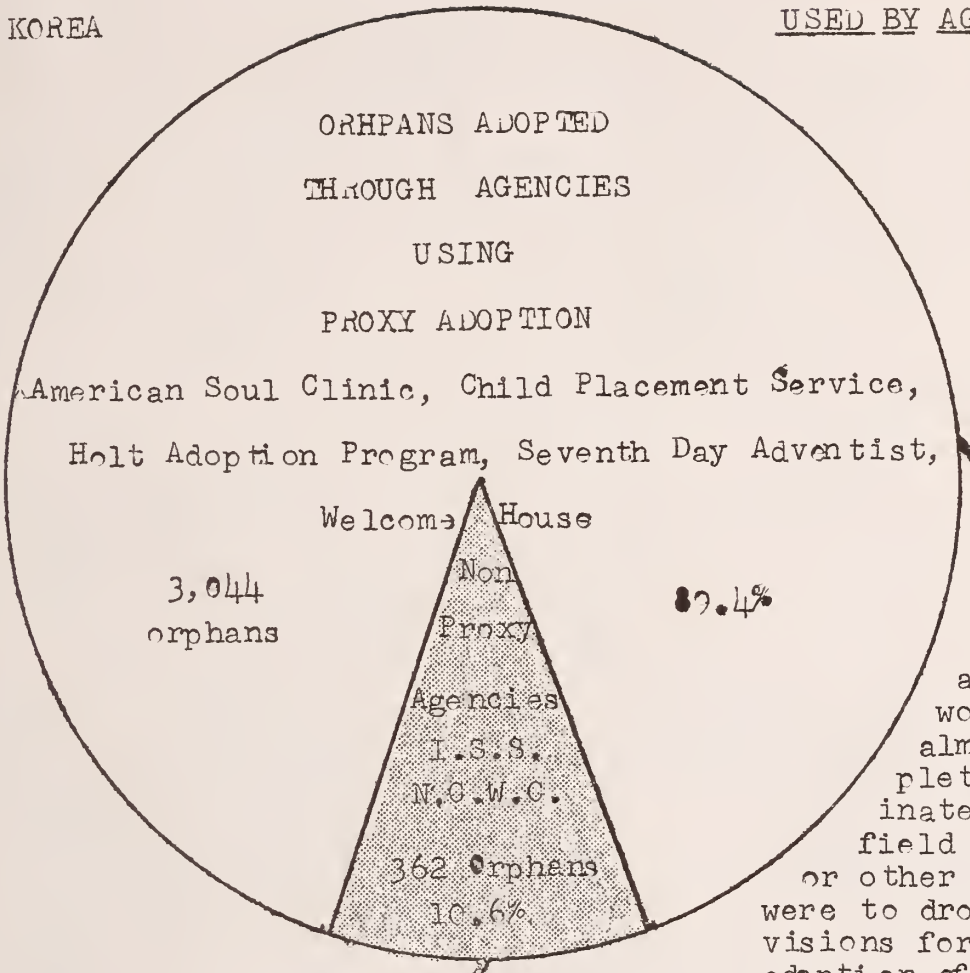

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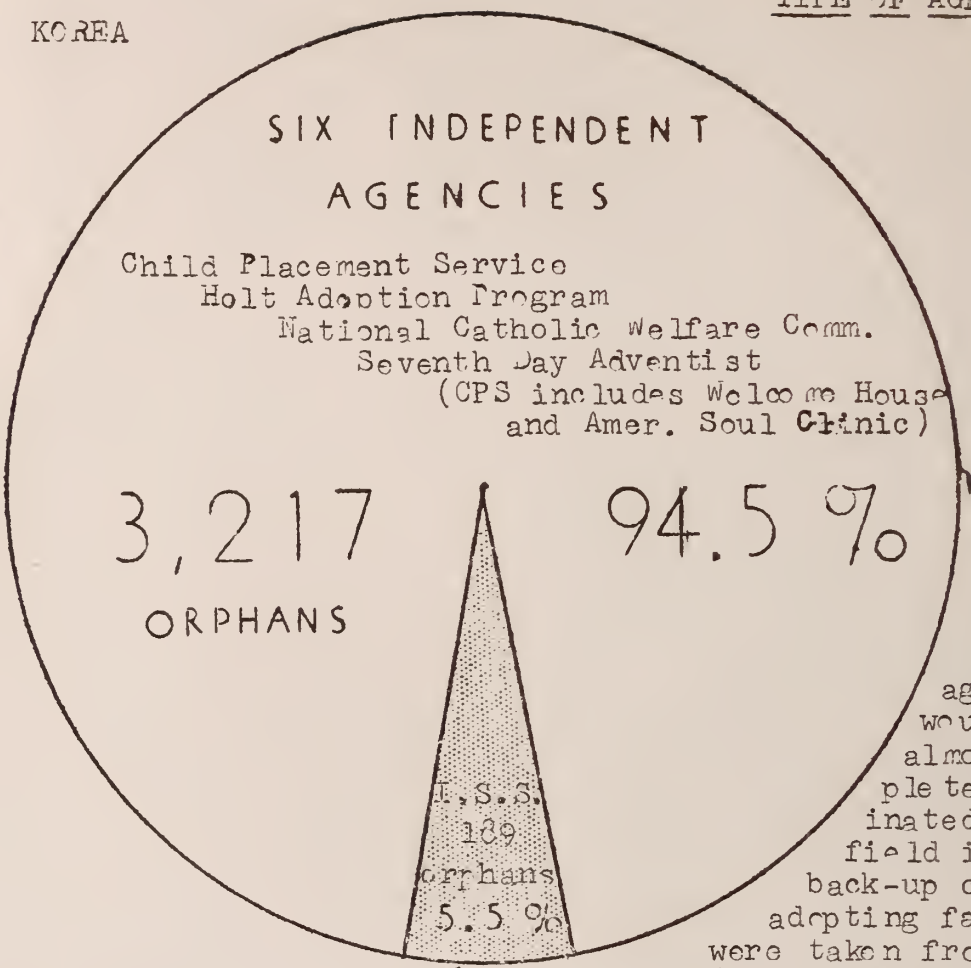
OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS FROM KOREA BY TYPE OF AGENCY



These agencies would be almost completely eliminated from the field if Federal back-up check of adopting families were taken from the Justice Department (Immigration and Naturalization) and given to H. E. W. (the Department of Health, Education and Welfare).

This agency only would be able to operate through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare

PROPORTION OF ORPHANS FROM KOREA ADOPTED BY THE PROFESSIONAL AGENCIES AS COMPARED WITH THE INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

During the Six Years from January 1955 through September 1960

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* Through September. ** Incl. susp. Spanish, Indian, & full Kor.

History of the Church in Korea

~~They tell the~~

legendary as it is, I do not know, but the story is told of the little boy who was found weeping bitterly in the ruins of ~~Seoul~~ Seoul during one of the bloody battles for that city in the Korean War. A kind hearted soldier stopped. "Are you hurt? Have you lost your ~~[illegible]~~, your parents?", he asked. "No," the boy sobbed. "But somebody just told me that I am a Korean."

GC

Social Concern

Maria C. Kim (Biblical Seminary)

Economic progress, but

"Morally and spiritually the people are becoming worse than ever because the ~~people are~~ government is publicly encouraging immoral living by giving licenses to the prostitutes and enforcing image worship upon school children. What can save the Koreans from such a discouraging condition but the transforming power of yt?.."

"In the "Independence movement in 1919 I was a prisoner in two prisons for a year... At the 2nd imprisonment I had to live in a room seven by eight feet, with 21 full-grown women, who were common criminals whereas I was a political prisoner. As I lived with these women I felt ~~that~~ the Korean society was really responsible for the miserable lives of those, for I found they had committed the crimes for which they were in prison because of ignorance.... Whenever I get discouraged or lazy, the faces of those women rise before my eyes.., I feel that it is my duty to prepare myself for the great task of helping those poor women, my sisters..."

- R.P. Cowmer, ed. The Sun Mission in the World of Today. Report of the Eleventh Quadrennial Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, Buffalo, N.Y. Dec. 30, 1931, to January 3, 1932. N.Y. 1932, p. 168

Population of Korea, 1898 report of first census (multiply; figures by 3!) gives population at 17,000,000. - The Korean Repository, Jan. 1898, vol. V No. 1, p. 29 f.

My first two years as Director of the Amputee Project will be completed in two months. I have devoted myself to building upon the foundations laid by Rev. Torrey and I have attempted to apply the principles of rehabilitation in this given situation. It is difficult to appreciate the enormity of the task of trying to be a "jack-of-all-trades", a social worker, a psychologist, a limb maker, a spiritual counselor, a business administrator and a director. Being a "stranger in a strange land" multiplies the confusion. The challenge has not dampened my enthusiasm for the task or for the needs of the handicapped in this country. I confess that I still lack insight into the habits and culture peculiar to this people, but I believe that I have gained a new understanding of what the approach to rehabilitating the handicapped should be.

The ideas expressed in this report have developed gradually during the past two years. They reflect the effects of fifteen years of conditioning under the influence of leaders and authorities in the field of rehabilitation. Some of these rules were applicable here, others caused conflicts. I have evaluated and tested various approaches while seeking to carry on an established practice. My thoughts and convictions have crystallized in the past few weeks, and as I put them on paper for you, they cause some embarrassment because of ideas presented several months ago.

I do not present these suggestions because I have a delight in changing things. I sense my responsibility to thousands of persons who contribute to this work and who expect me to administer these funds to promote the best interests of our trainees. I realize too, that the future attitudes and habits of the Korean amputee represent the success or failure of teaching him how to live with his handicap. His adjustment to society becomes our responsiblity when we admit him to the Center.

My proposal is to eliminate from the project the direct control of the vocational training of the amputee. The Amputee Center could then serve as a Rehabilitation Center in the true sense of the word. I maintain the previous agreement that the Center be connected with an ongoing Medical School so that we may carry out a professional program. It will include the provision of vocational training, but this training will be on a contractural basis with existing vocational schools and facilities with professional instructors. This will allow us to employ a professional staff of people who can deal with the more basic problems that the handicapped faces in his total adjustment.

I have become aware that it is simple and heart-touching to report about the tragic lives that change when they become a part of our Center's community. Everyone is moved with compassion at the sight of a person who is filthy, crippled, hopeless and helpless. Everyone is touched to see that same person standing up on two legs, clean-shaven and dressed in clean clothing, walking about with a smile on his face. This happens daily at the Project. This amputee fits well into a group of people with similar disabilities. The adjustment to such an environment is simple, particularly in the Oriental society. His co-trainees are sympathetic and his instructors are understanding -- but to a fault. Here he is not different, and he need not compete. Rehabilitation has this goal as its initial function, but it must not last too long. A long-term vocational training program within this framework gradually undermines and dependence upon a sheltered community and it increases the difficulty of returning to a normal environment. Our whole program loses its purpose.

I have reviewed the scanty records left by Rev. Torrey and have conducted several investigations into the results of our vocational training program. It is a fact that out of almost a thousand cases trained at the Center, less than one hundred (and I think this is an exaggeration) ply the trade taught them there. Many, or most, have succumbed to the pressures of this society and are wasting away at the home of family, relative or friend. A few have found employment with foreign missions and the U.S. ARmy--those who recognize that "it is not what a person has lost that counts, but what he has left." A few have continued their education with some of these using it as an excuse to escape work. Others have become pastors or evangelists.

I know that anyone can cite many reasons to account for these facts. The economic conditions of this country and the complete instability of the political and governmental structure accounts for some of them. The mores, culture, and structure of society impede the acceptance of "abnormal" members. The "survival of the fittest" paychology exists to some extent in the Oriental scheme of things. A wife, never far above the status of a servant, loses even this security when she suffers an amputation. The cripple is a lower form of humanity, and he is considered unable to work. The fact that a leg amputee can receive an artificial limb and walk again never reaches down into the villages or the remote mountain communities. These negative attitudes eventually become a part of the thinking of the disabled and he begins to accept them as true facts. You can imagine why he clings to the security of the Amputee Center.

These reasons do not alter the fact that the Center has provided no stimulus to the handicapped or to the Korean people to alter this situation. It has offered the amputee both short-term and long-term relief from this rejection and these damaging attitudes. It has failed to initiate a program which seeks to correct and to teach because no one from his family accompanies the amputee when he comes into the Center. Relatives or friends seldom visit him there. It is a rare occasion when an amputee takes leave from the Project to visit his home community for a few days. We are hardly able to obtain a true picture of the social background or personal history of a case. The government's interest is unknown except for the many citations for humanitarian service which are conferred regularly upon directors. And a director, with only one or two qualified staff members, has no time to investigate these vital factors which bear heavily on the nature of the case. We uncover them by chance, if at all.

I think that similar reasons might account for the new approach to the KCWS widows' projects. The program stagnated, and the widows homes became convents where sewing and kitting served as the outlet for those living a cloistered life while they avoided the competition and responsibilities of everyday society, A program to re-integrate the widow into a normal family pattern contributes to the welfare of the community and the mental and social well-being of the individual case. Welfare institutions place too heavy a burden upon the charitable organization or upon an already near-bankrupt government. The withdrawal of foreign organizational support would result in untold misery and complete confusion to all those concerend.

I could give many illustrations to prove this point, but I shall share with you only one for the experiences which have brought me to it. It concerns nine or ten amputees who received prosthesses, prosthetic training, and vocational training at the Amputee Project. One had completed the major part of a course in

shoe-making and repair; several had done well in mastering a course in the carpenter and wood-working shop; two had graduated with honors from a qualified barber-training school; and one had spent six years at the Project, moving from one shop to another and spending two years in neighborhood primary schools without learning much of anything during the whole time. These young people knew that the day of their discharge was imminent. They began planning two months ago to seek entrance at the government vocational center in Pusan. They balked at all job oportunities offered and refused assistance in establishing themselves in small business. They took the admission examinations offered by the government center and demonstrated that they possessed basic skills in certain fields--learned at our expense. All passed the tests and received admission to the National Rehabilitation Center. They had succeeded in avoiding the return to a normal pattern of their own society. The gates to normal life once again closed before them for an extended period of time.

I confess that the Amputee Center failed. I confess that the monetary sacrifices and the prayers of many persons did not bear the expected fruit or the hoped-for results. I accept the major responsibility for these results, but they did not occur because of a lack of effort or of hard work. My only regret is that I failed to detect the possible causes earlier than I did. The present organizational structure of the Amputee Project is unable to do an effective job. A combined rehabilitation and vocational training center which operates on a small budget limits the amount of service it can render. A combined program covers too great an area and isolates the patient from normal living habits for too long a period. It places too heavy a burden upon one or two individuals.

The hope of any missionary or foreign representative is to turn over the reins to the nationals whom he seeks to train. This requires an opportunity to build a sound program with qualified and trained individuals to deal with a specific area of work. Rehabilitation prepares handicapped people for vocational training, but it does not provide it. A rehabilitation center teaches a handicapped individual how to live with his handicap and trains him how to work within the limits the limits of it. It teaches vocational training instructors the nature of a handicap, the limits of a given handicap and how to make the best application of it to a given skill. This requires intelligent instructors who know the teachniques of teaching and will stress a competitive approach. They must deal with the handicapped and non-handicapped to maintain the proper perspective.

A handicapped person, wiether his handicap is physical or mental, needs professional help. Such individuals cannot compete vocationally because they lack the capacity to work at an efficient level. The philosophy at the amputee center has been to provide an artificial limb, put a tool in the hands, and start the amputee on a program of vocational training under the supervision of instructiors whose knowledge is limited to their particular trade. Initially, the handicapped person require counseling and guidance. He has deep emotional problems and he has suffered to the point where he lacks initiative and drive. His productive capacity and his desire to learn must return through professional media. A man does not normally choose to beg, or to desert his family, or to steal. An individual does not normally cloister himself in a room for years. Nor can an individual adjust to the conventional pattern of living without receiving the help, supervision, counseling, guidance and therapeutic treatment which well qualified advisors are prepared to give to his particular handicap.

I think this is where the Amputee Project has failed.

There is every hope that a program such as I am proposing will serve to promote the welfare of all handicapped persons in Korea. A hard-working staff of therapists, social workers and counsellors can command the respect of the health and welfare authorities. They can provide competent liaison between our program and other agencies. This plan will permit me to approach the Medical schools with confidence because it will add prestiage and quality and high academic standards to their medical, social and psychology departments.

Briefly, my proposals are:

1. Complete reorganization of the Korea Amputee Rehabilitation Project. The program will limit itself to the rehabilitation of the amputee with the intended purpose of eventually encompassing individuals with other physical disabilities.

2. Discontinue the present vocational training phase of the program, but retain certain departments which can serve therapeutic purposes under a person trained to work as an occupational therapist. I have in mind such skills as sewing, woodworking, weaving, and certain handcrafts. They will not serve to provide vocational training, but they will aid in the adjustment of the patient.

3. As previously agreed, move the project to Seoul. Associate the project with an on-going, recognized medical school or large medical center. I will begin these negotiations in a week or so. In consultation with the proper authorities of one of these institutions, prepare plans and blueprints for a new center.

4. The program should include the following departments: Administrative, Social Service, Vocational Guidance, Prosthetic, Physical Theraphy, Occupational therapy. The most qualified persons to fill these posts will be sought out. The present foreigners who have such training will be solicited for help.

5. Continue to provide academic schooling or vocational training on a contractural basis with existing Korean facilities. There are a number of these serving the non-handicapped, but our experience has shown that they are not averse to also training handicapped people.

6. Develop an affiliation training program for students of medicine, social work and psychology. The areas of Social Work and Psychology are weak in Korea and could well use the stimulus which a rehabilitation program could offer.

I realize that these ideas will surprise you--but they give expression to thoughts which have come while observing the growth of rehabilitation during thirteen years of working with the handicapped in the U.S.A. As a Christian, I feel the duty to present this situation as I see it and as I understand it. We are fitting amputees with new limbs, but we are not meeting the needs of the people whom we fit. I urge you to consider this matter prayerfully and seriously. The cause of Christ bears little fruit when we do not take the time occasionally to evaluate our work.

The question of how we must carry out these adjustments and reorganization has occupied my mind constantly during the past few weeks. I have reached no definite decisions, and I hope that you will ponder this problem with me. A logical, if drastic solution, seems to be that we simply close down the Taejon Amputee Vocational Training Center entirely just before I begin my "furlough" in February. We could work out details of reorganization while I am in the States. While solving many of the problems, this measure would create others. There would be major difficulties connected with the termination of employment for some staff members and a complete break when I leave would eliminate the time-consuming process when I return.

These proposals need working out both in the Seoul office and with you who are in a position to give advice and direction. Please think upon these things and discuss them together. I am eager for your opinions. May the Spirit of God bless and guide you in this consideration.

Dr. J. C. Smith

RECEIVED
from Dave Warfield
AUG 28 1961

J. C. SMITH

VISAS ISSUED TO ORPHANS by the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

according to figures furnished by the Public Inquiries Branch of the Visa Office and available to the public upon application to that Branch

NB: Statistics on orphan visas cover two main periods. The first period includes all visas issued to alien orphans under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended and extended. This act finally expired at the end of calendar year 1956. No new legislation was passed thereafter until that which took effect on September 11, 1957. This second Act, as amended and extended, has continued in effect and is next due to expire on June 30, 1961.

For the first period, the Department's figures come broken down according to the country of origin, chronologically by 6-month periods, with totals. No information is available for this period, the Department states, as to the type of adoption involved.

For the second period an additional breakdown is furnished, showing the number of orphans issued visas after they "had been adopted abroad," and showing also the number issued visas for entry under sponsorship of a Professional Welfare organization "to be adopted in the United States."

It has been made clear by spokesmen for the professional welfare profession and the professional welfare agencies that, in their view, only the procedures followed by them in their programs afford the protections essential to the child, his original family, the adopting family, and society.

These procedures are generally stated to include employment of professionally trained social workers; study of the adopting family over a substantial period of time (preferably up to a year) by such personnel; study of the child by such personnel; and deferral of legal adoption until the child, placed in the adopting family, has with the family been studied for a year by such personnel.

Omission of any of these items is generally stated to be serious; each, and their totality, is advanced as being essential to any reputable, reliable and justifiable adoption or program of adoptions.

Bypassing all such questions as the amount of expertise in the field of human relations that may reasonably be posited in people who want two calendar years of time to decide any question of their specialty, the attached tables show exactly how many children, at what times, and from what places, were extended the benefits of the professional procedures.

Attention is particularly called to the figures reported by the Department of State for the Far Eastern countries where numbers of American troops are stationed. Although mixed-blood orphans are presumably a matter of primary concern in this area, professional welfare agencies apparently furnished their procedures to only 1% of Korea orphans adopted since 1956, and to only 14% of all Far Eastern orphans adopted in this same period --- presumably including a large block of full Chinese orphans adopted from Hong Kong.

TABLE OF VISAS ISSUED TO ORPHANS BY QUOTA AREAS

Under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as Amended

	Through June 1954	July-December 1954	January-June 1955	July-December 1955	January June 1956	July-December 1956	TOTAL
Austria	21	76	87	124	32	32	372
China: Formosa	0	0	0	2	2	3	7
France	1	1	2	3	8	6	21
Germany	134	34	19	17	8	16	228
Great Britain	0	0	2	3	0	2	7
Greece	5	22	31	109	146	237	550
Hong Kong	0	4	13	6	3	31	57
Iran	0	1	1	3	8	4	17
Italy	16	28	92	92	144	180	551
Japan	50	209	284	256	342	408	1,549
Jordan	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Korea	0	8	27	42	145	175	397
Lebanon	0	0	3	3	0	2	8
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Philippines	0	1	13	29	16	34	93
Portugal	0	0	1	1	3	6	11
Singapore	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Turkey	0	0	5	0	6	14	25
Multigeographic:							
Australia	0	0	2	2	0	1	5
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Burma	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Canada	0	1	1	2	0	1	5
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Eritrea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Finland	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
India	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Israel	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Mexico	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Morocco	0	2	3	4	5	4	18
South Africa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
South America	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
Spain	0	1	1	4	1	16	23
Thailand	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	2	5	5	13
TOTALS	227	396	593	768	880	1,194	4,000

Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State. Breakdown by adopted / to be adopted stated to be not available. Visas were granted up to the maximum, 4,000, provided by law.

TABLE OF VISAS ISSUED TO ORPHANS BY QUOTA AREAS

Abbreviations: Adpt. Abrd. = Adopted Abroad; To Be Adpt. = To be Adopted in the United States by Professional Welfare procedures; F.Y. = Fiscal Year, Jly 1 - Jun 30.

Quota Area	11 Sep 1957 - 30 Jun 1958		F. Y. 1959		F. Y. 1960		TOTALS 11 Sep '57 - 30 Jun '60					
	Adpt. Abrd.	To Be Adpt.	Adpt. Abrd.	To Be Adpt.	Adpt. Abrd.	To Be Adpt.	Adpt. Abrd.	%	To Be Adpt.	%	Total	%
Asia Pcfc. Triangle	0	0	0	0	13	1	13	93%	1	7%	14	100%
Australia	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	100%	0	0%	4	"
Austria	21	0	37	8	31	4	89	88%	12	12%	101	"
China	8	9	28	290	18	187	54	10%	486	90%	540	"
Danzig	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Finland	3	0	0	2	10	4	13	68%	6	32%	19	"
France	11	11	23	17	41	4	75	64%	42	36%	117	"
Germany	24	10	52	10	91	3	167	88%	23	12%	190	"
Great Britain	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	33%	4	67%	6	"
Antigua	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Bahamas	5	0	0	4	0	0	5	56%	4	44%	9	"
Barbados	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Br. Guiana	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0%	3	100%	3	"
Br. Honduras	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Cyprus	3	1	2	2	3	0	5	62%	3	38%	8	"
Jamaica	0	1	0	52	0	29	0	0%	82	100%	82	"
Malta	0	1	0	10	0	7	0	0%	18	100%	18	"
St. Christopher	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
Trinidad	0	0	1	3	0	4	1	12%	7	88%	8	"
Greece	217	11	551	86	157	27	825	87%	124	13%	949	"
Hungary	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0%	2	100%	2	"
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
India	1	2	2	0	1	0	4	66%	2	33%	6	"
Indonesia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Iran	1	3	4	19	0	6	5	15%	28	85%	33	"
Israel	0	1	1	5	0	0	1	14%	6	86%	7	"
Italy	49	84	77	591	22	286	148	14%	961	86%	1,109	"
Japan	217	4	590	39	182	8	989	95%	52	5%	1,041	"
Jordan	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	100%	0	0%	3	"
Korea	686	0	1,347	2	521	32	2,494	99%	34	1%	2,528	"
Lebanon	3	0	19	14	16	5	38	67%	19	33%	57	"
Libya	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Lithuania	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Malaya	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Morocco	2	0	6	3	0	1	8	67%	4	33%	12	"
Norway	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Pakistan	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	100%	0	0%	3	"
Palestine	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Philippines	16	1	54	11	21	18	91	75%	30	25%	121	"
Poland	4	7	28	18	37	8	69	68%	33	32%	102	"
Portugal	0	2	1	26	0	20	1	2%	48	98%	49	"
Cape Verde	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0%	5	100%	5	"
Spain	12	1	42	24	20	17	74	64%	42	36%	116	"
Switzerland	2	4	4	13	1	7	7	23%	24	77%	31	"
Syria	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	100%	0	0%	2	"
Thailand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100%	0	0%	1	"
Trieste	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	50%	1	50%	2	"
Turkey	4	0	6	0	1	2	11	85%	2	15%	13	"
U. S. S. R.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	100%	1	"
U. A. R.	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0%	4	100%	4	"
Yugoslavia	12	0	15	4	10	2	37	86%	6	14%	43	"
TOTALS	1,309	154	2,903	1,271	1,201	691	5,413	72%	2,116	28%	7,529	"

FAR EAST RESUME AND FAR EAST TOTALS:												
China	8	9	28	290	18	187	54	10%	486	90%	540	
Japan	217	4	590	39	182	8	989	95%	52	5%	1,041	
Korea	686	0	1,347	2	521	32	2,494	99%	34	1%	2,528	
Philippines	16	1	54	11	21	18	91	75%	30	25%	121	
F. E. TOTALS	927	14	2,019	342	742	246	3,688	86%	602	14%	4,290	

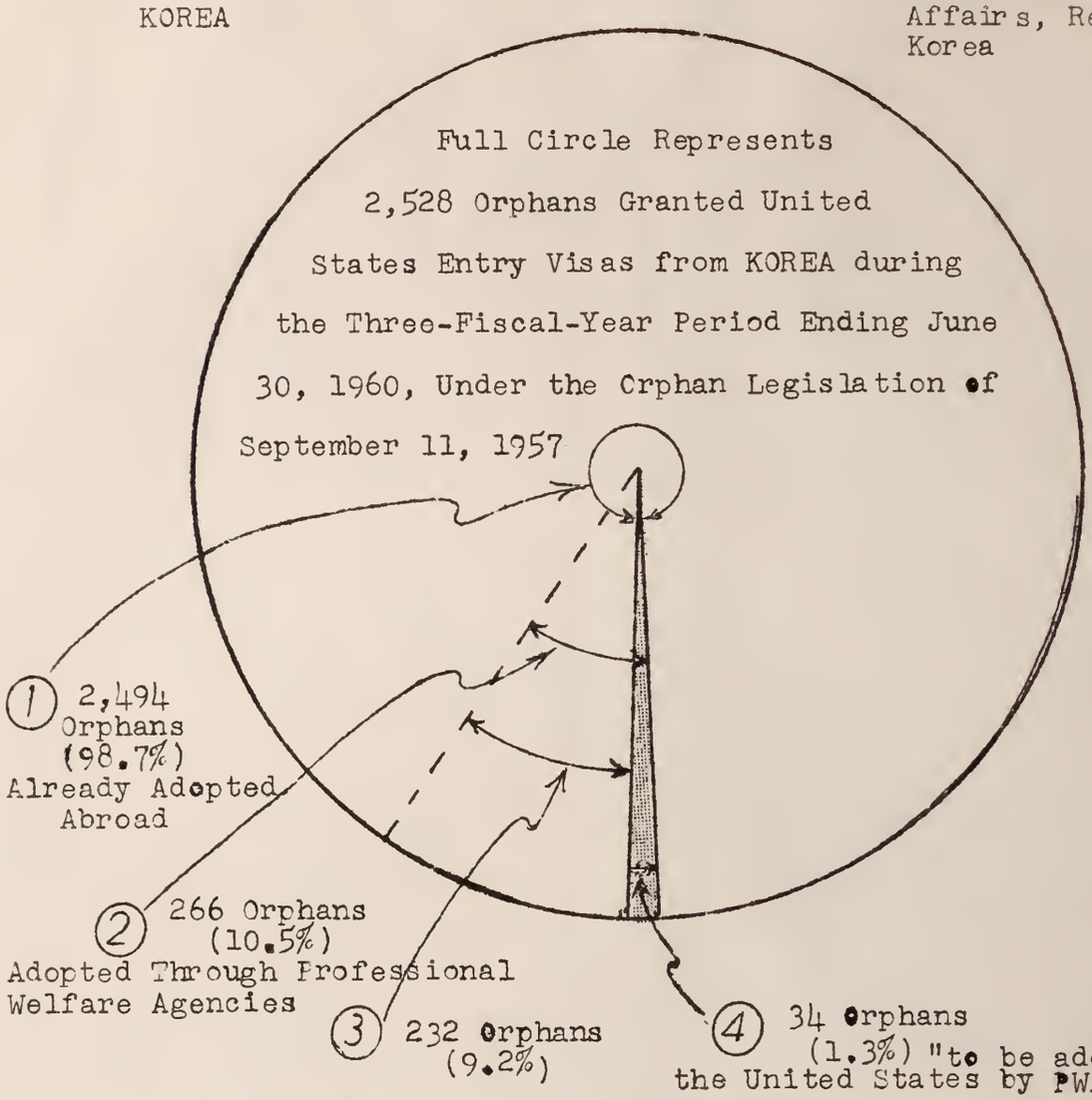
Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State (raw data). Percentages calculated by

OVERSEAS ADOPTIONS

FROM

KOREA

Source: Visa Office, U. S. Department of State; Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Republic of Korea



Of the 2,528 orphans who were granted visas to enter the United States from Korea under the present Orphan legislation, during the three Fiscal Years closing June 30, 1960,

(1) 2,494 (98.7%) were granted visas having been "already adopted abroad." That is, they entered WITHOUT the procedures which Professional Welfare Agencies and their spokesmen insist are <u>essential</u> to sound adoption practice.

(2) While constantly insisting that agencies placing children without using these "essential procedures" are doing a bad thing and should be stopped from operating unless they do their work the "sound Professional Welfare professional way," the two Professional Welfare agencies operating in Korea, together with all the Professional Welfare Agencies in the United States with whom they work, themselves placed 266 of the 2,528 orphans adopted from Korea during this three-year period.

(3) But --- these very Professional Welfare Agencies made almost all their own adoptions from Korea, 232 of them, without at all bothering to carry out these same "essential procedures" they keep on insisting other agencies should use or else be shut down as "unsound."

(4) And --- according to the records of the U. S. Department of State, during the whole three years the Professional Welfare Agencies actually placed only 34 children by their own advertised "superior and essential" methods; 13% of their own, 1.3% of the total.

With such a record, for members of the Welfare Agency Profession and their spokesmen to attack the non-professional adoption programs operating in Korea is flat outrage; and with such a record, for professional welfare agencies to solicit or pocket denominational benevolence dollars on the grounds that they will do the job, and that the job they do will be "better," is the same thing as fraud.

Korea: Most war-devastated country of modern times.

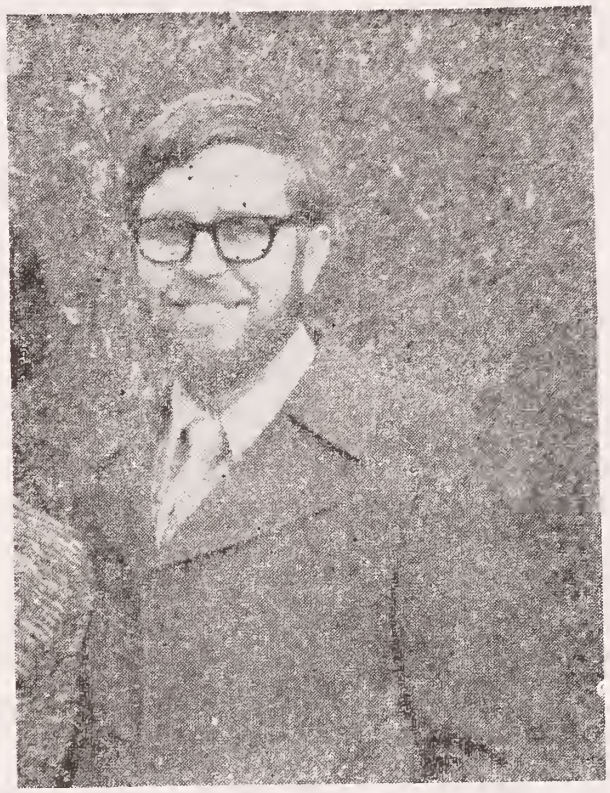
"I had seen the war-battered cities of Europe, but I had not seen devastation until I saw Korea." – justice Wm. O. Douglas after a visit to Korea.

Easter, 1951. Easter service in Namsan, above the battered city. Rev. Francis Kinsler preaching. 8 Americans, 6 Koreans present.

One-third of Korea's 30,000,000 were either killed or made refugees.

MANG WON DONG

HORACE H. UNDERWOOD



Dr. Underwood is a United Presbyterian missionary teaching in the English Department at Yonsei University.

Would you like to see Seoul's smallest dental clinic?

Drive through the U.N. Memorial Arch as if to cross the Second Han River Bridge and turn right along the top of the dike. About 400 yards along, the dike touches a small hill, which obscures the view of the neighborhood beyond from the cars on the bridge. Pass the hill, drive on another hundred yards or so, and pull over. Look down over the inland edge of the dike. You are looking at Mangwondong, an area in which many prosperous-looking homes are being built—prosperous homes surrounded by the shacks and trash of an extensive slum.

Korean slums tend to be less homogeneous than American slums. All types of housing are mixed, from the worst of "panjajip" or board shacks, to the richest new Korean-Western style houses, all cheek by jowl. Just over the dike on the river side from these slums is a huge holding area that until a year ago was the dumping point for all the sewage trucks—the "honey" trucks—in Seoul.

For several years the Mangwondong Cheil Church—the "First Presbyterian Church of Mangwondong"—has been involved in community outreach among these slum-dwellers, at real personal sacrifice.

In 1972, Lee Sang-yang, then a junior in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary's undergraduate division, moved by a plea from a seminary professor who lives not far from Mangwondong, came and helped start the Cheil Church. Appalled at the conditions of the slum, he continued to work there, in evangelism, and with other students in a "Bible Club" (an evening non-accredited school for students who cannot go to the usual middle and high schools).

He began a small clinic, with students from the Yonsei and Ewha University Medical Colleges offering medical care. He began a day-care center. For several years, though many people worked there, he was the organizer, the sparkplug.

But while working in Mangwondong, he contracted tuberculosis. In March of 1977 he died. His widow and child still live in the Mangwondong area, where she is a teacher (for a pittance) in the day-care center.

Though some of the work faltered when Lee Sang-yang died, now there is a new sparkplug at the Cheil Church. Kim Ki-bok also came as an undergraduate, in 1973, and worked with Lee Sang-yang for several years in the Bible Club and other outreach programs. He graduated from the Presbyterian Seminary last spring, and is now a "chondosa" (evangelist)

awaiting ordination in a year or so. He and his wife are at Mangwondong, and outreach has begun again. Particularly, in addition to the day-care center and the Bible Club, the church has begun a slum dental clinic.

I have been told that it costs up to $40,000 to outfit a dental clinic in the States these days. The original estimate here to get second-hand everything they needed was $1,800. The church had about $800 for the clinic when I first met them. They said it had really been collected as a start towards a new sanctuary, since the old one was so small. (In fact, the church meets in the day-care center room.)

But the church decided to use the money for the dental equipment. Still, they could only afford the chair-and-drills unit, some hand dental tools, a few consumables. The clinic is in a closet-sized room which is half of the church office. A metal tray is the autoclave—things come out just as sterile. The work is not complex. The clinic performs extractions, fillings, scaling, and hopes soon to be able to make new teeth. But this work covers 90 percent of the dental needs of the slum people.

It is a "free" slum clinic, sponsored by the church but not particularly for the church members. It is not actually free—it has a token "standard" charge, 300 won for adults, 200 won for children, whatever the work. This is not only to help buy medicines and other dental expendables, but also to maintain the dignity of the people coming to the clinic. It's important not to be "charity."

The key to it all is, of course, the dentist. Dr. Ko Kwang-Song is a successful dentist with a good practice in his own clinic downtown. He is a member of another church (not Presbyterian, interestingly enough—it's an ecumenical clinic) who comes out on Sunday afternoons and gives his time, free. For a while he had carried tools back and forth with him, but it was a bit tough carrying a chair... Anyway, the clinic is in full swing, and Dr. Ko treats 20-25 patients each Sunday.

What does it mean to a slum-dweller—average family income among the group is under 50,000 won a month—to have a tooth stop hurting? To get a bad tooth pulled? To even see a dentist? And to have it done in a church, without hard-sell evangelism? Dr. Ko, and Kim Ki-bok, and his church are, in their own quiet way, showing the example of Christ's love to their neighbors.

(Reprinted from *Thoughts of The Times*, *Korea Times*.)

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