STATISTICAL PUBLICATION IN KOREA

AN INTERIM REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

THE STATISTICAL ADVISORY GROUP SURVEYS AND RESEARCH CORPORATION SEOUL, JULY 5, 1961



FOREWORD

The investigation leading to this report was made by Mr. James S. Fitzgerald, a special consultant with wide experience in reviewing similar official publications in Japan and elsewhere. He requests that his cordial thanks be here extended to the large number of representatives of official and other public agencies of the Republic of Korea who gave him invaluable assistance in collecting and interpreting the information required for his study. Except for Chapter I, which seeks to provide a general setting for the findings of the report, its authorship is that of Mr. Fitzgerald.

The Korean translation was made by Mr. Cho, Lee Jay, who also prepared Appendix F.

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INTRODUCTION

by
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About three years ago Surveys and Research Corporation was asked by the International Cooperation Administration to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of Korea in the improvement of its national statistics. The task was both large and complex. It called for surveys of the adequacy of existing types of data in many fields of subject matter, with indications of deficiencies in coverage, timeliness, accuracy, methods, distribution and use of information. It also called for attention to means of up-grading the status of statistics in Korea through improved selection and training of personnel, more effective public relations, the acquisition of up-to-date mechanical equipment and, especially, through changes in organization to render the entire statistical system more useful and efficient.

The statistical system of a particular nation may be "centralized" or "decentralized" — tight-jointed or loose in its structure. In Korea the system is loose: the various elements of Government and semi-Government which produce and publish statistics operate autonomously without central supervision or control. Nowhere is decentralization and looseness more in evidence than in the Republic's statistical publications.

A decentralization of statistical operations, including the publication of data, is not necessarily objectionable, provided means are found to coordinate the separate operations in such a way that they mutually support and reinforce each other. Such mutual support can be provided only if the separate statistical activities are carefully demarcated within an orderly system. Each activity should have its place in relation to the others and to the entire output of the system. The data produced must conform to common "guide lines" or standards, and be sufficiently comparable to be combined together and thus yield still further information. An important aspect of the task given to Surveys and Research Corporation was thus to recommend changes that would result in a more coherent and thus more efficient statistical system for the Republic of Korea.

An earlier report, entitled Better Statistics in Korea (Seoul, Statistical

Advisory Group, November 21, 1960), brought together a number of recommendations having this objective. Its suggestions were directed toward improvements in statistical organization, the further development and use of modern techniques, such as sampling, the up-grading of personnel engaged in statistical work, and other related advances.

The present volume, related only to a single phase of statistical operations, has the same objective as the first, to which it may thus be regarded as a companion piece. It is devoted to a review of statistical publications issued by governmental and other public agencies and, in a limited sense, will serve as a compendium of the statistical publications of the Government of the Republic of Korea and related semi-Government agencies. Its recommendations for revisions in some publications and for a better integration of the ensemble, if accepted, would result in numerous economies and greater usefulness of published data to the Government and to the public, and would contribute to the development of a more coherent national statistical system. Many of the recommendations can be effected at little or no expenditure of money and with no appreciable delay to the statistical publication program. Others require long-range and somewhat expensive changes, to be effected deliberately after careful discussion and planning.

An autonomy which approaches isolation now characterizes responsibilities for statistical publication within the Government. There is no central office, library or repository responsible for receiving, keeping informed concerning, or exercising control over the publications of the various Ministries and other Government agencies. In order to collect a specimen of each publication of the Ministries and other Government agencies it was found necessary by our investigator to visit each Bureau of each Ministry and each semi-Government institution.

Each of the Ministries and other agencies of the Government publishes at least one monthly or annual report of operations. Many such reports are not confined to the operations of the publishing agency, but on the contrary, range far afield in presenting data developed or processed by other agencies. For example, wholesale and consumers price indices are carried in no fewer than four monthly Government publications. To some extent this duplication of coverage is desirable, as a method of promoting statistical awareness; "the display of the product helps its sale." It is also, however, a questionable luxury for a nation struggling against poverty.

Within some Ministries each Bureau prepares and publishes its own report, with complete autonomy in the process and without coordination with other Bureaus of the same Ministry. It has been found that the various Bureaus

of some Ministries are not even aware of the publications of other Bureaus of the same Ministry.

Again, the publications reviewed appear in a wide variety of shapes and forms. They range from manually reproduced copies of hand written stencils to four-color letterpress work; from $6'' \times 8^3/_{16}''$ to $10'' \times 14''$ in size, with foldouts up to $20'' \times 20''$ and $10'' \times 28^1/_2''$. In some cases they appear in the Korean language exclusively; in others they appear in Korean and English. In content they vary from statistically naive to statistically sophisticated. The better publications are generally the work of the semi-Government agencies.

The most serious defects in programs of statistical publication both by Government agencies and by quasi-Government bodies are not disclosed by an examination of the publications themselves. A plethora of statistical publications reaches those to whom they are addressed every month, every quarter and every year; but practically no thought has been given to the needs, if any, of the recipients. No appraisal of demand for or use of the data has been made; there is no consultation between publishers and audience; no paring of mailing lists is effected. Without evaluation of their utility the continuation of such publications becomes ritualistic. It is as though publishing is an end in itself, as indeed it may be.

The emphasis which this report places on the inclusion and adequacy of English-language translations in the statistical publications of the Republic of Korea requires explanation: To take its place in the family of free nations, the Republic of Korea must communicate with them, and—said without disrespect—the Korean language is not an adequate means for international communication. Among languages, English has major advantages for such communication, especially for the Republic of Korea. English is widely spoken and even more widely understood in written form; in fact, it has become or is approaching the point of becoming the principal international language for business and governmental relations. Everywhere in the world where international communication is required, the English language is spoken or written. The United Nations employs English, French, and Spanish as "working languages" and its statistical publications appear in all three. Other international organizations may employ different groupings of languages in their work, but in all, or nearly all, of them English is one of those employed, whatever the others may be.

In view of the close relationships of the ROK and the USA, it would seem most desirable in the interests of both countries to enable the people of the United States to become informed as easily as possible about social, demographic, and economic developments in the Republic of Korea. This appears to be recognized by the ROK Government. Such recognition is implied by the fact that most of its agencies present at least some English language translations in their statistical publications. Unfortunately these are frequently partial, lacking in consistency and faulty in other respects. If, as appears, a commitment to bi-lingual, Korean and English, publication by the Republic of Korea now tacitly exists, every effort should be made to assure that the translations into English are adequate and above criticism.

Specific recommendations contained in the present volume have in some cases been made previously by the Statistical Advisory Group of Surveys and Research Corporation to the agencies concerned, in memoranda, letters, and oral statements. Recommendations in these forms continued during the course of the investigation, as indicated in Appendices B to E. In the past such recommendations were sometimes a part of broader suggestions. However, the recommendations herein, whether or not previously made, are primarily limited to improvements in the statistical publications of the Government, of quasi-Government, and semi-Government institutions such as central banks and Government-owned corporations, and of a few other agencies publishing statistics. No effort is made here systematically to examine the broader field of the statistical collecting and processing practices of these agencies, although this field is not rigorously excluded from comment and recommendation.

SUMMARY OF DEFICIENCIES IN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

Some of the more general deficiencies which apply to Korea's statistical publications as a whole, especially to the relations among them, have been indicated in the Introduction. Some of these will appear repeatedly in the detailed exammination of individual publications which is reported upon in the next chapter. One of these is the generally unsatisfactory character of English-language translations, the importance of which was sufficiently explained in Chapter I. Another is the great variety of publication formats, especially in the dimensions of fold-outs; and the handicaps that unusual sizes and shapes of publications often place upon their use. Still another defect is the duplication of coverage—the publication by two, three or four different agencies of identical (or apparently identical) data.

Underlying all such defects, and those to be indicated below, is the general absence of an effort by the publishing agency to examine the Governmental and public needs for the information they disseminate. This also was noted in Chapter I.

Some of the more common defects encountered in appraising individual publications are the following, which are numbered serially for convenience:

- 1. The publication of data without explanation of their possible or probable deficiencies, leading to false conclusions and to the use of such data for purposes not consonant with their meaning or validity.
- 2. In the case of most of the publications reviewed, too large a time lag exists between the date or time period to which the data refer and their publication. The traditional process of collecting and compiling statistics in Korea causes much of this lag. The initial enumeration or report is usually by an official of the smallest administrative unit. Transmittal of data up through the Governmental hierarchy, with further tabulation at each successive level, is time-consuming.
- 3. Poor tabular composition was found in many of the publications, even in some printed by letterpress. Too much "white" or unutilized space was typical. Tables are often spread over an entire page or double page when they could have been condensed to one-quarter of the area. Unused white space is wasteful not only in terms of paper and printing costs but also because it operates

to make tabulated data less convenient to read and use.

- 4. Many publications include tables too extensive for the data they contain, in some instances to the extent that 85 percent of the cells are without entries; while others may record only one, or some other negligible number of instances of the phenomenon reported upon—perhaps for the entire Republic of Korea.
- 5. Proofreading is frequently less than adequate. Typographical errors are found not only in the English resulting from translation but also in that copied from English language sources. This occurs with such frequency that there can be no question but that typographical errors persist likewise in the numerical data.
- 6. The unwieldy size of some publications and, more particularly, the inclusion of unwieldy fold-outs which may not be necessary militate against the efficient use of the documents.
- 7. In some publications, certain tables are repeated identically in issue after issue. In other publications, most tables are repeated in successive issues, with the only change being the addition of one line or column of new data per page. Both of these practices are often wasteful of funds budgeted for printing.
- 8. Publications produced from handwritten stencils not only are inefficient media for conveying information but also are of such amateurish appearance as to cast doubt on the data presented. The difficulty of proofreading handwritten stencils leads inevitably to the persistence of more typographical errors in thes publications than in others.
- 9. The most glaring deficiencies in the publications reviewed were found in their "graphic presentation" portions. The typical chart is a maze of lines, diagrams, and symbols, too complicated to understand, too formidable to attack. A large proportion of charts contain indications that their designers had no instruction or training in the accepted principles of graphic presentation. A strong tendency to overpictorialize and glamorize is evident in most of the charts, defeating their purpose of facilitating comparison of values, trends, and relationships. At the same time it must be noted that the quality of art work and the care and and attention to detail displayed is excellent.

This "summary of deficiencies" is not to be interpreted as an indictment of all statistical publications in the Republic of Korea; it is included here as a frame of reference against which individual publications may be evaluated.

ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL PUBLICATIONS

Statistical publications found to be available from the various Ministries and other Governmental and quasi-Governmental agencies are listed by title in Appendix A. Here they will be considered individually, with a brief description of their form and content. In some cases more recent editions of the publications reviewed have been or will be published before the present report is itself in print. With the single exception of the Special City of Seoul no attempt was made to examine the publications of agencies of Government below the national level.

(1a.) International Economy Monthly is issued intermittently by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, usually 700 copies, $6" \times 8^1/4"$. The latest edition is dated August 1960 and contains 203 pages: 131 pages of text and 72 pages of statistical tables, all without translation. The statistical portion repeats tables for the world on production, national income, trade, prices and foreign exchange holdings, taken from the U. N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; plus Principal Economic and Financial Statistics taken from the Survey of Current Business, published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is doubtful that the statistical portion of this publication serves any useful purpose.

(2a. i) Statistical Yearbook, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs. The 1960 edition, issued in October, 1960, 1000 copies, $8'' \times 10^{1}/2''$, 577 pages, contains data through 1959. The preface of this publication states that it is designed to serve as "a statistical reference book and as a guide to the sources of relevant data." It contains a wealth of tabular data from all the Ministries and other agencies engaged in statistical activities, with charts introducing each of the 34 subject-matter sections; it is the only published outlet for many of these data.

The tables and charts in this publication are presented bilingually but no English translation is carried of 133 pages of section summaries which, according to the Preface, are "prepared by experts in the specified fields in order to faciltate the understanding of the users of statistics." The charts violate many of the principles of good graphic presentation.

(2a. ii) International Statistics Monthly, Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs, 3,500 copies, $7^{1}/2^{"} \times 10^{1}/4^{"}$. (See Note 1 of Appendix F.) The latest edition is dated November-December, 1960, and contains 22 pages of un-

translated text and 57 pages of bilingually presented data tables (except for footnotes and documentation, which are in Korean), taken from the U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

Aside from the fact that the repetition of these data month after month (with the addition of new data at the rate of only a line or two per page per month) is probably expensive and superfluous to the needs of most if not all recipients on the mailing list, this publication suffers severely from lack of adequate proofreading of its English content, both that of the tabular portion and that carried over into the Korean language text portion. Table titles, captions, and stubs remain set up at the print shop from issue to issue and by now should have been perfected through progressively more thorough scrutiny and correction. (See Appendix B and Appendix D.)

(2a. iii) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics is published by the Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs, in 3,500 copies, $7^1/2^n \times 10^1/4^n$. (See Note 2 of Appendix F.) A recent edition, 73 pages, is dated August 1960, contains data through June 1960, and was published in October 1960. The 14 pages of text are not translated into English, while the 59 pages of data tables are presented-bilingually. Of the 34 tables, one shows annual population figures and is repeated without change from issue to issue, and 29 carry monthly data which also appear, frequently at an earlier date, in the monthly publication of the agency of jurisdiction; only four tables present monthly data not otherwise available. (See Appendix C and Appendix D.)

(2d.) Annual Report of Local Administration, Bureau of Local Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, is published in 2,500 copies, $7^{1}/_{2}'' \times 10^{1}/_{4}''$ in 1958, $6'' \times 8^{1}/_{4}''$ in 1959, with fold-outs up to eight times the page size. These publications contain about 280 pages each, almost entirely tabulated statistical data, and entirely in the Korean language.

(3a.) Monthly Finance Review is published by the Ministry of Finance in 1,000 copies, $7^1/2^n \times 10^1/8^n$. The latest edition is dated January 1961 and carries all series at least through November 1960 and a few through December 1960. There are 28 pages of text in Korean and 98 pages of bilingually presented tabulations. The subjects include Government finance, money and banking, taxation, customs, vested property custody, and monopoly operations, thus nicely summarizing the operations of the Ministry. While many of the 73 tables of the data section cover operations performed by agencies other than the Ministry itself (e.g., the central banks), only a very few have to do with subject matters not directly under or affected by the Ministry's jurisdiction, and these latter few (e.g., principal

economic indicators, wholesale prices) are of value as a setting for the others.

(3b.) Year Book of Tax Statistics, Bureau of Taxation, Ministry of Finance, contains data for the year 1959, and was published December 15, 1960, in 500 copies, 291 pages, $7^1/2'' \times 10^1/2''$. This bilingual publication is devoted practically exclusively to data developed as administrative statistics within the Bureau of Taxation and presented under twenty headings according to the kind of tax, e.g., personal income tax, education tax, etc. There are also a summary chapter and a chapter on the tax statistics of foreign countries. The 23-page Review of Tax Administration (ten pages in the Korean language and thirteen in English), includes a critique of operations in 1959, a summary of tax reforms contemplated, and information on asset revaluation and the cadastral land survey. This final chapter of the publication was found informative and of considerable assistance toward an understanding of the scope of the rest of the work.

Further attention to the language of the translations is suggested for future issues of this yearbook.

(3c.) Monopoly Statistics Annual, Office of Monopoly, Ministry of Finance, issued in August 1960, contains data through 1959. This book was produced in 500 copies by the ink duplicating process employing hand-written and drawn stencils. That is, each of its 166 pages, comprised chiefly of data tables, was hand lined; titles, captions, stubs and footnotes were hand-written in Korean and Chinese characters; and the table entries were hand-written in arabic numerals upon wax stencils which were then utilized in connection with a hand operated duplicating frame to produce 500 copies each. The page size is $6^3/4^{\prime\prime} \times 9^3/4^{\prime\prime}$ and there are fold-outs, inserted upside down, of $14^1/2^{\prime\prime} \times 9^3/4^{\prime\prime}$ size. No English translation is included.

This publication and many others enumerated later in this listing are examples of thoroughly antiquated practice. Some of the corrective measures mentioned in Chapter IV of this report are relatively simple and inexpensive to institute and can be expected to have an important effect on publications of this type.

- (4a.) The White Paper of the Ministry of Justice, 1957. This Korean language, 480-page, 6" × 81/4" publication, about 25 percent of which is comprised of statistical tables, has not been issued since 1957 (1,000 copies) and there are no present plans to reinstitute publication.
- (6a.) Statistics for Educational Administration, Ministry of Education, issued annually in 300 copies, 7" × 10", contains statistics developed administratively by the Bureaus of Common Education, Higher Education, and Technical Education of the Ministry. It carries no English translation and its defects are

similar to those of item (3c.) above. The Ministry would like to issue 3,000 copies of this publication, but funds are not available.

- (6c.) Monthly Report and Annual Report of the Central Meteorological Office. These are excellent and timely reports, issued in 2,000 copies monthly and 1,000 annually, $8^1/4^n \times 12^n$, the monthly containing some 20 pages and the annual 90. All tables and charts are bilingually presented and are very well composed and arranged. The only improvement to be hoped for in these publications is the inclusion in future issues of English translations of the small amount of text (five pages in the annual; $1^1/2$ in the monthly) now carried in the Korean language only.
- (7a.) Reconstruction Survey and Statistics, monthly, Ministry of Reconstruction, issued in 2,000 to 3,000 copies, $7^1/4'' \times 10^1/8''$. (See Note 3 of Appendix F.) About 125 pages of Korean language text with interspersed text tables contain a review and analysis of economic activity. There are 52 pages of bilingual statistical tables and charts on National Income, Production and Business Activity, Foreign Trade, Foreign Aid, Price Movements, Employment and Wages, Cost of Living, and Finance and Banking. Data for these 52 pages are furnished by the Bank of Korea, which supplies about 70 percent of the total; and by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Korea Oil Storage Company, Korea Flour Mill Industrial Association, Spinners and Weavers Association of Korea, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Office of Marine Affairs, provincial Government offices, Ministry of Transportation, USOM/K and Ministry of Home Affairs.

This is a nicely prepared and presented publication. That its significant economic analyses remain untranslated into English and consequently unavailable to many potential users is a condition amenable to relatively inexpensive change, as witness the annual publication of this Ministry. There can be no criticism of the wisdom of repeating 52 pages of data obtained from other sources when it is remembered that they constitute the necessary background for the accompanying authoritative economic analysis.

(7b.) Economic Survey 1959, Ministry of Reconstruction, 4,000 copies, $7^{1}/2^{"} \times 10^{1}/4^{"}$. An excellent 165-page English language review of Korea's economic progress in 1958 and a 52-page Appendix of statistical data tables obtained from the sources listed for this Ministry's monthly publication. Unfortunately the 1959 edition of this, Korea's only comprehensive economic review and analysis, published in November 1959 for calendar year 1958, was the latest available at this writing; the next edition was in preparation and to be published "shortly." (The Korean language edition of this volume is issued also in 4,000 copies.)

The Ministry was planning in February 1961 to revise the emphasis of this publication from its present analytic view of past performance to a planning and forecasting type of document.

(8a.) Yearbook of Agriculture and Forestry Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 324 pages, $7^1/2^n \times 10^1/4^n$. The 1960 edition was published in 2,000 copies in November 1960, for 1959. This bilingual publication is devoted exclusively to data tables reflecting the various aspects of the Ministry's jurisdiction, agriculture, food administration, forestry, and livestock, excluding the Institute of Agriculture's experimental and guidance work. Eight pages of weather data from the Central Meteorological Observatory are included.

This publication is well organized, well presented and reflects its field of coverage nicely.

(8b.) Land Development Statistics of Republic of Korea, annual, Farm Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The latest edition, 1957, issued in 1,000 copies, runs to 630 pages, $7^1/2^n \times 10^1/4^n$. It includes data tables, untranslated; twelve four-color charts with bilingual titles, scales, and captions; and two full color reproductions of photographs of irrigation installations.

While no evaluation of the tabular portion of this volume has been attempted, the charts are of unusually poor quality. The Bureau states that publication will not be resumed; the data will hereafter be carried in *Statistics Yearbook of Irrigation and Reclamation Work*, issued in 2,000 copies jointly by the Ministry and the Korea Irrigation Association Union.

- (8c.) Status of Domestic Animals, Bureau of Livestock Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This 10-page, semi-annual publication of data tables, produced in 500 copies in $14'' \times 10''$ size, with five fold-outs $19^{1}/_{2}'' \times 10''$, is duplicated from manually prepared stencils. Its issuance twice a year gives it greater timeliness than the Ministry's annual report. Unlike the latter, moreover, it gives data by age of the animals it covers. On the other hand it is not translated into English and its page size makes it very inconvenient to use.
- (8d. i) Forestry Statistics, Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is a 73-page publication of data tables, not translated into English, produced annually in 500 copies, $6^3/4'' \times 9^1/2''$, from manually prepared stencils. It seems peculiar that forestry statistics are classified more finely in the Ministry's Yearbook than in this Bureau publication, which may be related to the fact that the second reaches its readers much sooner than does the Yearbook.
 - (8d. ii) Forest Products Statistics, Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agricul-

ture and Forestry, is a 23-page publication in the Korean language of data tables. It is produced annually in 500 copies, $6^3/4'' \times 9^3/4''$, from manually prepared stencils.

(8d. iii) Forestry of Korea, March, 1958, Bureau of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. A 131-page, $7^3/4'' \times 10^1/4''$, English language treatise, with statistical text tables as appropriate, mimeographed from typed stencils, issued irregularly in 300 to 1,000 copies.

(9a.) Monthly Commerce and Industry Review, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Now limited to quarterly or bi-monthly issuance, because of lack of funds, with the July-August 1960 number the latest available in early February, 1961. This contains 149 pages, $7^1/4'' \times 10''$, in an edition of 600 copies. Sixty-four pages of text are in Korean in five sections: Trade and Commerce, Mining, Electrical Power, Industry, and State Council Ordinances. Eighty-one pages of bilingual tables are devoted to the Budget (of this Ministry), Foreign Aid (applicable to projects within this Ministry's jurisdiction), Electric Power, Petroleum Product Distribution, Mining, Manufacturing, and Trade and Commerce, all matters within the jurisdiction of this Ministry.

The English language of this publication could be improved, and at a few places in the section on the progress of project construction translation into English has been omitted. More importantly, the data lack timeliness. The discussion in the text of near-term plans for production, expansion, distribution, etc., is unavailable in English.

(9b. i) Fishery Statistics, 1959, Office of Marine Affairs, is issued in 500 copies, 649 pages, $7^1/2'' \times 10''$, without English translation. Copies are duplicated from manually produced stencils. Twelve pages carry charts; the remainder are devoted to data tables exclusively.

It is highly doubtful that the publication of fishery statistics in the fine detail found in this publication serves any useful purpose. The 27 tables vary in length from one page to 149 pages, the median length being seven pages. The shorter tables give valuable summary data but the longer ones provide a fineness of classification far beyond the merits of the data or the probable demands of the users. For example, the longest table, 149 pages, contains 32,526 cells, of which approximately 87 percent are without entries.

(9b. ii) Marine Transportation Statistics, Office of Marine Affairs. A 133-page semi-annual report duplicated in 100 copies from hand drawn stencils, $14'' \times 10''$, with fold-outs up to $24'' \times 17''$, $17^{1}/_{2}'' \times 21''$, and $35'' \times 10''$ in size. Titles, stubs and captions of the eight pages of charts are not translated into

English, but some of the data tables comprising the remainder of the report are bilingual in this respect.

The page size of this report makes its use awkward; the size of the fold-outs makes their use most difficult and their cost uneconomic. All the data of the largest fold-out could be typed on three $8^1/2'' \times 11''$ pages with room to spare. The resultant presentation would be much more easily handled and understood.

(10a.) Yearbook of Public Health and Social Statistics, 1959, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, includes 541 pages of data tables duplicated in 1,000 copies from typed stencils, $7^3/4'' \times 10^1/4''$ page size. Table titles and captions, and some but not all table stubs, are shown bilingually. The 129 tables of this volume that carry data on subjects within this Ministry's competence are grouped into six chapters entitled Medical, Preventive Medicine, Pharmaceutical, Relief, Welfare of Women, and Labor, respectively; an Appendix of 18 tables includes data on Korean population and vital statistics, and world population, vital statistics, hospital establishments, and labor force.

Aside from the fact that many of the data contained are known to be of questionable validity, it is probable that no recipient of this report has use for or interest in data so finely classified. Any significant movement in comparison with previous years is buried in the great mass of figures presented. The report would profit by the inclusion of summary tables introducing each chapter, giving principal indicators.

(11a.) Monthly Transport Statistics, Ministry of Transportation, issued in 250 copies, $7^1/2^n \times 10^1/4^n$, 158 pages. Four pages of Korean text, untranslated into English, are entitled Business Review. The remaining pages are bilingual, containing data tables grouped into chapters on Traffic, Operation, Engineering, Mechanical and Electrical, Finance, Supply, Staff, Highway Administration, Aviation, and Other (hospitals and hotels).

There are two fold-outs included in this report, one of double page and one of quadruple page dimension, which might well be rearranged to fit page size. The larger fold-out gives transportation income in hwan in sixteen categories for thirteen time periods and separately for fifty administrative divisions. Rounding the data to the nearest thousand hwan and resetting the table to eliminate much of the space now lost would permit at least the entire administrative-division breakdown to go on a double-page spread. (See BOK's treatment of its table for Principal Manufacturing Products, table 52, Monthly Statistical Review, vol. XIV No. 12.) The smaller fold-out needs only the elimination of wasted space to fit it to page size.

The English language of this report needs drastic improvement.

- (11b.) Statistical Yearbook, Ministry of Transportation. The 1959 edition, issued in 500 copies, contains 685 pages, $7^1/2'' \times 10''$, including some twenty pages of text, 25 charts, and more than 650 pages of data tables, all untranslated into English. Although English language table titles, captions, and stubs are employed in the corresponding monthly publication, they are omitted in the Yearbook.
- (11c.) Automobile and Tram Annual Report, Ministry of Transportation. The 1959 edition, issued in 200 copies, contains 148 pages, $7^1/4'' \times 10''$. There are 13 pages of text and charts, the remainder presenting data tables. This untranslated publication is duplicated from hand drawn stencils. It serves no discernable purpose since, with minor exceptions, the data included in it are all carried in the Ministry's Statistical Yearbook.
- (11d) Korean Transportation Charts, Ministry of Transportation. The latest edition of this annual chart book contains 177 pages, $7^1/2^n \times 10^n$. It is printed in two colors on coated stock and issued in 3,500 copies. It contains the story of the Ministry's operations during the past few years, prepared with a tremendous amount of meticulous care and displaying a high degree of imagination, ingenuity and artistic ability on the part of the author. Unfortunately it violates almost every recognized tenet of graphic presentation.
- (12a.) Monthly Statistics, Ministry of Communications, containing 156 pages, $7^1/2'' \times 10^1/4''$, issued in 1,300 copies. The contents are composed almost entirely of statistical data tables, generally without translation into English, although bilingual titles, captions, and stubs appear on 28 scattered pages.
- (12b.) Statistical Yearbook of Communications, Ministry of Communications. This is a 296-page, 8" × 10¹/₂", bilingual comprehensive review of the operations of the Ministry, issued in 1,300 copies. Its contents comprise fifteen charts and 170 data tables, the latter grouped into chapters on General, Communications Organizations, Personnel, Mail Service, Domestic Telegram, Domestic Telephone Service, Overseas Telephone and Telegraph Service, Postal Money Order Service, Ordinary Postal Savings, Fixed Amount Postal Savings, Postal Transfer Savings, Monetary Accounting, Insurance, and Revenues and Expenditures.

In general this Yearbook portrays the areas within the Ministry's jurisdiction in a competent manner, giving careful but not excessive attention to detail. English translation of some elements of the charts is lacking and the English language throughout the volume needs more careful proofreading.

(12c.) Personnel Statistics for the Offices in the Communications Field. This report was issued as of 31 December 1959 by the Ministry of Communications.

It is a 577-page, $7^{1/2}'' \times 10^{1/4}''$, untranslated compilation of data tables, produced from hand drawn stencils and issued in 800 copies. The foreword states that the volume contains data on the employees in the communications fields by grade, age, education and years of service and data on transfer, retirement, sick leave, absenteeism, etc.

Only ten percent of the cells in this report carry entries. It doubtless has some intra-ministry interest and value but is of questionable necessity otherwise. Perhaps a set of typed copies would satisfy the Ministry's own needs and permit the elimination of this expensive publication.

(13a.) Monthly Statistics, Office of the Mayor, Seoul Special City. A 128-page, 7" × 10", untranslated publication of statistical tables arranged into chapters entitled Internal Affairs, Financial Affairs, Industrial Affairs, Construction Affairs, Social Affairs, Police Affairs, and Educational and Cultural Affairs.

(13b.) Annual Report, of each Ku Office of Seoul Special City. These nine untranslated publications are iniform in size and content, $5^3/4'' \times 8''$, 90 to 120 pages (average 95), containing chapters on Land, Weather, Population, Education, Religion and Culture, Police and Fire Prevention, Industry, Health and Welfare, Construction, Transportation and Communication, Finance, and Legislators and Civil Servants. Each has pictures of the Ku Office and chief officials, a map of the Ku, and natural features and improvements shown in abundance.

This excellent English language publication is issued (1,000 copies) quite promptly after the close of the time period covered and is routinely the first publication of the data which it contains. The December 1960 number ran to 84 pages, 71/4" ×101/4", of which five carried a textual review, "Highlights of General Economic Movements in Korea, October 1960," and 75 were devoted to data tables, well set in modern type, and efficiently utilizing the space occupied. The tables cover Money and Banking, Public Finance, Prices, Foreign Trade, Foreign Aid, Industry, Power and Fuel, Building Construction, Transportation, Wages, and Family Expenditures. Forty-five pages of the tables show data compiled by the BOK either in its banking operations or in connection with the various surveys it conducts. The other 30 pages are obtained from various official sources, of which 21 on foreign trade are from the Ministry of Finance.

Four different base years are utilized for the various indices maintained by the Bank and published in this volume, viz., 1958 for the index of industrial production; 1955 for the Seoul consumer and new wholesale price indices; 1947 for the Seoul wholesale price index; and 1957 for the export and import price

indices. No good reason can exist for this diversity, which makes comparison from index to index unnecessarily tedious. A single base year for all economic indexes in the ROK would have great advantage.

The Review would be more valuable if its issuance could be expedited.

The Korean language version of the Bank's Review, 5,000 copies, appears separately and with different textual matter. A single, bilingual edition would probably benefit readers in both languages.

(14b.) Monthly Foreign Exchange Statistics, Foreign Exchange Control Department, Bank of Korea. This 35-page, 7" × 91/4", bilingual report, issued in 500 copies, includes twelve statistical tables detailing foreign exchange transactions.

While this monthly publication and that of the Bank's Research Department do not overlap in coverage, there is no apparent reason why subject matters so essentially related as "imports and exports" and "import and export settlements" should continue to be published separately. Confusion is furthered when the careless quotation of similar though not identical figures under similar titles in separate publications give the illusion of discrepancy.

(14c.) Economic Statistics Yearbook, 1960, Research Department, Bank of Korea. This bilingual 302-page, $7^1/4'' \times 10^1/4''$, comprehensive set of data tables on the economy of the country, combines the coverage of the BOK's "Monthly Statistical Review" and "Monthly Foreign Exchange Statistics," but with more elaborate treatment of each subject matter area and the addition of chapters on National Accounts, Population and Temperature, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Power and Fuel, and Family Income and Expenditures. It is issued in 3,000 copies.

The high quality of the Bank's publications is again evident here. Moreover, the early publication date of this volume must also be commended.

- (14d.) Annual Report-1959, The Bank of Korea, is a 61-page, 7" × 9¹/4", English language publication, with a foreword reading, "In accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the Act Establishing the Bank of Korea, and with the sanction of the Monetary Board, we herewith publish the 10th Annual Report outlining the condition of the Bank, its operations, and its monetary, credit and exchange policies adopted during calendar year 1959, and analyzing the economic and financial developments in Korea during the same period." One thousand copies each, in English and Korean, are issued.
- (14e.) Korea Economic Charts, Research Department, The Bank of Korea. This is a 55-page, $7^1/2^n \times 10^1/4^n$, two-color booklet containing 49 half-page charts, each accompanied by a half-page table of supporting data selected from the BOK's yearbook. It is issued in 500 copies. Inasmuch as no new data are carried here,

the production of this publication is of questionable value. If charts are deemed desirable they could be included in the Yearbook.

- (15a.) Monthly Economic Review, The Korean Reconstruction Bank. The September 1960 issue, printed in 3,000 copies, contains 173 pages, $7^1/4'' \times 10''$, of which 104 pages are untranslated text, with 62 pages of bilingual data tables. Three of the 31 tables reflect the operations of this bank; the others are secured from various other sources and are published in various other media. The publication of the data section of this review could well be terminated.
- (15b.) Final Report Census of Mining and Manufacturing, 1958, The Korean Reconstruction Bank. This 1008-page, $7^1/2^n \times 10^1/4^n$ bilingual report issued in 4,000 copies in December 1959, gives the results of the census of 13,334 establishments conducted by this bank in May 1959. Fifty pages of introduction, explanation and charts are followed by 900 pages of data tables and reproductions of the schedule and classifications used in the survey. All tables and charts are shown bilingually; all textual material is carried separately in Korean and English.

This is an excellent, necessary, and useful volume.

(16a.) Agriculture Bank Survey, Monthly, The Korean Agriculture Bank. This 194 page, 7¹/₄" × 10", periodical is issued in 2,200 copies. Fifty pages comprise untranslated text and 144 pages contain bilingual data tables limited almost entirely to agricultural and agricultural banking matters.

Ninteen pages of the data tables are carried without changes from month to month and could well be shown only once a year, with appropriate referencing. The tables involved are: Agricultural Financing 8, 9, and 10; Farm Household's Economy 1 and 2; Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. In Agricultural Financing, table 12 is arranged in a way that makes it very difficult to understand.

(16b.) Korean Agriculture Yearbook 1959, The Korean Agriculture Bank. This 546-page, $7^1/2'' \times 10^1/4''$ publication is issued in 3,250 copies, at a price of 3,500 hwan. Some 258 pages are devoted to untranslated text, 288 pages to bilingual data tables.

The simultaneous existence of 288 pages of agricultural data tables here and 324 pages in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Yearbook is a luxury the Republic of Korea can ill afford. Although many of the tables in the two volumes are unduplicated, there is sufficient duplication to warrant the use of the word "wasteful." Moreover, the inclusion of supposedly indentical tables in two basic documents such as these invitably leads to discrepancies which, although minor in nature, cause confusion and loss of time to the user. For example, in the two

tables reporting Fertilizers Imported by Government in 1959, the Ministry shows 75,150 MT "Am. Sup. Phos." and zero "Triple Sup. Phos." whereas the Bank shows 75,150 MT "Triple Sup. Phos." and zero "Am. Sup. Phos." It is impossible to clear up this discrepancy by referring to the original Korean language of the respective tables, for one uses Chinese characters and the other, Hangul.

For a further example, the Bank(page 111-7) gives the 1959 number of farm households as 2,266,942, while the Ministry (page 2) reports 2,267,419. In this case both figures may be correct, since a footnote to the Bank's table states, "Foreigners are excluded," but the mere existence of the two identically labelled figures is potentially confusing. Obviously the Ministry and the Bank need to cooperate in the publication of one authoritative statistical report.

(16c.) Farm Household Economy Survey Report, annual, The Korean Agriculture Bank. The 600 copies of this report contain 519 pages, $14'' \times 9^3/4''$. These are untranslated into English. About 450 of the pages contain data tables, produced from hand drawn stencils. The 1959 edition was issued in March 1960. Inasmuch as its entire tabular content was later to be carried bilingually, in printed form, on more reasonably sized pages, it would have been reasonable to issue it originally in its final form, even though doing so might have resulted in some light delay in publication.

(17-22) Other Publications. The other publications listed in the Appendix are published by various organizations more or less closely linked with the Government. They vary in format and degree of sophistication in ways and to degrees quite similar to those analyzed above. An important and gratifying dissimilarity is that these other publications adhere strictly to their own fields of interest and present no duplications among themselves.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

No thoroughgoing improvement in the statistical publications of the Government and quasi-Government agencies of the Republic of Korea can be expected unless and until certain fundamental improvements in Korea's statistical system have been adopted and put into effect. These have been recommended in our earlier interim report, Better Statistics in Korea. They include steps which look toward the upgrading of statistical organization within the Government and the training of Government statisticians. Most important is the recommendation to establish an authority for statistical coordination and control with power "to control the statistical activities of all Government agencies and authority to negotiate changes in the statistical activities of non-Governmental organizations."

Such an agency of overall authority is the sine qua non of any program to eliminate duplications of content among publications of agencies, while assuring that useful information is published; to suppress the publication of excessive detail; to tailor the product to the needs of the users; and to secure other improvements for which the needs have been indicated by our survey. One of the first official rulings of this agency might well establish a choice in statistical publications between the two current methods of writing the Korean language. Some of these publications now employ Hangul exclusively, while others use a mixture of Hangul and Chinese ideographs. Another task of early interest to this agency should be the coordination of various current periodic surveys competing in similar subject matter areas; for example, the two farm household economy surveys (Bank of Korea and Korean Agriculture Bank) need to be harmonized so that they supplement each other.

The creation of a new agency for statistical coordination and control, or the assignment of these authorities within an existing agency of the ROK Government, may have to await a more general reorganization of the Governmental structure. Meanwhile there is much that could be done to improve statistical publications, either by simple legal enactments or by the action of individual ministries and quasi-Governmental agencies within their own organizations, or in cooperation with related agencies. Following are a number of reforms of this order

¹ Better Statistics in Korea, p. 42,

that are strongly recommended by the Statistical Advisory Group of Surveys and Research Corporation. These recommendations are not necessarily in the order of their importance in relation to particular publications.

1. Eliminate unnecessary publications and unnecessary parts of publications, by action of the publishing agency.

Means should be developed by each Ministry and agency to gauge the needs for and the uses made of the data it customarily publishes. When the need or the use is insufficient to justify the costs of a publication, or a part of a publication, it should be discontinued or modified. Perhaps a lesser degree of tabulation would be of equal value to users. Perhaps the value of data that have been compiled is internal to the agency collecting them and they need not be given general distribution. A common method of gauging use is the requirement, periodically, of a renewed request for current issues of a publication as a condition for the continued receipt of it.

2. Obtain repeal or modification of laws preventing levying of a charge for distribution of Government publications.

The trend in much of the free world, including the United Nations, is toward making the publication of statistics at least in part self-supporting by charging other than official recipients for them. The ability of an official agency to charge for published data would have the advantage that the occasional requirements of citizens for more extensive tabulations could be supplied for a fee. If charges could be made for publications, their necessity and importance could be more readily determined. Moreover, it would be equitable if the funds obtained from sales were made available to improve the publications themselves.

3. The amount of "white space" in published tables should be carefully scrutinized and reduced in most cases.

This is a special case under the first recommendation above. An excessive amount of "white space" is evidence of tabulation to too fine a degree, of poor tabular arrangement, or both.

4. Show all table and chart titles, captions, stubs, scales, etc., in English as well as in Korean.

"The one-time Hermit Nation is seeking to enter the Family of Nations as a modern state.... As in any other country the modernization and economic

growth to which Korea aspires require good statistics." Korean statistics should be accessible to those in a position to help realize these aspirations. However regrettable, the Korean language is understood by few persons other than Koreans. To continue publishing statistics having general interest in the Korean language only would be a reversion to the hermit-like character for which this nation was once noted. Written English is understandable over most of the globe. An English translation in a Korean statistical document saves the work of separate translations wherever the data are used elsewhere and assures that there will be one authorized translation of unquestionable accuracy.

As the non-numeric portion of most tables and charts is repeated from issue to issue, this task of translation would seldom need performance more than once.

5. Supply English translation of the text portions of statistical publications whenever possible, and improve the translations currently published.

The same considerations apply here as in recommendation 4, except for the added work required by new and different translations for each issue of a publication. We assume that if the text is worth publishing in Korean it merits the added prestige and usefulness of appearing also in English. It also merits an acceptable English rendition. The use of "broken English" in official Republic of Korea publications should not be permitted.

Of particular importance is a standardized transliteration of Korean proper nouns (e.g., place names) into the Roman alphabet. (See Appendix E.)

6. Some existing agency of Government should be given the function of serving as statistical librarian for the ROK Government.

It should receive and catalogue every issue of every Government and semi-Governmental statistical publication and make these available for use by all interested persons. This would facilitate, and be preliminary to, the larger task of coordinating and controlling statistical activities and statistical publications whenever the appropriate steps of Government organization will be taken. Moreover, such a library would meanwhile facilitate the work of statistics users. (See Appendix D.)

² Ibid., Foreword.

7. Each Ministry and semi-Government agency should designate some one individual or section within its organization to be responsible for maintaining and distributing statistical publications.

We regard such fixing of responsibility as important, both to bring about more orderly procedure within the agency and as a service to the public. It would obviate the necessity of searching through all the bureaus and sections of a Ministry or agency to learn what publications are available.

8. The publication of current statistics needs to be made more timely.

How this improvement can be accomplished without a complete overhaul of the statistics collecting and reporting procedures is not entirely clear. In some cases the steps that may now intervene between those supplying basic information and a national Ministry could perhaps be eliminated. For example, the Ministry might receive monthly reports by mail direct from all plants in certain industries having a small number of plants which now report, at least in part, through local governments or trade organizations. Plants for the generation of electricity, the manufacture of cement, and the manufacture of rubber tires and inner tubes offer possible illustrations. After experience the method might be further extended if deemed advisable. Again, it is possible that by sampling procedures reports could be obtained directly by mail for industries with many plants. The results might be quicker publication of figures having a higher degree of accuracy than at present.

9. Require closer adherence to the principles of good tabular and graphic presentation.

A need for training of statisticians in these subjects is apparent. Approved texts should promptly be translated into the Korean language. Seminars could be established at NOTI with the concerned statisticians required to attend. It should not be difficult to find competent leaders to conduct such seminars. A perusal of the publications here reviewed would indicate to such leaders the direction of training needed.

10. As we have previously urged in Better Statistics in Korea, the statistical profession in Government is in need of upgrading.

Statisticians are now appointed, transferred, and removed with little thought to their qualifications. A position as Government statistician is often looked upon as a way-station pending an appointment to which attaches higher prestige

and more opportunity for advancement. It is hoped that competence in statistics will become more valued as the ROK Government moves forward in its program of civil service reform.

11. Finally, it is recommended that academic discussions of statistical techniques be omitted from Government and semi-Government publications.

Desirable as it is for the public to become literate in statistical concepts, methods and techniques, Government publications are usually inappropriate media for the purpose. They can scarcely replace the functions of the university classroom or the professional association of statisticians. A more appropriate medium of public education would be a professional journal, preferably published as an organ of the Korean Statistical Association. We hope that some day such a professional journal may exist in Korea.

CONCLUSION

The value of any statistical publication depends upon the validity and usefulness of the data it contains. The best statistical publication program that a nation could devise would be worthless—a waste of funds—unless its statistics were worthy of dissemination to its people and of practical use in guiding its national affairs. Similarly, improvement in the statistical publications of the Republic of Korea must accompany a concurrent improvement in the data to be published. There is basis for hope that major improvements in the procedures of data collection by the Government of the Republic of Korea are impending.

More than a century ago, the head of what later became the United States Bureau of the Census had a vision beyond his time of the function and purpose of statistics in the life of a nation. He said:

Statistics are far from being the barren array of figures ingeniously and laboriously combined into columns and tables, which many persons are apt to suppose them. They constitute rather the ledger of a nation, in which, like the merchant in his books, the citizen can read, at one view, all of the results of a year, or of a period of years, as compared with other periods, and deduce the profit or the loss which has been made, in morals, education, wealth or power.³

The statistical publications of the Republic of Korea, Governmental and quasi-Governmental, are not quite the "ledger of a nation, in which...the citizen can read, at one view..." which Mr. DeBow so long ago set up as the goal of statistics. Yet, fortunately, there is nothing irrevocably wrong with the publication program of the statistical agencies.

In this brief report on the documents collected and examined we have made certain recommendations which, taken by themselves, can accomplish major improvements in the output of statistical publications. Taken in conjunction with

³ J. D. B. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census, 1853-1854. As quoted in Bureau of the Census *Manual of Tabular Presentation*, A Special Report of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1949.

the broader program outlined in Better Statistics in Korea, they can result in a "ledger" which Mr. DeBow would find impressive.

The Statistical Advisory Group feels strongly that all these improvements can be made, that no impediments stand immovably in their way. There is no reason why, in respect to statistics, the Republe of Korea cannot become a full fledged member of the Family of Nations; why the Korean Statistical Association cannot someday become a vital force for professional progress among statisticians in Korea and in other nations of the free world; why the superb intelligence and energy of the Korean people cannot lead their nation to eminence in this as in other fields.

Leadership in the continuing task of the nation must be taken by the people and the Government of the Republic of Korea. Advisors from elsewhere can counsel, persuade and encourage; Koreans themselves must exercise the eternal vigilance necessary "that the Republic may become one of the leading nations of the free world in the excellence of its statistical system and the uses made of statistics for public purposes."

⁴ Better Statistics in Korea, p. 44.

APPENDIX A.

ITEMIZED LIST OF STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS Government and Quasi-Government

Agency	Publication
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- 1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - a. International Economy Monthly
- 2. Ministry of Home Affairs
 - a. Bureau of Statistics
 - i. Statistical Yearbook
 - ii. International Statistics Monthly
 - iii. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics
 - b. Bureau of Construction
 None
 - c. Bureau of Police
 Annual Report (confidential)
 - d. Bureau of Local Affairs

 Annual Report of Local Administration
- 3. Ministry of Finance
 - a. Bureau of Financial Institutions
 Monthly Finance Review
 - b. Bureau of Taxation
 Year Book of Tax Statistics
 - c. Office of Monopoly
 Office of Monopoly Annual
- 4. Ministry of Justice
 - a. White Paper of Ministry of Justice
- 5. Ministry of National Defense
 Confidential reports
- 6. Ministry of Education
 - a. Bureaus of Common Education, Higher Education and Technical Education

Statistics for Educational Administration (annual)

- b. Bureaus of Culture and Text Books
 None
- c. Central Meterological Observatory
 Monthly Report
 Annual Report
- 7. Ministry of Reconstruction
 - a. Reconstruction Survey and Statistics (monthly)

b. Economic Survey (annual)

8. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

- a. Bureau of Agricultural Administration
 Yearbook of Agriculture and Forestry Statistics
- b. Bureau of Land Management
 Land Development Statistics (annual)
- c. Bureau of Livestock Administration Status of Domestic Animals (semi-annual)
- d. Bureau of Forestry
 - i. Forestry Statistics (annual)
 - ii. Forest Products Statistics (annual)
 - iii. Forestry of Korea (non-periodic),
- e. Bureau of Food Administration
 None

9. Ministry of Commerce and Industry

- a. Monthly Commerce and Industry Review
- b. Office of Marine Affairs
 - i. Fishery Statistics (annual)
 - ii. Marine Transportation Statistics (annual)

10. Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

a. Yearbook of Public Health and Social Statistics

11. Ministry of Transportation

- a. Monthly Transport Statistics
- b. Statistical Yearbook
- c. Automobile and Tram Annual Report
- d. Korean Transportation Charts (annual)

12. Ministry of Communications

- a. Monthly Statistics
- b. Statistical Yearbook of Communications
- c. Personnel Statistics for the Offices in the Communications Field

13. Seoul Special City

- Mayor's Office Monthly Statistics
- b. Each Ku Office Annual Report

14. Bank of Korea

- a. Monthly Statistical Review
- b. Monthly Foreign Exchange Statistics
- c. Economic Statistics Yearbook
- d. Annual Report
- e. Korea Economic Charts

15. Korean Reconstruction Bank

- a. Monthly Economic Review
- b. Final Report of Census of Mining and Manufacturing

16. Korean Agriculture Bank

- a. Agriculture Bank Survey (monthly)
- b. Korean Agriculture Yearbook
- c. Farm Household Economy Survey Report (annual)

17. Spinners and Weavers Association

- a. Monthly Textile Bulletin
- b. Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving (monthly)
- c. Cotton Textile Chart (semi-annual)

18. Dai Han Coal Corporation

- a. Some Facts about Energy Consumption (1-time)
- b. Periodic Statistical Review (quarterly)
- c. Report of Achievement, 10th year
- d. A Study on Energy and Anthracite Demand in Future

19. Korea Irrigation Association Union

- a. The Irrigation Work in Korea (1-time)
- b. Statistics Yearbook of Irrigation and Reclamation

20. Korea Hospital Association

a. Investigation of Medical Facilities in Korea

21. Korea Stock Exchange

a. The Stock Exchange Monthly Bulletin

22. Korea Electric Power Company

- a. Monthly Statistics of Electric Power
- b. Electric Power (quarterly)

APPENDIX B.

January 19, 1961

Mr. Byung In Chang
Director, Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Home Affairs
Republic of Korea
Seoul, Korea
Dear Mr. Chang:

- 1. Thank you for the invitation to the January 17th Meeting of the Reviewing Committee for Statistical Publications.
- 2. The Statistical Advisory Group feels that Dr. Park marshalled sufficient compelling reasons to support the plan to limit publication of the data section of "International Statistics" to once a year, either integral with "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" or separately.
- 3. The need of the people of Korea for the data contained in any statistical publication should be the criterion upon which publication plans are based. Need can be measured by the price people are willing to pay, in cash or otherwise. Unfortunately, ROK Government publications cannot carry a sales price in Hwan, but there are other ways to require payment, and, if the publication of the data section of "International Statistics" is to be longer continued, I strongly suggest that you employ one or some of them. For example, in the next issue you could insert a questionnaire asking for the identity and position of the recipient and a detailed exposition of the uses to which the data are put, the number and kind of people who work with the data, and an evaluation of the usefulness of the work the recipient does with the data. Return of the questionnaire by a reasonable stated deadline could be made a condition prerequisite to retention of the recipient's name on the mailing list for future issues. Or, less elaborately, each recipient could be told his name would be dropped from the mailing list the second following month unless he requested in writing that it continue to be carried. Other non-monetary prices can be devised.
- 4. The sense of the meeting was, I believe, that dissemination of the information contained in the text portion of "International Statistics" is of considerable importance for the improvement of general statistical-mindedness in Korea. It occurs to me that a good publication would result from the combination of the text portions of the two publications, "International Statistics" and "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics." The resultant would be appropriate for publication by the Korean Statistical Association rather than by the Bureau of Statistics. It might be possible for Bureau of Statistics to do the translating and compiling and KSA the publication; in this manner the publication could be sold for Hwan and acceptance and need readily determined.
- 5. As I mentioned in the meeting, there is ample room for improvement in "Monthly Statistical Bulletin." Ways need to be found to supply more nearly current

data to the readers of this publication. Study of the overlap in coverage of this publication and others should be undertaken. Evaluation of the content in relation to the need of the audience is a matter of prime importance to be examined. The possibility of publishing quarterly or semi-annually, with interim circulation of data to be hand written into the last previous complete issue is another short-cut, money-saving scheme warranting exploration.

- 6. We recommend that steps be taken promptly to make legal the charging of a fee for Government publications. The present method of free distribution of such publications is inequitable in that it burdens all taxpayers for direct benefit to a relatively few. Imposition of a small cash fee has the dual benefit of ending this inequity and at the same time eliminating "dead wood" from the mailing list.
- 7. A very useful service not now performed by any element of Government could be undertaken by your Bureau with the money saved by instituting the reforms suggested. This service is the establishment and publicizing of a library of all statistical publications of all Government and quasi-Government agencies and all semi-public associations, institutions, etc. At present the mere locating and collecting of these publications is a time consuming and frustrating task. If your Bureau had a complete library of current issues of all such publications and gave wide publicity to your ability and willingness to cooperate with all applicants in the study and use of the contained data, you would be performing a service of great and lasting benefit to the Republic of Korea. Moreover the establishment now of this library would be a useful step in the direction your Bureau will move if and when the recommendations of Better Statistics in Korea are implemented by the Government. Even before any formal change in the statistical organization of the Government, the friendly interest of your Bureau could be the basis for suggestions tending toward much needed improvements in the statistical publications of other Ministries.
 - 8. With best wishes for the continued success of your Directorship,

Sincerely,
/s/
James S. Fitzgerald
Statistical Advisory Group

JSF: sch

APPENDIX C.

January 25, 1961

Director Byung In Chang Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Home Affairs Republic of Korea Seoul, Korea

Dear Director Chang:

- 1. The Statistical Advisory Group urges the reexamination of the raison d'etre of the tabular portion of the Bureau of Statistics publication Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. We feel strongly that the usefulness of this publication may not fully justify its publication cost of four man-months of personnel time and one million hwan per month.
- 2. As you know, the present status of this publication is that the latest issue, 1960 No. 8, carries monthly data through June 1960 and was published in mid-November 1960; the next issue, carrying data through December 1960, will not be published until March 1961. Inasmuch as no great outcry developed over the nonappearance of the Bulletin during the last three months, it is reasonable to conclude that demand therefor is minimal.
- 3. Attached hereto is an analysis of the tables of the Bulletin showing the source and alternative publication outlet of each.
- 4. The Bulletin contains 34 separate tables, only one of which carries BOS data (and it carries only annual data) and only four of which carry monthly data which are not also carried in the monthly publication of the Ministy or Office or Bank having jurisdiction in their origination. All monthly data in the Bulletin are about five months old or older at the time they are published by BOS; at least half the tables are published sooner by the originating office.
- 5. As suggested in 19 January 1961 letter to you, the text portion of the Bulletin of Statistics might very well be combined with the text portion of your monthly International Statistics to form a journal-type publication that would find acceptance with an audience not necessarily interested in current statistical data.

Sincerely,
/s/
Benjamin J. Tepping
Chief of Party
Statistical Advisory Group

Attach. JSF: sch

Tables Comprising Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, 1960. No. 8 Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs

		Periodicity of Data	Data or	Periodicity of Source Publication
1.	Population by Provinces: 1955-59	a	1	
2.	Marine Production by Principal Types: 1955-60	a&m	2	a
3.	Processed Marine Products by Principal Types: 1955-6	60 a&m	2	a i
4.	Value of Consignment Sales of Marine Products:			
	1958–60	a&m	2	a
5.	Production and Sales of Manufactured Tobacco:	. 0	2 1 2	
6.	Production Exports and Imports of Co.1, 1055 (a&m	3,13	a,m
7.	Production, Exports, and Imports of Coal: 1955-66 Stocks of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal: 1946-66		4,5,6	q,m-
8.	Sales of Petroleum Products: 1946-60		4,5	q,m
9.		a&m	5,7	m,-
10.	Electric Power Generated, by Plant: 1951-60	a&m	5,8	m,q
11.	Generation of Electric Power, by Month: 1945-60	a&m	5,8	m,q
	Volume of Railway Passenger Traffic: 1956-60	a&m	9	m
12.	Freight Transportation by Commodity: 1957-60	a&m	9	m
13.	Railway Operation Revenue: 1957-60	a&m	9	m
14.	Number of Licensed Motor Vehicles: 1958-60	a&m	9	m
15.	Marine Transportation by Commodity: 1952-60	a&m	2	· a
16.	Results of Hotel and Restaurant Operations: 1957-6		8	m
17.	Volume of Domestic Mail: 1958-60	a&m	10	m
18,	Volume of Domestic Telegraphic Communication: 1956-60	a&m	10	m
19.	Postal Savings Accounts: 1958-60	a&m	10	m
20.	National Life Insurance: 1958-60	a&m	10	m
21.	Summary of Exports and Imports: 1955-60	a&m	6,11	**
22.	Exports and Imports by Commodity Group: 1955-60		6,11	** .
23.	Value of Exports and Imports by Principal Countries		0,11	
	1956–60	a&m	6,11	**
24.	Foreign Exchange Settlements, by Country: 1955-60) a&m	12	m
25.	Principal Economic Indicators: 1945-60	a&m	12	m
26.	Deposits and Loans, by Provinces: 1959-60	a&m	12	m
27.	Deposits and Loans of Banks in Large Cities: 1959-60) a&m	12	m
28.	Seoul Consumers Price Index: 1955-60	a&m	12	m
29.	Wholesale Prices of Major Commodities: 1955-60	a&m	12	m
30.	Index of Wholesale Prices in Seoul: 1950-60	a&m	12	m
31.	Service Charges and Index in Seoul: 1947-60	a&m	12	m
32.	Wages of Day Laborers in Principal Cities: 1954-60) m	12	m
33.	Public Finance Statement of FY 1960	a&m	12	m
34.	Aid Goods Accounts: 1954-60	a&m	12	m

See notes on p. 33.

NOTES

Periodicity is indicated by m for monthly, q for quaterly, and a for annually.

* Source of Data

- 1. Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Home Affairs
- 2. Office of Marine Affairs
- 3. Office of Monopoly
- 4. Dai Han Coal Corporation
- 5. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- 6. Office of Supply
- 7. KOSCO
- 8. Korea Electric Company, Ltd.
- 9. Ministry of Transportation
- 10. Ministry of Communications
- 11. Bureau of Customs
- 12. Bank of Korea
- 13. Ministry of Finance

^{**} Competing data appear in BOK's Monthly Foreign Exchange Statistics

APPENDIX D.

February 4, 1961

Dr. Benjamin J. Tepping Chief of Party Statistical Advisory Group USOM/Korea

Dear Dr. Tepping:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 25th in which you have given the evaluation as well as valuable suggestions on our publications, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and International Statistics.

I fully agree with you on the subjects you have pointed out in your letter. It is true that the data used in the Monthty Bulletin of Statistics were few months old and were published by the originating office earlier. However, from the coming issue we intend to present only summary tables for the statistics collected by other agencies so that the Bulletin may serve as the handy source book of statistics. Further, we are evaluating the statistical data collected by us, i.e., vital statistics and labor force survey in the hope of publishing them in the near future. And also the preliminary reports of the 1960 census will be included in the Bulletin. It is very likely that the contents of the future issues of Bulletin will be greatly improved and will provide much more valuable statistical data.

It is also decided at the staff meeting of the Bureau that Monthly Bulletin of Statistics will hereafter contain the statistical tables only and the International Statistics will be published as the title of Statistical Reporter and will contain mostly articles and information of both in and outside of the country.

Finally, I would like to ask your hearty cooperations in the establishment of Statistical Library at the Bureau which is now under planning. Thank you again for your continuous and valuable suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Byung In Chang Director Bureau of Statistics

APPENDIX E

January 25, 1961

The Honorable John M. Chang Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

A small but important item in the improvement of the statistical practices of the Government of the Republic of Korea is the standardization of the transliteration of Korean proper nouns (e.g., place names) into the Roman alphabet. Unless strict standardization is achieved, there will result confusion on the part of the growing body of users of Korean statistics published in the English language.

As an example of present inadequate standardization there is attached hereto a listing showing three variations in the transliteration of the names of electric generating plants currently in use by three agencies of the Government.

We respectfully suggest that your Administration institute appropriate measures to study this problem and bring about a harmonious conclusion.

Respectfully yours,
/s/
Benjamin J. Tepping
Chief of Party
Statistical Advisory Group

Variations in Transliteration of Korean Place Names

As used by three Agencies of the Government of the Republic of Korea

Ministry of Home Affairs Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics	Korean Electric Power Co., Monthly Statistics of Electric Power in Korea	Ministry of Commerce & Industry Monthly, Commerce and Industry Review
Yeongweol	Yongwol	Yong Wol
Danginri #1	Tanginri #1,2	Tang In Ri No. 1
Masan	Masan	Ma San
Samcheok	Samchok	Sam Chok
Danginri #2	Tanginri #3	Tang In Ri No. 2
Hwacheon	Hwachon	Hwa Chon
Cheongpyeong	Chongpyong	Chong Pyong
Seomjingang	Chilbo	Chil Bo
Boseong-Gang	Posung Kang	Bo Sung Gang
Unam	Unam	Un Am
Goesan	Kwaesan	Koe San

Office of the Prime Minister

February 10, 1961

Dear Dr. Tepping,

Thank you very much for your letter of January 25 on standardization of the Romanized transliteration of Korean place names into the English alphabet.

The possibility which you have pointed out of confusion arising from the present use of varying Romanized spellings for the same place name is fully appreciated.

You will be pleased to know, therefore, that I have referred the matter to our Ministry of Education with instructions to develop a consistent scheme for standard place name spellings to be used by Government offices and agencies.

Yours sincerely,

/s/John M. Chang

Dr. Benjamin J. Tepping Chief of Party Surveys & Research Corporation USOM/K

APPENDIX F.

Recent Changes

- Note 1. Statistical Reporter is the successor to International Statistics Monthly; the latter's statistical portion now appears in the Bureau's Monthly Statistical Bulletin. Thus, the Statistical Reporter is devoted to "... various statistical reports of domestic and foreign sources and research papers on statistics for the benefit of the users of statistics, persons engaged in statistical work and those studying the subject," as stated in its Preface. This 92 page publication (Vol. 3, Number 1) carries the translations of selected articles from publications issued by the United Nations Statistical Office, and technical papers on specific aspects of statistics.
- Note 2. The latest edition, the January issue of Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, published in the latter part of April 1961, presents 35 pages of population statistics by sex, age group, level of education, major industry and administrative area as of the end of 1959, 26 pages of international statistics hitherto carried by International Statistics Monthly, and 53 pages of data published elsewhere by their originating agencies. Although efforts were made to eliminate the duplication of data, the criticisms and comments made in the individual analysis of this report are still applicable to the new edition.
- Note 3. This publication was replaced in March 1961 by Monthly Economic Research. This publication recently included On Aspects of Korea's Five Year Development Plan by Charles Wolf, Jr. in Korean and English, reports on the economic planning of other countries, papers on economic development theories and economic news. The publication has become an excellent vehicle for papers on economic planning in Korea.

The new publication has rearranged its statistical presentation, excluding the statistical charts previously presented, and emphasizing the relation of the data to the Korean economy to which the title of this publication refers. Thus, the statistical part has been reduced from 50 pages to 32 pages. Although most of the data published in this report appear in other statistical publications, the nature of this publication may justify the duplication. However, the recommendations in the present report regarding the composition of the statistical tables and the method of presenting them, remain valid.

韓國統計刊行物의 整備策

大韓民國政府에 對한 建議書

서-베이스·리써취 會社 駐 韓 統 計 顧 問 團 1961. 7. 5.

머 릿 말

0] 報告書
と 日本과 其他 地域에서 統計刊行物의 検討에 넓이 經驗을 쌓은바 있고 韓國統計刊行物引 制 한 特別顧問。

과 解釋에 積極的し 協助를 아 끼 지 않은 韓國政府의 各機關과 **많은 關係職員들에게** 深深한 謝意를 表할것을 付託하였다。

0] 報告書의 附録ーサ를 作成하고 0] 册字의 翻譯을 맡아 준 분이 趙利濟氏引을 밝혀を나。

0]

報告書의 綜合的인 意義量

闡明む

第一章을

除外하고

ユ外의

部分에

對 한

作成や「ヨ쓰州豊二」氏에

依む

것 이 다。 로

從事む「제임스 에스

핃쓰제럴드」氏에

依計ら

이루어진

調査에

것 이 다。

그 는

그 의

調査에

必要

む

資料의

蒐集

서 ì 長 베 스튜 0 خ 어 E 에 리 0 ᄊ 리 취 0 會 社

한 計機構是 指摘かと 各種統計 引州計會 前 보 다 것이었 이 며 에 調 社 美國의 査의 有用하고 에 要請한바 正適化外 國際協 統計擔當職員의 効率的の足 있다。 助 아울러 處(ICA) 는 0] 統計調 改善む으로서 選拔斗 任務 韓國統計의 査의 訓 廣範圍計 練り 範圍、 統計의 改善 改善을 立 迅速性、 質을 밎 爲하여 效果的
い 向上州 調査方法、 것이었다. 大韓民國政府是 하 는 對外關係外 資料의 이 는 것이었다。 여러分野 分布 最新機械施設의 指 밎 資 에 11 料의 있 어 協 助 시 利 하여 設置 用 9 에 现 存資料蒐集會 있어서의 줄것을 그 리 37 서 特 缺陷을 ठो 베 統 爲 0

없다 않 고 은 한 分散的のは号 自 國家의 律 的 統計機構 弖 統計資料를 말한다。 「集中型」(centralized)引 韓國の 生産하고 統計機構 出版むい。 分散型에 「分散型」(decentralized)이로 韓國 屬한다 의 統計 刊 行物对 政府各機關 럼 分散的ロユ 과 分類된다。 準政府機關や 即 散漫한 ユ 中央의 곳은 統制 거의 中央集中的 찾 아 監督 볼 을 이 中 반 지 或

蒐集된 命 은 星 이루어질 것 에 相 互協助하 반 드 시 버 統計資料는 로 宁 수 있음으로서 韓國 있 다_。 反對할것은 못된다。 立 에 補强하기 있어서 統計活動や 般的 爲む 보다 보 다 શ 「指針」或や 나 은 더 統計活動의 타른 이 러 한 確 固計立 情報是 統計 相互協助
と がが 活動斗 調整方法り 얻을 効率的し 宁 統計 適合되어が 하나의 있 게 制度の 統計制度를 있다면은 되 確固む 어 하 全體의 ok 確立

計 한다。 統計資料의 서 로 制度内에서 資料蒐集과의 開聯이 기 서 爲한 베이 出版을 있는 各種統計活動의 改善方案是 有機的、 包含하. 資料 리州취會社가 인 는 建議하 關 充分す 聯下 限界外 諸般統計 예 는 맡 고 比 것이 位 設定됨으로서만 較小 置

計 活 있는 었다 動 Ħ 을 II 能 0 分散 要 하 여 하는 서 使

計 :機構의 韓國統計의 改善、 改善策』い引 標 本方法斗 ij 같은 題 <u>ē</u>}-現代的統計技術의 從前의 報告書에서 發展 0] 과 리 항 利 用 目 [標를 統計 為計 擔當職員 여 여 의 러 가 質的 지 向 改善方案是 上 및 其 他關 提示하였い。 倸 部 面 의 改 善 0 는 期 統

干의 物 가 7 前 지 者의 統 에 提供된 計活動의 財政的 을 뿐만 한 것임으로 妹 修正과 것이 શ 報告書 아니라 뒷바침을 며 部面 健全
む 充質

・ 狭義로는 에 刊行物發刊業務列도 看做하여도 關하여 必要로하는 國 内容을 大韓民國政府 家統計制度의 記述

む 爲む 좋다。 變動을 0 建議事項の 發展에 別로 支障이 밎 0 報告書 隨伴하는 關係公共機關의 報告書
는 採擇된다면 從前의 것임 의 로 없 이 政府各機關斗 建議 될것이다。 實践에 統計刊行物의 豫算上의 書外 ユ 實践에 옮겨 질수 있을것이다。 同 -한 其他 建議事項의 節減斗 細心む 公共機關 概要 目標를 政府 檢討斗 大部分은 될 에 밎 서 指向하기 수도 있을것이다。 一般에게 酸刊되 計劃の 財政的으로 ユ外의ス은 는 있 어 야 加一 諸統計 것 이 層 아무런 長期的 有用

・ ·었음으로 0 刊 行物을 러 한 制 0 統計資 統 立 約五 計刊 檢討 0] 토 것을 반 若 料 行

0] 存 및 府内의 、他政府機關의 乃至 各局과 않는다。 統計刊行物の 行政各部外 統計物刊 準政府機關을 對한 行事務 管理하고 其他 事務分掌や 訪問 政府機關 하지 各發行機關可 0] 않으면 안되었다 發刊하는 이 에 對 한 刊行物의 獨立的으로 報告를 標本을 接受하고 自治化하고 蒐集計기 保管하는 中央機關이나 있다는데 爲하여서는 에 ユ 特徴이 우리 圖書舘 顧問團 있다。 밎 의 擔當職 저장소가 行政 各部 員

範圍
か ٠<u>٠</u> 度까지는 各部 困 의 넓다。 以 其他政府機關은 과 統計普及의 活動範圍 鬪爭 例를들면 하 고있는 에 만 하나의 都賣物價指數外 局限되어있지 國家로서 最少限 方法으로서 必要하다。 는 ユ業務が 疑問의 않 고 消費者物價指數卡 ユ 뒒한 奢侈가 反對星 月報 아 닌 가 即 다른 一商品의 乃至
七 四個以上의 機關이 生覺된け 年鑑을 展示 作 成 出版하고 政府의 販賣が 或은 月報에 도움이 있다。 資料를 실 려 된다 이와같은 나온다。 發表 格이 여 하 러 다 이러 기 刊 에 한 ユ 行 러 0 物 重複은 ं। 4 르 기 內 0 |容や 것이 지 發 程 7 ᄄ

內의 몇몇部에서는 다른局이 發行하는 部内의 各局の 刊行物도 他局과의 모 르 고 調整도 있는 경우도 없 이 完全히 있다는 獨自的の足 事實の 밝혀졌다 資料를 整理が 여 發刊 한다。 어 떤 部 處 에 서 느 部

四色印刷字句呈 挿入表が 挿入ヨ 기 서 된 検討된 નં 出 있다 版物 刊 行物や 에 어 까지 ・短刊行物や ユ 0 型態外 르고 純國文으로 ユ 模様이 크기는 가 지 되 허 있고 각색이 어 라 떤것은 는 것 이 다。 國 英文으로 **손**으로 이르며 되 作 어 . 成 한 20"×20"화 있다。 등 사 지 ユ 의 10"×281/2"s 内容や 油 印 物 을 統計 爲 크기의 的 始 으로 બં

볼 때 은 準政 幼 の府機關 稚計기 그지없는것도 行 物量の 다 있고 不 純 하 ٦į 77 지 한것도 있다。 大體 로 質的 인 面 에서 볼때 若干 優秀하 다 立 ㅂ 여 기 는 것

의

ŦI

性에 配付計 것이 價 者間 가 府 에 對 또 한 없 이 劃 協 하 밎 에 여 準政府 事實인ス도 機續發刊한다는 것은 서는 依 하여 혼적은 찾어볼 아무런 が機關의 每月、 모른다 思料도 統計物刊 每季 宁 밎 한 낮 베풀지 없 으 며 行計 每年 儀式的인及の되 劃 않었다。 過多む 의 配付計劃도 가 장 율의 資料의 큰 缺陷은 제 統計刊行物可 立 대로 需要外 만나 刊行物 整理되 用途에 마 최 自 讀者들에게 지 刊 體 行物의 않은것 같다。 對한 檢討 아무런 發刊自體
か 傳達되ユ 함으로서만이 評價도 이와같은 있으나 目 없었을 的 밝 인듯이 刊行物의 혀 實際的으로 지 쁘 지 보 는 0}-일 有 H 않는다는것이 뿐만 用 라 性が 刊行 讀者의 아 者 니 한 와 다 讀 0] 評

聯合은 家의 際交流의 語 版 있어서 가 되고 장 0 適合하い。 家族 報告書에서 包含되 있다。 主要國際語로 充足

む 에 어 参與하 其 佛 있다 他の 英語 語 重點을 두고 媒介物の 밎 기 漸次 國 爲하여서는 널 리 際 페 機構 되 지 인語를 대 두 하 使用되고 있는 못 한 다。 「常用語」(Working Lauguage)早 立 ユ 다른 統計刊行物에서의 있다。 業務執行引 있 고 友邦國家外 特司 國際交渉の 特 ठी 韓國別 있 어 文章으로서 널지 友誼量 英譯의 여 必要

・ 있어서는 러 ナカス **맺** 어 問題が 世界 冒 0] 語号 하 使用하고 解得되고 라 한 되 어느곳에서든지 對하여서는 常用語 友誼是 韓國語 있으며 있다。 로 若干의 使 無視計 事實上 角 英語 ユ 媒介物로서는 하 統計 7 説明이 는 만 英語는 것 은 刊行物도 말 어 하 느 必要하 아 여 言 言語 지 商 니지 語 業과 0 卫 다 群 中分 만 __ 에 丛 個 여 도 서도 對政府關 진다。 國 韓 國 거 國 0] 의 語 語 英語 自 로 다 國 倸 由 出 際 國 國 英 에 가

況을 英의 二國語 는 할것이다 ユ 것 은 英文飜譯や 國 알리도록 ユ 美國 大部 의 하는것은 刊行物是 흔히 分当 兩國 間의 部分的이ユ 機關이 누 密接

を 나라의 統計刊行物引 必要
か 關係를 利益을 律性の 있다 考励与中田 없 으 며 爲하ら서도 若干의 면 ĘĽ <u>ē</u>} 他 面에서と ユ 英文飜譯 美國民들에게 가 장 링게 바람직한 보 을 缺陷을 0] 는바 실 고 가 있다는 일이다 장 内包하고 英文飜譯을 容易하 事 韓國政 있다。 實로 계 充實하고 韓國 立證、 府州 萬岩 의 된 0 社 韓國別 당 批 러 會、 判의 한 그 러 나 人口 事實の 서 餘地 實施되고 및 ₹}-經 없 도 편 認 濟 識 的 不 있는 되 幸 IJ 發展狀 하 하 있다 여 國 게 ٥į 도

의 料蒐集斗 러 게 脚係機開い 中 0] 國營企業體 한 여기의 報告書が 調査의 整理 提議된바 建議事項은 **質施途中**에 方法의 記述된 **吳 統計** 있는것이 廣範囲む 諸 旣히 提起되었건 出版하는 建議事項中 機績与以い。 다 分野를 0 其他 몇 가 지 는 報告書의 過去에 檢討하기 機闘의 않 되 었 건 미 미 있어서는 附録ー
よ 統計刊行物의 爲하め [間 에 서 | 이 러 한 베 系統的으로 主로 이 스 마 에 改善에 政府、 指摘되め 리 建議는 そそ 廣範圍む 써취會社의 努力한 準政府機關、 局限된 있는것과 바는 없으나 것 이 다<u>.</u> 駐韓統計 中央銀行과 같은 半政府機關、 같 이 0] 提案의 顧問幽る 0 0] 報告書에上 러 한 分野를 서 覺書、 建議 이 들 되었던 것이다。 0 書翰 밎 機關의 報告를 批判의 밎 政府所 統計 作 口

에

서

全혀

除外하れた

않았다。

로

.成하 頭

資 有 ユ

無統計刊行物의 缺陷

明む 物의 依 摘 하 하 韓 였다。 여 國 바 3 의 와 기 同 같이 統計 0] र्ो ユ 더 刊行物의 9 몇 가 지 는 英文飜譯り E 確 한 ठो 非正常的 同 全般 第三章에 함 一般的。 에 શું 資料

か 耳 크기 서 하 वं 個個 로 와 發 特 模様은 表되ユ 刊 ठे 行物을 諸 刊 있다는 刊行物의 行 詳細 物의 못된다 ठे 相 H 行物의 使用에 檢討 互關 할때 느 係 에 内容의 障碍를 事實の 있어 返復될것이 다 시 重複り 齋來한다。 의 tr 共通 다 하나는 다 된 ユ コ 몇 가지의 外의 하나는 刊行物體 缺陷은 第 缺陷은 裁 희 章 二乃至七 에 多樣性、 서 0] 0 υĺ \mathbf{p} 과 29 序 充分 特 個 論 ठो 에 機 ठे 서 揷 關 說 入 指 에

作金 0] 러 한 든 는데 飲陥과 般的으로 다 음에서 注力

計

ス 指 缺點의 않았다는 根本原因や 事實이다。 出版機關の の點 亦是 發表하는 序論에서 資料 指摘 에 되 <u> 17</u> 對 있다。 한 政 府 機 關 과 般 大 衆 의 必

個 個刊行物을 評 價 한 結果 들어 난 몇가 지의 共通 된 缺陷을 便利 上 다 음 과 같 은 序列 로 羅列 하 였다

- 된 1 結 資料를 을 내 리 發表す에 ユ 統 있어 計 資料의 서 可 本然의 意味 있음직한 밎 効率性斗 不 備點 또는 不一致习 缺 點 에 는 結果를 對한 說明 빛어내 을 하 는 괴 原因の된다。 않고있다는것、 即 0 것은 잘 못
- 終의 다 나 報 告と 發表機關 檢討한 . 図 에 末端의 있어서의 刊行物의 에 77 行政單: 지 統計 0) 大部分에 르기 亿 의 9 에는 職員 있어서 많은 에 編纂引 依하여 時間 資料의 在來的 0 흔히 消費된叶 收集時] 行하여 方法の 點 진다。 과 0] 出 러 0 한 版 時 時 資 點 料 間 의 가 的 兩者사이 遲延을 政 府 의 招 여 에 液かた 러 階 지 層の 4 친 原 因 機 時 關 0 間 을 的 된 거 타 差異 え 7 가 맨 集計 최 存 음 의 在 하 하 여 卫 있 最 查
- 分司 서의 代表的システ「除白」 浪費包 構成

 程 許多む 뿐 만 宁 刊 있음에도 行物や 0} 니 또는 라 ユ 製 不 使用되지 統 拘計 表 計 된 表의 57. 資料 0 않은 構成에 리 한 의 解 空欄이 得과 表가 있어 使用 흔히 서 너무 缺陷の 에 힌-많다는 있 어 폐 많으며 i ス 서 點이다。 不便을 가져온다 또는 活字星 투 어 페 떤 印 1 경 우 刷 · 지 를 된 에 刊行物中が 차 는 지하 한 統計 i 있다。 도 表み ユ 러 餘 兀 한것이 自은 分의 印 있다。 刷 퍼 4 괴 用 0] 로 紙 에 充 中
- 많은 刊行物の 資料 에 對하여 너무나 廣範圍 한 統計表是 신 고 있다。 어 떤 境遇 에 있어 서 는 全計 數 (欄中 에 서 八五%

해 의 도 칸(cell)에 좋은 計 製의 아무런 몇 개 를 計製 記録하고 없이며 있다 uH 로누 單 하나의 計 數 또는 報告된 現狀が 對한 例를들어 全韓國 에 쌍하 여 無視

- 다 5 이 러 한 校正은 誤植り 종종 頻繁

 ・ 것 으 로 感ら 미 루 어 있다。 誤植や 보아 計数에 英文飜譯에서 있어서도 뿐 만 活字誤植 아니라 0] 있음은 英語로된 出版物足 餘地 가 부 없 다 · 터 의 複 寫 에 시 도 생긴
- 6 어 떤 刊行物が 있어서는 그들의 어 색 한 크 기 와 必要치 않을지도 모르는 접 기 의 挿入物や 統計刊行物의 効率 的 利

用에

障害
か

된다。

- 刷費로 에 한줄이나 어 떤 策定된 ٠ ٩١ 刊行物에と 豫算의 浪費에不過하다。 柱列(column)의 一定

 を 統計 計數만 每號叶叶 添加を 쁘 同 아무런 하} 게 變動도 返復되고 없 이 있다。 連續的으로 圧 어 떤 刊行物や 되 푸 리 한다 大部 分의 0 러 한 統計 處事는 亨司 表号 한 페 1 FD 지
- 權威를 原因。 원 지 의 된다 疑心别 등 사 로 한당 複寫된 원지등사에서는 刊行物や 資料 校正보기가 傳 達め 있어 어 려움으로 非 ,効率 的 타른 인 媒介物일 刊行物が 뽀 比하ら 0}-H 라 더 幼 많 은 稚む 活字誤植을 體裁 로 發 가 表 기 져 오 게 되 어 料의 는
- 畵化

 計 를 및 을 計圖表의 圏型의 ユ 린 摘
 お
 ス 檢討된 사람들이 虚飾을 本然의 混合い 않 을 刊行物 目的
 은 加하는 며 一个 統計圖表作成의 에 複雑하여 없다 있 어 數値와 頃 向 0 理解하기 의 趨 甚かい。 가 장 勢 原則을 밎 顯著

 む 어 렵 고 ユ 그러나 배우지 相關關係是 缺陷은 批判하기에 圖表作成が 못하였거나 그들의 比較하는 것이나 大部分의 있어서 「統計圖表」部分列 0] 部門에 程度足 細心과 訓練을 駭怪하い。 注意를 서 받지 못하였다는것을 統計圖表 發見되었다。 기우리고 大部分의 美術的 이를 代表的 統計圖表를 無視하고 氣能은 인 置 表 보면 優秀かいとグ 지나 宁 있다。 線 쉽게 ネ 게 フ 統 繒 0] 림
- 여 參考的으로 一缺陷의 要約」や 指摘か気을 韓國 뿐이다 統計 刊行物의 全體 에 該當한다고 解釋하여서는 안된다。 다 만 個 個의 刊行物을 評價하기 爲計

Ⅲ 刊行物의 個別的 分析

府機關의 報告書か 行政府의 여기에서는 各 出版되기 刊行物や 各部處、 檢討의 刊行物의 까지에는 其他 行政機關 對象の足 · 體裁와 더 最近의 밎 삼 지 内容에 準政府機關の足 刊行物の 않었다 對한 簡略 發刊 हो 부터 되었거나 説明斗 얻 어 진 더 불 어 或은 發表될것이다。 各種 이 를 統計刊行物やの 個別的の足 서울特別市를 다루 려고 報告書의 한 다。 除外하고서는 附鉄ーナ州 境遇에 綱羅하気 地方政 0

없다。 收錄하고 있다。 및 外換保有에 은 一九六〇年 八月版이고 二〇三페ー지이며 그中 一三一페ー지는 本文이고 (一、가) 『국제경제』上 6"×81/,"의 크기로 外務部에서 統計編列上『UN 統計月報』(UN Monthly Statistical Bulletin)에서 拔萃한 開む 0 刊行物의 統計編이 統計表外 美國商務省에서 어 떠 한 酸刊可少『Survey of Current Business』では 利用價值가 있는지 疑心스럽다。 斷續的으로 發刊되는 約 七○○部程度의 **나머지 七二페ー지는 統計編인団** 世界各國의 皆や「主要經濟 生產、 刊行物のい。 國民所得、 밎 財政統計 貿易、 英文飜譯や 最近의 物價 것

있다。 8″×10¹/₂″이고 頁數上 五七七이고 發刊部數上 一〇〇〇이며 一九五九年까지의 統計資料号 序文에「本年鑑은 韓國統計의 政府各部處外 (二、 가 i) 『暑게연감』은 內務部 이것은 여러분야에 其他 機關에서 作成된 ほ은 統計資料를 收錄하고 있으며 三四種의 있 어 서 의 全般에 이렇게 많은 統計資料를 發表하는 唯一한 統計局에서 發行된다。一九六〇年 一〇月에 媒介物の叶。 各編頭에 發行된 一九六〇年度版 0 發表하고 統計圖表로 年鑑은 있다。 統計業務引 各編을 年鑑은 の刊行物은 ユ 從事하는 紹介하고 크 기 갸

計 여 過表 0 統計利用의 刊行物의 作成法의 理解外 統計表外 原則에 便宜量 充實하지 못하다。 圖表七 國・英文으로 圖謀하였다」と 一三三州ー지의 概要文은 英語로 되어있으나 序文에서 指摘된 바와같이 「専門家가 飜譯되지 は았다。 作成む の年鑑의 概要文을 統計圖表
と 統

最近에 가 ii) 發行된것은 一九六○年一一─一二月版이며 二二페ー지의 『국제통계월보』크기 7'/2"×10'/4" 發行部數 三、 五〇〇 發行處 國文의 文章內容斗『國際聯合統計月報』에서 內務部統計局。 (附錄 바의 備考一 拔萃む 統計

表号 國・英文이로 掲載하고 있다(國文으로된 註譯 및 其他 記錄은 除外)。

닐 지 라 時日の 英文의 每月 도 校正り 經過計 이들 資料를(單지 그의 에 大部分의 充質하る 따라 이 러 한 못하다。 必要性을 하 나 校正은 吟味와 내 기 統計表의 아마도 두 줄의 凌駕を 表題、 새로운 修正으로 程度足 列頭 計數量 및 完全 했어야 段의 位置는 過分하며 添加計の星付) 할 이는 印刷所의 及のい。(附録」 資金의 되 푸 리 조 판 에 過用き 하고 있다는 밎 每月 意味한다。 라 事質や 参照 變更似め 王 受納者의 한 남아 0 있 기 刊 行物や 는 ユ ٥}

있 으 며 部이다。 따라서 다만 卫 國・英文으로 發表되고 一九五九年度版도 있으며 二九種의 (음. 단 가량이며 가 (附錄 九六〇 iii 『地方行政概要』と 内務部地方局에서 一九五八年에 二、五○○部 發行한바 있는 거의 四種의 바 『暑川월보』上 内務部統計局の 十月에 의 全部
か 크기가 6"×81/,"이로 表

と 備考二 参照) 統計表 むり 其他 以다。三四種의 發刊되었다。 關係機關の 統計資料是 最近版은 七三頁의 一九六〇年 製表한것이고 月別刊行物引 一四頁에 達하는 文章內容은 英語로 統計表 刊行物에서 얻을 수 없는 月別統計를 提供하고 보통 페 | 지 의 中에서 年別總人口를 나타내는 發行하고 時期的으로 흔히 國文으로 八倍计 있는 刊行物인데 크기는 7'/2"×10'/4" 이며 되어있다。 되는 접기(foldout)를 添附하였다。 八月號이고 一九六〇年 六月까지의 더 빨리 飜譯되る 發表되고 統計表 않 고 있을 뿐이다(附錄 毎號에 있는 純國文이日 크기 6"×81/4"의 統計資料是 아무런 0 酸行部數 統計資料를 兩者亡 各各 二八〇 變動はり 五九頁의 收 다 밎 라 立 되 푸 리 參照)。 表 되

専賣에 關係되 達하는 들면 一九六一年 資料のい 中央銀行)에 지 關 않은 英文의 『재무월보』 一月號呈州 一九六〇年 것 으 로 主 題 依計 統計外 에 財務部 關社 여 執 財務部에서 二八到一 業務를 行
되
고 統計表 있는 業務에 十一月 ユ引ヱ 要約하고 지의 發行되는 것이며 少數可い 國文의 있다。 關한 0] 文章内容으로 몇 개 의 七(例) 한 편 統計号 發行部數と 一、○○○部이고 七三種의 項目에 對하여는 十二月까지의 主要經濟 掲載하 되어있다。 統計表 指標、 立 있으며 都賣物價) 中에서도 統計는 同部 의 政府財政、 掲載된 많은 表가 크기는 7¹/2″×10¹/8″이다。 管掌事項が 計數를 싣고있으며 九八페ー지 其 (他의 金融、 財 務部 直接的の星 統 稅政、 計 以外의 의 關稅、 關係上 歸 機關 最近號 屬 歸 (例号 財 或은 價 値 밎 에 는

『稅務統計年報』上 財務部司 税局 0 九六〇年 十二月 十五日字星 發行

む 年報 로 發行部數と 五〇〇部 3 7

業別 움이되는 資料가 된다。 三페ース) 一九五九年度의 局 는 7'/2"×10'/2"로서 二九一頁이며 一九五九年의 統計資料量 ユ 37 // 에 서 있다。 關 全的の早 王 報告 힌-總括編斗 作成된 內容으로 各國稅務統計編도 行政統計吐을 司税行政의 하 고 있으며 取扱하고 回顧、 包含되어 있다。 0 部分은 구상되고 있는 있으며 税務行政의 所得稅、 二三ヨース의「稅政一年間의 税制改革引 内容으로 教育稅等 其他部面의 하 고 要約斗 十二編으로 範圍 있다。 資產再評價事業 理解하는 國・英文으로된 이 回顧」(國文 나누어 方向에 이 에 밎 _ 의 페 니 지 土地課稅基準調查 있어서 한 統計量 刊行物や 相 當る 英文 取 可 扱 5 稅 히

앞 으 로 이 年報를 發行함에 있 어 서 英文飜譯り 加一層의 注力을 傾注해 줄것을 提言하는 이

은 접기(foldout)를 挿入하고 手筆로 掲載하고 쓰여졌을 뿐만 『專賣統計』と 있다 0] 刊行物や 있다。 아니라 財務部의 英文으로는 記載된 計數도 筆蹟の로 謄寫板呈 五○○部 傘下機關し 翻譯の 再賣廳が 도] 지 만들어 졌으며 一六六頁이고 않았다 되여 있다 依하여 一九六〇年 八月에 페 | 지의 **크** 万七 6³/₄"×9³/₄"可由 14¹/₂"×9³/₄"可 統計表의 국문으로 發行된것으로 된 九五九年孙 表題、 段、 脚註 資

것 을 指摘む 0 刊行物과 修正策은 比較的 宁 뒤이어 있다。 簡短
計
立 其他의 實践하기에 많 은 刊行物や 큰 費用이 全 혀 所要되る 非現代的

・ 않으며 刊行物出版方法의 0 러한 類型의 例다。 刊行物 0] 에 報告書의 改善을 第四 章が 갖 어 올 서

는 가 回 統計表のい。一九五七年の 것 으 로 보인다 一、〇〇〇部 發行 一九五七年度版) 發行되었고 國文으로된 ユ 以後 出 版되対 0 册字는 ユ ヨ기가 않었으며 現在로서는 6"×81/2"です 이것을 四八〇頁中 検刊を 計. 二五% 없

0 術教育局이 (六、升) 『文教行政統計』는 文教部外 文教部에서는 作成하는 이것의 統計是 發行部數量 掲載하고 있다。 三、〇〇〇部星 每年 三〇〇部 英文으로 飜譯の 發行하는 늘일것을 되어 願하고 크 기 있 지 7, 않 으 며 있으나 " × 10" 의 이의 財政的 年報로서 缺陷은 (三、 **뒷받침이** 普通教育局 간)의 許諾対 高等教 그것과 않는다 育局 비 立 한다 밎 技 것

二、〇〇〇部 0 ヱ (六、叶)『기상월보』 與『기상면보』는 中央觀象台에서 年報や 一、〇〇〇部6日 兩者의 크기는 81/,"×12"이다。 發行되는 時期에 맞는 優秀한 統計刊行物이나。 前者七二〇四 Ì 괴 後者と 月報의 九〇州 發行部と 지 이

것 이 다

된 工部、 備考三 参照)國文으로된 一二五페ー지의 五二列ー지를 찾いお고 部 에서 (七、가) 『早喜智보』七 復興部에 統計表外 韓國石油貯藏株式會社(KOSCO)、製粉協會、 作成된 國民所得、 것이다. 있 다。 產業活動、 그런데 貿易、 依하여 0] 月報에 援助、 文章內容과 每月二、三千部 物價、 掲載된 紡織協會、農林部、 挿入圖表上 韓國의 經濟活動을 分析、 **屋傭斗 勞賃、** 統計資料의 約七〇%가 韓國銀行可 發行되고있는 크기 7'/,"×10'/8의 生計費、 海務廳、 財政 各道廳、 밎 金融が 交通部、 提供 む み の ロ ユ 評價하고 있나。 開む 統計圖表가 命告(USOM/K) 刊行物이다。 나머 國・英文으로 (附錄、 0] 지는 밎 月報의 버 商 務

되 어 도 料의 은 0 潜在的
い 役割을 담당하고 月報
七 있다는것을 想到할 批判의 編纂 讀者에 餘地汁 밎 傳達되지 않는다는 事實은 編輯の 없다。 있다는 때 考慮되めら 잘 되 어 事實을 生覺할때 있다。 할 0] 問題のい。 月報의 이들 이것이「復興白書」를 뒷침하는데에 統計資料가 重要

・ 經濟分析

引 大部分

・ 여 기 에 掲載된 타른 出處에서 統計資料는 求得되め 比較的 英文으로 権威以亡 0] 적은 費用으로 月報의 飜譯되い 經濟分析が 五三列 않 고 効果的 必要

・
・ 1 있음으로 기 શ 되 일 을 푸리 係 많 資

字이다。 容으로 ○○○部 發行된다고 한다)。 一九五九年 十一月에 (七、叶)『Rconomic Survey 1959』(復興白書英文版)。 復興部司 하 고 一九五八年의 韓國經濟의 進陟狀況과 있는 優秀한 出版되る 報告書いい。 가장 最近의 것이다。 不幸す 韓國의 同部의 一九六○年度版은 곧 출관되리라고 豫見된다(復興白書 統計月報의 統計資料出處에서 蒐集한 五二페ー지의 唯 <u>-</u> 한 綜合的 依하め 四、〇〇〇部 發行된 크기 7¹/2″×10¹/,″의 經濟報告書い ○册字는 一九五八年을 內容으로 國文版や 하고 四 册 內

一九六〇年 二月에 세우고 있다 한다 0 刊行物의 内容을 過去의 經濟活動의 分析에서 經濟計劃 과 豫測 ら見 ユ重點을 轉換하는

穴 간 『농립통계년감』은 農林部農政局の 發行하는 크 기 $7^{1}/_{7}'' \times 10^{1}/_{4}''$ 三二四頁의 統計刊行物の 타 九五九年号

內容으로 觀象台에서 蒐集된 林部의 管掌事項인 하는 一九六〇年度版은 一九六〇年 十一月에 二、〇〇〇部 發行되었다。 農林、 八叫ー지의 氣象統計도 包含하고 食糧林業、 畜産(農事院의 實驗 있다。 밎 指導事務는 除外)에 關 國・英文으로된 各種統計表量 0] 掲載하고 年報는 全的으로 있다。 中央 農

0 刊行物 ピュ 組織い 잘 되 고 編輯上 優秀計中ユ 맡은 分野의 範圍量 統計的으로 잘 反映하

가진 一二種의 四色統計圖 크기는 71/2"×101/4"이고 (八、) 『韓國土地改良事業要覧』や 農林部土地管理局の 表外 發行部數十一、〇〇〇部 兒中。 水利施設의 寫眞 및 其他圖表를 收錄하고 이것은 英文으로 飜譯되지 않은 發行하는 年報이다。 있다 一九五七年版이 最近及으로써 六三〇頁、 統計表、 國・英文의

報』の の資料量 掲載 動 同刊行物의 發行을 中止하고 農林部外 大韓水利組合聯合會 共同으로 二、〇〇〇部 發行하고 것에 掲載된 統計編은 여기에서 評價하려고 하지는 않었으나 統計圖表는 質的으로 計劃을 갖고있다 아주 貧弱하다。 **있는『土地改良事業統** 土地管理局에서と 計年

迅速

・ 꾀 19'/2"×10"의 접기(foldout)를 삽입하고 있으며 ・ ース의 크기는 이統計表의 利用에 不便을 느끼게 (八、 叶) 『가축동태』는 統計量 發表하고 있다。年鑑과는 탈리 農林部畜産局のメ 年令別家畜統計長 發行되고 謄寫板으로 複寫된 것이다。 한다 있 다。 一〇페ー지로된 掲載하고 있 다。 年間 0] 이것은 英文으로 二回의 华年刊 統計表 發行으로 を対は調響 크 기 가 農林部年鑑보けた 14"×10"で 있지 더 立

部の日 常한일이다。 라 i) 豆汀上 63/4"×91/2" 로써 이는 前者가後者보다 『日の男用』と 農林部山林局の 簡

京

星 먼저 利用者에게 傳達된다는 事實에 되어있다。 國文으로 發行하는 七三페ー지의 林野統計가 同部의 年鑑에서 基因하지 않는가 生覺된다。 年刊 보다 統計刊行物の叶。 더 詳細る 記述되ユ 發行部數 上五、 以
ト
と
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로 五○○部 만들어지며 그 라 ii 『임산액五』と 農林部山林局の 크기는 63/,"×93/,"이다 國文으로 發表하는 二三列ー지의 統計刊行物のけ。 이것은 등사판 이

라 iii) 『商工月報』上 商工部の서 發行되고 『Forestry of Korea, March 1958』 農林部山林局の月 英文 있다。 財政的理由로 二個月내ス 되어있이머 非週期的으로 三〇〇 乃至 一、〇〇〇部や 發刊하고있는 이 刊行物은 一三一頁の甲ユ 四個月의 間隔을 두고 發行되고 크기는 73/* 있는 酸行된い 月

報 7'/,'×10" 로써 六〇〇部 部門으로 나누어져 一九六一年 二月에 있다。 八一叫 얻을 수 있는 印刷되었다。 輸出入 기지의 國文으로된 同部의 國・英文으로된 最新版や 其他所管事務が 一九六〇年 八一九月號 気叶。 六四페ー지의 文章內容은 統計表と 關한것이다 商工部所管의 商易、 豫算、 鎖業, の刊行物의 外拨、 電氣、 電力、 頁數
と 一 工業 鑛產物生產質績 밎 四九이ユ 法令資料等 ファナ

英文으로 月報의 統計資料의 翻譯되め 英文飜譯은 改善의 迅速性の 있지 不足하나는것이다。 않고있다 ・餘地汁 많이면 生產、 建設事業推進狀況表의 産業擴張等別 여러部分에 短期計劃을 內容으로 英文飜譯の 漏落되고 하고있는 있다 0] 月報의 編

品生產實績、

油類配定狀況

밎

行物이다。 이것은 등사판으로 (九、 斗一) 『四二九二년 수산통계년보 만들어진것이다。 海務廳에서 發行되는 크기 71/2"×10"、 統計圖表가 一二頁、 統計表外 **나머지頁을** 頁數 차지하고 六四九、 發行部 數

九頁에 타내고 있으나 17" > 면 24"×17", 171/2"×12" 및 35"×10"의 접기를 允 들면 一四九頁이나 되는 가장 긴 刊行物が 나 ii) 이 르 기 翻譯の 진表는 지나치고 不必要하며 또한 統計利用者의 要求條件을 훨씬 『해운통계』는 海務廳에서 發行된다。 까지 가지작색이며 그 中位數(平均值의 一種)는 七頁이다. 짧은 統計表는 統計資料의 쓸모있는 要約만을 상 세 히 되어있지 않으나 이 報告書의 發表된 水産統計에 統計表는 都合 三二、五二六秒(齣)이로서 構成되어 있이나 効用性이 있는지는 其他統計表의 の 半年刊 報告書의 頁數 - 一二三、發行部數 - 一○○、 ユハー 14"× 挿入하고 있다。 極刻 ユ정들은 國・英文으로 疑心스립叶。 八頁에 二七種의 掲載된 넘는 資料의 되여 統計圖表의 統計表의 있다 細部分을 그中 八七%는 空白이다。 表題、 질 이 는 掲載하고 段頭 頁 있다。 서 四 나

報告書의 가 장 페ー지의 크기는 이것의 使用**을** 큰 있 고 접기에 理解하기 包含된 모든 쉬 운 統計表가 될것이다。 計數七 8'/2"×11"의 不便하게 하 머 타이三用紙 지나치게 큰 석 장 에 접 기 는 찍 어 도 利用 面 남음이 에 不便할 있을것이 뿐만 ㅁ 니 結果 라 더욱

段頭의 五四 部 **小)『保社統計年報(四二九二)』**上 國 페 지의 英文으로 統計表号 되어 있다。 掲載하고 一二九種의 保健社會部가 發行하 있다。 謄寫板の豆 統計表 保健社會部의 복사하여 는 刊 行物 만들어진 로서 管掌業務를 크 기 는 0 册字의 $7^3/_{1}$ " × $10^1/_{1}$ " 여섯으로 統計表의 나눈 發行部 醫政、 表題、列頭 그 리 고

援護、 世界各國 婦女 밎 病院施設 勞動에 밎 酮包 世界勞動人口引 것이다。 附録에 關 掲載된 資料를 一八種의 統計表는 收録하고 있다 韓國의 人口ぬ 動態統計、 世界의 人口外 動 態統計

있다。 運轉、 을 程度로 資料가 細分되어 있다고 할수 있다。 況」이라고 하는 四페ー지의 文章內容은 英文으로 飜譯되어 있지 않다。 (一一、小) 『月刊交通統計』는 기에 ०] 施設、工電、 報告書의 掲載된 많은 資料의 各編을 紹介하는 要約表를 包含하여 經理、資材、 正當性の 疑心스립叶는 事實은 職員、公路行政、 交通部에서 發行되는 發行部數 二五〇、크기 7'/2"×10'/1"의 前年과 航空 및 主要指標를 揭載함으로서만이 比較되는 重要한 其他(病院・호텔)에 度外視하고 ユ以外의 統計表는 國・ 도 動向에 0] 報告書의 酮 이 刊行物은 改善될수 있을것이다。 資料 利用者が別 掲載된 統計刊行物のけ。 英文으로 無用 大量資料が 되어있으며 며 興 味か 「業務概 輸没 없

Statistical Review Vol. XIV No. 12」可 第五二表 없애므로서 보통 페ー지의 크기로 表는 모든 計數를 千單位로 四捨五入함으로서 두 페ー지에 月報에는 二個의 보통페ー지에다 접 기 가 規城하도록 편집할 수 있을 것이다。 揷入되어 있으며 하나의 크기는 二페지 그리고 또 縮少시킬수있다。 Principal Manufacturing Products 參照) 다 하 나 의 들 어 가 도 록 **접기는 各線別 運輸收入調定額을 나타내고** 할 수 **하나는 四페ー지程度가** 있다。 (韓國銀行調査部 毕 하나의 접기는 發行「Monthly 있으며

5 月報의 英文部分은 徹底한 改善을 要한다。

發表되고 있다。 크기로서 一四八頁이다。 中。『月刊交通統計』

列七 統計表의 表題、 六八五頁으로서 ユ 中 二○頁은 國文으로된 文章이고 나머지는 二五種의 圖表와 六五○頁以上의 物은 등사판으로 (一一、 中) 『交通統計年鑑』 や 交通部에서 發行된中。 (一一、叶) 『自動車 복사되어 나온다。 및 軌道年報』と 交通部에서 發行되고 있다。一九五九年度版은 二〇〇部 文章과 圖表

オ 小數의 一三페ー지를 段頭、 例外를 列頭等이 英文으로 飜譯되어 있지만 同年鑑에는 除外하ユモ 차지하고 一九五九年度版。 五〇〇部 있으며 여기에 그 나머지는 모두 掲載된 資料의 印刷되ユ 統計表のい。 同部의『交通統計年鑑』列 이에對한 英文飜譯이 없다。 統計表로서 ユ 印刷되었이늄 71/,"×10"의 크기는 71/2"×10"이며 國文으로된 이루워지고 行

그라 『哲学回傳出班』上 交通部分 서 發行되고 있다。 0 年刊 統計圖表의 最近版은 七七頁이日 ユ 크기는 71/2"

原則에 어긋나고

있다

ી 文으로 (一二、外)『遞信統計月報』上 遞信部에서 發行되는 크기 7'/2"×10'/,"、 페ー지數 一五六、그리고 되어 있으나 그 以外는 英文으로 統計刊行物のけ。 이刊行物은 大部分 飜譯되어 있지 統計表로 되어 있으며 二八列ー 않다 지 의 統計表에만 表題、 段頭、 發行部數外 列頭 等の 或 _____ 英

있으며 後者亡 關한 國・英文으로 (一二、나) 『체신통계연갑』악 遞信部에서 發行된다。크기 8"×10'/2"、페ー지數 二九六의 各種現金、 總覧、 保險 된 밎 通信機關 綜合的인 歳入歳出
足 報告書로서一、三〇〇部 職員、 區分되어 郵便、 있다。 國內電報、 國內電話、 印刷된다。 國際電信電話、 一五種의 圖表外 郵便換金、 一七〇種의 普通貯金、 ٥) 年鑑은 遞信部의 統計表量 定額貯金、 內容。 로 대 業務 체저 하 31

두지 般的으로 않았다。 圖表が 0 年鑑은 있어서의 遞信部의 英文飜譯이 部分的으로 不充分하며 其以外의 擔當分野号 効率的으로 描寫하고 있으며 英文은 더 注意弘州 다 루 었 의 나 細心む 校正을 細部 에 지나친 關 心은

暇種別等が 信部 八〇〇、頁數 (기 는 : : : : : : : 傘下 全職員의 級別、 關む 統計를 掲載하고 五七七의 『체신관서지원통계』 統計刊行物로서 年令別、 있 다 고 學歷別、 (ه 國文으로 報告書と 一九五九年 一二月 三一日 하였다 勤續期間別、 發表되었이며 등사판이로 職員移動調査、 退職者 복 사 遞信部分分 및 死亡者、 되 어 있 다。 發行된 勤續期間、 0] 刊行物や「凡例」が 크기 71/2"×101/1 職員 缺勤、 職員病 數

要에 0 疑心의 報告書에と 充當시킬수도 餘地 모든 칸(cell)의 있을 것이며 없겠지만 其他의 따 라 서 割程度が 用途로서는 값비싼 만 計數가 이 런 ユ 必要性の 疑心스립다。 刊行物을 없애버릴 수 記載되め 있으며 0] 것이 있을 것이다。 이 런 部内의 報告書号 行政上 打字機足 利 用價値か 作成計の 있고 部内의 必要한ス

社會、 『唇게월보』と 서울特別市에서 警察、 教育 文化編으로 나누어저 發行된다。 있고 一二八列 이 에 關む -지 로 써 統計表 掲載하고 7"×10" 크기의 있다 0 國 文刊行物や 內務 財 務

二三、
と 『區勢閱覧』。」 서울特別市의 各區廳에서 發行되는것이며 ユ 크기는 5³/,"×8"로 統一 되 어 있 고 平均 九五頁

公務員が 0] 名勝地를 된다。 土地、 關む 紹介하고 統計量 二內容으로 氣候、 있다。 人口、 教育、 하 고 宗教와 있다。 文化、 各「閲覧」や 警察과 消 區廳廳舎外 防 産業、 幹部 保健社會、建設、交通通信、 人事의 寫眞과 區의 地 財 圖 政 밎 地方議 其 他의 名産 員 밎

Korea, October 1960 (韓國의 輸 刊行物のけ。一、〇〇〇部 있으며 있이머 七五頁의 統計表를 內容이로 賃金 一二月版은 八四페ー지로 財務部에서 ↑) 『Monthly Statistical Review』(付出のではいるとなる) 및 生計費에 求得된 關한 貿易統計가 二一頁 印刷되는 것 이 다。 一般的經濟動向—譯者)을 ユ 文章內容으로한 이 月報는 되어 韓國銀行에서 0] 있고 하 고 月報亡 統計資料의 發表에 コ 用下巾 71/,"×101/,"です。「Highlights of General Economic Movements 있다。 그 리 고 作成되거나 또는 統計表亡金融、 其他機關에서 수집한 財政、 各種調査呈州 迅速하め 英文版)은 物價、 資料가 나머지를 恒常 韓國銀行調査部에서 貿易、 蒐集되는 第一먼저나오는 援助、 印刷가 잘되고 統計資料外 產業、 各各 차지하고 動力과 統計月報이다。 發行하는 四五頁를 効率的으로 있다。 優秀む 建設 차 지 하 英文 되 立

價指數 없다。 이다 韓銀은 韓 팅 게 여 國 新規都賣物價指數亡 러 基準時點을 여러가지로 亦 있 어 서의 지 指数が 모든 對하여서 經濟指數が 一九五五年、 四 定計으로서 個의 對하여 서울特別 基準時點 指數 單一基準時 市 을 對 都賣物價指數 一九四七年 使用하고 指數의 點을 있다。 設定함으로 比較量 所用はの 即 生産指數や 困難하게 그 리 고 點の 一九五八年、 많을 것이다 輸出入物價指數 一九五七年 만들 아무런 서울特別市 理 由 S. 消費者物 있을

萬岩에 月報의 酸行り 加一層 빨리 된다면은 ٥١ 『調査月報』의 利用價値
と 増加될及のけ、

다면 國文版『한국은행조사월보』上 英文版斗 兩國語의 設者에게 두루 도움을 줄것이다 別途星 五 〇〇〇部 發行되고 있다。 國文 以 英文版을 合対서 單 一版을

三五句 國・英文으로된 刊行物の中 난 『外換統計月報』と 韓國銀行外換管理部에서 外換取扱에 關한 一二種의 發行되는것으로 統計表量 ユ內容の足 크 기 가 $7'' \times 9' / ''$ 하 고 있다。 發行部數 五〇〇り日 更 製 汁

下에 係되と「輸出入」引「輸出入計定」の 0] 同 一하지는 않으나 『한국은행조사월보』는 서로 비슷한 따 로 統計資料의 計數量 따 로 不注意하게 發表되어야할 掲載範圍 에 인용함이로써 있 어 서 아무린 서 로 顯著

・ 錯覺을 重複되는 理由を 招來하게 部分ら 없다。 될때 別個의 없으나 에 는 刊 相 混同의 行物引 **运間** 에 우 서 根 · 려 가 類似む (本的 增 로 表題 加 關

것 이 다。

統計表是 統合하고 ×10¹/₄" 頁數는 三〇二로서 韓國經濟에 り에叶가 國民所得計定、 精密하게 『경제署계四보(一九六〇)』上韓國銀行調査部에서 發行된 것이다。國・英文으로된 이 취급 하였다。 發行部數上 三、〇〇〇9中。 人口、氣候、 酮한 統計表의 集大成이나。 農林、 水產業、 動力 및 燃料 韓銀의『調査月報』斗『外換統計月報』의 家計等別 嗣む 統計
か 年 附加되었ら日 크기가 掲載內容을 모든

韓銀에서 나오는 刊行物이 質的이로 優秀하다는것을 또한 이 年報는 보여주고 있다。

다。英文 및 國文으로 換政策引 國銀行法 對한 라) 『Annual Report 1959』는 韓國銀行이 發行하는 六一頁、크기 7"×9'/,"의 四三條外 概要外 ユ리ヱ 金通委의 承認에 -, 000 韓國經濟 印刷되었け、 依據하ら 우리는 第一〇次年報로서 一九五九년의 및 財政的 發展을 分析 綜合하고자 이에 の報告書員 發行하는 바이다」라고 本銀行의 英文刊行物のい。 現況斗 運營、 ユ序文에 金融 イー韓 하 였

있을것이다。 統計資料是 拔萃む 補充統計量 掲載하고 『한국경제 도표』는 있 지 않 는 頁의 下半部 め 限 韓國銀行調査部에서 ユ利用價値 是 疑心 合 引 い 실은 四七頁의 二度刷의 發行된다。 圖表로 되어있다。 0 册字는 71/2"×101/,"의 必要하다고 生覺된いせ「年鑑」が 五〇〇部 学 發行 早 亡 크기로서 五五頁の 0] 이 를 册字는 收錄を 며 새로운 年 鑑 에

지 는 資料를 여러 型態로 發表한것이다。 그 크기는 7'/,"×10"이며 (一五、小) 『產業銀行月報』는 國・英文으로된 統計表の다。 内容은 韓國産業銀行에서 發行되는 刊行物이다。一九六〇年 九月號七 三、〇〇〇部 一七三페ースの다。 0] 三一種의 統計表中 三種은 이 刊行物의 統計部分은 앞으로 國文으로된 文章內容이 一〇四페ー지를 銀行의 業務에 削除되어도 別支障이 없을것이나。 其他 차 지 하 고 여 러 나 머 지 機關에서 印刷되었고

總論 ×101/4"의 크기로서 二五、
と 一九五九年 五月에 五〇페ー 『광업 지를 國 및 차지하고 제조업사업체조사 종합보고서』는 英文으로 몇頁의 一三、 三三四個의 되어있는 0] 掲載된 報告書는 一九五九年 事業體別 다음 韓國産業銀行에서 發行된及이다。 一、〇〇八페ー 九〇〇頁에 對한 全數調査의 一二月에 결쳐 統計表外 結果가 掲載되어 四 000部 掲載되め 印刷되었다。 있다。 있으며 0] 附録에た 報告書의 여 기에는 지 이 며 う調査が 内容や 產業銀

容은 서 使用된 國文과 調査表外 英文 別 韓國標準鑛業 途星 揭 戦되め 및 있다 製造業分類外 실 려 있다。 모든 統計表外 圖表 國・英文으로 되 어 있으며

이報告書는 質이 優秀하 大端 有用 む 刊行物 い い。

内容으로 하고있다。 ○○部 發行된다。五○페ー지의 『農業銀行調査月報』と 國文의 韓國農業銀行에서 文章內容과 農業銀行의 金融 發刊된다。7'/,"×10"의 크기로서 一九四頁인 밎 其他 農業에 局限한 一四四페ース의 0] 刊行物 や二、 統計表是 ユ

端割 의 一・二・三・四・五・六・七・八・九・一三・一四・一五・一六・一七表等이 中。 表할 수도 있을 것이다。 九페ース의 困難하게 作成되어 있다 統計表 여 기 에 每月 아무런 該當하는 變動 統計表亡 農業金融의 第八・九・一〇表、 없 이 掲載되어 나오는데 이것은 적당한 農業金融의 農家經濟의 註釋을 附함으로서 第一・二表 第一二表 年에 밎 理解하기에 農林・水産 式 發

五〇〇圜의 價格을 부처 三、二五〇部 (一六、) 『**与업면감(四二九三**)』은 韓國農業銀行의 刊行物이다。 英文으로된 統計表のけ 印刷된
い。 國文의 文章内容の 크기 7¹/2″×10¹/₁″이円 五四六頁으로 約二五八列ース号 차 지 하 고 **나머지 二八八페ー지는** 된 0) 年鑑은三、

것 은 解明하기 爲하여 한다는 것은 그 性質上 一九五九年 金肥官需肥料導入質績에 浪費」란 말을 報告하고 韓國の 기에 二、二六七、四一九星 실린 財政的으로 充分히 뒷받침하기에는 지나친 奢侈이다。 있는 例를 들면 二八八頁의 農業에 使用할 수 있는 程度로는 充分히 重複된 것이 많다。 本文을 反面が 사소할지 모르지만 農銀年鑑(一一一一七頁)은 一九五九年의 農家數是 二、二六六、九四二로 發表하고 참조 하였으나 되어 農銀은 있다。 後者에 開む 있 어 서 農銀은 農林年鑑은 對하여○ 統計의 混同과 農林部七「硫燐安」の ユ 統計表의 農林部에서 利用者의 國文으로 그리고 脚註에서「外人や 除外を」の引고 前者에 對해서는 七五、一五〇톤을 報告하고 있다。 時間的 農銀年鑑는 漢文을 쓰고 發刊되는 年鑑의 三二四頁에 비 록 對하여 七五、一五〇톤 ユ리ユ「重過石」에 兩刊行物에서 손실을 齊來하는 矛盾의 兩刊行物의 이와같이 여 러 있음으로서 統計表外 達하는 指摘하고 보 기 에 原因이 重複되め 大端す 類似한 類似む 될것이다。 있으므로 있の日 農林部 곤란하 있지는 統計表量 統計 對하여 表의 相違是 않지만 境遇の 揭載 重 刊

는 야기 하기 쉬운 것이다。 兩者의 計數가 다 하나의 權威있는 統計刊行物을 發刊하기 爲하면 農林部斗 農銀이 相互 모른다。 그러나 .이 러 한 計數가 同 -한 表題下에서 單純히 發表된다는 것만으로도 協助からいむ은 自明むなの 混同量

物에 닥 이 수립되어 있는以上 이 九六〇年 三月에 發刊되었다。이 報告書의 統計編의 全部가 次後에 國・英文으로 적합한 體載와 印刷字句로 發刊号 五一九頁이며 全部 國文으로 되어 있다。 등사관으로 複寫된 統計表가 四五○페ー지를 차지하고 있으며 一九五九年度版은 一 (一六、叶) 『岩가경제조사보고』(年刊) 上 農業銀行에서 發行된다。六○○部 (一七一二二) 其他의 刊行物 發行되는 것이다。 이것들도 앞에서 分析한 있 어 서 의 重要하고 良好한 刊行物의 發刊에 點은 附錄에 실려있는 其他의 이들이 時間的 ユ 刊行物과 關係分野の 空間이 비슷하게 生礼

い 刊行物은 政府外 開む 體裁外 複雑性의 **할지라도 最終的인 體裁로** 統計發表에만 多少 印刷된 固守하고 密接む 程度에 0] 있어 여러가지 이다。 關係를 가지는 여러機關에 있으므로 報告書
と 0] 크기 14"×93/4" 刊行物의 이들 内容上의 이고 依計 刊行

重複은 찾어 볼 수 없다는 事實이다。

Ⅳ 統計刊行物의 改善을 為赴 建議

가 장 바가 가지는 統計調整 한 韓國 改 있다。 一番。 統計制度の 이에는 것은 「모든 밎 根本的 个 政府内의 管理機關의 없다。 政府機關의 改善方案の 統計機構 0 러 設置 한 統計制 에 統計活動을 의 採擇되め 開む 改善斗 度의 것 이 다。 政 實践되ス 改善方案や 管理が 府의 統計 立 않는限 「韓國 民間機關 擔當職員의 統計의 政 政府機關 의 統計活 訓 改善策』う 練训 밎 準 動 對한 에 政府機關 라 方案을 對から 卫 題 의 協議 한 提示하 統計刊行物 從前 할 수 77 의 報告書 있다。 있는 에 있어 權 ユ 에 限 서 서 中 注註1 의 에 指 徹底 서 摘 음 Ë 한

한 글 을 農家經濟調查(實施機關。) 的 等 계 0 分野에 課 0 작 러 은 題 미 한 専用하고 從前의 (細分む)部分의 權限을 있어서 現 在 報告에서 있으며 統計物作成引 가지는 競争하고 機關은 어떤것은 刊行物을 提起된바 韓國銀行斗 있는 使用하고 各機關의 여러가지의 억 제 하 國・漢文을 있는 農業銀 있는 5 므로써 諸般計劃을 刊行物의 (行) オ 週期的 두 가 지 併用하 統計 서 로 內容重複是 執行함에 立 利用者의 記入方法中 한가지를 統計調査号 있 는 補强하도록 것이다。 必要에 있 어 서 除去計片 調整하는 調整된 0 同時が 機關이 것 이 다。 擇하여 必要
か 刊行物을 有用한 早 要素汁 있다。 · 速 司 統一하게 例를들면 出 맡아야 資料의 되는 版計 하 계 現在 것이다。 할 는 發表 하 며 겻이 平 實施되고있는 二個 하나의 댝 刊 保障하 0] 行物 어 機關 課題 떤 을 의 刊行 檢討 는 第 지 物 비 하 나 次 9 은 숫 치

없다 祉의 의 政府機関の 統計 改編이 調整 駐 韓統 있을때까지 밎 서 로 計願 管理機關 間 图 0 係 保留からら 機關 을 强力す 創設 과 하거 協助하므로州 建議
計 될런지도 4 또 는 는 事項은 모른다。 0 統計 러 한 刊行物의 다 음 과 機能을 그러나 같은바 7 改善을 政 동안에 府内의 ユ 이루할 단 순 히 順序 現存機關 宁 法令의 에 刊行物의 있을 賦 興計 制定
い
い 것 이 다。 重要性

中 는 것 은 서 | 또는 全體的 भो 아무런 行政 인 各部 리 政 府機 駧 ᄶ 및 취會 係外 準 梅

不必要 を 刊 行物 및 不必要한 部分量 發表機關의 措置로서 除 去 하여 0| 한다。

行 政各部 밎 其他 公共機關や 그들이 發表하 는 統計資料의 用 途 밎 0 에 對한 必要性을 수 있는 方法을 구상하

提出 o} 資料의 編纂된 ユ 핱 刊 것 이 다。 用途号 資料의 하 는 가 修正 것이다. 資料의 評價하는 一 되어 利用價值小 ٥þ 한다。 必要性 이를 般的
い 아마 作成計 効用性の 方法은 製表号 刊行物을 機關의 刊行物發刊の 細密計 行政에만 게 繼續的の豆 하 지 所要되た 않는다 局限되 받는다는 허 하 더 費用
是 一般에게는 라 Ė 合理化 條件の豆 利用價值는 그 에 할 수 서 週期的으로 없 을 別 큰 必要性の 때에는 支障이 이 에 發行을 없을런지도 모른다 없 을 對한 受配要請書号 中止むけモス

政府刊行物員 非費品の呈 規定하고 있는 法旨 廢止 或은 修正하여야 한 다

援을 알려진다。 際聯合을 確保かみた 金額을 더욱이 包含む 는 반 고 傾向の 刊行物의 自 由世界의 있다。 个 販賣에 있는 長點이 統計刊行物을 많은 依む 收入을 刊行物自體의 나라에서는 있게된다。 販賣할 수 公用을 刊行物의 價格이 있음으로서 除外하고는 改善が 쓴다면 統計刊行物을 定하ら 一般이 더욱 지므로써 좋음 必要로하는 販賣하め 것이다。 그들의 最少限 特別

む 必要性斗 部分的으로 製表号 重要性や 關 係機 財政支 쉽게 關

發刊된 統計表別 있 어 서 의 「餘白」을 細心司 吟味하여 없애도록 하 여 야 한다

라던가 또는 製表樣式이 0 것은 <u>앞</u> 서 記述 한 第 質的の足 項의 建議에 貧弱하거나 該當計 또는 는 特別한 兩者 모두에 問 題 타 基因하는 0] এ 같 은 것이다. 많은 餘 自らや 分類 沪 지 4 회 계 細部 的

四 統計表 및 圖表의 表題、 列頭、 段頭、 士 日 等 을 英文과 國文으로 나타 내야 한 다

것 은 는 望하고 श 같 이 韓國사람 한 때 있는것을 韓國 鎖國主義是 이나라가 以外亡 熱望하는 實現하는데 標榜한 별로 標榜하던 알려지지 現代化外 鎖 援助할 나 라 가 國主義的 經濟成長을 이룩하기 爲하여는 않 고 宁 現代國家로서 狀態

足

引 있는 立場에 있 다。 이리하여 後退号 世界의 있는 意味하는 一般的

・ 사람들에게 國家家族의 보 다 것이다. 有用性을 傳達

を 나은 一員ら足 英語 띤 統計 수 있어야 統計資料를 参與計
コ
ス 世界의 必要하け」註2 한 다 거 韓國語로

む 6 의 그 러 나 쓰 고 어 韓國統計や <u>L</u> 있다…다른 곳에서도 섭섭하 繼續 게 發行한다 韓國の 토 쓰 여 지 나라 韓國 에 37. 는 語 熱 서

있게 있다。 된다。 統計刊行物의 英譯은 다른 곳에서 資料
か 必要

む 곳에서 翻譯

計 일을 덜 게 하여주고 飜譯의 正確性을 수

은 大部分의 거의 없게된다。 統計表外 圖表 文章部分을 發刊を 때마다 되 푸 리 하 고 있으므로 IE. 確む 飜 譯や 한번만 하 면 再譯의 必要性

Ŧ 可及的 統計刊行物의 文章內容을 英譯하고 現在發刊되고 있는 英文은 改良되어야 한다

English)ল 生覺한다。 適用된い。 第四項에서 使用い 따라서 萬若刊行物의 建議한것은 許用되어서는 안된다。 英文으로 發刊한다면 内容の 刊行物의 國文으로 毎號号 正確하게 發刊を 發刊함에 하 여 야 價値
か 있어서 할 있い면 英譯으로도 ユ 것 이 다。 새롭고 다 르게 韓國政府의 翻譯の 刊行物 内容의 要請되는 것을 除外하고는 에 權威와 있 어 서 有用性の 「엉터리 있 을 英語」(broken 것 이 여 기 에 도 라

特別 것은 韓國 固有名詞(例—地名) 의英文으로의 音響ら 標準化 되되어야 한 다 는 것 이 타 附 錄叶

参照)

六 어 떤 現存 政府機關으로 하 여 금 統計圖書館의 役割員 擔當州 하 여 0 ; 한 다

해 야 서 되 는 0) 豫 備的 한 다。 것이다. 機關은 શ 이것은 政府機構의 段階가 各政府機關 (附録計 될 多照) 것 이 밎 準政府機關의 며 改編에 또 한 이 를 隨伴を 容易하 統計刊行物을 더 넓은 계 할 課業

・ 것이다。 蒐集하고 統計活動 더욱이 이 를 整理하며 누구든지 0 與統計刊行物의 리 한 統計圖書館や 調整 吳 管理의 必要
む 統計利用 사람에게 者의 體制確立の 便 利是 보여주도록 提供 있 어

t 行政府의 各部 處와 準政府機關 은 一個人のよ 課로 하 여금 統計刊行 物의 保管 및 配 付置 擔當 計 게 하 여 0 ŧ

언고자하는 刊行物을 0 리 한 責任限界의 設定은 把握하기 機關內의 爲하め 모 든 刊行物取扱을 局課是 찾 아 單一化하고 다녀야 할 般에 必要性の 寄與州 없 게 됱 되는 것이 므로 것 이 다。 일이 다 0 링 게 되 면

八、最近統計(Current Statistics)의 發刊을 더욱 迅速히 해야 한다。

統計資料의 蒐集 및 報告節次列 完全

・ 檢討를 加 함이 없 37 뚜 이 를 改 必善

計

ス は一眼 資料酸刊의 迅速化や 期待하 기 어

많은 驗하여 計量 른다。 렵 다。 事業體量 報告
せ
と 例를들면 어 떤 經驗을 境遇에と 代身에 가 진 얻은後 中央部署
モ 産業部門の로부터 資料提供者外 關係 이것이 地方官署是 産業部門의 必要에 이 를 따라 統計 事業體로부터 通하거나 收集하는 다른 資料를 種類의 協會를 直接 中央의 郵便の豆 郵 統計收集에도 거 쳐 野便の豆 部署와의 電力發電量、 毎月 수집할 中間에서 適用될 報告를 宁 씨멘트 있다。 接受할 수 있을 行하여지는 ユ 고무타 宁 것 이 다。 結果 있을 節次号 ٥Ì 現 ٥ŀ 것이다。 在 밎 보다 또 한 赤 牛生産高 外 더 標本方法에 이 러 한 正 確む 있을지도 方法을 統計 같은 依計 資料 統 모 લં 試

九、統計表 및 統計圖表 作成法의 原則에 보다 더 充實하여야 한다。

를

더

빨리

宁

있 을

· 것이다

早速 自明하여 는 0] 求하기 ठे 러 한 질것이다 部門에 에 露되어야 어 렵 있 어 지 한다。 않 을 서의 것이다。 國立公務員訓練院引 統計職員 0 訓 練別 報告書が 對한 關係職員多 서 必要性や 檢討한 刊 出席パオ 切實

・ 行物을 바 講習會号 吟味むけ 있다。 0] 면 開 催せ 部門 0] 方面 에 **수** 도 있어 의 있다。 訓 서의 練り 널리 0 必 部門에 알 려 叶 진 37 有 参考資料
か 能む 하 는 것 도 講師

Q 『韓國統計의 改善策』別 서 01 建 議된 바와같이 政府에 있 어 서 統 計事 務量 專問 的 職業の 로 改善 케 할 必要가

종종 程에서 計擔當職員은 進級이나 統計 에 有能

む 榮轉을 그들의 사 람 을 資格을 機會를 더욱 考慮むの 待機하는 없 이 곳으로 바란다 採用되 輕視되고 었다 간 있는 轉職 版 되 거 나 형편이다。 解雇 되 韓國政府外 立 만다。 政府의 ユ 公務員制度是 統計擔當職員의 確 立計 職位 過 느

끝으로 政府 및 準政府의 刊行物の 서 學術的 論題 削除할 ス 을 建議 한다

爲む 할 宁 록 適切む 없다。 般이 統計 媒 八介物 統計 에 0] 의 關 한 되는것은 概念이나 般教育의 아니 方法 타 에 適合

む 關 이 러 한 知識을 한 媒介物로서는 刊行物の 얻는다는 大學의 韓國統計協會外 것이 講議 必要む 또는 같 은 것이 統計에 기 는 機關이 하 對 지 한 만 専門的
인 政 府刊行 수 있는 機構 物 은 學術 의 0] 的 ી 能 한 올 刊 目 行物 代身 的

註2 同序文· 註1 『韓國統計의 改善策』P·42·

것 이 머 國 韓國政府小 民에게 統 計 刊行物의 査金의 가까운 장래에 浪費引 價値
と 價値가 없다면 不過む 그것이 統計資料의 것 이 다。 掲載す 國家

か 는 收集節次号 따라서 資料의 創案하는 韓國統計刊行物의 有用性과 大幅的으로 統計刊行物 眞實性에 改善할 것이라는 希望을 改善を 事業이 依存むい。 掲載되는 아무리 發刊되는 資料의 훌륭할지라도 가 질 統計가 質的向上急 수는 國家施策의 實際的으로는 있다고 隨伴하る。 指 針 無價值 0 한다 되 있

百 除年 前 에 現 在의 美國 國勢調査 豫見하ら 局 <u>으</u>로 發展

む 機關의 長이였던 데 ・
보
テ
」
氏
는 그의 時代를 超越計 여 國 民 生活 에 있어

닥

서

의

統計의

意義와

機能을

말하기를

期間 은 統計 配列은 과 比較하ら 많은 사람들이 결 코 아니다。 判讀むの足서 <u>후</u> 히 統計
는 상상하는 道德、 商人의 바와같이 教育、 會計簿か 財貨 같 이 및 國力에 國民の 서 巧 妙計 關 目 게 瞭然計 損益을 統計表 계 의 年 柱 列 또 에 느 수 數年間 묶 있는 -농은 의 國家의 決算을 計 製의 「바탕」을 單 調 로

个 韓國의 있는 國家의 政 府 및 바탕」에 準政 府 서 刊行物 아주 や「団 멘 데 있다。 보や」氏가 그러나 호 래 多幸り도 前 에 統 計 統計機關의 의 目標 로 刊行物計劃が 設定
む
바 있는 있어서 國 民 ユ 의 改善う 目 瞭 然 不可 하 게 能 한 判 部 讀 分

은

없다는

事實のけ

이 루 고

있다」註

大幅 整備된다 蒐集된 的

・ 면 刊行物을 改 「団보や」氏에게도 善ら 이루어 檢討 하 질 무로서 것이 感銘을 줄수 다 이 루 어 『韓國統計의 친 있는「바탕」을 0 짧 은 改善策』が 報告를 마 련 할 通 서 하 記述된 여 个 提起한 있으리라는 것은 더 廣範圍む 建 議事 項 統計改善計 0] 疑心의 採擇 된 餘地 劃 다 과 면 聯 統 없다。 關下 計 物 에 刊 서 刊 行物の A 서

疑心対 駐 一韓統計顧問團 韓國 은 0 0 모 든 統計 에 改 落ら 있어 서 이루어질 世界의 國家家族의 宁 있이머 改善過程 當當한 一員으로 에 있어 克服不能む 될 宁 없다는 障碍物や 하등의 없 을 理由

か 것이라 없 을 뿐만 것 을 0}

韓國의 없다。 아가서는 韓國 統計協會가 장래에 韓國과 國民의 知能과 精力으로 其他의 世界 自由國家의 其他의 分野에 있어서와 같이 統計로서 이 統計專門家司 依む 學術的 나라를 이끌어 나갈수 없다는 理由도 進歩에 對 한 絶對的ピ 힘 이 되 고 나

어 説得하고 韓國의 지 지 않도록」註4 繼續的 建議 全 の 見 ぜつ 四 「韓國 の ユ 統計制度 外 一般目的 全 爲 む 任務를 爲한 韓國人 自身이 繼續 驀進하여야 한다。 指導力や 韓國民과 韓國政府에 依하여 마련되어야 統計利用の 한 다。 있 어 서 外國에서온 自由世界의 顧問機關や 先進國에 助言하っ 뒤 떨 立

註3 J・D・B・「吲보우」、國勢調査監督官(一八五三—一八五四) 美國 國勢調査局發行의 『統計表作成法』(Tabular Presentation)에서의 인や과 同一站。

난 간

Economic Survey (年刊)(復興白書

英文版)

復興月報

(經濟調查月報)

附

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公野

錄

갓 計

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行

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政府 밎 準政府機關

갓 國際經濟 刊 行 物

(月報)

統計年鑑

二、內務部

統計

局

一、外務部

名

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年例報告 (秘) 地方行政概要

財務月報 稅務統計年報

三、財務部

地 治

局 局 局

라다나

專司理

賣稅財

廳局局

法務白書 秘密豆酸刊耳亡報告書

專賣統計

(年報)

六、文敎部 五、國防部 四、法務部

갓

高等教育局

普通教育局

技術教育局

局 局

無

四

韓國銀行

다 나

中央觀象臺

氣象年報

氣象月報

文教行政統計 (年報)

い、、みはりり</l> 政 局

局

商工部 榅 政 局

海 務 廳

Q 交通部 保健社會部

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iii ii 韓國의 林業 (非定期行物) 林產額表

가 商工月報

保祉統計年報 海運統計 (年刊)

月刊交通統計

라 遞信統計月報 自動車吳軌道年報 韓國交通圖表 (年刊)

遞信部

遞信官署職員統計 遞信統計年鑑

=

Monthly Statistical Review(調査 月報英文版)

家畜動態

(半年刊)

韓國土地改良事業要覽

農林統計年報

林野統計 (年刊) (年刊)

水產統計年報

ii

交通統計年鑑

區勢阻覽 統計月報

Ħ, 韓國產業銀行

갓

產業銀行月報

鑛業以 製造業事業體調查 綜合報告書

라 다 나

Annual Report 經濟統計年報 外換統計月報

마

韓國經濟圖表

韓國農業銀行

나

4 가 農業銀行調査月報 農業年鑑

다 農家經濟調查報告書 (年刊)

가 紡協月報 t

大韓紡織協會

다 나 綿紡織統計月報 綿紡織圖表(半年刊)

Λ

大韓石炭公社

가 Some Facts about Consumption Energy and

나 石炭 (季刊)

다 業績概況書 創立十週年

라 A study on Energy and Anthracite Demand in Future

ኢ 大韓水利組合聯合會

ō 大韓證券去來所 大韓病院協會

朝鮮電業株式會社

가 韓國의 水利事業

4 土地改良事業統計年報

가 證券月報

갓

全國醫療機關調查報告書

4 가 電力 韓國電力統計月報 (季刊)

八附買録 낙

付의 內務部統計局長에게 보낸 一九六一年 一月 十九日

內務部統計局長

炳 寅 貴下

張

신데 對하여 **对比 一月 一七日 開催된 統計刊行物審議會에** 感謝의 뜻을 表하는 바입니다。 本人을 招請하여 주

示하였다고 생각합니다。 고자 하는 計劃을 證成함에 있어서 充分한 理由를 朴在彬 博土가 提 는 從前대로 分離하여 發刊하든 통계의 發刊回數를 年一回로 制限하 統計顧問團や『國際統計』의 統計編을『統計月報』와 併合하거나 エ

은 좀더 容易한 아온 調査票上 繼續的인 受納에 必要한 條件이 될 수 있습니다。 等을 알아내는 調査標을 挿入할 수 있을 것입니다。所定期間內에 星 機續하る 出版を 計劃のみせ、 은 非質品으로 説明、統計利用者의 數斗 身分、受納者에依む 지를 採擇한 것을 本人은 强力히 提議하는 바 입니다。 例들들면 貴下 있는 다른 方法이 있을 것입니다。 이러한 必要性을 測定할 수 있읍니다。 하육 現金 或은 다른 型態로 누구나 快히 支挑하기 願하는 價格으로 刊行物出版計劃의 根據가 되는 基準이 되어야 합니다。 는 次號에 受納者의 身分과 地位 그리고 資料의 用途에 對한 詳細한 모든 統計刊行物의 內容이 되는 資料에 對한 韓國國民의 必要性이 規定되어 있음니다。 方法や 受納者로 부터 機績 今は의 要請き 書面 ここ 만일『國際統計』의 資料編을 앞이 りみむ 方法中 むかれ エト 臭か 그러나 購設料를 償還別 不幸 前 互 韓國政府의 刊行物 資料의有用性의 評價 刊行物 針 할수

에 現金에 聯關하지 않는 方法을 생각할 수도 있습니다。에 以外에서 削除한다는 것을 利用者 各人에게 通告하는 것입니다。이 以外連絡하게하고 書信이 없는 者에 對하여는 다음 달 부터 受納者名簿

『國際統計』의 文章內容은 韓國에있어서 一般의 統計에 對한 意誠 國際統計』의 文章內容은 韓趙시키는데 매우 重要한 것이라는데 同會合의 意義가 있다고 생각하는 바입니다。本人은『國際統計』와『統計月報』의 文章內容을 世進시키는데 매우 重要한 것이라는데 同會合의 意義가 있다고 此版擔當機關은 內務部統計局보다도 統計協會가 더욱 適合할 것입니다。반역과 편집은 統計局에서 하되 出版은 統計協會에서 擔當하게다。 반역과 편집은 統計局에서 하되 出版은 統計協會에서 擔當하게다。 반역과 편집은 統計局에서 하되 出版은 統計協會에서 擔當하게다 한국도 있을 것입니다。

審議會에서 本人이 言及한 바와 같이 『統計月報』에는 改善할 點이들을 節約할 수 있는 또 하나의 可能한 方法입니다。 목적의 利用者에게 보다 最近의 資料을 檢討하여야 합니다。또한 檢討되어야할 가장 重要한 問題된 資料를 檢討하여야 합니다。또한 檢討되어야할 가장 重要한 問題는 것입니다。 이 刑行物을 季刊 또는 半年刊으로 하고 最近의 資料는 것입니다。 이 刑行物을 季刊 또는 半年刊으로 하고 最近의 資料는 것입니다。 이 刑行物을 季刊 또는 사무刊으로 하고 最近의 資料를 檢討하여야 합니다。또한 檢討되어야할 가장 重要한 問題方法이 강구되어야 하겠습니다。도한 檢討되어야할 가장 重要한 問題方法이 강구되어야 하겠습니다。도한 檢討되어야할 가장 重要한 問題方法이 강구되어야 하겠습니다。

提案하는 바입니다。 부침으로써 이러한 不當性을 除去하는 同時에 한다는 것을 미루어 보아 不當한 처사입니다。 國民이 바친 稅金으로 製作된 册字가 比較的 政府刊行物을 販賣할 수 있는 立法措置가 早速す 있는 長點이 생깁니다 現在의 政府刊行物에 對한 非寶品으로의 小敷人의 受納者名簿를 政府刊行物引 取 利益吐을 圖謀 하여 價格을 規定や 整理す 질것을

> 있을 것입니다。 政府機關에서도 現在 이루지 못한 有益한 奉仕를 - 貴局이 제공할 수 여기에서 建議된 建議事項을 採擇함으로서 豫算節約은 - 勿論 어느

어 奉仕는 모든 政府機關 및 準政府機關과 모든 半公共協會 및 學어 發行된 刊行物을 수집하는 圖書館 시설을 가지고 統計를 必要로에 發行된 刊行物을 비치하는 圖書館 시설을 가지고 統計를 必要로에 發行된 刊行物을 비치하는 圖書館 시설을 가지고 統計를 必要로에 發行된 刊行物을 비치하는 圖書館 시설을 가지고 統計를 必要로에 잘하는 제用者에게 이를 널리 선전한다면 韓國에 至大하고 永續的인하는 利用者에게 이를 널리 선전한다면 韓國에 至大하고 永續的인하는 제用者에게 이를 널리 선전한다면 韓國에 至大하고 永續的인하는 제품에 되었다.

의 統計刊行物의 改善에 있어서의 嚆矢가 될 수 있을 것입니다。이 있기 前이라도 貴局의 刊行物의 對한 友好的인 관심은 다른 部處有益한 段階가 될 것입니다。 政府統計機構에 어떠한 公式的인 改編政府에 依해서 採擇될 때에 貴局이 나아가는 方向에 있어서의 하나의政府이 이러한 도서관의 設置는『韓國統計의 改善策』의 建議案이

貴下의 業務에 繼續 成功이 있으시기를 바랍니다

檀紀四二九四年一月一九日

駐韓統計顧問團 特別顧問 「게임스 핀쓰게閏드」

〈附録 ひ〉

內務部統計局長

炳 寅 貴

理化 할 수 있을 만큼 有用한 刊行物이라고는 생각하지않습니다。職員 四名의 勤務時間과 月 一百萬國에 達하는 出版費量 充分히 合存續如否를 再檢討함이 必要하다고 生覺하는 바 입니다。同刊行物은統計顧問團은統計局에서 發刊되는『統計月報』의 統計編에 對한

性이 極少한 것이라고 斷定하여도 좋을 것입니다。 世이 極少한 것이라고 斷定하여도 좋을 것입니다。 그러그로 지난 三個月間 同月報을 發刊하지 못되지 못할 것입니다。그러므로 지난 三個月間 同月報을 發刊하지 못되지 못할 것입니다。그러므로 지난 三個月間 同月報을 發刊하지 發刊지 못한 것입니다。그러므로 지난 三個月間 同月報을 정한하지 發刊되었습니다。그리고 一九六〇年中間 對하여 뚜렷한 非難이 없었다고 하는것은 同日報에 對한 必要한데 對하여 뚜렷한 非難이 없었다고 하는것은 同日報에 對한 必要한데 對하여 뚜렷한 非難이 없었다고 하는것은 同日報에 對한 必要한데 對하여 두렷한 非難이 없었다고 하는것은 同日報에 對한 必要한데 對하여 두렷한 非難이 없었다고 하는것은 同日報에 對한 必要한데 對하여 무슨한데 한다.

他의 發刊處長 보역주고 있습니다。 別添表는 月報의 統計表長 分析한 것으로서 各表의 資料出處와 其

의 四表가 統計量 作成하는 政府機關 및 銀行의 月刊刊行物에서 統計局資料量 發表한 것이고(또한 同表는 年別資料量 · 않 는 同日報亡 三四種의 統計表量 掲載하고 있으며 月別資料量 신고 있备니다。 資料量 作成하는 機關에서 이미 發表된 것입니다。 五個月 또는 그以上 늦은 것입니다。 同月報의 그 리 고 統計資料
と ユ 中 적 어 도 記載
む 단 發行時引 統計表 掲載되 表만이 것임

> 어ビ」式 刊行物을 만드는 것이 훨씬 좋을 것입니다。 最近의 統計資料에 別 關心을 갖지않는 讀者들이 읽을 수 있는 「저같이『統計月報』의 文章內容은『國際統計』月報의 그것과 併合하여一九六一年 一月 十九日付로 實下에게 보낸 書翰에서 建議한 바와

檀紀四二九四年一月二十五日

駐韓統計顧問團 團長「삔か児 刈ら ыぷ」

內務部統計局 發行

計 月 報 四二九三年 八號

統

九 四 七 Ŧ, \exists 種類別委託販賣高(一九五八一六〇) 種類別製造高(一九五五一六〇) 種類別漁獲高(一九五五一六〇) 道別人口(一九五五一五九) 鐵道旅客運輸狀況(一九五六一六〇) 月別發電量(一九四五一六〇) 發電所別發電量(一九五一一六〇) 石炭貯蔵量(一九四六一六〇) 石炭生産以輸出入量(一九五五一六〇) 煙草生產以販賣實績(一九五八一六〇) 鐵道貨物運輸狀況(一九五七一六〇) 石油類販賣量(一九四六一六〇) 鐵道運輸收入(一九五七一六〇) 年、 年 週資期料의 年 年、 年、 年、 年年年 年、 年 年、 月 月 月 月 月 月 月 月 月 月 月 月 發行處*의 週期出處段行 ₹ Æ, 四、 五 九九九五 ____ 八 七 五 年 月、 月 季、 年 年 月月 月 月 季、 月 月 月

〈附録 計〉

計十十 計資 財韓統計顧問團長에게 보내은 一九六一年 二月 四

日付의 書翰

韓統計顧問團長

테

핑

博

士

親愛하는 明羽博士

月月月月

₹

輸出入狀況(一九五五−六○)國民生命保險(一九五八−六○)郵便貯金(一九五八−六○)

ナ

國內電報取扱狀況(一九五六一六〇)國內郵便物數(一九五八一六〇)工要貨物別海運實績(一九五二十六〇)

年

年

年

月年月

九

モズ耳

222

自動車現況(一九五八一六〇)

바 입니다。 합니다。貴下가 指摘하신 諸點에 關하여 本人은 全的으로 同意하는計』刊行物에 對한 評價와 有益한 建議에 對하여 深甚한 謝意를 表計』刊行物에 對한 評價와 有益한 建議에 對하여 深甚한 謝意를 表

元 元 三 三

主要國別輸出入額(一九五六一六〇)商品類別輸出入額(一九五五一六〇)

年、年、

* *

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月月月月月月月月月月月月

月

國別輸出入決濟額(一九五五一六〇)

長 兲

主要都市別預金累貸出金(一九五九一六〇)道別預金累貸出金(一九五九一六〇)主要經濟指標(一九四五一六〇)

车

月

月月

月

年年年

月 月

月

村舎各種料金県料金指數(一九四七一六○)年、土要商品都質價格(一九五五一六○) 年、主要商品都質價格(一九五五一六○) 年、

主要都市別日備勞動賃金(一九五四一六〇)月

計資料를

確信むいい。

月月月

센사스 資料의 하여이미 蒐集하고 있는 人口動態資料 哭 統計表と 『統計月報』か 速報等도 信憑性을 資料出處是 發表된 것도 事實입니다。 실 린 記載号 銳意 明示한 資料
か 檢討中에 것입니다。 幾個月 總括表 勞動力調査資料等도 包含시키고저 ユ 있읍니다。 늦은것이머 形式을 取並及の中 하지만 다음 뿐만아니라 또 號半时의 各主務部處에 統計局の 一九六〇年 計割や 서 依

때문에 本人은 다음 月報를 새롭게 改編될 것이며 더욱 有用한

統

하기로 決議되었습니다。 際統計』는『統計情報』라는 表題下에 國內外의 論壇 및 情報等을 收錄局內局課長會議에서『統計月報』는 統計表만을 그리고 從前의『國

있어 貴下의 積極的인 協助를 要望하고저 합니다。 끝으로 本人은 現在 當局에서 計劃하고 있는 統計局圖書館 發足

一九六一年二月四日
一九六一年二月四日
費下의 電임없고 有用む 建議에 對하여 다시 한번 感謝드립니

타

內務部統計局長

炳

張

寅

 七、韓國石油貯藏株式會社
 一、內務部統計局
 八、大韓電業

 七、韓國石油貯藏株式會社
 一、財務部

 七、韓國石油貯藏株式會社
 一、大韓電業

 七、韓國石油貯蔵株式會社
 一、大韓電業

하

分附 錄 마

五日 **大韓民國國務總理에게 보낸 一九六一年 一月 二十** 付의 書翰 및 一九六一年 二月 十日付의 回答

大韓民國 國務總理

勉

張 閣下

點을 보아 混同을 招來하게 될 것입니다。 **飯上限 英文으로 發刊되는 韓國統計員 利用하는 사람이 増加한다는** 어서의 標準이 있어야 하겠다는 것입니다。 事項은 韓國의 固有名詞(例—地名)를 로오마字로 音譯하는데 大韓民國政府의 統計業務改善에 있어서 하나의 근소하면서도 重要 엄격히 標準化한 音譯法이

고있는 發電所의 地名을 音譯함에 있어서 一覽表量 여기에 添付합니다。 現在의 不適當한 標準化의 例로써 現在 三個 政府機關에서 使用되 세 **가지를 比較하고 있는**

으로서 統一된 結果에 도달하도록 建議하는 바 費下의 行政府가 이 問題를 검토하기 爲하여 입니다 適當す 措置長 取합

檀紀四二九四年一月二十五日 駐韓統計顧問團 團長 「地かり 刈り 时吗」

韓國政府의 三個機關에서 使用한 韓國地名의 英文音譯의 壑

Yeongweol 內務部統計局 統計月報 大韓電業 韓國電力統計月報 Yongwol 商工部 商工月報 Yongwo

> Masan Goesan Unam Seom jingang Cheongpyeong Samcheok Hwacheon Danginri #1 Boseong-Gang Danginri #2 Unam Kwaesan Posung Kang Chilbo Masan Hwachon Samchok Tanginri #1,2 Chongpyong Tanginri #3 Un Am Chongpyong Ma San Koe San Bo Sung Kang Chil Bo Hwa Chon Sam Ghok Tang In Ri No. Tang In Ri No. 1

駐韓統計顧問團長

B·J·时핑 博士

에 文 音譯으로 混同이 야기된다는 點을 充分히 理解하고 貴下가 指摘む 바와같이 現在 使用中心 同一地名에 韓國地名의 英文音譯標準化에 關한 一月 二十五日字 貴下의 對하여 짚이 感謝의 뜻을 表하는 바 입니다。 있읍니다。 關한 各種 서 한 英

本人은 政府各機關에서 使用한 地名의 標準음력법의 文教部에 指示하였음을 回報하여 드리는 바 입니다 設定が

檀紀四二九四年二月十日

大韓民國 國務總理

勉

最近의 變動

成字 元、『國際統計』는 『統計情報』로 改照되어 그 統計編은 統計 備考 一、『國際統計』는 『統計情報』로 고 있어의 모든 統計利用者들의 參考에 供하고저 國內外의 各閣 및 그 以外의 모든 統計利用者들의 參考에 供하고저 國內外의 各閣 및 그 以外의 모든 統計利用者들의 參考에 供하고저 國內外의 各閣 및 그 以外의 모든 統計利用者들의 參考에 供하고저 國內外의 各關明한 바와같이 「統計量 研究하는 사람이나 이를 直接 다루는 實務關明한 바와같이 「統計量 研究하는 사람이나 이를 直接 다루는 實務

發刊 諸縣や 如前す 適應된다고 한 수 있다。 의 덴 别 備考 二、最近號引『統計月報』上 一月號呈科 一九六一年 為む 努力은 있었으나 이 建議書에서 資料가 五三페ー지를 各各 차지하고 있다。 國際統計가 二六페ー지 ユ리고 ユ 出處에서 發表되고 있는 其他 人口에 關한 統計가 三五페ー지、 习以○円 ユ內容や性、年齢、教育程度、 從前의『オ제馬河』の 0] 月報에 對하여 内容의 重複을 除去하 主要產業 및 行政區域 실려 나오 四月末が 指摘を

濟計劃을 紹介하기 爲한 優秀한 媒介物이 되고있다。濟開發理論 및 經濟動向等을 揭載하고 있다。이 刊行物や 韓國의 經關한 管見」을 國、英文으로、다른 나라의 經濟計劃에 關한 報告、經知公 中 ユ 創刊號や「찰스 울프」氏의「韓國經濟開發五個年 計劃에 構考 三、이 刊行物や 一九六一年 三月에『經濟調査月報』로 變更

〇페ー지에서 三〇페ー지로 香気이円 記載된 統計의 大部分や ・中島關性을 强調함으로서 ユ 統計編을 改編하였다。 따라서 統計編や 五新刊や 從前의・統計圖表를 削除하고 發刊資料와 韓國經濟와의 聯

報告書에서 指摘된 建議事項은 이 月報에도 適用된다。 할런지도 모른다。 그러나 統計表의 構成 및 作成方法에 對하여 이統計刊行物에 실려나오지만 이 刊行物의 性質上 이러한 重複은 妥當