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SUBJECT - End-of-Tour Report by Raymond Wendel,
Rural Development Advisor, Kyongsang-Pukto

REFERENCE - AID/W Report Control No. U-513

The author of this report has rounded out 14 months as Rural Development Advisor to the Provincial Government of Kyongsang-Pukto, following a mid-tour transfer from Indonesia. He brought to this task a fund of energy and enthusiasm plus lengthy experience in a state that grows many of the same horticultural crops as does his assigned area.

It is clear in the report that Kyongsang-Pukto is a highly diversified part of the country and that, in addition to the variety of crops produced there, the province boasts of an expansive and varied industrial output. It is also unmistakably apparent that Kyongsang-Pukto is on the move economically. Mr. Wendel and the Second Advisor, Mr. Holcomb, are in the middle of a provincial revolution that is a solid component of Korea's national progress.

As long as our technical advice is welcome, which seems to have no due date, we propose to stay in the eye of this heartening storm of forward-looking activity.

New problem dimensions are emerging as the old gives way to the new. Precisely for this reason, USOM/K will be delighted to greet the Wendels upon their return from home leave.

MURKIN BROWN

Attachment: End-of-Tour Report
Raymond Wendel

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END-OF-TOUR REPORT

Name: Raymond Wendel Job Title: Rural Development Advisor
Taegu
Country of Assignment: Korea Prior Country Assignment: Indonesia
Tour of Duty Began: April 6, 1965 5 years 8 months
Tour of Duty Ended: June 10, 1966
Project Activity (Name and No.) 489-11-110-594 Rural Development
Policy Planning and Survey

A. Summary

The writer of this report is a direct transferee from Indonesia. This paper covers a period of one year and two months in Korea working as a Rural Development Advisor in the Province of Kyongsang-Pukto.

This province is the largest in Korea. It has five cities (population over 50,000), and two cities with over 50,000 population, but not yet classified officially as cities. The province has a population of 4.6 million people with 450,000 farm households. It has twenty four guns (counties), 238 myons (sub-divisions). Taegu, the largest city, has a population of 850,000 ~~gun~~ people. It has 1,625 industries ranging from a one-man operation to an ultra-modern woolen textile mill (Cheil Textile Company).

The province is noted for its textile manufacturing, small tools and equipment manufacturing, apple production and silk industry. It has 295,000 hectares in rice and 250,000 hectares in winter barley. The province has 150 kilometers of coastline with 10,220 fisheries households.

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The industriousness of the Korean people in the province is reflected by the continued upward trend in dollar export earnings. The figures below point out the dynamic forces that are working in this province. In 1963, total export earnings amounted to \$6,443,000. The export earnings increased to \$9,605,000 in 1964. The year 1965 showed earnings of \$16,086,000. The projected goal for the province for 1966 is \$22,000,000. The income sources in 1965 that accounted for this earning were from the following areas:

1. Industry \$7.85 million
2. Mining \$3.12 million
3. Agriculture \$2.74 million
4. Marine products \$2.3 million

Another indicator of provincial progress is the usage of fertilizer. In 1965, 87,558 metric tons were applied. It is projected that in 1966, 95,388 metric tons will be used.

Rural electrification is also making inroads. In 1965 there were seventy-five rural areas where electricity was available to some 1,909 households lighting 23,668 lights. This year ninety three areas will have electricity in 12,882 households with 30,466 lights.

The above illustrations show the immense thrust forward in all the sectors of development. It is within this framework of progressive environment that the rural development advisor finds himself working. He must continually keep alert and abreast of the day-to-day activities.

The strength of the province lies in the forceful leadership of Governor Kim and his provincial staff. His work horses are the gunsu's (county chiefs). They

deserve much credit for completing the various programs initiated at the provincial level. The many other necessary program factors become the tools with which work is carried on within the provincial comprehensive development plan.

The advisor was fortunate in that an early, solid rapport was established with this Governor, both in his advisory capacity and socially. The advisor has been able to assist in decision-making concerning policy at provincial level and has been able to direct attention and pose ideas within the framework of the provincial development plan of work.

It was readily noticeable that national policy was stereotyped and directed to the province; however, the advisor found that through sound judgment certain disciplines could be erected within the sphere of national directives. (These will be mentioned later in this report).

The advisor has been able to bring together representatives of industry, credit, educational institutions and provincial government officials, and private businessmen on several occasions to explore ways of improving certain rural development activities.

The advisor has exerted some influence in the general areas of:

1. Economic development and capital formation at the rural level.
2. The improvement of the farmers' income in certain selected enterprises.
3. Rural education in general.

Transformation of traditional agriculture is now taking place in this province. Most farmers know that certain improved agricultural technology now exists and that certain techniques have been developed to make him aware of this improved technology. By utilizing some of these techniques the Korean farmer is starting for the first

time to become a decision-maker. He knows the value of extra earnings; as a result one sees in the village more tile roofs, more bicycles and more transistor radios. The farmer is utilizing more fertilizer, more and better farm equipment, sprays and insecticides. His credit, particularly to those who are self-sustaining farmers, has improved very substantially. For example, in 1965 production loans of ~~116,488~~ 116,488,000 were made to 1,510 households in this province. In 1966 it is anticipated that production loans of 1346,600,000 will be made to 3,466 households. With this knowledge of traditional breakthrough, the advisor has encouraged formation of commodity farm groups; now some 12,000 farmers belong to "like commodity organizations." The start of this was the advisor's recommendation that sericulture associations be established in two pilot myens. They are referred to as the "Silk Growers' Association." These associations bring growers together on common ground with common interests and problems that can be solved by group action, or brought to the attention of others by the fact that they are organized and willing to work toward a common goal of self-betterment. Listed below is a breakdown of established "like commodity organizations" in 1965:

	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Member</u>
Poultry	43	576
Swine	7	1,046
Rabbits	67	2,824
Sericulture	42	934
Mushrooms	61	620
Other	140	6,110
Total number of organizations	424	
Total number of members		12,160

The advisor has found profit motivation to be a strong educational tool, providing it is based on practical, firm and efficient grounds and within the scope of the Korean farmer's resources and knowledge. Rural education, to be effective, must become a part of planned ~~economic~~ economic enterprise and not just education per se.

The PCRD rural education institutions are suitable. They now have modern farmer education facilities in each gun. They are lacking, however, in qualified instructor and guidance personnel. The advisor has given many lectures based on how to teach farmers, and will continue in the future to improve upon this all-important area of farmer education.

The Food for Peace program has left a profound impression upon this province. Over 12,400 hectares of rice lands will have been rearranged and consolidated and 18,500 hectares of bench terrace will have been completed by the end of the 1966 season, plus many miles of river dikes, large areas of forest rehabilitation, soil erosion, urban programs, and new roads. The Food for Peace program was so successful that thousands of acres now are being accomplished by the utilization of the province's own resources. It has been a gigantic catalyst in the field of rural development.

The advisor feels he has made definite inroads in the improvement of the sericulture and apple enterprises in this province. They are mentioned later in this report.

Soil erosion on mountain slopes is a program that needs much attention, time, effort and money. The advisor planted in one seriously eroded location seven

program for basic crops has been relatively successful, but credit for nonbasic crops becomes a real and difficult problem. The NACP is fully aware of these problems and is trying to relieve the condition.

The advisor has dealt mainly with the Governor and Bureau ~~Staff~~ Chiefs to accomplish his tasks. Lesser authoritative people do not carry decision-making power and this results in waste of time and effort on the part of the advisor.

In conclusion of this summary the writer owes a great deal of credit to the Governor and provincial staff. Their cooperation and patience has been excellent. They have accepted ideas and initiated programs presented by this foreign advisor.

B. Existing Differences Between the United States and the Republic of Korea

The culture and mores of any ethnic grouping of people are built from the natural resources available to them plus the influence upon the people by those who govern them. With these two factors in mind one can realize why certain things are done in Korea that otherwise would not exist in a different society such as the United States. The writer - after spending six years in Indonesia - is delighted to be part of a dynamic program such as we find in Korea today. Everywhere one looks he sees progress. Many areas which may seem different to our way of thinking are just a matter of time and education in the light of new methods and techniques. Extension education for instance has to be improved so that they understand what motivates farmers to make a change and then to use this approach to promulgate the change. Many of the extension leaders do not have the necessary training to establish priorities, identify idle resources or how to combine various resources into a discipline to accomplish an objective. Program evaluation is sadly deficient as compared to the United States.

The advisor finds in this area that much improvement is needed in program planning, implementation and follow up. In many instances "social factors" carry more weight in program planning than does the economic benefit derived from the program.

Another area which bears considerable attention is the system used to select government officials. Mental examinations are the sole criteria for selection and in many cases their examinations are not related to the job requirements. As a result the "city boy" becomes a "hog breeder."

The proliferation within the FORD reduces its total effectiveness. The various provincial research stations under FORD operate on a very limited budget with untrained personnel. The information secured from their experiments in many cases is not valid or adoptable for farmer usage. In many cases the experiment station is trying to operate as a farm unit so it can pay some of the operational expenses. A complete re-appraisal of each station should be carried out, i.e., the purpose of the station identified, the goals and objectives established, and funds and trained personnel acquired. Many stations go on year-in and year-out following an outdated program established at the national level years ago.

Perhaps the most obvious and retarding growth practice that the Korean government has that differs from the U.S. is the rapid turnover of its key personnel in official office. In many cases the tour of duty of a government official in any one position is less than two years. During this short period he has only become acquainted with his program and people. (The program is usually left by his predecessor). He has very little time to develop a program to meet the needs of the area and people.

The amount of institutional cooperation should be developed more thoroughly. Jealousy develops over the exact demarcation line of responsibility and program activity and results in ineffective program implementation.

Many young educated Koreans, as in other oriental countries, seek to secure a job with a government agency and they plan their entire lives in that direction. More encouragement is needed for them to explore private enterprise. They do not yet realize or foresee in many cases the advantages of self-employment that could be theirs in this dynamic Korean society.

Priority areas where the advisor placed emphasis during his short tour were:

1. Activities in two major provincial enterprises.
 - a. Sericulture
 - b. Apple production and processing
2. Food for Peace - PL 480 projects.
 - a. Bench terracing
 - b. Paddy rearrangement
 - c. Dikes
 - d. Reservoirs
 - e. Reforestation
 - f. Urban activities
 - g. Soil erosion
3. Worked directly with activities related to the POED and the NACF.
 - a. POED guidance and training and demonstration program.

b. NACF in securing of loans to purchase apple refrigeration, grading and sizing equipment; also assisted in NACF's fertilizer and lime programs.

c. Coordinated work of Provincial Industry Bureau and PCRD and NACF officers.

4. Continually worked with the Governor and all bureau chiefs on provincial rural development programs.

5. Secured excess commodities to fill a need in both provincial and city governments.

6. Encouragement of new products and techniques.

a. Secured 100 apple trees for demonstration use.

b. Initiated asparagus plantings.

c. Brought attention to use of cocoon mounting racks in the sericulture enterprise.

d. Established sericulture project work in 4-H Clubs.

7. Worked on agri-business committees in USOM/K.

Of all the activities and peripheral work that a rural development advisor does, the advisor feels that the three imprints of his work will remain in the fields of: (a) sericulture improvement motivation, (b) apple storage, packaging and grading, (c) assisting the Food for Peace projects.

The very nature of sericulture was readily identified by the advisor as an excellent enterprise to be improved upon; it fits all of the criteria of an industry that could contribute much to the rural welfare and industrial growth of this province and the Republic of Korea. After several discussions with the Governor concerning

the sericultural sector, the Governor agreed to turn over two myons to the advisor for pilot type operation for the improvement of sericulture production. The advisor organized village "Silk Growers' Associations" and two myon sericulture councils. Growers in every village are represented on the council. To stimulate interest and motivate activity in the council, "Food for Peace" granted twenty-five tons of flour to each myon association. With this flour fifty-two acres of sandy low rice yielding land was converted into mulberry tree farms with drainage ditches and grassed waterways. A total of 300,000 mulberry trees were planted. The PL 480 flour was used to pay for labor involved in the project. Also 470 rolls of an excess commodity, tar paper, and five earth brick making machines were placed in each myon. The needy farmers are now building silk worm rearing houses on their own. The provincial government has provided \$300,000 for the construction of two educational centers and is building twenty nine joint-type rearing houses. Four-H Club boys and girls are now busy constructing simple cocoon mounting racks which the advisor initiated. This allows each cocoon to be placed in a separate compartment which will increase the percentage of grade one cocoons to ninety-eight per cent.

Hundreds of extension leaflets have been distributed in these two myons covering the various phases of sericulture production. The ROK Government and USOM sent the county chief (gunsu) and the advisor to Japan for a two-week observation tour of Japanese sericulture. This trip was very stimulating and resulted in the construction of a major egg hatching facility which will be financed by the local NACF and Tashan Silk Reeling Company. USOM/AF Food for Peace and the provincial office has set aside 300 tons of PL 480 Title II flour in 1966 to further develop sericulture for the coming year in this geographical area.

The idea of a sericulture organization rapidly caught fire and today we have over 12,000 farmers belonging to various like-commodity organizations. The advisor has met with the seven silk reeling company officials on several occasions and has stimulated their interest in seeing the sericulture farmer produce more cocoons at a better grade and price.

To keep the interest and attention on silk the advisor in his spare time designed a necktie and scenic post card advertising Kyongsang-Pukto silk. The Governor liked the idea and is now giving them to all visiting dignitaries. The emphasis on silk is very strong and this year over 27 million seedlings (mulberry) were planted.

An early observation of the Taegu apple situation pointed out the dire need for processing and refrigeration equipment. The advisor recommended to the Governor that an apple committee be set up to study this aspect. The advisor explored the possibility of USOM loans to purchase equipment on a long-term low-interest rate, but to no avail. He then held several discussions with the Governor and NACF and the Apple Growers' Cooperative President. The outcome was the Governor turned over \$3 million to the advisor to purchase the necessary grading and sizing equipment from the United States. NACF and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are combining their efforts and are securing five million won for refrigeration equipment. The advisor, working with Mr. Howard Hawes, USOM Excess Commodity Administrator, secured 37 lengths of roller conveyor equipment to be utilized in conjunction with the processing machinery mentioned above. This fall we will see for the first time apples sorted, sized, washed and polished over machinery. It is of interest to

note that the province produced ~~fort~~ seven million forty pound boxes of apples last year (1965). One hundred thousand boxes were exported to Formosa and 30,000 boxes to the Philippines. All these apples were crudely hand-sorted from piles dumped on the floor or ground.

With bench terracing and other intensified cultural practices, the advisor introduced to the province this year 100 Dwarf Golden Delicious Apple Trees. Their early maturity, low growing habits should fit today's Korean apple industry. The Korean apple grower is a very meticulous farmer and takes pride in his work and products.

The Title II PL 480 Food for Peace programs in the province have contributed much in the rural development of this area. Not only has it improved, expanded and developed lands, but the programs have stimulated the provincial government to utilize its own resources and compliment work being done by PL 480 programs.

It is needless to point out in this report the amount of time utilized on the various phases of this program by the rural development advisor. Over 21,000 tons of flour was distributed in 1965 for various provincial projects.

The 1966, PL 480 Title II Provincial Plans have been worked out and approved as follows:

Upland development	3,526 MT
Fisheries & development	800 "
Reservoir construction and irrigation	2,721 "
Paddy land rearrangement	5,252 "
Flood control and drainage	2,195 "
Road construction	1,825 "
Mulberry program	300 "
Reforestation	1,200 "

One can truly say that no matter where one stands in this province he can see the mark of the PL 480 Title II Food for Peace programs. It has been a real pleasure to work with these people and to assist them in planning the various programs wherein PL 480 flour and grains were utilized. To see the realization of this work as it alters the landscape for the good of the people is a very gratifying experience.

The advisor gave many lectures to the various trainees at the training sessions conducted by the FORD. Here he emphasized the need for them to know the principles involved in how to teach rural people to accept new ideas and techniques. The advisor also assisted in giving advice in plot demonstration work and how to carry out a successful field demonstration. He developed for the 4-H Club a package 4-H Sericulture Kit, wherein each 4-H Club member could grow out 400 silk worms and keep records on them.

Whenever the advisor traveled into the various guns (counties), he made it a point of reference to stop and give the gunsus a few words of encouragement and enlightenment. This seems to be a great catalyst in stimulating these people to greater activities.

Increased agricultural production in any developing country is directly connected to the amount of commercial fertilizer applied. This year we find Korean farmers, for the first time in recent history, with an excessively large crop of barley; this correlates directly with the increased use of both NPK and lime. For instance, as of December 31, 1965, 87,363 metric tons of NPK ~~was~~ used by the farmers, compared to 95,388 metric tons utilized by May 25, 1966. Twice as much lime was utilized. As of December 31, 1965, 63,400 metric tons of lime ~~were~~ utilized, compared to 154,688 tons up to May 25, 1966. The NACF is to be congratulated in their efforts in securing and distributing of fertilizer and providing farm credit.

The advisor is now exploring the use of barley for livestock feeding. He also is looking for other crops such as a fast maturing winter wheat to replace barley. In 1965 he attempted the UC variety, called "Gaines Wheat" and set several experimental plots directly in comparison with barley fields. The "Gaines" variety shows up well on well-drained soils; however, its maturity date appears to be somewhat longer than desired. A close study of this will be ensured upon the advisor's return to Korea in September 1966.

The advisor worked very closely with the provincial Governor and his bureau chiefs, plus the head of FORD and the provincial Director of NACF. These people are the decision-makers. The writer did help many subsection chiefs in giving

advice as they came to his office, but he refrained from discussions on policy-making matters as they were not in a position to influence decision-making.

Excess commodities, if properly handled, can play an important role in provincial development. It requires wise selection of commodities based upon program needs and the financial resources of the provincial budget. Commodities secured by the advisor to assist in developing projects were most useful; for instance, tar paper for silk worm rearing houses; conveyor rollers, to complement the apple equipment now on order; school buses to assist in transporting employees to and from the new office building (a third of the average employee's salary is now utilized in transportation costs); used oil to keep the dust down while city road repair work is progressing, later these oils will be utilized for mosquito control; trucks for city garbage collection; jeeps so that officials can more closely supervise provincial work programs. These commodities, as Governor Kim expressed to Mr. Hawes, USCM/Excess Commodity Officer, "Allows me to utilize my limited provincial budget for the development in other areas of economic improvement in my province."

The advisor has become well acquainted with the US Military people; (he lives in a US Military Compound). He has acquired, through his acquaintance with various military commanders, such items as trucks to haul fertilizers for the province; buses to haul farmers from remote areas to educational meetings; helicopters and airplanes to perform various duties essential for the provincial programs. Just recently a good example is the securing of a helicopter to locate opium plantings in the mountainous regions of the province. The military has been most cooperative. The advisor is a member of the CRAC (Community Relations Advisory Council) of the Eighth Army; he attends their monthly meetings and participates in their activities.

The advisor, through the excellent cooperation of the USOM/RDD, was able to secure 100 Dwarf Golden Delicious Apple Trees. These trees were planted by the Taegu Apple Cooperative and the FORD. The apple trees will provide a new innovation in apple production on a limited soil area. Golden Delicious Apples carry a premium price in both local and export markets.

With high labor intensity and low capital outlay that is required for the production of ~~asparagus~~ asparagus, the advisor initiated a PIO/C to secure 100 asparagus root stocks. These did not arrive for this year's planting; however, the advisor was successful in getting the local cannery to purchase seed from Japan. The company has now planted 7,900 tanbo under contract to farmers.

The provincial viticulture people are looking forward to this fall when several hundred cuttings of grapes will arrive for demonstration purposes in the area.

The advisor has found in working with the provincial and business people that they will accept very willingly and rapidly programs that are profit motivating. Many times they will progress too far and too fast with insufficient planning and experience. Mushrooms and mink raising could be classified in this category.

The advisor has been interested in the agri-business development program initiated by Mr. Edwin Fox, Agri-business Specialist for the Far East, AID/Washington. The advisor has been appointed Secretary of the Agri-business Committee of the USOM/R, and also Chairman of the Sericulture Subcommittee. The advisor spent considerable time with Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry officials in various meetings securing information to determine possible areas of improvement in the field of sericulture. This has been most interesting work and we are hopeful it

will lead to improved economic conditions for all concerned in the sericulture industry. The advisor's pilot myon project is based upon some of the ideas reflected by Mr. Edwin Fox, but retained within the culture of the Korean society and economic base.

C. Future Measures and Direction for United States Activities

1. The provincial advisor's job is becoming more and more one of a farm resource management expert. He must be continually thinking in terms of capital formation in the rural sector. He must be able to identify resources and means by which farmers can assist themselves in manipulation of these resources to escalate their earnings and better their living standards. The Korean farmer is now ready for various input injections. However, these must be timely, practical, and within the resources and disciplines of the farmers' bivouac.

The traditional agriculture of Korea is fast going by the board. An example of this is the paddy rearrangement program where effective utilization of irrigation, drainage, and consolidation of land units is now taking place. The farmer now has to be taught how to measure accurate amounts of fertilizers, sprays, and insecticides for a unit area. He is beginning to realize that from inputs properly controlled and calculated, efficient increases in farm production and eventually net income will result. Next year twenty garden tractor units (Japanese type) will be introduced to the various paddy rearranged areas. This input will be the beginning in eliminating the use of the traditional back-pack (A-frame) that the farmer now utilizes to transport his goods.

2. The rural development advisor's role is very important in rural development planning. Many times he has the opportunity to influence decision-making and

to introduce new ideas and methods with top level officials where they become effective. The provincial advisor holds a unique position with the provincial governor and his word becomes influential. He must maintain a practical approach to problems and situations as they exist in Korea. Korean leaders are very intelligent and can recognize good direction and advice when given within the proper context.

3. Future selection of provincial advisors for Korea should be based on high qualifications so that good personnel can be secured. A poorly qualified, inexperienced advisor will soon become a follower and not a leader in the dynamic change coming over a country populated with energetic people.

4. The role of the gunsu should gain a more important part in program implementation. The advisor finds the governor - gunsu line very effective. Many demonstration-type programs can be greatly expedited by using this direct approach. The advisor finds himself too busy to pay time and attention to all of the small details that surround a program. Once the solid foundation for a program has the conviction of the provincial governor and is directed to a gunsu, the other "fill-ins" will be taken care of by the Koreans with little supervision. However, timely visits to the gunsu and concern of the advisor regarding a particular project is imperative. The gunsu is the bulwark of the province in program implementation and polite professional support to him is essential.

5. The FORD is involved in too many activities, with lack of funds, qualified personnel and direction to effectively promulgate and manage programs. The advisor is of the opinion the FORD should become a typical US extension-type operation - leaving the various research stations to be under the direction and financing of a

like central experiment station. A provincial council would assist in providing needed provincial direction to meet the needs of the area. The FORD's proliferation becomes an octopus trying to grasp a straw - too many people (1,300 in this province) moving around, but accomplishing little. The provincial advisor must continue to assist in helping define priority targets and focus on a common goal that will result in rural economic impact in a limited space of time. A good example is the work being done in the sericulture and apple industries of this province.

6. More time must be devoted to guidance of employees; in working with them in the environment of practical farm operations. Educational methods and teaching techniques need much improvement. The FORD should engage in teaching more extensive farm record keeping practices. The meaning of interest rates - budgeting expenses, net earnings etc., should become part of the farmer's vocabulary. Today Korean farmers have no record of what their net income is, nor do they know from what source the income is derived.

7. The advisor should study and assist in revision of 4-H and rural youth groups to meet the changing conditions and provide new environments of activity and challenges.

8. The National Office of Rural Development should closely evaluate the purpose and function of the Provincial Office of Rural Development in each province and then effect national policy for the betterment thereof. The advisor should continually advise the provincial experiment stations and assist in making them more effective so the farmers can secure beneficial and accurate information that can be applied to their personal farming situations.

9. The Food for Peace program will and should continue to play an important role in the rural development of the province. Here the advisor can stress his influence to see that priority projects be given first consideration. In the future, as projects become more difficult to select, the job of the advisor will become more acute in terms of sound judgment and practical application which is encompassed in a sphere of political "give and take" on the Korean side. It is in this atmosphere that increased emphasis will be placed on economic programming.

Food for Peace committees at the gun and myon levels assist greatly in determining priority projects and surveillance of grain inputs. These should be strengthened and encouraged.

10. The provincial advisor, as an outsider with the respect of the provincial staff, can influence cooperation ~~between~~ between government agencies, business concerns, educational institutions, and others for the betterment of a particularly planned program. His assistance in this area can and will continue to play an important role, and if properly applied, will help reduce overlapping of work assignments and jealousies among the various agencies.

11. The USOM Advisor hails the arrival of a second USOM Advisor in his province. The increasing load on the advisor in all areas of USOM activities, plus community responsibilities and obligations, has placed long hours of work on him. With the second advisor in the province more time can be devoted to development of secondary priority needs, and deeper evaluations of present programs. An average of fifteen to twenty office callers report to the office each day and this leaves little time for provincial program planning, implementation and evaluation.

12. RDD/Seoul and Suwon specialists can influence and assist greatly in provincial programs in the future by ~~establishing~~ programs within their competence and the scope of the provincial plan and budget. Their counterparts should accompany them and assist in provincial program planning along with the appropriate local officials.

13. One of the important areas of work wherein the advisor can assist many rural people ⁱⁿ ~~is~~ the field of credit and finance. Assisting NACF in its many programs could easily become a full time and profitable job for the ~~advisor~~ advisor. This province is fortunate in having a highly qualified, cooperative Korean in charge of the provincial NACF. He accepts sound ideas and is a conscientious worker.

14. The writer takes this opportunity to express in this report appreciation of the fine support received and rapport with Governor Kim, the Provincial Staff and others he has worked closely with during the past year. We feel we have accomplished a great deal in a short time. Without their support our overall accomplishment would not have been so great.